





Indian and  
Northern Affairs

Affaires indiennes  
et du Nord

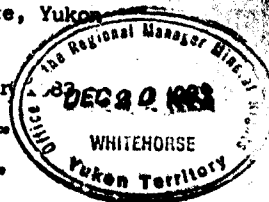
P. O. Box 269  
Watson Lake, Yukon  
YOA 1C0

13 December

Your file Note reference

Our file Note reference

340-13-3



REGIONAL DIRECTOR RESOURCES

Attention: Supervising Mining  
Recorder

RESTRICTED

Enclosed for your files are Diamond Drill logs submitted by Butler Mountain Minerals Corp. for assessment on the YP, Idaho, and B.T.F. mineral claims located on 105-B-1.

Drill holes were as follows:

DDH 83 1A	YP 2, 4	46'
DDH 83 1	YP 3, 4	866'
DDH 83 2	YP 4	992'
DDH 83 3	YP 3, 4	1044'
DDH 83 4	YP 4	1105'
DDH 83 5A	YP 3	284'
DDH 83 5	YP 1-4	1517'
DDH 83 6	YP 4	846'
DDH 83 7	YP 1	1115'

Total assessment credit requested is \$6,600.00.

Drill core is being stored at Grant Stewart Construction, Watson Lake.

Patti L. McLeod  
Mining Recorder  
Watson Lake Mining District

PLM/pj  
cc: Regional Geologist

091501

- Figure 1 - Location Map
- Figure 2 - Projected Geology Section Line 100N S70°E
- Figure 3 - Composite Profile Map
- Figure 4 - Component Data Loop B
- Figure 5 - Component Data Loop E
- Figure 6 - Downhole Surface Loops
- Figure 7 - Center Loop A 83-1
- Figure 8 - Loop B
- Figure 9 - Loop C
- Figure 10- Loop D
- Figure 11- Loop E
- Figure 12- Loop K 83-4
- Figure 13- Loop N 83-4
- Figure 14- Loop Q 83-6
- Figure 15- Loop T 83-6

BUTLER MOUNTAIN MINERALS CORP.  
LEAD ZINC SILVER GOLD  
GEOPHYSICAL DISCOVERY  
RANCHERIA AREA-YUKON TERRITORY

AUTHOR: GLEN E. WHITE, P. ENG.

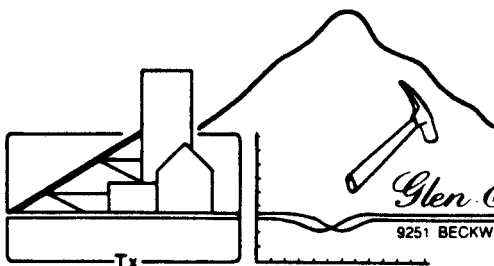
INTRODUCTION

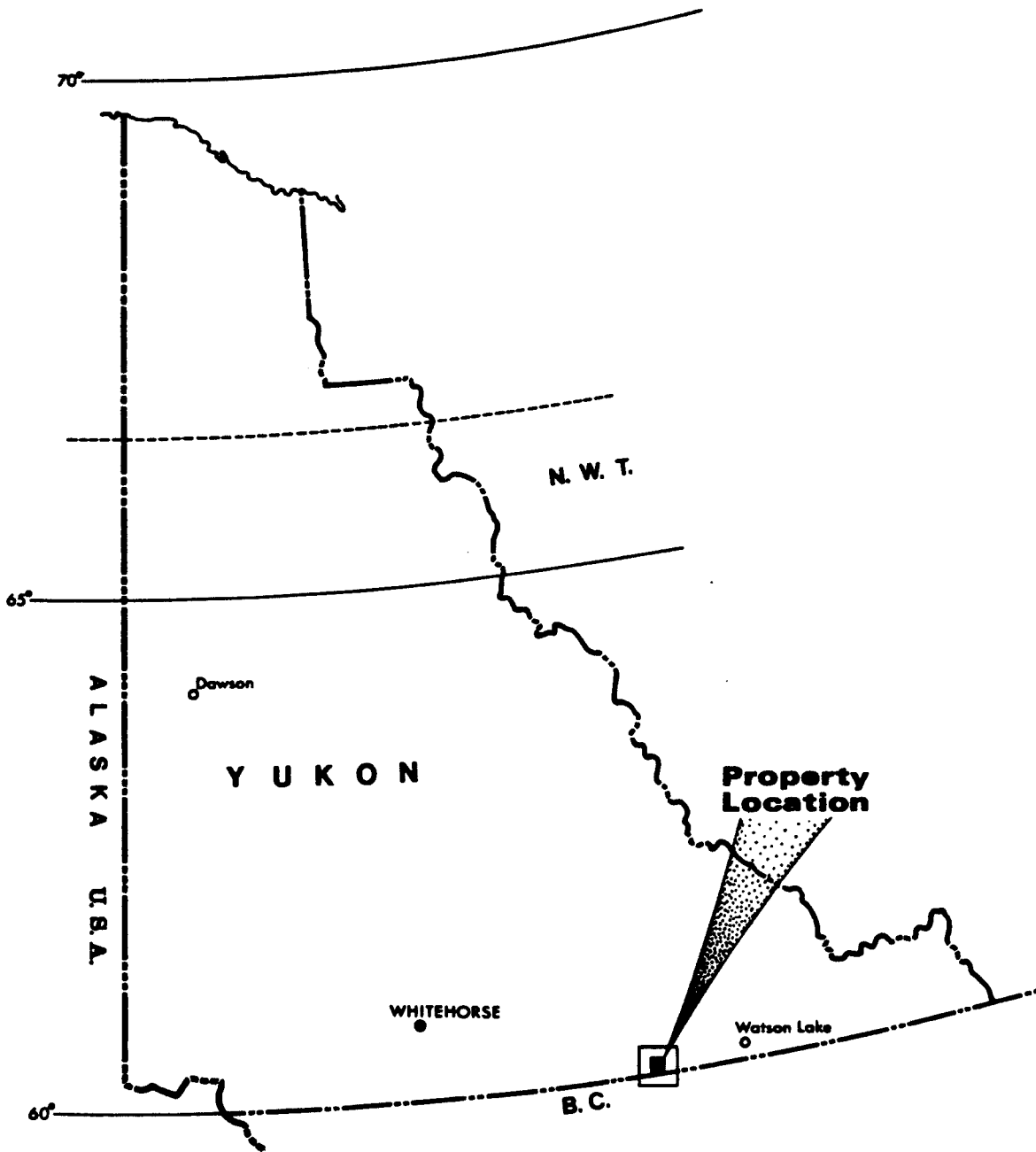
In 1983, Butler Mountain Minerals Corporation diamond drill program intersected some 30m of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralization at a depth of 220m. The drill target was a well defined, deeply buried time domain electromagnetometer conductor. The conductor has been diamond drilled along a strike length of some 500m and is estimated to contain in excess of three million tonnes of massive sulphide mineralization consisting largely of pyrrhotite with low grade zinc, lead and silver values. Intersections of 3.5m of some 10% zinc and 10 oz./ton of silver have been obtained as well as an elusive zone of 3.5m of .446 oz. Au/ton. An exploration program of some 2 million dollars has been recommended by J. Vincent, P. Eng.

This paper describes the successful use of surface and down-hole time domain electromagnetometer surveying which led to the discovery of this mineral deposit.

LOCATION

The turn off to the survey area is the Regional Resources Tootsie River road located near mile 703 on the Alaska Highway, Yukon Territory, 110 km. from Watson Lake. Rancheria is at mile 706. The Butler Mountain Minerals Corporation road to the YP claims is clearly marked and is some 8 km. from the Alaska Highway.





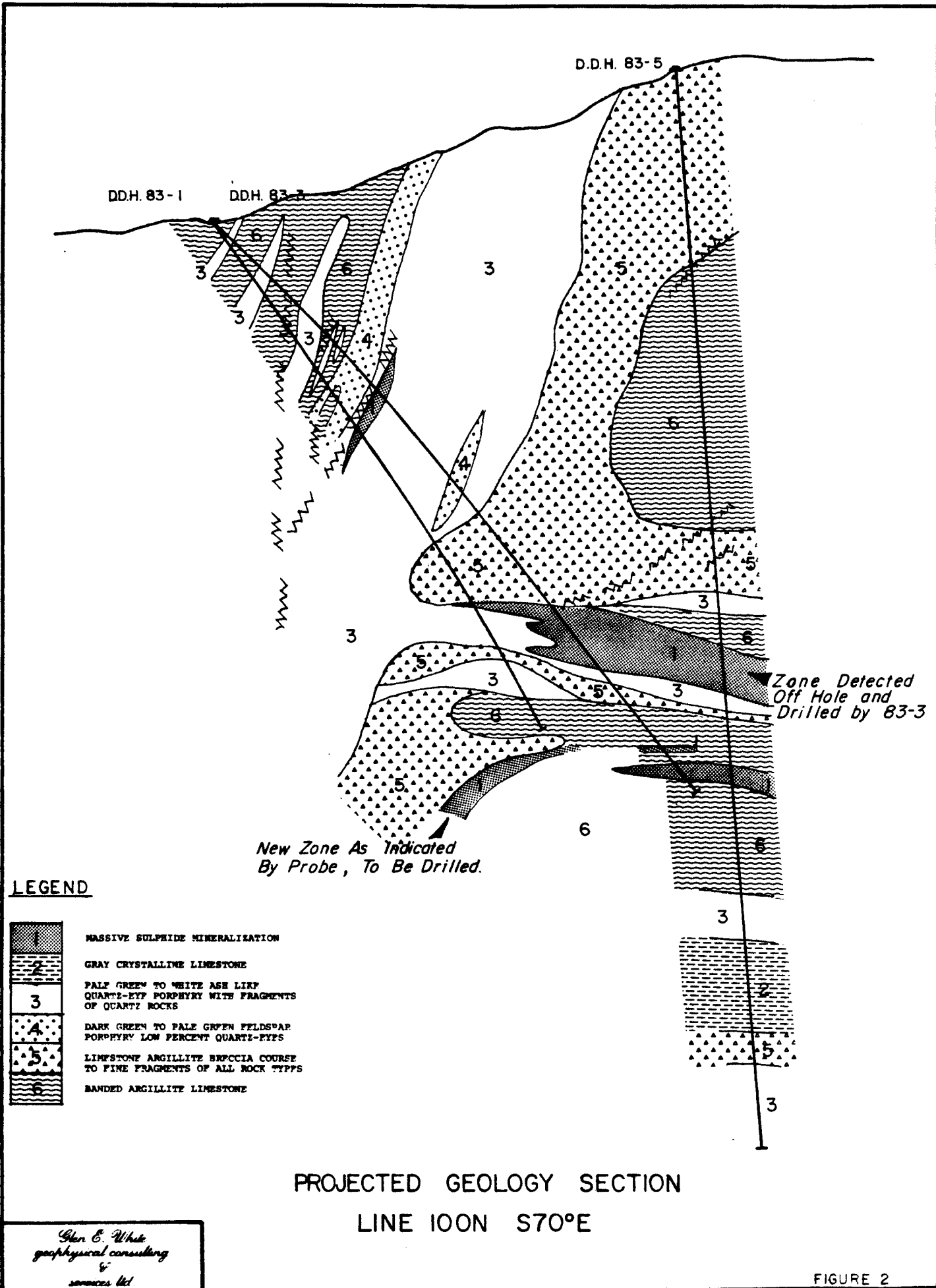
BUTLER MOUNTAIN MINERALS CORP.  
YP PROJECT  
LOCATION MAP

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FIGURE 1

The property is underlain by carbonates of the Cambrian-Atan group which form an anticline and are in contact with the Cassiar Batholith. The carbonates strike northeast and dip  $30^{\circ}$ - $40^{\circ}$  eastward. The YP claims are cut by a strong north-south regional fault which shows as a Landsat linear. The known mineralization consisted of narrow veins of replacement silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the carbonate sediments. In his November 22, 1983, Summary Report 1983 Field Season, Mr. B. Furneaux, Project Manager states;

"The 1983 geological work has drastically altered this simple picture. The west side of the grid contains steeply westerly dipping carbonates. The high grade galena vein appears conformable to the dip. The east side of the grid clearly shows the antiform with both westerly and easterly dips being evident in a thinly banded argillaceous limestone. The significant geological change is that a well defined quartz-eye rhyolite porphyrite or tuff has been mapped which in some instances appears conformable to the bedding. It forms a fragmental zone containing a variable mixture of quartz-eye rhyolite-argillaceous limestone fragments. The question as to whether this is a diatreme or brecciation associated with a deep water porphyrite has yet to be answered. Regardless of the geological model a major sulphide zone has been discovered at a depth of 220m beneath the eastern most hill on the YP claims. Correlation of the surface geology, geochemistry and diamond drilling suggests two types of mineralization. The near surface mineralization is argentiferous galena which appears to be associated with a carbonate breccia bound by siderite, while the mineralization at depth occurs as massive sulphide mineralization consisting largely of pyrrhotite and sphalerite. This mineral zone appears to be a shallow easterly dipping multilayered zone in an argillite-limestone breccia to banded limestones. Sometimes the host is the quartz-eye porphyry. The upper portion of the mineral zone contains 10 to 14 feet of largely sphalerite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite mineralization. Underneath this horizon are other bands up to 10 feet in thickness of largely pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite chalcopyrite which appears as layers. Hole 83-4 contained approximately 120 feet of such mineralization. This zone has been detected by diamond drill holes 83-3 to 6 and appears to be a northward plunging sheet. Minor zones containing visible sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena occur throughout the holes. These cannot be ignored and have been sampled for information purposes."



D.D.H. 83-5

DD.H. 83-1

DD.H. 83-2

Zone Detected Off Hole and Drilled by 83-3

New Zone As Indicated By Probe, To Be Drilled.

**LEGEND**

- 1 MASSIVE SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION
- 2 GRAY CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE
- 3 PALE GREEN TO WHITE ASH LIKE QUARTZ-EYE PORPHYRY WITH FRAGMENTS OF QUARTZ ROCKS
- 4 DARK GREEN TO PALE GREEN FELDSPAR PORPHYRY LOW PERCENT QUARTZ-EYES
- 5 LIMESTONE ARGILLITE BRECCIA COARSE TO FINE FRAGMENTS OF ALL ROCK TYPES
- 6 BANDED ARGILLITE LIMESTONE

PROJECTED GEOLOGY SECTION  
LINE 100N 570°E

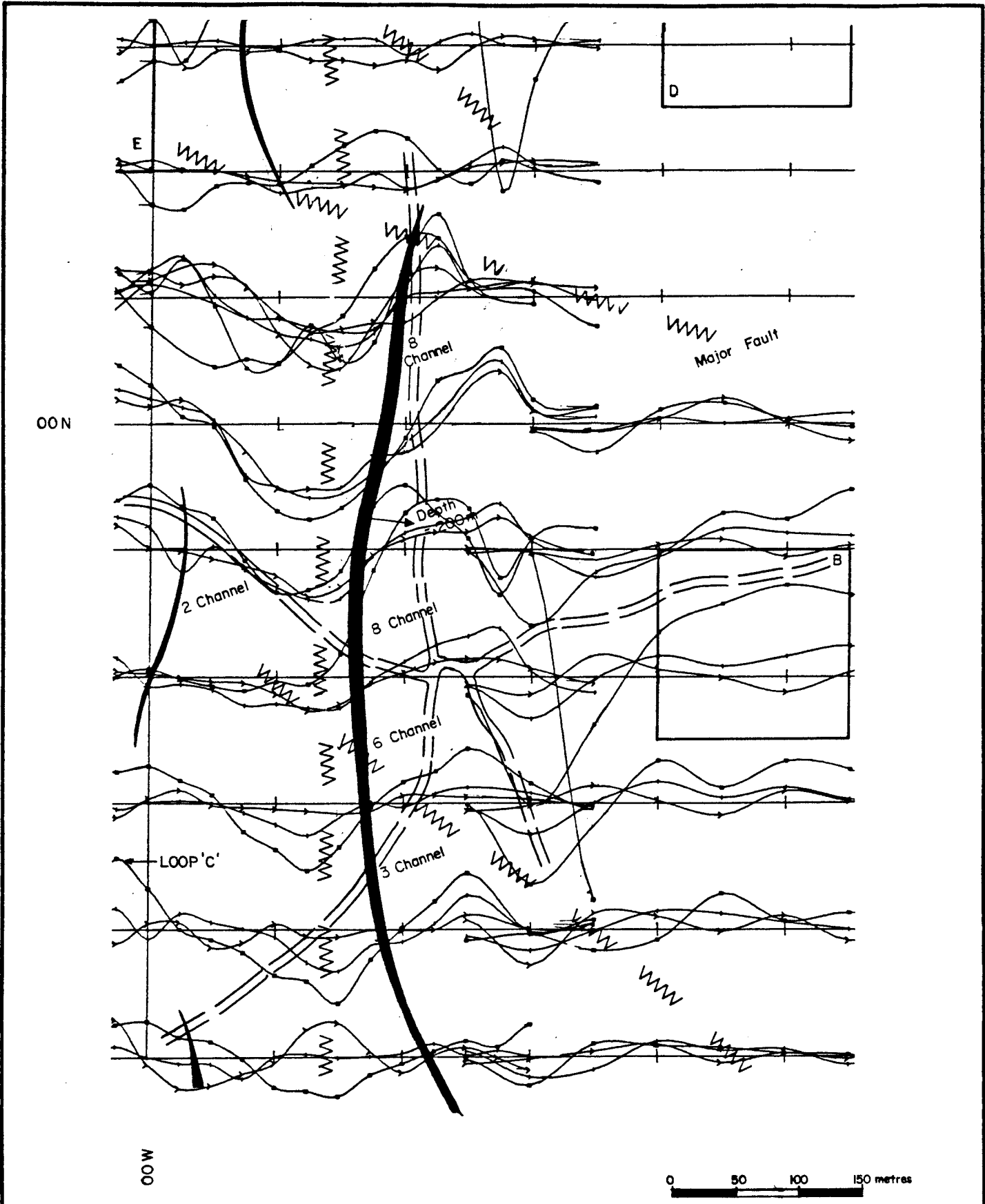
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geophysical consulting  
services Ltd

FIGURE 2

A preliminary model deduced from the 1984 geological mapping and diamond drilling seems to suggest that the mineralization (Fig.2) occurs in two formats, flat and steeply dipping, although multiple phases of deposition may have occurred. The breccias are likely steeply dipping diatreme breccias associated with the quartz-eye porphyry. It would appear that hydraulic fracturing of the limestone-argillite sequences allowed hydrothermal solutions to permeate the bedding planes and thus give a pseudo-bedding appearance showing shallow easterly dips. This would explain the presence of brecciated sulphides and rock particles along the bedding planes as there would be multiple phases of hydraulic fracturing. There is some suggestion that the arsenopyrite and the argentiferous galena are associated with the more steeply dipping breccias and hydrothermally altered fault zones, possibly a later phase of mineralization.

#### GEOFYSICAL SURVEY

The normal geophysical approach to exploration of this type of property where mineralization occurs in pits and trenches would be to run a VLF-FM, Max-Min, Geni or like instrument with a coil separation of likely 50-100m. Experience in this area over the last 12 years indicated that any multi-million ton ore body was either buried beneath a deep swamp, lake, or at depth; thus the Vector Pulse Electromagnetometer system was selected. This system is a time domain electromagnetic unit which employs a fixed loop for the primary field and a receiver and coil which are moved along the survey lines to obtain the vertical and horizontal components of any secondary field which may be present. Primary loops vary in



COMPOSITE PROFILE MAP

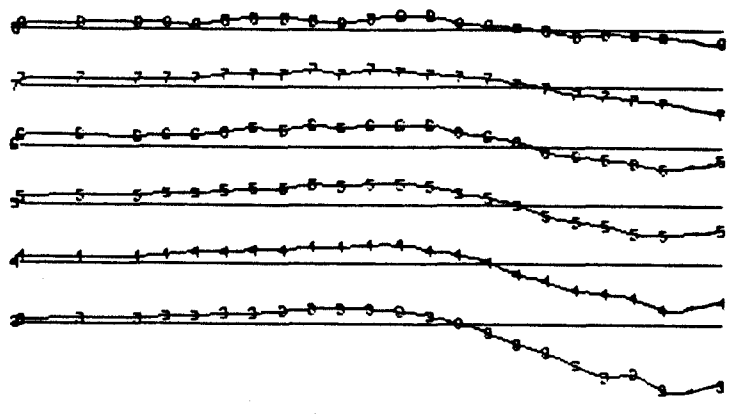
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FIGURE 3

250M 200M 150M 100M 50M 0M 50E 100E 150E 200E 250E 300E 350E

LOOP B

0  
25  
50  
75  
100  
125  
150  
SCALE  
P.P.K.  
+ OR -

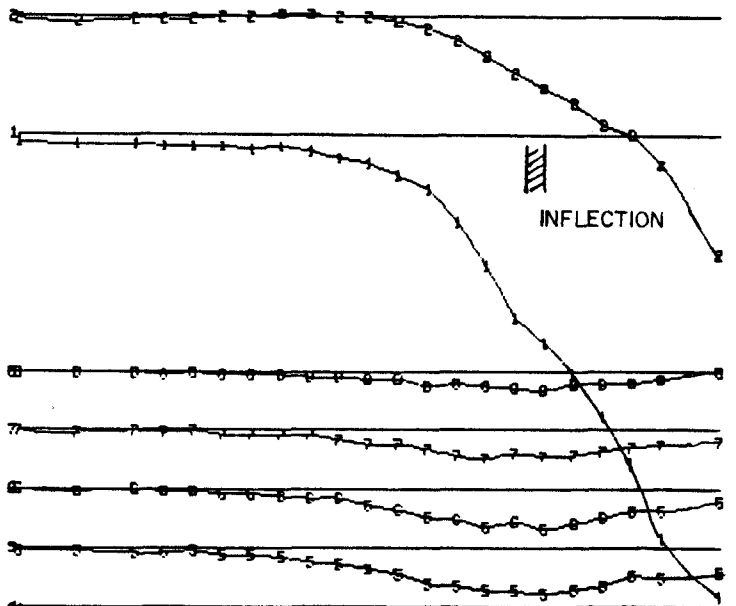


CONSTANT GAIN DATA, G-(100%)  
VERTICAL COMPONENT



INFLECTION

0  
25  
50  
75  
100  
125  
150  
SCALE  
P.P.K.  
+ OR -



CONSTANT GAIN DATA, G-(100%)  
HORIZONTAL COMPONENT



NEGATIVE MINIMUM



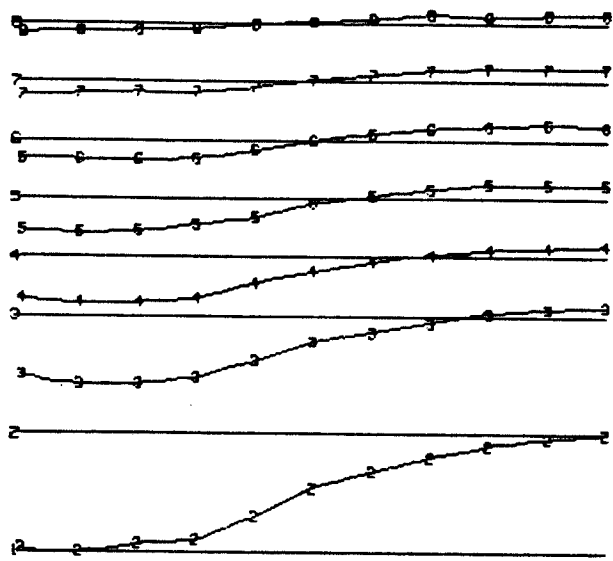
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CONSTANT GAIN DATA, G-(100%)  
NUMBER IN LINE-CHANNEL NUMBER  
INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.

BUTLER MOUNTAIN MIN. CORP  
YP CLAIMS  
VECTOR PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
LINE 00N LOOP B  
DATE: JULY/83 FIG.: 4

LOOP E  
 0N 50E 100E 150E 200E 250E 300E 350E 400E 450E 500E

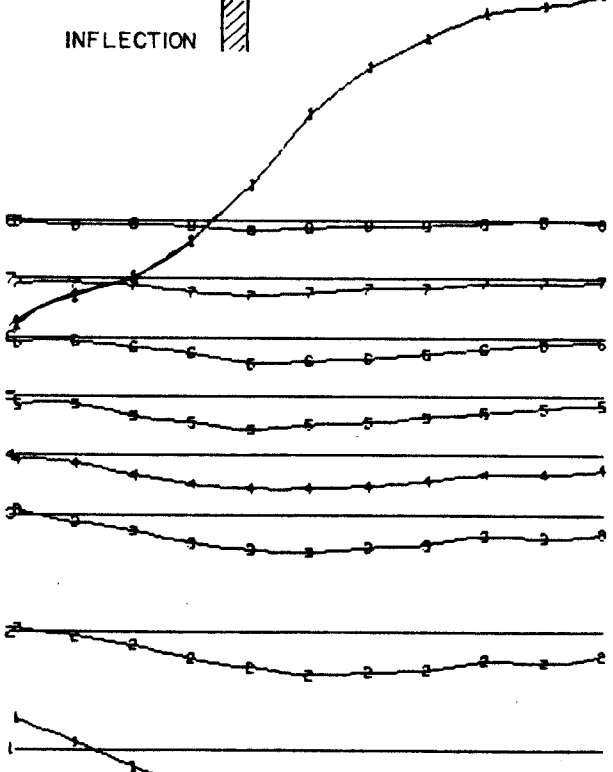
0  
 25  
 50  
 75  
 100  
 125  
 150  
 SCALE  
 P.P.K.  
 + OR -



CONSTANT GAIN DATA, G-(100%)  
 VERTICAL COMPONENT

INFLECTION

0  
 25  
 50  
 75  
 100  
 125  
 150  
 SCALE  
 P.P.K.  
 + OR -



CONSTANT GAIN DATA, G-(100%)  
 HORIZONTAL COMPONENT

NEGATIVE MINIMUM

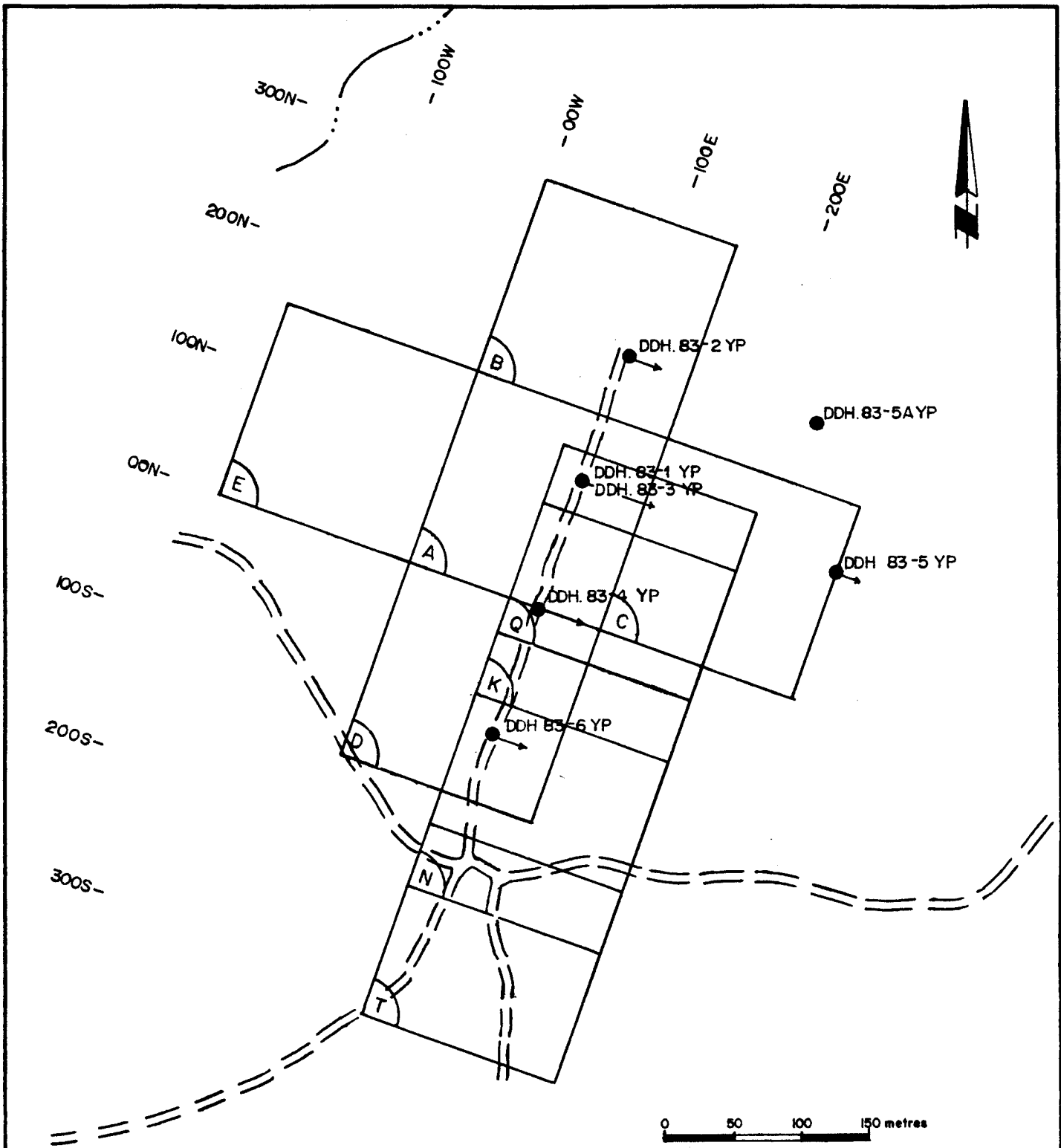
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CONSTANT GAIN DATA, G-(100%)  
 NUMBER IN LINE-CHANNEL NUMBER  
 INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.



BUTLER MOUNTAIN MIN. CORP  
 YP CLAIMS  
 VECTOR PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 LINE 00N LOOP E

DATE: JULY/83 FIG.: 5

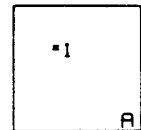


DOWNHOLE LOOP POSITION MAP - YP GRID

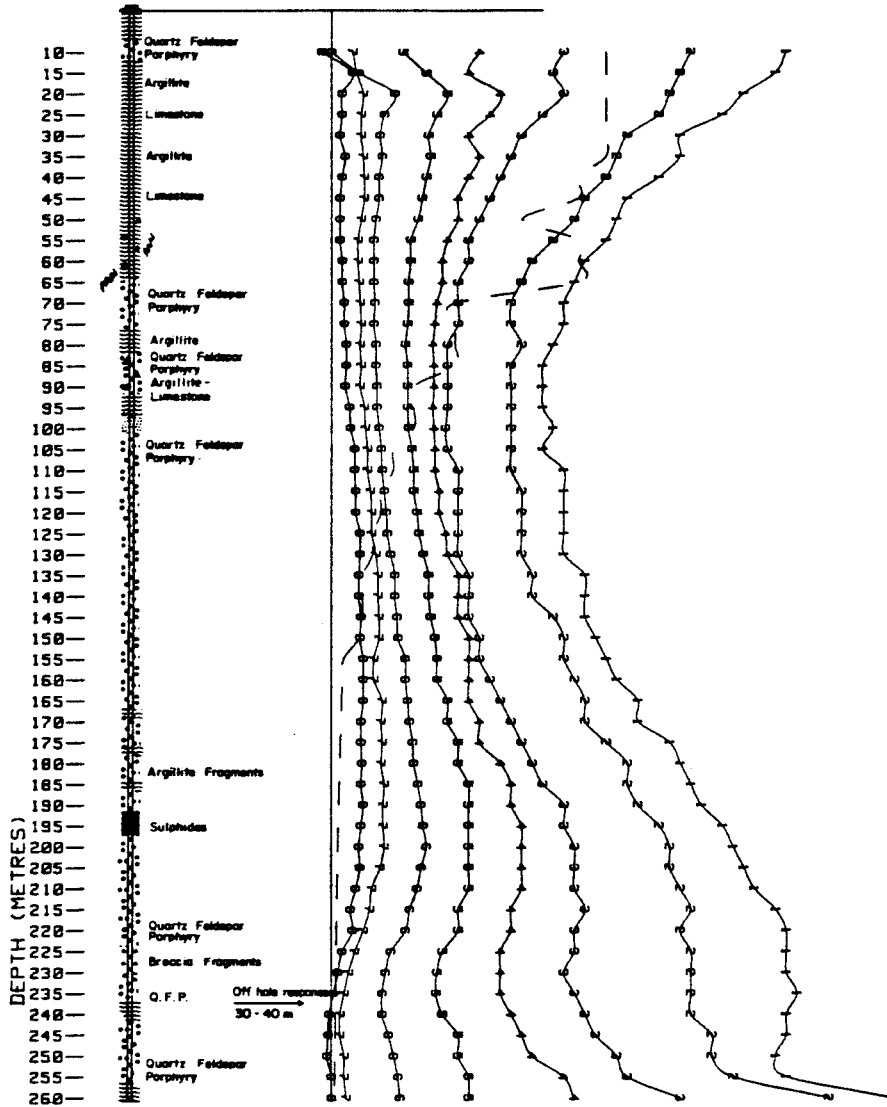
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size from 150m per side to 500m x 1 km. depending upon the power of the transmitter. A 500 watt system with a 150m loop was used for the 1983 surface and downhole probing. This gave a continuous search depth from surface to 300m rather than a single search depth as with a fixed separation system. This dramatically increases the cost effectiveness of electromagnetic surveying.

Figure 3 shows the conductor in plan as detected from loops B,D and E. The responses plotted are the first derivative filtered vertical components which give negative anomalies similar to Max-Min II horizontal loop curves. Here the data shows a conductor with an easterly dip. Figures 4 and 5 show the constant gain data along line 0 from loops D and E. The vertical component shows a broad inflection through channels 1 to 8 (0.15m.s.) and the horizontal component shows a broad negative minimum. The distance between the inflection points on the vertical component is some 225m which approximates the depth to the conductor. An inspection trip was made to the property by the author and no graphite zones were seen in outcrop in the area of the conductor. Near the conductor axis at 200E, a dolomitized breccia containing sulphide mineralization was noted. Nearby trenches had produced assays of high grade argentiferous galena in a cinderlike, siderite, gangue and iron oxide breccia zone flanking a quartz-eye porphyry dike. Hole No. 1 was drilled to intersect the conductor at a depth of some 200m. Approximately 2.5m of low grade sphalerite-galena and pyrrhotite in a argillite-quartz porphyry breccia zone was intersected at 195m which was insufficient to cause an eight channel conductor. The diamond drill hole was then probed with the time domain electromagnetometer downhole system. The hole was energized by five loop set ups at the ground surface as illustrated in Figure 6. By varying the



DDH 83-1, GEOLOGY

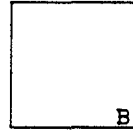


INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

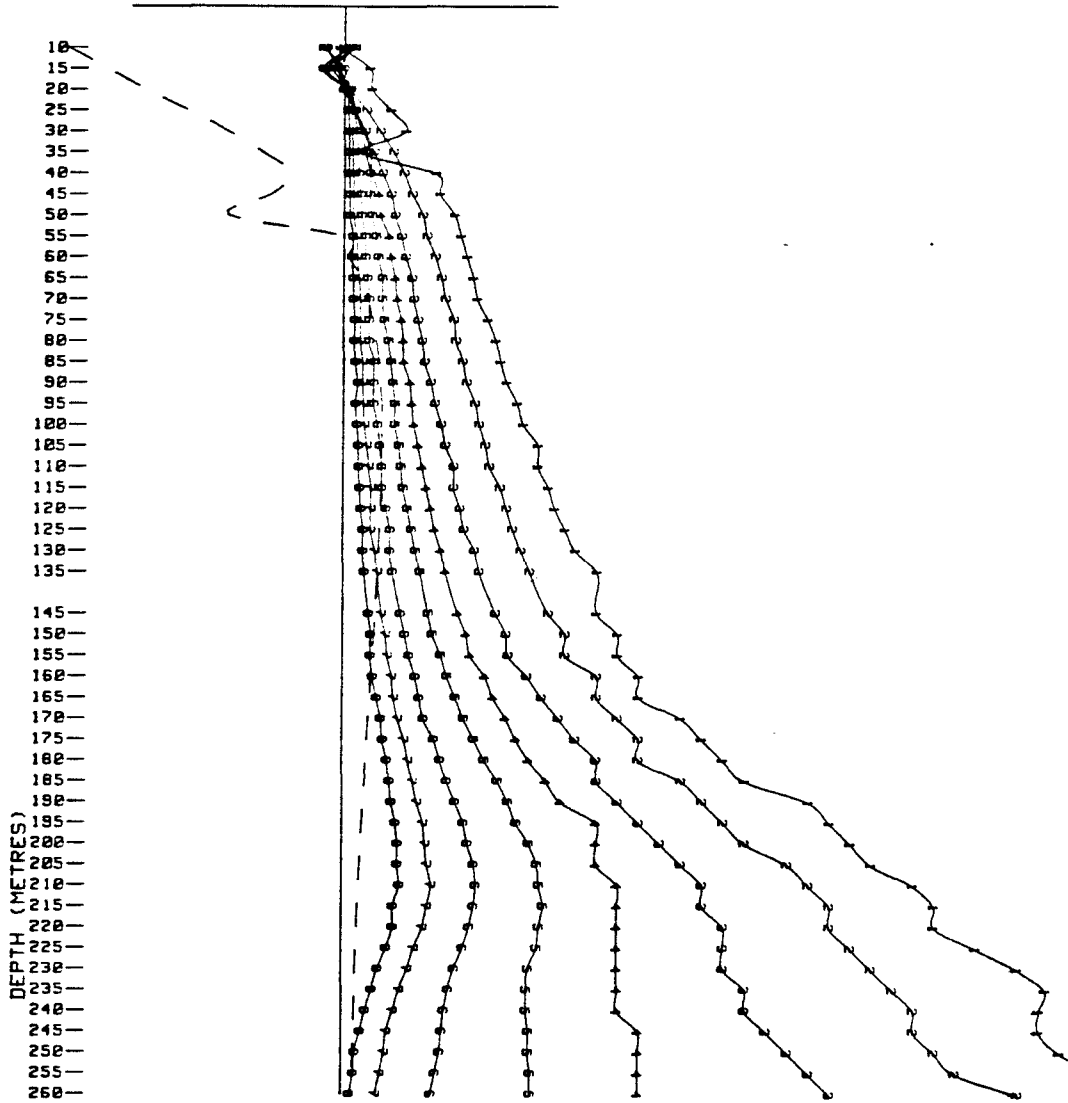
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 BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 DDH 83-1YP LOOP A

DATE: SEPT/83      FIG: 7



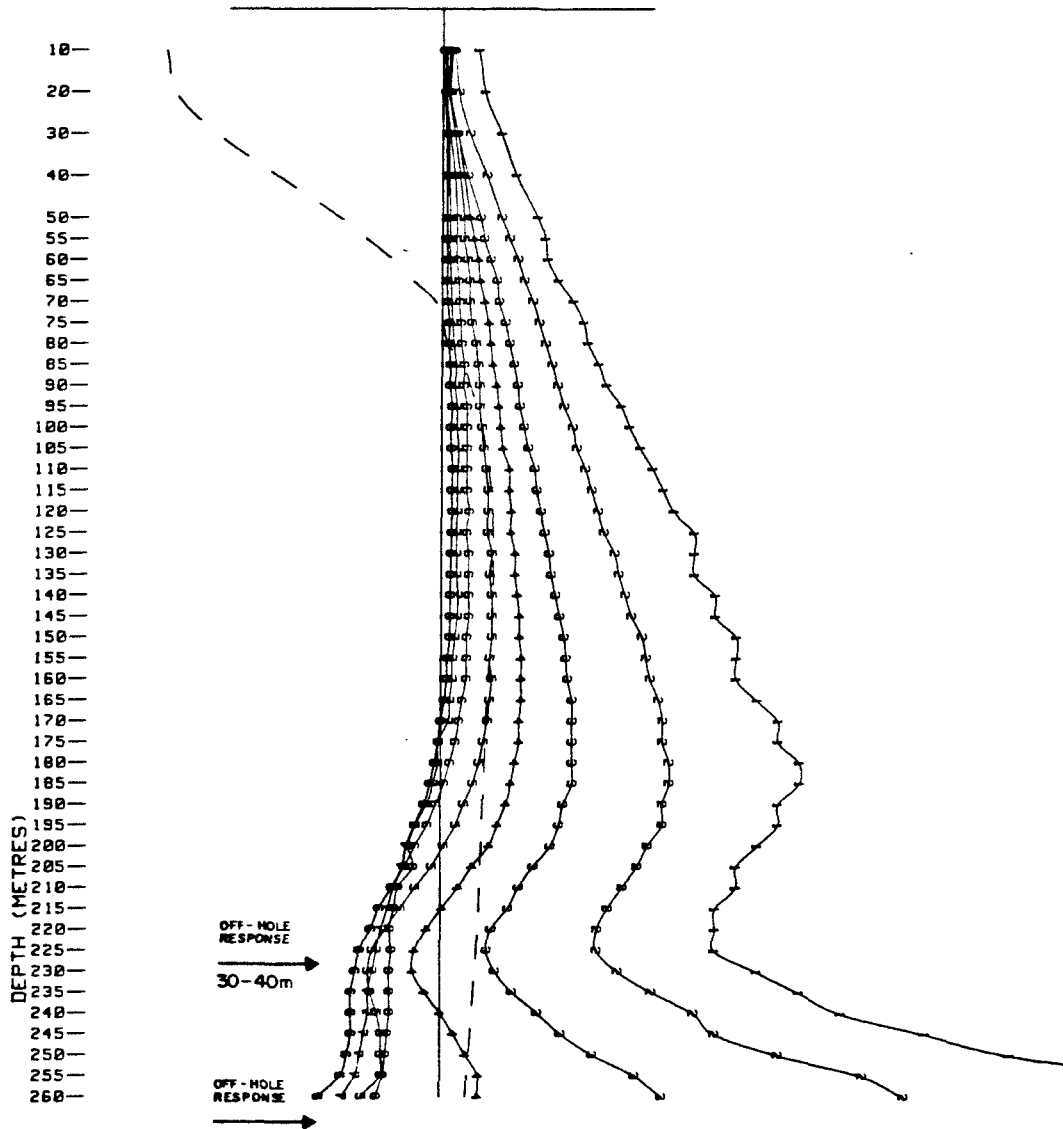
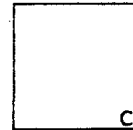
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INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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BUTLER MOUNTAIN MINERALS CORP. YP CLAIMS BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER DDH 83-1YP LOOP B	
DATE: SEPT/83	FIG: 8



INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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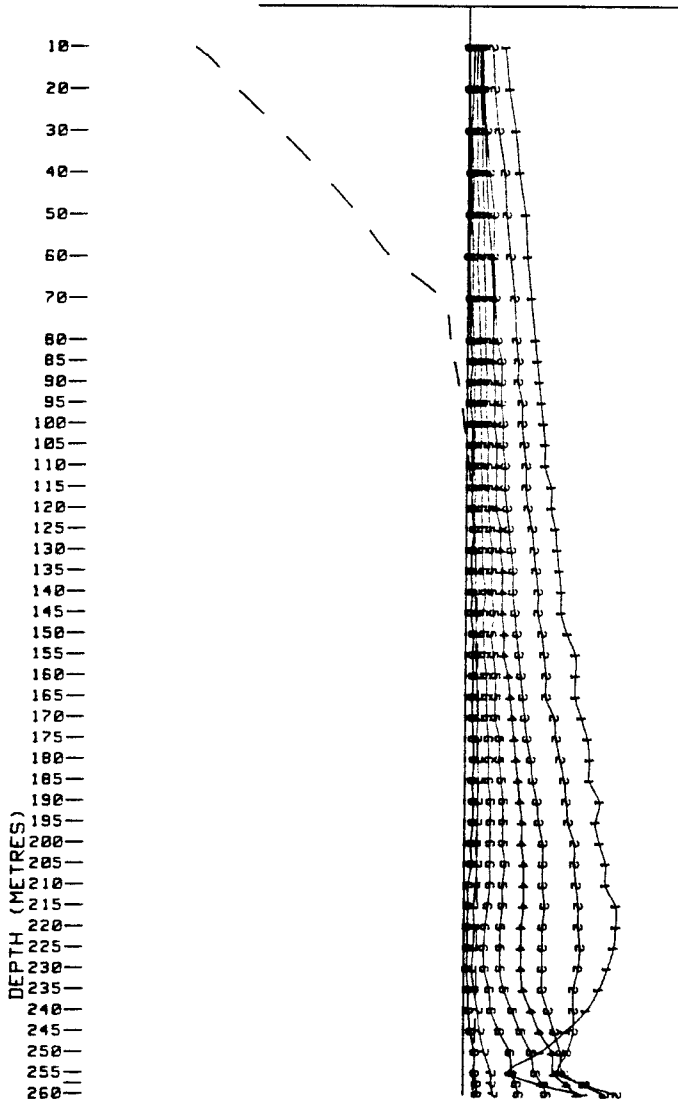
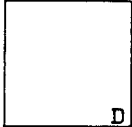
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 YP CLAIMS  
 BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 DDH 83-1YP LOOP C

DATE: SEPT/83

FIG: 9

surface loops, the conductor is energized at different angles which changes the polarity of the secondary field. Utilizing this procedure, an attitude and direction to the conductor can be obtained.

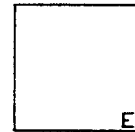
The center loop around the hole, Figure 7, shows no response at 195m, however, there is a negative broad off-hole response at 235m. At this stage of investigation a direction to the conductor is not known. A sharp positive response also occurs at the end of the hole indicating a conductor on the opposite side of the hole to the conductor at 235m. The second probe from loop B placed north of the hole gives a broad positive response showing that the conductor is south of the loop. Channels 5,6,7 and 8 show the response clearly indicating a good conductor. Loop C, because it is situated over the top of the conductor, gives a well defined negative response at 230m. Strong positive values occur at the end of the hole indicating yet another conductor away from the loop. Loop D, to the south of the hole, gives a gentle negative minimum response at 235m showing the zone continues southward. The response at the end of the hole has shifted sharply negative. This same response occurs from loop E to the west of the hole. This zone is interpreted as being west of the hole and more steeply inclined as the conductor seems to be minimum coupled to the primary electromagnetic field, that is, the primary field lines are flowing parallel to the body instead of across it. The conductor at 235m was interpreted to be 30-40m east of the hole. Hole 83-3 was drilled to test this conductor as illustrated on Figure 2. Approximately 30m of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralization was penetrated at 223m. Hole 3 collapsed and could not be logged.



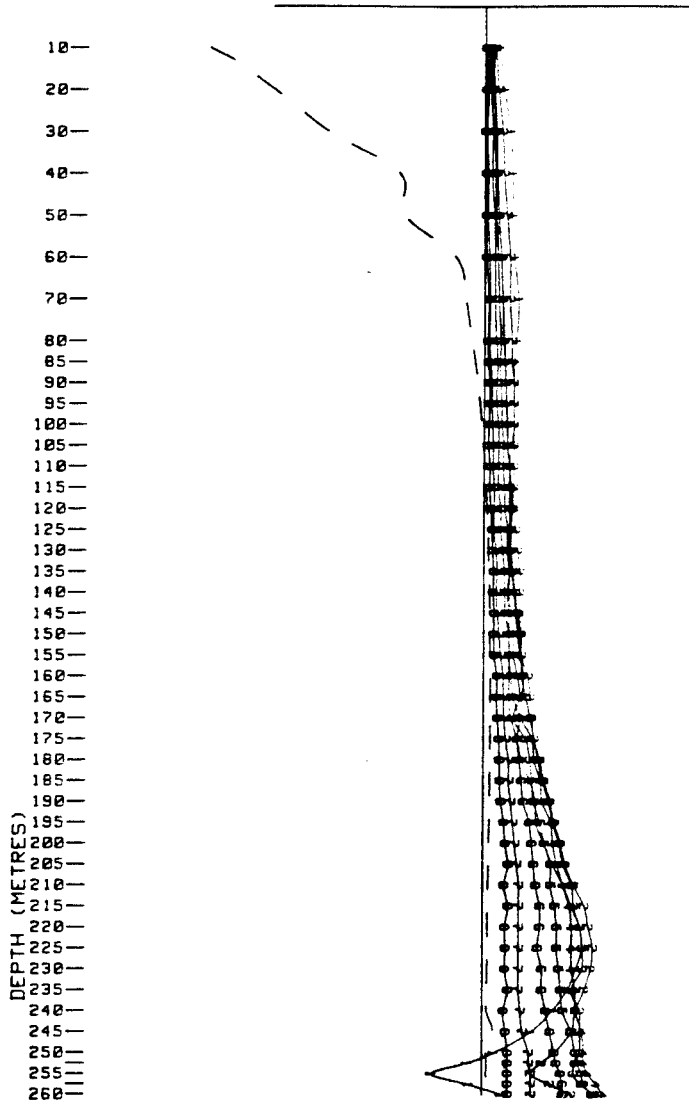
INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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 YP CLAIMS  
 BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 DDH 83-1YP LOOP D  
 DATE: SEPT/83      FIG: 10



•1



INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

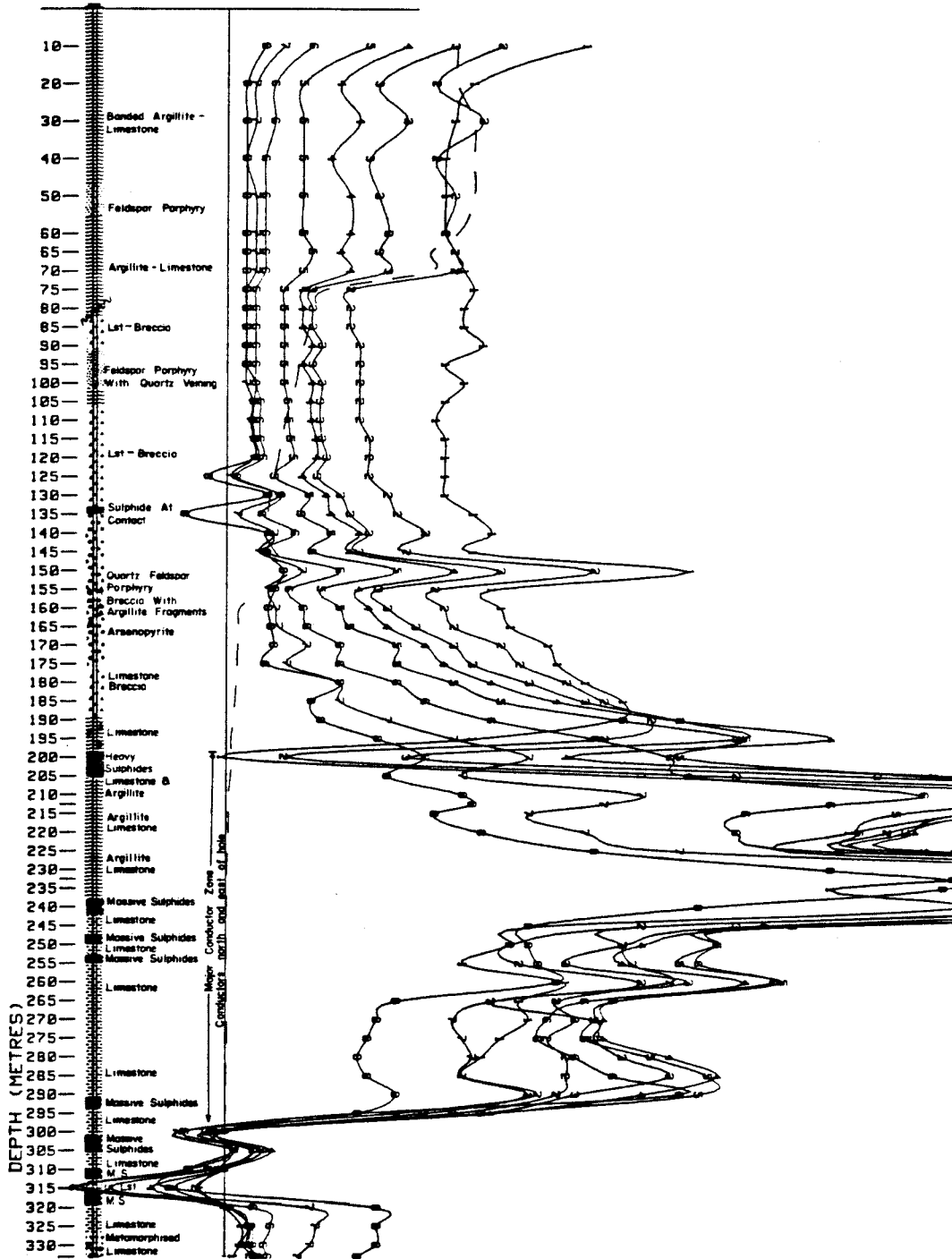
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BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER DDH 83-1YP LOOP E	
DATE: SEPT/83	FIG: 11



#4  
K

DDH 83-4 GEOLOGY

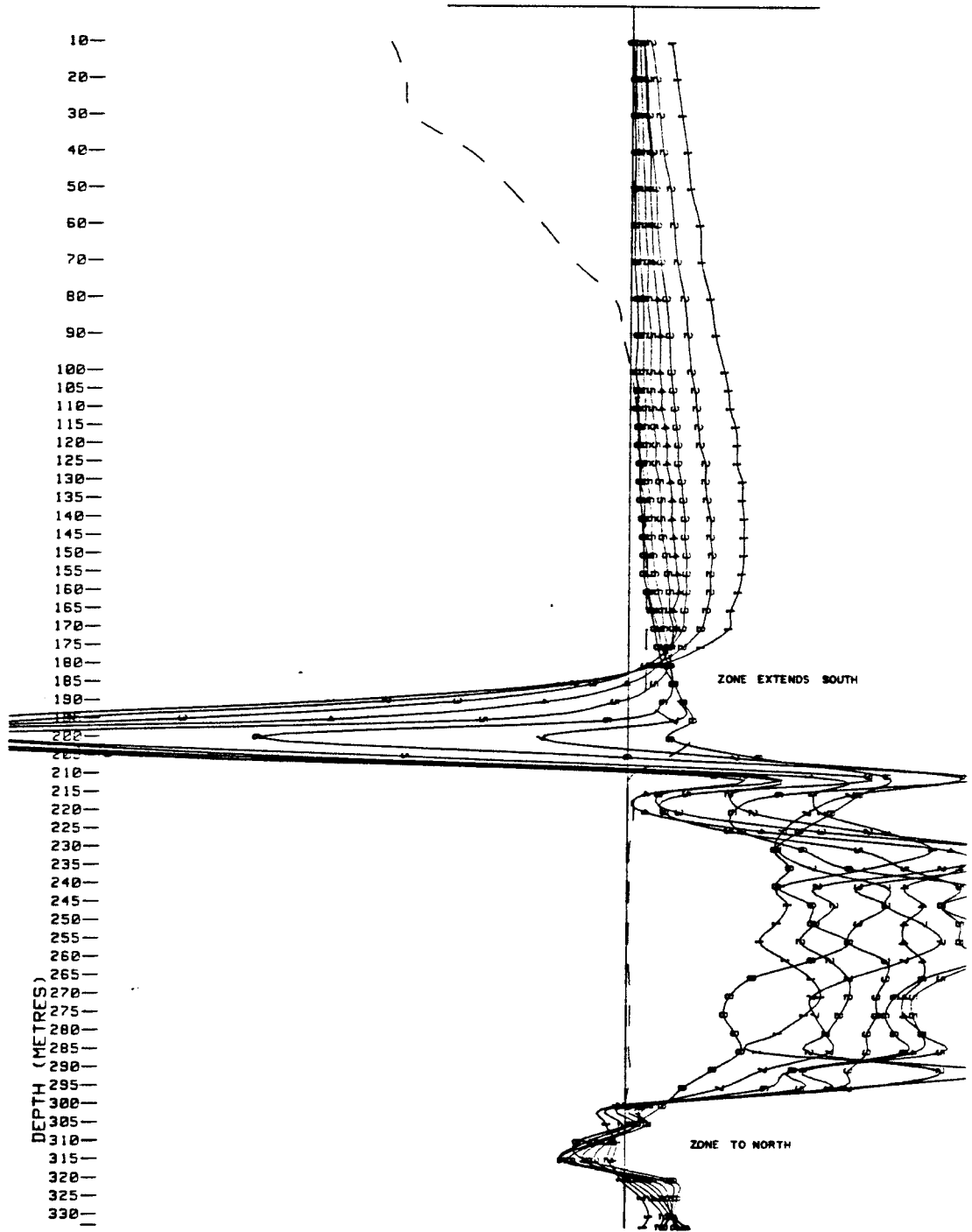
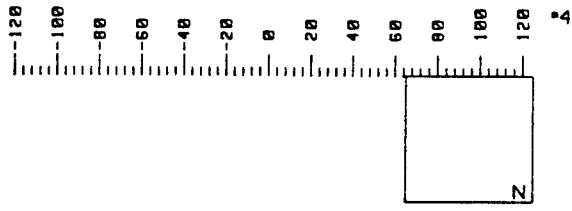


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INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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YP CLAIMS  
BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
DDH 83-4YP LOOP K

DATE: SEPT/83      FIG: 12

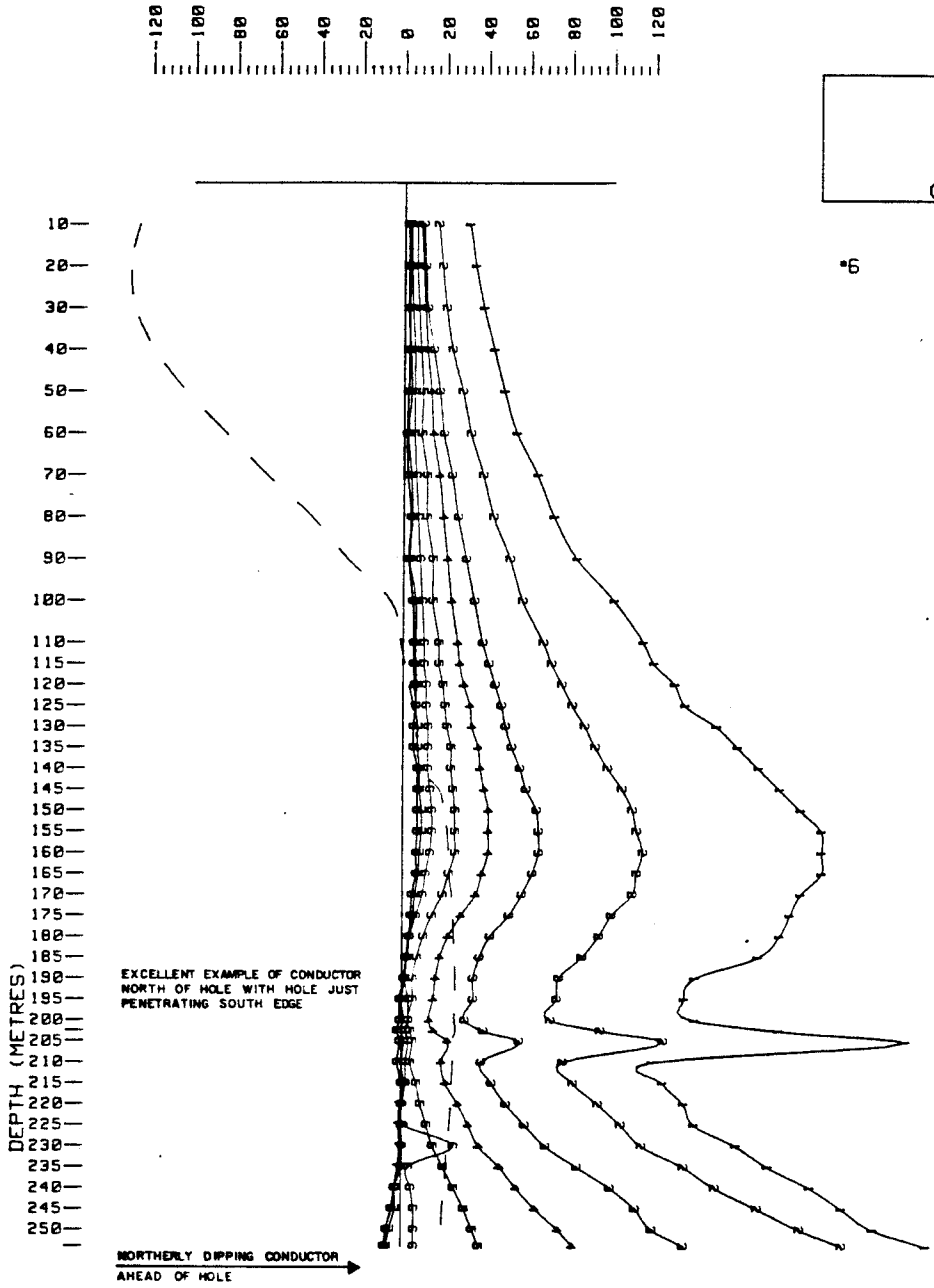


INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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 BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 DDH 83-4YP LOOP N

DATE: SEPT/83      FIG: 13



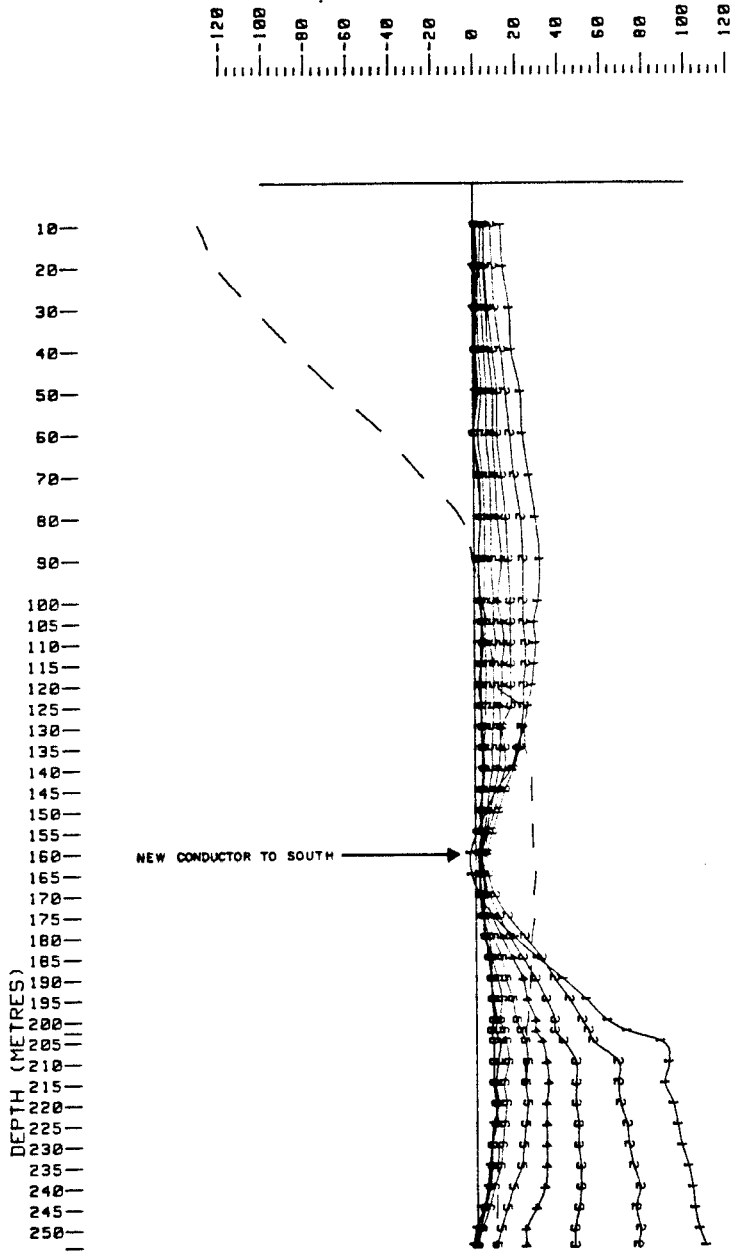
INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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 YP CLAIMS  
 BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 DDH 83-6YP LOOP Q

DATE: SEPT/83

FIG: 14

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INSTRUMENT: CRONE P.E.M.  
 TIME BASE: 10 MILLISECONDS  
 CONSTANT GAIN 50%

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 YP CLAIMS  
 BOREHOLE PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER  
 DDH 83-6YP LOOP T

DATE: SEPT/83	FIG: 15
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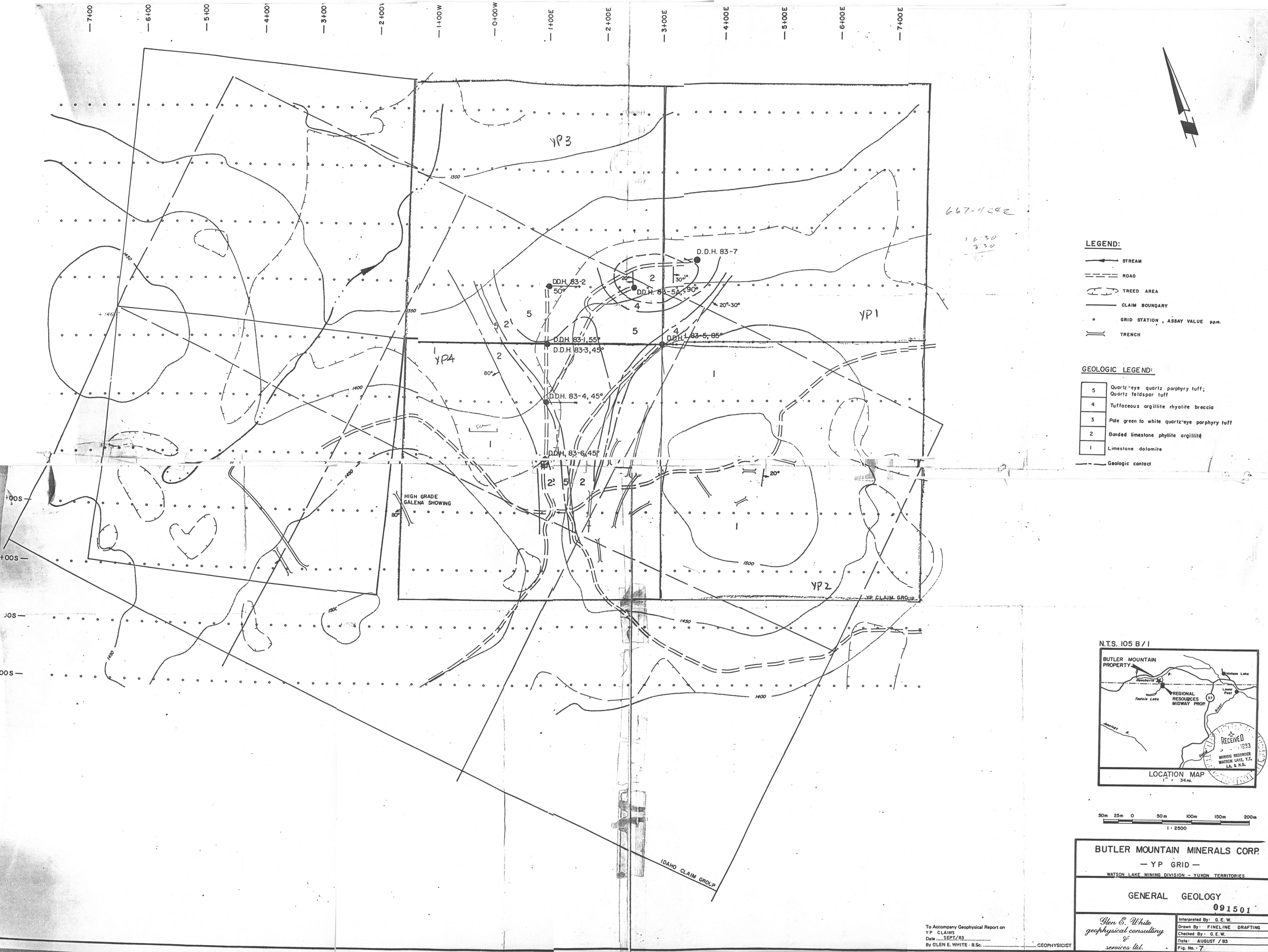
Hole 83-4, drilled 100m to the south, intersected eight massive sulphide zones as illustrated by the complex responses on Figure 12. Figure 13, from the southern loop N, shows that the 200m zone extends southward as evidenced by the strong negative values.

Hole 83-6 was drilled 100m south of 83-4. Here the northern loop Q, Figure 14, is situated over the conductor. A strong negative minimum with a positive spike occurs at 205m. This is a very clear example of a conductor to the north of the hole, where the drill has just penetrated the southern edge of the conductor. This conductor forms a massive sheet between holes 83-4 and 83-6, located 100m apart. The final example is Figure 15, from loop T, which is south of hole 6. The data from this probe clearly shows a new conductor to the south at 160m. This conductor in turn was successfully penetrated in the 1984 program but could not be logged due to an accident which damaged the plastic pipe in the diamond drill hole. Plastic pipe should be inserted in the hole to facilitate electromagnetic logging. These techniques expand the effective search radius of the drill hole to some 100-150m depending upon the size of the conductor. The cost of the plastic pipe and electromagnetic logging are some 10-15% of the diamond drill costs.

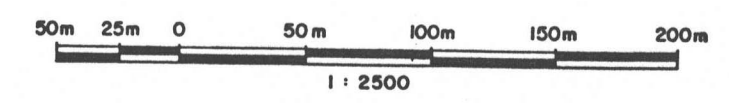
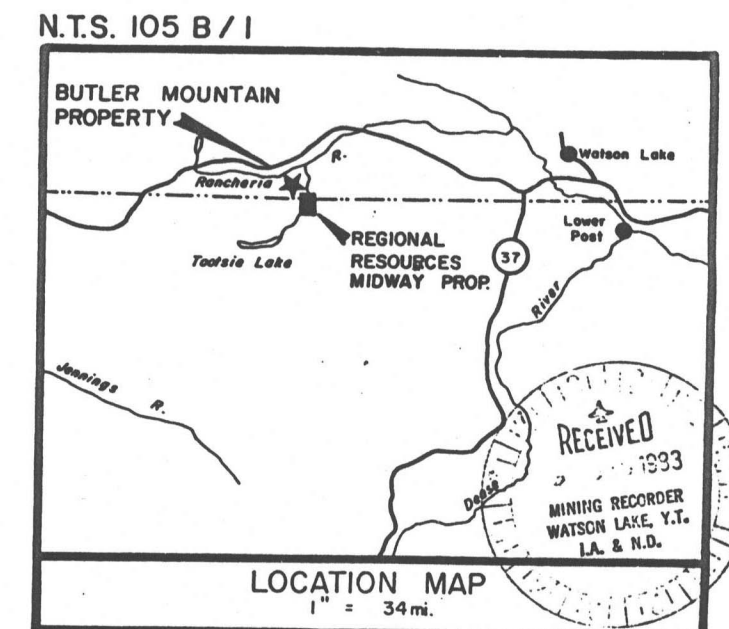
Regional Resources Ltd. also used the downhole system in their geological environment where the massive sulphide mineralization occurs in limestones and coincident with a graphitic shale horizon. The system showed excellent results where the mineral zones were not coincident with graphite horizons.

Near the shale horizons the sulphide responses were dominated by the graphite but the overall data could be used to evaluate stratigraphy. Thus it is important in all cases to understand the geology such that the time domain electromagnetic system can be an effective search and mapping tool.

A special thanks is warranted to Mr. E. Hemmingson, President of Butler Mountain Minerals Corp. for allowing the author to present this paper.



- LEGEND:**
- STREAM
  - ROAD
  - - - TREED AREA
  - CLAIM BOUNDARY
  - GRID STATION, ASSAY VALUE ppm.
  - TRENCH
- GEOLOGIC LEGEND:**
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5 | Quartz-eye quartz porphyry tuff;<br>Quartz feldspar tuff |
| 4 | Tuffaceous argillite rhyolite breccia                    |
| 3 | Pale green to white quartz-eye porphyry tuff             |
| 2 | Banded limestone phyllite argillite                      |
| 1 | Limestone dolomite                                       |
- Geologic contact



**BUTLER MOUNTAIN MINERALS CORP.**  
— YP GRID —  
WATSON LAKE MINING DIVISION — YUKON TERRITORIES

**GENERAL GEOLOGY**  
**091501**

Interpreted By: G.E.W.  
Drawn By: FINELINE DRAFTING  
Checked By: G.E.W.  
Date: AUGUST / 83  
Fig. No. 7

To Accompany Geophysical Report on  
YP CLAIMS  
Date: SEPT. 83  
By: GLEN E. WHITE - B.Sc. ————— GEOPHYSICIST

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# DRILL LOG

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE DDH YP 83-1

091501

GRID REF \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLER \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS						
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn		
	minor py & sphal blebs.										
	319-330 - well kaolinized, purple fluorite specs, dis. py, fractures py										
	330-348 dark green quartz-feldspar rhyolite with quartz- (sphal galena	348	353		0.002	0.72	<0.01	0.03	0.03		
	eyes minor py, sphal, gal. in frac. increase in fluorite	353	358		0.002	0.06	<0.01	0.05	0.08		
	357-359 heavy py, sphal, gal in a band 40° to core frac filled some green	358	363		0.003	0.68	0.01	0.50	0.46		
66-386	increase in qtz-eyes become greenish qtz-eye rhyolite scattered py, sphal (fluorite	363	366.5		0.002	0.20	<0.01	0.18	0.14		
86-405	dark & clear qtz-eyes increase in dis sulphides with fluorite (gal.										
05-424	qtz-eye rhy. becomes whitish with definite increase in bright green										
	epidote, dis. py. ½-1% minor sphal, gal.										
24-545	424-442 whitish qtz-eye rhy. tuff. frac, contain purple & green fluorite										
	& epidote, py										
	442-499 as above										
	499-518 above with several ¼" frac 40° to core with solid py. & black										
	518-545 w-qtz-eye rhy. tuff increase in gas vugs & py. qtz frac with (sphal										
	black sphal, gal, py.										
556-650	545-556 above fragments of argillite increasing										
	556-611 above increase in arg. fragments & rhyolite arg. frag. 25%, ¼" vein										
	py sphal 30° to core pyrr in arg fragments										
	611-631 rhyolite-argillite course breccia 30% of core pyrr in fragments	611	616		<0.002	0.04	<0.01	0.02	<0.01		
	631-650 w-qtz-eye rhy. breccia fractures, py, sphal, gal.	616	621		0.002	0.09	0.01	0.22	0.20		
	637.5 - 545.5 13 fractures - assayed 30° to core	621	626		<0.002	0.04	<0.01	0.02	0.01		
650-706	650-690 w-qtz-eye rhy. decrease in arg. fragments	626	631		0.002	0.09	<0.01	0.09	0.12		
		637.5	646.5		0.002	0.64		0.16	1.70		









GRID REF \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

DRILLER \_\_\_\_\_

091501

DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_

ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS					
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	
659-704	apple green feldspar tuff minor qtz-eyes dis. py. arg. fragments 1/2" in 684 increasing qtz-eyes minor sphal, gal, dis. py. feldspar being altered to Kaolinite									
704-796	fine grained quartz-eye rhyolite tuff, purple fluorite 1-3% dis py, sphal, gal, some sulphides as 1/8-1/4' fragments	721.0	726.0		<0.002	0.07		0.03	0.04	
	Assay 721-760 - arseno pyrite at 720	726.0	731.0		<0.002	0.07		0.03	0.04	
		731.0	736.0		<0.002	0.04		0.04	0.04	
796-848	decrease in sulphides but an increase in epidote alteration	736.0	741.0		<0.002	0.07		0.02	0.04	
848-853	argillite in stock work fractures around rhy. fragments (chlorite)	741.0	746.0		<0.002	0.02		0.02	0.03	
853-866	qtz-eye green tuff-epidote dis. py, gal, sphal. 1-3%	746.0	751.0		<0.002	0.07		0.03	0.02	
866-886	quartz-eye rhy tuff grey alters to greenish matrix fine grained occasional 1/2" py, blk sphal. vein 40° to core	751.0	755.0		<0.002	0.07		0.04	0.02	
		755.0	760.0		<0.002	0.04		0.02	0.05	
886-910	qtz-eye rhy tuff-epidote splotchy green-grey minor dis. py, sphal, gal.									
910-992	fine gr dense white qtz-eye rhy tuff with epidote kaolinized with arseno pyrite, py, sphal in fractures 30° to core at 924-27, 945, 947-52,	910.0	914.0		<0.002	0.02				
302M	987-92 Assay 910-14, 938-45, 987-92	938.0	941.0		<0.002	0.09				
END		941.0	945.0		<0.002	0.07				
		987.0	992.0		<0.002	0.08				













DRILL LOG

GRID REF. Line 0+ ELEVATION 1400 M STARTED Aug. 27 COMPLETED Sept. 1/83

DRILLER KEN SHECK

091501

DEPTH 1105' (337m) DIP -45°

BEARING S 70° E

ASSAYER BONDAR-CLEGG

LOGGED BY FURNEAUX & WHITE

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS				
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
0-16	OB & boulders								
16-168	banded, thin bedded, argillaceous <u>4st -85° westerly dip</u> rusty staining on fracture plans to 120'. rusty grey black rx bedding? @ rt. angles to core to 145' then becoming swirly fracture planes								
168-175	highly altered qtz. feldspar porphyry, almost gouge material <u>fault zone?</u> Contact @ 168 is 40° <u>±</u> to core conformable. Many pink softened feldspar vein lets to 1cm. Random orientation. <u>Pink MATERIAL MAY BE RHODOCHROSITE</u>								
175-258	as @ 145-168								
258-260	fault gouge with sulphides.								
260-268	brecciated L.S. entirely fragmental (to 3cm)								
268-284	arg. L.S. some fragments qtz. veining <del>286-296</del> breccia containing many rhyolite fragments								
284-307	mainly a L.S. breccia with some greenstone frag. & some felsite frag. Badly pulverized 302-307 start of fault zone?								
307-315	Vuggy-feldspar qtz. porphyry- highly altered with sulphides present and a distinct green color. pyrite, pyrrhotite, black sphalerite, galena Mostly as fragments.	313	315	2'	0.002	0.51	0.01		1.10
315-326	As @ 302-307								
326-355	Arg. L.S. some breccia frag. Swirly fracture planes random qtz. veining to 10cm in width. Some of the qtz. is mineralized. Varies from 40° to 11 to core.								

FAULT ZONE

# DRILL LOG

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE DDH-83-4-YP

091501

GRID REF \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

DRILLER \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_

ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS						
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Cd	Ni
355-440	Varies from L.S. breccia with qtz. & other rock frag. @ 335 to qtz. breccia with Lst. frag. @ 440'. Distinctive grey & white rock.										
440-576	Some sulphide frag. 440' has 2" of sulphide fragments spal, pyrr. at contact in breccia	545	551		<0.002	0.04			0.88		
440-576	Vuggy-pale green 440-490, white 490-560, green 560-565, white 565-576, qtz.-eye, qtz.-feldspar, rhyolite, porphy breccia fragments of arg. L.S. all throughout 525-534 more arg. L.S. than rhyolite fracturing & banding @ 40° to core scattered sulphides @ 545, arsenopyrite 6" 556-559 bands & chunks of sulphides (heavy arsenopyrite)	551	561		<0.002	0.08		0.08	0.80		
		561	566		<0.002	0.04		0.02	0.06		
576-602	L.S. breccia with qtz. fragments										
602-641	L.S. & qtz. breccia coarse fragments 4"										
641-652	banded swirly arg. L.S. with fragments of L.S. & qtz. Sulphides accompany the qtz. (qtz. veinlets with pyrr. & cpy. increasing)	651	656		<0.002	0.60	0.06		4.20	0.03	<0.01
		656	661		<0.002	0.91	0.08		4.57	0.04	<0.01
652-666	as above but heavily mineralized. (rained out) 652 massive pyrr with spal. 30% heavy quartz-sulphides fragmental 1"	662	664		<0.002	2.78	0.09	0.94	3.85		
		681	688		<0.002	0.19			2.52		
666-688	as @ 641-652 - much less silica-mineralized pyrr. & sphal. swirled with less fragments	774	776		<0.002	0.20	0.03		1.75		
		785	791		<0.002	0.60	0.11		0.74		
688-785	L.S.										
785-791	heavy mineralization 785 massive pyrr. sphal. to 791					Co	W	Sn			
791-811	L.S. swirled and banded	651	656		0.01	<0.01	<0.01				
		656	661		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				

# DRILL LOG

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE DDH-83-4-XP

091501

GRID REF \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

DRILLER \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_

ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS							
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn	Cd	Ni	Co	
811-812.5	Solid metal pyrr-cpy. & sphal. (minor)											
812.5-831	L.S.											
831-831.5	6" arsenopyrite											
831.5-955	L.S.	811	812.6	<	0.002	0.72	0.18	0.01				
955-967	(12') sulphide zone	956	967	<	0.002	0.05	0.06	0.03				
967-982	L.S.	982	994	<	0.002	0.13	0.13	0.02				
982-1004	(22') sulphides	994	999	<	0.002	0.16	0.15	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	*
1004-1016	L.S.	999	1004	<	0.002	0.38	0.19	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	*
1016-1052	(36') sulphides L.S. banded @ 1041-1044	1020	1025	<	0.002	0.06	0.15	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	*
1052-1105	L.S. with intermittant banded sulphides and qtz veins (vuggy) to 15cm	1025	1030	<	0.002	0.06	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	*
END	containing sulphides Strong mineralized breccia @ 1097-1099											
	Hole still in mineral @ end. increasing thermal gradient- slight to moderate metamorphism?					W	Sn					
		*	994	999		<0.01	<0.01					
	ASSAYS 313-315 956-967	*	999	1004		<0.01	<0.01					
	545-551 982-994	*	1020	1025		<0.01	<0.01					
	551-561 1015-1020	*	1025	1030		<0.01	<0.01					
	561-566 1029-1042											
	662-664 1044-1052					Au	Ag	Cu	Zn			
	681-688 1095-1103	1015	1020	<	0.002	0.12	0.13	<0.01				
	774-776	1029	1042		0.002	0.19	0.17	0.01				
	785-791	1044	1052	<	0.002	0.09	0.18	<0.01				
	811-812.6	1095	1103	<	0.002	0.08	0.09	<0.01				











# DRILL LOG

091501

GRID REF \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLER \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_ ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS						
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	W	Sn
438-472	one foot of alteration at margin at each end then on to white to pale green rhy. feldspar-kaolinized Qtz-eyes 10%										
472-492	altered contact with minor sulphide elastic Lst breccia (off sediment sampling)										
492-510	regular banded Lst										
510-520	oxidation & faulting - brecciated Lst										
520-535	Lst- brecciated.										
535-555	brecciated, mylonized oxidized- vuggy Lst										
555-594	555 competent grey Lst breccia	580	583	3'	<0.003	0.90	0.04		1.15	0.05	<0.01
590-593	arsenopyrite vein, mylonized										
593-605	highly altered feldspar porphyry kaolinized										
605-657	605- rusty altered contact with vuggy Lst large solution cavities	656.5	658	1.5'	<0.003	2.34		0.95	0.66		W&S N/A 0.001
657-658	mineral py, sphal, pyr- mylonized										
658-676	contact with pale green feldspar, porphy tuff- vuggy kaolinized-pink feldspar minor sulphide blackjack & pyr- gets greener	676	683	7'	<0.003	3.04	0.15		10.70	0.02	<0.01
676-683	676 gets green with chards & fragments high chl. alteration then high grade mineral. <i>Massive Sphalerite pyrrhotite</i>										
683-686	Lst trend	686	693	7'	<0.003	9.86	0.18		5.06	0.11	<0.01
686-691	mineral <i>Massive Sphalerite pyrrhotite</i>										
691-696	green chloritized porphyry grading unto white feldspar quartz-eye tuff with minor sulphides with chards & fragments- fractures @ 45° to core & highly kaolinized- possible fault										

M A N ZONE

# DRILL LOG

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE DDH-6-YP

091501

GRID REF \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION \_\_\_\_\_ STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

DRILLER \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ DIP \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING \_\_\_\_\_

ASSAYER \_\_\_\_\_ LOGGED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SECTION			ASSAYS							
		FROM	TO	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	W	Sn	
438-472	one foot of alteration at margin at each end then on to white to pale green rhy, feldspar-kaolinized qtz-eyes 10%											
472-492	altered contact with minor sulphide elastic Lst breccia (off sediment sampling)											
492-510	regular banded Lst											
510-520	oxidation & faulting - brecciated Lst											
520-535	Lst- brecciated.											
535-555	brecciated, mylonized oxidized- vuggy Lst											
555-594	555 competent grey Lst breccia	580	583	3'	<0.003	0.90	0.04		1.15	0.05	0.	
590-593	arsenopyrite vein, mylonized											
593-605	highly altered feldspar porphyry kaolinized											
605-657	605- rusty altered contact with vuggy Lst large solution cavities	656.5	658	1.5'	<0.003	2.34		0.95	0.66			WAS WAS 0.001
657-658	mineral py, sphal, pyrr mylonized											
658-676	contact with pale green feldspar, porphy tuff- vuggy kaolinized-pink feldspar minor sulphide blackjack & pyrr- gets greener	676	683	7'	<0.003	3.04	0.15		10.70	0.02	0.	
676-683	676 gets green with chards & fragments high chl. alteration then high grade mineral. <i>Massive Sphalerite pyrrhotite</i>											
683-686	Lst trend	686	693	7'	<0.003	9.86	0.18		5.06	0.11	0.	
686-691	mineral <i>Massive Sphalerite pyrrhotite</i>											
691-696	green chloritized porphyry grading unto white feldspar quartz-eye tuff with minor sulphides with chards & fragments- fractures @ 45° to core & highly kaolinized- possible fault											

M A N ZONE







340-770  
091501

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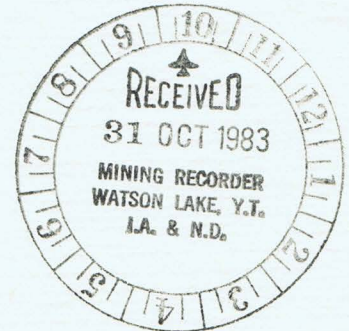
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