Assessment Report
On Cores from Diamond Drill Holes reported from The Blende Property East Zone and West Zone specifically from Quartz Claims Trix 5 YC39826, Trix 7 YC39828, Trix 9 YC39830, Trix 11YC39832, Mix 11 YC09995, Mix 13 YC09977, Mix 14 YC09998, Mix 15 YC09999, and Mix 16 YC10000, Located South East Of Mount Williams, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory at Lat: 64° 24' 39" North, Long: 134° 40' 21" West

Blind Creek Resources Ltd Blende Camp, circa 2006

Assessment Report By
Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P.Eng.

Compiled from Field, Reserve Estimates, Metallurgical Work from one NI 43-101 Report & one Technical Report by other Experts.

Date of Work: 9th September 2017- 25th May 2018

Date of Report: 17th September 2018

COPY

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

QUARTZ MINING ACT FORM 4 SECTION 56

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

Office Date Stamp

I, NICHOLAS CLIVE ASPINALL,

AGENT TO BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

of ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA, V0W 1A0

Phone 250-651-0001

Client I.D. Number:

make oath and say that:

1. I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work, on the following mineral claim(s): (Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

TRIX 5 YC39826, TRIX 7 YC39828, TRIX 9 YC39830, TRIX 11YC39832

MIX 11 YC09995, MIX 13 YC09997, MIX 14 YC09998, MIX 15 YC09999, MIX 16 YC10000

BY SAMPLING 51 DRILL CORES FOR SG PURPOSES STORED AT UPPER CAMP, AND SAMPLING 27 DRILL

CORES FOR METALLURICAL TESTING STORED AT UPPER CAMP; 9TH-11TH SEPTEMBER 2017 ON SITE.

TESTING AND METALLURGICAL WORK OF SAMPLES DONE OFF SITE, SEPTEMBER 2017-MAY 2018

situated at MOUNT WILLIAMS AREA Claim sheet No. 106D07

in the MAYO Mining District, to the value of at least 111,600.00 dollars,

since the 8TH day of SEPTEMBER 2017,

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. HM02859.
(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

Max 1-64 YC50636-YC50699, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS); Max 66-77 YC50700-YC50711, RENEWAL

TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS); Max 78-85 YC50712-YC50719, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (5YRS); Max 86-91

YC50720-YC50725, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23 (3YRS) ; Max 92-99 YC50726-YC50733 RENWAL TO 23-08-23

(5 YRS) ; Max 100-105 YC50734-YC50739, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS) ; Max 106-113 YC50740-

YC50747, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (5 YRS); Max 114-153 YC50748-YC50787 TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS)

3. The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 56).

FIELD WORK 8TH SEPT-14TH SEPT 2017: PERSONNEL, FEES, TRAVEL IN YT, TRUCK RENTAL, FUEL

HOTELS, MEALS, CAMP SUPPLIES, HELICOPTER CHARTER, FUEL FOR HELICOPTER; TOTAL= $24,830.85

TESTING CORE SAMPLES FOR SG, METALLURGICAL REPORT, TECHNICAL RESOURCE

(NI-43-101) REPORT, CONSULTING, FEES $82,184.24 : ASSESSMENT REPORT: $4,875.00;

Sworn before me at Whitehorse this 29 day of June 2018.

Notary Public

Owner or Authorized Agent

JORDIE AMOS
A Notary Public in and for the Yukon
Commission Expires: July 29th, 2020

Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
The personal information requested on this form is collected under the authority of and used for the purpose of administering the Quartz Mining Act. Questions about the collection and use of this information can be directed to the Mining Recorders Office, Mineral Resources, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2C6 (867) 667-3190

YG(5049Q)F2 Rev. 04/2012

Blende Metallurgical Testing on 27 core samples collected on site,NTS 106D7, Mayo MD 8-14 September 2017; Tested Sept. 2017 to May 2018									
Personnel	Qualifications	HrsTravel in YT	Hrs Tech. on site	Total HRs	Rate/Hr	Travel Expenses	Total$$		Yukon Exp
RJ(Bob)Morris	M.Sc,P.Eng	16	30	46	230		10,580.00		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Roger Bercluso	Assistant	16	30	46	104		4,784.00		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
N.C.Aspinall	M.Sc,P.Eng	1.5		1.5	75		112.50		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Hotels						1,659.00	1659		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
meals						360.88	360.88		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Truck Rental						700.00	700		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Fuel						317.72	317.72		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Camp supplies						1,348.75	1348.75		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Helicopter	Fireweed Heli	3.2				4,329.00	4320		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Heli Fuel						648.00	648		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Total $ YT							$	**24,830.85**	YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Personnel	Qualifications	ConsultingHRS	Consulting $Rate/h	Technical hrs	Technical Rate$/Hr	Invoice BVeritas			Test Work
F.Wright	Consultant	29	140				4,060.00		Test Work
RJ(Bob)Morris	M.Sc,P.Eng			6	230		1,380.00		Sept 17-May 18
Sue Bird	NI 43-101 QP			204	230		46,920.00		Test Work
Bureau Veritas	Inv# 17003678					14,635.00	14,635.00		Sept 17-May 18
Bureau Veritas	Inv#18000712					12,556.25	12,556.25		Test Work
Bureau Veritas	Inv#18000175					2,614.58	2,614.58		Sept 17-May 18
Bureau Veritas	Inv13000655					18.41	18.41		Test Work
Total $ Testing							$	**82,184.24**	Sept 17-May 18
Personnel	Qualifications	Consulting hrs	Consulting $Rate/h	Evaluating Above Times/invoices, Certs. Wrk..and A/R					Certs WRK june 18
N.C.Aspinall	M.Sc,P.Eng	65	75				$	**4,875.00**	Report July 18
Total							$	**24,830.85**	Certs WRK June 18
applicable							$	**82,184.24**	Report July 18
work							$	**4,875.00**	Certs WRK june 18
For Assessment Report (A/R)		June-July 2018					$	**111,890.09**	Report July 18

Certificate	of Work	CALCULATIONS							
Claim name	Grants	No of claims	Present Exp.Date	No. of yrs advance	New Exp.date	No Yrs applied	$ ASSESS APPLIED		
Max 1-64	YC50636-99	64	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	192	$	**19,200.00**	
Max 66-77	YC50700-11	12	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	36		3,600.00	
Max 78-85	YC50712-19	8	18-08-23	5	23-08-23	40		4,000.00	
Max 86-91	YC50720-25	6	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	18		1,800.00	RECORDING
Max 92-99	YC50726-33	8	18-08-23	5	23-08-23	40		4,000.00	PAYMENTS
Max 100-105	YC50734-39	6	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	18		1,800.00	
Max 106-113	YC50740-47	8	18-08-23	5	23-08-23	40		4,000.00	
Max 114-153	YC50748-87	40	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	120		12,000.00	
		152				504	$	**50,400.00**	$ **2,520.00**

Assessment Report
On Cores from Diamond Drill Holes reported from The Blende Property East Zone and West Zone specifically from Quartz Claims Trix 5 YC39826, Trix 7 YC39828, Trix 9 YC39830, Trix 11YC39832, Mix 11 YC09995, Mix 13 YC09977, Mix 14 YC09998, Mix 15 YC09999, and Mix 16 YC10000, Located South East Of Mount Williams, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory at Lat: 64° 24' 39" North, Long: 134° 40' 21" West

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Date of Work: 9th September 2017- 25th May 2018

Date of Report: 17th September 2018

Summary

During the Fall of 2017 and Spring of 2018 an estimate on resources and metallurgical testing for the Blende Zinc-Lead-Silver deposit was completed.

The Blende deposit is located in the Mount Williams Region of Central Yukon Territory, Mayo Mining District.

In order to complete the process, selected diamond drill Moose Mountain Technical Services Consultants collected cores stored on site during three days in September 2017.

A resource estimate included in a NI-43-101 report submitted to Blind Creek Resources Ltd on 25th May 2018 showed the Following.

Indicated Resource –In situ Total Pit Constrained Metal Content
159 Million lbs. Zinc
157 Million lbs. Lead
4.19 Million oz. Silver

Inferred Resource –In situ Total Pit Constrained Metal Content
1.461 Billion lbs. Zinc
1.364 Billion lbs. Lead
33.98 Million oz. Silver

It is noted that Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.

There is no certainty that mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves for the Blende property in the future.

Further infill drilling, geological work, geochemical and other studies are therefore recommended.

All of the metallurgical studies performed to date on the Blende Property are considered to be preliminary in nature. Both the historic

and recent 2017 studies show that the Blende resource has a positive response to conventional DMS and differential froth flotation techniques depending on the extent of oxidation in the test samples.

Further testing should continue to optimize this approach, with further evaluation of the BDA procedure of an initial bulk Pb/Zn float, verses direct differential separation of lead and zinc.

Initial procedures for scavenging oxide lead and associated silver values is more challenging and will require further modifications to the procedure.

Test work moving forward into pre-feasibility should focus on using fresh representative drill core samples.

Introduction and Terms of Reference

During June 2018, Brian Fowler, P.Eng. President of Blind Creek Resources Ltd, requested the writer file an application for a Certificate of Assessment for work on the Blende Property, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada, between September 2017-May 2018.

The 2017 work on the Blende Property was to complete an NI 43-101 Resource Estimate based on the collection of selected drill cores drilled in previous years.

It was also requested the writer submit an Assessment Report to Yukon Mines, Energy and Resources-Government of the Yukon.

This document is the Assessment Report.

This Assessment report is compilation of the N1 43-101 resource estimate document submitted in 2018, and a second NI 43 101 report completed in 2011.

Reliance on other Experts

This assessment report has a total reliance on Blende 43-101 reports submitted in May 2018, and a Technical Report on the Blende property in 2011. Sections of these reports are *directly copied* onto this assessment report. In some cases minor wording has been changed.

A) Moose Mountain Technical Services, 2018

1) Susan C. Bird, M.Sc., P.Eng.
2) Robert J. Morris, M.Sc., P.Geo.
3) Frank Wright, P.Eng.

B) B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc., 2011.

Citations made by other experts in the above reports are acknowledged in the appendices.

Reliance on others is also acknowledged as follows:

- **Brian Fowler, President,** Blind Creek Resources Ltd, who provided invoices and financial data for the Certificate of Work, (See front-piece).

  BV Minerals – Metallurgical Division, 2018
  Boja Grcic, M.Sc.

- **Blind Creek Resources Ltd News Releases**

- **Mayo Mining Recorders Office**
  1) Carol Knight
  2) Jennifer Walters

- **Fireweed Helicopters Ltd, Mayo, YT**

Work Area Location and Description[1]

The Blende property, shown in Figure 1, southeast of Mt. Williams, is 64 km northeast of Keno Hill, Yukon Territory.

Coordinates are 64° 24' North Latitude and 134° 40' west Longitude on Map sheet 106-D-7 in the north central Yukon.

The UTM coordinates at the center of the property are
516500 East and 7142500 North (UTM NAD 83 – Zone 08N).

Location is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The property consists of 260 Quartz Mining Claims, of which the Mix 1-16 claims represent the central part of the original Blende property.

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[1] After B.J Price, 2011,

Eagle Plains primarily staked the Quartz claims in 2003-06. Under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, claim tags have to be placed on the posts during the next year and Assessment work in the amount of $100 per claim must be completed.

A complete listing of tenure details, making up the Blende property is given in the appendices.

Quartz claims are nominally 1500 ft. square, thus the 260-claim package covers 260 *51.65 acres or 13,429 acres or 5,436 hectares.

The claims have not been surveyed.

Figure 1, (After B.J. Price, 2011)

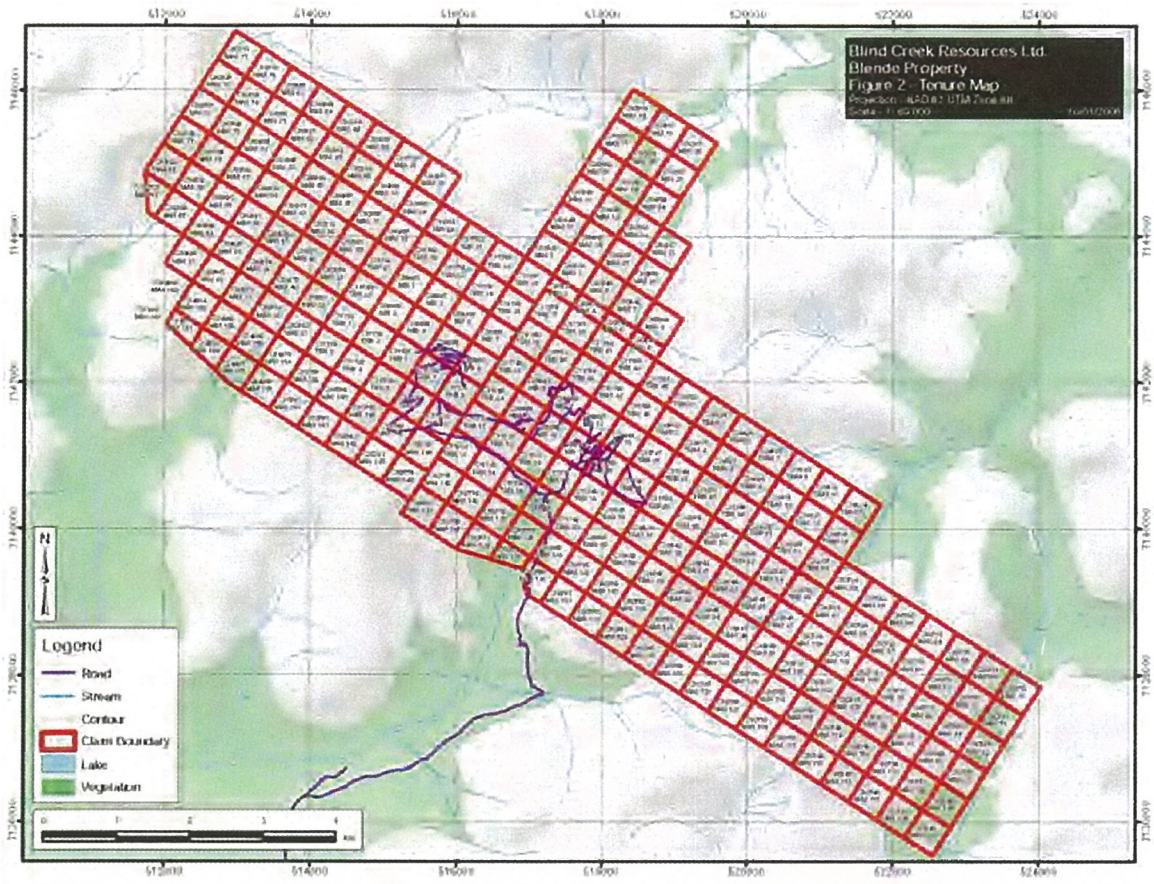

Figure 2, (After BJ. Price, 2011)

The current or future operations of Blind Creek Resources, including exploration, development and commencement of production activities on this property require such permits and Blind Creek intends to acquire the necessary permits prior to the commencement of exploration.

Other permits governed by laws and regulations pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters, may be required as the project progresses.

There are no social or environmental issues known to the writers that would affect title. There are, to the best knowledge of the writers, no liens or encumbrances on the claims. Blind Creek does not have any surface rights.

The mineral zones and the exploration camp are in the central part of the claims as shown clearly in Figure 2; there are no underground workings or tailings ponds or any other mining assets besides the camp.

There is no electric power grid in the area. Water for drilling and camp supply is available in Williams Creek, which runs through the center of the property.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources.[2]

The Wind River bulldozer trail or "winter road" passes within 11 km of the property between Elsa and Wind River.

This trail passes McQuesten Lake, Beaver River and Braine Creek and through Braine Pass toward coal deposits in the Bonnet Plume River area, copper and cobalt deposits near Fairchild Lake and iron deposits at Wind River.

It could be now the main access route to the main Access route to the Carlin Gold ATAC Project

The most practical access is by helicopter from Mayo, on the Stewart River. Mayo is accessed by good highway 450 km from Whitehorse, by floatplane or by wheeled Fixed Wing aircraft. Helicopters are available in Mayo or in Whitehorse.

The area has long cold winters and short moderately warm summers. Exploration is practically restricted to the months of June to September, but snow can occur at any time. Permafrost exists in the area. A remote weather station was installed On the property in 2006 to collect environmental data over the winter season.

Essential supplies are available in Mayo, but most supplies are generally brought in from the much larger Territorial capital, Whitehorse,

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[2] After B.J Price, 2011

which is the business and government center of the Yukon. Whitehorse has daily flights from Vancouver.

The nearest town of Mayo has essential facilities such as fuel, food and lodging, telephone, post office and basic groceries and supplies.

It has a gravel airstrip and floatplane facilities. Power from the Yukon grid extends from Mayo along the gravel access road to the Elsa and the Keno Hill mine.

Although a gravel road extends northward from Elsa to McQuesten Lake, no other infrastructure is available. A good pool of trained labour is available in the Yukon. Major supplies and equipment are generally purchased in Whitehorse or in Dawson City, about four to two hours respectively by road from Mayo.

Physiography. [3]

The Blende property is on the southern flank of the Wernecke Mountains, characterized by rugged ridges and numerous glacial cirques.

To the south lies the Pacific watershed the Yukon River drainage and to the north lies the Pacific watershed of the Wind River.

At Mt. Williams, elevations range from 1,200 meters to 1860 meters.

The tree line is at approximately 1,300 meters (4,300 Ft.).

The property has sparse grass and lichen vegetation. Outcrop is most common on steep, north facing cirque walls, creek gullies and ridges whereas south facing exposures are less precipitous and are covered by talus and scree.

History.[4]

[3] After B.J Price, 2011

[4] After B.J Price, 2011

As early as 1905, George Camsell and Joseph Keele, of the Geological Survey of Canada ascended Stewart and Beaver Rivers as far as the mouth of Braine Creek, just northwest of the Blende deposits at Mt. Williams.

Silver and lead deposits were discovered in 1922 on McKay hill in the Upper Beaver River area shortly after the discovery
of the rich silver deposits at Keno Hill. A stampede occurred and many claims were staked. (Cockfield 1924).

Further exploration led to discovery of deposits on Silver Hill, Carpenter Hill and Grey Copper Hill (1923). (these are west of the
Blende property).

Cockfield accomplished basic geological mapping in 1924.

Considerable activity in the area was initiated by the development of the Keno Hill mines, and the activity led to the discovery of numerous other showings in the area.

The following is a summary of exploration on the Blende property itself.

1961. Mineralization at the Blende was originally noted by the Geological Survey of Canada.

1975. The property was staked in 1975 by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. as the Will claims. Cyprus Anvil completed geological mapping, sampling, and detailed silt and soil geochemical sampling later in the year.

1981 Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. restaked the property in April 1981 and conducted trenching and rock sampling from 1981 to 1984.

1984 Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited and Norvista Development Ltd. completed geological mapping, hand
trenching and detailed trench sampling in 1984 (Cathro and Carne, 1984) with total expenditures of $33,000

1985 Inco Exploration Ltd optioned the property, tied on more Blende claims in Oct/84 and explored with mapping and sampling in 1985 before dropping the option.

1987 NDU Resources Ltd. purchased the property outright in 1987. Jeff Franzen, P.Eng, wrote a comprehensive report in 1988.

1988. NDU explored the property by mapping and hand trenching and later drilled 3 holes from one location totaling 718 meters. The results were favorable with long intercepts of silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

1989 In 1989 NDU carried out further mapping, road construction, soil sampling, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

1989 Billiton Resources (Canada) Inc. ("Billiton") optioned the property from NDU Resources in September 1989. The agreement allowed Billiton to earn 50% equity in the property by expending an aggregate of $4.3 million in option payments and work by December 31, 1991.

1990 Billiton as project operator drilled 15 holes on the main "West" zone, totaling 3659.7 meters. This work led to the calculation of a preliminary diluted in-situ open-pit mineral "reserve" of 11.5 million tonnes averaging 3% lead, 2.20 % zinc, and 1.46 oz/tonne silver (50 grams/tonne).

1991 In 1991, Billiton completed soil geochemical and geophysical coverage; drill testing of the deposit over a 3.3 km strike length, and preliminary metallurgical tests.

The 1991 drilling consisted of 62 holes totaling 11,525m, including 15 holes in the West Zone, 34 holes in the East Zone and 13 holes in the central area between the two zones.

1993 Billiton elected in 1993 to convert its 50% equity interest to a 10% net profits royalty. It is assumed by BJ Price that the earn-in was completed.

Control of the property in terms of operation returned to NDU.

1994 In 1994 NDU drilled 7 step-out holes (596 meters) that successfully extended the West Zone 150m further
Westward (the West Zone remains open in this direction).

1998 In March 1998 NDU merged with United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (UKHM) and the property came under the control
of UKHM, which subsequently went into receivership.

2002 The property was staked by prospector Bernie Kreft.

2005 The property was optioned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. It was then farmed out to Shoshone Silver Inc, but the option was not maintained.

2005. In late 2005, Blind Creek Resources Ltd ("Blind Creek") acquired an option to acquire a 60 percent interest in the Blende Silver-Lead-Zinc project from Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains").

The property has an underlying 3% NSR (Net Smelter Royalty) 1.0% to Bernie Kreft and 2% to Sandstorm Gold Ltd.

2006: In 2006 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd carried out a drilling program (on behalf of Blind Creek) on the Blende Property. The drilling program was carried out starting in mid-June and ended in mid-September.

A total of 4235.8 m of drilling was completed in 23 holes during the season. This added to the historic drilling of 17,598 m in 87 holes, the total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings being 110 holes totaling 21,833.8 m by the end of 2006.

2007. A drilling program was carried out by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd For Blind Creek, starting in mid-June and ended in mid-September of 2007. A total of 3410.9 m of drilling was completed in 15 holes during the season.

2008, In 2008 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd carried out a drilling on the Blende Property. This was a helicopter-supported program and carried out starting in early August and ending in late August of 2008.

A total of 1047.3 m of drilling was completed in 7 holes during the season, using a hydrocore 2000 drill with NQ core equipment. The total amount of drilling done on the Blende showings brings the total to 132 holes and 25,195.32 m.

2009. On April 17, 2009 it was announced that the Blende Project had been sold to Blind Creek Resources. Blind Creek had completed the requirements to earn a 60% interest in the project by completing a total of $5,000,000 in exploration expenditures, paying $175,000 in cash and issuing 1,000,000 common shares. The remaining 40% was sold to Blind Creek in return for 4,500,000 voting-class common shares.

2009-2010. During two seasons, Blind Creek Resources Ltd staked several blocks of Quartz Claims in adjacent and vicinity Blende Property due to the interest in the area by ATAC Resources Ltd for Carlin type gold and the adjacent Ocelot Silver Lead Property along the Rackla Trend

2011. Assessment work was carried out on these claim groups, and since all these claims were to drop, Figure 3.

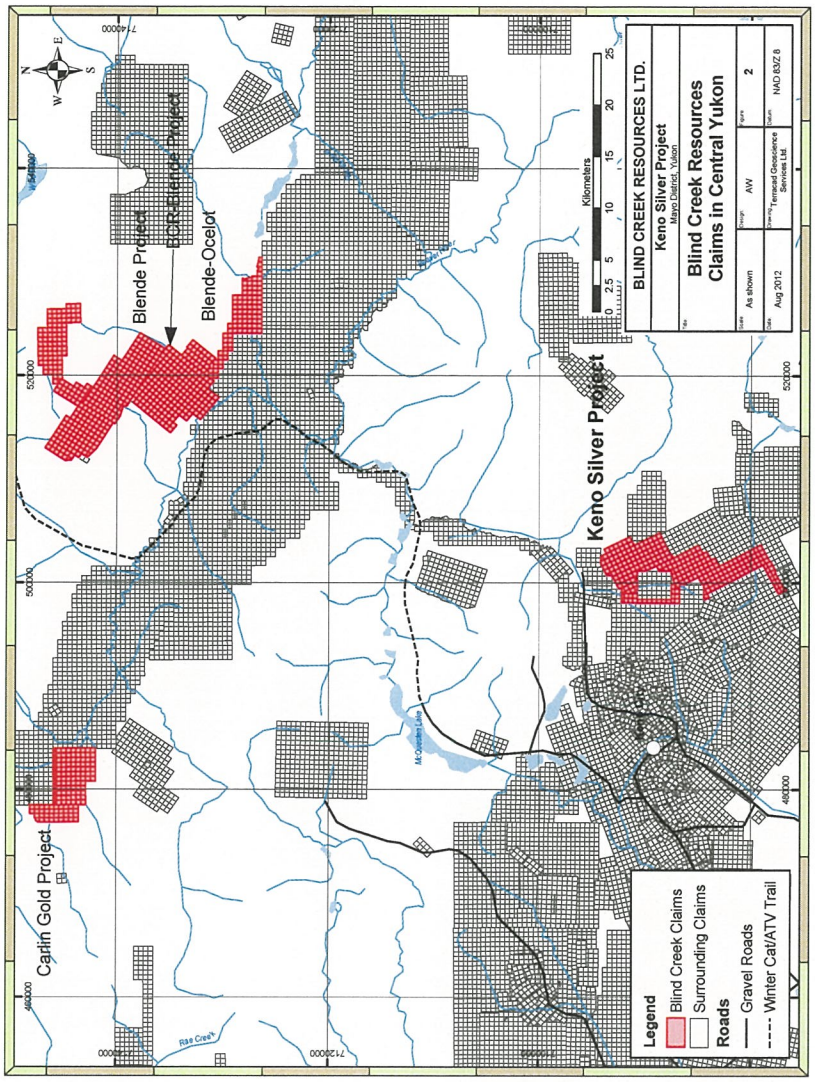

Figure 3

Historical Reserves, Processing and Metallurgical Testing.[5]

The engineering and geological departments of Billiton Mines Canada Inc completed a reserve estimate in 1991.

[5] After B.J Price, 2011

Table 1

1991 Historical Estimate By Billiton PLC, (Bow BHP Billiton) Originally Termed "Reserve"				
Zone	**Tonnes**	**Zinc %**	**Lead%**	**Silver grams/tonne**
West Zone	15,300,000	3.04	3.23	67.5
East Zone	4,300,000	3.05	1.31	15.1
Totals	19,600,000	3.04	2.8	56

A number of processing and metallurgical tests were also completed.

It was concluded the concentration of lead and zinc had problems caused by intergrowths and oxidation, but with different separation techniques and flow sheets could provide an acceptable concentrate. Additional tests would be needed to optimize recoveries.

Geological Setting[6]

The Blende Zinc Lead Silver deposit is a large, structurally controlled, breccia-hosted system on the south edge of the Mackenzie Platform, hosted by Lower Proterozoic Gillespie Group dolomite. Rare copper occurs within the system.

Mineralization is epigenetic and forms the matrix in a series of parallel breccia zones that strike east west and dip steeply south. The Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralized breccia zones appear to be controlled by a weakly to moderately developed axial planar cleavage or parting which strikes ENE and dips steeply to the SWS.

The mineralization consists of yellow, fine to coarse-grained sphalerite and galena. Other sulphide minerals include, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite plus tetrahedrite. Some syngenetic or early diagenetic mineralization has been found associated with oolites and dewatering structures. Studies by C. Godwin, Ph.D., indicate a lead isotopic age of 1.54 Billion years (" Ga").

[6] After B.J Price, 2011

Mineralization occurs intermittently along structural zones for 6 km and up to 200 m in width.

On surface, the deposit is outlined by soil anomalies up to 10,000 parts per million (ppm) Zn.

Most geophysical methods including IP, VLF and Max-Min EM work well due to the inert nature of the host dolomite, but graphitic sediments interlayered within the Gillespie Group dolostones can create spurious anomalies.

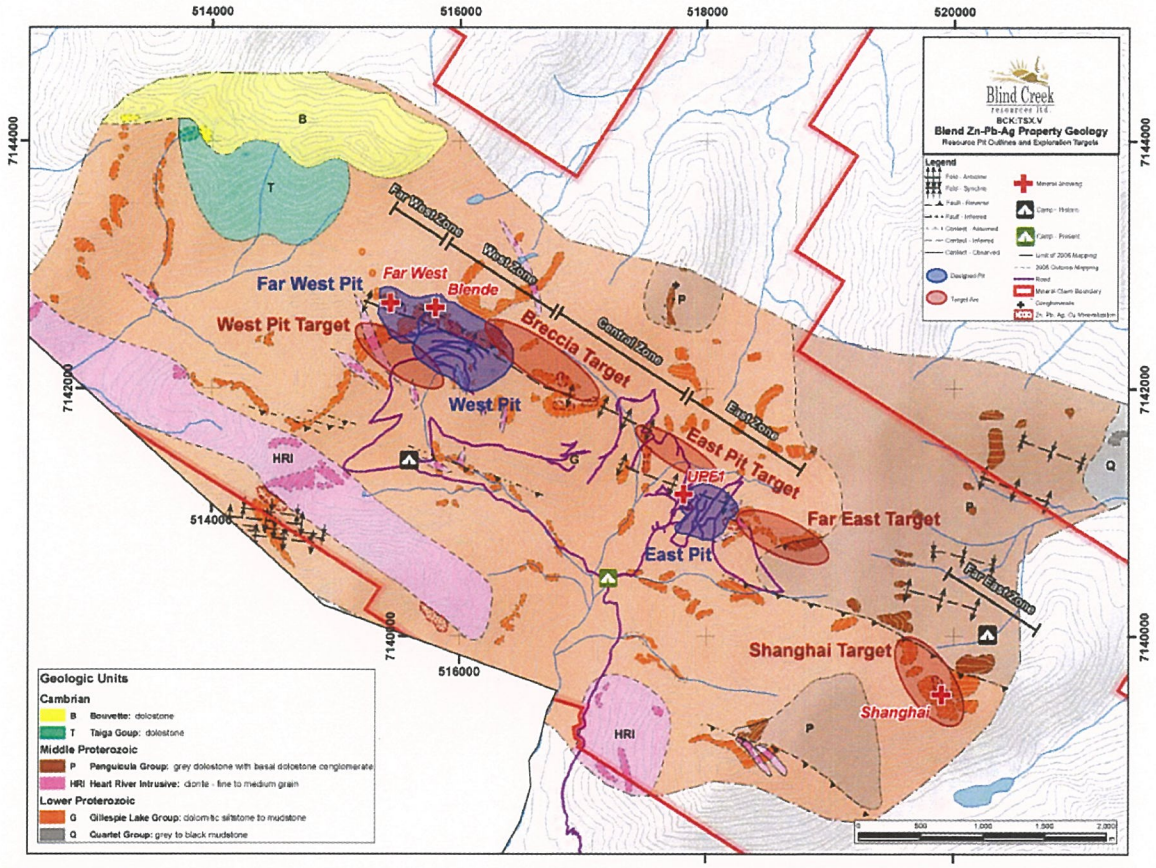

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the geological units, and the sub-divisions of the Blende Property into:

- Far West Zone
- West Zone

- Central Zone
- East Zone
- Far East Zone

Stratified Rocks

Paleo-Proterozoic

Quartet Group

The Quartet Group is a recessive unit of grey to black mudstone that is rarely exposed on the Blende Property. Bedding is defined by thin silty to fine-sand laminations that are relatively planar. Cleavage is well developed in this unit, although there is no evidence of other deformation exhibited in outcrop. Veining and mineralization is not reported at any of the outcrops examined although disseminated pyrite is rarely found.

The only exposures of the Quartet Group in the Blende Property are limited to the northeast and northwest portion of the property. The exposure in the northwest portion of the field area is suspect as Quartet Group, considering that the limited exposures found are nearly surrounded by Gillespie Lake Group rocks. It is common to see 20-30 m wide intervals of grey mudstone within lower parts of the Gillespie Lake Group hence some of the previous mapping that assigned these rocks to the Quartet Group was corrected. The Quartet Group appears to be in fault contact with the Pinguicula Group in the Far-East Zone.

Gillespie Lake Group

The morphology of the Gillespie Lake Group is quite varied within the Blende Property. Previous researchers have separated the Gillespie Group into seven subdivisions, some of which are clearly exposed in the Blende.

Above the East Zone the unconformity between the Pinguicula Group and the Gillespie Lake Group is clearly exposed. The uppermost unit of the Gillespie Lake Group is a thickly (>1m to massive) bedded dolostone to slightly silty dolostone that weathers reddish-orange. Algal structures have a wide variety of forms, as stromatolites, wavy laminations, and oncoids.

Usually, these algal structures are silicified and more resistant to

weathering than the host dolostone.

Meso-Proterozoic
Pinguicula Group
Upper Unit: A massive grey dolostone forms the upper unit of the Pinguicula. Distinctive coarse pink dolospar veinlets and pods are common throughout. This unit forms resistant grey ridges within the Far East Zone of the Blende Property.

Middle Unit: The middle unit of the Pinguicula Group is a distinct package of green and maroon weathering mudstone.

These mudstones are generally grey to green on a fresh surface and weather green to maroon, with the maroon layers usually being more carbonaceous.

The majority of the mudstone is siliciclastic with occasional layers of slightly dolomitic mudstones. The majority of the Pinguicula exposed in the Blende Property is this unit and a considerable section is found in the Far-East Zone.

Lower Unit: A distinctive layer of conglomerate marks the lower-most unit of the Pinguicula Group. This conglomerate is defined by sub-rounded clasts that range in size from pebble to boulder with varying provenance, from black shale to intermediate igneous. The exposed thickness of the basal conglomerate ranges from 3 m to 20 m and quickly grades into brown-weathering, coarse-grained sandstone. This lowermost unit is exposed in the SE map area, above the East Zone and NE of the Central Zone.

Phanerozoic – Cambrian

Lower Cambrian Unconformity overlain by Taiga Group and Bouvette Formation

Taiga Group

Mapped 1.5 km northwest of the West Zone, this unit is a medium to fine grained buff grey, resistant dolostone.

Bouvette Formation

Mapped 1 km northwest of the west zone, only the basal contact of this unit was seen in the 2006 fieldwork. The contact appears to be unconformable with the underlying Gillespie Lake Group, but may also be tectonic. Outcrops observed indicate a white to tan, medium grained quartzite with local conglomerate.

Intrusive Rocks

Most intrusive rocks on the Blende property belong to the Hart River Intrusive Suite. This group of intrusive rocks varies from coarse to fine grained with compositions that range from diorite to gabbro. The intrusions range from small dykes and sills, less than 1 m wide, to thick ones that are up to 500 m wide.

They often have bleached and talc altered halos developed in the adjacent dolostones but everywhere appear to post-date the Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. The intrusive rocks commonly show some degree of chloritization.

Most units in the field area do not show significant deformation at the outcrop scale.

Figure 5 and 5a below give a summarized overview of Blende Regional Geology

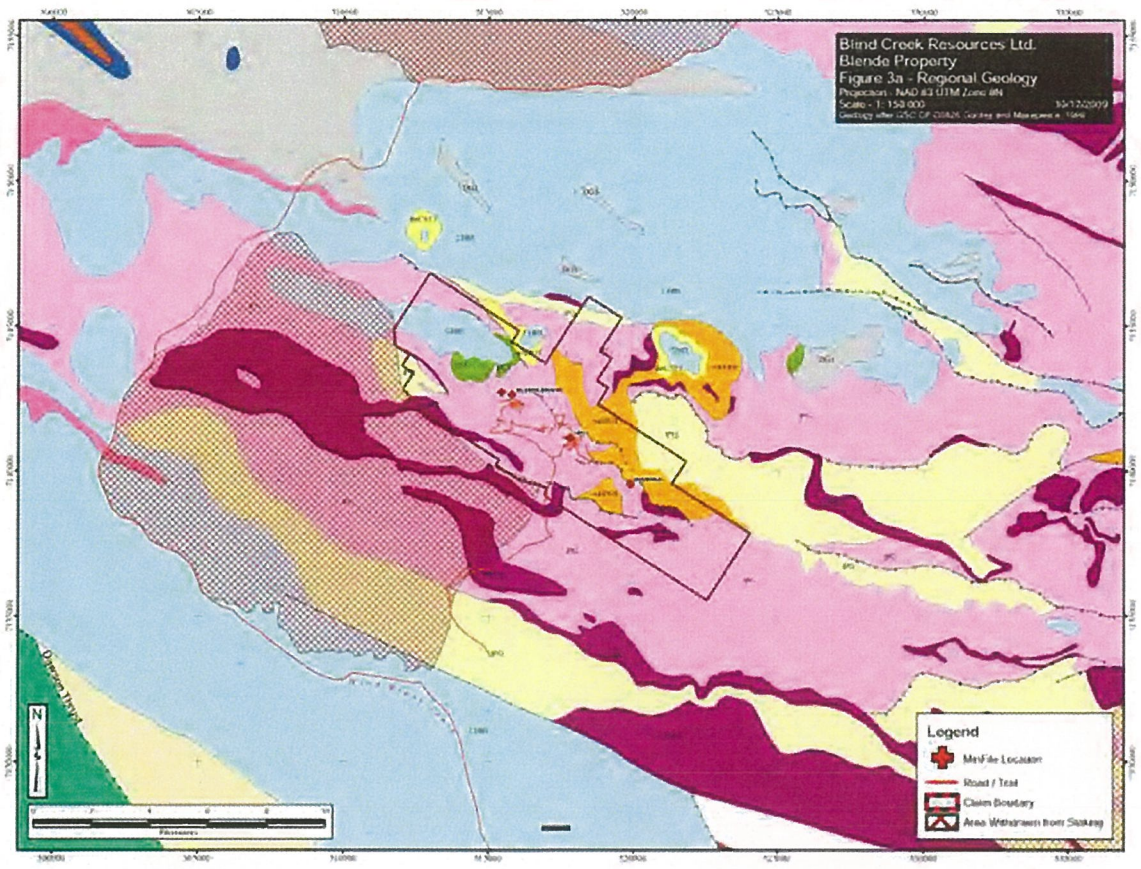

Figure 5

Figures 5a.

Mineralization

Lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the Blende property is hosted by upper Gillespie Lake Group dolostone (dolomite) spatially associated with a Middle Proterozoic fault zone that strikes about 110° and dips steeply southwest.

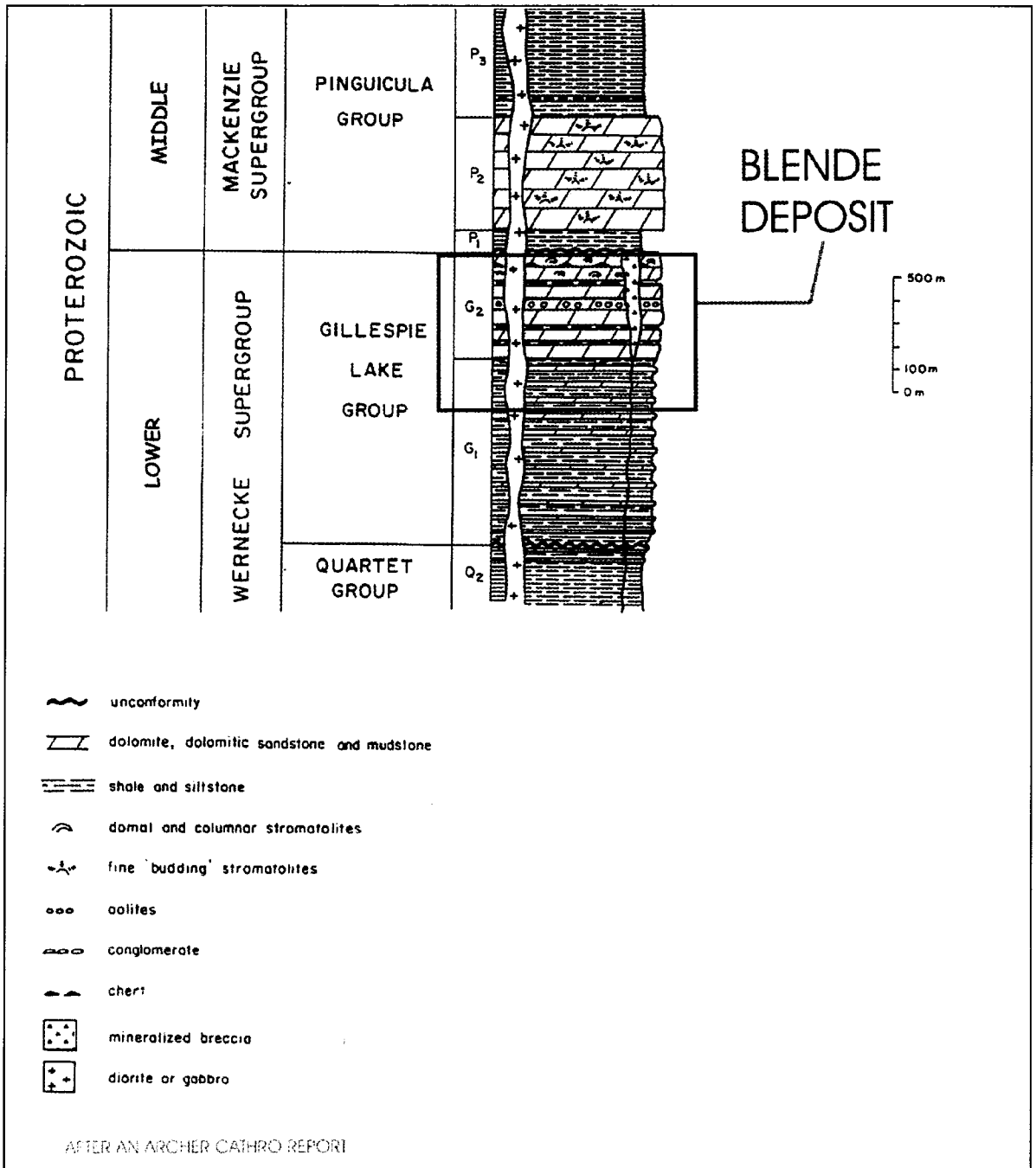

Figure 6. Stratigraphy of the Blende Deposit[7]

The linear distribution of surface mineral occurrences parallels the fault zone for 6,000 meters and has been tested to depth by drilling. Mineralization may not be continuous over this length but may be present as mineralized shoots.

[7] Archer and Cathro Assessment Report

The following description of mineralization is summarized and annotated from an excellent paper by Michelle Robinson and Dr. Colin Godwin in Economic Geology, v 90, 1995, pp. 367-384.

Mineralization occurs discontinuously along a 6-km linear trend following the Middle Proterozoic fault zone.

In general, sulfides occur as discordant veins, and vein breccias along the fault zone, and as concentrations within the stromatolitic horizons of the upper Gillespie Lake Group.

The sulfide assemblage in the vein is dominantly sphalerite and galena with lesser pyrite. Chalcopyrite and freibergite occur as minor phases in the west zone (and explain the occasional copper values).

Thin envelopes of brucite alteration occur in most veins throughout the deposit. Anglesite, covellite, and smithsonite are also present in minor amounts at the top of the West zone where mineralization is weathered. Late pyrite rich veins crosscut earlier lead-zinc mineralization.

The Blende deposit is crudely zoned from spotty copper- and silver-rich mineralization at the base of the West zone, through lead-rich mineralization in the middle and upper levels of the zone.

Zinc-rich mineralization is dominant in the East Zone. High-grade mineralization is mostly stratabound within stromatolitic horizons throughout the deposit.

Zinc and lead mineralization occurs in four main areas on the Blende Property.

The principal minerals containing the Zn and Pb are sphalerite (ZnS) and galena (PbS) but weathering has also converted a significant amount of the sulfides to smithsonite (ZnCO3) and anglesite (PbCO3)

High silver values are associated mainly with tetrahedrite but one occurrence of native silver was found in drill core from the East Zone.

Typically the highest silver assays come from the drill holes in the West zone.

Chalcopyrite is present in drill core but rare.

Gangue minerals are calcite, talc, pyrite, quartz and dolospar.

Axinite has been reported from the area.

Selected drill sections are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 below.

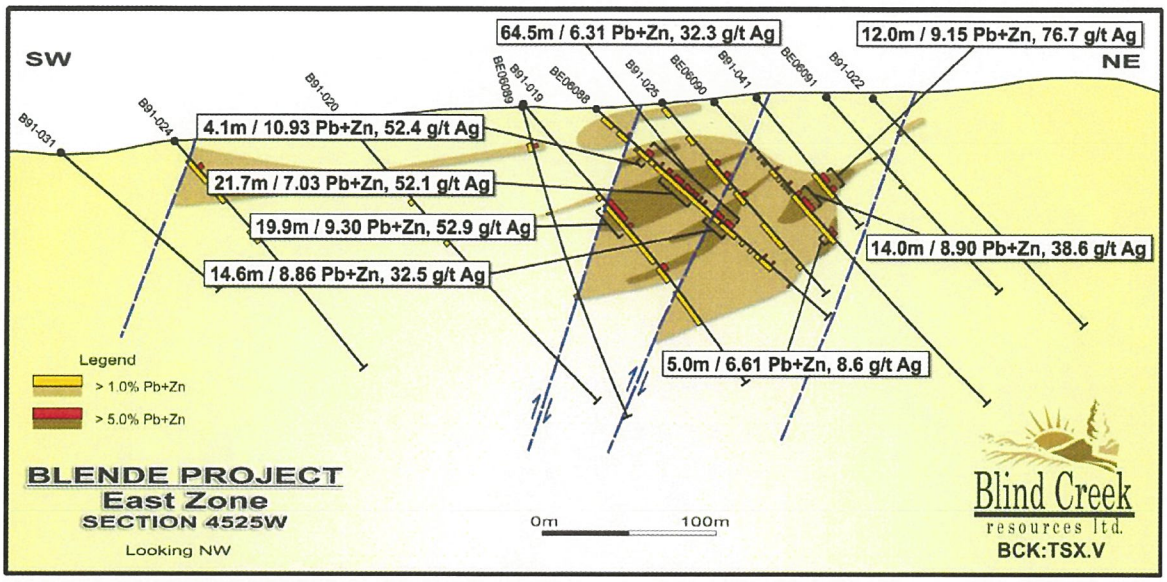

Figure 7, (after Blind Creek Web site)

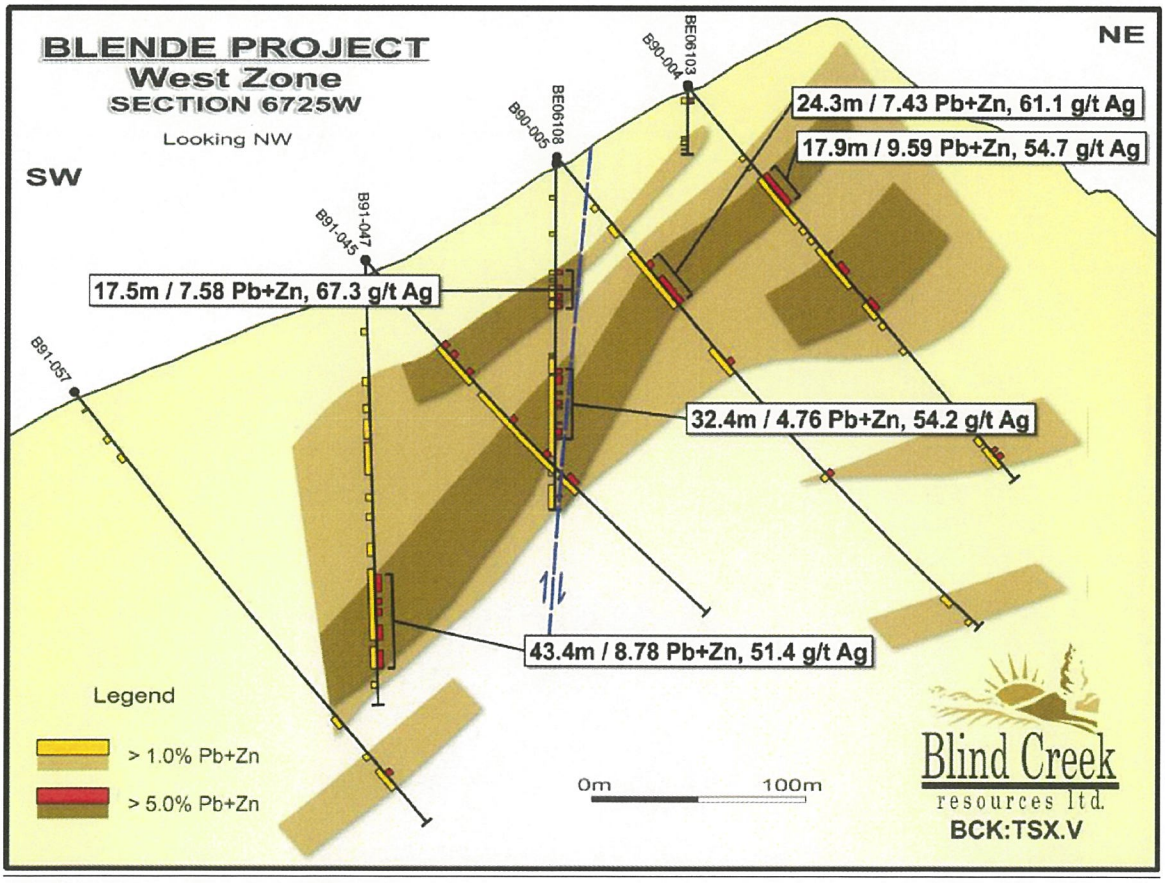

Figure 8, (after Blind Creek Web Site)

2017 Field Work and Follow-up Laboratory Work[8]

Robert J. Morris, P.Eng from Moose Mountain Technical Services, (MMTS) with offices in Cranbrook British Columbia visited the Blende property on September 9-11, 2017 for Blind Creek, accompanied by J.Berdusco, contractor to MMTS.

Clive Aspinall, P. Eng, representing Blind Creek Resources Ltd, assisted with transportation logistics from Whitehorse.

A total of 51 samples were collected for SG testing during the site visit 9-11 September 2017.

The samples represent NQ sized drill core gathered from stored core from the 1990 and 1991 drill programs.

These samples were selected to cover a range in grade, to include both sulphide and oxide material, and to test both the east and west mineralized zones.

Thirty-four samples were collected from the west mineralized zone and seventeen from the east zone.

Specifically, the author would put drill core samples originating from the following Quartz claims:

Trix 5 YC39826,
Trix 7 YC39828,
Trix 9 YC39830
Trix 11 YC39832
Mix 11 YC09995,
Mix 13 YC09977
Mix 14 YC 09998
Mix 15 YC09999
Mix 16 YC10000

[8] After Bird and others, 2018

Sample selection was restricted to pieces of core that were competent and approximately 10-15cm long, though occasionally two to three smaller pieces of core were selected.

The equipment used to measure specific gravity of rock drill core on the Blind Creek Project is:

- A balance scale with an integral weigh-below hook (Ohaus Explorer Pro Balance)
- A 20 litre bucket with a 17cm X 20cm slot cut through the rim and bucket face and approximately half filled with water
- A board big enough to sit on the bucket, approximately 30cm X 30 cm, with a slot cut in the middle
- A perforated pan, suspended from a hanging apparatus attached to the weigh below hook built into the base of the balance, to sit in the water without touching the sides of the pail.

The Explorer Pro Balance set up used for measuring specific gravity is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 9. **Storage area for 1990-1991-drill core**

Figure 10. **Typical competent drill core sampled for SG test work**

Figure 11. **Balance scale and water bucket setup for measuring specific gravity of core**

The selection of core to be measured for specific gravity is based on the following criteria.

Previously sampled, mineralized core was chosen from a selection of holes distributed along the length of the deposit, with each piece measured to reflect the overall composition of the total sample.

Representative core from each mineralized area has been chosen with samples from both the oxidized zone and the sulfides represented.

Specific gravity of core is measured by first weighing the core in air on top of the balance (Wa), followed by weighing the core in the pan, submerged in water (Ww).

The mass in air and mass in water are both recorded in an excel database. The specific gravity is calculated using the equation below.

$$SG = Wa / (Wa - Ww)$$

The samples have then been re-assayed to account for the change in sample size between the SG samples and the original assay sample.

This data has been used to create a correlation between the (Pb+Zn) content and the specific gravity.

Table 2. SG Data Base:(Note: DDH's selected for this program)

DHID	From	To	SG		DHID	From	To	SG
B90-004	45.9	47.76	2.73		B90-018	94.25	97.7	2.78
B90-004	53.64	56.64	2.81		B90-018	97.7	101	2.82
B90-004	56.64	59.64	2.82		B90-018	101	102.63	2.82
B90-004	59.64	62.64	2.9		B90-018	105.32	106.69	2.81
B90-004	107.45	110.45	2.84		B90-018	111	114.82	2.8
B90-004	110.45	113.45	2.88		B90-018	114.82	118.26	2.8
B90-004	113.45	116.45	2.8		B90-018	123	126	2.79
B90-004	116.45	119.45	2.89		B90-018	126	129	2.74
B90-016	77.4	80.05	2.82		B91-025	27.1	30.1	2.84
B90-016	80.05	84.93	2.84		B91-025	44.8	47.8	2.95
B90-005	70.56	73.66	2.81		B91-025	47.8	50.8	2.99
B90-016	84.93	88.1	2.8		B91-025	53.8	56.8	2.84
B90-016	88.1	91	2.78		B91-025	59.8	62.8	2.84
B90-005	85.65	88.9	3.04		B91-025	68.8	71.7	2.89
B90-005	122.94	125.94	2.82		B91-032	7.32	10.32	3.03
B90-005	125.94	126.96	2.8		B91-032	10.32	13.32	3.25
B90-017	75.9	78.15	2.84		B91-034	124	127	2.85
B90-017	78.15	81.1	2.79		B91-034	127	130	2.83
B90-017	81.1	84.32	2.81		B91-034	133	136	2.93
B90-018	10.57	14	2.79		B91-034	142	145	2.99
B90-018	14	17	2.82		B91-034	145	148	2.82
B90-018	26	29	2.71		B91-038	4.4	7.4	3.12
B90-018	29	32	2.82		B91-038	7.4	10.4	3.19
B90-018	41	44	2.84		B91-038	10.4	13.4	2.88
B90-018	44	47	2.82		B91-065	3.05	6.4	2.82
B90-018	91.36	94.25	2.77					

2017-2018 Mineral Resource Estimates

Details of Mineral Resources Estimates are available in NI 43-101 Resource Estimate Report for the Blende property report by Susan Bird P.Eng and others, (May 2018) of MMTS and presented in accordance with CIM standards and the Canadian Securities National Instrument 43-101.

The Resource Estimate for the Blende deposit is summarized below in Table 9 and Table 10, Indicated and Inferred Resource respectively.

The resource has been summarized at varying Zinc Equivalent (ZnEqv) cutoffs with the Base Case highlighted at 2% ZnEqv (NSR=$CDN39.35).

The highlighted cutoff is considered appropriate as the base case, based on costs and payables from comparable deposits, recoveries from current metallurgical testing as well as current and recent metal prices.

The ZnEqv equation used is supplied as a footnote to the tables, with details on price, recovery, payables and cost parameters, after Lerchs-Grossman.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.

There is no certainty that the Blende mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves in the future.

Table 9. **Blende Deposit Indicated Mineral Resource**

Pit Area	Cutoff ZnEqv[1] (%)	In situ Tonnage (ktonnes)	In situ Grades						In situ Metal Content		
			ZnEqv (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (gpt)	NSR ($CDN/t)	OXRAT[2]	Zn (Mlbs)	Pb (Mlbs)	Ag (koz)
West Pit	1.5	2,852	5.18	1.69	2.06	41.7	101.97	0.09	106	129	3,827
	2.0	2,585	5.54	1.78	2.21	45.0	108.93	0.10	102	126	3,740
	2.5	2,300	5.94	1.88	2.38	49.0	116.95	0.10	95	121	3,623
	3.0	2,015	6.40	1.99	2.58	53.6	125.90	0.10	88	114	3,472
	3.5	1,733	6.91	2.11	2.79	59.1	136.02	0.10	81	106	3,295
	4.0	1,472	7.47	2.23	3.02	65.5	147.07	0.10	72	98	3,100
	5.0	1,061	8.63	2.39	3.33	80.6	169.80	0.11	56	83	2,750
East Pit	1.5	1,231	3.97	2.30	1.19	11.9	78.19	0.06	62	32	470
	2.0	1,068	4.31	2.45	1.32	13.2	84.79	0.06	58	31	452
	2.5	835	4.83	2.64	1.56	15.3	94.94	0.06	50	29	422
	3.0	647	5.49	2.84	1.89	18.5	108.06	0.07	41	27	384
	3.5	487	6.23	3.02	2.28	22.3	122.33	0.07	32	25	330
	4.0	387	6.87	3.14	2.66	25.9	135.25	0.08	27	23	322
	5.0	288	7.71	3.24	3.20	30.6	151.75	0.08	21	20	283
Total	1.5	4,083	4.82	1.87	1.80	32.7	94.80	0.08	169	162	4,297
	2.0	3,654	5.18	1.98	1.95	35.7	101.87	0.08	159	157	4,192
	2.5	3,135	5.64	2.08	2.16	39.9	110.98	0.09	145	150	4,044
	3.0	2,662	6.18	2.19	2.41	45.1	121.56	0.09	129	141	3,856
	3.5	2,220	6.76	2.31	2.68	51.1	133.07	0.09	113	131	3,645
	4.0	1,859	7.35	2.42	2.95	57.3	144.60	0.10	99	121	3,422
	5.0	1,349	8.43	2.57	3.46	69.9	165.95	0.10	76	103	3,032

1. ZnEqv calculation:

$$ZnEQ = Zn\% + (Pb\% \cdot 1.0 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 0.95)/(1.2 \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.85) + (\frac{Agppt}{31.1034} \cdot 19 \cdot 0.90 \cdot 0.80)/(1.2 \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 22.0462)$$

Uses price assumptions of: $US1.20/lb Zn, $US1.00/lb Pb, and $US19.00/oz Ag and an exchange rate of US$0.80 = $1CDN. Metal recoveries are based on metallurgical studies done in 2017 on both the oxide and sulfides material, and are: 70% Zn, 85% Pb and 90% Ag (10% to Zn concentrate and 80% to Pb concentrate). Payables based on comparable smelter terms and a 3% NSR Royalty are; 85% Zn, 95% Pb and 80% Ag.

2. OXRAT = $(Pb+Zn)_{oxides}/(Pb+Zn)_{total}$

Table 10. **Blende Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource**

Pit Area	Cutoff ZnEqv[1] (%)	In situ Tonnage (ktonnes)	In situ Grades						In situ Metal Content		
			ZnEq (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (gpt)	NSR ($CDN/t)	OXRAT[2]	Zn (Mlbs)	Pb (Mlbs)	Ag (koz)
West Pit	1.5	32,533	4.87	1.85	1.87	32.4	95.85	0.25	1,325	1,343	33,900
	2.0	29,538	5.19	1.96	2.00	34.7	102.09	0.24	1,278	1,300	32,956
	2.5	26,623	5.51	2.07	2.12	37.1	108.41	0.24	1,217	1,245	31,773
	3.0	23,293	5.90	2.20	2.28	40.3	116.17	0.23	1,128	1,172	30,185
	3.5	20,037	6.34	2.32	2.47	43.9	124.66	0.23	1,024	1,089	28,306
	4.0	16,815	6.83	2.44	2.69	48.4	134.42	0.22	903	998	26,166
	5.0	11,695	7.87	2.63	3.18	58.8	154.82	0.22	678	819	22,105
East Pit	1.5	4,296	3.27	2.21	0.74	8.1	64.28	0.06	209	70	1,123
	2.0	3,441	3.64	2.42	0.85	9.3	71.66	0.06	183	65	1,024
	2.5	2,552	4.13	2.67	1.02	10.9	81.18	0.06	150	57	894
	3.0	1,658	4.87	3.00	1.32	13.8	95.91	0.06	110	48	736
	3.5	1,113	5.68	3.26	1.71	17.4	111.81	0.07	80	42	621
	4.0	778	6.53	3.46	2.18	21.3	128.45	0.07	59	37	532
	5.0	493	7.73	3.64	2.93	27.9	152.13	0.08	40	32	443
Total	1.5	36,829	4.68	1.89	1.74	29.6	92.17	0.22	1,534	1,413	35,022
	2.0	32,979	5.03	2.01	1.88	32.0	98.91	0.22	1,461	1,364	33,980
	2.5	29,175	5.39	2.13	2.02	34.8	106.03	0.22	1,367	1,302	32,668
	3.0	24,951	5.84	2.25	2.22	38.5	114.82	0.22	1,238	1,220	30,921
	3.5	21,150	6.30	2.37	2.43	42.5	123.99	0.22	1,104	1,131	28,927
	4.0	17,594	6.82	2.48	2.67	47.2	134.15	0.21	962	1,035	26,699
	5.0	12,188	7.86	2.67	3.17	57.5	154.71	0.21	718	851	22,548

1. ZnEqv calculation:

$$ZnEQ = Zn\% + (Pb\% \cdot 1.0 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 0.95)/(1.2 \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.85) + (\frac{Aggpt}{31.1034} \cdot 19 \cdot 0.90 \cdot 0.80)/(1.2 \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 22.0462)$$

Uses price assumptions of: $US1.20/lb Zn, $US1.00/lb Pb, and $US19.00/oz Ag and an exchange rate of US$0.80 = $1CDN. Metal recoveries are based on metallurgical studies done in 2017 on both the oxide and sulfides material, and are: 70% Zn, 85% Pb and 90% Ag (10% to Zn concentrate and 80% to Pb concentrate). Payables based on comparable smelter terms and a 3% NSR Royalty are; 85% Zn, 95% Pb and 80% Ag.

2. OXRAT = $(Pb+Zn)_{oxide}/(Pb+Zn)_{total}$

2017-2018 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The most recent metallurgical study was performed in autumn 2017 and Spring 2018, under supervision and instruction from F. Wright Consulting Inc., at BV Minerals laboratories of Richmond, BC, which is a division of Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

Metallurgical Work[9]

[9] After F. Knight and others 2018

A total of 27 samples were collected for metallurgical testing during the site visit 9-11 September 2017. The samples represent NQ sized drill core gathered from stored core from the 1990 and 1991 drill programs. The samples were selected to cover a range in the degree of oxidation and to test both the east and west mineralized zones.

Seventeen samples were collected from the west mineralized zone and ten from the east zone.

Specifically, the author would put these drill core samples originated from following Quartz claims within the Blende claim Block.

Trix 5 YC39826,
Trix 7 YC39828,
Trix 9 YC39830
Trix 11 YC39832
Mix 11 YC09995,
Mix 13 YC09977
Mix 14 YC 09998
Mix 15 YC09999
Mix 16 YC10000

Various degrees of oxidation of the core ranged from >50% oxidized, to transitional material with oxidation levels 15-50%, to sulphide samples with oxidation between 10-15%.

The selected core samples represent the entire remaining ½ core from the original sample, and varied from 1.02 m to 4.88 m in length.

The study was performed on samples originating from half splits of archived drill core kept on site since being diamond drilled in 1990 and 1991.

The metallurgical testing was conducted on five composite samples representing oxide, sulphide and transition materials in the West Zone, and for transition and sulphide materials in the East Zone.

A list of the source and sample identifications that make up these

composites is provided in Table 3

Table 3. Metallurgical Samples

Comp. OX (oxidized material, west zone)			
DH #	From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.
90-04	45.90	47.76	4454
90-04	53.64	56.64	4455
90-17	75.90	78.15	4456
90-18	10.57	14.00	4457
90-18	14.00	17.00	4458
90-18	111.00	114.82	4459
Comp. TW (transition material, west zone)			
90-18	114.82	118.26	4460
90-17	78.15	81.10	4461
90-16	77.40	80.05	4462
90-16	80.05	84.93	4463
90-17	81.10	84.32	4464
Comp. TE (transition material, east zone)			
91-32	10.32	13.32	4471
91-38	7.40	10.40	4472
91-38	10.40	13.40	4473
91-65	3.05	6.40	4474
91-32	7.32	10.32	4475
Comp. SW (sulphides, west zone)			
90-16	84.93	88.10	4465
90-18	26.00	29.00	4466
90-18	101.00	102.63	4467
90-04	107.43	110.43	4468
90-04	116.43	119.43	4469
90-05	123.94	126.96	4470
Comp. SE (sulphides, east zone)			
91-25	27.10	30.10	4476
91-25	53.80	56.80	4477
91-25	68.80	71.70	4478
91-34	142.00	145.00	4479
91-34	145.00	148.00	4480

The samples were composited and assayed for principal elements of interest as well as by multi-element analyses. A summary of the results is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Head Analysis Metallurgical Composite Samples

Items	Unit	Sample ID				
		Comp OX West	Comp TW West	Comp SW Sulphide	Comp TE East	Comp SE Sulphide
Au	g/t	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03
Ag	ppm	43.8	22.3	27.6	64.3	17.3
Pb	%	5.40	3.43	4.14	2.48	1.57
Zn	%	3.24	1.51	1.86	3.49	1.97
Pb(Ox)	%	3.94	1.41	1.33	1.27	0.59
Zn(Ox)	%	2.33	0.33	0.21	0.33	0.07
Stot	%	1.3	1.56	1.89	9.29	2.82
S(2-)	%	0.1	0.26	0.32	6.37	1.07
Ctot	%	8.2	7.83	7.92	7.73	9.77
Corg	%	1.15	0.48	0.51	1.02	0.8

The results show that the composite samples ranged from 1.6% to 5.4% total lead, 1.5% to 3.5% total zinc, and 22 g/t to 64-g/t silver.

In addition, there was a low copper content that varied between 35 ppm to 96 ppm in the composites. Potentially deleterious elements included arsenic at 96 to 220 ppm, antimony at 25 to 122 ppm, and mercury at 3 to 11 ppm.

Based on the limited number of composites for comparison there was some correlation of increasing silver grade with lead grade.

Dense Media and Flotation

As a means of scoping evaluation for dense media separation (DMS) a heavy liquid separation (HLS) test was performed.

The following Tables 5 and 6 summarizes results.

Table 5. HSL Results Comp. TW

Test No.	Comp ID	Product	Weight	Assay		Distribution	
			(%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
HLS 1	Transition, West Zone (TW)	TW Comp -1+1/4" Sink	26.1	8.02	2.90	64.1	56.7
		TW Comp -1/4" U/S	22.5	3.79	2.02	26.1	34.0
		HLS Sink+Fines (-1/4")	48.6	6.08	2.48	90.2	90.7
		TW Comp -1+1/4" Float	51.5	0.62	0.24	9.8	9.3
		Total TW Comp -1+1/4"	77.6	3.11	1.13	73.9	66.0
		Calculated Head	100.0	3.28	1.33	100.0	100.0
		Measured		3.43	1.51		

Table 6. DMS Results-West Zone Composites

Test No.	Comp ID	Product	Weight	Assay			Distribution		
				Pb	Zn	Stot	Pb	Zn	Stot
			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
DMS 1	Oxide, West Zone (OX)	OX Comp -1+1/4" Sink	31.3	11.41	6.21	2.74	62.3	58.7	65.8
		OX Comp -1/4" (fines)	18.1	8.57	4.77	1.62	27.0	25.1	22.4
		Fines +Sink	49.3	10.37	5.68	2.33	89.4	81.8	88.0
		OX Comp -1+1/4" Float	50.7	1.20	1.23	0.31	10.6	18.2	12.0
		Total OX Comp -1+1/4"	81.9	5.09	3.13	1.24	73.0	74.9	77.6
		Calculated Head	100.0	5.72	3.43	1.31	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Measured		5.40	3.24	1.30			
DMS 2	Sulphide, West Zone (SW)	SW Comp -1+1/4" Sink	38.8	6.34	3.10	3.00	61.9	65.9	67.6
		SW Comp -1/4" (Fines)	17.1	5.59	2.08	2.08	25.5	20.4	21.9
		Fines +Sink	53.7	6.10	2.77	2.71	87.4	86.3	89.5
		SW Comp -1+1/4" Float	46.3	1.02	0.51	0.37	12.6	13.7	10.5
		Total SW Comp -1+1/4"	82.9	3.37	1.65	1.53	74.5	79.6	78.1
		Calculated Head	100.0	3.75	1.72	1.63	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Measured		4.14	1.88	1.69			
DMS 3	Transition, West Zone (TW)	TW Comp -1+1/4" Sink	25.2	7.02	3.89	3.85	63.7	63.4	61.3
		TW Comp -1/4" (Fines)	19.3	3.42	1.63	1.70	21.1	20.4	20.8
		Fines +Sink	44.5	5.97	2.91	2.92	84.8	83.8	82.1
		TW Comp -1+1/4" Float	55.5	0.88	0.45	0.51	15.2	16.2	17.9
		Total TW Comp -1+1/4"	80.7	3.07	1.52	1.55	78.9	79.6	79.2
		Calculated Head	100.0	3.13	1.55	1.58	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Measured		3.43	1.51	1.58			

In addition, a series of differential flotation tests were performed on the composites beginning with kinetic flotation studies to establish separation response of galena and sphalerite, including some initial optimization for a primary grind target.

The methods used standard procedures to first float lead sulphide minerals and depressing zinc sulphide in the Pb circuit, using zinc sulphate (ZnSO4) either alone, or in combination with small amounts of sodium cyanide (NaCN). The was then reactivated for flotation with copper sulphate (CuSO4).

Typically, a combination of 3418A and A241 was used as mineral collector for lead sulphide, and SIPX was used for zinc flotation. Lime was added as pH modifier. Lead rougher flotation was conducted at pH 9.1, while zinc rougher flotation was at pH 10.2. Optional procedures to scavenge oxide lead minerals were investigated following zinc flotation. The initial tests were performed on Comp. SE and then by altering the primary grind for Comp. TW. A summary of the results is presented in Table 7

Table 7. Rough Flotation Results

Test No.	Composite ID	Grind size P80, µm	Product ID	Mass, %	Assay, %		Distribution, %	
					Pb	Zn	Pb	Zn
F1	Comp SE (sulphide zone east)	85	Pb Rougher Concentrate	15.03	10.20	4.49	95.22	31.10
			Zn Rougher Concentrate	7.36	0.39	18.75	1.77	63.56
			Pb OX Rougher Concentrate	6.02	0.33	0.62	1.23	1.71
			Total Ro Concentrate	**28.41**	**6.68**	**7.37**	**98.22**	**96.37**
			Flotation Tailings	71.59	0.04	0.11	1.78	3.63
F2	Comp TW (transition zone west)	86	Pb Rougher Concentrate	16.98	18.00	3.16	87.31	32.84
			Zn Rougher Concentrate	8.53	1.44	9.82	3.52	51.26
			Pb OX Rougher Concentrate	9.00	1.17	0.56	3.00	3.09
			Total Ro Concentrate	**34.61**	**9.62**	**4.18**	**93.82**	**87.18**
			Flotation Tailings	65.49	0.33	0.32	6.18	12.82
F3	Comp TW (transition zone west)	56	Pb Rougher Concentrate	19.66	15.56	3.13	88.15	35.21
			Zn Rougher Concentrate	8.82	1.39	9.98	3.53	50.38
			Pb OX Rougher Concentrate	9.53	1.47	0.56	4.04	3.06
			Total Ro Concentrate	**38.01**	**8.74**	**4.08**	**96.71**	**88.88**
			Flotation Tailings	61.99	0.24	0.32	4.29	11.34
F4	Comp TW (transition zone west)	113	Pb Rougher Concentrate	18.35	15.34	3.23	86.35	36.78
			Zn Rougher Concentrate	6.99	1.46	10.70	3.14	46.44
			Pb OX Rougher Concentrate	8.11	1.76	0.63	4.39	3.15
			Total Ro Concentrate	**33.45**	**9.16**	**4.18**	**93.88**	**86.37**
			Flotation Tailings	66.55	0.30	0.33	6.12	13.63

Following the rougher evaluation the program undertook four scoping cleaner tests with three stages of cleaning for both the lead and zinc. The procedures used a similar reagent scheme as the rougher kinetic tests, and incorporated regrind of the bulk rougher lead concentrate. A single test was performed on each of Comp. TW, SW and OX.

A second test was performed on Comp. SW in order to evaluate a lower depressant dosage. Results outlining the critical aspects of lead and zinc response in the lead circuit are summarized in Table 8

The reported 3rd cleaner recoveries are for open cycle and do not include the cleaner tailing, a significant portion of which would be recycled in locked cycle or

Table 8 .Lead Open Cycle Cleaner Flotation Results

Test No.	Comp. ID	Ro Conc regrind	Pb Ro Conc					3rd Cl Conc				
			Mass, %	Grade, %		Recovery, %		Mass, %	Grade, %		Recovery, %	
				Pb	Zn	Pb	Zn		Pb	Zn	Pb	Zn
F5	Comp TW	Yes	18.0	13.9	3.23	84.6	34.5	4.3	47.6	4.92	68.2	12.4
F6	Comp SW	Yes	15.8	21.1	8.86	83.8	71.7	4.6	50.0	7.51	57.8	17.7
F7	Comp SW	Yes	10.6	33.1	5.66	83.6	27.9	4.9	65.9	6.74	77.7	15.5
F8	Comp OX	Yes	9.7	28.4	4.4	49.5	12.4	3.1	55.6	4.0	31.2	3.6

The results for test F5 on Comp. TW gave a lead concentrate assaying

47.6% Pb and 385 ppm Ag in grade, providing for a respective Pb and Ag recovery of 68% and 73%.

This indicates the silver values readily follow the lead mineralization.

Zinc sulphide flotation resulted in a third cleaner zinc concentrate containing 45% Zn, with much of zinc is reporting to lead, highlighting the need for further work on this separation.

Test F6 and Test F7 were both performed on Comp. SW; with F6 using a lower dosage of zinc sulphate depressant, but augmenting it with sodium cyanide.

The F6 results produced a lead concentrate containing 50% Pb and 823 ppm Ag, at Pb and Ag recovery of 58%.

F7 improved on these results going back to the F5 procedure using additional zinc sulphate without NaCN. The F7 achieved a lead cleaner concentrate that graded at 66% Pb at 78% Pb recovery. Recovery can be improved by balancing the grade / recovery relationship for the final concentrate.

Also for F7 the zinc concentrate grade was 47% Zn, with 57% recovery.

Test F8 was performed on Comp. OX, which is the oxidized composite from the west zone. The test used the same regent recipe as F7. This composite feed assayed 5.4% total Pb with 3.94% Pb presented as oxide Pb.

In the lead sulphide flotation stage a lead concentrate grading 55.6% Pb was achieved, albeit with a significantly lower Pb final open cycle lead recovery of 31.2%.

Zinc sulphide flotation circuit resulted with a zinc concentrate assaying 45% Zn in grade at a zinc recovery of only 15% in the final open cycle concentrate.

Total Pb and Zn rougher flotation recoveries were 62% and 36%, respectively. Final tailings assayed 2.59% Pb and 2.69% Zn. Attempts to

scavenge further oxide lead in a final separate circuit were not successful and additional evaluation will be required.

Conclusions and Recommendations. Mineral Resource Estimates[10]

A summary of Mineral Resources are given in Table 11

Table 11. Base Case Mineral Resource (at NSR cutoff grade of $CDN39.35 (ZnEq=2%)

Category	Cutoff ZincEq (%)	In situ Tonnage (ktonnes)	In situ Grades						In situ Metal Content		
			ZincEq (%)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (gpt)	NSR ($CDN/t)	OXRAT	Zinc (Mlbs)	Lead (Mlbs)	Silver (koz)
Indicated	2.0	3,650	5.18	1.98	1.95	35.7	101.87	0.08	159	157	4,192
Inferred	2.0	32,980	5.03	2.01	1.88	32.0	98.91	0.22	1,461	1,364	33,980

It is noted that mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not demonstrate economic viability.

There is no certainty that Blende mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves in the future.

Is recommended[11] additional geological investigation should include a program to laterally extend known mineralization and test the down dip extension of this mineralization.

Also, a program of infill drilling is recommended to increasingly test continuity of mineralization between existing drill sections. This will aid in upgrading the confidence level of the Blende Mineral Resource.
A proposed work program includes:

- Major infill drilling at the Far West Zone, West Zone-area and East-area zones to increase confidence in the resource estimation. Program should also concentrate on obtaining a meaningful database of SG measurements.
- An exploration drilling in the Far East Zone to property identifies and delineates zones of mineralization.
- Continual metallurgical studies to better determine appropriate

[10] After Bird and others, 2018
[11] After Blind Creek Resources Ltd News Release.

process procedures and optimal recoveries.

- Although the Central Zone has seen limited drilling, it requires further geologic mapping, and needs to be put in the newly understood structural context, prior to any serious drill program.
- Additional geological mapping and reconnaissance contour soil sampling on the northwest, southeast and northern extensions of the claim group.

Conclusions and Recommendations on Processing and Metallurgical Studies[12]

All of the metallurgical studies performed to date on the Blende Property are considered to be preliminary in nature. Both the historic and recent 2017-2018 studies show that the Blende resource has a positive response to conventional DMS and differential froth flotation techniques depending on the extent of oxidation in the test samples.

Further testing should continue to optimize this approach, with further evaluation of the BDA procedure of an initial bulk Pb/Zn float, verses direct differential separation of lead and zinc.

Initial procedures for scavenging oxide lead and associated silver values was more challenging and will require further modifications to the procedure.

Test work moving forward into pre-feasibility should focus on using fresh representative drill core samples. Emphasis on the oxide verses sulphide content, along with grade / mineralization characteristics of the samples in matching the resource and proposed mine plan will be important considerations.

Proposed Budget for Follow-up

[12] After F. Knight and others 2018

Table 12. Follow-up Estimated Budget For Blende Project

Field Related Items Only	Approx. Totals
Drilling	$1,200,000
Metallurgical Studies	$250,000
Geochemistry	$100,000
Geological	$150,000
Miscellaneous	$250,000
TOTAL	**$1,950,000**

Report Compiled and Written By

Nicholas Clive Aspinall, P.Eng
Geologist
17th September 2018

References

Bird, Susan C., Morris, Robert J., Wright, Frank. (2018).
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Yukon Territory, Centered At 64 24' 39" N and 134 40' 21 W.

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Price, Barry J. (2011). TECHNICAL REPORT
BLENDE PROJECT, Beaver River Area, Nash Creek Map Area, Yukon Territory Map sheet106D 07Latitude: 64º 24' 39" N/Longitude: 134º 40' 21" W For: BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

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Delaney, G.D., 1981, The mid-Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup, Wernecke Mountains, Yukon Territory. In: Campbell, F.H.A. (ed.), Proterozoic Basins of Canada, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 81-10, p. 1-23.

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153 Claims by C.C. Downie and C.S. Gallagher.

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD, 2008. 2008 Diamond Drilling Report for the Blende Property, Mix 1-16, Trix 1-56, Trax 1-28, Max 1-161 Claims by C.C. Downie and M. McCuaig.

Appendices I

Blende Claim Status Report

Yukon

Claim Status Report

17 September 2018

	Claim Name and Nbr	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #	Grouping	Permit
R	Max 1 - 64	YC50636 - YC50699	2023/08/23	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474
R	Max 66 - 153	YC50700 - YC50787	2023/08/23	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474
R	Max 154 - 161	YC54978 - YC54985	2018/12/08	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474
	Mix 1 - 16	YC09985 - YC10000	2020/03/28	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474
	Trax 1 - 28	YC39822 - YC39849	2019/09/21	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474
	Trix 1 - 46	YC11723 - YC11768	2020/04/21	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474
	Trix 47 - 56	YC32293 - YC32302	2022/09/21	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	100.00	106D07	HM02859	LQ00474

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM DISTRICT: 1000003 CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Total claims selected : 260

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Appendices II
Cost Statement on:
Blende Metallurgical Testing core samples collected on site,NTS 106D7, Mayo MD 8-14 September 2017; Tested Sept. 2017 to May 2018

Blende Metallurgical Testing on 27 core samples collected on site,NTS 106D7, Mayo MD 8-14 September 2017; Tested Sept. 2017 to May 2018									
Personnel	Qualifications	HrsTravel in YT	Hrs Tech. on site	Total HRs	Rate/Hr	Travel Expenses	Total$$		Yukon Exp
RJ(Bob)Morris	M.Sc,P.Eng	16	30	46	230		10,580.00		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Roger Bercluso	Assistant	16	30	46	104		4,784.00		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
N.C.Aspinall	M.Sc,P.Eng	1.5		1.5	75		112.50		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Hotels						1,659.00	1659		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
meals						360.88	360.88		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Truck Rental						700.00	700		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Fuel						317.72	317.72		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Camp supplies						1,348.75	1348.75		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Helicopter	Fireweed Heli	3.2				4,329.00	4320		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Heli Fuel						648.00	648		YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Total $ YT							$	**24,830.85**	YT 8-14 Sept 2017
Personnel	Qualifications	ConsultingHRS	Consulting $Rate/h	Technical hrs	Technical Rate$/Hr	Invoice BVeritas			Test Work
F.Wright	Consultant	29	140				4,060.00		Test Work
RJ(Bob)Morris	M.Sc,P.Eng			6	230		1,380.00		Sept 17-May 18
Sue Bird	NI 43-101 QP			204	230		46,920.00		Test Work
Bureau Veritas	Inv# 17003678					14,635.00	14,635.00		Sept 17-May 18
Bureau Veritas	Inv#18000712					12,556.25	12,556.25		Test Work
Bureau Veritas	Inv#18000175					2,614.58	2,614.58		Sept 17-May 18
Bureau Veritas	Inv13000655					18.41	18.41		Test Work
Total $ Testing							$	**82,184.24**	Sept 17-May 18
Personnel	Qualifications	Consulting hrs	Consulting $Rate/h	Evaluating Above Times/invoices, Certs. Wrk..and A/R					Certs WRK june 18
N.C.Aspinall	M.Sc,P.Eng	65	75				$	**4,875.00**	Report July 18
Total							$	**24,830.85**	Certs WRK June 18
applicable							$	**82,184.24**	Report July 18
work							$	**4,875.00**	Certs WRK june 18
For Assessment Report (A/R)		June-July 2018					$	**111,890.09**	Report July 18

Certificate	of Work	CALCULATIONS							
Claim name	Grants	No of claims	Present Exp.Date	No. of yrs advance	New Exp.date	No Yrs applied	$ ASSESS APPLIED		
Max 1-64	YC50636-99	64	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	192	$	**19,200.00**	
Max 66-77	YC50700-11	12	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	36		3,600.00	
Max 78-85	YC50712-19	8	18-08-23	5	23-08-23	40		4,000.00	
Max 86-91	YC50720-25	6	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	18		1,800.00	RECORDING
Max 92-99	YC50726-33	8	18-08-23	5	23-08-23	40		4,000.00	PAYMENTS
Max 100-105	YC50734-39	6	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	18		1,800.00	
Max 106-113	YC50740-47	8	18-08-23	5	23-08-23	40		4,000.00	
Max 114-153	YC50748-87	40	20-08-23	3	23-08-23	120		12,000.00	
		152				504	$	**50,400.00**	$ **2,520.00**

Appendices III
Copy Application for Certificate of Work
Submitted on 18th June 2018

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

COPY

QUARTZ MINING ACT FORM 4 SECTION 56

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

Office Date Stamp

I, NICHOLAS CLIVE ASPINALL,

AGENT TO BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

of ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA, V0W 1A0

Phone 250-651-0001

Client I.D. Number: _____

make oath and say that:

1. I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.

2. I have done, or caused to be done, work, on the following mineral claim(s): (Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

TRIX 5 YC39826, TRIX 7 YC39828, TRIX 9 YC39830, TRIX 11YC39832

MIX 11 YC09995, MIX 13 YC09997, MIX 14 YC09998, MIX 15 YC09999, MIX 16 YC10000

BY SAMPLING 51 DRILL CORES FOR SG PURPOSES STORED AT UPPER CAMP, AND SAMPLING 27 DRILL

CORES FOR METALLURICAL TESTING STORED AT UPPER CAMP; 9TH-11TH SEPTEMBER 2017 ON SITE.

TESTING AND METALLURGICAL WORK OF SAMPLES DONE OFF SITE, SEPTEMBER 2017-MAY 2018

situated at MOUNT WILLIAMS AREA Claim sheet No. 106D07

in the MAYO Mining District, to the value of at least 111,600.00 dollars,

since the 8TH day of SEPTEMBER 20 17,

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. HM02859.
(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

Max 1-64 YC50636-YC50699, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS); Max 66-77 YC50700-YC50711, RENEWAL

TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS); Max 78-85 YC50712-YC50719, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (5YRS); Max 86-91

YC50720-YC50725, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23 (3YRS) ; Max 92-99 YC50726-YC50733 RENWAL TO 23-08-23

(5 YRS) ; Max 100-105 YC50734-YC50739, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS) ; Max 106-113 YC50740-

YC50747, RENEWAL TO 23-08-23, (5 YRS); Max 114-153 YC50748-YC50787 TO 23-08-23, (3 YRS)

3. The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 56).

FIELD WORK 8TH SEPT-14TH SEPT 2017: PERSONNEL, FEES, TRAVEL IN YT, TRUCK RENTAL, FUEL

HOTELS, MEALS, CAMP SUPPLIES, HELICOPTER CHARTER, FUEL FOR HELICOPTER; TOTAL= $24,830.85

TESTING CORE SAMPLES FOR SG, METALLURGICAL REPORT, TECHNICAL RESOURCE

(NI-43-101) REPORT, CONSULTING, FEES $82,184.24 : ASSESSMENT REPORT: $4,875.00;

Sworn before me at Whitehorse this 29 day of June 20 18.

Notary Public

Owner or Authorized Agent

JORDIE AMOS
A Notary Public in and for the Yukon
Commission Expires: July 15th, 2020

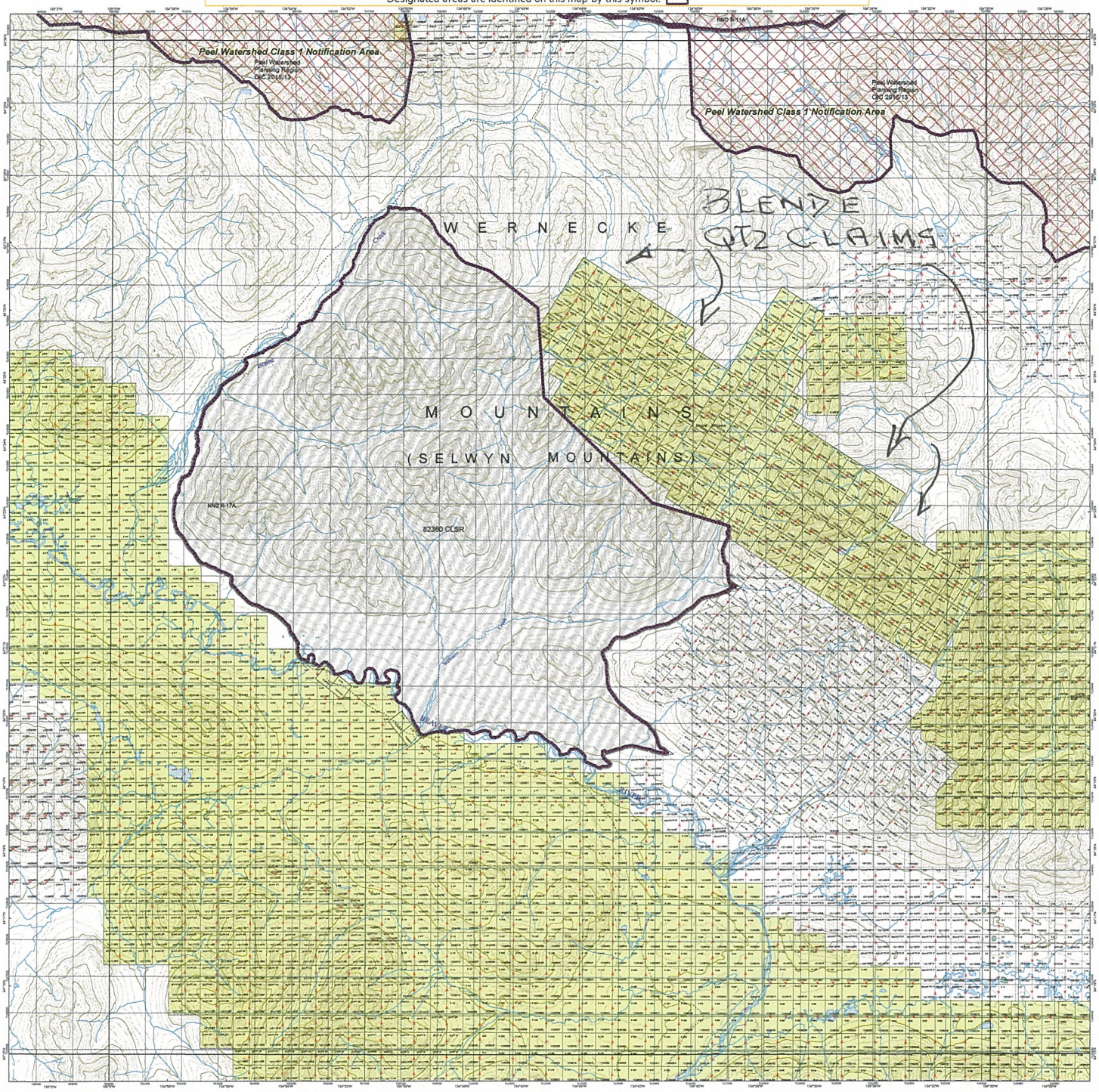
Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
The personal information requested on this form is collected under the authority of and used for the purpose of administering the Quartz Mining Act. Questions about the collection and use of this information can be directed to the Mining Recorders Office, Mineral Resources, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2C6 (867) 667-3190

YG(5049Q)F2 Rev. 04/2012

106D07

Operators must notify the Yukon government of plans for low-level Class 1 mining exploration when working in designated areas.
Designated areas are identified on this map by this symbol:

106D07



Mineral

Placer (Gold)
- Unsurveyed baselines
- Surveyed baselines
- Placer claims
- Placer prospecting leases
- Placer fixtures - expired

Quartz (Hard rock)
- Location line direction
- Quartz claims
- Quartz leases
- Quartz fixtures - expired

Coal
- Coal exploration licences
- Coal leases

Mineral tenure
- Mineral tenures surveyed

Area's defined By OIC
- Class 1 notification areas
- Areas under mineral staking prohibition

Lands Protected to Facilitate the Settlement of Land Claims
- Unsettled First Nation lands

First Nation Settlement Lands:

Unsurveyed
- A - Subsurface and surface rights
- B - Surface rights
- FS - Fee simple

Surveyed
- A - Subsurface and surface rights
- B - Surface rights
- FS - Fee simple
- 4.1.1 Retained reserve

Land:
- Land applications - active
- Land licenses
- Notations

Land dispositions
- Easement
- Lease
- Reservation
- Others

Agriculture tenure
- Agriculture land applications
- Agriculture Land dispositions

Surveyed land parcels
- Land parcels and easements

Administrative Boundaries:
- Municipal
- Mining district
- Parks and protected areas

Base Features:

Topographic
- Contour line intervals 100 feet
- Contour line intervals 500 feet

Hydrographic
- Watercourses
- Sand and dry river bed
- Waterbody
- Wetland

Transportation routes
- Highway
- Main
- Secondary
- Trail
- Cut line
- Winter
- Railway
- Ferry route

106D07
MINING CLAIMS

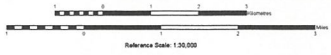
Mining District: Mayo

Date: **March 02, 2018**

Approximate Mean Declination 2018 for centre of map
Annual change: 29.8' W

For magnetic declination information, visit: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/geomag/e_magdec

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983



Reference Scale: 1:30,000

Mineral Tenure Information

Dawson Mining Recorder
Location: 1047 Front Street
Mail: PO Box 249, Dawson City YT Y0B 1G0
Phone: (867) 993-5575
Email: dawson.mining@yukon.ca

Mayo Mining Recorder
Location: 2071 4th Avenue
Mail: PO Box 10, Mayo YT Y0B 1M0
Phone: (867) 996-2354
Email: mayo.mining@yukon.ca

Watson Lake Mining Recorder
Location: 1027 Alaska Highway
Mail: PO Box 368, Watson Lake YT Y0A 1C0
Phone: (867) 536-7365
Email: watson.mining@yukon.ca

Whitehorse Mining Recorder
Location: 102-300 Main Street
Mail: PO Box 2703 (H-102), Whitehorse YT Y1A 2B6
Phone: (867) 667-5190
Email: whitehorse.mining@yukon.ca

Mineral tenure mapping jurisdiction

Placer tenure – made by Order in Council (OIC) under the *Placer Mining Act*
http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/regulations/pmr_e.html
Quartz tenure – made by Order in Council (OIC) under the *Quartz Mining Act*
http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/regulations/qmr_e.html
Coal tenure – made by Order in Council (OIC) under the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act*
http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/regulations/tlyr_e.html

Land Information

Energy, Mines and Resources – Land Management Branch
Location: 209 – 300 Main Street
Mail: PO Box 2703 (H-209) Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6
Phone: (867) 667-8213 / 1-800-661-0408 ext. 8213
Email: land.management@yukon.ca

Land Use Planning Information

Energy, Mines and Resources – Agriculture Branch
Location: 209 – 300 Main Street
Mail: PO Box 2703 (H-209)Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6
Phone: (867) 667-8839 / 1-800-661-0408 ext. 5839
Email: agriculture@yukon.ca

Digital Data

National Topographic Data Base (NTDB): Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector, Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation.

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Publication Information

http://www.geomatics.yukon.ca
http://www.geomatics.yk.ca

Disclaimer

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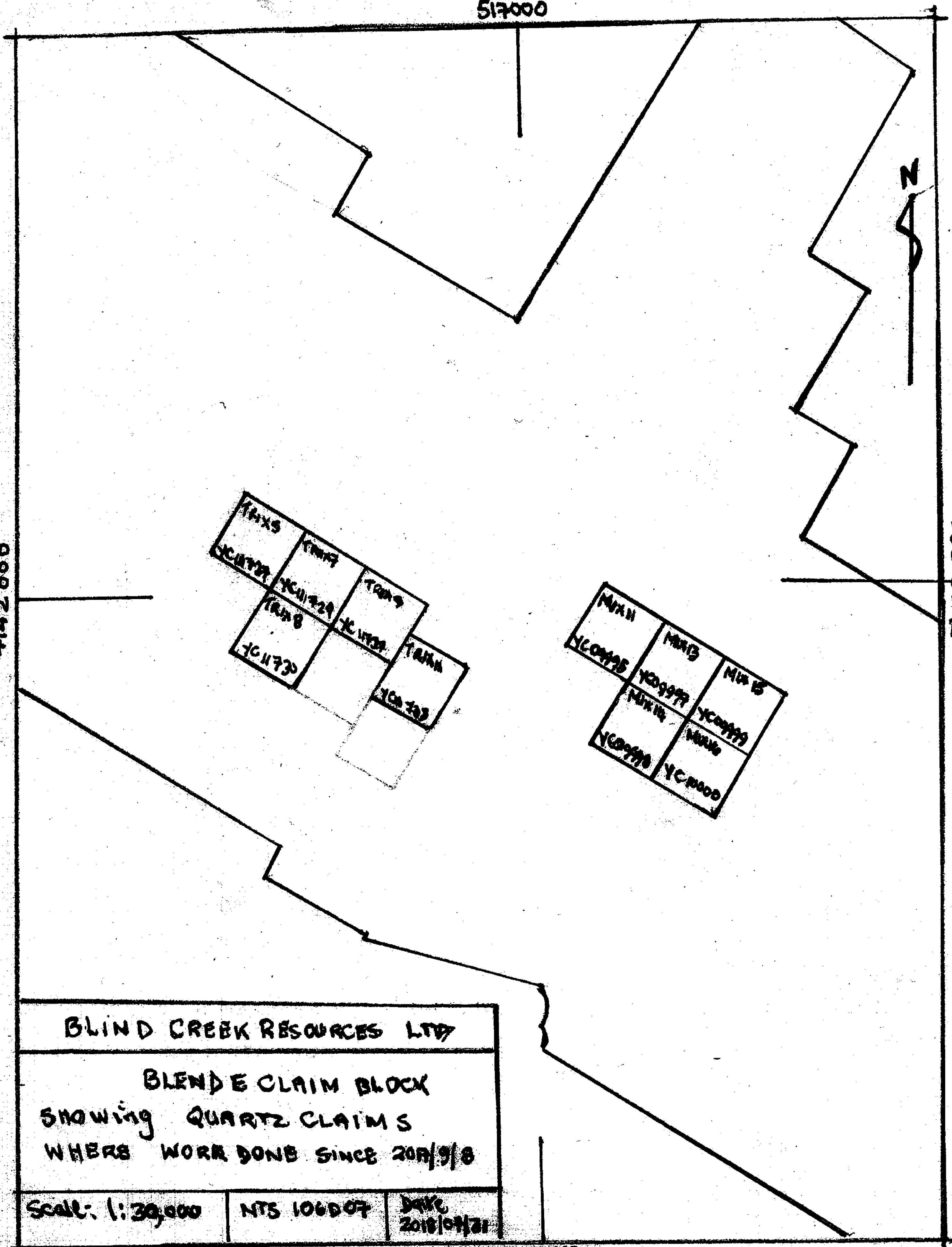
Comments or questions about this map?
Contact: Online Feedback (n.d.)

Yukon



BLIND CREEK RESOURCES LTD

BLENDE CLAIM BLOCK
SHOWING QUARTZ CLAIMS
WHERE WORK DONE SINCE 2017/9/8

Scale: 1:30,000	NTS 106D07	Date 2018/07/31

DRAWN N. Clive Aspinall, P. Eng.

Certificate of Authorship

I, Nicholas Clive ASPINALL, P.Eng of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at the above address.

I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B.Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.

I am registered member in good standing of the Associations of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the province of British Columbia.

I have practiced mineral exploration for 52 years since graduation from McGill University. I am familiar with the regional geology of the Blende Property, Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory, Canada.

No Field Work, Metallurgy Work, Mineral Processing Work, or Resources Estimation Calculations for this report was done by the author, but simply copied sections directly from reports given under the above References to compile this report.

I made calculations based on invoices provided to file an Application for Certificate of Work for Quartz Claims Trix 5 YC39826, Trix 7 YC39828, Trix 9 YC39830, Trix 11YC39832, Mix 11 YC09995, Mix 13 YC09977, Mix 14 YC09998, Mix 15 YC09999, Mix 16 YC10000 in June 2018. These Calculations and Submissions are provided in Appendices I, II, III of this assessment report.

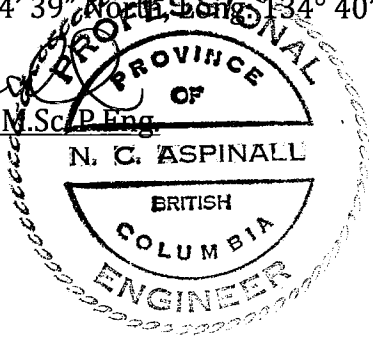
A copy Application for Certificate of Work is also provided in the front-piece of this report.

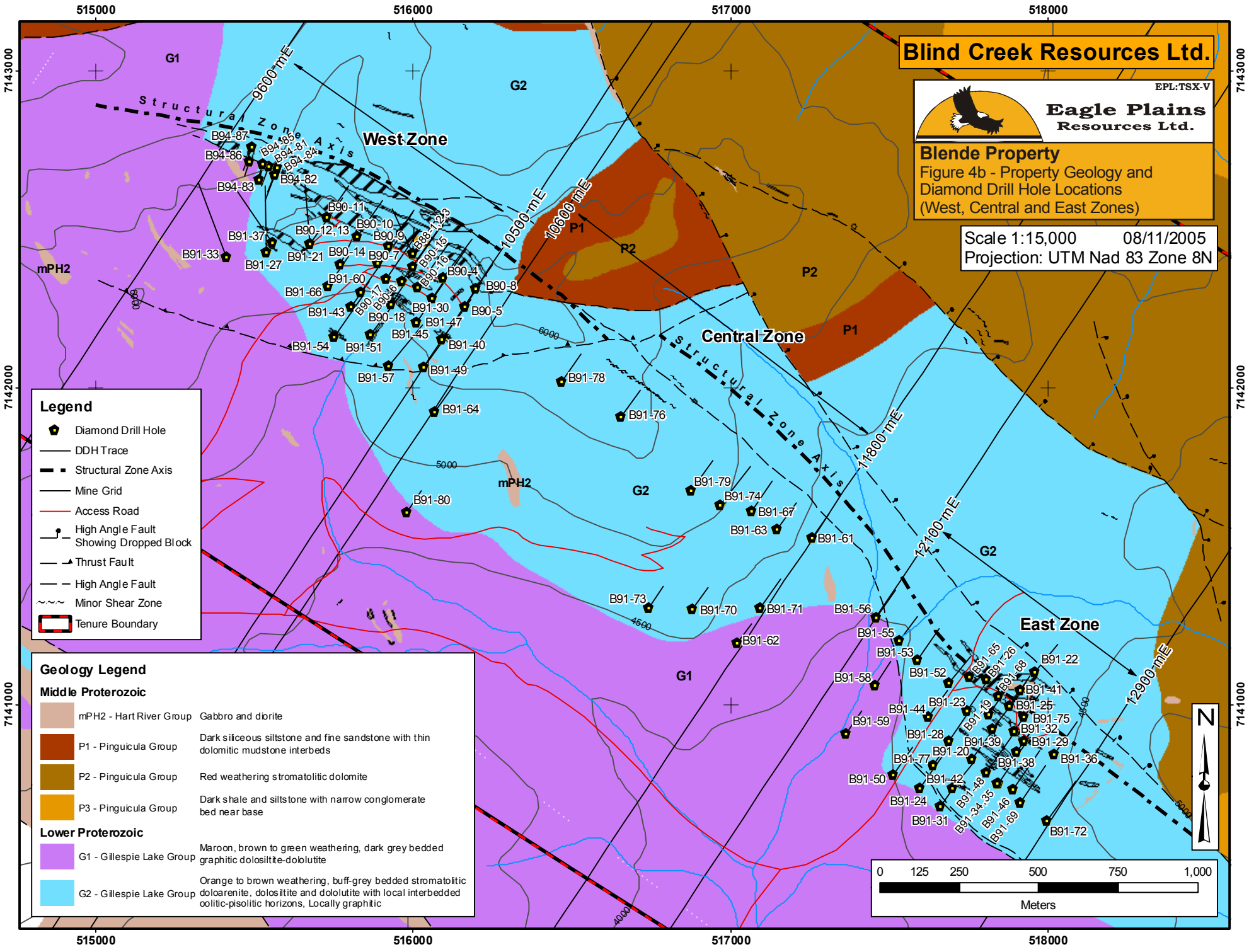
I have worked in the following provinces of Canada and internationally; Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia & Yukon; Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Argentina & USA.

I am the author of Report: Assessment Report On cores from Diamond Drill Holes reported from The Blende Property East Zone and West Zone specifically from Quartz Claims Trix 5 YC39826, Trix 7 YC39828, Trix 9 YC39830, Trix 11YC39832, Mix 11 YC09995, Mix 13 YC09977, Mix 14 YC09998, Mix 15 YC09999, Mix 16 YC10000, Located South East Of Mount Williams, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory at Lat: 64° 24' 39" North, Long: 134° 40' 21" West

Originally Signed by

NICHOLAS CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc.P.Eng.
Geologist
17th September 2018




Blind Creek Resources Ltd.
EPL:TSX-V
Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
Blende Property
Figure 4b - Property Geology and Diamond Drill Hole Locations (West, Central and East Zones)
Scale 1:15,000 08/11/2005
Projection: UTM Nad 83 Zone 8N
West Zone
Central Zone
East Zone
Structural Zone Axis
9600 mE
10500 mE
10600 mE
11800 mE
12100 mE
12900 mE
Legend
Diamond Drill Hole
DDH Trace
Structural Zone Axis
Mine Grid
Access Road
High Angle Fault Showing Dropped Block
Thrust Fault
High Angle Fault
Minor Shear Zone
Tenure Boundary
Geology Legend
Middle Proterozoic
mPH2 - Hart River Group Gabbro and diorite
P1 - Pinguicula Group Dark siliceous siltstone and fine sandstone with thin dolomitic mudstone interbeds
P2 - Pinguicula Group Red weathering stromatolitic dolomite
P3 - Pinguicula Group Dark shale and siltstone with narrow conglomerate bed near base
Lower Proterozoic
G1 - Gillespie Lake Group Maroon, brown to green weathering, dark grey bedded graphitic dolosiltite-dololutite
G2 - Gillespie Lake Group Orange to brown weathering, buff-grey bedded stromatolitic doloarenite, dolosiltite and dololutite with local interbedded oolitic-pisolitic horizons, Locally graphitic
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters
N
515000
516000
517000
518000
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7142000
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