2nd time recd.

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This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be credited as representation work in the amount of ~~$6,800~~ 15,200

D. B. Craig

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

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

GENERAL INFORMATION AND EXPLANATIONS

1. The base-line and cross line work was run by chain, Brunton on tripod, and clinometer. Elevations are known for all base line stations and cross line stations. All line stations are marked out in the field as horizontal chainages. Base-line stations are every 200 horizontal feet and numbered by circular aluminum tags nailed to the stakes.
2. All 86 claims and work done thereon belong to Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd.
3. The company geologist and man in the field supervising the work was D. McSpadden. The consultant geologist was D. C. Malcolm.
4. 300 geochemical soil samples were taken and analyzed by atomic absorption for Pb and Zn. Combined assays were plotted and interpreted.
5. All the company information and results on the Clark Lakes property since the ground was acquired by Bullion in July 1970 is contained within this assessment presentation.
6. At least 90% of the 548 feet of AX drill core volume was sent out for assay.
7. Line work (total of 107,400 feet)
   (a) base line - 30,000 feet
   (b) cross line - 43,800 feet
   (c) location lines - 33,600 feet

INFORMATION ON WORKMEN

ADDISON, Richard - Geologist - Detailed mapping
Vancouver 13, B. C.

BRIDGEMAN, Harold - Diamond Driller
811 Edinburgh Street
New Westminster, B. C.

CHRISTISON, Jay - Soil Sampling
c/o Engineering Dept.
University of B. C.
Vancouver, B. C.

McSPADDEN, Darryl - Geologist - Field boss
3939 E. Pender Street
North Burnaby, B. C.

MALCOLM, Douglas C. - Geologist - Consultant
2290 W. 23rd Avenue
Vancouver 8, B. C.

MURRAY, Jim - Line Cutter
6085 Crown Street
Vancouver 13, B. C.

PEACE, Glen - Surveyor
#1407 - 2725 Melfa Road
Vancouver 8, B. C.

PETER, John - Line Cutter
General Delivery
Mayo, Yukon

ROBERTSON, Charles - Cook
347 W. Pender Street
Vancouver 3, B. C.

WHATLEY, George - Advisor & General helper
15134 Pheasant Drive
Surrey, B. C.

WISMER, Gordon - Diamond Drillers helper
3575 W. 37th Avenue
Vancouver 13, B. C.

BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING LTD. (NPL)
YUKON PROPERTY EXPENDITURES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1970

CH. #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIES	TRANS.	WAGES	OTHER MEMO	OTHER AMOUNT
862	Aug. 4/70	Canada Safeway	166.63				
864	6	Nelson Machinery				Equip. Repairs	1743.30
865	6	D. McSpadden	300.00				
866	6	D. McSpadden		132.25			
872	6	Mayo Helicopter		241.25			
873	6	Whitehorse Assay Office				Claims	189.50
881	14	Bow Helicopters		1989.16			
882	14	Lorne Elliott		918.36			
883	26	CP Air		556.00			
885	25	G. Whatley		300.00			
888	28	Lance Bissett	26.41				
889	28	D. C. Malcolm				Consulting	646.00
890	28	Atlas Copco				Equip. Repairs	57.52
891	28	Jones Tent & Awning	147.39				
894	28	Thos. Skinner & Sons	41.37				
896	28	Danny's Dept. Store	406.33				
897	28	Woornock Hersey	18.38				
898	28	Canada Freightways		202.02			
899	28	Mako Carpentry	303.61				
900	28	Gundry Bilmac	208.33				
901	28	Spilsbury & Tindall	115.11				
902	28	B. C. Industries	225.15				
903	28	TSL Laboratories	115.25				
904	28	CP Air	61.38				
905	28	Nelson Machinery	19.26	114.00			
906	28	Air Power Ltd.	2060.81				
907	31	North Shore Transfer		3.05			
	Sept. 3/70	Payroll			4669.11		
918	9	CP Air		420.00			
920	9	R. G. Wismer	25.94				
925	9	Danny's Dept. Store	487.62				
926	9	Woornock Hersey	9.03				
927	9	Nelson Machinery	60.90				
928	9	Hamilton & Sons				Equip. Repairs	146.91
931	10	Data Share Int'l	17.33				
933	10	Jones Tent & Awning	151.75				
939	15	Omonica Dist. Ltd.	4.20				
942	15	Mayo Helicopters		967.85			
943	15	Klondike Helicopters		349.75			
944	16	Gold Commissioner				Claims	425.00
946	17	J. Christison		105.00			
947	17	Int. Harvester				Equip. Repairs	173.67
9	17	Gold Commissioner				Claims	325.00
950	24	Payette River Mines		216.00			
951	24	B. C. Industries	65.73				
952	24	Gordies Trucking		15.00			
953	24	Great Northern Air		18.00			
955	24	Whitehorse Assay Office				Eng. Reports	1345.00

CH. #	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIES	TRANS.	WAGES	OTHER MEMO	OTHER AMOUN
956	Sept. 24/70	Danny's Dept. Store	329.53				
		Payroll			1229.99		
964	Oct. 5/70	R. Addison				Consulting	400.0
1038	Jan. 26/71	CP Air		1260.00			
1045	Feb. 15/71	Mayo Helicopters		1309.50			
			5367.44	9117.19	5899.10		5451.9

Equip. Repairs	2121.4
Claims	939.5
Eng. Reports	1345.0
Consulting	1046.0

Supplies	5367.44
Transportation	9117.19
Wages	5899.10
Equipment Repairs	2121.40
Claims	939.50
Engineering Reports	1345.00
Consulting	1046.00
	$ 25835.63

The above figures represent cheque payments made by Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd. on the dates as shown.

J. F. Saimoto
Director

March 4, 1971

The Gold Commissioner
Mayo, Yukon

Dear Sir:

I attest to the fact that the sum of twenty-five thousand, eight hundred thirty-five dollars and sixty-three cents (25,835.63) has been spent by Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd. on their property located at Clark Lakes, Yukon Territories.

This money was spent during July to September, 1970.

Yours truly,

D. McSpadden

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the

CLARK LAKES PROPERTY

for

BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING

by

DARYL McSPADDEN

July 20, 1970

CONTENTS

A/ Introduction

B/ Location and Access

C/ Climate, Topography, Camp

D/ History

E/ General Geology

F/ Specific Geology
- 1/ Rock Types
- 2/ Minerals
- 3/ Mineralization and Occurrence

G/ Grade, Tonnage, Samples, Assays

H/ Diamond Drilling

I/ Conclusions

J/ Recommendations

APPENDIX

1/ Geological Property Plan

2/ Surface Assay Results

3/ Proposed Drill Hole Chart

4/ Individual Drill Hole Sections

8

A/ INTRODUCTION

This is a private report done for Mr. George Whatley, President of Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.). The report is based on the property investigation done by the writer; Daryl McSpadden, accompanied by Mr. Whatley, on July 12th to 15th, 1970.

B/ LOCATION AND ACCESS

The map co-ordinates of the ground are: lat. 64°07'22"N., long 134°57'06"W., elevation 3,460'. The 38 claims are about 1½ miles South of the Clark Lakes in the central Yukon Territory. The closest community is the United Keno Hill mining camp complex. The Elliott showing lies 18 miles at N37°E from Keno; or 46½ miles at N37½°E from Mayo Landing (36 miles N and 28 miles E of Mayo). It could be located as close at 3 miles at N31°E from a known Ag-Pb-Zn Keno Hill showing. The "Nash Creek" geological map and related topographical maps are good reference sources.

Access to the claims is as follows:- Vancouver to Whitehorse via C.P.A.; Whitehorse to Mayo via G.N.A. (tri-weekly service); Mayo to property, 45 minutes by helicopter - Bow Helicopters (phone Watson Lake 536-2224) gives excellent and fairly priced service with its 800-pound load super-charged machine. Return fare from Vancouver to Mayo is $210.

Future access could be easily achieved by building a road approximately 16 miles long from present roads-end at McQuesten Lake, northerly around the base of the Davidson Range. The valley elevation of the McQuesten and Clark Lake area is close to 2,240'.

C/ CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, CAMP

The Yukon has an average annual temperature of 24°F; July mean, 58°F; January mean, -8°F. The average annual precipitation is 14 inches including the average snowfall of about 5 feet (10 inches of snow about equals 1 inch of rain). The ~~Elliott~~ Clark Lakes property could expect 10" to 15" of precipitation per year. Daily, short, light showers are common during the summer. There would be 3 months of frost free days with a comfortable surface field season of at least 3 months. The field/

/ cont'd. ...

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, CAMP (cont'd.)

~~[illegible]~~ would be comparable to Bullions "Chikamin" property.

Timber on the showing is mostly small spruce with light to moderate underbrush. The valley floor, about 1,200 vertical feet below, has heavy brush with moderate sized spruce.

This property is located on a small 5 degree gently sloping "pocket" on the north side of the small Davidson Range. Downhill slope is northerly from camp at 30 degrees. The mountain rises southwesterly with intervening valleys to a maximum elevation of 6,600' (Mt. Cameron).

A small year-round stream flows through the main showing. Such a situation is ideal for camp and development work. The camp itself is excellent. It is located at the same elevation as the main showing and only about 200 feet N.W. of it. Four tents on frames are present. The cook house is well equipped. A crew of 8 men could be accommodated immediately.

The helicopter pad is less than 100 feet from camp.

D/ HISTORY

It is worthy to note that during the early 1960's United Keno Hill was Canada's largest silver producer. In 1967, new and extensive Pb-Zn discoveries and mining operations were announced in the Anvil-Dynasty-Vangarda Creek area, N.E. of Whitehorse.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1965 states the following for the Yukon:-

Mineral	Quantity ($1,000 Canadian)	Quantity
Ag (troy oz.)	6,289	4,495,121
Pb (lb.)	2,637	17,015,000
Zn (lb.)	2,114	14,000,000

/ cont'd. ...

D/ HISTORY (cont'd.)

Bullions' ground is a virgin prospect. It was discovered by the prospector, Lorne Elliott of Calgary, early in the field season of 1967(?). Discovery resulted from stream sampling. Subsequent to the find, Mr. Elliott bought a D-7 and proceeded to strip off thousands of yards of overburden to expose the bedrock over an area of about 1 acre. After this he cut two major trenches. The writer estimates that all work to date would roughly cost $30,000. This man did a fine job on the ground spending time, money and efforts to maximum advantage.

E/ GENERAL GEOLOGY

The rocks on this property are likely Pre-Cambrian or Cambrian. The three distinct types are black limestone, schistose gritty quartzite, black phyllite. The limestone is virtually all the same except certain zones are highly mineralized because of high fracturing whereas the rest is far more competant and thus nearly void of sulphides. For the rest of this report I will use the rock field names: limestone to mean the mineralized ls; barren ls. to describe the more massive unmineralized surrounding strata; qtzite for the schistose gritty quartzite; phyll. for the black phyllite.

There is a major southerly dipping thrust fault visibly traceable to a point about 12 miles at N80^{o}W from the exposure.

The Elliott ground is also located on the fringe of a magnetic low.

The "Nash Creek" G.S.C. map indicates this ground to be in a general area of north-easterly plunging foliation striking N45^{o}E and dipping easterly. Also, the overturned synclinal-anticlinal major folding in the Keno area to the S.W. has a planar strike that could project into the Bullion ground.

The full significances of the syncline-anticline, thrust-fault, magneti low and regional foliation cannot be fully assessed at this time. The writer concentrated his efforts on the 1 acre in order to accurately and fully map and sample the visible mineralization.

There are similarities existing between the Bullion ground and that of the Keno complex. Research should be done on the Keno geology.

/ cont'd. .

F/ SPECIFIC GEOLOGY

1. Rock Types

(a) All the limestone is: a very dark grayish-black; extremely fine grained; effervesces violently with HCl; fractures healed with calcite, sulphides, siderite, quartz; fossil free; randomly "shattered"; quartz & siderite fillings minor compared to calcite; medium to fine grained calcite; minor mini folds ("ptygmatic" like). The ore ls. is highly fractured compared to the main mass. It is shattered into less than 6" crude cubits healed by sulphides and calcite.

(b) Phyllite: black; "rotten" for at least 10' below top of bedrock; heavily stained dark brown; free of sulphides; quite graphitic and/ or talcy.

(c) Quartzite: massive compared to the ls. & Phyll.; medium grained anhedral qtz. grains; strongly cemented with SiO_2; comparatively fracture free to the ls.; contains widely spaced (many inches to few feet) randomly oriented narrow ($<$ 1") micaceous zones; mica is greenish to gray (sericite?); a general buff color; sulphide free in the matrix - some sulphide filled fractures; minor quartz and carbonate fracture fillings.

2. Minerals

(a) Galena (PbS) - coarse grained aggregates; euhedral displaying curvature; likely containing Ag in solid solution.

(b) Sphalerite (ZnS) - brownish black; fine to medium grained; small aggregates or randomly flecking the fillings.

(c) Chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) - in trace amounts; random irregular blebs; blebs variable in size from pin-head to pencil eraser.

(d) Pyrite (FeS_2) - in trace amounts. The minerals are intimately mixed and are a common assemblage. No definite silver minerals have been positively identified.

/ cont'd. . .

Mineralization and Occurrence

Mineralization is most likely of a single period especially in the limestone. There is some doubt about the equality in grade between the mineralization in the ls. in general compared to the hi-grade veins. Maybe this might indicate a second period.

The deformed careless "Z" shape of the mineralized zone could have resulted from a minor movement of one leg of the "Z" tending to move opposite in direction to the other leg - two "head-on" forces. This could have been caused by the thrust fault activity. Such mechanics would explain the fracturing and widening in the "back"of the "Z". In effect, compression produced tension fractures. The fractures were then healed by calcite and/or sulphides. There is some evidence of the carbonate fillings being cut by sulphide fillings. This being the case, perhaps there was a second period of fracturing and more sulphide bearing solutions entered and solidified. There is a tendency for some of the wider longer sulphide fillings to crudely parallel the "Z" shape. These could have been the strong feeders for the surrounding limestone. Filling widths vary from 1/16" to 7'. The narrow stringers are densely spaced. Many are present across a given foot of width. Replacement in the limestone is present. One very strong hi-grade lead lies adjacent and to the south of the phyllite. The fracture pattern, if it exists, is too complicated to be meaningfully mapable, except for the strong N20°E fracturing.

At the westerly corner of the exposure, in the floor of the lower bench, the qtzite-ls. contact is visible. The strike is highly variable and it was impossible to get dips. A high grade 2" to 12" sulphide filling enters the qtzite.

The dip of the ore zone varies from 60° to 90° southerly along the "snakey" strike. The average strike is around 75°. The general attitude might be relatable to the overturned syncline-antincline to the S.W.

Oxidation of the sulphides extends many feet into the bedrock to depths beyond view. Vugs ($< \frac{1}{2}$") in the mineralized zone are common. Although leaching/

/ cont'd. ...

leaching has been extremely active, no real gossan exists; just "crusts" surrounding the sulphide bearing ls. chunks. The ls. is definitely open to the N.W. and therefore could carry further ore zones.

G/ GRADE, TONNAGE, SAMPLING, ASSAYS

The writer visually estimated that average grade could be 10% combined Pb and Zn across 15' over 300' of length. An assumed Ag-Pb ratio is 1 to 1. Therefore, 5 oz. of Ag might be expected. Pb alone will be greater than 10% in the southerly high-grade 7' vein. Good grade ore is obvious across an average of 25' in the westerly end of the exposure. This exposure has been blasted and benched about 5' into bedrock. The intervening 200' towards the high grade eastern end is only stripped to bedrock and therefore could also yield equivalent grade for the same depth of exposure.

Because of leaching activity, grade is bound to improve with depth. There is a remote possibility that there might be a zone of supergene enrichment at depth. This being the case silver values could become higher than the leached surface estimate of 5 ounces.

If it is assumed that equivalent grade holds to 100' of depth then there is likely 36,000 tons of ore in place worth an approximate $1,728,000.

It is possible that some of this tonnage could be mined from the surface. Thirteen samples were taken from the leached mineralized zone. Sample descriptions with their assays appear in the attached table. (See Page 9).

H/ DIAMOND DRILLING

The ground itself and the work done on it to date makes it ideal to surface drill as the next step of exploration. The ground is soft (limestone) and water is very close. Topography is relatively flat and drill moves are short distanced and fast. Core recovery could be 90% in the underlying unoxidized material if AX hole is used. Most of the holes would/

/ cont'd. ...

would be around 150' long. A Winkie drill with an experienced Winkie driller could produce 25' per shift under the existing conditions. This machine will perform well and cheaply.

Eight holes have been laid out to probe to an average depth of 100'. Minimum drill footage would be 1,200 feet with a maximum of 1,500 feet.

The drill stations have been marked out in the field as well as on the property Geological Plan. An analysis of each hole is included in this report. (page 10)

These holes are very important as they will yield information about:-

1. Dips
2. True thicknesses
3. Contacts
4. Structures
5. Enrichment zones
6. Silver-lead ratios
7. Tonnage

An experienced professional should be on hand at all times to log core; modify hole layouts, etc. Careful core splitting and sample taking will have to be carried out. If recovery is low, all assayable core should be run.

The entire drilling program should not cost over $12,000. Drilling could all be done in less than one month on the property - barring bad ground and breakdown. Work should begin as soon as possible before frosty weather slows or stops the drilling.

I/ CONCLUSIONS

1. Climate and topography are reasonable.
2. Accessibility is reasonable.
3. The Keno Hill geology and that of the Elliott have similarities.
4. The Ag-Pb-Zn values are very good.
5. Surface assays will be unfairly low because of leaching.
6. Grades will improve with depth.
7. Worthy tonnage is indicated.
8. The depth dimension must be probed.

/ cont'd.

I/ CONCLUSIONS (cont'd.)

9. The limestone lies open to the N.W. and thus could contain more ore zones.

10. The silver to lead ratio is close to 1.1 to 1.

J/ RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The claims standing and ownership should be researched as to validity etc.

2. Mr. Whatley and/or Bullion should acquire this ground. It is a very good prospect.

3. Diamond drilling should be undertaken as soon as possible and run under the supervision of a professional.

4. A grid system with soil sampling could also be started towards the N.W.

It is the sincere wish of the writer that this report will be of assistance to Mr. Whatley in assessing and possibly acquiring the worthy Clark Lakes Ag-Pb-Zn property.

Daryl McSpadden

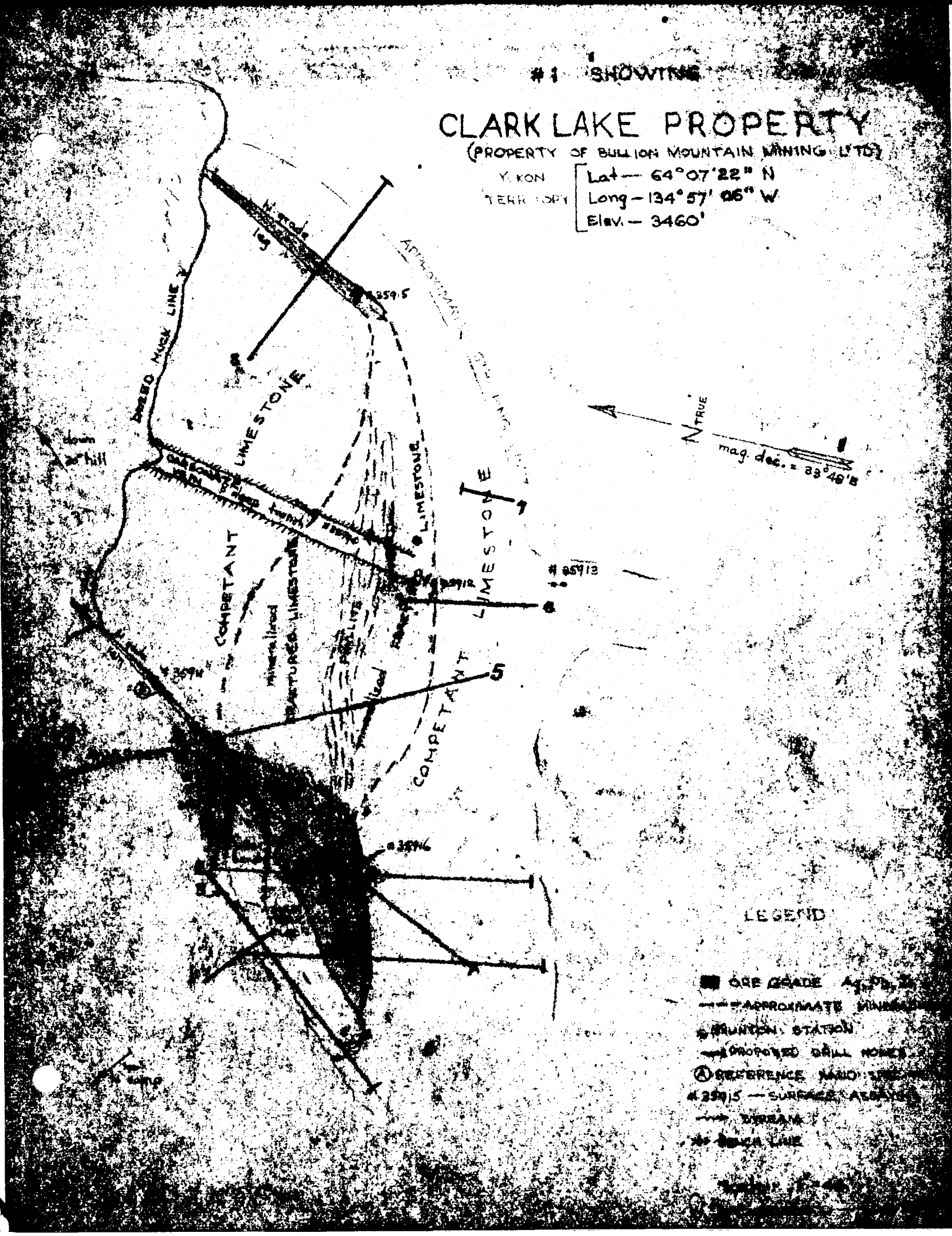
D. McSpadden
(Geologist).

#1 SHOWING

CLARK LAKE PROPERTY

(PROPERTY OF BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING LTD.)

YUKON TERRITORY
Lat — 64°07'22" N
Long — 134°57' 06" W
Elev. — 3460'



LEGEND

ORE GRADE Ag, Pb, Zn

APPROXIMATE MINERALIZED

BRUNTON STATION

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

REFERENCE NAIL

#359.15 — SURFACE ASSAYS

TERRAIN

MUCK LINE

SCALE 1" = 40'

ASSAYS

SURFACE OF CLARK LAKES PROPERTY

Sample #	Ag (oz.)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz.)	Sample Description
35904	9.08	8.0	4.20	.03		- from long groove in ore; west end, trench floor; about 90° to foliation and trench wall - equivolume small lumps taken at 1' intervals for 31'
35905 *	12.28	10.8	5.04	.04		- from same groove as #35904 - a continuous channel for 31' - both samples include the barren 5' wide phyllitic zone
35906	20.28	19.8	6.12	.04	Tr.	- in the same groove as #35904 & #35905 - continuous chips from the high grade 0' to 7' south of phyllite
35907	.72	.6	2.52	.02		- from the short groove; west end; trench floor; about 90° to general strike and trench wall - equivolume chips taken every 1' for 14'
35908	2.90	2.8	3.30	.05	.005	- from same groove as #35907 - continuous channel for 14'
35909	.02	Tr.				- single lump from a 1½ stringer very close to the ls-qtzite contact - West end, north side; lower bench, south wall
35910	.10	Tr.	.06		Tr.	- random lumps of quartzite - lower bench floor; west end
35911	31.04	28.7				- chip sample across 12" of hi grade vein - in stream course 30' N.E. of northerly limit of west end ore zone, the contact vein between ls-qtz.
35912	11.26	11.2	6.72			- from top end of long narrow 8' deep easterly trench, chips across 4' of trench floor at 90° to trench azimuth
35913	1.36	1.9	1.52			- chips from 4' of minimum mineralization - sampling northerly - at 55'S10°E of upper end of easterly trench
35914	.20	.2	1.44	.02		- from east wall of eastern trench; 4' below ground level - continuous groove through "rotten" phyllite
35915	18.32	12.7	11.28	.04	Tr.	- from high grade filling on easterly leg of ore zone; chips across 12"; sample trend 115°; ½ way along leg
35916	.20	Tr.	.20	.02	Tr.	- across phyllitic zone of long groove in west end (see #35904, 35905, 35906) - interval 6½' to 11½' from trench wall

Refer to the property map for visual location and correlation.

* A spectrographic analysis was run on this sample.

ELLIOTT PROPERTY

(SHALLOW DRILL-HOLE PROGRAM - 1970).

HOLE NUMBERS	AZIMUTH (TRUE)	DIP	COLLAR ELEVATION	HOLE LENGTH (Minimum)	VERTICAL (BELOW COLLAR)	HORIZONTAL (FROM COLLAR)
1	170°	-46°	3450'	150'	108'	104'
2	170°	-41°	3445'	155'	102'	117'
3	220°	-46°	3445'	140'	101'	97'
4	205°	-30°	3440'	160'	80'	139'
5	335°	-34°	3450'	200'(max)	112'	166'
6	350°	-69°	3460'	135'	126'	48'
7	00°	-80°	3465'	135'	128'	23'
8	115°	-50°	3430'	125'	96'	80'

essential footage	1200'
optional footage	300'
grand total	1500'

REPORT

ON

BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY LIMITED (N.P.L.)

CLARK GROUP

MAYO MINING DIVISION

YUKON TERRITORIES

BY

D.C. MALCOLM, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
July 30, 1970

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BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY LIMITED (N.P.L.)

CLARK GROUP

MAYO MINING DIVISION

YUKON TERRITORIES

SUMMARY

The BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY'S Clark Group is a typical silver bearing replacement of a limestone folded area in the well known sliver producing McQuesten Mineral Belt of the Yukon. It is remote but easily accessible and contains a silver-lead replacement with good possibilities of having other deposits in the extensive covered limestone areas on the claims.

It has been demonstrated that geochemical surveys readily locate these deposits and further surveys should be made. Diamond drilling and geological mapping is necessary to fully assess the main deposit.

CLAIMS

Clark Numbers 1 to 4
Record Numbers Y6,933 to Y6,936
Recorded September 21, 1967

Clark Numbers 5 to 33
Record Numbers Y26,564 to Y26,592 inclusive
Recorded July 28, 1968.

Clark Numbers 34 to 38
Record Numbers Y26,593 to Y26,597 inclusive
Recorded July 23, 1969

LOCATION

Latitude: 64°08' North
Longitude: 134°57' West
Elevation: 2,100 to 4,600 Feet

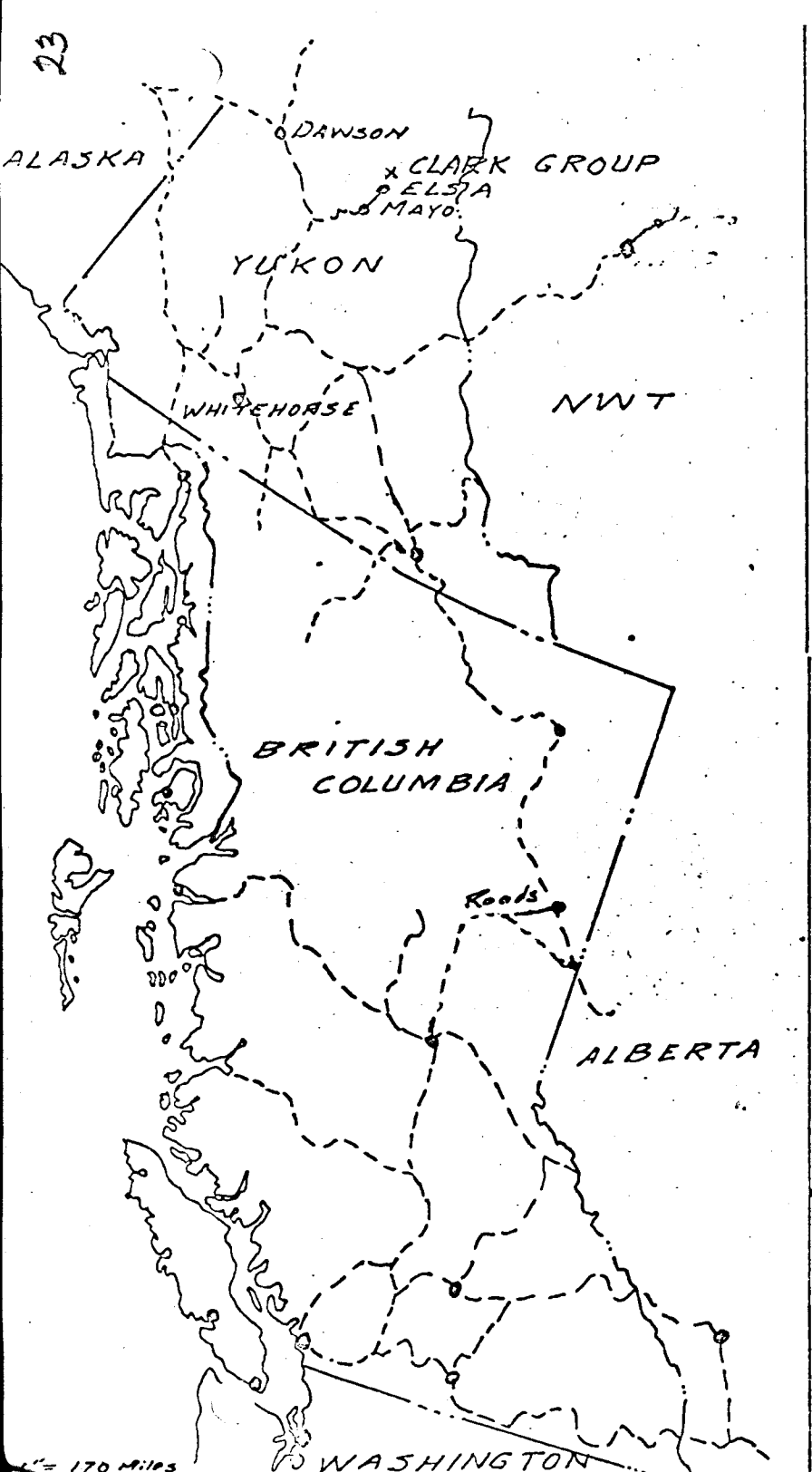
The claims are 18 miles northeast of Keno and can be reached by road to McQuesten Lake then for 15 miles along a winter road to Clark Lakes on Scougale Creek.

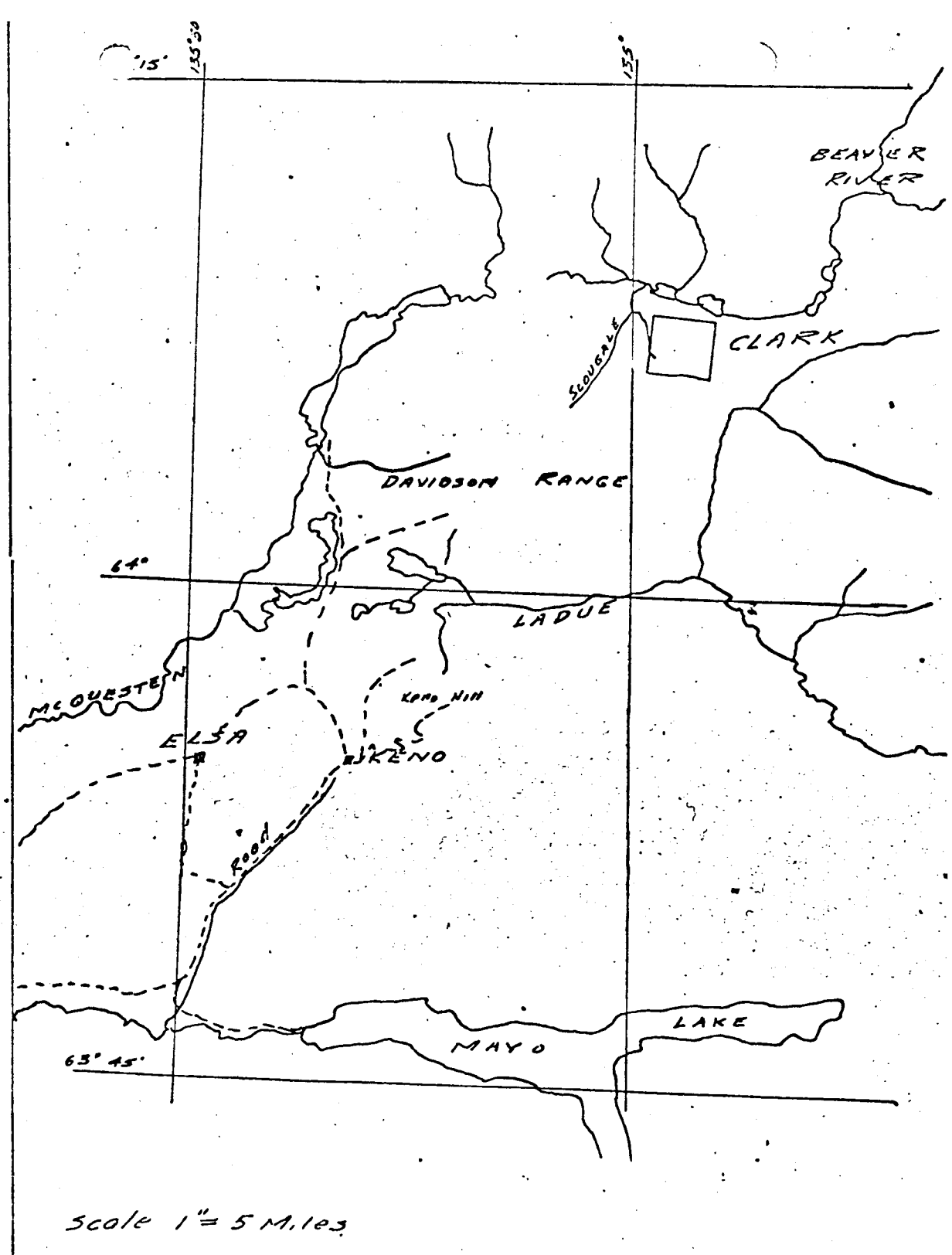
TOPOGRAPHY

The claims lie on the north facing slope of the Davidson Range above the Clark Lakes and above Scougale Creek and lakes. They are on a mountain spur with gentle slopes and steep cliffs. Scattered small spruce and a little underbrush cover the claims.

HISTORY

A geochemical survey by the Geological Survey of Canada showed a 200 ppm lead silt fraction sample





Scale 1" = 5 Miles

1" = 170 Miles

near the Clark Lakes. Mr. Lorne Elliott soil and silt sampled in the area in 1967 and located the galena replacement in 1968. Trenching was done in 1968 and a camp with 4 tents was built in 1969. The showings were stripped in 1969. BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY LIMITED purchased the property in July 1970.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The McQuesten Mineral Belt is 20 to 30 miles wide and 70 to 80 miles long and includes the well known Mayo District, the Davidson Range and the Beaver River District.

The regional geologic structure is a north 70° east striking anticlinal arch of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks intruded by granitic stocks and quartz porphyry sills. The sediments are extensively folded and cut by fractures both along its axis and transverse to it. They are further complicated and deformed by northwest overthrusting.

The Mineral Belt is one of the largest silver districts in the world and the mineralization is controlled by the relative competence of the rock types and the intersections and inter-relations of the fractures and rock types. The main Mayo deposits are

siderite, quartz, galena, sphalerite, argentiferous tetrahedrite veins in northeast striking fractures in quartzite while in the outlying Davidson Range and Beaver River areas the deposits are both silver-lead veins and replacements of silver, lead and zinc.

CLAIM GEOLOGY

The Clark Group is underlain by quartzites, quartz sericite schist, graphitic schist and by dark grey limestone.

The quartzite bands form prominent cliffs while the limestones and schists fill overburden covered valleys. The rocks are folded and the quartzites, from the surface, apparently form an open fold striking north 70° west and dipping vertically. A closed crest near the central part of the claim group plunges nearly vertically.

Within this fold a dark grey limestone in the trenched area at the nose of the fold is extensively drag folded and sheared. A series of strike faults striking north 70° east to north 70° west have elongated softer members and a series of north 20° east closely spaced faults dip vertically to 85° south-easterly.

The mineralization occurs as a replacement of the limestone in drag folds and as calcite quartz

fissure fillings in all the faults. It is mainly a fine grained gneissic galena with lesser amounts of sphalerite and pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. Silver values are typical of replacement deposits with a ratio of 1 oz. of silver per per cent of lead.

The limestone widens to the west and is covered by overburden but a trench to explore a geochemical anomally exposes it near the western property boundary.

WORKINGS

The bulldozer trail to this anomalous area has disclosed areas of iron capping but the main work was done in an area 250 feet in length and 200 feet in width. This shows an irregular area of mineralization 15 to 50 feet in width. A few channel samples averaged 8.4 oz. silver per ton, 8.98% lead and 5.33% zinc but bulk sampling is necessary to determine the grade of the deposit.

Two fractures striking north 20° east contain quartz and calcite fillings with galena and sphalerite both in the limestone and in the footwall quartzites. Numerous parallel fractures contain similar mineralization and many other fractures in the quartzite are as yet unexplored.

CONCLUSION

The BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY'S Clark Claims are remote but easily accessible in a major silver-lead producing area.

They contain galena bearing veins and replacements in extensively folded limestone and have good possibilities for large deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The trenched area should be drilled by short holes to determine the grade and extent of the replacement.

The Claims should be geologically mapped and the limestones geochemically sampled at close spacing using a dithizone field test with checks made by atomic absorption assays.

The anomalous areas should be prospected as should the numerous north 20° east striking fractures in the quartzite and limestone.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Diamond Drilling (1,500' @ $15/ft.)	$22,500
Mobilization and Transportation	5,000
Assaying	1,000
Geology and Geochemistry	2,500
Camp and Supplies	2,000
Recording	1,000
Contingencies	3,400
Administration	2,600
TOTAL	$40,000

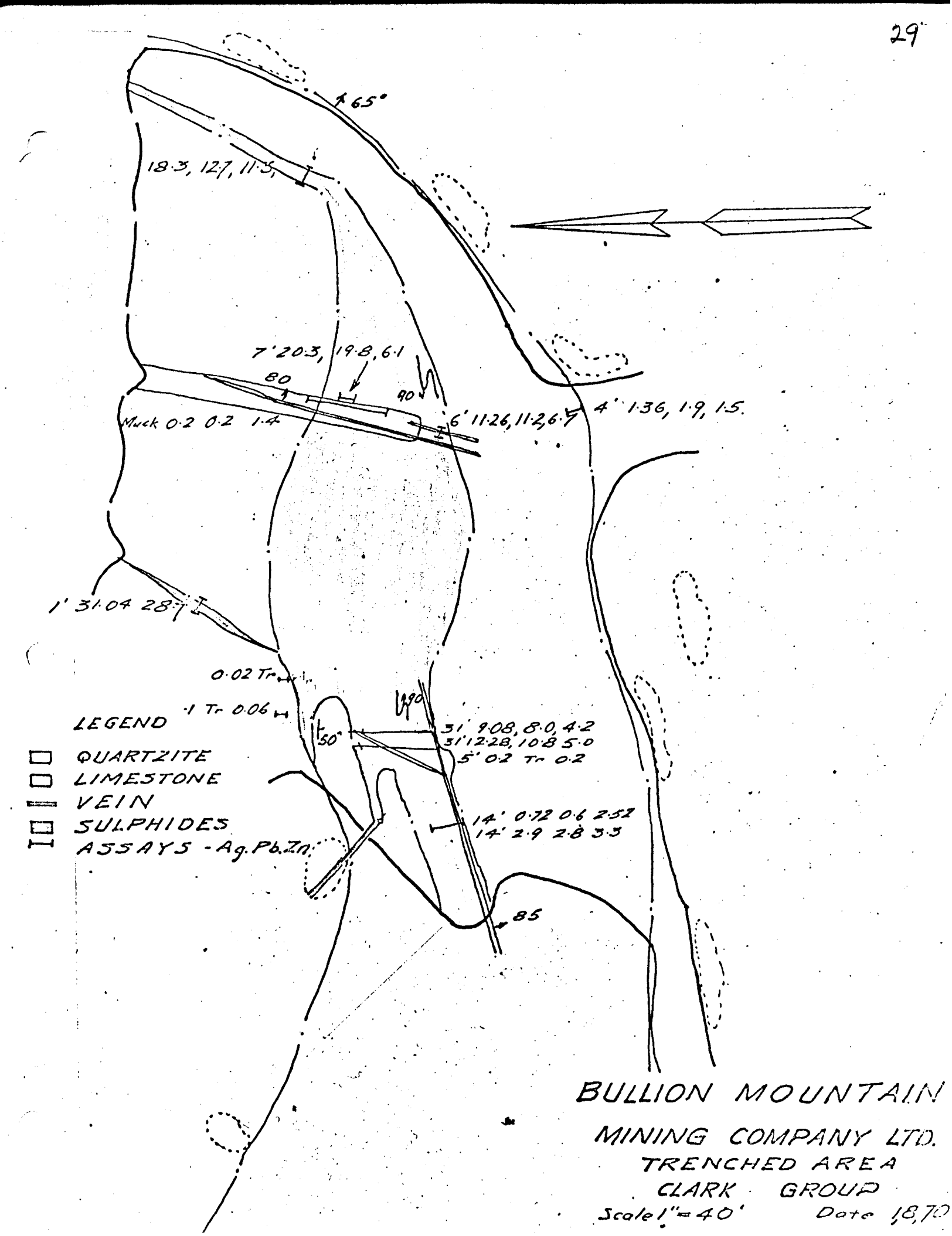
Report by

D C Malcolm

D.C. Malcolm, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. C. MALCOLM

Vancouver, B.C.
July 30, 1970



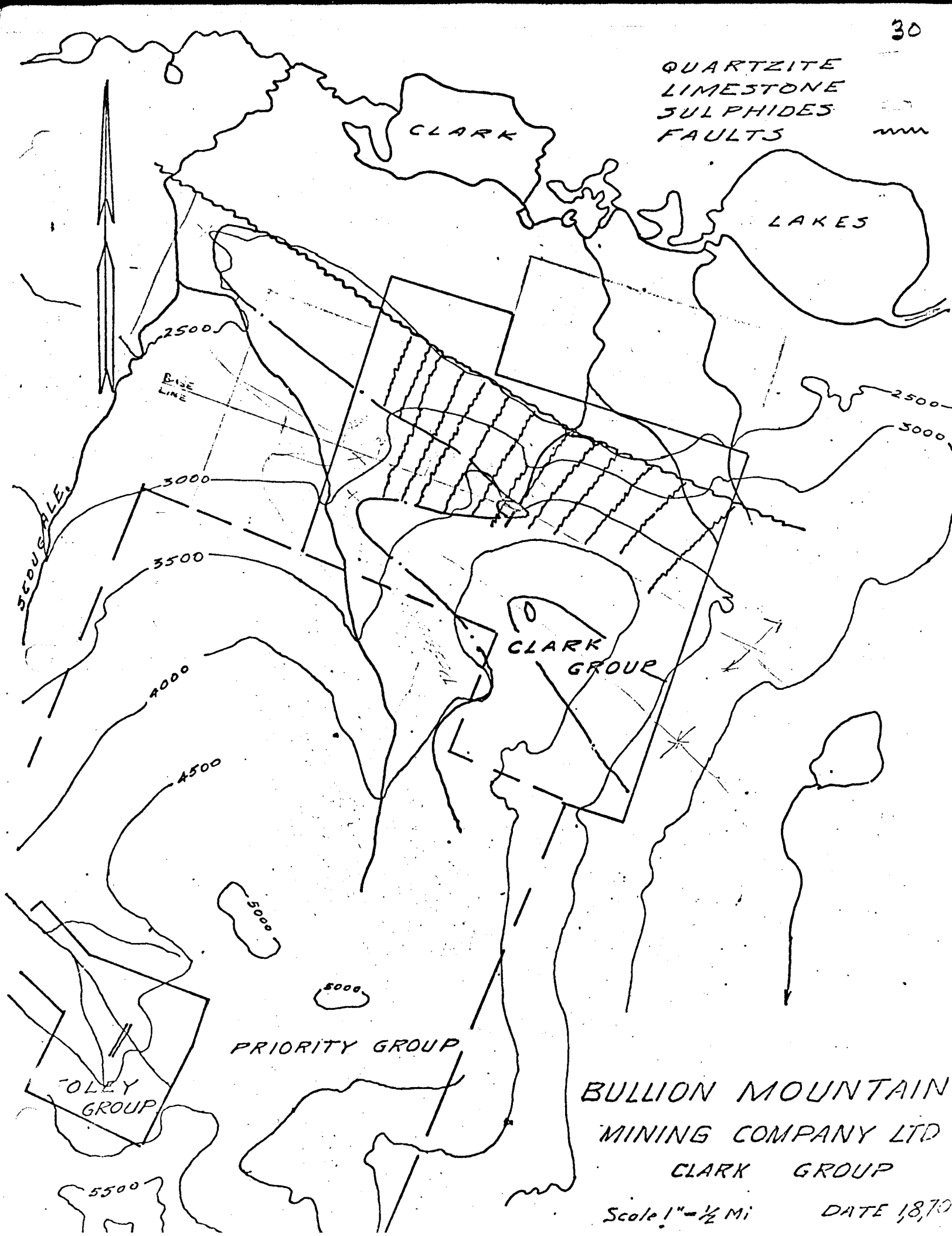
BULLION MOUNTAIN

MINING COMPANY LTD.

TRENCHED AREA

CLARK GROUP

Scale 1" = 40' Date 1,8,70



BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY LTD

CLARK GROUP

Scale 1" = ½ Mi DATE 1870

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that:

(1) I, DOUGLAS COLE MALCOLM am a resident of Vancouver, B.C., and live at 2290 West 23rd Avenue.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering (1935).

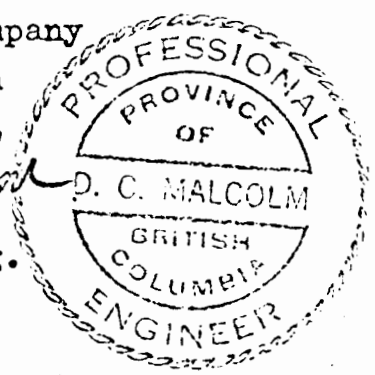
(3) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Ontario and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

(4) I have not directly or indirectly received or expect to receive any interest direct or indirect in the property of BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY LIMITED (N.P.L.), or of any affiliate; or beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of the company or of any affiliate.

(5) This report is based on an examination made from July 27 to July 29, 1970 in the company of Daryl McSpadden, the Bullion Mountain Mining Company's geologist.

D.C. Malcolm

D.C. Malcolm, P. Eng.



REPORT

ON

BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING LIMITED (N.P.L.)

CLARK GROUP

MAYO MINING DIVISION

YUKON TERRITORIES

BY

D.C. MALCOLM, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
November 4, 1970

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BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING LIMITED (N.P.L.)

CLARK GROUP

YUKON TERRITORIES

SUMMARY

The 86 claims cover a typical silver-lead-zinc replacement deposit in Cambrian limestone. The deposit is controlled by folding and by silver bearing quartz carbonate feeder veins, one of which is at least 22 feet wide. Sampling and drilling of the No. 1 replacement indicates good economic grade and the possibilities of outlining large tonnages are considered good.

The deposit was found by a geochemical survey and by bulldozer trenching. Shallow diamond drilling has confirmed the structural controls and shows that the deposit persists to a depth of at least 100 feet.

A geochemical soil sampling program has indicated eight anomalous areas which could represent other deposits occuring under similar conditions.

I recommend further soil sampling, bulldozer trenching of the eight soil anomalies and wire line diamond drilling to outline tonnage and grade of the rich quartz-carbonate veins and the replacements.

CLAIMS

Clark Numbers 1 to 86, inclusive.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Latitude: 64°08' North
Longitude: 134°57' West
Elevation: 2,100 to 4,600 Feet

The claims are near Clark Lakes, northwest of McQuesten Lake, 18 miles northeast of Keno, in a generally overburden covered area of rolling hills. The tree cover is limited and the climate is relatively dry with ideal conditions for mining and geological work.

The area has a number of good mining roads with one going to McQuesten Lake, 15 miles west of the claim area. A winter road goes along Scougale Creek and skirts the Clark Lakes three quarters of a mile north of the claims. A summer road could easily be built along this same route to the claims.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the area is well documented with excellent 4 mile G.S.C. maps and reports which show measured stratigraphic sections of the sedimentary units. The Nash Creek unit, in which the deposit occurs, is well mapped and is a measured 1,300 feet of dolomite and limestone of Middle to Upper Cambrian Age.

CLAIM GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by limestone, dolomite and quartzite folded in vertically plunging northwest striking folds. A few major strike faults follow the northwest trend of the formations and a large number of northeast striking cross faults occur. The structural geology and the distribution of the rocks are readily seen on air photographs of the area.

MINERALIZATION

The deposits are silver-lead-zinc replacements in limestone and silver bearing vein deposits in quartzite.

The latter deposits have high silver-lead ratios and have been well described in the literature on the Keno Hill area.

The replacement deposits have not been explored or described at any length, although, several are known to occur.

In general, replacement type deposits have a silver-lead ratio of 1 to 1 and produce much larger amounts of silver, lead and zinc than other types and their depth extension are good. The grades are usually lower and average 5 oz. silver, per ton and 10% combined lead and zinc. The major mines, such as

Anvil, Pine Point, Sullivan and the Salmo deposits are replacements. They are often irregular in outline and difficult to find. The Clark deposit is very much the same as the Salmo area mines as both occur in folded Cambrian limestones and dolomites adjacent to quartzite beds. The deposit descriptions and economic potentials would be very much the same from the two areas but the BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING deposits can be more easily found.

CLARK DEPOSIT

The deposit occurs at the crest of a vertical plunging fold in limestone overlain by a thick quartzite member. The limestone shows extensive flowage and drag folds with massive replacements of galena, sphalerite and pyrite. The quartzite shows three northeast striking fissure veins with quartz, carbonates, pyrite, sphalerite and galena. The replacement mineralization extends unexplored to the west. A few Winkie drill holes showed that the structures continued in ore to a vertical depth of 100 feet which was the limit of the equipment but it is expected that the deposit will continue to much greater depths down the plunge of the fold. The surface is an oxidized gossan zone with 60% porosity and the drill core recovery was poor because of difficult drilling with the Winkie drill. Surface and core assays may not be representative.

As a guess the replacement deposit should contain 500 tons per vertical foot of 5 oz. silver, per ton and 10% combined lead and zinc. It should extend to the level of the valley and could be larger in cross section.

The quartz veins have higher silver values and extend through the quartzite. They are narrow in this rock but one showed a width of 22 feet in the limestone.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Originally, the Geological Survey of Canada ran a silt fraction survey of the Beaver Creek and Scougale drainage and got a 200 P.P.M. lead, below the Clark deposit. The area was prospected and trenched by bulldozer to uncover the deposit.

In August, 1970, BULLION MOUNTAIN cut a base line and cross lines for a mile to the ~~east~~ west of the showing in the area underlain by the limestone. This showed a broad area of 100 to 200 P.P.M. lead-zinc soils and eight areas where the values exceeded 200 parts per million and these could indicate new deposits.

One of these latter areas was partly outlined by closer spaced samples and showed an area, 400 feet by 200 feet, averaging 284 P.P.M. and this may represent a new replacement deposit along the quartzite contact.

POSSIBILITIES

From the amount of work done, it appears that replacement deposits could be cheaply found on the property by geochemical work and readily exposed by bulldozer trenching.

The one deposit found and explored appears to be a chimney with a small surface cross section. It should extend to the limits of the controlling structure to good depths. Further work could show extensions to the west but this is untested. A geochemical survey shows anomalous values west along the quartzite contacts.

Other replacements are expected to occur in the folded limestones and the soil samples have indicated anomalous values in eight areas.

Air photographs show numerous linears crossing the quartzite beds and these could contain silver bearing quartz feeder veins. Geochemical samples in two areas may indicate new veins of this type.

ECONOMICS

At present, the demand for silver and zinc is good and prices should increase in the future. Milling of the ore is generally simple and the concentrates generally contain 55 to 60% of the metal with the silver values in the lead concentrate and the cadmium

values in the zinc concentrate. With a high concentrate metal content shipping costs are not prohibitive and the White Pass and Yukon Railway is moving similar concentrates, at present, from Anvil Mines by truck and railway.

MINING

The No. 1 deposit is a pipe with 3 quartzite walls and an open unexplored west extension. This west wall will probably be an irregular assay boundary in limestone.

The deposit is known to extend 100 feet vertically and is expected to extend at least to elevation 2,500 feet 1,000 feet down dip. From this elevation a 2,000 foot adit, along a feeder vein, would crosscut the deposit. The deposit could be cheaply mined by longhole drilling from a raise off this haulage level.

CONCLUSION

The Clark deposit is a silver-lead-zinc replacement in limestone; a type of deposit which often contains large tonnages and make profitable mines. The area is easily accessible and easy to explore and the chances for finding other replacements by simple low cost methods are good. The metals are in demand and the economics of their mining is favorable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is my feeling that the Scougale and Beaver Creek areas could be a silver-lead-zinc district with both high value silver bearing quartz and carbonate veins and replacement deposits with larger tonnages. The area is largely overburden covered but geochemical work has been proven by BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING LIMITED to be a low cost method of locating such deposits and air photographs plainly show the fractures in the quartzite and the crests of the limestone folds.

The following work should be done:

1. Photo geological study of the area on Scougale and Beaver Creeks underlain by limestone.

2. Prospecting and silt fraction geochemical survey of areas of interest outlined by 1.

3. Completion of mapping and geochemical survey of Clark property.

4. Detailed geochemical soil samples about anomalous areas found in 3.

5. Bulldozer trenching of geochemical anomalies outlined in 4.

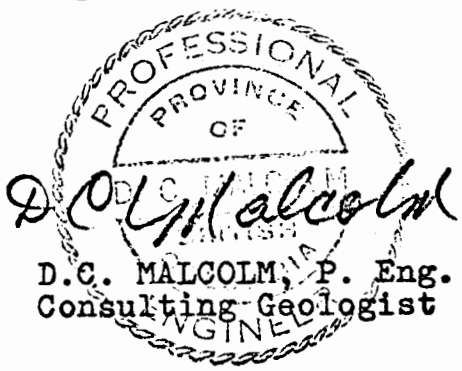
6. Winkie drilling of trenched deposits.

7. Large core wire line drilling of known ore bodies on the Clark claims.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Prospecting General	$ 5,000.00
Geochemical General	5,000.00
Geochemical Detail	2,000.00
Geology	6,000.00
Bulldozer Trenching	30,000.00
Pack Sack Drilling	10,000.00
Transportation	5,000.00
Freight	3,000.00
Camp Costs	5,000.00
Assaying	2,000.00
Recording	2,000.00
Diamond Drilling	25,000.00
Consulting	1,000.00
Contingencies	9,000.00
ESTIMATED TOTAL	$110,000.00

Report by



D.C. MALCOLM, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

pdm

Vancouver, B.C.
November 4, 1970

APPENDIX

Drill Hole 1. -90° Elevation 3,444' Length 98'

Footage		Description	Ag	Pb	Zn
0- 5.5	55%	Sulphides oxidized	5.4	5.0	11.28
5.5-13.5	60%	Sulphides oxidized	1.38	1.95	7.20
13-21.0	45%	Sulphides Graphite-Silica	1.12	1.95	4.68
21-23.5	95%	Impure Limestone	.38	0.70	4.8
23.5-41	40%	Limestone	Tr.	0.26	1.30
41-54	40%	Sulphides	0.9	1.35	7.08
54-61	55%	Sulphides	1.20	1.45	5.28
61-71	75%	Sulphides Limestone	0.36	0.76	3.96
71-79	75%	" "	Tr.	0.06	3.48
79-90	75%	Limestone Sulphides	0.44	0.75	5.16
90-98	30%	Limestone Schist	0.14	0.28	2.52

Drill Hole 2. -45° ~~South~~ N Elevation 3,444' Length 28'

0-8	35%	Sulphides Limestone	4.26	4.50	7.20
8-22	30%	" "	-	1.25	6.73
22-28	50%	Quartzite	Tr.	.61	.18

Drill Hole 3. -90° Length 38'

0- 5.5	40%	Sulphides-oxidized	1.36	2.15	4.56
5.5-19	45%	Limestone	Tr.	.07	.06
19-20	90%	Oxidized Sulphides	.10	.14	.80
20-22	50%	Limestone	-	-	-
22-27	90%	Graphitic Schist	-	.07	.28
27-38	70%	Limestone	Tr.	.07	.18

Drill Hole 4 -60° ~~South 70° East~~ N 20° W Length 87'

Footage		Description	Ag	Pb	Zn
0-1	65%	Sulphides	-	1.5	3.54
1-14	50%	Limestone Pyrite	Tr.	.07	.24
		Graphitic Schist	-	.10	.3
14-21.5	80%	Limestone Siderite	-	.30	1.52
21.5-29	90%	Breccia	-	-	-
29-35.5	60%	Limestone Breccia	Tr.	.02	.12
35.5-44.5	85%	Graphitic Schist	-	Tr.	.08
44.5-53	90%	Dark Limestone	.60	.66	.92
53-58	90%	" "	Tr.	.09	.22
58-63	90%	" "	.02	.01	.10
63-67	90%	Quartz carbonate	.02	.01	.10
67-75	90%	Quartz breccia	-	.08	.02
75-80	90%	Quartz	.04	.01	.10
80-87	90%	Quartz	Tr.	.01	.06

Drill Hole 5. -70° ~~North 70° West~~ S 20° E Length ~~45'~~ 31'

0-6.5	45%	Sulphides	-	1.15	1.72
6.5-14.5	75%	Limestone Breccia	.04	.09	.44
14.5-22	95%	" "	.42	.49	.60
22-31	80%	Limestone	.06	.07	.68

Drill Hole 6. -90° Length 45'

Footage		Description	Ag	Pb	Zn
0-16.5	42%	Sulphides Limestone Breccia	3.7	3.05	2.42
16.5-23	85%	Sulphides	13.06	9.45	7.08
23-27	85%	"	7.34	5.85	5.04
27-33	85%	Graphitic Schist Limy	.04	.03	3.48
33-40	75%	" " Breccia	-	.12	.72
40-42	95%	" " Limy	-	.90	1.68
42-45	85%	Limestone Graphitic Breccia	-	.05	.10

Drill Hole 7. -30° ~~South 80° West~~ N80°E Length 31'

0-10	0%	Sulphides	-	-	-
10-21	70%	Limy Graphitic Schist	3.5	2.7	2.0
21-31	90%	Gray Limestone	-	.45	.14

Drill Hole 8. -79° ~~North 5° West~~ S5°E Elevation 3,449 Length ~~35'~~ 37'

0-8	25%	Sulphides	6.48	6.15	6.24
8-17	50%	Graphitic Schist	-	.55	.48
17-29	40%	" "	-	4.5	2.64
29-37	95%	Dark Grey Limestone	Tr.	.01	.20

Drill Hole 9. -80° ~~South 5° East~~ N5°W Length 101'

0-7	0%	Sulphides	-	-	-
7-13	25%	Graphitic Schist	2.84	2.85	.58
13-17	80%	Sulphides	2.24	2.5	4.8
17-25.5	90%	"	7.36	7.5	7.44
25.5-31	27%	"	3.12	2.9	5.28
31-38.5	95%	"	2.62	2.4	3.6
38.5-61	11%	"	1.4	1.5	7.68
61-70	58%	"	0.2	0.3	2.88

Drill Hole 9. -80° ~~South 5° East~~ N5°W Length 101' Continued

Footage		Description	Ag	Pb	Zn
70-79	58%	Sulphides	.28	4.7	4.44
79-87	75%	Dark Limestone	Tr.	.05	.20
87-92	95%	" "	Tr.	1.35	Tr.
92-101	72%	" "	Tr.	.03	.04

Drill Hole 10. -60° ~~South 5° East~~ W Length 16'

0-16	19%	Sulphides Limy	3.62	3.9	5.28

Drill Hole 11. -65°11' North 10° West Elevation 3,432'

Hole not drilled

Drill Hole 12. -36° ~~North 5° West~~ S 5°E Length 25'

0-8	19%	Sulphides Limy	5.58	5.85	10.56
8-14	37%	Graphitic Schist	Tr.	1.55	0.50
14-20	75%	" "	.04	.07	.10
20-25	85%	Dark Grey Limestone	Tr.	.01	.02

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that:

(1) I, DOUGLAS COLE MALCOLM am a resident of Vancouver, B.C., and live at 2290 West 23rd Avenue.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering (1935).

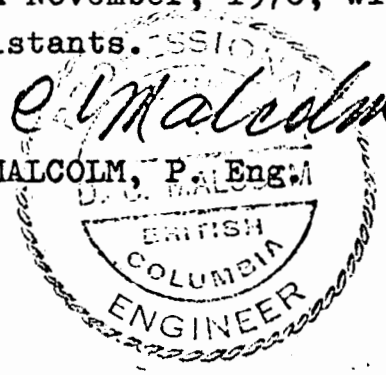
(3) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Ontario and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

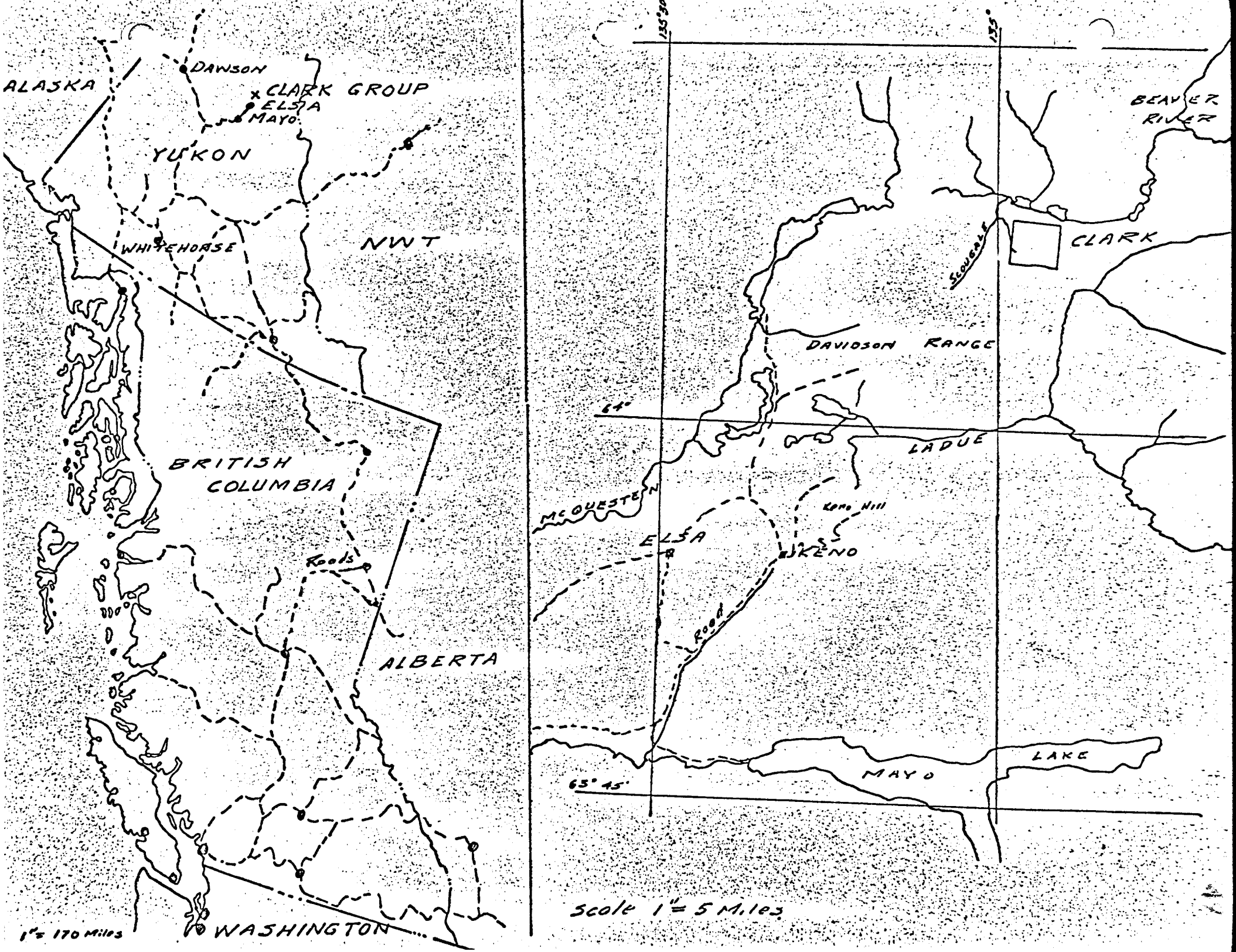
(4) I have not, directly or indirectly, received or expect to receive, any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING LIMITED (N.P.L.), or of any affiliate; or beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of the company or of any affiliate.

(5) This report is based on an examination made from July 27 to July 29, 1970, in the company of Mr. Daryl McSpadden, the BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY'S geologist and a review of plans, drill logs, geology and geochemical results in November, 1970, with Mr. McSpadden and his assistants.

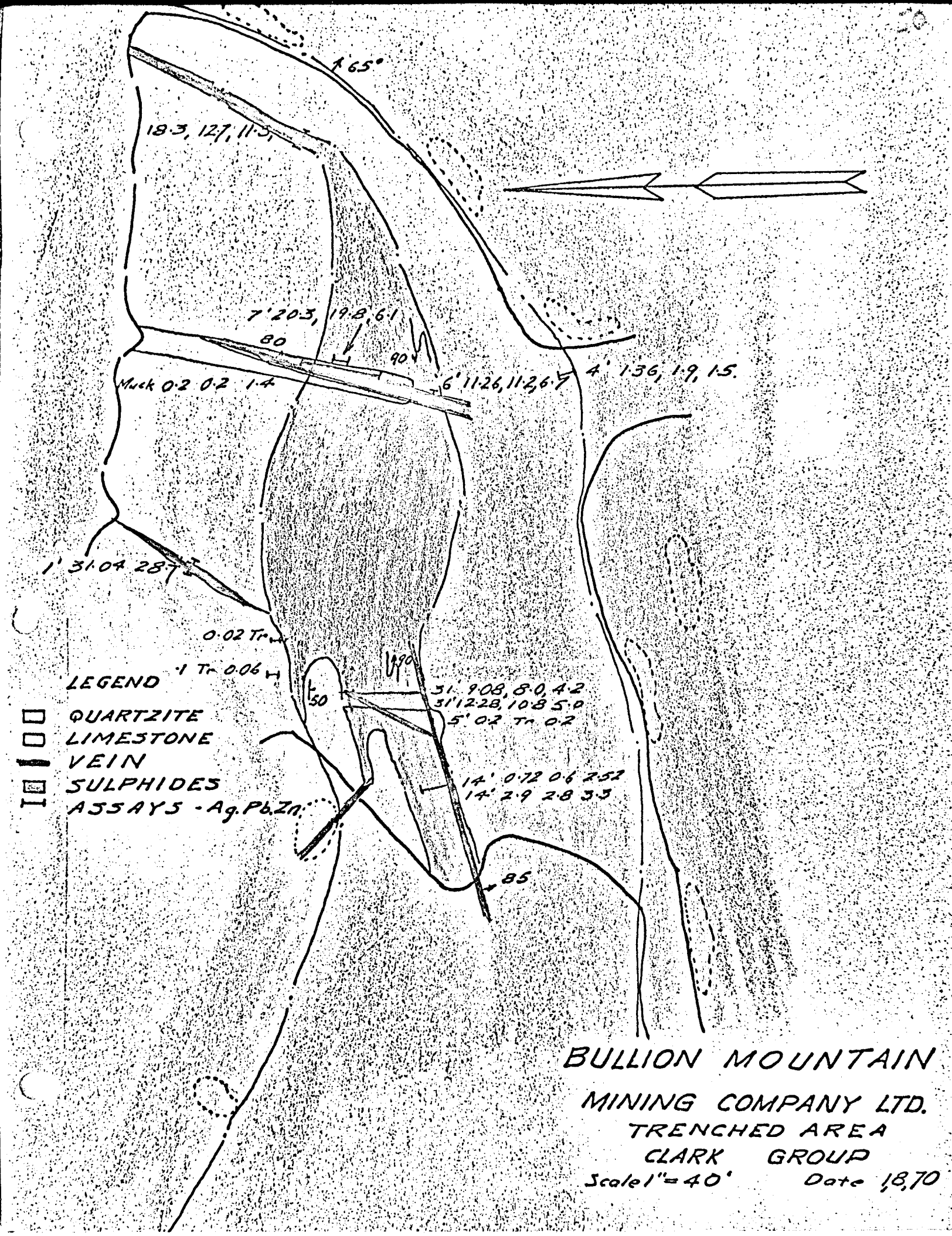
D C Malcolm

D.C. MALCOLM, P. Eng.




ALASKA
DAWSON
CLARK GROUP
ELSA
MAYO
YUKON
WHITEHORSE
NWT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
WASHINGTON
1" = 170 Miles
133°30'
135°
BEAVER RIVER
CLARK
SLOUGH
DAVIDSON RANGE
64°
LADUE
McQUESTEN
KENO HILL
ELSA
KENO
ROAD
LAKE
MAYO
65° 45'
Scale 1" = 5 Miles


135°00'
134°30'
McQuesten Lake
Clark Lakes
Scougale Creek
Scougale Lakes
BEAVER RIVER
CLARK
MOUNT CAMERON 6600
RAMBLER HILL
Rambler Cr.
Cache Cr.
DAVIDSON RANGE
FORBES HILL
ZAHN HILL
Homestead Cr.
River
Hanson Lakes
Gambler Gulch
Silver Basin Gulch
Faro Gulch
Keno
COBALT HILL
3776
Allen Cr.
Ladue River
Rankin Creek
MOUNT PATTERSON 6852
PATTERSON RANGE
6340
Wernecke
KENO HILL
McKim Cr.
Lightning Cr.
Thunder Gulch
McMillan Gulch
Calumet
Keno Hill
SOURDOUGH HILL
Upper Duncan Cr.
6597
RANGE
MT HINTON
GUSTAVUS
Granite Cr.
Keystone Cr.
Pingpong Cr.
MOUNT BELIVEAU 4667
6515 MOUNT ALBERT
LADUE RANGE
MOUNT ROOP
Roop Cr.
Wilson's Cabin
Roop Lakes
4326
Mayo Lake
2203
Edwards Creek
Edmonton Cr.
FORK
PLATEAU
Callaghan Cr.
Davidson Cr.
Owl Cr.
Anderson Cr.
Steep Cr.
Ledge Cr.
6070
5627



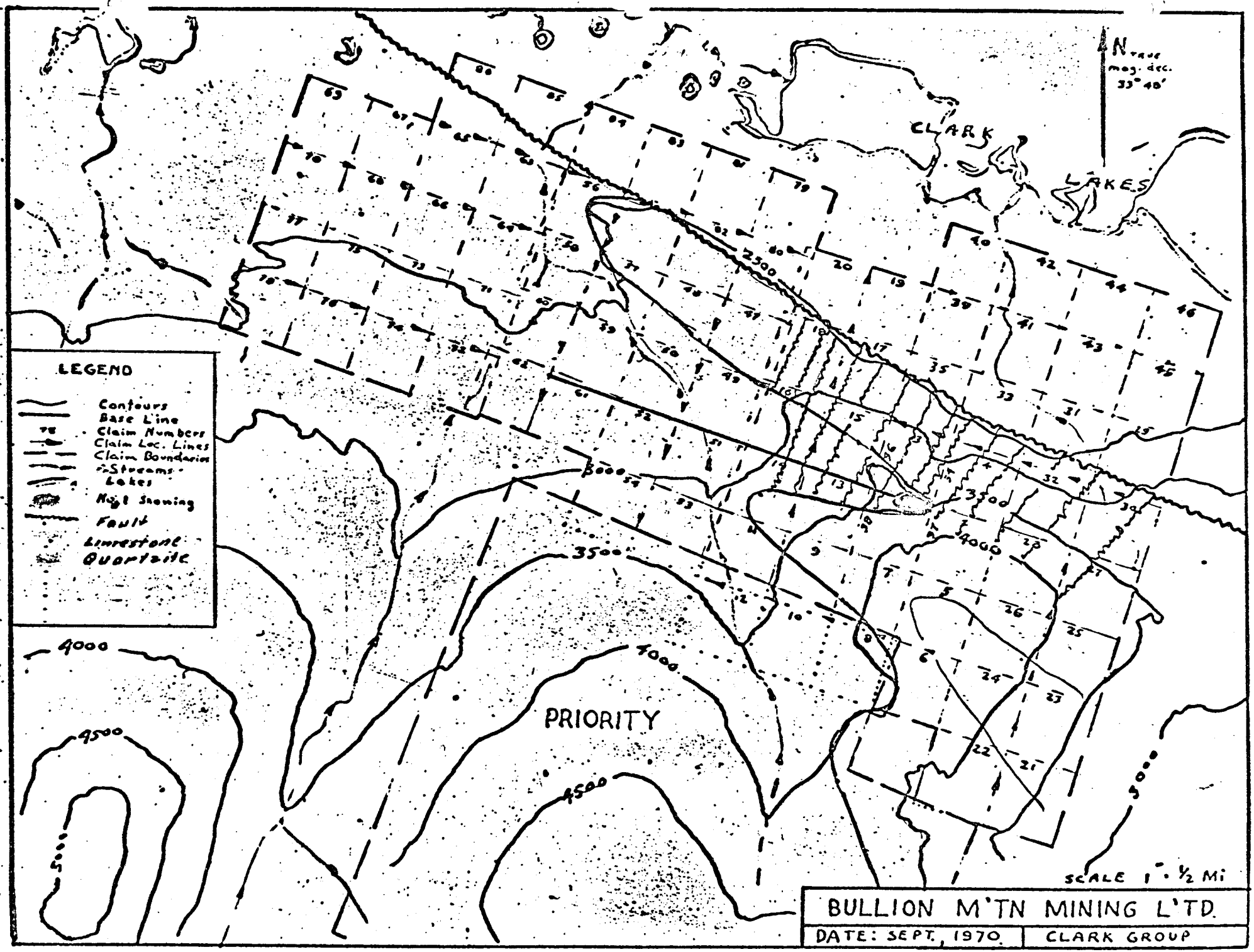
BULLION MOUNTAIN

MINING COMPANY LTD.

TRENCHED AREA

CLARK GROUP

Scale 1" = 40' Date 1870


LEGEND
Contours
Base Line
Claim Numbers
Claim Loc. Lines
Claim Boundaries
Streams
Lakes
Mtl Showing
Fault
Limestone
Quartzite
N true mag. dec. 33° 48'
CLARK
LAKES
PRIORITY
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
SCALE 1" = ½ Mi
BULLION M'TN MINING L'TD.
DATE: SEPT. 1970
CLARK GROUP

52

SURFACE

DATE July 17-70

FILE 3150-13

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346, WHITEHORSE, YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Dutton Mountain Mines

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ PER TON	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Spectro		
35004		9.03	8.0	4.20	.05			
35005		12.24	10.8	8.04	.04	sent out July 16-70		
35006	TR	20.28	11.4	6.12	.04			
35007		.72	.6	2.52	.02			
35008	.005	2.90	2.8	3.50	.05			
35009		.02	TR					
35010	TR	.19	TR	.06				
35011		81.31	26.7					
35012		11.26	11.4	6.72				
35013		1.38	1.3	1.52				
35014		.20	.2	1.44	.02			
35015	TR	18.32	12.7	11.28	.04			
35016	TR	.20	TR	.20	.02			

ASSAYER Geo. Spadding

DATE Sept. 11-70

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SURFACE

FILE NO. 3570-81 plus 22 (rush)
p61974 Au only
(omitted on previous report)

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE
P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE. YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Bullion Mt. Mining

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz Per Ton						
61974	TR							

ASSAYER Geo. Balding

SOILS

[illegible] BULLION MT MINING [illegible] A 333 (101)

	24	20	
2 TOW 2 TOS	20	80	100 ✓
4 TOS	16	216	312 ✓
3 TOS	16	32	48 ✓
6 TOS	188	176	364 ✓
2 TOO	36	104	140 ✓
1 TOW	16	96	112 ✓
2 TOW	24	112	136 ✓
3 TOW	14	24	38 ✓
4 TOW 1 TOS	16	32	48 ✓
2 TOS	16	64	80 ✓
3 TOS	20	72	92 ✓
SOL 35	20	80	100 ✓
2 TOO 1 TOS	16	72	88 ✓
1 TOS	20	80	100 ✓
2 TOS	20	64	84 ✓
2 TOS	44	72	116 ✓
2 TOS	20	104	124 ✓
4 TOS	24	112	136 ✓
4 TOS	20	128	148 ✓
2 TOW 1 TOS	20	80	100 ✓
2 TOS	20	72	92

SOILS

BULLION MT MINING — A-333-[illegible] (101)

	Pb	Zn			Pb	Zn	
52W-3S #2	20	88	108	52W-[illegible]S	12	80	92
10S	20	80	100	8W-4S	12	80	92
12S	20	104	124	5S	20	80	100
14S	24	80	104	6S	10	80	90
16S	28	76	124	7S	16	112	128
52W-0	28	80	108	✓ 8S	48	160	208
2N	20	72	92	8W-0	16	96	112
4N	22	104	126	8W-1N	12	136	148
6N	24	64	88	2N	12	64	76
8N	16	64	80	3N	12	80	92
10N	20	72	92	4+50W-0+20N	20	80	100
✓ 12N	24	112	136	10W-1S	20	96	116
✓ 14N	36	176	212	2S	16	80	96
16N	32	256	288	✓ 3S	16	120	136
18N	28	64	92	✓ 4S	36	96	132
20N	32	80	112	5S	20	80	100
22N	28	72	100	6S	20	120	140
1E-0+50S	36	128	164	7S	16	120	136
1E-1S	20	136	156	10W-0	16	80	96
1E-1+50S	20	88	108	1N	20	32	52
1E-2S	16	40	56	2N	16	48	64
10W-3N	12	64	76	4+50W 4+00S	10	36	46
12W-1S	20	72	92	4+00W 5+00S	16	72	88
12W-2S	20	56	76	6+00S	12	48	60
12W-3S	16	64	80	7+00S	18	90	108
12W-4S	22	84	106	0+00	16	64	80
5S	24	80	104	✓ 1+00N	36	112	148
✓ 8S	36	120	156	2+00N	20	112	132
12W-0	16	80	96	6W-1S	8	48	56
12W-1N	28	72	100	2S	12	80	92
✓ 2N	28	136	164	3S	24	72	96
✓ 3N	24	128	152	4S	24	96	120
4N	16	72	88	5S	28	56	84
44W-1S	20	112	132	[illegible]W-6S	20	64	84
2S	20	64	84	[illegible]W-0	20	72	92
48W-0	20	80	100	✓ 1N	36	184	220
Trench on 40W	12	88	100	2N	24	24	48
[illegible]W-2S	12	80	92	3N	20	88	108
4S	16	72	88	8W-1S	16	48	64
6S	16	76	112	2S	22	64	86

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
BOX [illegible]
[illegible]

SOILS

BULLION MOUNTAIN MINING — A-349-26

SAMPLE #	Pb	Zn		SAMPLE #	Pb	Zn	
1W-1N	12	80	92	20W-10S	12	72	84
1W-2N	16	72	88	20W-0	12	64	76
2W-4N	12	24	36	20W-2N	16	112	128
2W-3S	24	96	120	20W-4N	16	88	104
2W-7S	20	80	100	20W-6N	12	48	60
→2 ? 04+00S	28	112	140	20W-8N	12	48	60
2? 04+50S	28	104	132	24W-2S	24	56	80
4W-3N	18	76	94	24W-4S	24	120	144
4W-4N	8	24	32	24W-6S	20	128	148
4W-5N	16	48	64	24W-8S	16	96	112
SAME? INDISTINCT # 06+00W-7+00S	16	104	120	24W-10S	12	40	52
(1) 6W-7S	12	112	124	24W-0	28	56	84
6W-4N	16	48	64	24W-2N	28	96	124
6W-5N	8	24	32	24W-4N	24	120	144
8W-4N	8	56	64	24W-6N	24	112	136
8W-5N	12	56	68	24W-8N	16	56	72
10W-8S	52	80	132	24W-10N	16	40	56
12W-6S	24	112	136	28W-2S	16	104	120
12W-7S	28	104	132	28W-4S	24	112	136
12W-9S	24	96	120	28W-6S	20	80	100
14W-2S	16	48	64	28W-8S	24	104	128
14W-4S	16	120	136	28W-10S	46	140	186
14W-6S	28	136	164	28W-12S	16	80	96
14W-8S	16	104	120	28W-0	24	40	64
14W-0	16	88	104	28W-2N	24	48	72
14W-2N	28	148	176	28W-4N	28	80	108
14W-4N	20	96	116	28W-6N	20	104	124
14W-6N	20	80	100	28W-8N	40	72	112
16W-2S	24	112	136	28W-10N	16	104	120
16W-4S	20	128	148	32W-2S	24	144	168
16W-6S	20	72	92	32W-4S	16	88	104
16W-8S	24	88	112	32W-6S	28	120	148
16W-0	16	96	112	32W-8S	24	128	152
16W-2N	24	96	120	32W-10S	28	144	172
16W-4N	16	64	80	32W-12S	12	96	108
16W-6N	16	40	56	32W-0	12	144	156
20W-2S	32	104	136	32W-2N	24	104	128
20W-4S	16	104	120	32W-4N	20	56	76
20W-6S	16	80	96	32W-6N	24	80	104
20W-8S	12	80	92	32W-8N	12	48	60

September 28, 1970

K. Hoyland

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE
BOX 845
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

SOILS

Samples from Bullion Mountain Mining — Lab. No. A-349-206

Sample #	Pb	Zn		Sample #	Pb	Zn	
36W-2S	12	104	116	44W-12S	40	144	184
36W-4S	8	88	96	44W-14S	16	88	104
36W-6S	20	128	148	44W-16S	16	96	112
36W-8S	12	120	132	44W-0	16	80	96
36W-10S	12	88	100	44W-2N	16	104	120
36W-12S	8	88	96	44W-4N	12	80	92
36W-14S	8	64	72	44W-6N	12	72	84
36W-16S	12	80	92	44W-8N	12	56	68
36W-0	16	96	112	44W-10N	16	72	88
36W-2N	16	72	88	44W-12N	20	120	140
36W-4N	20	120	140	44W-14N	12	72	84
36W-6N	38	96	134	44W-16N	12	104	116
36W-8N	20	184	204	44W-18N	20	56	76
36W-10N	16	48	64	44W-20N	14	96	110
36W-12N	16	80	96	48W-2S	12	72	84
36W-14N	16	24	40	48W-4S	12	88	100
36W-16N	20	72	92	48W-6S	16	96	112
40W-2S	28	112	140	48W-8S	20	88	108
40W-4S	24	128	152	48W-10S	16	80	96
40W-6S	20	80	100	48W-12S	16	88	104
40W-8S	16	88	104	48W-14S	16	104	120
40W-10S	16	80	96	48W-16S	16	88	104
40W-12S	12	72	84	48W-0	12	80	92
40W-14S	16	80	96	48W-2N	20	88	108
40W-16S	16	80	96	48W-4N	20	104	124
40W-0	20	96	116	48W-6N	20	96	116
40W-2N	144	768	912	48W-8N	20	88	108
40W-4N	20	112	132	48W-10N	28	80	108
40W-6N	16	88	104	48W-12N	16	72	88
40W-8N	8	24	32	48W-14N	20	64	84
40W-10N	16	72	88	48W-16N	12	56	68
40W-12N	12	72	84	48W-18N	16	64	80
40W-14N	16	64	80	48W-20N	20	64	84
40W-16N	12	48	60	51W-12N	20	160	180
40W-18N	8	56	64	51W-13N	20	136	156
44W-2S	12	84	96	51W-14N	16	64	80
44W-4S	12	80	92	51W-15N	28	464	492
44W-6S	72	152	224	51W-16N	24	208	232
44W-8S	12	72	84	51W-17N	16	88	104
44W-10S	20	72	92	52W-11N	20	96	116

Date: September 28, 1970. Assayer: K. Hoyland

[illegible]
BOX 840
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

SOILS

Samples from BULLION MINING (IE, BULLION MTN. MINING) Lab. No. A-349-206

SAMPLE #	Pb	Zn		SAMPLE #	Pb	Zn	
52W-13N	24	120	144	80W-32N	12	72	84
52W-15N	24	64	88	80W-34N	20	80	100
52W-16N-3"	24	208	232	80W-36N	24	120	144
52W-16N-5"	20	232	252	80W-38N	20	128	148
52W-16N-7"	20	208	228	80W-40N	20	88	108
52W-16N-9"	20	184	204	80W-42N	24	128	152
52W-16N-11"	16	184	200				
52W-16N-15"	16	160	176				
52W-16N-17"	16	160	176				
52W-17N	20	236	256				
53W-12N	16	88	104				
53W-13N	16	80	96				
53W-14N	16	96	112				
53W-15N	16	104	120				
53W-16N	24	216	240				
53W-17N	20	232	252				
53W-16N-15"	20	160	180				
80W-2S	24	104	128				
80W-4S	24	120	144				
80W-6S	24	120	144				
80W-8S	20	120	140				
80W-10S	32	128	160				
80W-12S	34	128	162				
80W-14S	24	120	144				
80W-0	24	40	64				
80W-2N	28	120	148				
80W-4N	20	96	116				
80W-6N	16	56	72				
80W-8N	16	80	96				
80W-10N	20	40	60				
80W-12N	16	64	80				
80W-14N	20	128	148				
80W-16N	16	88	104				
80W-18N	20	112	132				
80W-20N	16	96	112				
80W-22N	16	120	136				
80W-24N	16	96	112				
80W-26N	12	96	108				
80W-28N	12	72	84				
80W-30N	16	88	104				

Date September 28, 1970. Assayer K. Hayland

DRILL CORE

DATE Sept 10th 1970

FILE NO. 6570-SJ

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE. YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd.,

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. PER TON	SILVER Oz. PER TON	Lead	Zinc				
58101		3.62	5.90	5.36				
58102		Tr	.05	.20				
103		Tr	1.55	Tr				
104		Tr	.05	.04				
105	Tr							
106		Tr	.02	.18				
107		Tr	.07	.24				
108		Tr	.03	.12				
109		Tr	Tr	.08				
110		.60	.63	.92				
111		Tr	.09	.32				
112		.02	.07	.26				
113		.02	.01	.10				
114		.04	.01	.10				
115		Tr	.01	.08				
116		Tr	.07	.06				
117		.04	.12	.34				
118		5.58	5.95	10.56				
119		1.48	1.55	.50				
120		.04	.07	.10				
121		Tr	.01	.03				
122		1.74	2.45	7.92				
123		2.64	2.95	7.92				
58151		.04	.09	.44				
152		.22	.40	.60				
153		.06	.07	.63				
154		3.70	3.05	2.40				
155		13.08	9.45	7.08				
156		7.54	5.95	5.04				
157		.06	.03	3.48				
158		Tr	.12	.72				
159		.93	.90	1.08				
160		.02	.05	.10				
161		3.50	2.70	3.00				
162		.24	.35	.14				
163		6.48	6.15	6.24				
164		.24	.35	.48				
165		4.98	4.50	2.34				
166		Tr	.01	.20				
167		3.90	3.15	2.40				
168		2.34	2.35	.53				
169		2.24	2.30	4.39				
170		7.53	7.50	7.44				
171		3.12	2.90	5.28				
172		2.92	2.60	8.00				
173		1.40	1.50	7.08				
174		.20	.30	2.52				

DRILL CORE

DATE Sept 10th 1970

FILE NO. 0870-31

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE, YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Dullion Mountain Mining Ltd.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz. Per Ton	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Iron	Nickel
58175		.28	.47	4.44			
61951		5.40	5.00	11.23			
52		1.33	1.95	7.20			
53		1.12	1.35	4.08			
54		.89	.70	4.90			
55		.16	.26	1.30			
56		.90	1.35	7.08			
57		1.20	1.45	5.23			
58		.36	.70	3.95			
59		Tr	.05	3.48			
60		.44	.75	5.16			
61		.14	.23	2.52			
62		4.28	4.50	7.20			
63		.78	1.25	6.72			
64		.28	.46	3.18			
65		Tr	.01	.18			
66		1.36	2.15	4.56			
67		.10	.14	.80			
68		Tr	.07	.23			
69		Tr	.07	.18	.02		
70		Tr	.04	.22	.02	1.96	
71		.80	1.50	3.54			
72		.08	.10	.30			
73		.06	.30	1.52			
74		Tr		.08	.02		Tr
75		.72	1.15	1.72			
~~ZINC~~							
N-4-10-15		.08	.18	.82			
15-20		.10	.25	.94			
25-30		.14	.32	.94			
N-8-5-10		.20	.30	.40			
10-15		3.70	3.00	1.30			
15-20		4.06	4.10	1.22			
20-25		2.80	2.10	1.44			
25-30		1.90	1.70	1.80			

DRILL CORE.

DATE Sept. 8-70

FILE NO. 8870-81
(rush samples)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE. YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Bullion Mt. Mining

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz. Per Ton	Lead	Zinc				
58168		2.64	2.85	.58				
58169		2.34	2.60	4.80				
58170		7.36	7.50	7.44				
58171		3.12	2.90	5.28				
58172		2.62	2.40	3.60				
58173		1.40	1.50	7.68				
58174		.20	.30	2.08				
58175		.28	.47	4.44				
58102		TR	.05	.20				
58103		TR	1.55	TR				
58104		TR	.03	.04				
61951		5.40	5.00	11.28				
61952		1.36	1.95	7.20				
61953		1.12	1.95	4.68				
61954		.53	.70	4.80				
61955		TR	.26	1.30				
61956		.90	1.55	7.08				
61957		1.20	1.45	5.28				
61958		.56	.76	3.96				
61959		TR	.06	3.48				
61960		.44	.75	5.16				
61961		.14	.28	2.52				

CLARK 37
CLARK 38
MAG. DEC. 33°48'
TRUE N
CONTACT
STRIP LIMIT
STRIP LIMIT
STRIP LIMIT
STRIP LIMIT
CONTACT
TRENCH TOP
TRENCH TOP
UPPER BENCH
LOWER BENCH
DOZED MUCK LIMIT
ROAD
3471'
3470'
3465'
3464
3460
3458
3457'
3459'
3467'
3444'
3445'
3442
3437
3440'
3460'
3435'
3446'
3458'
3456'
3460'
3455'
3448'
3443
3444'
3421'
3432'
3419'
3417'
3423'
3425'
3429'
3413
3431'
3426'
3425'
3444'
3444'
LEGEND
QUARTZITE
LIMESTONE
ORE GRADE (Ag, Pb, Zn)
GRAPHITIC SCHIST
FAULTS: ① DEFINED
② APPROX.
③ ASSUMED
ANTICLINAL AXIS
SYNCLINAL AXIS
CLIFF EDGE
CONTACT
[NAME DIP LENGTH]
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
DIAMOND DRILL COLLAR
STREAM
BRUNTON STATIONS (TRIPOD)
TRENCHES
3476'
SPOT EL. (ABOVE SEA LEVEL)
CHANNEL SAMPLING
STRIKE(y), DIP(x), SYMBOL
SCHISTOSITY
STRATIGRAPHIC CONTACT
BULLION M'TN MINING L'TD.
GEOLOGICAL PLAN
NO. 1 SHOWING ("DISCOVERY")
CLARK LAKES Y.T.
DRAWN BY: D. McS.
DATE: AUGUST 1970
SCALE: 1" = 10'


#1 SHOWING
8000' BASE LINE N 70° W
HELICOPTER PAD
talus
coarse talus
qtzt talus
ob thick moss
grn chl qtz sch minor magn
TO 1200'
TO 1000'
LEGEND
QUARTZITE
LIMESTONE
BRUNTON STATIONS
BASE LINE
TENTS
ROAD
Parts per million Pb & Zn combined in soil samples
ELEVATION
sch SCHIST
qtz QUARTZ
ORE GRADE
f FLOAT
BEDDING, STRIKE (y) & DIP (x)
CONTACT (ASSUMED)
CONTACT (DEFINITE)
CLAIM POSTS
36 CLAIM NUMBERS
ob OVERBURDEN
qtzt QUARTZITE
grn GREEN
chl CHLORITE
magn MAGNITITE
SCHISTOSITY
BULLION M'TN MINING L'TD.
COMPOSITE PLAN
NO. 1 SHOWING, GEOLOGY, CONTROL, SOILS GRID, etc.
CLARK LAKES Y.T.
DRAWN BY: D. McS.
DATE: AUGUST 1970
SCALE: 1" = 100'


N TRUE
MAG. DEC. 33° 48'
56
55
58
57
48
47
16
15
36
50
49
75
73
71
60
59
76
74
72
62
61
52
51
14
13
38
54
53
11
SCOUGALE CREEK
LEGEND
LIMESTONE
QUARTZITE
Over 200 ppm Pb + Zn
100-200 ppm Pb + Zn
ORE GRADE
STREAMS
SCHISTOSITY
STRIKE(y) & DIP(x) SYMBOL
FLOAT
92 ATOMIC ABSORPTION PPM Pb & Zn
70 CLAIM NUMBERS
X CLAIM INTERSECTION
CONTACT: DEFINITE
ASSUMED
H.S. HAND SAMPLE
BASE LINE STATIONS
BASE LINE
FAULTS: DEFINED
APPROX.
ASSUMED
BULLION M'TN MINING L'TD.
COMPOSITE GEOLOGICAL PLAN
CLARK LAKES, Y.T.
DRAWN BY: G. PEACE
DATE: OCTOBER 1970
SCALE: 1" = 400'

4

CLARK LAKES

N TRUE
MAG. DEC. 33° 48'

BASE LINE N. 70° W.

SCOUGALE CREEK

2500

3000

3500

4000

LEGEND

- ORE GRADE
- QUARTZITE
- LIMESTONE
- QUARTZ CARBONATE
- FAULT : - APPROX.
- CONTOUR LINES
- ROAD
- CLAIM POSTS
- (23) CLAIM NUMBERS
- CLAIM LOCATION LINE
- BASE LINE
- CONTACT : DEFINITE / ASSUMED
- STREAMS / LAKES
- SMALL PICKET LINE LIMITS

BULLION MTN MINING

GENERAL PLAN
CLARK LAKES PROPERTY
YUKON

DRAWN BY: G. PEACE	SEPT., 1970	SCALE: 1" = 600'