

**WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)**

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NOTES ON JULIA CLAIM GROUP

(See also Claim Group Map)

The JULIA copper pyrite-auriferous zone is exposed in three parallel creek cuts over a distance of approximately 1700 meters. The zone is highly weathered and leached so that in general all that remains is a pyritic gossan in a siliceous boxwork that exhibits a marked colour anomaly from the air.

The hostrock to the mineral zone is an acidic volcanic probably a rhyolitic phase of the greenstones of the area. The mineralization is nowhere well explored but is usually evident in gossanous heaps or talus rills. It consists of a fine grained dense, cream coloured silica interbanded with darker coloured chloritic bands. Fresh pale, crystalline pyrite is associated with the more siliceous phases. The pyrite is more commonly evident by leached out crystal indentations. White hydrothermal quartz is also associated with the zone. The mineral zone appears to strike Northwesterly and dips 45° to the N.W.

The enclosing greenstones are generally massive, highly chloritic and epidotic and locally hematitic. Some flow banding is evident. They appear to be broken and fragmental. The sub-angular fragments are often subtle and only evident from the epidotic matrix which rims them. Fragments range up to one meter square. Vague pillow structures are common but the only positive top determinations could be seen in displaced rubble. The present hanging wall rock is more highly altered and veined than the footwall but this may be only locally true.

For convenient reference the most northwesterly creek is called Creek (1), the middle Creek (2) and the most southerly is Creek (3). (See sketch claim map).

The pyrite zone in Creek (1) occurs in the southwesterly bank of the creek. The hostrock is more chloritic in this showing than at other points along the zone. Siliceous-pyritic pieces from this area assay high in gold according to old assays reported.

The zone does not visibly extend across Creek (1) to the N.W., this area however, was not prospected. A chip sample was taken across the mixed outcrop and rubble of this showing for 40 meters. The true thickness of this mineralization is not known but it may be approximately the width of the sample. Rusty rubble extends across the ridge between Creeks (1) and (2).

The mineral zone in Creek (2) is also best exposed in the southerly wall. It appears to form in part a dip slope at this point. A chip sample across the rust over 60 meters in this area is probably not representative of the true thickness.

Down dip of the zone, in the creekbed itself, large blocks of unweathered massive pyrite and chalcopyrite were found. These angular blocks which range up to one meter square are concentrated in a limited area of the creek and appear to be near "in place."

The projection of the mineral zone between Creeks (2) and (3) is overburden and talus covered and therefore not apparent.

Creek (3) contains a large transported gossan with random rock and bolder chunks cemented in an iron rust. This rust lines up and is tentatively correlated with the remainder of the zone. The source of the rust is unknown. The vicinity is largely covered and the area between creeks (2) and (3) has not been prospected in detail. The rocks upstream from the gossan are iron stained rhyolites similar to the host rock for the zone in other areas of the property and may represent fringes of the zone proper. Copper float was found downstream.

The JULIA showings, at this preliminary stage, exhibit potential for significant tonnages of mineralized material. The viability of the deposit would appear to hinge on the precious metal content which is unknown at this stage. Samples should in addition be assayed for Tin and Tungsten and several spectographic analysis should be made.