MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

JO, JJ AND FB CLAIMS

105-K-2, 62°9'N, 132°42'W

Whitehorse M.D.-Yukon

GEOLOGICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL WORK

MARCH 25 - NOVEMBER 30, 1966

by

J.M. SILVERMAN, Ph. D., F. ENG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

6800

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

APR 18 1967

Resident Geologist
Whitehorse, Y. T.

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit. Approved as to technical worth by:

D C Findlay

RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount of: $ 6800.00

for R. S. Hedlon

RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

Accepted as representation work under Section 38(1), Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

REPORT ON 1966 FIELDWORK
on the
Jo, Ed AND Fb GROUPS
Yarrowyck Creek Area, Whitehorse M.D., Y.T.

DECEMBER 30, 1966

1. INTRODUCTION

The Jo group was examined by the writer in early spring 1966 and an airborne electromagnetic survey by the Geo Cal method was chosen as the most rapid method to determine at an early date whether electrically conductive zones which could reflect the presence of sulphide bodies existed on this property.

Initially, lines were cut by bulldozer to identify the claims on the ground. The Ed and Fb claims were staked when further surveying showed the presence of open ground.

As road transportation did not materialize during the summer, helicopter transportation remained a necessity and the seasons program was kept to a minimum.

Geological mapping and geochemical sampling of a reconnaissance nature were carried out, the latter being confined to areas draining conductors located on the ground.

This preliminary work did, as yet, not provide definite encouragement and more detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical work is recommended, especially as as there are indications that the granodiorite in the area may form relatively thin sill-like bodies overlying the favorable schists containing sulphide bodies elsewhere in the district.

Personnel involved in the 1966 field program is listed on Appendix A and costs are recorded on Appendix B.

2. PROPERTY

The property consists of the following claim groups (figures 7 and 1):

	Grant Nos.
Jo 64, 65, 66, 68, 70 & 72	93351, 93352, 93353, 93355, 93357, 93358
Jo 87 to 96	93374 - 93383
Ed 17 - 20, 22 & 23 fraction	Y4961 - Y4964, Y4966 & Y10974
Fb 1 - 8	Y4967 - Y4974

This is a total of 30 claims.

The following claims are on ground covered by previous claims and will be allowed to lapse:

Jo 63, 67, 69, 71 and Ed 21, a total of 5 claims.

Recording dates are as follows:

All Jo claims:	December 7th, 1965
Ed 17 - 22:	April 25th, 1966
Fb 1 - 8:	April 25th, 1966
Ed 23 fraction:	November 14th, 1966

The property is located on claim sheet 105-K-2, at Latitude 62°9'N and Longitude 132°42'W, East of Swim Lakes. It is accessible by a 25 mile long winter road from the Folly River ferry, which is located about 250 road miles from either Watson Lake or Whitehorse.

The road from the ferry to Swim Lakes is for the most part usable in summer, but some further improvements are required. From Swim Lakes, a shorter road can be driven up Moose Creek valley, in the upper parts of which the claims are situated.

3. HISTORY

The Jo claims were staked South of, and immediately adjoining, the Cub Group of claims of Dynasty, shortly after the latter organization had made a major discovery in this camp in the fall of 1965.

The first discovery in the area had been made by Prospector's Airways on Vangorda Creek in the fall of 1953. Further exploration in the area started in 1962-1963, when Kerr Addison Mines acquired ground, followed by Dynasty Explorations in 1964.

There are now well over 30 million tons of about 10% combined zinc-lead-copper ore with 1-2 oz/t silver outlined in about 5 bodies of significant size in the area, which now rates as a major base metal camp.

No work has been carried out before 1966 on the ground now covered by Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd.'s Jo claims except some reconnaissance prospecting and possibly minor airborne magnetic work by the Dynasty organization in 1964-1965.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Only 1" = 4 mile regional reconnaissance mapping by the G.S.C. is available, mostly obtained by mapping by helicopter. (Figure 7)

The Vangorda Creek area is underlain by a NE trending anticline of quartz-sericite schists with varying amounts of chloritic schists, limey schists, graphitic schists and occasional hornfelses, generally referred to by the G.S.C. as Unit 7.

These formations are believed to be of Mississippian age, and are overlain by a series of andesitic volcanics associated with minor argillites and quartzites (G.S.C. Unit 8) which, in turn, are covered by a series of argillaceous quartzites and conglomerates (G.S.C. Unit 9). Of the latter, only a few remnants remain in the area.

The older Devonian, comprising cherts, quartzites and limestones, appears to the Northeast, as shown by the attached 1" = 4 mile map.

Intrusives of varying composition and age occur in the district; a granodioritic character predominates, and their age, based on isotope dating, is believed to lie in the Cretaceous to Tertiary range.

Tertiary basic flows occur both to the NE and the SW of the general district, but none are exposed on the map area covered by the attached location map.

Strong faulting took place in the Cretaceous and Tertiary with good evidence of a total right-lateral movement of about 250 miles along the Tintina Trench (G.S.C. Paper 63-2, P. 37).

Significant NE trending faults are indicated across the NW striking anticlinal belt.

The presently known sulphide bodies, essentially pyritic-pyrrhotite bodies carrying significant base-metal values in something like 50% of their mass, occur in the schists and are generally conformable to the bedding.

Personal observations of various occurrences east of the Tintina Trench have indicated to the writer that recumbent folding

and imbricated structures are present and may be important factors in determining the shape of the above-mentioned sulphide masses.

These considerations on age of the formations, on type of ore and on the tectonic style suggest considerable remobilization of sulphides, regardless of their first mode of deposition.

Field evidence also suggests that shattered contacts of intrusives, breccia zones (possible breccia pipes), shears, shear-zone intersections and possibly other geological features could be significant controls of cross-cutting ore deposits of either the high grade bonanza type or of the large low-grade type in this area.

5. AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

The Geo Cal method is based on the observation that a helicopter equipped with metal rotor blades generates a primary electromagnetic field of approximately 100 c.p.s. with an effective radius of some 150' when the blades are rotating at their normal speed of 320 R.P.M.

When a helicopter with metal blades flies at an elevation of 50' to 100' above a conducting body of some size, a secondary electromagnetic field is induced, and the resultant field shows a significant distortion.

This resultant field can be analysed with a search coil with a vertical axis held by an operator in the helicopter.

The audio amplifier attached to the search coil is tuned to a signal of 100 c.p.s. and has a gain switch and a feed back squelcher switch.

The former is regulated to produce a barely audible signal when the coil is held with its axis vertical, and the latter is adjusted so that only the 100 c.p.s. signal goes through the amplifier. When the aircraft flies close to the terrain in the absence of a conducting zone, the field signal will have minimum amplitude. If, under these conditions, a conducting zone is traversed, the signal strength will markedly increase in amplitude. Under favorable conditions, the orientation of the resultant field can be analysed by having the helicopter hover over the conducting zone.

By landing, the conducting zone so discovered can be traversed on the ground with the same receiver coil, using a power-pack transmitter.

Over Mineral Mountain ground, the survey was flown along East-west lines about 130' apart, using an enlarged airphotograph to spot the conducting zones, after location lines and some boundary lines had been cut by helicopter to identify the claims on the ground. (Figure 1[6]).

The results of this survey are plotted on figure 2; eleven conducting zones were located from the air, two of which were located on the ground by landing the helicopter and surveying with the Sharpe instrument. These exhibited dip angles of 6° both left and right.

The other conductors were not accessible by helicopter.

6. GEOLOGICAL WORK

Reconnaissance mapping and geochemical prospecting was carried out between August 9th and 19th, 1966 by F.F. Thode, K. Turnbull and Mr. A.F. Koster van Groos, with fill-in work by R.W. Aikins in late October 1966.

The initial tape and compass survey was improved upon by transit-work and several stations were established, tying in the location lines and claimposts. This provided a network to tie in outcrops, topographical features and soil sample stations.

Special emphasis was placed on the areas where conducting zones had been located on the ground.

The higher ridges generally offer numerous well exposed outcrops while the flanking slopes and valley bottoms are obscured by overburden and vegetation. Glacial deposits do not appear to reach any appreciable thickness in this area although several small eskers occur along the valley bottom. Figure 3 indicates the major outcrops occurring within the property boundary and the location of an exposure northwest of the property where an intercalated sequence of schists and granitic rocks was mapped.

The drainage is from the North and the South into Moose Creek which cuts the property from East to West through the small lake in the NW part of the property.

Further detailed mapping will require cutting shallow trenches by bulldozer to define the boundaries of the granodiorite outcrops and to determine how much schist outcrop is present on the property, especially in the lower lying areas.

From observations on adjacent properties it appears that the granodiorite may form sill-like bodies possibly no thicker than 50', and some of the low intrusive knobs may actually represent low domes in these sill-like bodies.

The conductive zones could thus, in some cases, reflect the presence of conductive formations lying underneath a thin granodiorite sill.

This is at present considered as a working hypothesis which cannot be dismissed and which requires further field investigation.

The significant feature about the property is that the favorable schist assemblage containing the sulphide ore bodies between Faro and Swim strikes into the Moose Creek area and that a pronounced change of strike in this belt, from about E-W to about N-S, occurs near the west boundary of the Ed Group. (Figure 7).

7. GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE

Forty-four soil samples were taken in areas draining the conductors. These samples were analyzed by Bio Metals Ltd. Due to confusion between similar sample tag numbers used by two different companies, no lead assays were run on 14 of these samples and it has not been possible to rectify this oversight subsequently. (Figure 4).

The geochemical results, recorded on figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 show:

Copper: low background values; with 4 values of 25 or better (background is usually 0 - 25 ppm)

Lead: all nil (normal background in schists: 10 - 25 ppm)

Zinc: all but 2 show background values of less than 75 ppm.

The absence of lead suggests strongly that no schists have outcrops in the area draining into the sample lines.

The slightly higher than background values of copper suggest granodiorite.

No conclusion can be drawn from the zinc values.

Neither geological nor geochemical reconnaissance thus provides a satisfactory explanation for the conducting zones.

The hypothesis that the granodiorite forms thin sills with conducting formations lying below them appears therefore quite plausible, especially so as on nearby ground, field observations suggest that the granodiorite does form bodies of this type.

There is no suggestion that the granodiorite has been mechanically thrust over the schists, and if it is assumed that sulphide bodies in the area were formed after intrusion of the granodiorite (which is not certain), one may expect alteration of any thin "sills" overlying sulphide bodies.

Careful geological mapping of the property may elucidate this problem and this mapping should cover the whole property, using tape and compass and existing reference points and should preferably be preceded by additional bulldozer work. This is especially important as about half of the property is covered by an old burn with heavy windfalls.

Mapping should be accompanied by additional geochemical reconnaissance along the bulldozer trenches to be cut over the as yet unexplored claims.

8. PERSONNEL AND COST

A list of personnel engaged in work on the Jo and Ed claims is attached to this report as Appendix A.

A cost breakdown is attached as Appendix B.

For work purposes, the claims have been divided into two groups:

1. Staked before airborne survey

   16 Jo claims (64 - 66, 68, 70, 72 and 87 - 96)

2. Staked during and after airborne survey

   Ed 17 - 20, 22 and 23 fractions; 6 claims
   Eb 1 - 8; 8 claims

   This is a total of 14 claims.

Costs applicable to each group are as follows:

		1 do	2 #4 & #5
1.	Staking	--	$ 644.30 *
2.	Linecutting for airborne survey	$1,532.38	--
3.	Airborne survey	1,990.25	
4.	Geological & Geochemical Reconnaissance	100.00	1,011.89
5.	Surveying, linecutting and soil sampling	223.10	2,000.00
	Total	$3,845.73	$3,656.19

* Note: not usable as representation work.

This is a total of $7,501.92, of which $6,857.42 is claimed as representation work. All disbursements have been made by the writer on behalf of Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd.

9. SUMMARY

The Mineral Mountain ground lies about on strike with the trend of the sulphide bodies between Faro and Anvil.

Near the west boundary of the group a significant change of strike of the schist occurs from about ENE to N-S; proximity to the granodiorite may be favorable factor.

Whether this property is partly underlain by the favorable schists depends on two factors:

1. The amount of schist outcrop
2. Whether or not the granodiorite forms one or more relatively thin (say 20' - 100') sills overlying favorable schists.

If not, the conducting zones must be regarded as due to spurious conductivity within a large mass of granodiorite.

This problem may be clarified by the following program:

Cut about 5 line miles of shallow (6" - 1') trenches, and do geological mapping and soil sampling along these "trenches".

Follow-up by some detailed linecutting, geophysics and perhaps drilling wherever favorable indications are obtained, like high soil sampling results, alterations in the granodiorite or direct evidence of the sill-like character of the latter.

As it is expected that all claims can be maintained in good standing until December 1968, it is recommended to do this work whenever equipment and personnel are available nearby.

It is also possible that new facts about the area in general may come to light in the meantime.

Minor drilling with a Winkie-type portable drill may be considered.

10. COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

An estimate of the costs is as follows:

Stage 1, continuing exploration

Bulldozer trenching, including ferrying and 6 miles of line, 50 hours @ $36.00	$ 1,800
Geological mapping, 1 man-month	1,500
Soil sampling, 200 samples	1,500
Geophysical follow-up, including 5 to 10 line miles of picket lines	3,000
Transportation	800
Contingencies, Engineering, Overhead	1,400
Total	$10,000

Stage 2, contingent drilling, if successful in stage 1

1200' @ $25.00 overall	$30,000

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for discovery of economic sulphide bodies on the Jo, Ed and Jb claims of Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd. depends on the amount of favorable schists present either in outcrop or possibly underlying part of the granodiorite if the latter does occur in sill-like bodies, as appears to be the case on nearby ground.

Work to date has consisted of initial reconnaissance on the Jo claims and more detailed work on part of the Ed Group. Eleven conductive zones have been located by airborne methods, of which two have had ground-work done without much encouragement.

Additional geological mapping and geochemical reconnaissance is recommended along shallow bulldozer trenches, to fully explore this property.

It is estimated that a total expenditure of $10,000 is required for this work, which can be carried out in stages depending upon availability of men and equipment.

If drilling is warranted as a result, a minimum of $30,000 should be appropriated for a 3 to 4 hole program.

Respectfully submitted,

P.H. SEVENSMA CONSULTANTS LTD.

P.H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P. Eng.

PHS/ls

CERTIFICATE

I, PETER H. SEVENSMA, of Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Geneva, Switzerland (Physics and Chemistry 1937; Geology and Mineralogy, 1937) where I obtained my Ph.D. in Geological and Mineralogical Sciences in 1941.

2. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer and a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon Territory.

3. From February 1948 until December 1963 I have been engaged continuously in mining and exploration geology in the employ of Cominco Limited. As a Senior Exploration Geologist, I have worked extensively both in Eastern and Western Canada.

4. I have personally examined on several occasions the claims which are the subject of this report and have acted as a Consulting Geologist since early 1966 on the exploration program conducted by Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd. on these claims.

5. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive or acquire, directly or indirectly, any interest in any of the properties or securities of Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd.

Respectfully submitted,

P.H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P. Eng.

December 20, 1966

APPENDIX A

LIST OF FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN WORK PROGRAMS ON JG, ED AND PB CLAIMS FOR MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

Road Construction & Stripping: March 27 - April 1, 1966	Liard Construction, Whitehorse, Y.T. Supervised by M. Cloutier of Richmond, B.C.
Airborne EM Consultants: April 1 - 3, 1966	Geo Cal Ltd., West Vancouver, B.C. C.B. Selmser, P. Eng., Geophysicist I. Poyntz, Operator
Geophysical Helicopter:	Bell 47G3 B-1 CF-UAA Pilot, T. Langlois
Surveying, Tape & Compass: March 26 - April 9, 1966	F.H. Sevenoma Consultants Ltd. M. Cloutier, Richmond, B.C. G. Harvie, Whitehorse, Y.T. Joe Dick, Ross River, Y.T.
Linecutting, Surveying:	A. Macdonald Consultants Ltd. H. Weber, Supervision
Geochemical Sampling: August 9 - 19, 1966	A. Macdonald Consultants Ltd. F.F. Thode, field engineer K. Turnbull, assistant 44 samples taken, assayed by Bio Metals
Geological Survey: August 14 - 17, 1966 October 26, 1966 November 10 - 18, 1966	F.H. Sevenoma Consultants Ltd. Dr. A.F. Koster van Groos, field geologist H.G. Aikins, field and office work

Certified Correct:

T.M. Hewson

APPENDIX B

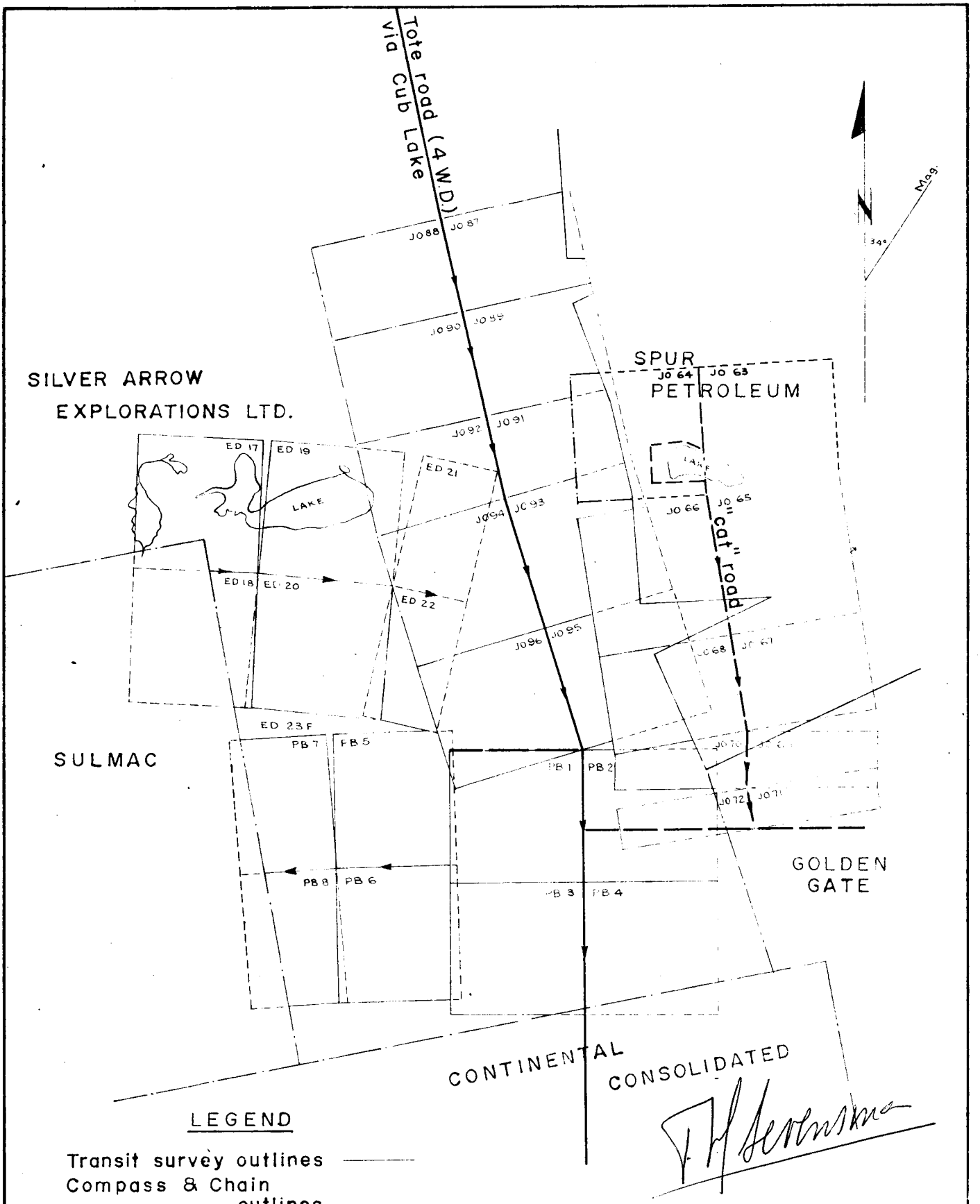
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

COST BREAKDOWN OF 1966 WORK

Type of Work	Cheque #	Paid to	Amount	
I. Jo Claims				
1. Linecutting, stripping, boundary location				
Bank charges	BM	Bank of Montreal	$ 10.00	
Supplies, transportation	1	Ross River Enterpr.	52.60	
Wages	3	J. Dick	16.00	
Bulldozer	6	G. Stephen (Liard Cons)	840.00	
Transportation	7	Great Northern Airways	13.50	
Surveying	11(part)	F.H. Sevenoma Cons.	548.28	
Wages	13	Glen Harris	30.00	$1,532.38
2. Airborne Survey				
Helicopter UAA	8	Klondike Helicopters	$887.00	
Helicopter support LIM	8	Klondike Helicopters	126.00	
Geophysical contractor	10	Geo Cal, Vancouver	464.25	
Consulting fees	12	F.H. Sevenoma Cons.	450.00	
Transportation	15	Great Northern Airways	62.00	
Bank service charge	BM	Bank of Montreal	1.00	$1,990.25
II. Jo, Ed and Fb Claims				
3. Geological & Geochemical Reconnaissance				
Expenses	17	Koster van Groos	$ 18.75	
Wages, Koster van Groos	19	Selwyn Syndicate	280.00	
Consulting fees & expenses	20	F.H. Sevenoma Cons.	335.41	
Bank service charge	BM	Bank of Montreal	1.00	
Transportation (jeep)	22	M. Cloutier	84.10	
Bank service charge	BM	Bank of Montreal	10.00	
Geology & Geochemistry	26(part)	F.H. Sevenoma Cons.	370.83	
Miscellaneous disbursements	27	F.H. Sevenoma Cons.	11.60	$1,111.69
4. Surveying, linecutting & Soil sampling				
Transportation	16	Klondike Helicopters	$182.00	
Wages and expenses	18	MacDonald Cons.	1,513.25	
Groceries	21	Ross River Enterpr.	44.93	
Geochemistry	23	MacDonald Cons.	335.32	
Assaying	24	Rio Metals	58.50	
Office work	29	MacDonald Cons.	89.10	$2,223.10
III. Staking Ed and Fb Claims				
5. Staking				
Transfers, Fb 1 - 8	2	M. Cloutier	$ 5.00	
Transfers, Ed 17 - 22	4	P. Langlois	20.00	
Recording Fb 1-8, Ed 17-22	9	Receiver General	140.00	
Transfers Fb's, Ed's	14	Receiver General	17.00	
Staking	11(part)	F.H. Sevenoma	230.00	
Recording Ed #23 fr. & transfer	25	Receiver General	12.50	
Staking (Ed #23)	26(part)	F.H. Sevenoma	200.00	$ 664.50
				$7,501.92

Certified Correct:

F. H. Sevenoma



LEGEND

Transit survey outlines ———

Compass & Chain outlines — — —

Ground subject to prior location - - - - - -

BULLDOZER WORK

FIG. 1a

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

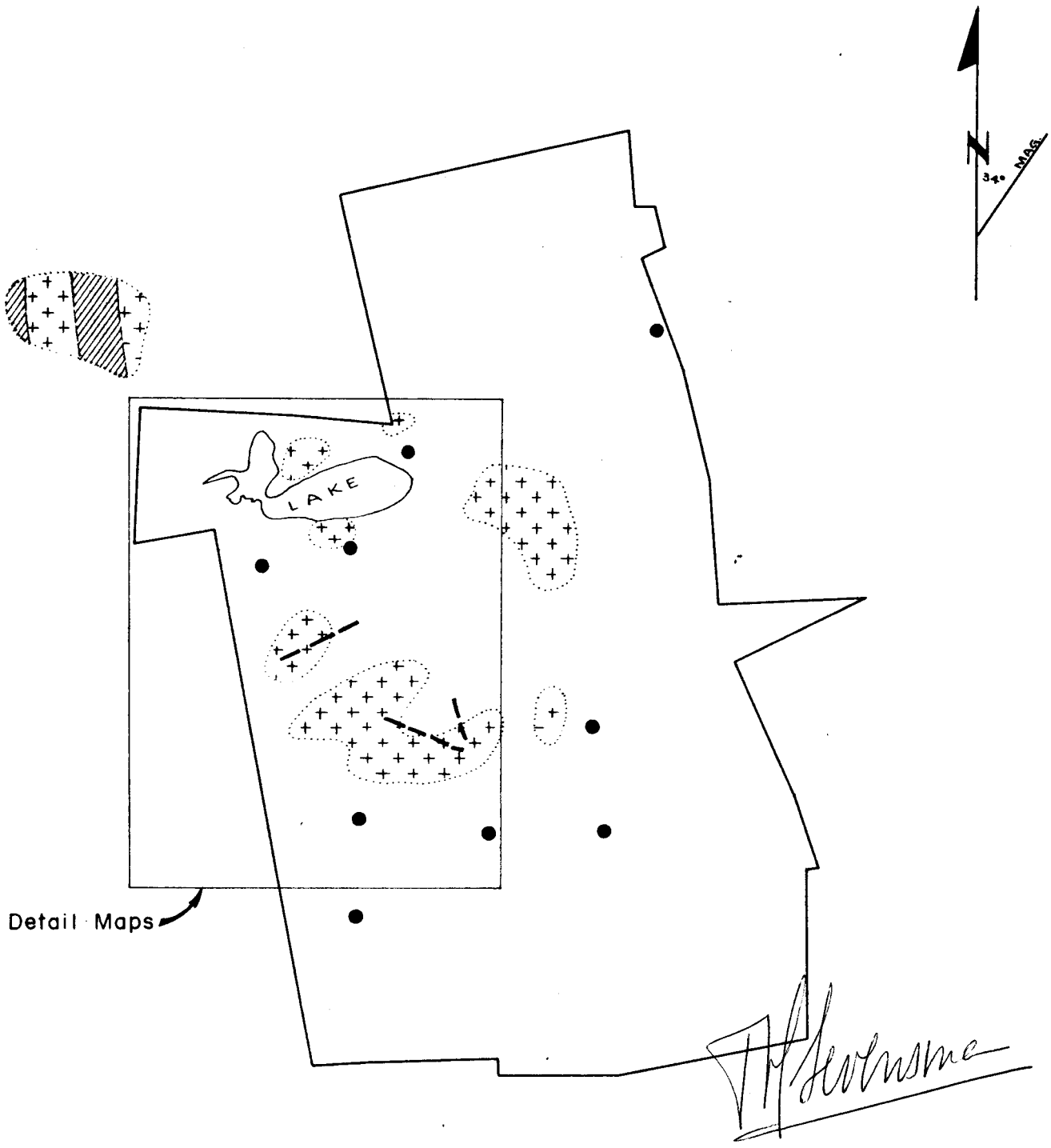
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS

Whitehorse M.D 105 K-2

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. Scale: 0 500 1000 1500

November 1966



SURFACE GEOLOGY

—LEGEND—

Surficial Deposits

Outcrop

Granodiorite

Schist

E.M. ANOMALIES :-

Airborne reconnaisance only: ●

Confirmed by ground survey: ———

FIG. 2

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

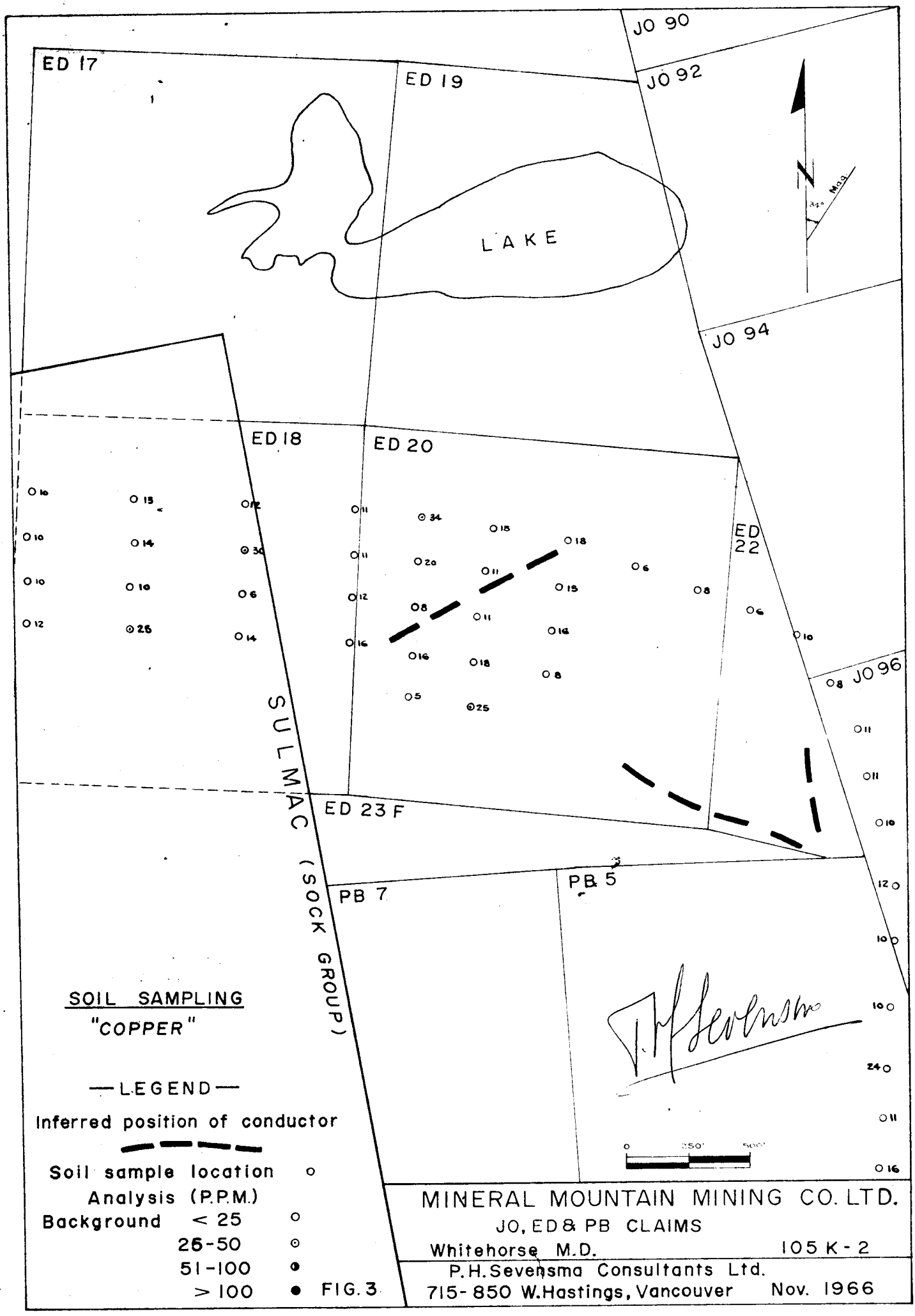
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS

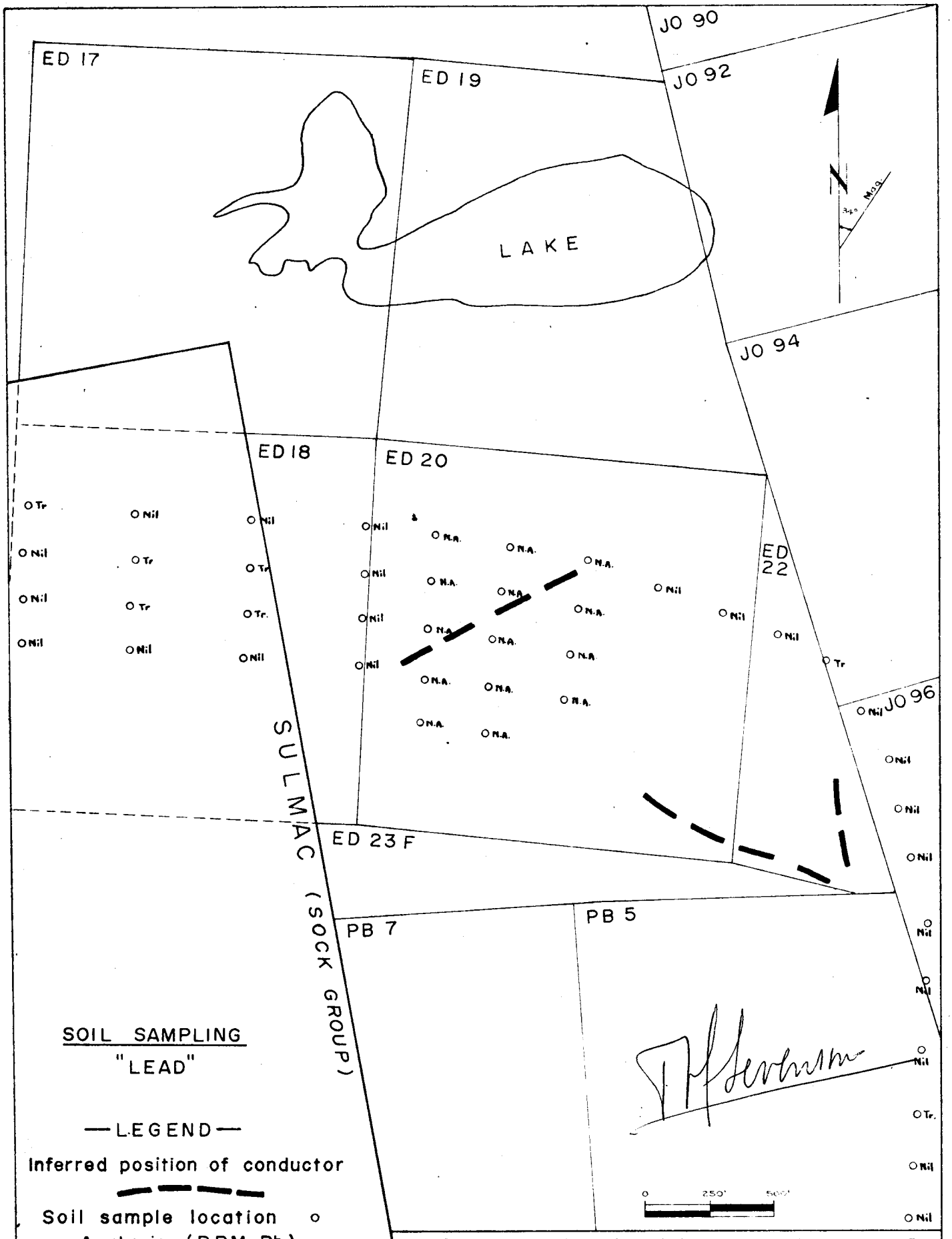
Whitehorse M.D. 105 K-2

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. scale: 0 250 1500 FEET

Nov. 1966


JO 90
JO 92
JO 94
JO 96
ED 17
ED 19
ED 18
ED 20
ED 22
ED 23 F
PB 7
PB 5
LAKE
SULMAC (SOCK GROUP)
MAG
34°
SOIL SAMPLING
"COPPER"
—LEGEND—
Inferred position of conductor
Soil sample location
Analysis (P.P.M.)
Background < 25
25-50
51-100
> 100
FIG. 3
0 250' 500'
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS
Whitehorse M.D. 105 K-2
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.
715-850 W. Hastings, Vancouver Nov. 1966



SOIL SAMPLING
"LEAD"

—LEGEND—

Inferred position of conductor

Soil sample location ○

Analysis (P.P.M. Pb.)

Background < 25 ○

25-50 ⊙

51-100 ◑

N.A. (No Assay), Tr. (Trace)
Nil (below limit of detection)

FIG. 4

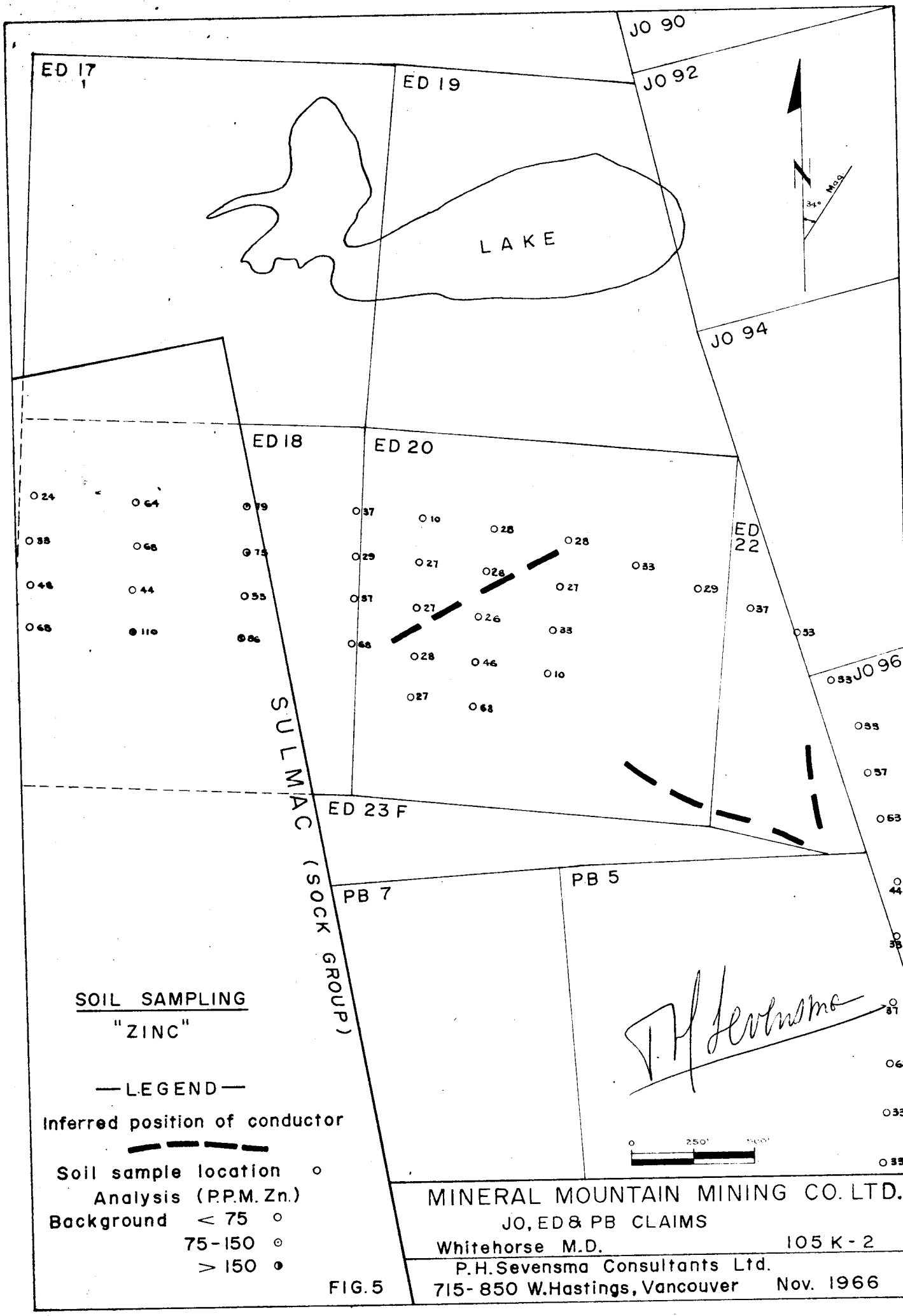
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

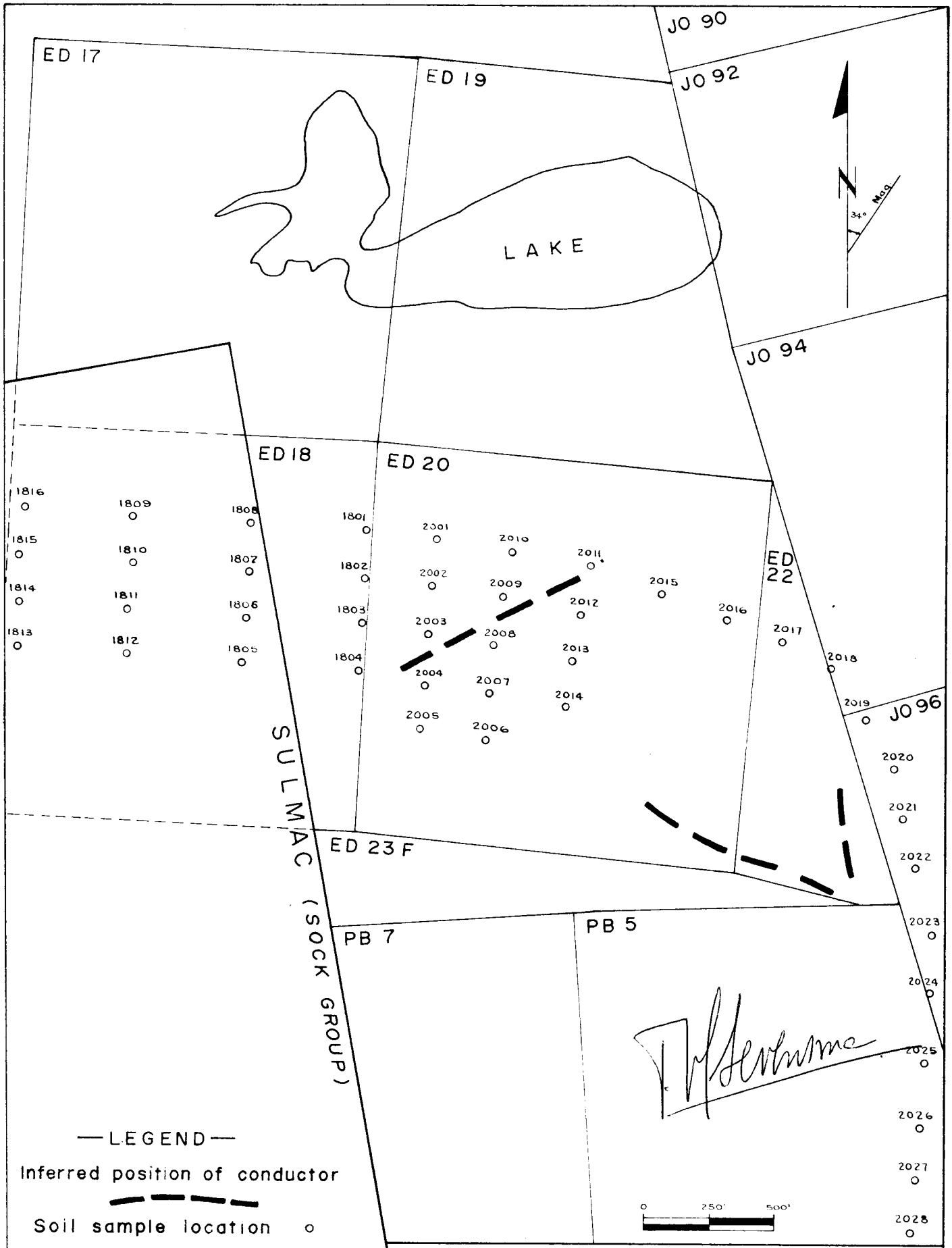
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS

Whitehorse M.D. 105 K - 2

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

715 - 850 W. Hastings, Vancouver Nov. 1966


JO 90
JO 92
JO 94
JO 96
ED 17
ED 19
ED 18
ED 20
ED 22
ED 23 F
PB 7
PB 5
LAKE
SULMAC (SOCK GROUP)
34° Mag.
24
64
79
38
68
75
48
44
55
68
110
86
37
10
28
28
29
27
28
33
27
27
29
37
27
26
33
53
68
28
46
10
27
68
53
55
57
63
44
38
87
68
33
55
0
250'
500'
SOIL SAMPLING
"ZINC"
—LEGEND—
Inferred position of conductor
Soil sample location
Analysis (P.P.M. Zn.)
Background < 75
75-150
> 150
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS
Whitehorse M.D.
105 K-2
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.
715-850 W. Hastings, Vancouver
Nov. 1966
FIG. 5



MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

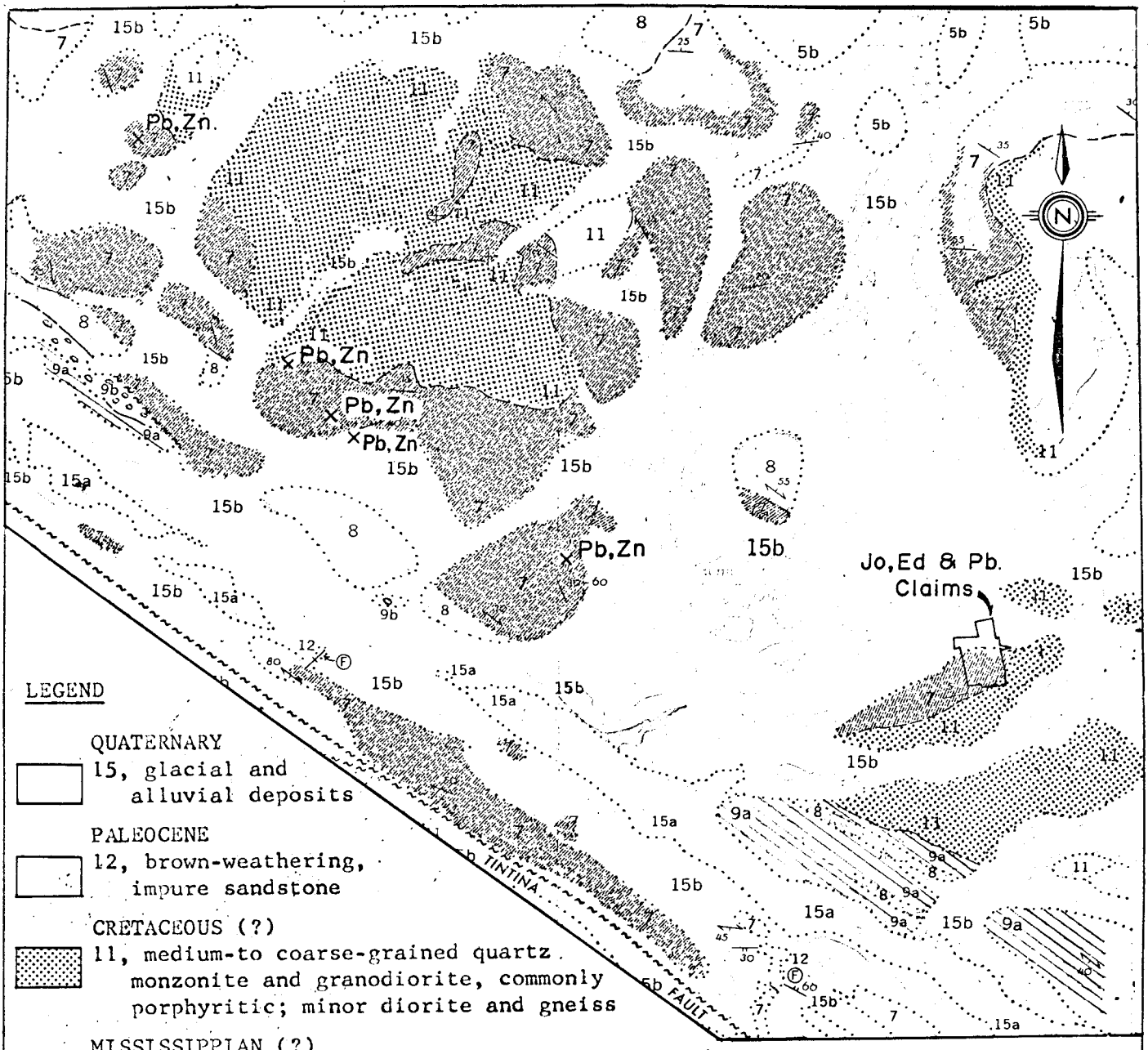
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS

Whitehorse M.D. 105 K-2

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

715-850 W. Hastings, Vancouver Nov. 1966

FIG. 6



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

15, glacial and alluvial deposits

PALEOCENE

12, brown-weathering, impure sandstone

CRETACEOUS (?)

11, medium-to coarse-grained quartz monzonite and granodiorite, commonly porphyritic; minor diorite and gneiss

MISSISSIPPIAN (?)

9, 9a greenish grey quartzite, commonly thin-bedded; micaceous and silvery graphitic schists; and silty limestone

9b conglomerate

8, altered, dark green andesite and basalt flows and tuffs, minor sediments

7, banded quartzose granulite, green and purplish banded skarn, quartz-sericite schist, hornfels and phyllite; clorite schist and thin altered andesite.

DEVONIAN/MISSISSIPPIAN

5, 5a chert-pebble conglomerate

5b chert, shale, quartzite; minor conglomerate and limestone

5c slate, shales, sandstone, greywacke, phyllite; minor conglomerate

P. H. Sevensma

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Whitehorse M.D. 105 K-2

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. Jan. 1967

scale: 0 1 2 4 miles

FIG. 7