

# **GRAND JUNCTION GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

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**SEPTEMBER MEETING**

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2018**

**Joint meeting with the CMU Geology Students**

**7:30 PM**

**Sacomanno Lecture Hall**

**(In the Wubben-Science Building)**

**Dave Beling, CEO & President**

**Bullfrog Gold Corp.**

**Will Speak On**

**“Overview of the Bullfrog Mining District of  
Nevada”**

**Guests Are Always Welcome**

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## **Overview of the Bullfrog Mining District of Nevada**

The Bullfrog Mining District is located 120 miles NW of Las Vegas and 4 west of Beatty, Nevada. The original Bullfrog mine was discovered in 1904, had minor but high grade production but attracted many prospectors that led to several significant discoveries a few miles to the east. During the period 1904 through 1911, the District produced about 90,000 ounces of gold averaging near 0.5 oz/ton. Thereafter, little activity occurred until St. Joe American initiated modern exploration programs in the early 1980's, during which time the large, main Bullfrog deposit was discovered. In 1987 Bond International Gold acquired St Joe and two years later constructed a 9,000 tpd cyanidation mill. In November 1989 Lac Minerals acquired Bond Gold, but was then taken over by Barrick in September 1994. During the period 1989 through 1999, the Bullfrog Project produced 2.3 million oz gold averaging 0.08 oz/t from three pits and one underground mine.

The District is in the prolific Walker Lane Mineral Belt that extends from northern Nevada to central Arizona. Local mineralization occurs within brittle upper plate volcanic host rocks (rhyolites and welded tuffs) that were severely broken from dominant detachment faulting and associated dip-slip and strike-slip displacements. Epithermal solutions permeating the broken host rocks precipitated micron-sized, relatively high grade gold within quartz-calcite veins and disseminated lower grade gold in significant stock works located above and below the veins.

The ores contain very little gangue minerals other than quartz, calcite and manganese oxides, the latter of which contributes to low silver recoveries. Prior to deep and near-thorough oxidation, the ore and associated waste rocks contained less than 2% sulfides.

Bullfrog Gold acquired its initial land position in 2011 and now controls 4,330 acres in an area that recently has undergone significant exploration success. The Company's data base includes 155 miles of drilling and coring in 1,262 holes. A recent 43-101 compliant resource was estimated at 624,000 ounces of gold averaging 0.7 g/t in a pit based on a gold price of \$1,200/oz. The Company is headquartered in Grand Junction, Colorado, trades on the OTCQB exchange and has a website at [www.bullfroggold.com](http://www.bullfroggold.com).