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MAP POCKET

#1 ONE MAP OF MAY 1-10 SCALE 500' = 1" SHOWING WORK DONE ON PROPERTY SINCE MAY 26 1974 INCLUDING GEOLOGY, MINERALISATION, OUTCROPS AND ANOMALIES

2 ONE INDEX MAP SHOWING LOCATION

#3 ONE REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP.

MAY 1 - 10
LOCALITY, ACCESS AND HISTORY

Location Lat 58° 42' x 128° 05'
N.E. Corner N.T.S. Map 104/1 Cry Lake
Mineral Claim Map Sheet 104.I.9.E (M)
Located approximately 2 Mi, N. 30.E of confluence of Turnagain and Cassiar Rivers
Access by helicopter from Watson Lake, Yukon 92 mi N.N.W. of Dease Lake, B.C. 72 mi west.
Staked May 26, 1974 to cover easterly extensions of tungsten mineralisation on Ram Group.

Logical access for road construction to property; Rail head at Dease Lake, B.C. Route would be up the Turnagain River west to the Stewart Cassiar Road, A four wheel drive road is already completed to Wheaton Creek, 45 miles from property.

The May group covers the easterly extension of the widespread schéelite-tungsten mineralisation on the north side of the Turnagain River, the more westerly areas being covered by the Ram, Eliza, Sheep Eve and Herb properties.

The mineralisation was discovered in July 1967 during a one man reconnaissance exploration of the area of the Cassiar Batholith and the Rocky Mountain Trench between the 57th and 59th latitudes for the Del Norte Mining Group by W. Kuhn who was given an unrestricted freelance contract without interference or supervision in conducting the program. The Del Norte Group was made up of a consortium of El Paso Mining, Louisiana Land and Husky Oil.

The fast contact of the Cassiar Batholith was known to be favourable to the deposition of tungsten. In 1967 the area of the May Group and adjacent claims was located in a blank, unmapped portion of a provisional geological map then in existence of the area. The geology of this area was, in the preparatory stage of the prospecting program, interpreted from air photos revealing the unique, favourable geological setting of the outlying intrusive stock enveloping the carbonate beds against the batholith. The geological interpretation was confirmed in the first stages of the field program and the stream drainages of the area panned near

their outlets along the Turnagain River. The concentrates from panning were retained and checked with the ultra violet lamp to reveal very rich scheelite tungsten concentrations and confirmed by semi quantitative chemical field analysis.

Follow up prospecting revealed substantial tungsten, and silver, lead, zinc mineralisation and minor copper and tin minerlisation.

Following the original discovery and staking the prospector continued the reconnaissance program as originally planned leaving the area, at the request of the Del Norte Group who moved in detail crews and technical staff who detailed further mineralisation to the west where a drill program was instituted during the years of 1969-70-71-72 on tungsten and silver mineralisation. A lesser amount of work was done on the Ram Group.

The original Ram Group was returned to the prospector in 1971 as per the terms of the contract.

Detail work by the prospector revealed high grade mineralisation and soil geochemical anomalies on the Ram Group which was followed easterly into the area of the May Group.

MAY 1-10 PROSPECTING. The May Group was staked to cover extension of this mineralisation as well as some very favourable geology which could host mineralisation at depth. Further panning and geochemical sampling across the May Group revealed further interesting values and night lamping revealed high grade tungsten in float and in place. As soon as snow conditions permitted in 1975 intensive prospecting, soil testing-panning, night ultra violet lamping was done and contour trails cut through the sub alpine areas of stunted balsam and vine alder to facilitate soil testing, soil panning and prospecting and to assess the possibilities and extent of up-slope mineralisation. PANNING AND LAMPING OF CONCENTRATES FROM SHALLOW TEST PITS

The extremely rugged nature of the topography makes totally impractical, if not impossible, any semblance of a grid line type of survey. The very nature of the scheelite mineralisation makes it totally unrecognisable from common dolomite, skarn or other carbonate rocks except under ultra violet lamp in the dark. The short hours of midnight were utilized for a double shift program cutting access trail and doing geological reconnaissance by day and lamping for tungsten in the wee hours of night much of it in

precipitous terrain and sometimes interrupted by a late spring blizzard at the mile High level. An access trail was cut from timberline to a long straight, rather calm stretch on the Turnagain River which it is hoped under favourable conditions can be landed on by pontoon equipped, fixed wing aircraft, lessening the need for helicopter transport to visit the property although a climb of several thousand feet on foot will still be necessary.

The scheelite mineralisation is distributed mainly in disseminations in the skarns and dolomites and to some extent in the instrusive dikes and quartz veins. This is true, especially on May #1 where an intrusive, probably a fine grained granodiorite or quartz monzonite sill striking east 30° north and paralleled by a carbonate band of 20 to 50 feet in width containing scheelite mineralization in the carbonates and some high grade scheelite in the intersecting intrusive dike running perpendicular to the bedding, as well as in the accompanying quartz stringers. The carbonate band appears to span the entire length of the property at a high elevation (6000 +) and is the host of intermittant tungsten occurences.

ROCK TYPES AND GEOLOGY

The lowest underlying member is the cassiar batholith and the apparent source of the mineralisation. At the lowest elevation on the property, within the batholith, granodiorite and/or quartz monzonite are inclusions of schist-gneiss rock of apparent similiar composition as the intrusive, laced with quartz veins up to 15 to 20 feet wide. Contacts beween these rock types are gradational and ill defined. Above the 5000 feet level the schist and gneiss formation becomes predominant with the intrusive rocks being relegated to sills dikes and pods or plugs. Some narrow minor skarn and quartzit beds at this level begin to intersperse themselves between the schist rocks. At approximately 6000' elevation the mineralized sharn is evident up to 50' in width, the extent of mineralisation being directly influenced by the accompanying instrusive dikes and sills. Above this formation is another layer of schist. The entire sequence is conformably overlain by a layer of cream coloured dolomite several hundreds of feet thick and of considerable area extent. (see G.S.C. map).

The East extremity of the property is cut by or perhaps more properly shattered by a north westerly striking fault zone, showing spectacular displacement of bedding or large fragments of bedding especially skarn zones.

This forms a precipitous areas of vertical or near vertical cliffs cut by deep gorges and during a large part of the year subject to avalanches and falling rocks. Night lamping here was preceeded by careful daytime reconnaissance and the goat trails marked by fluorescent ribbon visible by flashlite. Very anomulous pannings were taken from the main drainage (Brecia Creek) some mineralized float found on the slope and some amount of mineralisation found in place.

GENERAL GEOLOGY AND RELATED MINERALISATION

The mineralisation on the May group seems related to the instrusive dikes cutting the Cambrian? or Proterozoic? carbonate rocks whereas the more evident surface mineralisation to the west on the Ram and Eve claims would appear to be also the result of the squeezing action and accompanying alteration, skarnification and mineralization of the carbonate and metamorphic, (skarns schists) rocks between the batholith and outlying stock (see Geol. map) on the Ram Group a combination of both are present. It is not known if the enclosed sediments are in the form of an overturned syncline or recumbent fold or are a concordant raft of sediments between two entirely separate bodies of intrusive. The order of sequence of the enclosed sediments between two entirely separate bodies of intrusive. The order of sequence of the enclosed sediments, that is the similarity of top and bottom members would suggest the first theory.

The following facts are evident:

1. The unique setting between stock and batholith.
2. The mineralisation covers an area approximately 2½ miles in length in an east-northeasterly direction which is directly perpendicular to the regional directional trend of geological and topographical features thus indicating a very strong geological feature controlling or producing the tungsten mineralisation.

Furthermore sporadic occurences of tungsten have been found along this perpendicular direction trend for many miles beyond the properties.

3. The intimate mixture of intrusive dikes plugs - sills and limestones, skarns, dolomites, gneises, quartzite, and quartz veins both concordant and perpendicular to the strata.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The May 1-10 were staked to cover an area of favourable geology, extensions of tungsten zones on the adjacent Ram Claims to the west, evidence of mineralisation on the May group is less extensive than on the Ram, however, study of known tungsten deposits suggests the possibility of mineralisation being trapped at depth beneath the overlying cream coloured dolomite member and/or settled in folds or lower extremities of the downward dipping metamorphic host rocks. The presence of an intrusive plug several hundred feet across located east of Brecia Creek beyond the shattered fault zone offer further favourable geological possibilities for the hosting or generating of mineralisation. Detailed geological mapping is in order for the entire area as well as rock and soil geochemical samping, petrological analysis and the whole co-related on the May Group and the adjacent Ram group. Geological setting, rock types, age of rocks and extent and persistance of mineralisation shows striking similarities to proven and producing tungsten deposits in other parts of Canada and the world.

William Kuhn

SCHEDULE OF WORK DONE ON MAY 1-10

MAY 26 1974 CLAIMS STAKED. CONTOUR SOIL SAMPLING LINE 250' INTERVALS ACCROSS PROPERTY. 1 DAY @ $70.00

B1 HELICOPTOR FROM WATSON LAKE, YUKON PLUS USE IN RECCE. ON PROPERTY. 4 HRS $600.

SEPT 16-19-74 DAYTIME PROSPECTING & RECONNAISANCE AND NIGHT ULTRA VIOLET LAMPING — —

HELICOPTOR 206 FROM WATSON LAKE Y.T. 3 DA @ $70 210.00 $600.

MAY 16-26-75 CAMPED ON CLAIMS PROSPECTING, SOIL TESTING PANNING, LINE & TRAIL CUTTING, ULTRA VIOLET LAMPING 10 DA @ 70.00

HELICOPTOR 206 FROM WATSON LAKE Y.T. AND RETURN PICKUP $700.00 2382.00 .50% $1191.00

MAY 30-31.75 PREPARATION OF REPORT. 2 DAYS @ $70 $140

EXPENSES REPORT PREP $2 wk

HELICOPTER EXPENSES

May 26, 1974 Helicopter to property from Watson Lake	$600
September 12 - 17 one way helicopter expenses from Watson Lake	$600
May 16 - 26 helicopter expenses to claims and return pick up	1182
Total helicopter expenses	$2382
	.50%
Helicopter expenses allowable	1191

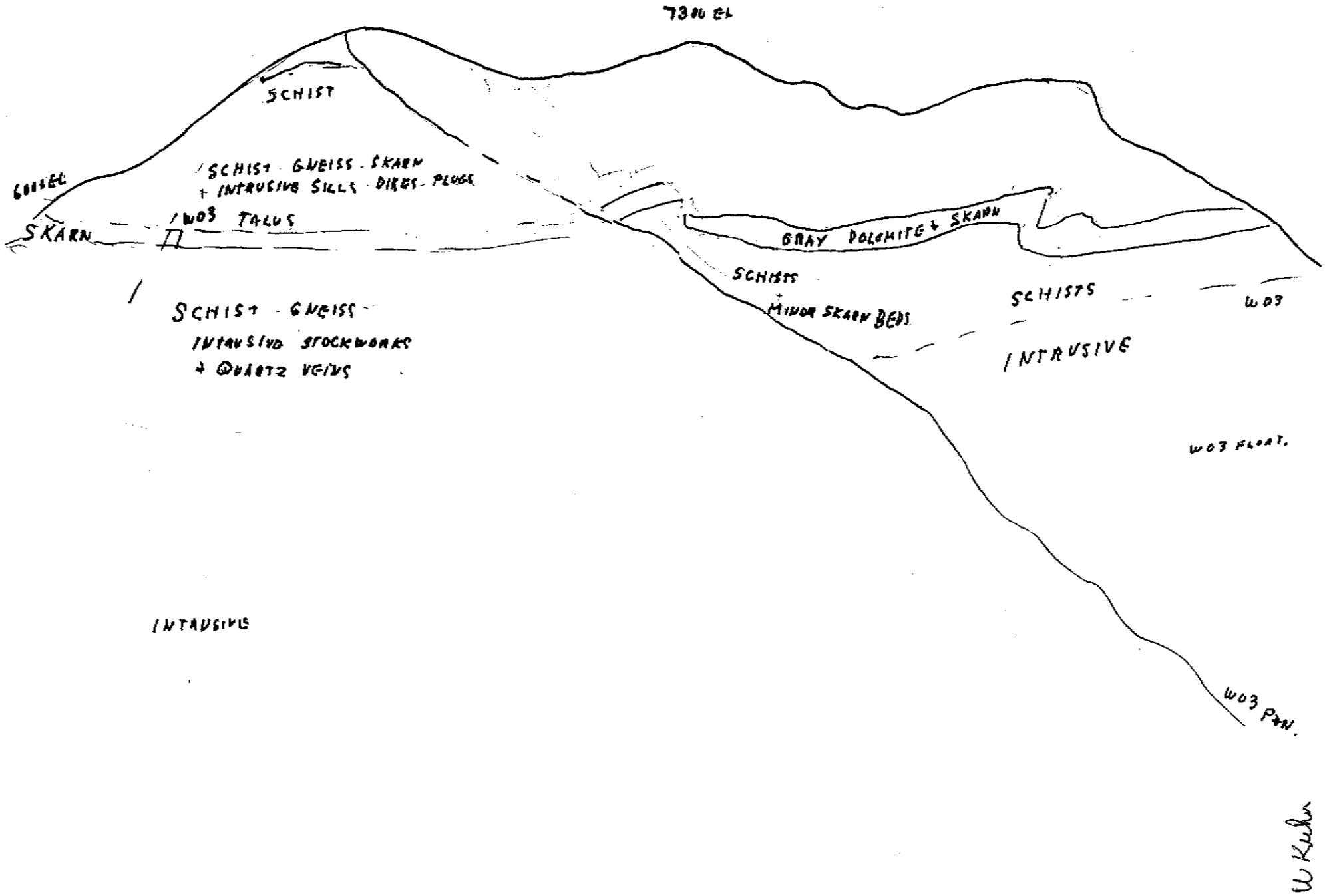
Travel Expenses

Taxi to airport	8.00	
Airfare to Watson Lake	94.50	
Overload	18.00	
Taxi to Watson Lake	5.00	
Taxi to airport from Watson Lake	5.00	
Airfare to Van from Watson Lake	94.50	
Overload (sample sets)	16.00	
Taxi to home from Van airport	8.00	
Total transportation costs	$238.00	
	.20%	
Allowable transportation costs (ground)	$47.60	

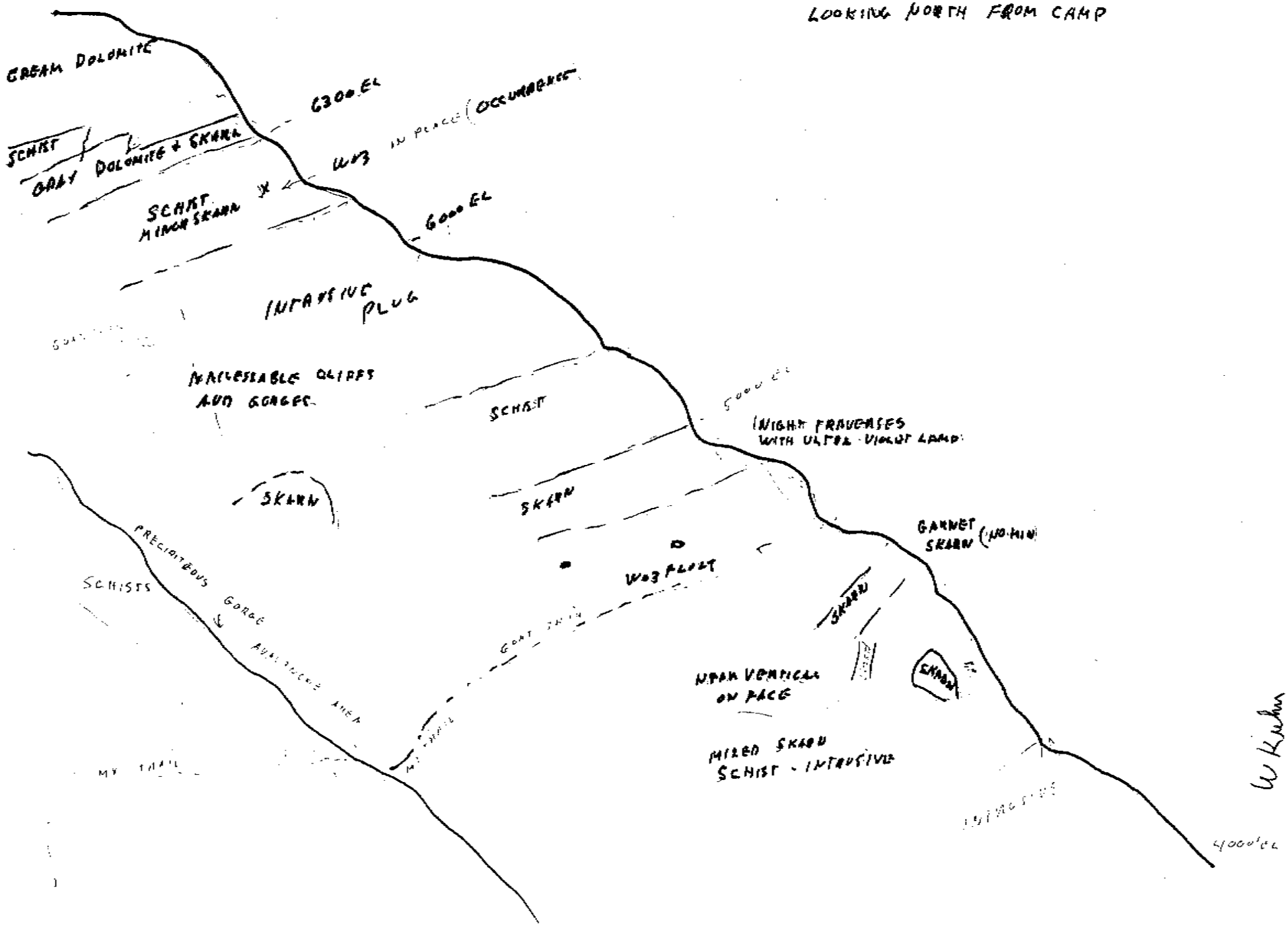
Board & Room

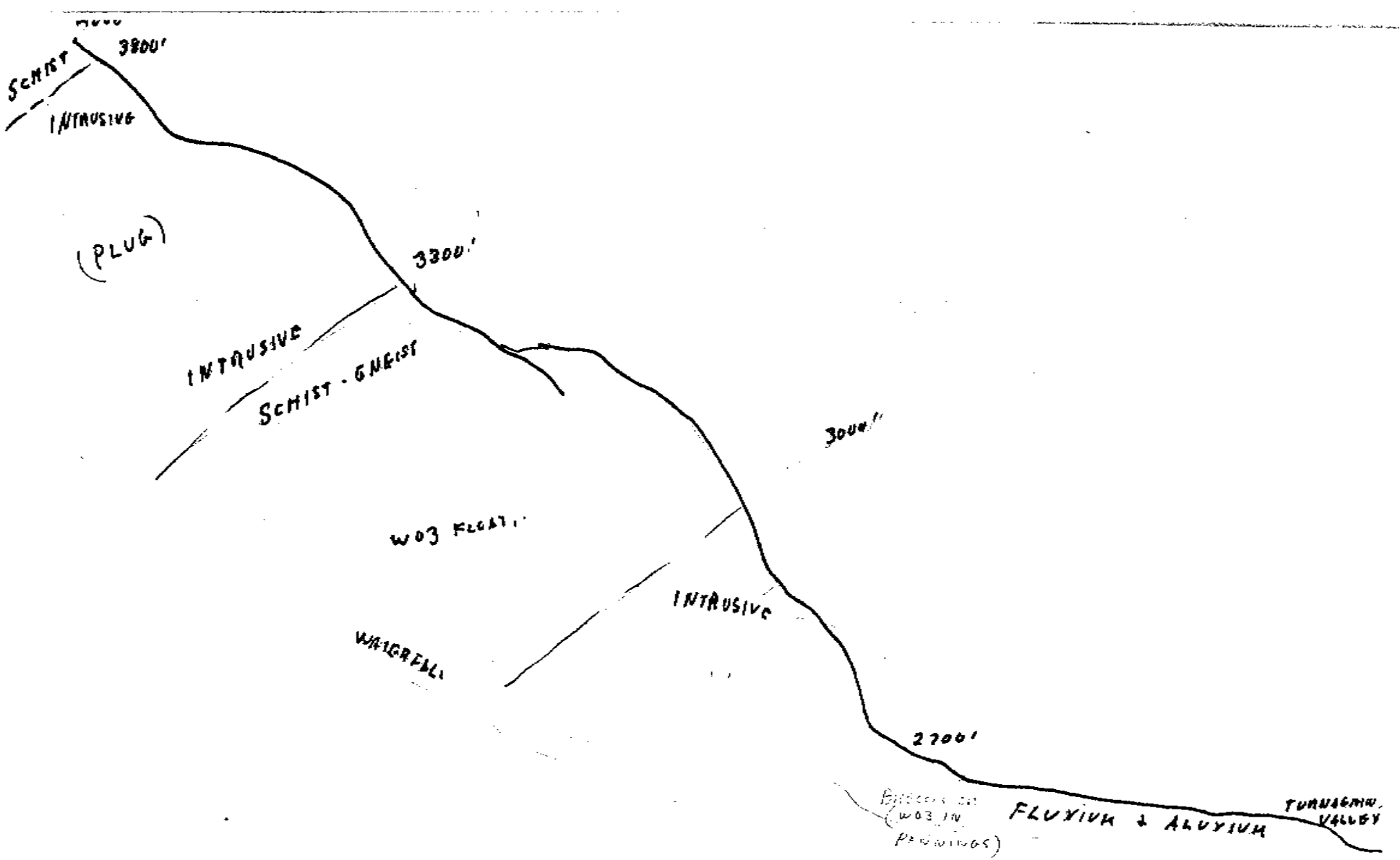
13 days in field $10 per day	130.00	
2 nights in Watson Lake at $25.00	50.00	
Total board & camp exp	180.00	
Total allowable trans costs	47.60	
Total allowable helicopter	1191.00	
	$1418.60	
Cost of report prep expenses wages	72.00	
	$1490.60	
Total allowable expenses		$1490.60
Total wages at $70 per day 15 days		1050.00
Total allowable expenses and wages		$2540.60

wk


FACE OF EAST RIDGE
NORTHWEST OF CAMP
7300 EL
SCHIST
SCHIST GNEISS SKARN
+ INTRUSIVE SILLS DIKES PLUGS
SKARN
WO3 TALUS
GRAY DOLOMITE & SKARN
SCHISTS
MINOR SKARN BEDS
SCHISTS
WO3
INTRUSIVE
SCHIST GNEISS
INTRUSIVE STOCKWORKS
+ QUARTZ VEINS
WO3 FLOAT.
INTRUSIVE
WO3 PAN.
W Kuhn

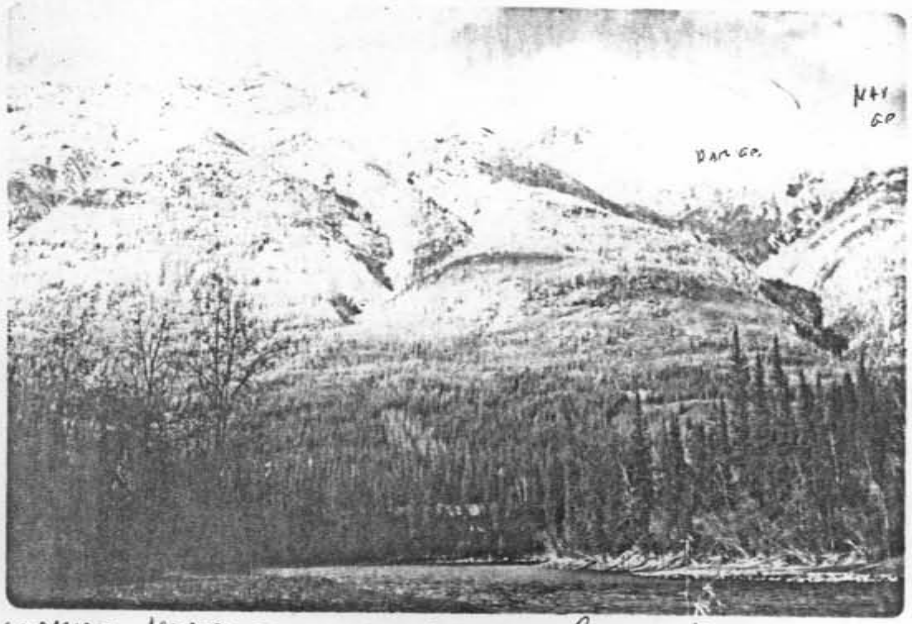
BROKEN RIDGE
LOOKING NORTH FROM CAMP



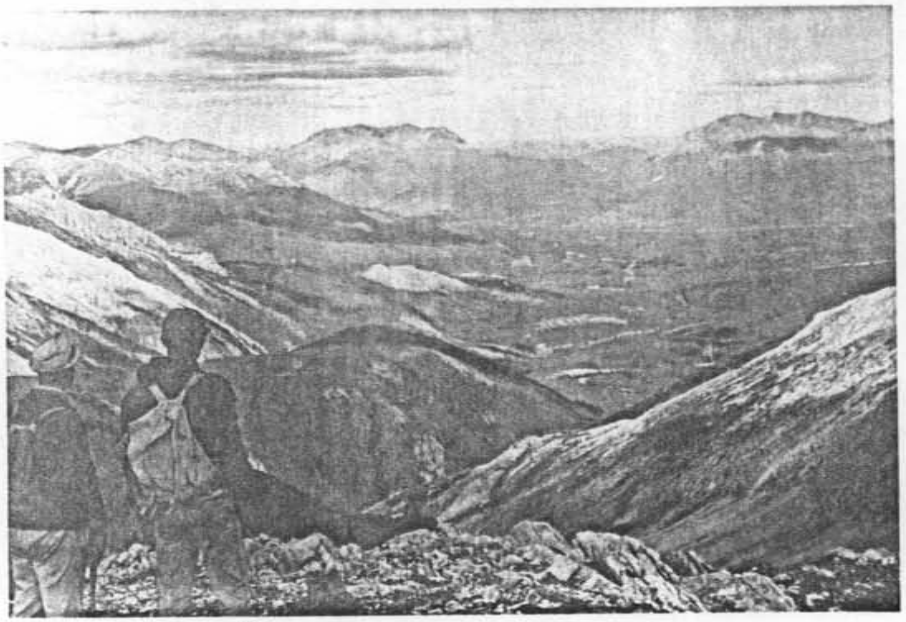

3800'
SCHIST
INTRUSIVE
(PLUG)
3300'
INTRUSIVE
SCHIST - GNEISS
3000'
WO3 FLOAT
WATERFALL
INTRUSIVE
2700'
FLUVIUM & ALLUVIUM
TUNNISMIW VALLEY

W Kuhn

LOOKING SOUTH FROM PROPERTY



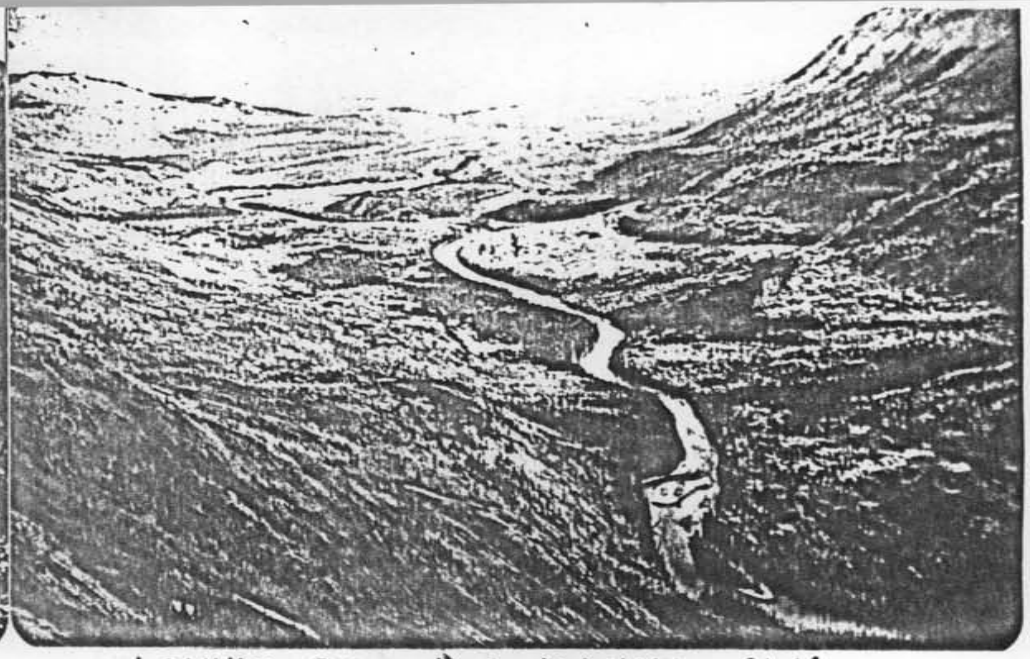
LOOKING NORTH FROM NEAR MOUTH OF CASSIAR RIVER



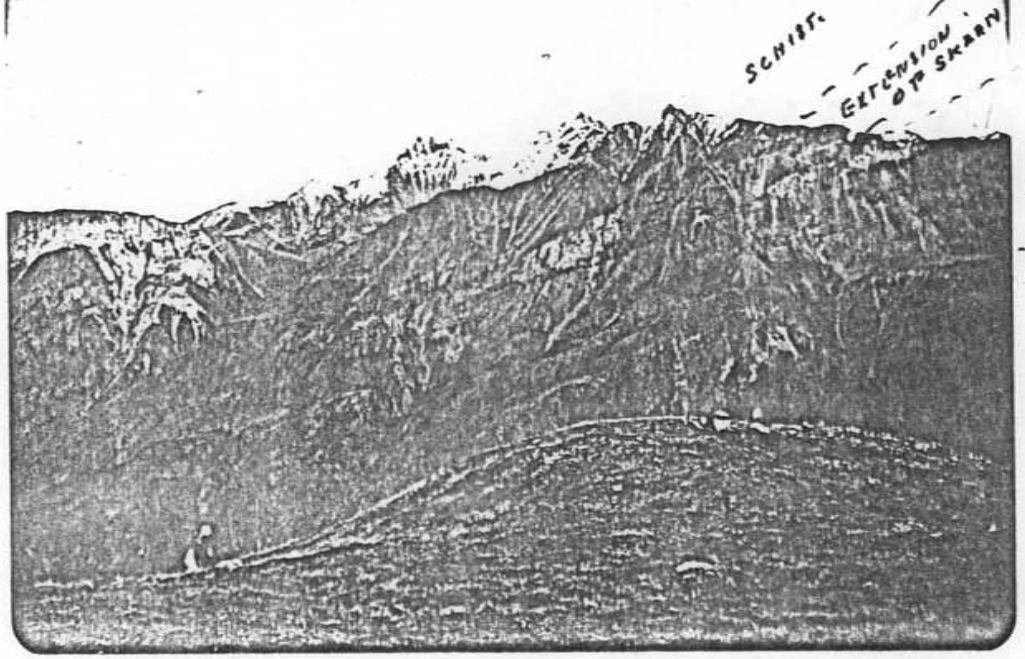
LOOKING EAST FROM NORTH SIDE OF PROPERTY

Photos W Kuhn

LOOKING EAST TO MAY AND 10 FROM RAM GP.



LOOKING DOWN THE TURNAGAIN RIVER



LOOKING SOUTH ACCROSS THE TURNAGAIN R. SHOWING REGIONAL EXTENSION OF GEOLOGY FROM PROPERTY

P Shuter W Kuehn


ENTIRE CLAIM AREA (DAY) PROSPECTED EXCEPT INACCESS-ABLE PRECIPITIOUS AREAS IN PARTS OF MAY 7 & 8
DOLOMITES
L.D
MAY 12
MAY 7
MAY 5
MAY 18
MAY 3
MAY 15
MAY 1
INTRUSIVE PLUG
BROKEN RIDGE
LIMIT OF PROSPECTING
RAM # 15
RAM 16
RAM 17
RAM # 19
NIGHT LAMPING WHERE ACCESS POSSIBLE
NIGHT LAMPING OVER ENTIRE MAY # 1 & 10
NIGHT LAMPING HERE
NIGHT LAMPING DONE FROM HERE TO CAMP ALONG TRAIL
MAY 10
MAY 9
MAY 2
MAY 4
MAY 6
MAY 8
CAMP
TRAIL
TREES (BRUSH)
TREES AND OVERBURDEN
SNOW
DIKES
FAULT ZONE
Schist Creek
ACCESS TRAIL
TURNAGAIN RIVER
5473
MAP3
LEGEND:
SCALE 1" = 500'
MINERAL IN PLACE
MINERAL IN FLOAT
INTRUSIVE ROCK IN OUTCROP
SCHIST + GNEISS " "
SKARN " "
LIMESTONE - DOLOMITE "
ANOMALOUS SOILS - PANNING
VERY ANOMALOUS SOILS
500
1000'
1500
SCALE 1" = 500'

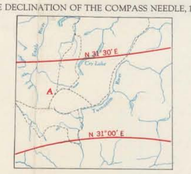
NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

CANADA

FIRST EDITION

SHEET 104 I

THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE, 1952



The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line is the declination given on that red line. At other places the declination is between those given on the neighbouring red line; thus at the place marked A, the declination is between N. 31°00' E. and N.31°30' E. The easterly declinations of the compass needle are decreasing 5 minutes annually.

Surveyed, compiled, drawn and printed by the ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT R.C.E., 1949-52.
Aerial photography by the R.C.A.F. 1949.
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection.

REFERENCE

Road, Loose Surface, All Weather	More than 2 Lanes	2 Lanes
,, Loose Surface, Less than 2 Lanes	All Weather	Dry Weather
Cart Track		
Trail		
Railway, Multiple Track		
,, Single Track		
Boundary, International		
,, Province or State		
,, County or District		
,, Reservations, Indian, Military, Park, etc.		

Scale 1 : 250,000
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately

Miles 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres

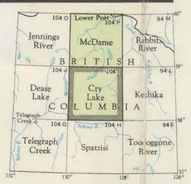
Contour interval 500 Feet.
All Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level.

REFERENCE

Triangulation Station	△	Spot Elevation, in feet	257
Contours, Elevation		Wooded Areas	
,, Depression		Swamp or Marsh	
,, Approximate			
Stream, Intermittent		W.L. 241	
Ferry			
Dam		Mud	
Falls		Sand	
Navigation Light			
Aerodrome, on Land		Elevation in Feet 250	on Water
Main Electric Power Line			

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION 9V	TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO MARKET 1000 METRES
100 000 m. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLE POINT: TRIANGULATION STA
VR WR / VQ WQ	1. Read letters identifying 100 000 metre square in which the point lies. WQ
IGNORE the SMALLER figures of any grid number. These are for finding the full coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGER figures of the grid number. example: 650000	2. Locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGE figures labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself. Estimate tenths from grid line to point. 0 7
	3. Locate first HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figures labeling the line either in the left or right margin, or on the line itself. Estimate tenths from grid line to point. 8 8
	SAMPLE REFERENCE WQ0788
	If reporting beyond 10' in any direction, prefix Grid Zone Designation as 9VWQ0788

TEN THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 9



NOTE: On the above index the sheets published are shown tinted green

The general public may obtain copies from the Map Distribution Office, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

5473
MAP 1

CRY LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHEET 104 I
FIRST EDITION

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

SHEET 104 PRELIMINA

Map 54-10, "McDame"

129°00' 45' 30' 15' 128°00'

SA 73
MAP 2