



NUNATAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO., LTD.

REPORT ON 1966 FIELD WORK

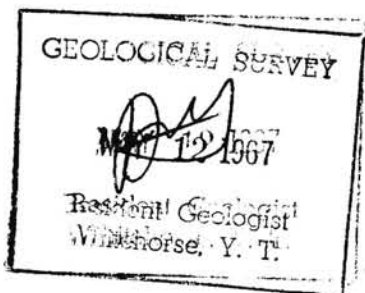
on the

25, 26 AND 29 CLAIMS

Yanagoda Creek Area, Whitehorse, N.W.T., Y.T.

by

P.H. SEVENAL, Ph. D., P. ENG.



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

P.C. Gindlay
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount
of: \$ 4000.00

P. G. Reuber
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

Accepted as representation work
under Section 53(4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act.

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

TABLES OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. PROPERTY	1
3. HISTORY	2
4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY	3
5. AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY	4
6. GEOLOGICAL WORK	5
7. GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE	6
8. PERSONNEL AND COSTS	7
9. SUMMARY	8
10. COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM	9
11. RECOMMENDATIONS	9

APPENDIX A	Additional Work, February 1967
APPENDIX B	List of Personnel
APPENDIX C	Cost of 1966-1967 Field Work

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Claim map, 1" = 1500'
Figure 1a	Buildover work, 1" = 1500'
Figure 2	Surface Geology, 1" = 1500'
Figure 3	Copper in soils, 1" = 500'
Figure 4	Lead in soils, 1" = 500'
Figure 5	Zinc in soils, 1" = 500'
Figure 6	Soil sample locations, 1" = 500'
Figure 7	Claim location, 1" = 4 miles
Figure 8	Linecutting February 1967, 1" = 1500'

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO., LTD.
REPORT ON 1966 FIELDWORK
ON THE
ED, FB AND JO CLAIMS
YAMBERTA STATE AREA, HAMILTON M.D., Y.T.

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, did 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 are listed on Appendix B and costs are recorded on Appendix C.

2. PROPERTY

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

<u>SEAM Nos.</u>	
Jo 64, 65, 66, 68, 70 & 72	95351, 95352, 95353, 95355, 95357, 95359
Jo 87 to 96	95374 - 95383
Ed 17 - 20, 22 & 23 fraction	Y4961 - Y4966, 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 65, 67, 68, 71 and Ed 21, a total of 5 claims

Recording dates are as follows:

All Jo claims:	December 7th, 1963
Ed 17 - 21:	April 23th, 1964
Fb 1 - 8:	April 23th, 1964
Ed 23 fractions:	November 14th, 1964

The property is located on claim sheet 103-K-2, at Latitude 62°0'N and Longitude 131°42'W, East of Seim Lakes. It is accessible by a 25 mile long winter road from the Folly River ferry, which is located about 230 road miles from either Watson Lake or Whitehorse.

The road from the ferry to Seim Lakes is for the most part usable in summer, but some further improvements are required. From Seim Lakes, a shorter road can be driven up Moon 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 Cab Group of claims of Dynasty, shortly after the latter organization had made a major discovery in this camp in the fall of 1963.

The first discovery in the area had been made by Prospector's Airways on Vangoria Creek in the fall of 1933. 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 Vangoria Creek area is underlain by a NW trending anticline of quartz-sericite schists with varying amounts of chloritic schists, liny 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 Northwest, 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. 57).

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 20% 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 lubricated 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 sharpified contacts of intrusives, breccia zones (possible breccia pipes), shear, 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 of this area.

3. ALIENOR'S ELECTROMAGNETIC METHOD

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 200 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 analyzed 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 mass, the field signal will have minimum amplitude. If, under these conditions, a conducting mass is traversed, the signal strength will markedly increase in amplitude. Under favorable conditions, the orientation of the resultant field can be analyzed by having the helicopter hover over the conducting mass.

By landing, the conducting zones as 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 150' apart, using an enlarged airphotograph to spot the conducting zones, after location lines and some boundary lines had been out by bulldozer to identify the claims on the ground. (Figure 1⁰).

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 Sharp 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 Dr. A.F. Koster van Groen, with fill-in work by H.S. Atkins 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 2 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 Moon 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 30', 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 discarded 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 Main 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 3 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 masses.

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.

6. PERSONNEL AND COSTS

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

A cost breakdown is attached as Appendix C.

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

1. Staked before airborne survey
16 Jo claims (64 - 66, 68, 70, 71 and 87 - 96)
2. Staked during and after airborne survey
Kd 17 - 20, 22 and 23 fraction,; 6 claims
Eb 1 - 8; 8 claims

This is a total of 14 claims.

Costs are applicable to each group as follows:

	1	2
	Je	EA & FB
1. Staking	-	\$ 644.50 *
2. Linecutting for airborne survey	\$ 1,532.38	-
3. Airborne survey	1,990.25	
4. Geological & Geochemical Reconnaissance	100.00	1,011.69
5. Surveying, linecutting & soil sampling	<u>223.10</u>	<u>2,022.82</u>
Total	\$ 3,845.73	\$ 3,636.19

* Note: not usable for representation work.

This is a total of \$7,301.92, of which \$6,857.42 is classed as representation work. All disbursements have been made by the writer on behalf of Mineral Mountain Mining Co. Ltd.

9. DISCUSSION

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

Near the West boundary of the group a significant change of strike of the schist occurs from about N-30 to N-20; 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 zone 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, alteration 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 PROSPECTING 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	<u>1,400</u>
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 Fb 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,

F.H. SEVENOMA CONSULTANTS LTD.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "F.H. Sevenoma", is written over a horizontal line.

F.H. Sevenoma, Ph.D., P. Eng.

DMS/lm

April 17, 1967

CERTIFICATE

I, PETER H. SEVENNA, 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 1965 I have been engaged continuously in mining and exploration geology in the employ of Cominco Ltd. 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.

PHS/lz

APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL FIELD WORK, FEBRUARY 1967

As a bulldozer was available on an adjacent property, 2 line miles were cut with this machine, a D-7, in the area of the 14 and 15 conductors, to serve as a base line when electromagnetic work and additional soil sampling in this area is decided upon.

About 60 cubic yards of frozen ground were trenched with the ripper equipped bulldozer on 14 23 fractional claim. Bedrock could not be reached in this location.

The location of this work is recorded on figure 8.

The field cost of this additional work on the 14 and 15 claims amounted to \$255.00.

T.H. Severson

APPENDIX B

LIST OF FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN WORK PROGRAMS
ON D.D., M.D. AND F.B. CLAIMS FOR HERMAN MOUNTAIN MINING CO., LTD.

Road Construction & Stripping: March 27 - April 1, 1966	Liard Construction, Whitehorse, Y.T. Supervised by H. Cloutier, Richmond, B.C.
Airborne EM Consultants: April 1 - 3, 1966	Geo Cal Ltd., West Vancouver, B.C. C.B. Belmer, P. Eng., Geophysicist I. Coyntz, Operator
Geophysical Helicopter:	Ball 4703 B-1 CF-100 Pilot, P. Langlois
Surveying, Tape & Compass: March 26 - April 9, 1966	P.H. Sevenema Consultants Ltd., H. Cloutier, Richmond, B.C. G. Harris, Whitehorse, Y.T. Joe Dick, Ross River, Y.T.
Linecutting, Surveying:	A. Macdonald Consultants Ltd., H. Lober, Supervision
Geochemical Sampling: August 9 - 19, 1966	A. Macdonald Consultants Ltd. F.F. Thode, field engineer E. Turnbull, assistant 44 samples taken, assayed by Eic Metals ³
Geological Survey: August 14 - 17, 1966 October 26, 1966 November 10 - 18, 1966	P.H. Sevenema Consultants Ltd. Dr. A.F. Roster van Groen, field geologist H.S. Atkins, field and office work
Bulldozer linecutting: February 2, 1967	H.S. Atkins, field supervision Liard Construction Joe Yanisiu, operator
Property Report December 1966	P.H. Sevenema, Ph.D., P. Eng.

Certified correct:



P.H. Sevenema

APPENDIX C

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO., LTD.

COST BREAKDOWN OF 1966 - 1967 FIELD WORK

<u>Type of work</u>	<u>Cheque #</u>	<u>Paid to</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
<u>I. Jo Claims, previously used for representation work</u>				
<u>1. Lincutting, total</u>			\$1,532.38	
<u>2. Airborne survey, total</u>			<u>1,990.25</u>	\$3,522.63
This work has been applied to the Jo claims 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72 and 87 - 96 for two years, bringing them to the common date of December 7th, 1968.				
<u>II. Staking ad and pb claims, not usable for representation work</u>				
<u>3. Staking, including ad 23 fr.</u>				644.50
<u>III. Jo, ad and Pb claims, work after April 25, 1966</u>				
<u>4. Geological & Geochemical Reconnaissance</u>				
expenses	17	Koster van Groos	18.75	
Wages, Koster van Groos	19	Selwyn Syndicate	280.00	
Consulting fees & expenses	20	F. Sevansma Cons.	335.41	
Bank service charge	21	Bank of Montreal	1.00	
Transportation (jeep)	22	M. Cloutier	84.10	
Bank service charge	24	Bank of Montreal	10.00	
Geology & Geochemistry	26(part)	F. Sevansma Cons.	370.33	
Miscellaneous disbursements	27	F. Sevansma Cons.	<u>11.60</u>	\$1,111.69
<u>5. Surveying, lincutting & soil sampling</u>				
Transportation	16	Klondike Helicopters	182.00	
Wages & expenses	18	Macdonald Cons.	1,513.25	
Groceries	21	Roos River Interpr.	44.93	
Geochemistry	23	Macdonald Cons.	335.32	
Assaying	24	Bio Metals	58.50	
Office work	29	Macdonald Cons.	89.10	
Field work	32	Macdonald Cons.	<u>47.70</u>	\$2,270.80
<u>6. Final Property Report, Maps</u>				
Paid directly by Company		F.H. Sevansma Cons.	578.18	578.18
<u>7. Bullcreeper ad 23 fraction, 2 line miles</u>				
Field supervision	30	F.H. Sevansma Cons.	87.00	
Bullcreeper work	31	Liard Constr.	<u>168.00</u>	<u>255.00</u>
Total Representation work - III				<u>\$4,215.67</u>

Certified Correct:



F.H. Sevansma

ANVIL MNG. (Cub Grp.)

ANVIL MNG. (Sea Grp.)

(Luv Grp.)

Tie in to Sea No. 2 posts

ERROL 1

ERROL 2

Little Errol (fraction)

SULMAC (Sock Grp.)

T.P. Sevensma

Note: Minor revision to claim boundaries from those previously in use.

SILVER ARROW

SILVER ARROW

MINERAL MOUNTAIN CO.

MINERAL MOUNTAIN CO.

SPUR PETROLEUM

GOLDEN GATE

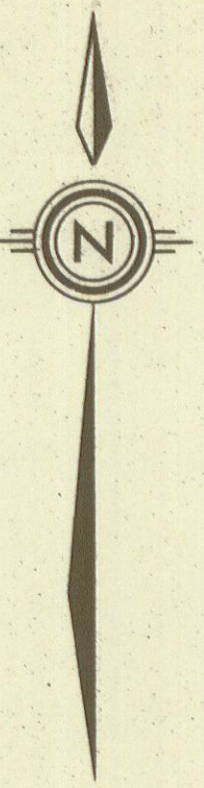
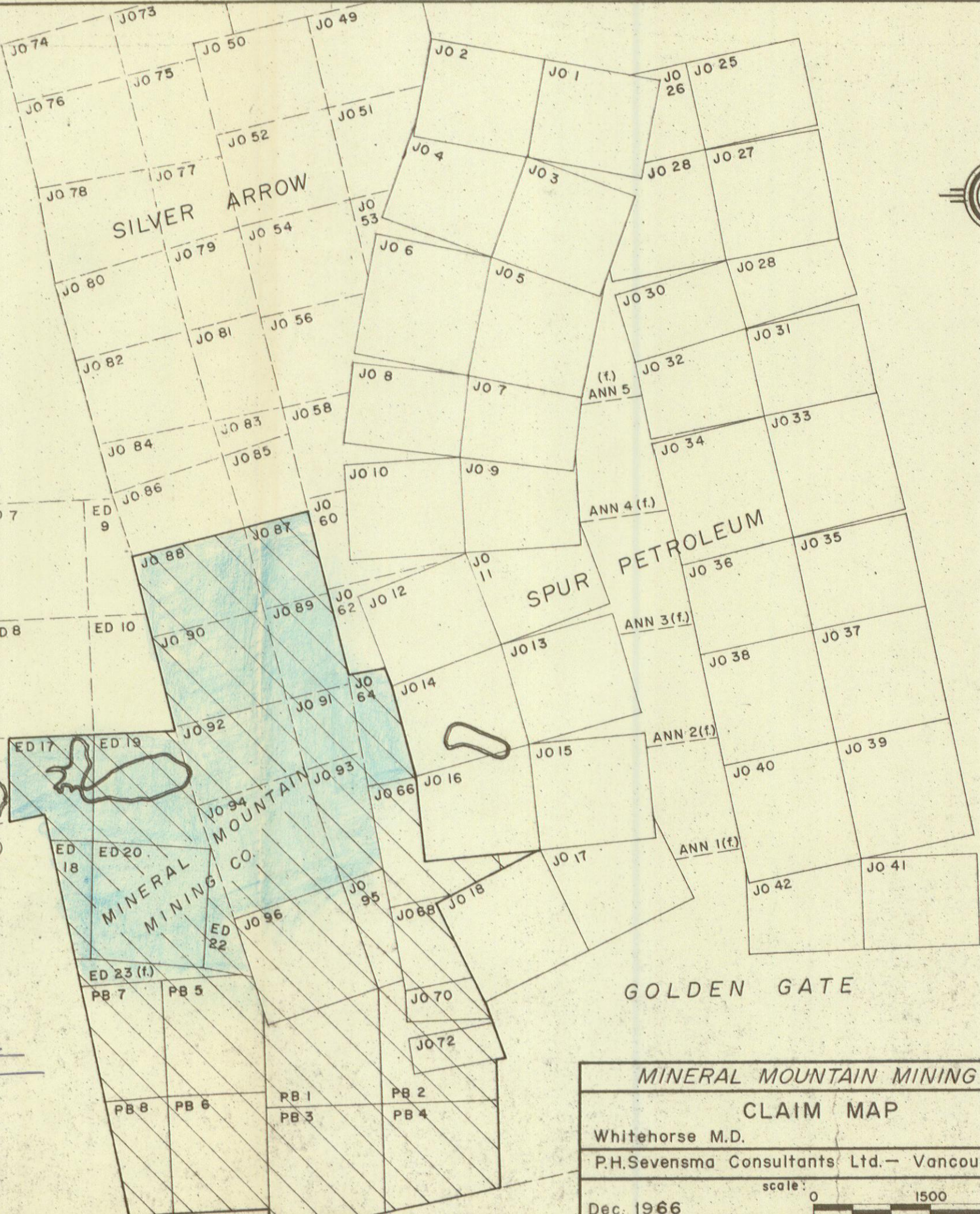


FIG. 1

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

CLAIM MAP

Whitehorse M.D.

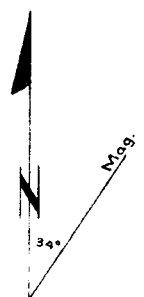
105 K-2

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. - Vancouver, B.C.

Dec. 1966

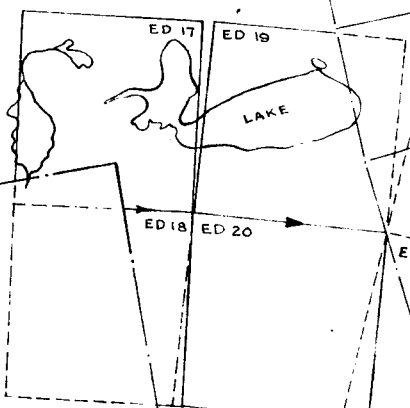
scale: 0 1500 3000 ft.

Tote rodd (4 W.D.)
via Cub Lake

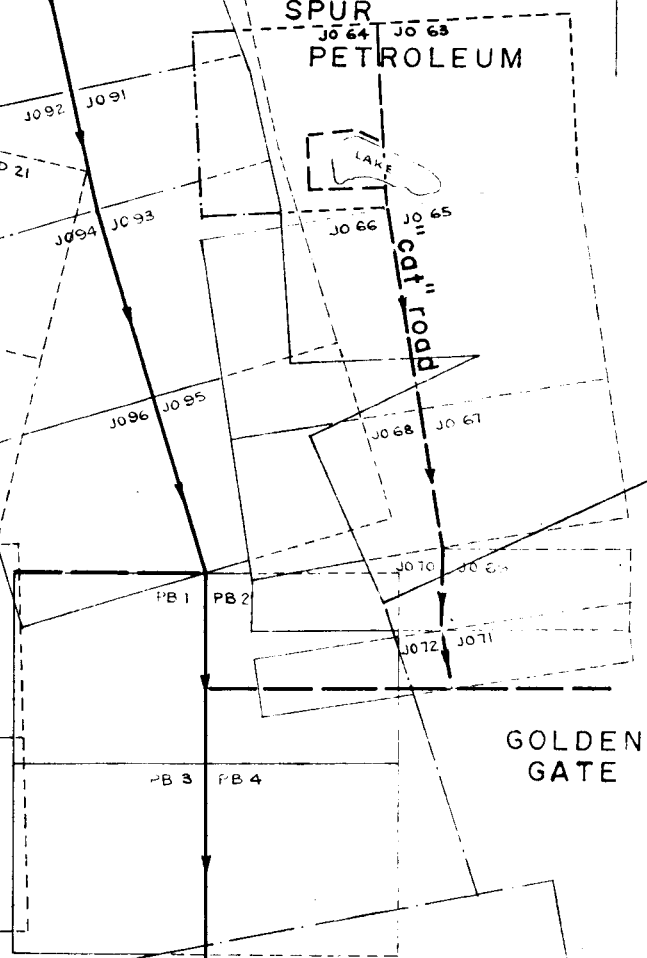
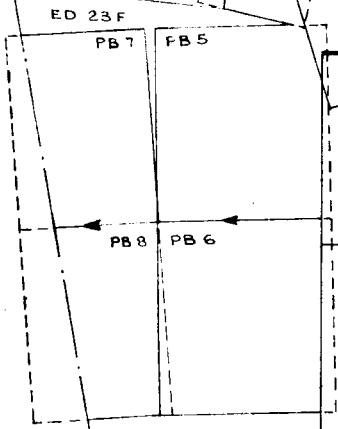


SILVER ARROW
EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SPUR
PETROLEUM



SULMAC



GOLDEN
GATE

CONTINENTAL
CONSOLIDATED

LEGEND

- Transit survey outlines ———
- Compass & Chain outlines - - - - -
- Ground subject to prior location - - - - -

BULLDOZER WORK

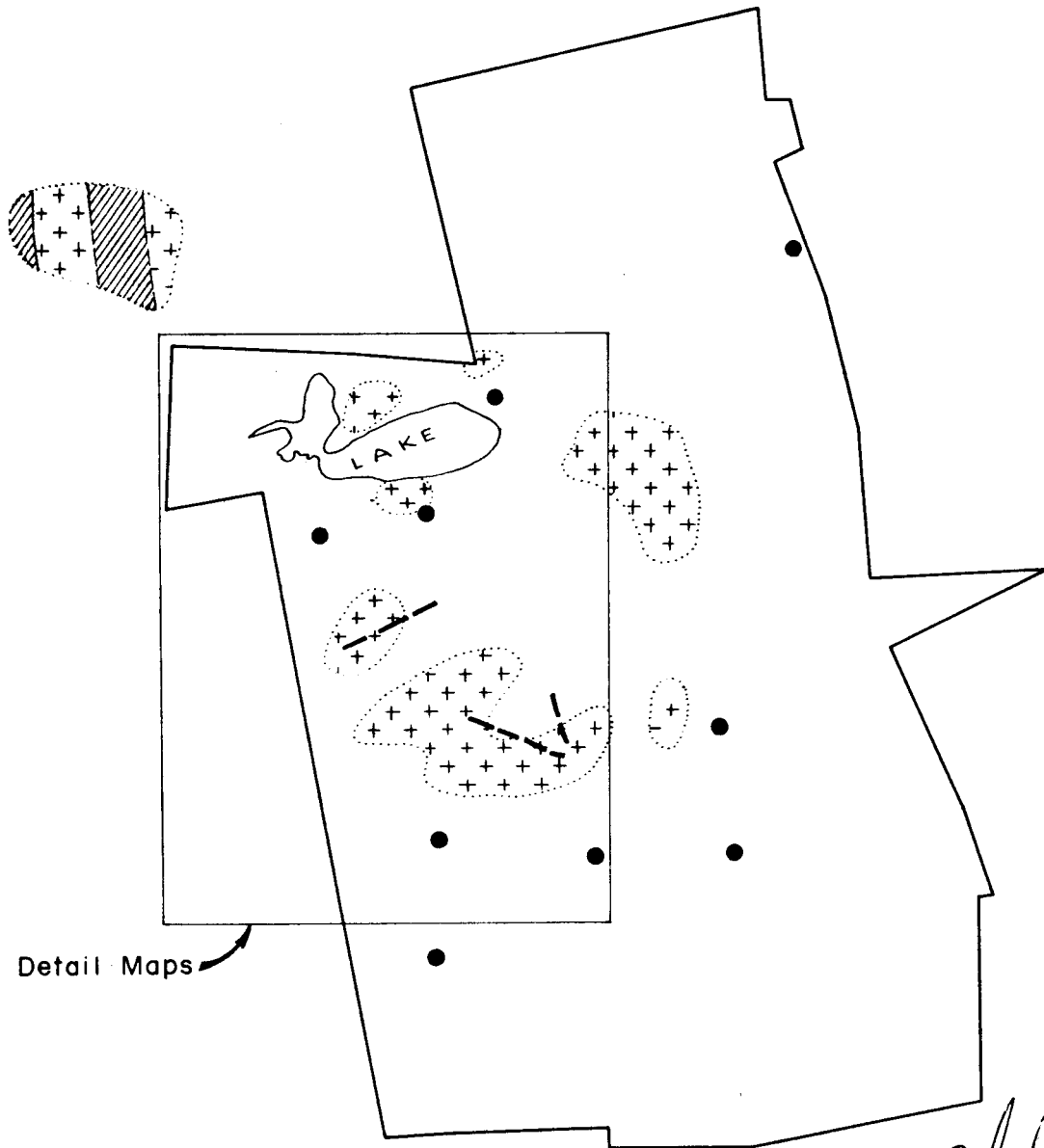
MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

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

FIG. 1a



Detail Maps

SURFACE GEOLOGY

—LEGEND—

- Surficial Deposits
- Outcrop
- Granodiorite
- Schist

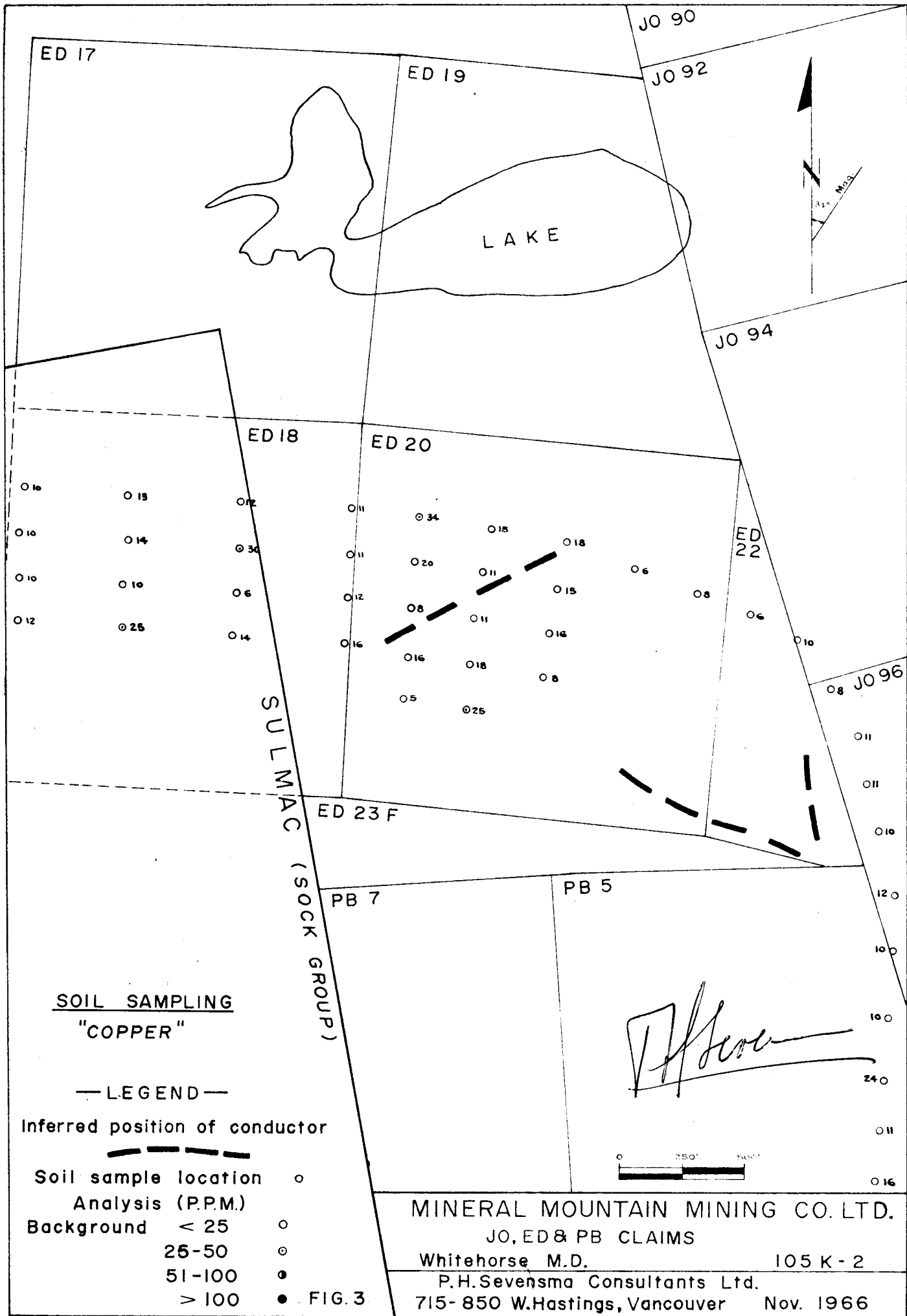
E.M. ANOMALIES :-

- Airborne reconnaissance only: ●
- Confirmed by ground survey: - - -

P.H. Sevensma

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.	
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS	
Whitehorse M.D.	105 K-2
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.	
Vancouver, B.C.	scale: 0 750 1500 FEET
Nov. 1966	

FIG. 2



ED 17

ED 19

JO 90

JO 92

LAKE

JO 94

ED 18

ED 20

ED 22

SULMAC
(SOCK GROUP)

ED 23 F

PB 7

PB 5

JO 96

SOIL SAMPLING
"COPPER"

— LEGEND —

Inferred position of conductor

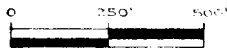


Soil sample location ○

Analysis (P.P.M.)

- Background < 25 ○
- 25-50 ⊙
- 51-100 ●
- > 100 ●

FIG. 3



[Handwritten Signature]

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.

JO, ED & PB CLAIMS

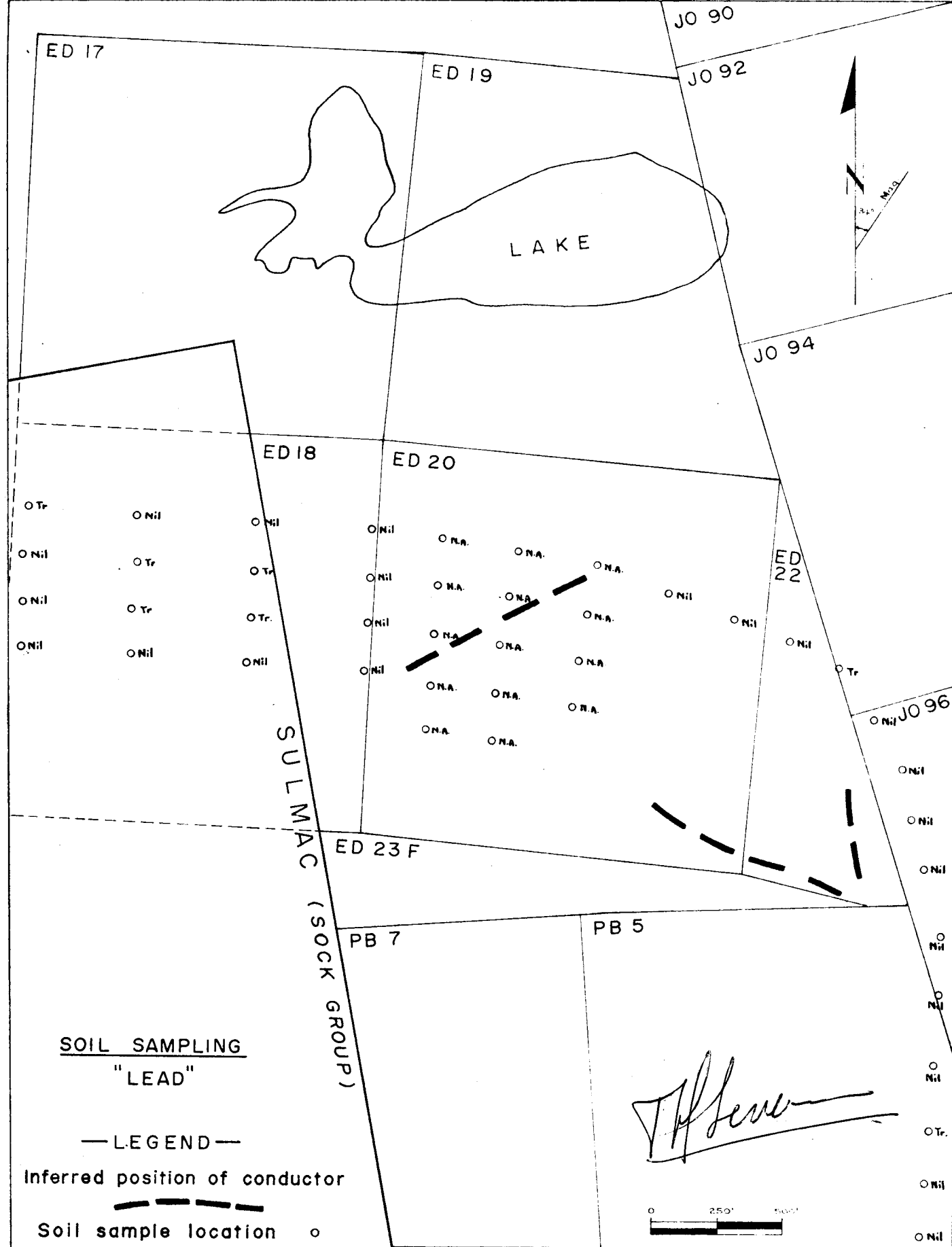
Whitehorse M.D.

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 ●

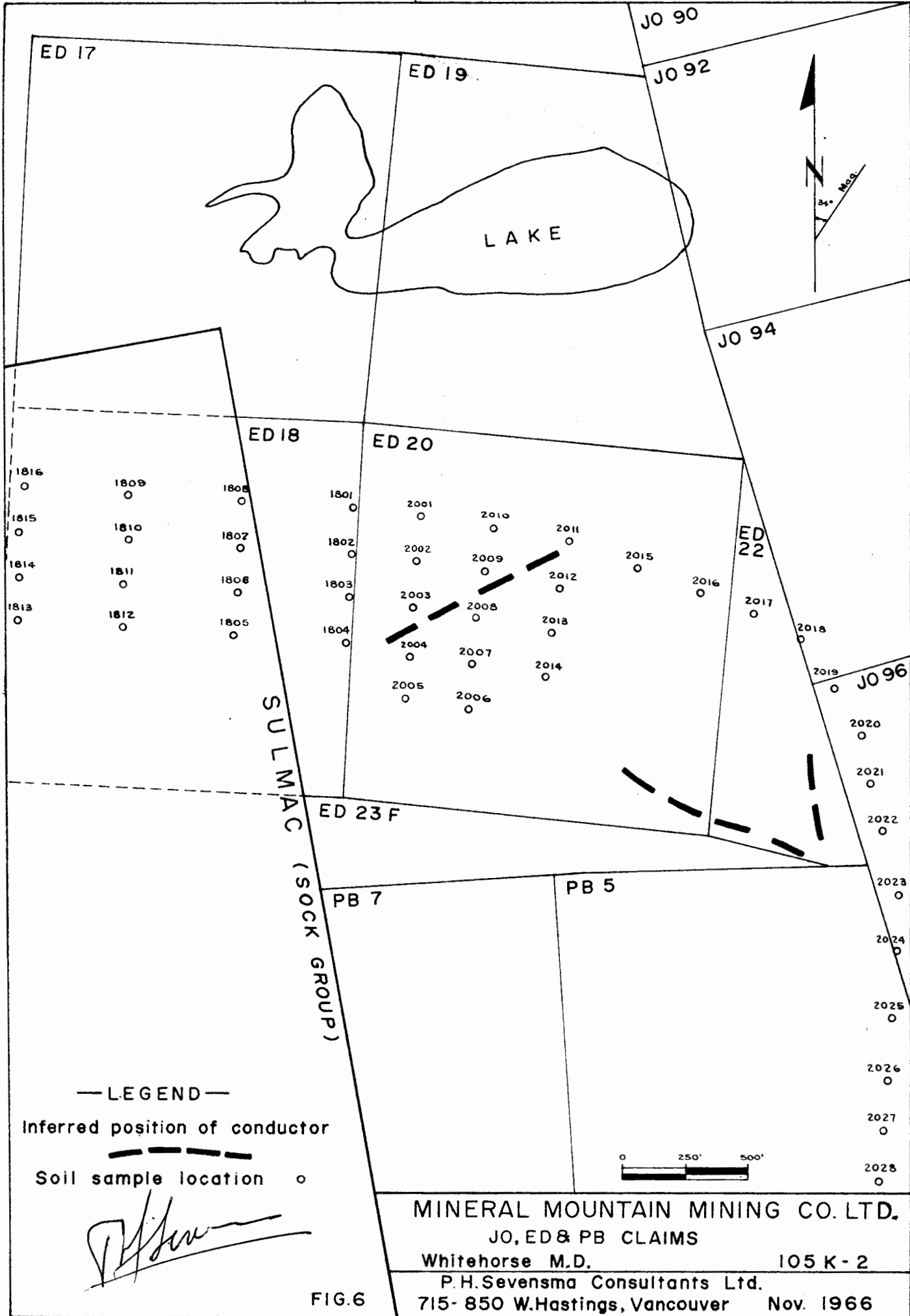
N.A. (No Assay), Tr. (Trace)
Nil (below limit of detection)

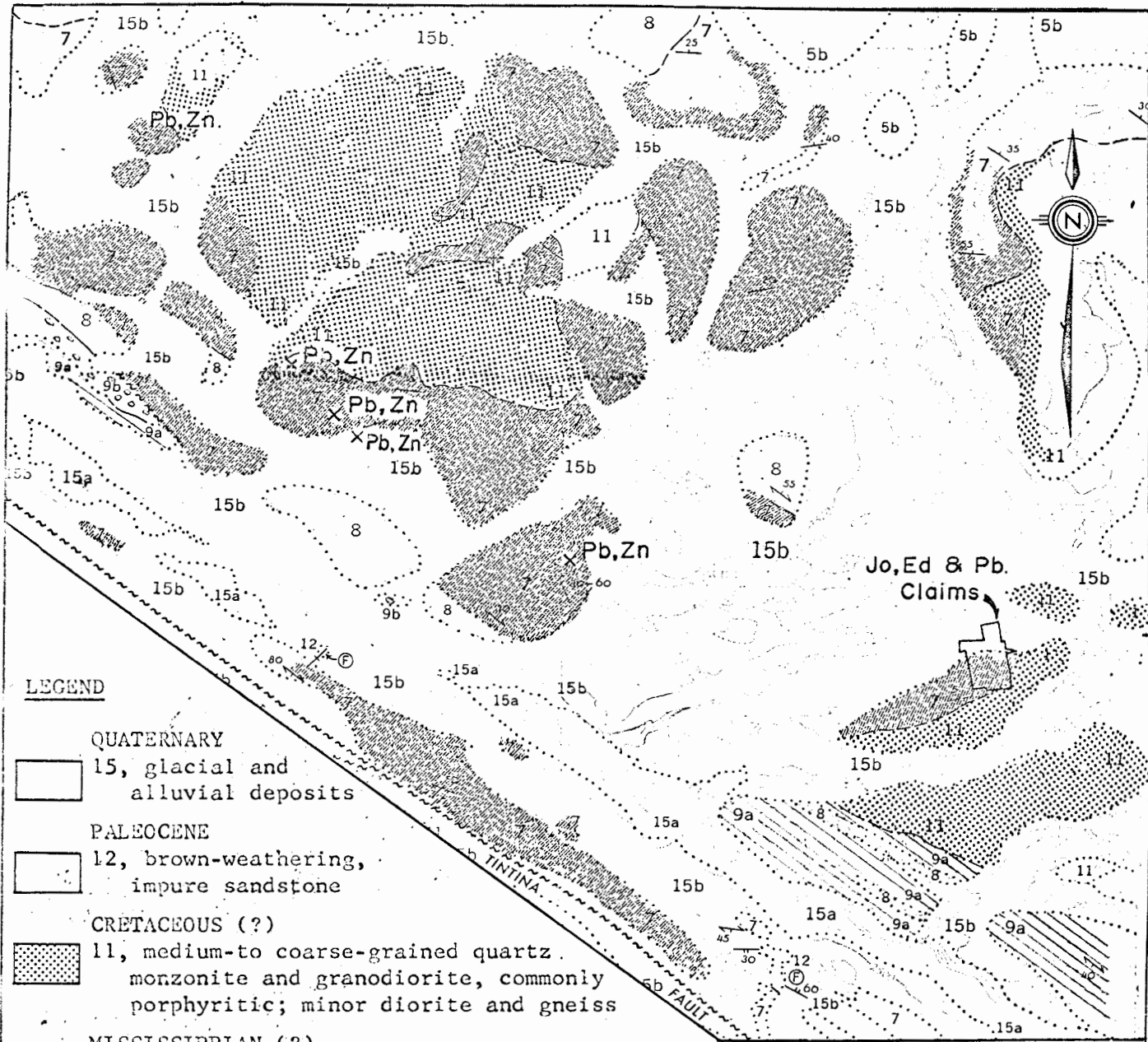
FIG. 4

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





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; chlorite 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.	scale: 0 1 2 4 miles
Jan. 1967	

FIG. 7

SILVER ARROW
EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SPUR
PETROLEUM

SULMAC

GOLDEN
GATE

CONTINENTAL
CONSOLIDATED

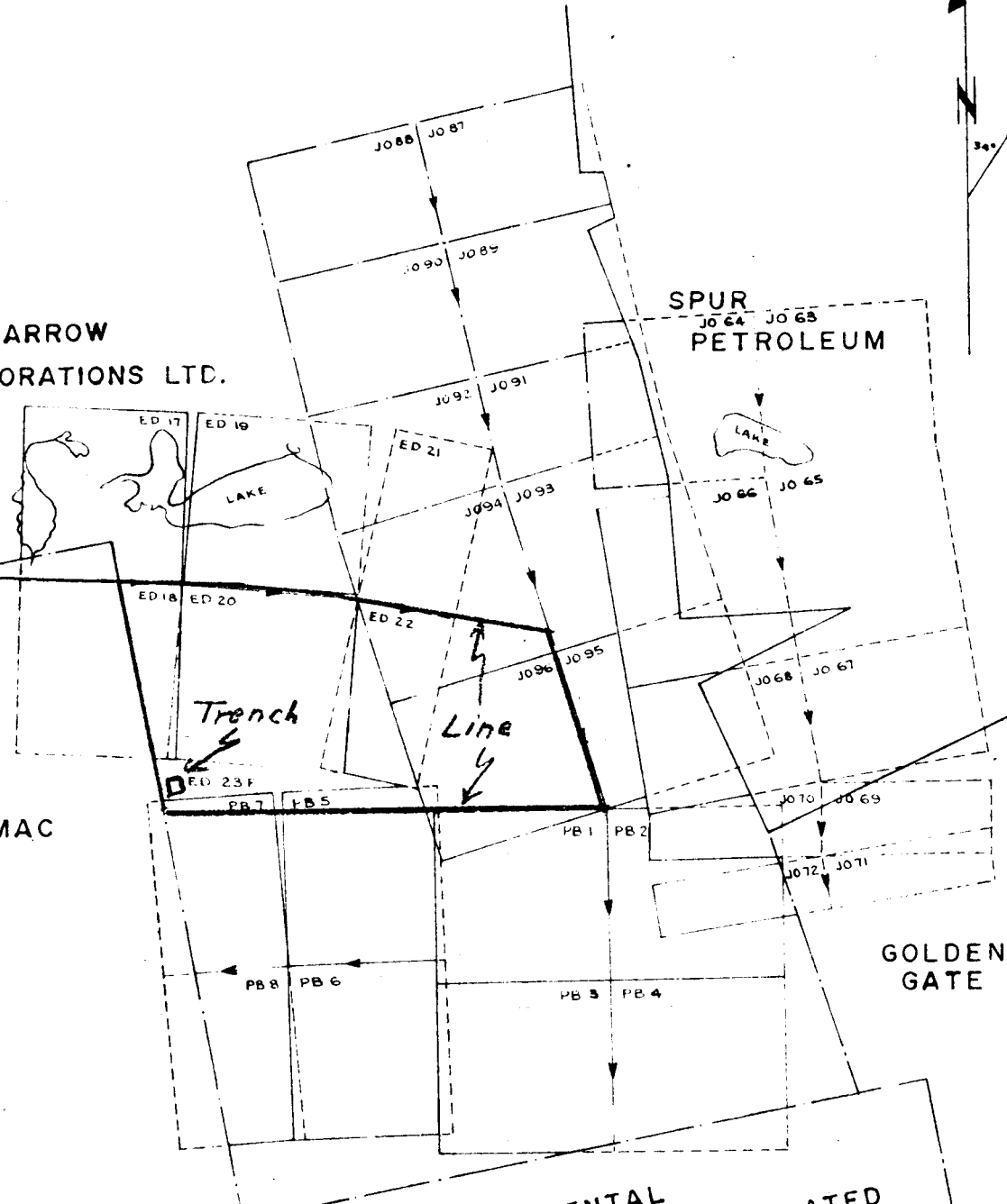
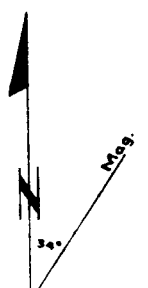
LEGEND

Transit survey outlines ———
Compass & Chain
outlines - - - - -

Ground subject to
prior location - - - - -

— February 1967
□ line and trench

FIG. 8



T.H. Sevensma

MINERAL MOUNTAIN MINING CO. LTD.	
JO, ED & PB CLAIMS	105 K-2
Whitehorse M.D.	
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.	
Vancouver, B.C.	Scale: 0 500 1000 1500
November 1966	