

REPORT  
on the  
GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND BULLDOZER TRENCHING  
of the  
MT. HUNDERE PROPERTY  
TU, PJ AND JP MINERAL CLAIMS.

DONE BETWEEN JULY 15th AND OCTOBER 14th, 1966  
*019586*

Claim Sheet No. 105 A-10  
Longitude 129 15' Latitude 60 40'

Watson Lake Mining District  
Yukon Territory

by

J. W. Staniford, Geologist,  
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

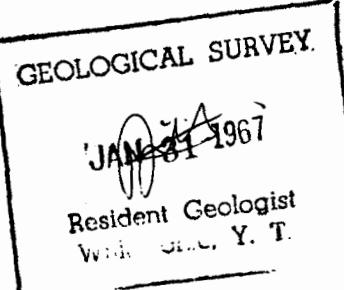
This report has been examined by  
the Geological Evaluation Unit.  
Approved as to technical worth by:

*J. C. Gidley*  
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount  
of: \$ 8656.75  
*R. G. Redden*  
RESIDENT MINING

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

*[Signature]*  
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON TERRITORY



November 12, 1966

Ross River, Y. T.

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## ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED (N.P.L.)

330 MARINE BUILDING  
355 BURRARD STREET  
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

### INTRODUCTION

The Mt. Hundere area is thirty-three miles north of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. The property is reached by twelve miles of four-wheel drive road starting at a point just south of the Francis River bridge on the Canada-Tungsten Highway. This access road was built in 1962 by the Francis River Syndicate and was still in excellent condition, for the most part, at the time of this survey. Some improvement work was done on the road during September of 1966 by Atlas Explorations Limited. The property consists of 78 claims comprised of 70 TU mineral claims, and 8 of the original PJ and JP mineral claims which were held by the Francis River Syndicate.

Two main showings and several smaller showings occur on the property. The two main showings will hereafter be referred to as the North and South showings in respect to their geographic positions. Mineralization is primarily confined to a favorable lower Cambrian limestone horizon. Several small showings were found in bordering argillaceous rocks, but these appear to be of little economic importance. Drill intersections on the South showing have given values as high as 52% lead and zinc combined with up to 5 oz. of silver.

### PREVIOUS WORK

The North and South showings were trenched and stripped by bulldozer and then drilled by Canex Aerial Explorations under option from the Francis River Syndicate during the fall of 1963. Several additional trenches were scattered about the property between the two showings. After having drilled one hole on the North showing and four holes on the South showing Canex Aerial Explorations concluded that the mineralization was, at that time, of too limited an extent

to be of economic value. Because of major economic changes in the mineral industry of the Yukon in the past several years and because it was felt that the Mt. Hundere area was written off without sufficient work being done to justify dropping the area, Atlas Explorations Limited optioned the property from the Francis River Syndicate in the spring of 1966. In March of 1966, 70 additional claims were staked surrounding the original claims to provide adequate protection for the area.

#### PRESENT WORK

This report is based on geologic mapping and reconnaissance and grid type geochemical sampling done during the summer and fall of 1966. From July 15th to August 1st the reconnaissance geochemical survey and geologic mapping were carried out in order to locate targets for more detailed geochemical sampling. The geologic mapping was done on a scale of 1" = 400' using a topographic base map prepared for the Francis River Syndicate in 1962. Following encouraging results from these surveys, the grid type geochemical sampling was inaugurated and carried out during the period from August 24th to September 5th. With encouraging results from both the geological and geochemical surveys, a bulldozer trenching program was initiated on September 25th and proceeded until October 14th. The trenching program was at this time suspended because of cold weather, and heavy snowfall.

A Jalander Magnetometer and a Crone Electromagnetic unit were tested on several lines over known mineralization but failed to indicate any magnetic or conductive response. Therefore, it was decided not to use a geophysical approach to the Mt. Hundere property.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Further information on the Mt. Hundere property is available from the reports of the Francis River Syndicate, in particular the report entitled the Hundere-Ritco Lead-Zinc-Silver property, October 30, 1962, by Dr. A. E. Aho.

The author is indebted to Dr. Gabriels and his assistants of the Geological Survey, who were working in the area during the period in which the geological survey was conducted, for their suggestions and comments.

REPORT  
on the  
REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
of the  
MT. HUNDERE PROPERTY

by  
J. W. Staniford, Geologist,  
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING:

The Mt. Hundere area lies on a NW trending belt of Precambrian and Cambrian rocks. These rocks are in the center of a dome structure which is overlain on all sides by younger rocks. The area lies just south of a major east-west trending structural lineament which extends for some tens of miles to the east. The trace of this structure is easily visible because of offsets in several river systems to the east. Several faults are known to cross the area, and there appears to have been considerable faulting throughout the region.

Precambrian Phyllites

The lowermost unit of the Mt. Hundere area is a thick section of red-brown phyllites. These rocks form the east boundary of the mapped area. As they contained no mineralization, they were not mapped in detail and their eastern extent is not known.

Lower Cambrian Limestones

At least four beds of dark gray carbonaceous limestones were found in the mapped area. These units seem to be quite lenticular and are therefore very difficult to trace. They are locally crystalline but overall tend to be argillaceous and are interbedded with limy argillites and phyllites. The North showing is a skarnitized replacement zone in these carbonaceous limestones.

One unit of white crystalline limestone up to one hundred feet in thickness was mapped throughout most of the Mt. Hundere area. This unit is easily traced in the southern and northern portions of the area, but the unit seems to grade into a carbonaceous limestone and then to lense out about two thousand feet south of the North showing. The trace of this unit is again found about a thousand feet north of the North showing. This crystalline limestone unit overlies the more carbonaceous limestone units previously mentioned, and forms the favorable replacement unit of the South showing. Archeocyathid fossils were found in the limestone thus establishing their age as Lower Cambrian.

Limy Phyllites

Calcareous phyllites form a thick section

stratigraphically overlying the Precambrian phyllites. These phyllites are interbedded with the Lower Cambrian limestones and overlie them for some distance to the west. This unit forms the western boundary of the mapped area, but the western extent of this unit was not mapped. The Limy Phyllite unit is composed of calcareous blue-gray phyllites which are often graphitic, calcareous siltstones, and local small sections of argillite. The unit is unmineralized with the exception of a few narrow quartz stringers with limited lead-zinc mineralization.

#### Greenstone Sills

Several diorite sills were mapped in the area north of the North showing. They are coarse-grained dark green intrusive rocks up to twelve feet in thickness. Where best exposed these rocks seem to be roughly conformable to the surrounding rocks, which are predominantly carbonaceous limestones. It was not possible to trace any of these sills for more than a couple of hundred feet and their relationship to the geology of the area is uncertain.

#### Micro-porphorytic Dikes

Several quartz-feldspar micro-porphry dikes were found in the area. They were exposed only where they were cut by bulldozer trenches, therefore it was difficult to determine their relationship to the surrounding rocks. However, it appeared in several instances that they might be associated with faulting. The dikes appeared to have no particular trend and at least in one case two such dikes were found to be perpendicular to each other while cropping out only one hundred feet apart.

#### Overburden

Much of the Hundere area, especially below timberline, is covered by deep overburden which makes geologic mapping very difficult. Bulldozer trenches were of considerable help, but even with this help much of the geology is left to speculation.

### STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

#### FOLIATIONS AND LINEATIONS:

The rock units of the Mt. Hundere area have a general direction of strike to the northwest and dip to the west. The

westerly dipping foliation varies from about twenty to fifty degrees with a few steeper dips near the South showing. The foliation is representative of the bedding of what were originally sedimentary rock units. These rocks have now undergone a low grade metamorphism. Two lineations were visible in the rocks of the area. The first lineation, denoted as S1, is the axis of drag folds which sometimes form a cleavage parallel to the direction of the fold axis. This lineation is best demonstrated in the calcareous siltstones near the South showing, but can also be seen in the phyllites and argillites throughout the area. The second lineation, denoted as S2, is the result of micro-folding or crenulations, and is believed to be an older lineation than S1. S2 is best seen in the Precambrian phyllites and whether or not it exists in the younger rocks is uncertain.

FOLDING AND FAULTING:

Folding in the rock units of the Hundere area is in the form of broad gentle and apparently quite irregular undulations. The axis of such folds seem to strike in at least two directions, and the folds probably represent two or more distinct periods of folding. Small isoclinal drag folds were produced during at least one of these periods of folding (S1 lineation).

Faulting in the area is demonstrated by offset beds, by slickensides, topographical features, by calcite, quartz, and fluorite deposition in fault fractures, and by gouge zones. One gouge zone to the east of the south showing is up to one hundred feet wide. Widespread faulting in the area may have provided channels for hydrothermal mineralizing and skarnitizing solutions.

MINERALIZATION

The important mineralization of the Mt. Hundere area consists of massive sphalerite and galena and strongly disseminated sphalerite. These minerals occur in skarn zones as replacement bodies in the Lower Cambrian limestones. Other than the fact that the limestones form a favorable unit for replacement, the control of the emplacement of the mineralization is unknown. It may possibly be associated with drag folding within the limestone and phyllite units. Limited mineralizaiton also occurs in scattered quartz stringers in the surrounding argillaceous rocks. It is considered quite safe to assume that any major ore body on the Mt. Hundere property will be found in the white crystalline limestone unit under conditions similar to those of the South showing. The skarnitized zones and the accompanying lead-zinc-silver mineralization are probably the result of high temperature

hydrothermal solutions invading the reactive Lower Cambrian limestones. Quartz, calcite, and fluorite deposited along a northeast-southwest striking fault, which forms a distinct topographic break at the north edge of the South showing, may have been deposited by the same hydrothermal solutions.

#### REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

In conjunction with the geological mapping of the Mt. Hundere property a regional geochemical survey was undertaken covering the north-south trending ridge on which the Hundere showings lie.

#### TECHNIQUES OF SAMPLING

Geochem soil samples were taken on two lines which roughly followed the contour of the slopes surrounding the Mt. Hundere property. One line was at approximately the four thousand five hundred foot level (4500) and approximately five hundred feet (500) below the North and South showings. The other line was at approximately four thousand feet (4000) and one thousand feet (1000) below the showings. The soil samples were taken from the B soil horizon, at an interval of 400'. A total of two hundred and fifty-four samples were taken and analyzed for lead and zinc.

#### METHODS OF ANALYZING

The soil samples collected were tested for lead-zinc content at the Atlas Ross River Geochem Labratory at Ross River, Yukon Territory. For the analyses .5 grams sample weights were digested in hot aqua-regia acid solution and the lead-zinc contents were determined in parts per million by a Perkin-Elmer Atomic Absorption Photospectrometer. The results were then plotted on a map of the property at a scale of one inch equal to one thousand feet.

#### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The survey showed strong geochemical anomalies below the North and South showings and anomalous areas to the north and south of the South showing.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the favorable limestone units and the encouraging geochemical results surrounding the South showing, it was recommended that a grid type geochemical survey be conducted on the southern portion of the Mt. Hundere property. It was believed that a detailed geochemical survey of this type would outline geochemical anomalies for trenching or drilling.

*Joseph W. Staniford*  
J. W. Staniford,  
Geologist.

*E. O. Olson*

GEOLOGY AND REGIONAL GEOCHEM SURVEYSAppendix (i)Summary of Costs

## 1. Geologic Mapping

Period, July 15th to August 1st, 1966 = 16 days

Geologist, J. W. Staniford

Cost/day,	a) Wages	\$20.00
	b) Subsistence	12.00
	Total	\$32.00

16 days at \$32.00/day . . . . . \$ 522.00

## 2. Regional Geochemical Survey

Period, July 15th to August 1st, 1966 = 16 days

Soil Sampler, P. Tegart

Cost/day,	a) Wages	\$18.50
	b) Subsistence	12.00
	Total	\$30.50

16 days at \$30.50/day . . . . . 488.00

## 3. Supervision

Period, July 15th to July 20th, 1966 = 5 days

Supervisor, R. E. G. Davis

Cost/day,	a) Wages	\$100.00
	b) Subsistence	12.00
	Total	\$112.00

5 days at \$112.00/day . . . . . 560.00

## 4. Geochemical Analysis

Cost, \$2.65 each	a) Pb determination	\$1.50
	b) Zn	.50
	c) Cu	.50
	d) Sample preparation	.15
	Total	\$2.65

256 soil samples at \$2.65 each . . . . . 678.40

5. Preparation of report . . . . . 250.00

TOTAL COST OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS \$2,498.40

GEOLOGICAL AND REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Appendix (ii)

Personnel: J. W. Staniford, Geologist,  
Ross River, Y. T.

P. Tegart, Soil Sampler,  
General Delivery, Salmo, B. C.

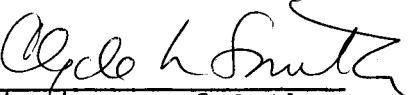
R. E. G. Davis, Supervisor,  
330 - 355 Burrard Street,  
Vancouver, 1, B. C.

Appendix (iii)

Affidavit Supporting Summary of Costs:

I, E. O. Chisholm, Exploration Manager for Atlas Explorations Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., do hereby state that: I have personally examined the Summary of Costs as presented in Appendix (i) of this Geological and Geochemical Report, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this statement is a true and accurate representation of the expenditure incurred for that project.



  
Ogle L. Smith

Commissioner of Oaths,  
in and for the  
Yukon Territory.

---

E. O. Chisholm,  
November 29, 1966,  
at Vancouver, B. C.

REPORT  
on the  
GRID TYPE GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
of the  
MT. HUNDERE PROPERTY  
TU, PJ, AND JP MINERAL CLAIM GROUPS

by

Andrew G. Harman

Period: August 24, 1966 to September 5, 1966

Location: Claim Sheet, 105 A-10  
Lat.  $60^{\circ} 40'$  North  
Long.  $129^{\circ} 15'$  West

Watson Lake Mining District  
Yukon Territory

### INTRODUCTION

From the results of the geochemical reconnaissance survey on the TU, JP, and PJ groups of mineral claims which comprise the Mt. Hundere area, a grid type geochemical survey was carried out on the easterly slopes of the South showing area over the PJ and TU mineral claims. The grid consists of a south-easterly progressing baseline (bearing 139 Astronomic) 7,000 feet long, intersected by crosslines at 200 foot intervals. The baseline is a cut picket line and the crosslines are marked by survey tape. These lines were laid out by a chain and compass traverse.

### TECHNIQUES OF SAMPLING

Geochem soil samples were collected at fifty foot intervals along the crosslines by two soil samplers (sampling the "B" soil horizon) and working concurrently with the compass man. One thousand nine hundred and one (1901) soil samples were collected on the grid.

### METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The soil samples collected were tested for lead-zinc content at the Atlas Ross River Geochem Labratory, Ross River, Yukon Territory. For soil analyses .5 gram sample weights were digested in hot aqua-regia acid solution and the lead-zinc contents were determined in parts per million by a Perkin-Elmer Atomic Absorption Photospectrometer. The results of the survey were then plotted on a grid map at a scale of one inch equal two hundred feet.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The western area of the south showing geochemical grid, from the top of the slope to the base line, is an area of shallow overburden, and extreme topography, sub alpine brush and alpine vegetation are dominant. Some talus slope areas were encountered. Eastern areas of the grid are covered by deeper overburden and stands of alpine spruce. Areas of permafrost were also encountered east of the baseline.

Broad areas of the Mt. Hundere area which showed lead-zinc content in excess of 1000 ppm (parts per million) were treated as geochemically anomalous. The largest anomalous area is immediately to the south of the South showing, and

may be due to down slope contamination from the South showing. A stream to the north of the South showing forms a distinct topographical barrier to South showing down slope contamination. Therefore geochemically anomalous areas to the north of the South showing stream warranted further investigation. Two geochemically anomalous areas in the southwestern grid area also warranted further investigation.

CONCLUSION

Having reviewed the favorable results of the geochemical survey, it was decided that a bulldozer trenching program should be initiated to test the anomalous areas indicated by the geochemical survey.



Andrew G. Harman.



## GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

## Appendix (i)

### Summary of Costs:

## 1. Linecutting and Grid Location

- a) Baseline, 7000 feet @ \$10/1000 feet \$ 70.00
- b) Crosslines, 92,300 feet @ \$4/1000 ft. 369.20

Total \$ 439.20

## 2. Soil Sampling Survey

Period, August 24 to September 5, 1966 = 13 days

Crew: A. Harman - Party Chief  
G. McPeek - Soil Sampler  
P. Sandaluk - Soil Sampler

Cost: a) Wages \$65.00/day  
b) Supervision \$25.00/day  
c) Subsistence \$24.00/day

Total \$114.00/day

### 3. Geochemical Analysis

Cost, \$2.15 each	a) Pb determination	\$1.50
	b) Zn	.50
	c) Sample prep.	.15
	Total	<u>\$2.15</u>

1901 soil samples at \$2.15 each . . . . . 4,087.15

4. Preparation of report . . . . . 150.00

## TOTAL COST GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

\$6,158.35

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Appendix (ii)

Personnel: A. Harman, Party Chief,  
c/o Box 3050,  
Whitehorse, Y. T.

G. McPeek, Soil Sampler,  
Ross River, Y. T.

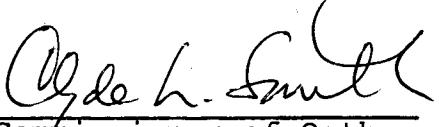
P. Sandaluk, Soil Sampler,  
Vancouver, B. C.

R. E. G. Davis, Supervisor,  
330 - 355 Burrard Street,  
Vancouver, 1, B. C.

AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF COSTS: Appendix (iii)

I, E. O. Chisholm, Exploration Manager for  
Atlas Explorations Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., do  
hereby state that:

I have personally examined the Summary of Costs  
as presented in Appendix (i) of this Geochemical Report,  
and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this  
statement is a true and accurate representation of the  
expenditure incurred for that project.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner of Oaths,  
in and for the  
Yukon Territory.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
E. O. Chisholm,  
November 29, 1966,  
at Vancouver, B. C.

REPORT  
on the  
BULLDOZER TRENCHING  
of the  
MT. HUNDERE PROPERTY  
TU, PJ, AND JP MINERAL CLAIMS

Period: September 25, 1966 to October 14, 1966

by  
Andrew G. Harman  
and  
Joseph W. Staniford

Location: Claim Sheet 105 A-10

Latitude:  $60^{\circ} 40'$  North  
Longitude:  $129^{\circ} 15'$  West

Watson Lake Mining District  
Yukon Territory

## INTRODUCTION

Following successful results from the grid type geochemical survey, bulldozer trenching was initiated on the Mt. Hundere property. Trenching was limited in the area to the north of the South showing by extreme topography and shallow overburden in the western portion and by deep overburden and permafrost in the eastern.

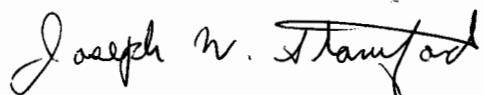
## TRENCHING

Two of the smaller geochemically anomalous areas were intersected with bulldozer trenches to bedrock. Two other anomalous areas were intersected but were not exposed to bedrock due to deep overburden and permafrost. At 16 south and 6 west on the geochemical survey grid a limy graphitic phyllite with quartz stringers was exposed. Some minor mineralization (galena and sphalerite) associated with the quartz stringers was encountered. At 26 south and 4 west on the grid, leached out massive sulphide float containing remnant galena was encountered in a bulldozer trench. The two anomalous areas in the southwestern grid area upon trenching produced no mineralization. Seven thousand seven hundred feet of trenching were completed using a T.D. 25 bulldozer. The trenches averaged sixteen feet wide and four feet deep with a total of eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty (18,480 cu.yd.) cubic yards of material being moved. At this time the trenching had to be suspended because of heavy snowfall.

ERRATTA  
SEE  
TRENCHING REPORT



Andrew G. Harman



Joseph W. Staniford



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The trenching thus far completed is insufficient to determine the full economic potential of the Mt. Hundere area. It is felt at this time that further trenching and likely further diamond drilling is necessary to fully determine the extent of the Mt. Hundere mineralization. It is recommended that a small drill be used during the following season to attempt to locate further extensions of the South showing in conjunction with bulldozer trenching.

  
Joseph W. Staniford.

  
E. O. Schaefer

R. E. Gordon Davis  
328-355 Burrard St.,  
Vancouver B.C.

SKETCH OF TU M.C.s.  
Sheet 105-A-10

WATSON LAKE MINING  
DISTRICT  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. / inch

Dec. 1965



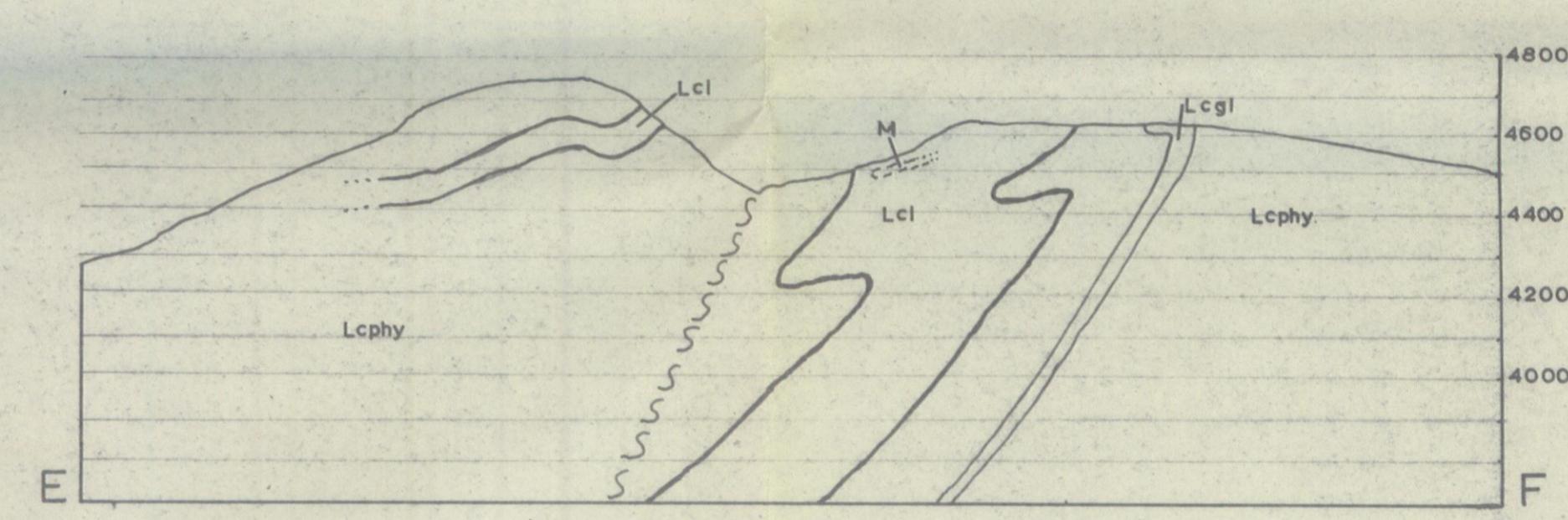
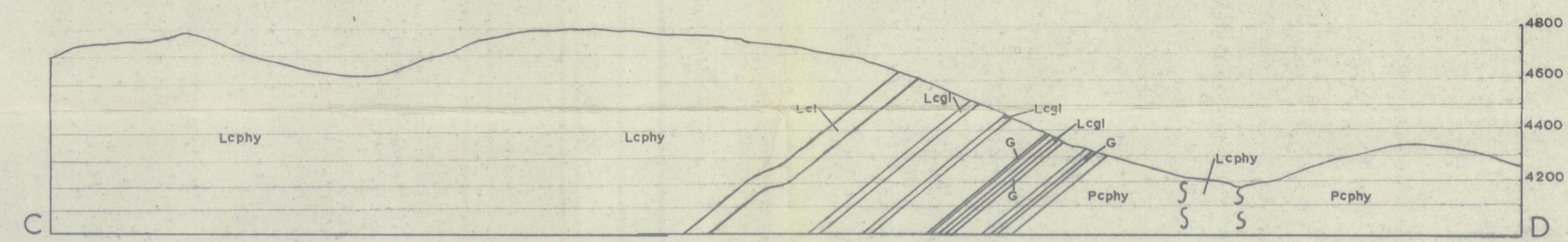
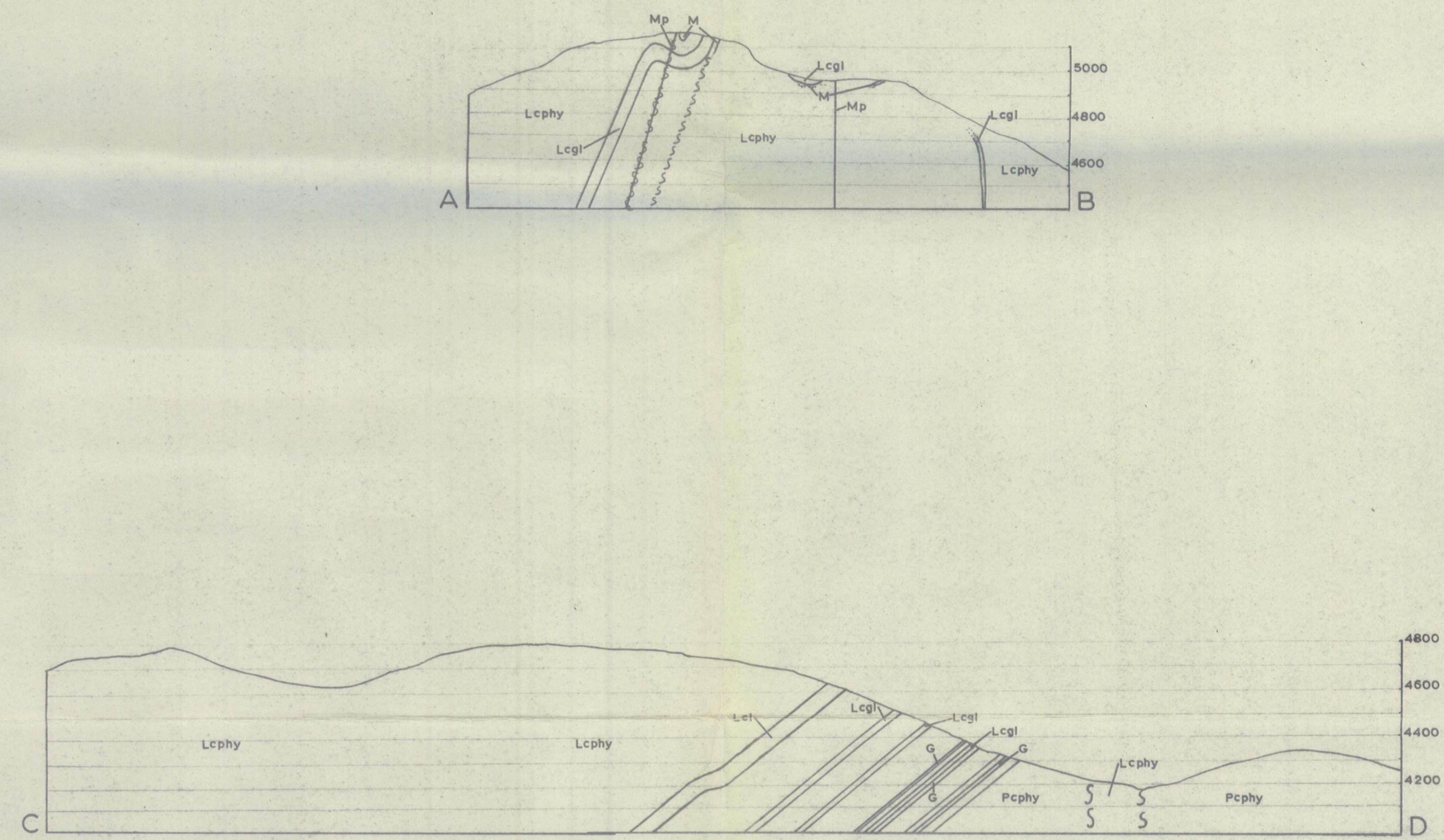
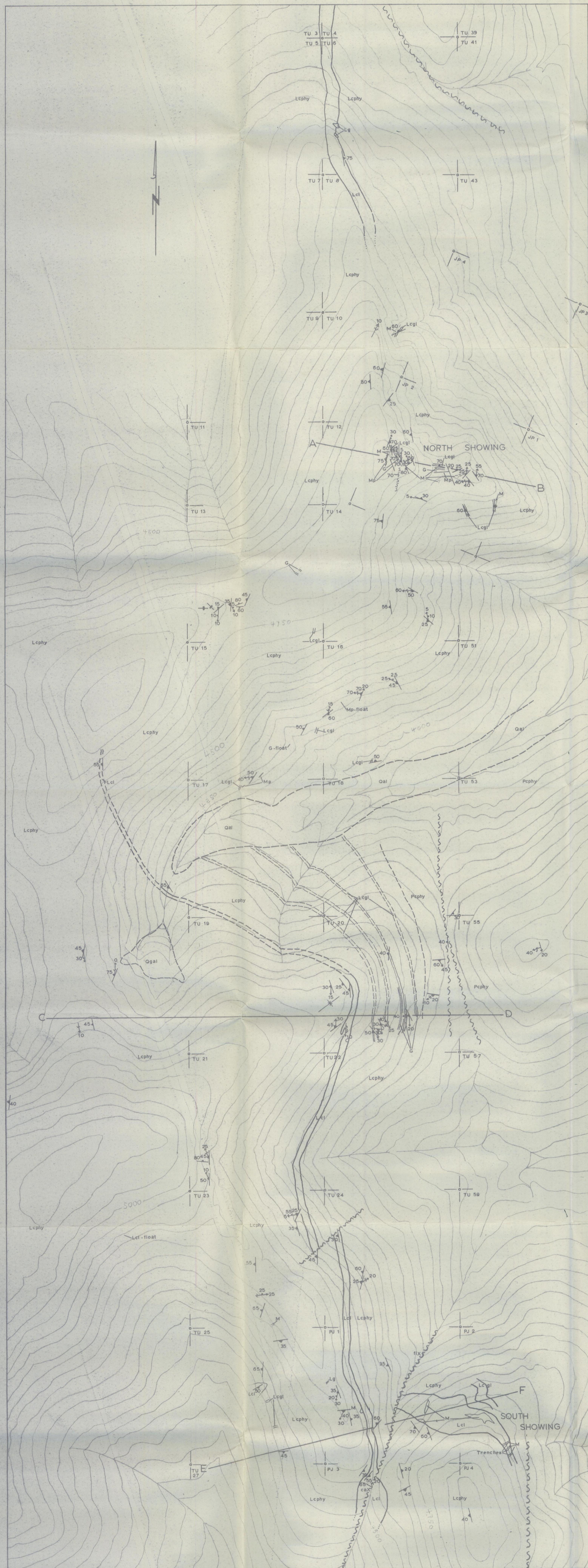
5165

Lumber  
area

TU1	2 1/2	TU2	2 1/2
TU3		TU4	TU39, TU40
TU5		TU6	TU41, TU42
TU7		TU8	TU43, TU44
TU9		TU10	UP, 79576, 79575, TU46
TU11	12	TU12	UP, 79577, TU48
TU13		TU14	79578, 79579, TU49, TU50
TU15		TU16	TU51, TU52
TU17		TU18	TU53, TU54
TU19		TU20	TU55, TU56
TU21		TU22	TU57, TU58
TU23		TU24	TU59, TU60
TU25	PU 1	PU 2	TU62
	79569	79570,	
TU27	PU 3	PU 4	TU64
	79571	79572	
TU29		TU30	TU65, TU66
TU31		TU32	TU67, TU68
TU33		TU34	TU69, TU70
TU35	2 1/2	TU36	

NORTH  
ENGINE

SOUTH  
SNC



#### EXPLANATION

Qal Quaternary alluvium

Qgal Quaternary glacial deposits

Mp Micro-porphyritic dikes  
2mm quartz porphyries in a rhyolitic matrix

G Greenstone  
coarse grained diorite

Lcphy Lower Cambrian phyllites  
calcareous phyllites, siltstones, and argillites, locally graphitic

Lcgl Lower Cambrian graphic limestone

Lcl Lower Cambrian limestone  
white crystalline limestone containing archeocyathid fossils

Pphy Pre-Cambrian phyllites  
red-brown phyllites

Contacts:  
definite —  
approximate - - -  
concealed ....

Faults:  
with strike and dip of fault plane and plunge of slickensides

40°  
65°

Foliation:  
with S1 lineation and dip of parallel cleavage

48°  
50°  
45°  
20°

Fold Axis:  
synclinal

M Mineralization  
galena and sphalerite

Xca Calcite  
Xfl Fluorite

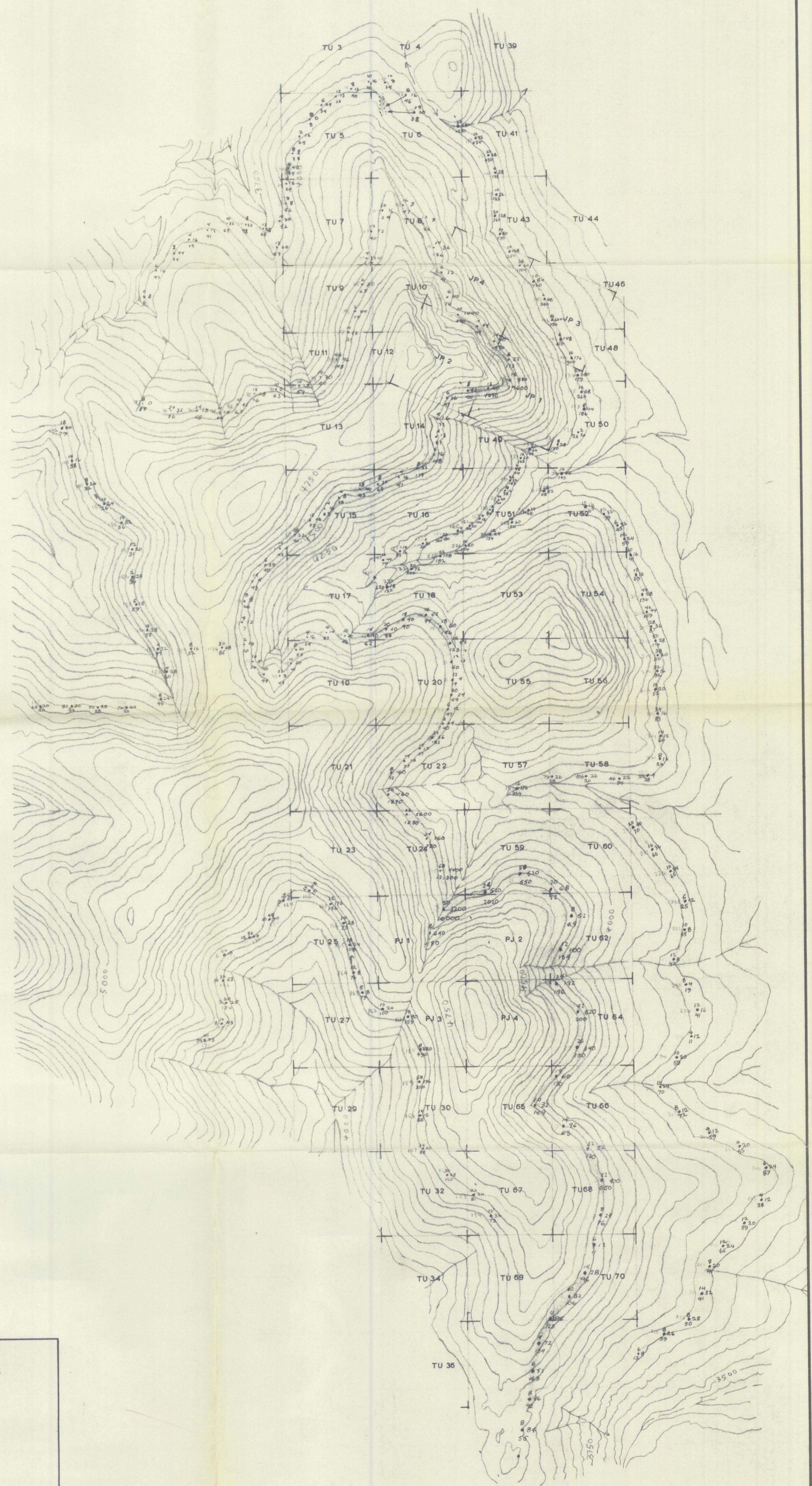
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
ROSS RIVER, YUKON

MT. HUNDERE AREA  
TU, JP, & PJ MINERAL CLAIMS

Geologic Map

Scale: 1" = 400'  
Geology by: J. Staniford

Date: July, 1966  
Drawn by: J. Staniford



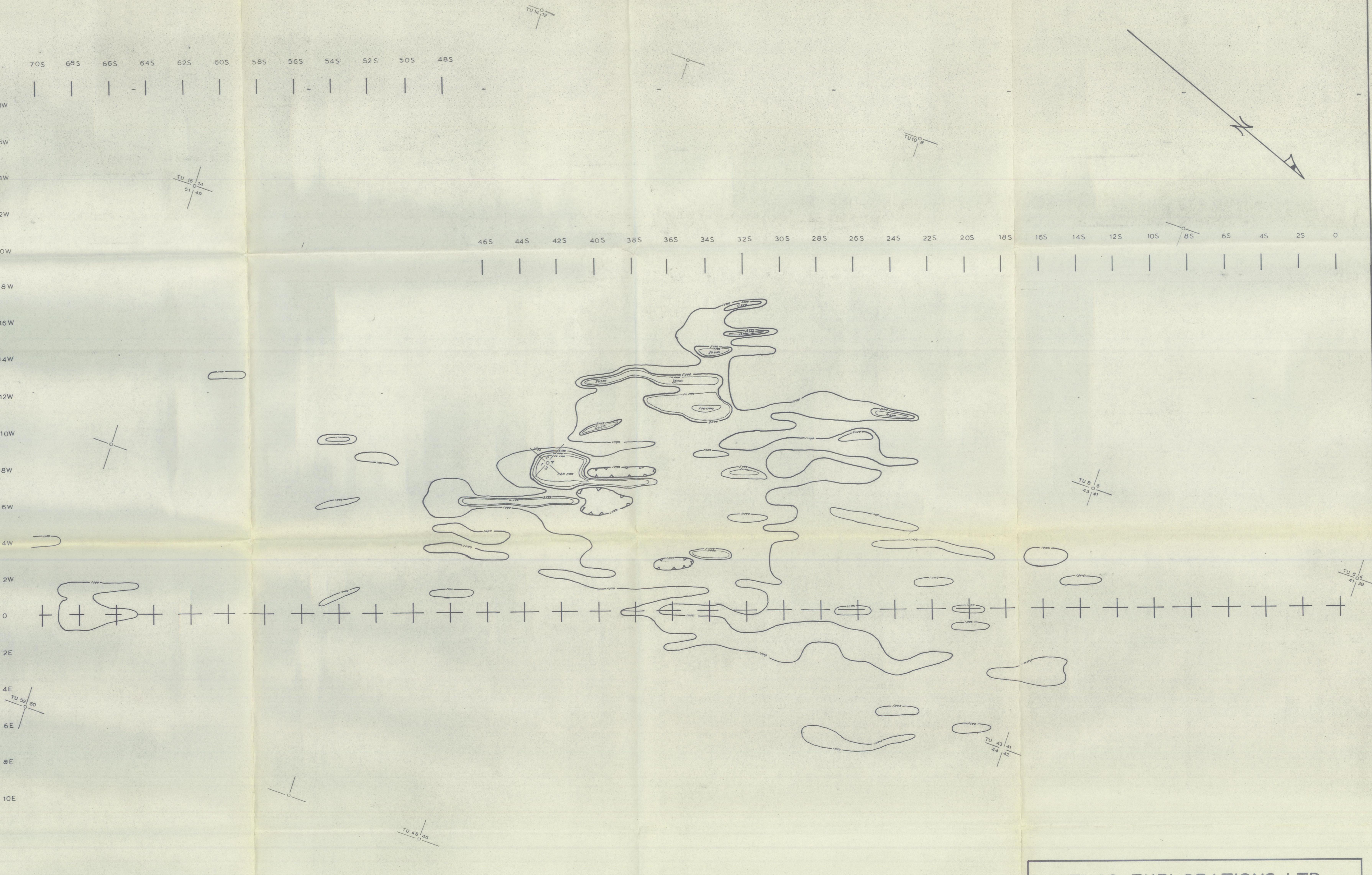
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ROSS RIVER, YUKON

MT. HUNDERE AREA  
TU, JP, & PJ MINERAL CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Scale: 1" = 400'  
Date: July, 1966  
Soil Sampler: P. Tegart  
Drawn by: Jay Stantec

Sample Values:  
Cu \* Pb  
Zn

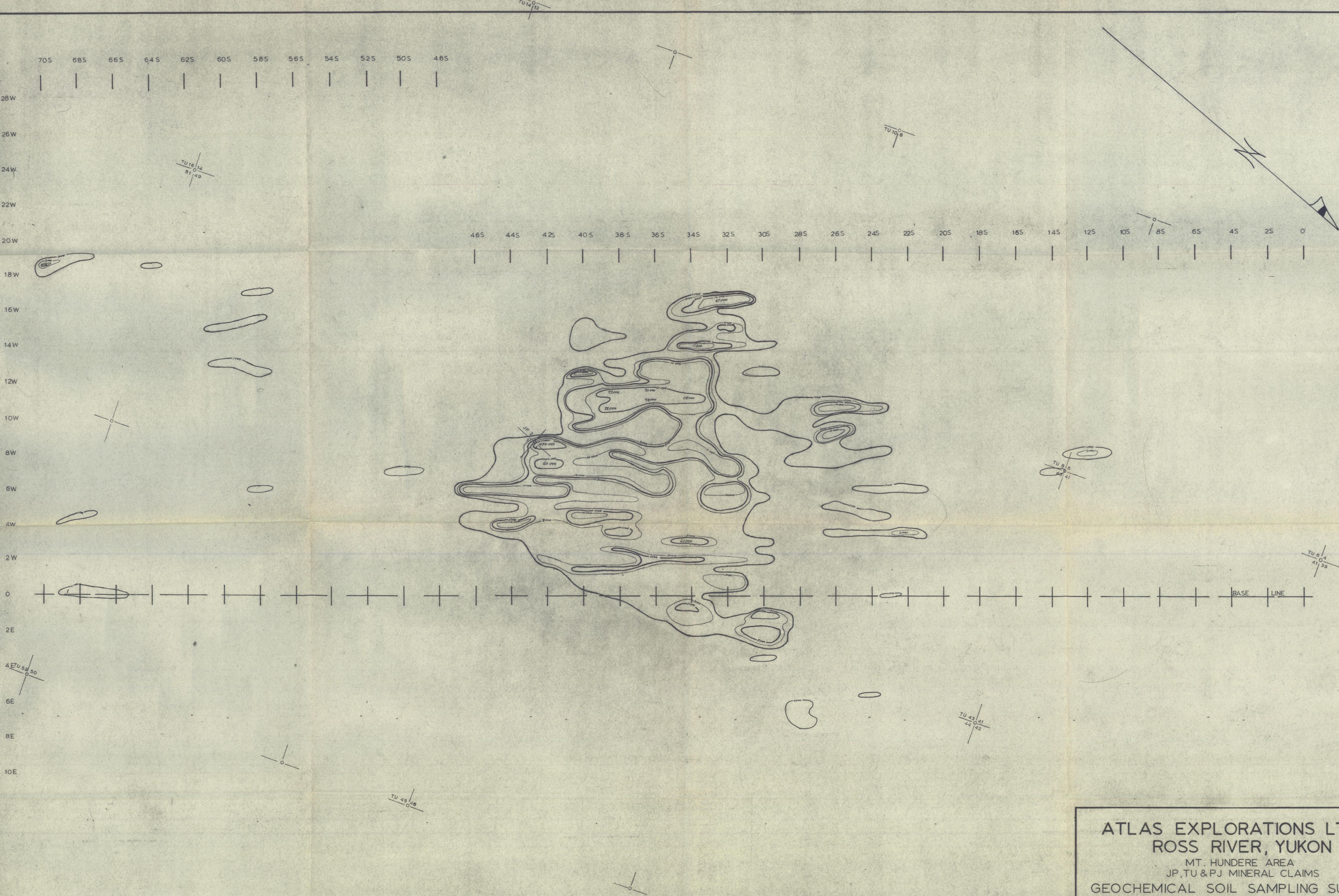


**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
ROSS RIVER, YUKON**

MT. HUNDERE AREA  
JP, TU & PJ MINERAL CLAIMS  
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
CONTOUR MAP, LEAD RESULTS

Scale: 1" = 200'  
Contour interval: 1,000, 5,000 & 10,000 p.p.m.  
Soil samplers: G. McPeak & P. Sandaluk  
Party chief: A. Harman  
Date: Sept., 1966  
Contoured by: M. Currie  
Drawn by: Al Nethers

Claim post JP 2 4  
1 3



**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
ROSS RIVER, YUKON**

Scale : 1" = 200'  
Contour interval: 1,000, 3,000, 5,000  
10,000 & 50,000 p.p.m.

Soil samplers: G. Mc Peak & P. Sandaluk

Party chief: A. Harman

Party chief: A. Harman  
Date: Sept., 1966

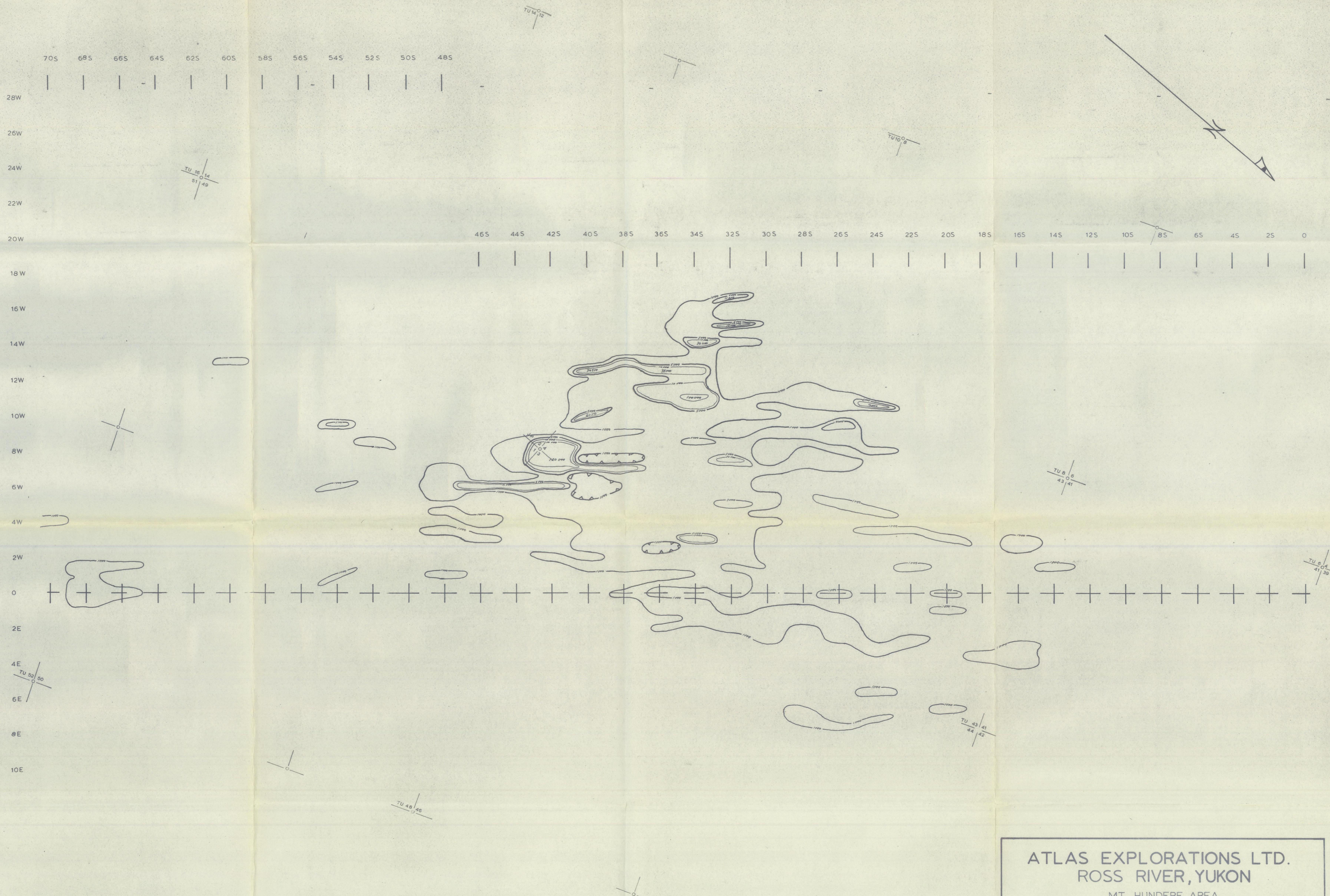
Date: Sept., 1966  
Drawn by: M. C.

Drawn by: M. Cuny

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Claim post JP 2  
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**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
ROSS RIVER, YUKON**

MT. HUNDERE AREA  
JP, TU & PJ MINERAL CLAIMS  
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
CONTOUR MAP, LEAD RESULTS

Scale: 1" = 200'  
Contour interval: 1,000, 5,000 & 10,000 p.p.m.  
Soil samplers: G. McPeak & P. Sandaluk  
Party chief: A. Harman  
Date: Sept., 1966  
Contoured by: M. Currie  
Drawn by: Al Weller

Claim post JP 204  
103

# ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD. ROSS RIVER, YUKON

MT. HUNDERE AREA  
JP, TU & PJ MINERAL CLAIMS  
TRENCH MAP

	Geochemical anomaly	Scale: 1' = 400'
	Trenches	Party chief: A. Harman
	Drainage flow	Date: Sept., 1966
	Fault	Drawn by: <i>Al Githens</i>
	Claim posts	