

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

J. B. Clark
REGISTERED GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in this amount
of \$ 16,502.82

J. C. Jamieson
REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER

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

James Smith
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

REPORT
on the
1968 EXPLORATION PROGRAM
in the
MCNEILL GULCH AREA

by
G. S. Zimmer

T Mineral Claims

Staking Sheet No. 105-M-14

Latitude: 63°-50' to 63°-55'N

Longitude: 135°-06' to 135°-10'W

Date: June 20th to September 15th, 1968

A F F I D A V I T O F C O S T S

I, Robert E. Van Tassell, Agent and Exploration Superintendent for United Keno Hill Mines Limited, of Elsa in the Yukon Territory, make oath and say:

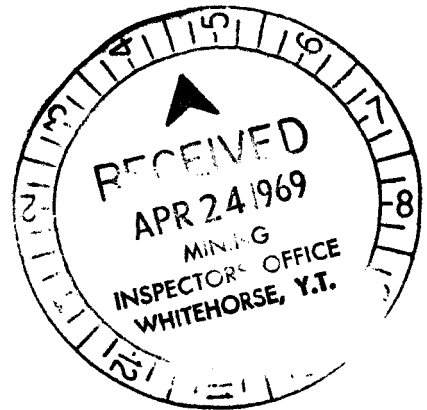
That the cost statement on Page I of the "Report on the 1968 Exploration Program in the McNeill Gulch Area", to the best of my knowledge and belief, is the true amount of money spent on the T Mineral Claims in 1968.

Robert E. Van Tassell

Sworn before me at Calumet in the Yukon Territory this 27th day of March, 1969

Robt Falconer
ROBERT FALCONER

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (2)
A Commissioner for Oaths for the
YUKON TERRITORY
Yukon Territory



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I. PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE MOUNT HINTON AREA:

- To 1963: Numerous claims located throughout the area. Sporadic prospecting carried out for both gold and silver. Adit driven in McNeill around 1940 by C. Brefalt - no shipments of any ore reported. U.K.H.M. approached by claim holders in 1949, but no agreement reached. All claims allowed to lapse except for 14 held by Mrs. Caroline Erickson.
- 1964: Stream sediment sampling program carried out by G.S.C. on most rivers and creeks in the Keno Hill area.
- 1965: Results of G.S.C. Survey released in March. U.K.H.M. staked 74 claims between March and September. Geological-Geochemical program undertaken by U.K.H.M. with favourable results (see 1965 report).
- 1966: U.K.H.M. staked an additional 202 claims and carried out further Geological-Geochemical work which located a total of 15 veins. (See 1966 Report). After the field season, U.K.H.M. optioned the 14 Erickson claims and allowed 138 others to lapse.
- 1967: Emphasis shifted to McNeill Gulch for field season. Summer program brought total number of veins in McNeill to 22, with assays to 20.02/ton Au and 260 oz/Ton Ag. Erickson claims restaked, because of indeterminate locations, giving U.K.H.M. 155 claims in the Hinton area.

II. SUMMARY OF 1968 FIELD SEASON

Two crews were initially flown into the area on June 20. A four-man crew was permanently located in McNeill, while a two-man crew spent two weeks between McMillan Gulch and the original T claims on Granite Creek before moving into McNeill.

The time spent in McMillan Gulch was used to examine the 25 Vein (1966 Report), and for general prospecting. In the Granite Creek cirque, an attempt was made to evaluate the 1 Vein (1965 Report, 1966 Report), which involved taking soil samples on a detailed grid. General prospecting was also carried out in the Granite Creek cirque.

In McNeill, two helpers and a Party Chief were employed to obtain Geological coverage of the cirque while a plane table survey (1" = 400') was simultaneously conducted from the valley floor. Geological coverage revealed 15 new veins, bringing the McNeill total to 37. A two-man trenching crew was employed to sink a prospect shaft on the 21 vein (1967 Report). Bulk samples of auriferous jamesonite from the 21 Vein shaft will be used for Mill testing during the winter.

Students were used for trenching on new veins where no explosives were required. Trenching accounted for the removal of 308.2 cu. yds, 279.2 of which have been applied as assessment work to hold the 17 claims covering the Erickson option for 4 years.

Costs for the field season were approximately \$24,800.00 as compared to the budget allocation of \$31,000.00

III CONCLUSIONS: 1968 FIELD SEASON

A. McMillan Gulch:

1. Two new veins (Numbers 3 & 4) were discovered along with arsenical float, which appears to be coincident with Geochemical Anomaly 7 (Lead Plot: 1966 Report).
2. Examination of the 25 Vein indicates a NE strike and a limited length.
3. The area appears to have very limited potential.

B. Original T Claims - Granite Creek:

1. Two new veins were discovered. Both were quartz-arsenopyrite types carrying little or no galena and very low gold values. No economic potential is indicated on surface.
2. A 500' square grid containing 401 soil samples on 25' centres was located on the 1 Vein. Samples were analyzed for Ag, Pb and As by Falconbridge in Vancouver.
3. Plotted soil results yielded an anomaly trending NE-SW for 300' and open to the NE off the sample grid (Dwg. No. 1). The soil anomaly, coupled with the discrepancy between 1965 float assays and values from 1966 trenching, indicates that the structure trenched in 1966 is a bedding fault which terminates a NE-trending vein system. Potential: Very good.

C. McNeill Gulch:

1. Channel samples cut on a 2' interval over 72' horizontally and 20' down-dip on the 21 Vein have blocked out 404 tons of ore grading 1.20 oz/ton Au and 18.3 oz/ton Ag over an average width of 3.3'.
2. The 21 Vein is open at depth and to the NE, although a bedding fault intersection is expected to the NE which would also limit the depth.
3. Trenching on the 35 Vein exposed a structure 6.9' wide, but cut off on both ends by bedding faults after a 40' length.

4. The 35 Vein was channel sampled on a 2' interval for a 20' length and assayed 0.49 oz/ton Au and 17.9 oz/ton Ag over a 6.9' width.
5. Float, containing 40-60% jamesonite, assaying 1.28 oz/ton Au, 3.7 oz/ton Ag and 21.77% Pb was traced to the 23 Vein, possibly indicating an ore shoot similar to the 21 Vein.
6. The 23 Vein has an apparent length of 600', most of which is talus covered.
7. The 42 vein was channel sampled on a 5' interval for 40' and returned 0.68 oz/ton Au over a 0.9' width with negligible Ag values.
8. Selected samples from heavy talus over the 49 Vein assayed 1.18 oz/ton Au - 2.0 oz/ton Ag and 1.78 oz/ton Au - 2.5 oz/ton Ag.
9. The area containing the 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 Veins are of interest because of the vein concentration, but the veins do not outcrop and heavy talus will hinder trenching.
10. The exact relationship of greenstones and veins is still unknown. Veins have been observed to cut the narrow schistose sills, but they are also found to be cut off by the massive sills and lenses.
11. Bedding faults have been observed to cut off the veins. Although the displacement on these low-angle faults is thought to be small, the variable mineralogy of the veins and their frequency of occurrence makes correlation and the consequent bedding fault displacement determination impossible.
12. As the bedding faults eliminate the possibility of projecting any of the veins to depth, the lack of targets precludes core drilling or collaring an adit on the basis of present information.
13. Topography requires that all trenching must be done by hand methods. While this type of operation produces the desired results, it is extremely time consuming. The most probable alternative is an extensive and expensive monitoring operation.
14. The area of McNeill covered by the 1968 program contains only 10% outcrop.
15. Gold values, though occasionally quite high, are very erratic which requires a close sample interval to properly evaluate the veins.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS; FUTURE WORK:

A. McMillan Gulch:

As the potential of this area is felt to be low from present information, and as the claims are held until at least 1972, it is recommended that a suitable participation agreement be drawn up with a responsible prospector(s). This agreement should stipulate that UKHM would supply all available information on file for the area, said prospector would do all work at his own expense. UKHM would provide a reasonable number of free assays, and that UKHM would have access to information at all times. Results to date provide no justification for any further work by UKHM proper in this area.

B. Original T Claims - Granite Creek:

The Geochemical anomaly over the 1 Vein should be investigated in the near future, either by trenching or monitoring. As the creek is in close proximity to the anomaly, monitoring is strongly recommended.

C. Hinton Cirque (West Branch - Granite Creek):

Three veins are known in the area (1966 Report), one of which (5 Vein) is known to carry free gold. Detailed prospecting should be carried out in the cirque along with a plane table survey which could easily be tied into the McNeill Survey.

D. McNeill Gulch:

1. The expense and poor availability of helicopters necessitates building an access road to McNeill. Access involves rehabilitation of 3 miles of existing road and construction of 3 miles of new road. (See Memo to M.G. Stoner "Proposal for Access Road System into McNeill Gulch" December 7, 1967). The most effective method of accomplishing the desired results would be to hire a D-8 Cat from an independent operator rather than to gamble on the availability of UKHM equipment.
2. Because of the topography, the plane table survey has a maximum probable accuracy of 1 in 100. To facilitate vein correlation and projection, aerial photograph coverage should be obtained of the area, ultimately resulting in a 1" = 400' scale map with 50' contours. In preparation for aerial coverage, all claim posts and survey stations have been suitably marked to show up on the photos so that a ground control survey may be carried out at any time, either before or after photo coverage.

3. Further trenching is required under supervision of a Geologist.
 - a) 21 Vein: The existing prospect shaft should be deepened as far as possible. This involves purchasing a gasoline-driven water pump and a replacement for the Cobra drill. The existing trench should be extended to the vein termination in both NE and SW directions.
 - b) 24 Vein: The trench on the ore shoot should be extended both to the NE and SW. As the ore shoot assayed 0.51 oz/ton Au and 45.1 oz/ton Ag over a 1.6' width and an 80' length, a prospect shaft should be sunk to test the values at depth.
 - c) 23 Vein: Considerable trenching should be carried out, starting at the existing trench and progressing both NE and SW.
 - d) 39-51 Veins: Some trenching might be carried out, but a large scale monitoring operation would be much more effective in the heavy talus.

V. DETAILS OF 1968 SEASON:

Personnel:

Employees for the season consisted of the following:

G.S. Zimmer, Assistant Expl. Geologist
U.K.H.M.
Elsa, Yukon

G.A. Medford, Party Chief
10050, George Park Boulevard,
Montreal North, P.Q.

D.W. Sibley, Field Helper
15933 - 95 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

R.J. Evans, Field Helper
15106 Rio Terrace Drive,
Edmonton, Alberta

G.S. Dewhurst, Chief Trencher
U.K.H.M. (Miner)
Elsa, Yukon

H. Franke, Helper
U.K.H.M. (Miner's Helper)
Elsa, Yukon

M.A. Ondrus, Temporary Helper
Suite 2 (Miner's Helper)
11625 - 113 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta

All persons were flown into the working areas on June 20. Evans was sent out by helicopter on July 7 with an infected finger (report on file) and returned on July 20. On August 6, Franke dropped a large rock on his foot and had to be flown out for medical attention (broken toe - report on file). Ondrus was brought in as a replacement for Franke on August 9. Sibley fell while walking over a wet rock on August 31 (report on file) and was given light duty for the remainder of the season. All students returned to University by September 6 and all personnel were out of McNeill by September 10. All remaining equipment was flown out by September 15.

All work in the area was supervised and approved by:

Dr. Alex Smith, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist for U. K. H. M.,
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited,
1112 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Field Procedure:

The Geological reconnaissance was, for the most part, carried out by the Party Chief and the two helpers. All the students were issued cans of white spray paint and paper prints of aerial photographs blown up to approximately 1" = 500'. Numbers or symbols about 3' high were painted on points of interest and the points were plotted on the photo prints along with a description of the particular point. Greenstones were numerically marked on an approximately 100 yard interval. Veins were marked by the vein number and the letter "V" (40V). Quartzites were marked at random, as were the talus slopes and talus/outcrop contacts. After the points were plotted on the photo prints, the Geology was sketched on relative to the points.

The Geology and Topography of the area were mapped by a plane table survey on a scale of 1" = 400'. Hubs were erected at 8 advantageous points on the cirque floor and were used as triangulation stations. Two inter-station distances were chained using a 300' nylon chain. Several days were spent on relative positioning of the triangulation stations.

As it was not practical to carry a survey from existing control points on Keno, Bunker and Sourdough Hills into McNeill, all 8 triangulation stations were tied into the highest peak at the head of the cirque and all elevations were made relative to the peak. From the 100' contours on the Government 1:50,000 Topographical Sheet, the peak was estimated at 6,575' and all contours were drawn accordingly.

The photo prints from the Geological coverage were taken to the triangulation stations where the points were located with binoculars and then shot in with the alidade.

One shot was taken on each printed symbol from each of two triangulation stations, and the calculations were done later the same day. If the two calculated elevations varied by more than 20', the points were reshot. A total of 526 shots were taken, which fell within the allowable elevation limits, for an average shot distance of 3,080'. Several shots were taken at distances exceeding 8,000'. The long sighting distances, coupled with topographical considerations, which often made an apex angle of less than 10°, made for a survey of doubtful accuracy - probably no better than 1 in 100.

Trenching:

A total of 308.2 cu. yds of material were removed by hand from 10 trenches and 1 shaft.

Explosives were used on the 21 and 35 Veins, while all other trenching was done exclusively by hand.

Falling rock from the greenstone face above the 21 Vein and broken ground at the vein made it necessary to fly in heavy timber after a major cave-in at the prospect shaft. The shaft was started at the end of June and reached a depth of 25' by the end of August when operations ceased because of excessive snow. A malfunctioning Cobra gasoline-powered drill and excessive water seepage made progress very slow. To eliminate the necessity of back-packing all supplies from the cirque rim to the shaft site (1/3 mi.), a helicopter pad was blasted out of the side of the hill just below the vein.

Several small trenches were dug on the new veins, but, as no explosives were used, these trenches could not be pushed into permafrost or through large talus fragments. Consequently, most of these trenches either did not reach the veins, or gave only a very limited vein exposure.

General Geology:

The geology of the T claim group is reflected as an extension of the Central Quartzite from the Keno Hill area to the eastern arm of Mayo Lake. The central Quartzite is a member of the pre Cambrian/Paleozoic Yukon Group and consists of thick and thin bedded quartzites, sericitic and graphitic schists, and greenstone (Diorite) intrusives in the T group area.

Quartzites are for the most part of the dark grey variety, with occasional gradational bands of pale grey or light brown, and vary from thick to thin bedded.

The thick bedded members are always fractured and jointed, while the thin bedded segments are usually highly distorted internally, exhibiting complex folding.

Schists in the area are usually graphitic with occasional sericitic bands. The graphitic schists occur as thin bedded bands in the massive and thin bedded quartzites. It is highly likely that movement has occurred along all these graphitic bands in the area. The sericitic schists appear to be a highly altered variety of greenstone(?)

Greenstones occur as conformable lens-sill systems.

The McNeill greenstones appear to be continuous over considerable lengths, while those in the Granite Creek (Orig. T), cirque and those on Bunker Hill have been observed in many places either to pinch off or to finger out into the Quartzite.

Structure:

The structural geology of the area is made complex by the number and nature of bedding faults occurring in the Quartzites. Appearance suggests that movement has occurred along the numerous graphitic bands within the Quartzite. The limited amount of outcrop (10%) even on the cirque faces, has seriously hampered attempts to determine the nature of these faults.

When observed from a distance, some of the lineaments caused by the bedding faults appear to converge from E to W in the vicinity of the 16, 28, 29 and 30 Veins (see Geological Map). Examination of this area revealed no structures, other than veins, which cut the bedding. This feature could possibly be explained by a shallow water (fluctuating source) depositional environment which yielded long, narrow, overlapping 'pods' of sandstone separated by bands of platy minerals.

Vein displacements by the bedding faults are slight where observed on the plane formed by the cirque face (5' right-hand on 28 Vein). However, displacements are variable and no estimation can be made of the dip component of displacement. Variable vein mineralogy and lack of outcrop make it impossible to positively correlate veins on opposite sides of faults. Consequently, no idea of displacement may be obtained in this manner.

Vein faults are all transverse structures striking N50 - 70° E and dipping about 60° to the SE. Slickensides on the hangingwall of the 21 Vein indicate that the vein is a dip-slip fault with little or no lateral displacement. Deflections of the enclosing rocks indicate a normal movement. Permafrost and lack of proper exposure prevented taking attitudes on most other veins, but appearance suggests that they follow the same pattern as the 21 Vein.

Mineralogy:

All veins consist of a milky-white quartz foundation which has been fractured and filled with an assortment of minerals, the most common being arsenopyrite and scorodite. Galena and Jamesonite are found in most veins, usually in minor amounts, but occasionally concentrated as in the 21, 24, 28 and 35 Veins. Pyrite, Sphalerite and Anglesite are found in minor amounts and are usually found in the ore shoots. Gold values may be found in all veins with the highest assays associated with Jamesonite. As the gold is always very fine, its exact location and mode of occurrence are unknown. Tests will be carried out during the winter months to determine the location of the gold and the amenability of the ore to concentration.

Vein Descriptions:

Information on veins not mentioned will be found in the 1966 and 1967 reports on the McNeill - T Group area.

21 Vein:

A 25' prospect shaft was sunk on the vein at the NE limit of the 1967 trench, to obtain samples at depth. Channel samples from the shaft combined with channel samples taken on the surface in 1967 (both on 2' channel intervals), have blocked out 404 tons grading 1.20 oz Au and 18.3 oz Ag, over an average width of 3.3' (Dwg. No. 2).

Structurally, the vein appears very strong where exposed. No pinching was noticed in the shaft and the vein is assumed to continue in the same manner until intersecting a bedding fault (shaft would intersect bedding fault at a maximum depth of 75' down-dip). The vein could possibly have a maximum surface (apparent strike) length of 200' before being cut off by the aforementioned bedding fault which also cuts off the 35 Vein. More trenching should be carried out to determine the limits of the vein.

Both mineralogy and grade vary considerably within the vein. The highest values in both gold and silver are associated with Jamesonite which occurs very erratically throughout the vein. Although Jamesonite is the primary ore mineral, arsenopyrite, scorodite, sphalerite, galena and anglesite have been found - usually in isolated zones or pods.

Although the vein is structurally strong in the lower portion of the shaft, the grade and jamesonite content are very low. Further sinking must be carried out to determine whether this is a localized effect or a permanent drop in grade.

23 Vein

The 23 Vein was discovered in 1966 and extended in length in 1967. Because of low sulfide content and subsequent low assay values no trenching was recommended. In the late season of 1968 float was found below the vein consisting of 40 - 60% Jamesonite in quartz, and assaying 1.28 oz Au, 3.7 oz Ag and 21.77% Pb. As this type of vein material was very similar to that of the 21 Vein, hand trenching was started. The vein was not properly exposed because explosives were not used due to the priority of the 21 and 35 Veins.

The vein outcrops for very limited lengths in several places, but is talus covered for the most part. Minor arsenopyrite and scorodite were noted in 1967. The trench dug this season exposed a high concentration of scorodite in Quartz, but permafrost makes it impossible to tell if this is the vein proper or only a frozen float train. Extensive trenching is proposed to evaluate the vein for as much as possible of its known 600' length.

35 Vein:

The vein was trenched on the basis of high grade float found in 1967. The trenching revealed a structure 6.9' wide with good mineralization, but only 40' long.

The vein was channel sampled on a 2' interval for 20' of the 40' length. Assays returned 0.49 oz Au and 17.9 oz Ag, over 6.9' / 20' (Dwg. 3).

This vein is positively cut off by a bedding fault to the SW and probably cut off by a similar structure 40' to the NE (Trenching did not completely expose the fault, but mineralization ceased abruptly). The vein consists of two parallel structures, both carrying mineralization and separated by a band of thin-bedded to massive quartzite.

The hangingwall vein carries galena and minor admixed Jamesonite, occasionally massive, to a width of 6 - 8'', while the footwall structure contains a chalky mixture of scorodite, arsenopyrite, Jamesonite, Pyrite, minor Galena and possible Anglesite over widths up to 5'.

All channels were cut over both HW and FW veins and included the barren horse separating the two. An early snowfall prevented intermediate channels being cut over each vein.

37 Vein:

A float train containing Arsenopyrite, Scorodite, Sphalerite, minor Galena and Minor Jamesonite(?) was traced to its termination where trenching revealed float at depths of 3 to 4' over a distance of 15' in an upslope direction. Time limitations prevented the vein from being adequately exposed.

The vein is located in a band of sericitic schist/phyllite. If the vein proves to be at all strong (as float indicated) in this host rock, it would probably be even stronger in the adjacent section of quartzite which is sandwiched between the phyllite and the greenstone sill.

<u>Assays:</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>%Pb</u>	<u>%Zn</u>
9285 Tr		1.0	-	-
9286 0.25		17.1	6.55	6.51
9291 0.16		2.1		

38 Vein:

Float leading up to this vein consisted of minor Aglesite and minor Jamesonite within Scorodite-stained Quartzite. Five samples from the float train averaged 0.05 oz Au, 11.8 oz Ag and 3.87% Pb.

Trenching was started and the vein was exposed for 10' and was observed to maintain a thickness of 2.25'. A grab sample from this trench ran 0.10 oz Au and 2.0 oz Ag. A second trench exposed the vein some 30' E of the first trench. The vein was about 2' wide and appeared to be richer in Scorodite than the first exposure. A grab sample from this trench assayed 0.02 oz Au and 8.5 oz Ag.

39 Vein:

Trenching was carried out on the upper limit of a float train consisting of strongly broken Quartz cemented by a considerable amount of Scorodite with minor Arsenopyrite and Galena. The trench revealed fractured Quartzite containing Scorodite stringers. The discrepancy between the float and the trench exposure suggests that the trench exposed the wall zone of the vein - probably the hanging wall. The highly fractured and recemented nature of the vein Quartz suggests a strong structure, but any further work will have to be done with explosives.

<u>Assays:</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
9235	0.16	3.9	1.18
9273	0.54	1.1	
9274	0.24	1.1	

40 Vein

The "Vein" is as yet undefined and the location is that of the upper limit of a strong float train in heavy talus. Float consists of Arsenopyrite and Scorodite in Quartz with minor Galena. The vein might possibly be an extension of the 39 Vein.

<u>Assays:</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
9276	0.04	34.1	7.48
9276	Tr	13.1	1.51
9278	0.23	0.7	
9281	1.78	2.5	

41 Vein:

The float train leading to this vein consisted of galena within a limonite stained quartz. Some of the quartz possessed a very faint scorodite green and carried arsenopyrite. The galena was traced to a bedding shear containing quartz. Mineralization was found to be very sparse and sporadic. In the nearby talus, a large block of scorodite stained quartz was found, which is assumed to come from a transverse vein under the talus.

<u>Assays:</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
9237	0.70	32.9	7.48
9283	Tr	1.9	Tr

42 Vein:

Trenching on the upper limit of a float train revealed a structure 40' long with an average width of 6 - 8". Mineralization consists of scorodite and limonite stained quartz containing minor amounts of Jamesonite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite.

The vein was channel sampled on a 5' interval and yielded 0.68 oz Au/ 0.9' / 40' with negligible Ag. Selected samples 9240 and 9262 gave 0.54 oz Au - 6.9 oz Ag and 0.32 oz Au - 0.4 oz Ag - 1.09% Zn, respectively.

43 Vein:

Two small trenches were dug to a depth of 5' on the upper limit of the float train. Permafrost prevented the trenches from reaching bedrock, but a 2' horizon of scorodite stained quartz was intersected at the bottom of the trenches. Selected float (9248) assayed 0.43 oz Au and 22.9 oz Ag, while the trench muck (9249) assayed 0.12 oz Au and 0.2 oz Ag.

44 Vein

The vein does not outcrop and its location is defined as the termination of a float train. The float consists of jamesonite in a limonite stained quartz with minor scorodite. The float assays (9284) 0.38 oz Au and 18.4 oz Ag.

45 Vein

A vein was postulated at the termination of a very weak float train, although the float could possibly be contamination from trenching on the 15 Vein. The float consists of scorodite and scorodite stained quartz in a quartzite breccia

<u>Assay:</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>
9247	0.16	0.3

46 Vein:

Two trenches were dug on the upper limit of a weak float train, but neither reached bedrock or contained any float. Accordingly the vein location is very doubtful. Float consisted of scorodite, arsenopyrite and minor galena in quartz.

<u>Assays</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>
9245	0.30	0.1	Tr
9246	0.04	5.0	1.71
9263	0.08	1.3	

47 Vein:

The float train from this vein terminates at a point too high upslope to represent an extension of the 39 Vein. Accordingly the float is thought to originate from a previously unknown vein.

The float consists of small fragments of scorodite and scorodite stained quartz. Two large blocks of scorodite and quartz were found near the upslope termination of the float train and appear to indicate a fairly strong structure. No trenching was carried out due to the heavy talus.

<u>Assay</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>
9277	0.44	0.4

48 Vein:

The vein is defined by a float train terminating along a 300' front. The vein float consists of quartz carrying scorodite, arsenopyrite and minor galena. Heavy talus prevented trenching without explosives.

<u>Assays</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
9229	0.10	1.5	Tr
9230	0.20	2.0	
9231	0.28	0.5	Tr
9232	0.16	2.4	Tr

49 Vein:

The vein does not outcrop and is defined by a float train consisting of scorodite, scorodite-stained quartz and minor arsenopyrite.

<u>Assays</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>
9279	1.18	2.0
9280	1.78	2.5

50 Vein:

The vein does not outcrop and cannot be accurately located by float as the float train has a very general pattern. No trenching was attempted.

<u>Assays</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
9220	Tr	2.7	Tr
9221	0.12	1.1	Tr
9222	0.14	0.5	Tr
9239	0.02	23.8	5.13

51 Vein:

Trenching was attempted on the upslope termination of a 300' long float train. Neither the vein nor any more vein float was encountered to permafrost, so the trenching was stopped.

Float consisted of spongy scorodite-stained quartz with no observed metallic minerals.

<u>Assay</u>	<u>oz Au</u>	<u>oz Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>
9238	Tr	1.1	Tr

A P P E N D I X

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - 1968 SEASON:

I	<u>Property Acquisition</u>	
	A. Option Payments	\$ 7,200
	B. Federal Government Expense	<u>1,237</u>
		\$ 2,437
II	<u>Prospecting</u>	
	A. Equipment and Supplies	\$ 824
	B. Labour	7,578
	C. Equipment Rehabilitation	<u>59</u>
		\$ 8,461
III	<u>Trenching</u>	
	A. Labour	\$ 4,748
	B. Supplies	<u>1,104</u>
		\$ 5,852
IV	<u>Food</u>	\$ 1,201
V	<u>Transportation</u>	
	A. Helicopter	\$ 5,510
	B. Fuel and Oil	<u>171</u>
		\$ 5,781
VI	<u>Assaying</u>	
	A. Labour - UKHM	\$ 111
	B. Mill Testing	348
	C. Contract (Falconbridge, Vancouver - estimated)	<u>600</u>
		\$ 1,059
	TOTAL 1968 SEASON	\$ 24,791

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES PREPARED FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1968

V BUDGET PROPOSAL : FUTURE WORK

A. Prospecting

1.	1 Asst. Exploration Geologist (part time supervision)	\$ 2,200
2.	1 Party Chief @ \$550/month for 2 months	1,100
3.	1 Field Helper @ \$450/month for 2 months	900
		<u>\$ 4,200</u>

B. Trenching

1.	2-Man Trenching Crews for 60 days (2 men at \$3.40/hr and 2 men @ \$3.10/hr for 10 hrs/day)	\$ 7,800
2.	Explosives	1,000
3.	1 Gasoline-Driven Pump	500
4.	Replacement for Cobra Dr111	1,000
		<u>\$10,300</u>

C. Miscellaneous

1.	Food for above crews	\$ 1,000
2.	Equipment (tents, frames, rope, nails, sample bags etc)	1,500
		<u>\$ 2,500</u>

D. Assaying

1.	250 samples x 4 metals (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn) @ \$5.30/sample	\$ 1,325
		<u>\$ 1,325</u>

E. Claim Assessment

1.	Final Payment on Erickson Option (To be paid in January 1959)	\$10,200
2.	Assessment Filing Fees (365 Claim Years @ \$5/claim year)	1,825
3.	5 Grouping Certificates	25
4.	29 Claims to common expiry date at \$1.25/claim	36.25
		<u>\$12,086.25</u>

F. Access Road

1.	As per 1958 Proposal (D-8 at \$300/day for 60 days)	\$18,000
		<u>\$18,000</u>

G. Air Photos and Maps

1.	Photography, prints and negatives for 15 sq. mi.	\$ 300
2.	Aircraft Ferry	500
3.	Map Preparation (1" = 400' 50' contours)	3,000
		<u>\$3,800</u>

TOTAL McNEILL = \$53,712.25

LIST OF ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

- (1965) "Geological and Geochemical Report on the T Mineral Claims - North Fork of Granite Creek"
R.E. Van Tassel
- (1966) "Geological and Geochemical Report on the T (36-20) and VU (174-191) Mineral Claims"
C.P. Costain and G.S. Zimmer
- (1967) "Geological Report on the McNeill Gulch Area"
G.S. Zimmer
- (1967) "Proposal for Access Road System into McNeill Gulch"
G.S. Zimmer

IV

Tag No,	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09201	McMillan; galena in quartz stringer on bedding in graphitic schist	Tr	1.1	9.8	
09202	McMillan; new vein (3 Vein); scorodite, arsenopyrite;	Tr	74.3	0.2	
09203	As 09202	Tr	0.8	0.9	
09204	McMillan; arsenical float coincident with geochemical anomaly #7	Tr	89.2	0.9	
09205	McMillan; 4 Vein; 1" stringer of galena	Tr	184.6	68.0	Tr
09206	As 09205	Tr	13.4	79.3	0.20
09207	As 09205	Tr	13.2	69.7	Tr
09208	McMillan; 3 Vein; arsenopyrite, scorodite, pyrite over 4" width	Tr	74.8	4.9	
09209	As above; 20' NE; over 6"	Tr	48.0	1.3	
09210	As above; 20' NE; over 26"	Tr	39.1	1.4	
09211	Orig. T; 6Vein; selected scorodite & arsenopyrite	0.12	Tr		
09212	Orig. T; 7Vein; "barren" milky quartz	Tr	0.4		
09213	Orig. T; 7 Vein; selected scorodite & arsenopyrite	0.32	0.4		
09214	As 09213	Tr	45.2		
09215	21 Vein S(haft); 1.5' below surface channels; jamesonite with minor sphalerite	2.66	40.7	45.54	4.16
09216	35 Vein; float; jamesonite in quartz with minor arsenopyrite	0.08	9.4	6.41	

Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09217	21 Vein-S; -2.5'; selected jamesonite with minor sphal	0.08	35.4	54.73	Tr
09218	21 Vein; selected galena/anglesite with minor jameson- ite	1.04	86.6	50.3	
09219	21 Vein; selected Jamesonite/galena	0.42	39.1	49.71	
09220	37 Vein; float; minor galena in quartz	Tr	2.7	Tr	
09221	As 09220 with minor arsenopyrite & scorodite	0.12	1.1	Tr	
09222	As 09221	0.14	0.5	Tr	
09223	38 Vein; anglesite scorodite in limo- nite stained quartz	0.06	30.5	8.45	
09224	38 Vein; scorodite, jamesonite	0.14	2.3	6.84	
09225	38 Vein; anglesite, jamesonite; scoro- dite	0.02	5.8	0.75	
09226	38 Vein; scorodite, minor anglesite	0.02	18.9	2.89	
09227	As 09226	0.02	1.5	0.43	
09228	37 Vein; scorodite, jamesonite, minor arsenopyrite	0.28	0.4	0.43	
09229	37 Vein; galena, jamesonite, scorodite	0.10	1.5	Tr	
09230	37 Vein; limonite stained quartz breccia	0.20	2.0		
09231	37 Vein; scorodite	0.28	0.5	Tr	
09232	37 Vein; anglesite, scorodite in lim. stained qtz breccia	0.16	2.4	Tr	
09233	quartz vein in bedding	Tr	0.4		

VI

Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09234	35 Vein; float; 60% galena	0.06	186.0	67.13	
09235	39 Vein; float; galena, arsenopyrite	0.16	3.9	1.18	
09236	40 Vein; float; galena, scorodite	0.04	34.1	7.48	
09237	41 Vein; selected galena, minor arsenopyrite	0.70	32.9	7.48	
09238	41 Vein; float; scorodite, arsenopyrite, anglesite(?)	Tr	1.1	Tr	
09239	18 Vein(?); float; galena in quartz	0.02	23.8	5.13	
09240	42 Vein; 10" horizon on vein; jamesonite, galena(?), scorodite, minor arsenopyrite, minor chalcopyrite	0.64	6.9	Tr	
09241	42 Vein; float 800' downslope; minor galena	Tr	0.7	5.67	
09242	quartz from old prospect trench on E face of cirque	Tr	5.8		
09243	21 Vein; selected sample at -5'; jamesonite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, scorodite	1.40	17.1	19.46	
09244	Field split of 09243	1.22	14.9	22.88	
09245	46 Vein; float; scorodite, minor arsenopyrite	0.30	0.1	Tr	
09246	46 Vein; float; galena, scorodite	0.04	5.0	1.71	
09247	45 Vein; float; scorodite in quartz breccia	0.16	0.3		
09248	43 Vein; float; scorodite, minor jamesonite	0.43	22.9		

VII

Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09249	43 Vein; over 1.0'; scorodite muck and vein quartz	0.12	0.2		
09250	38 Vein; grab sample; scorodite, minor jamesonite(?)	0.10	2.0		
09251	23 Vein; float; jamesonite, arsenopyrite	1.28	3.7	21.77	
09252	38 Vein; grab sample; scorodite, minor jamesonite(?)	0.02	8.5		
09253	42 Vein; channel/6"; 0' NE; scorodite	0.32	1.1		
09254	42 Vein; channel/10"; 5' NE;	1.16	0.3		
09255	42 Vein; channel/10"; 10' NE;	0.04	0.1		
09256	42 Vein; channel/12"; 15' NE;	0.02	Tr		
09257	42 Vein; channel/10"; 20' NE;	0.02	Tr		
09258	42 Vein; channel/15"; 25' NE;	Tr	Tr		
09259	42 Vein; channel/12"; 30' NE;	0.22	0.7		
09260	42 Vein; channel/12"; 35' NE;	3.88	2.0		
09261	42 Vein; channel/7"; 40' NE;	0.10	0.9		
09262	42 Vein; selected grab sample; scorodite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, jamesonite(?)	0.32	0.4		1.09
09263	46 Vein; float; scorodite, jamesonite, minor arsenopyrite	0.08	1.3		
09264	21 Vein-S; channel at -0' / 2.1'	0.34	23.8	8.88	Tr
09265	21 Vein-S; channel at -2' / 2.6'	1.80	28.4	14.72	Tr

VIII

Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09266	21 Vein-S; channel at -4' / 2.4'	3.82	18.1	21.67	Tr
09267	21 Vein-S; channel at -6' / 2.7'	0.90	18.8	17.54	1.45
09268	21 Vein-S; channel at -8' / 3.2'	2.44	8.0	5.54	4.16
09269	21 Vein; selected arsenopyrite, scor- odite, minor jameson- ite	0.66	14.5	8.37	
09270	As 09269	3.76	32.5	10.48	
09271	21 Vein; selected jamesonite with 20% pyrite	0.80	19.7	5.14	Tr
09272	21 Vein-S; channel at -10' / 3.4'	0.36	13.0	13.51	Tr
09273	39 Vein; grab sam- ple; arsenopyrite, scorodite	0.54	1.1		
09274	As 09273	0.24	1.1		
09275	21 Vein; selected sample at -14'; pyrite, jamesonite	0.34	20.7	22.18	Tr
09276	40 Vein; float; arsenopyrite, scor- odite, minor galena	Tr	13.1	1.51	
09277	47 Vein; float; scorodite in qtz	0.44	6.4		
09278	40 Vein; float; arsenopyrite, scorodite	0.28	0.7		
09279	49 Vein; float; scorodite	1.18	2.0		
09280	49 Vein; float scorodite, minor arsenopyrite(?)	1.78	2.5		
09281	40 Vein; float; galena in quartz	0.02	3.2	0.81	
09282	small quartz "reef" in folded quartzite; milky quartz with limonite staining	0.02	0.4		

Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09283	41 Vein; selected sample; galena in limonite stained qtz	Tr	1.9	Tr	
09284	51 Vein; float; jamesonite in limonite stained quartz	0.38	18.4		
09285	37 Vein; float; arsenopyrite in limonite stained qtz	Tr	1.0		
09286	37 Vein; float; sphalerite, scorodite, minor galena, minor arsenopyrite(?)	0.26	17.1	6.55	6.51
09287	21 Vein-S; channel at -12' / 2.5'	0.40	8.1	5.34	0.90
09288	21 Vein-S; channel at -14' / 2.7'	0.20	6.7	1.41	Tr
09289	21 Vein-S; channel at -16' / 2.8'	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr
09290	21 Vein-S; channel at -18' / 2.9'	0.12	4.9	4.84	
09291	37 Vein; grab sample; jamesonite, scorodite, minor arsenopyrite	0.16	2.1		
09292	21 Vein; channel at -14' recut; includes 2.8'(vein) & 1.5'(mineralized HW)	0.10	3.9	1.92	Tr
09293	21 Vein: channel; at -16' recut/ 3.1'	Tr	1.4	1.92	Tr
09294	35 Vein; channel at 2' SW / 6.8'	0.32	1.4	Tr	1.21
09295	35 Vein; channel at 4' SW / 7.6'	1.34	34.3	4.19	15.22
09296	35 Vein; channel at 6' SW / 7.5'	0.18	2.6	Tr	1.09
09297	35 Vein; channel at 8' SW / 7.5'	0.26	24.4	3.35	9.17
09298	35 Vein; channel at 10' SW / 6.0'	0.56	18.5	4.40	8.27

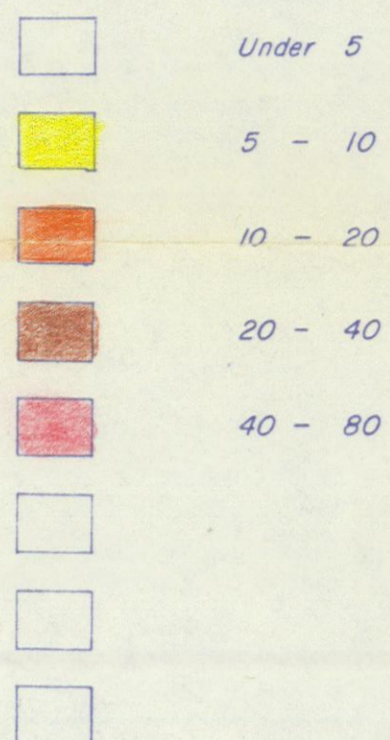
Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09299	35 Vein; channel at 12' / 6.0'	0.36	21.3	2.10	7.86
09300	35 Vein; channel at 14' / 6.0'	0.26	20.6	1.47	5.44
09301	35 Vein; channel at 16' / 6.5'	0.52	39.5	18.75	7.34
09302	35 Vein; channel at 18' / 7.3'	1.04	31.8	12.30	3.14
09303	35 Vein; channel at 20' / 7.0'	0.30	2.5	3.33	Tr
09304	35 Vein; channel at 22' / 7.2'	0.09	1.1	1.41	Tr
09305	21 Vein; selected sample from bottom of shaft; 60% pyrite, 10% jamesonite, Arse- nopyrite, scorodite	1.20	27.3	19.50	Tr
09306	21 Vein; random chips from drums of jamesonite sent out for testing	0.62	77.2	44.92	Tr
09307	As 09306	1.62	75.5	40.68	11.11
09308	As 09306	1.30	85.0	42.95	3.14
09309	As 09306	1.02	111.2	18.62	4.19
09310	As 09305	0.82	42.2	28.27	Tr
09311	As 09305 but with slightly lower pyrite content	0.28	27.5	46.00	Tr
09312	35 Vein; selected sample; galena, jamesonite, arseno- pyrite, pyrite, minor sphalerite	0.90	79.4	27.48	Tr
09313	35 Vein; selected sample; jamesonite, sphalerite (25%), minor pyrite	1.18	14.2	16.94	33.54
09314	As 09312	1.50	80.4	33.69	4.61
09315	35 Vein; random vein fragments	3.86	42.0	23.34	21.48
09316	As 09315	4.88	97.0	25.71	16.98

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

ORIGINAL T CLAIM SHOWING


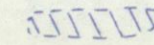


SOIL SAMPLING
 SILVER PLOT

CONTOUR INTERVALS IN PARTS PER MILLION (P.P.M.)



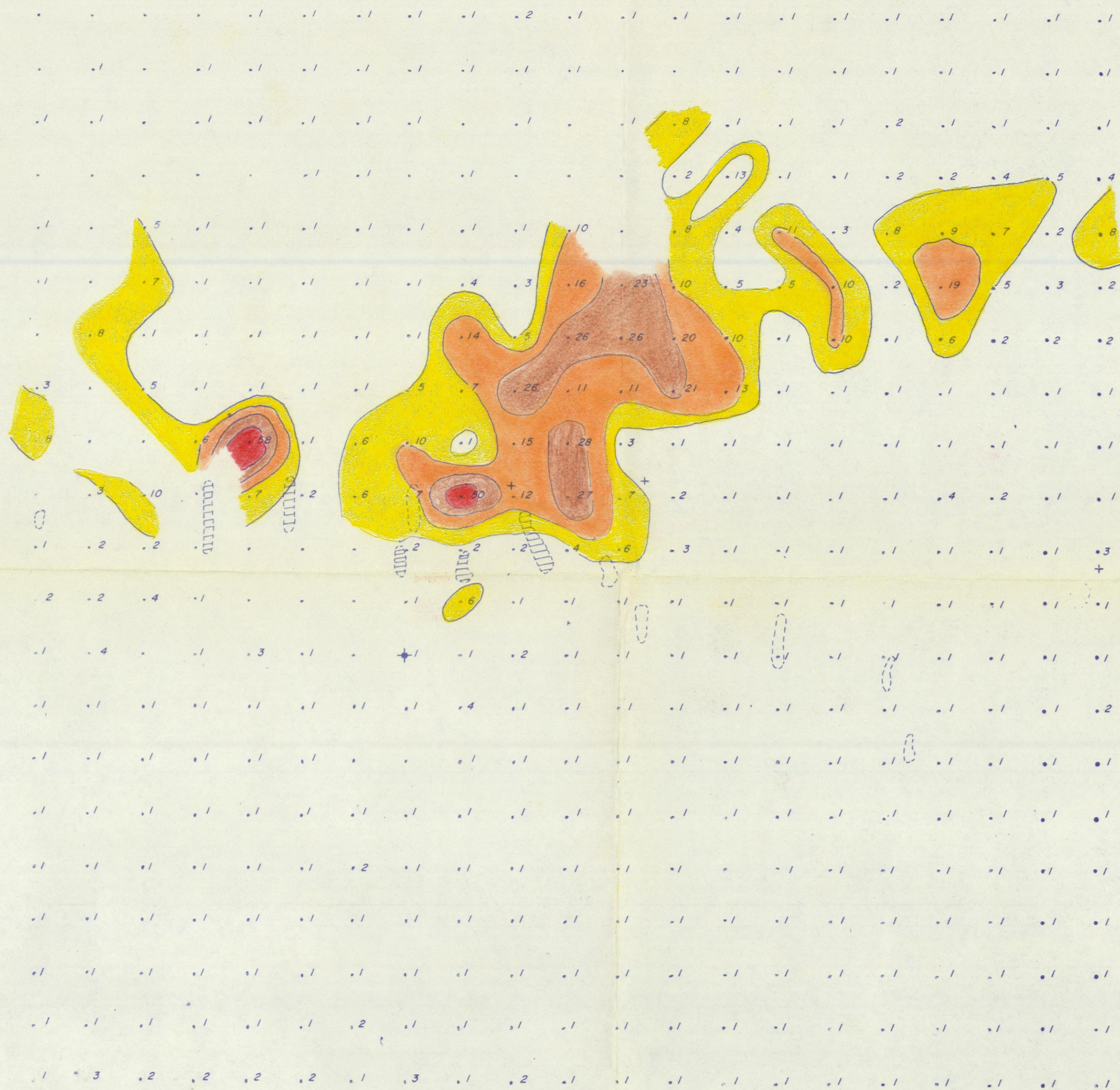
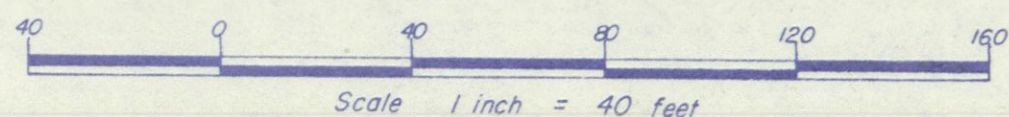
• 7 Silver Plot in parts per million (ppm)

SURFACE LEGEND

-  Hand Trench no mineral noted
-  Hand Trench Arsenic minerals and staining
-  Galena (PbS) float
-  Arsenic noted close to bedrock

Sampled on July 4th, 1968 by Scott Zimmer and Bob Evans

Analysis by Atomic Absorption by Falconbridge Vancouver



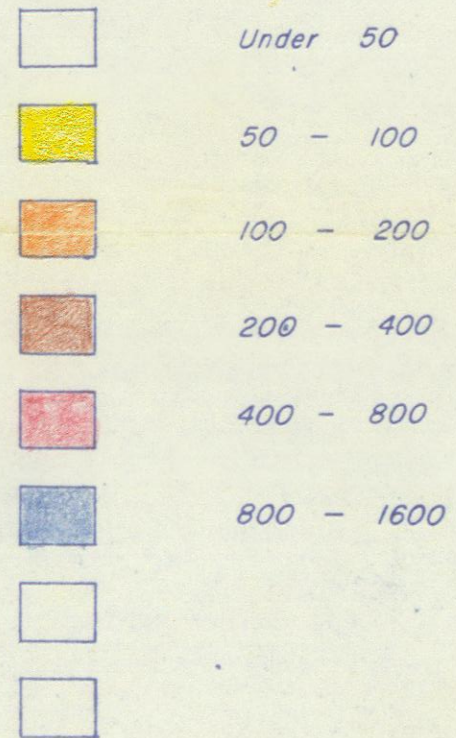
031
 UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
 ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

ORIGINAL T CLAIM SHOWING

SOIL SAMPLING
 ARSENIC PLOT

CONTOUR INTERVALS IN PARTS PER MILLION (P.P.M.)



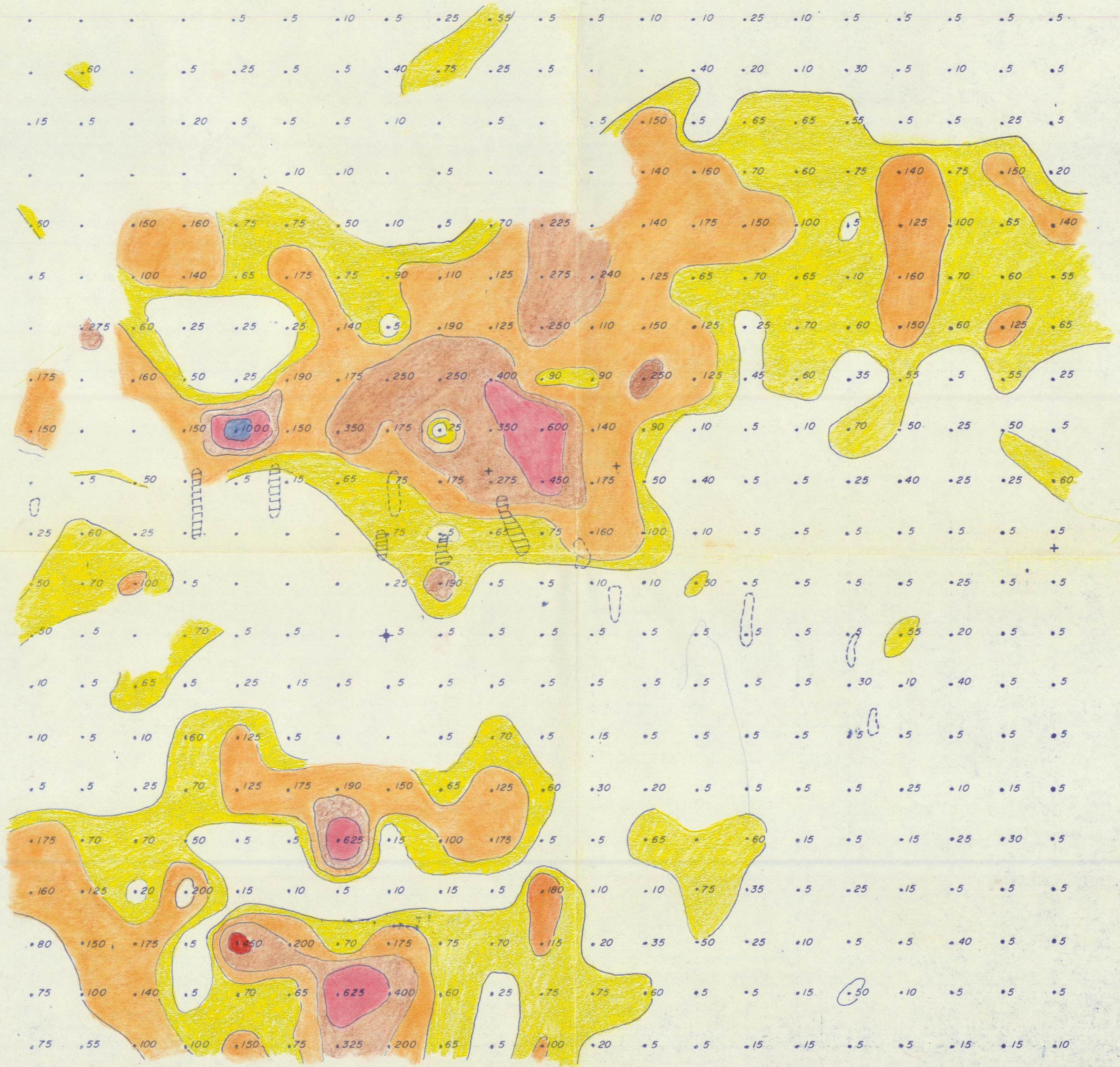
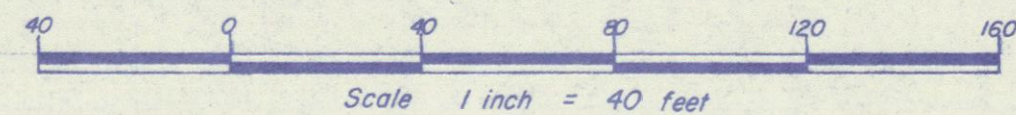
•125 Arsenic Plot in parts per million (ppm)

SURFACE LEGEND

- Hand Trench no mineral noted
- Hand Trench Arsenic minerals and staining
- Galena (PbS) float
- Arsenic noted close to bedrock

Sampled on July 4th, 1968 by Scott Zimmer and Bob Evans

Analysis by Atomic Absorption by Falconbridge Vancouver



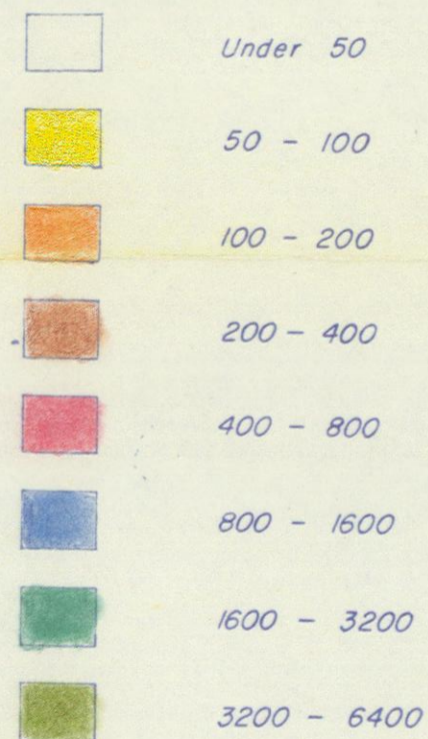
UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
 ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

ORIGINAL T CLAIM SHOWING

SOIL SAMPLING
 LEAD PLOT

CONTOUR INTERVALS IN PARTS PER MILLION (P.P.M.)



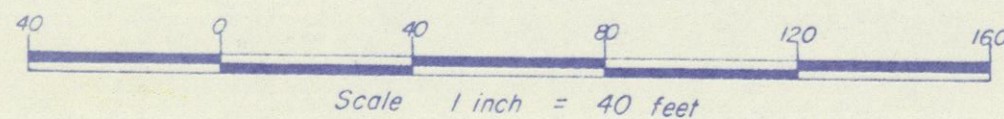
•440 Lead Plot in parts per million (ppm)

SURFACE LEGEND

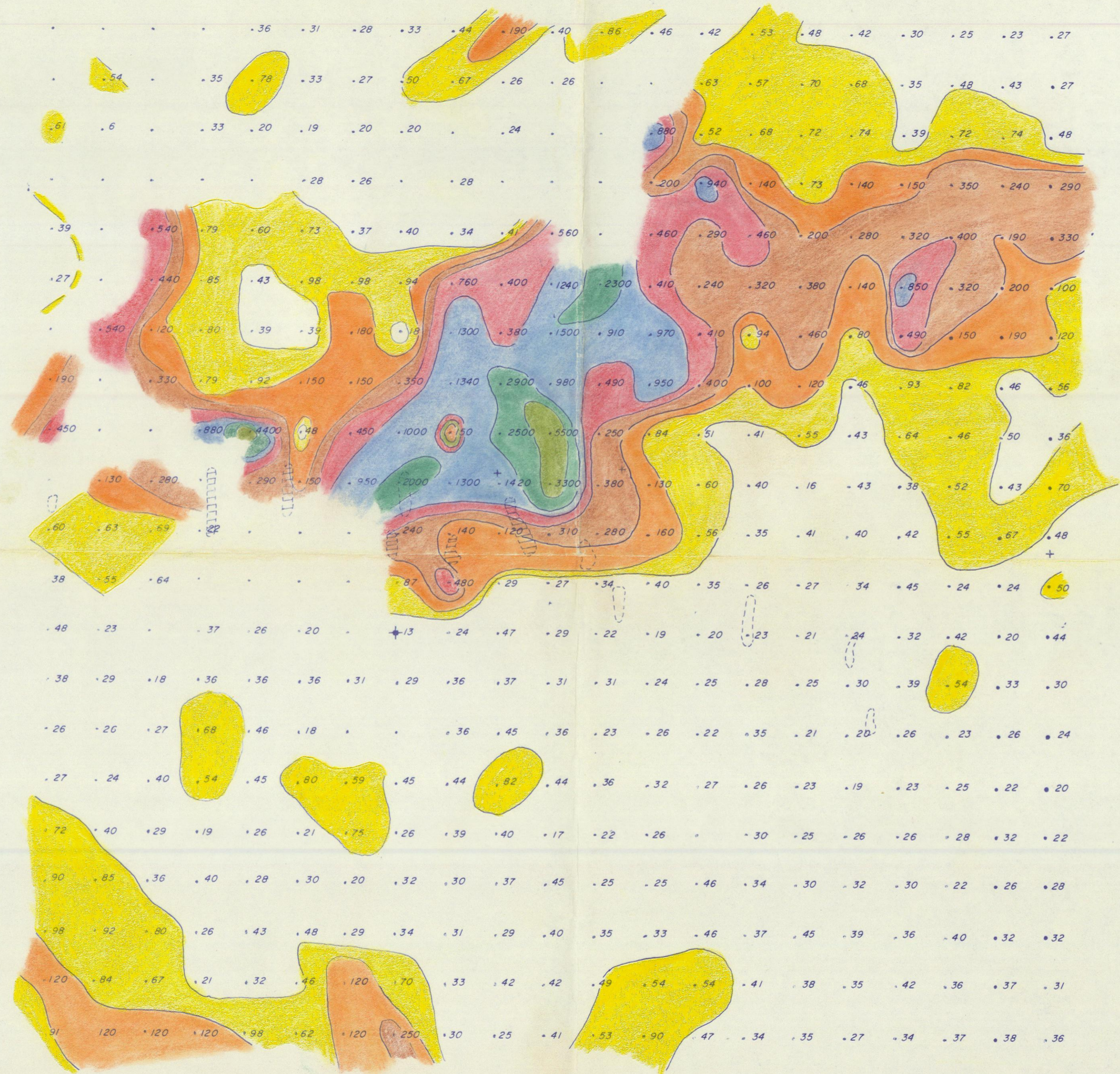
- Hand Trench no mineral noted
- Hand Trench Arsenic minerals and staining
- Galena (PbS) float
- Arsenic noted close to bedrock

Sampled on July 4th, 1968 by Scott Zimmer and Bob Evans

Analysis by Atomic Absorption by Falconbridge Vancouver



August 1968



Vein attitude: N60°E-60°SE

Vein elevation: 5800'

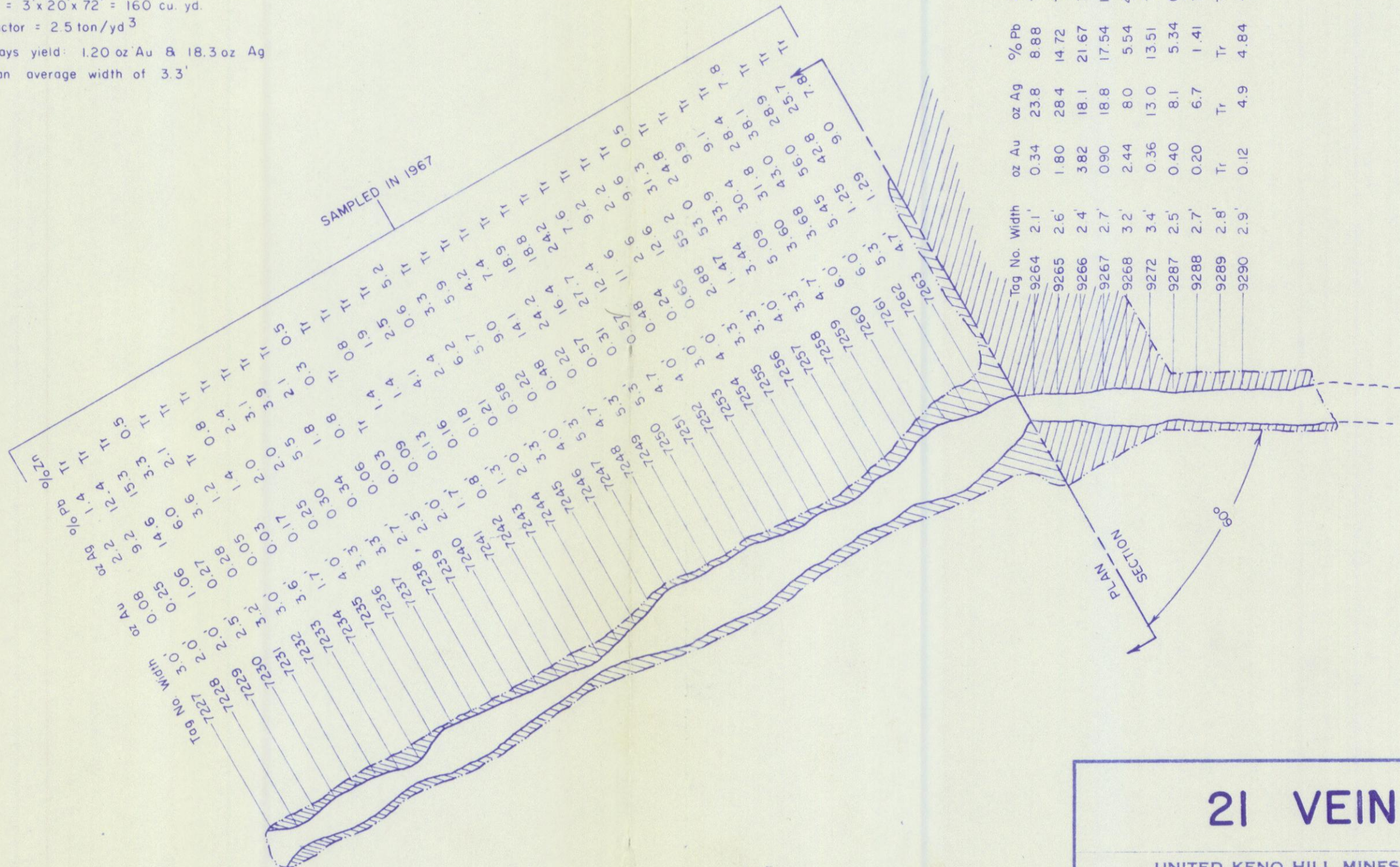
Estimated tonnage to date: 404 tons

volume = 3' x 20' x 72' = 160 cu. yd.

ore factor = 2.5 ton/yd³

Weighted assays yield: 1.20 oz Au & 18.3 oz Ag

over an average width of 3.3'

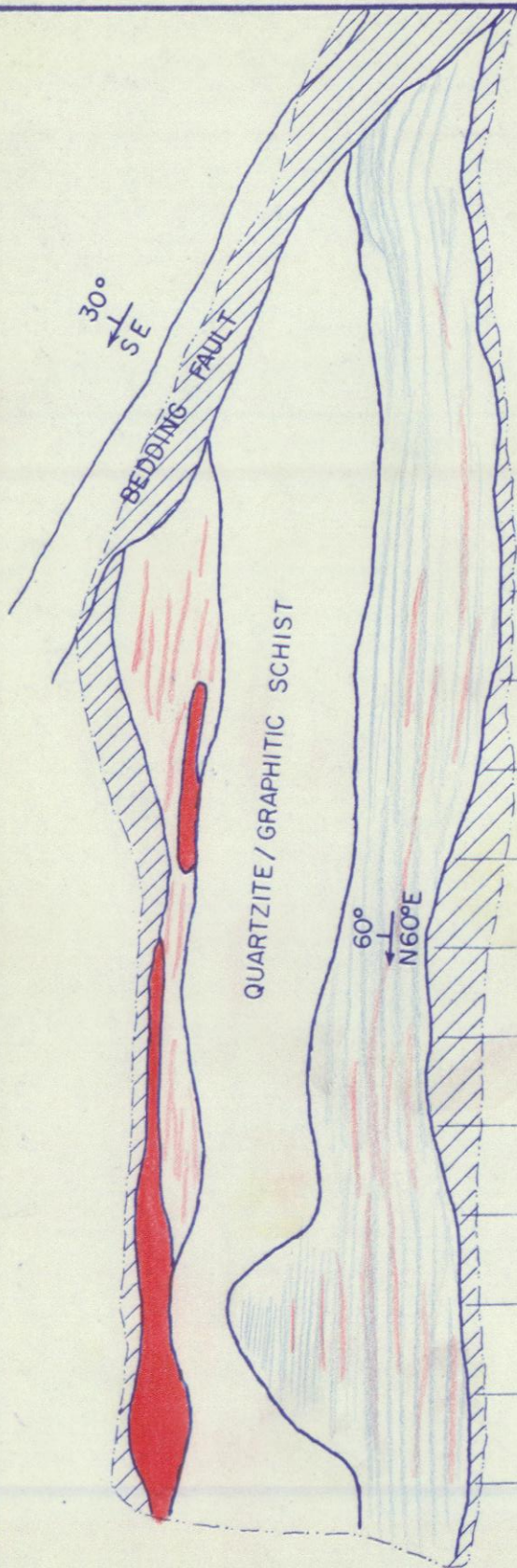


Tag No.	Width	oz Au	oz Ag	% Pb	% Zn
9264	2.1'	0.34	23.8	8.88	Tr
9265	2.6'	1.80	28.4	14.72	Tr
9266	2.4'	3.82	18.1	21.67	Tr
9267	2.7'	0.90	18.8	17.54	1.45
9268	3.2'	2.44	8.0	5.54	4.16
9272	3.4'	0.36	13.0	13.51	Tr
9287	2.5'	0.40	8.1	5.34	0.90
9288	2.7'	0.20	6.7	1.41	Tr
9289	2.8'	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr
9290	2.9'	0.12	4.9	4.84	Tr

21 VEIN

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 10'
DRAWN	G. S. Z.	11/11/68	
CHECKED			DWG. NO. 2



galena / sphalerite
 arsenopyrite / scorodite

Sample No.	Width	oz Au	oz Ag	% Pb	% Zn
9304	7.2'	0.09	1.1	1.41	Tr
9303	7.0'	0.30	2.5	3.33	Tr
9302	7.3'	1.04	31.8	12.30	3.14
9301	6.5'	0.52	39.5	18.75	7.34
9300	6.0'	0.26	20.6	1.47	5.44
9299	6.0'	0.36	21.3	2.10	7.86
9298	6.0'	0.56	18.5	4.40	8.27
9297	7.5'	0.26	24.4	3.35	9.17
9296	7.5'	0.18	2.6	Tr	1.09
9295	7.6'	1.34	34.3	4.19	15.22
9294	6.8'	0.32	1.4	Tr	1.21

35 VEIN

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 4'
DRAWN	G.S.Z.	10/17/68	
CHECKED			DWG. NO. 3

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
 ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

T CLAIM GROUP
 SURFACE

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

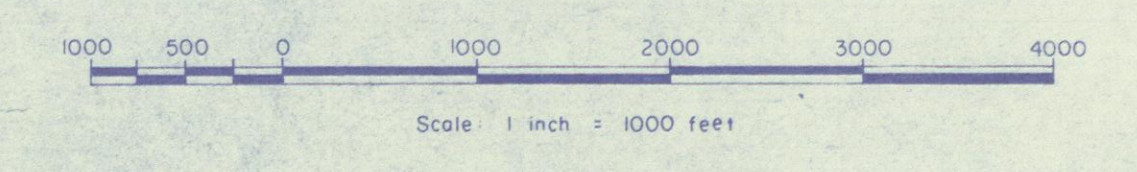
Claim traverse and direction of staking

Claim grant number

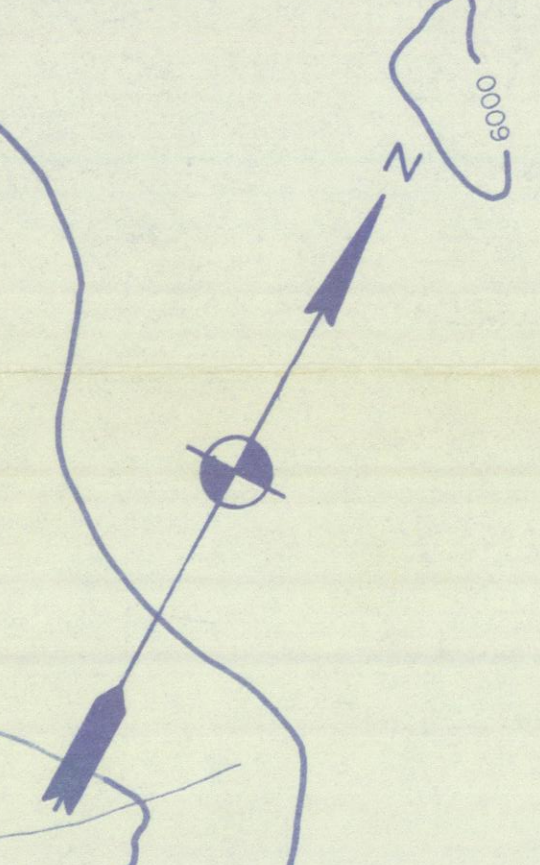
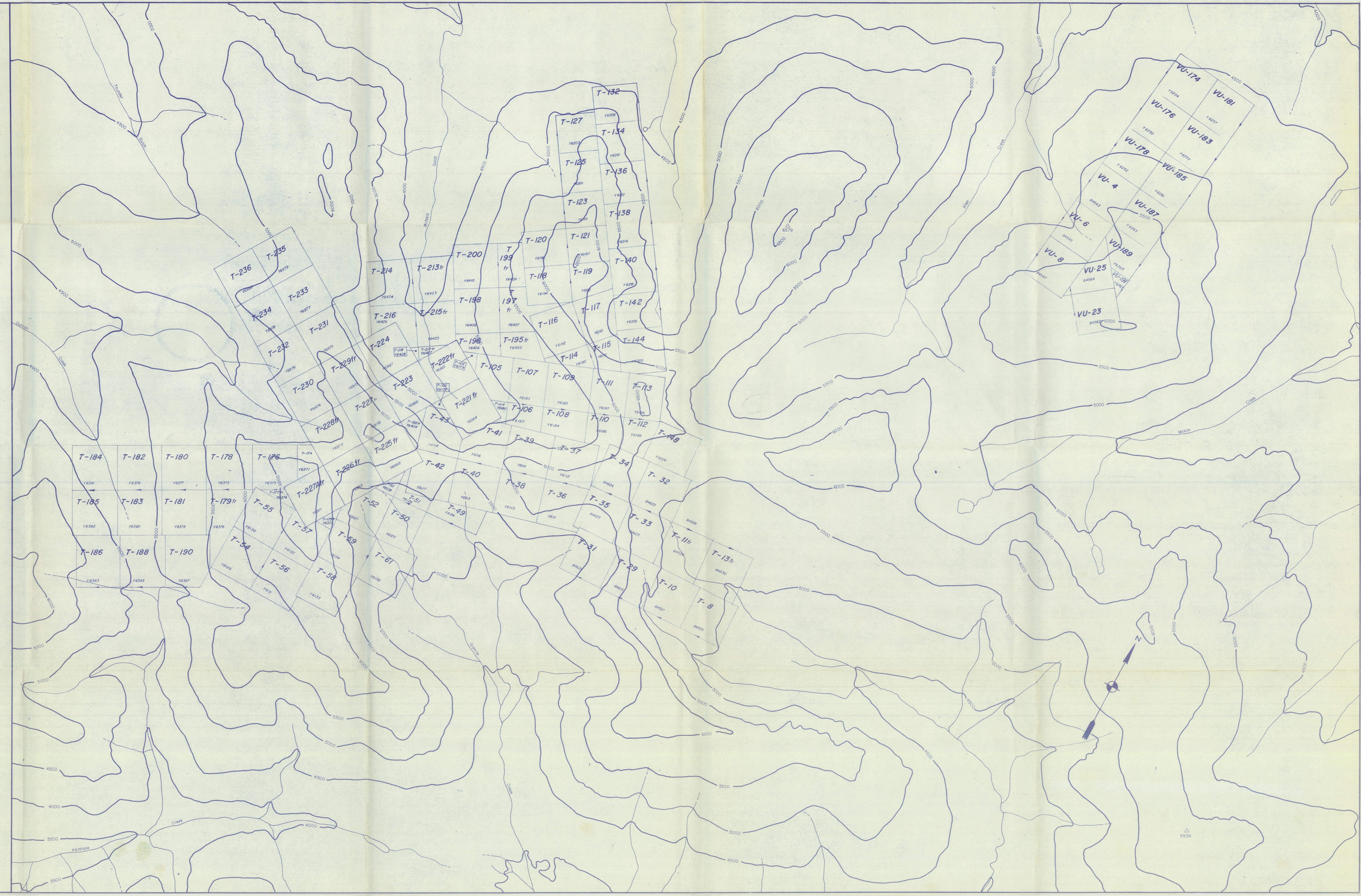
Claim	Stake
U 1 - U 6	5 - 4 - 65
V 1 - V 8	3 - 4 - 65
W 1 - W 2	27 - 6 - 65
W 3 - W 25	29 - 6 - 65
W 176 - W 191	6 - 4 - 66
T 1 - T 6	6 - 4 - 66
T 7 - T 27	29 - 6 - 66
T 28 - T 35	8 - 8 - 66
T 36 - T 53	6 - 4 - 66
T 54 - T 67	7 - 4 - 66
T 68 - T 99	8 - 4 - 66
T 100 - T 101	7 - 4 - 66
T 102 - T 109	6 - 4 - 66
T 110 - T 113	7 - 4 - 66
T 114 - T 153	8 - 4 - 66
T 154 - T 160	7 - 4 - 66
T 161 - T 173	6 - 4 - 66
T 174 - T 185	20 - 7 - 66
T 186 - T 191	21 - 7 - 66
T 192 - T 193	7 - 8 - 66
T 195 - T 200	7 - 8 - 66
T 201 - T 237	20 - 9 - 67
T 237A - T 238	20 - 9 - 67

NOTE: Claims not appearing on map have been dropped.

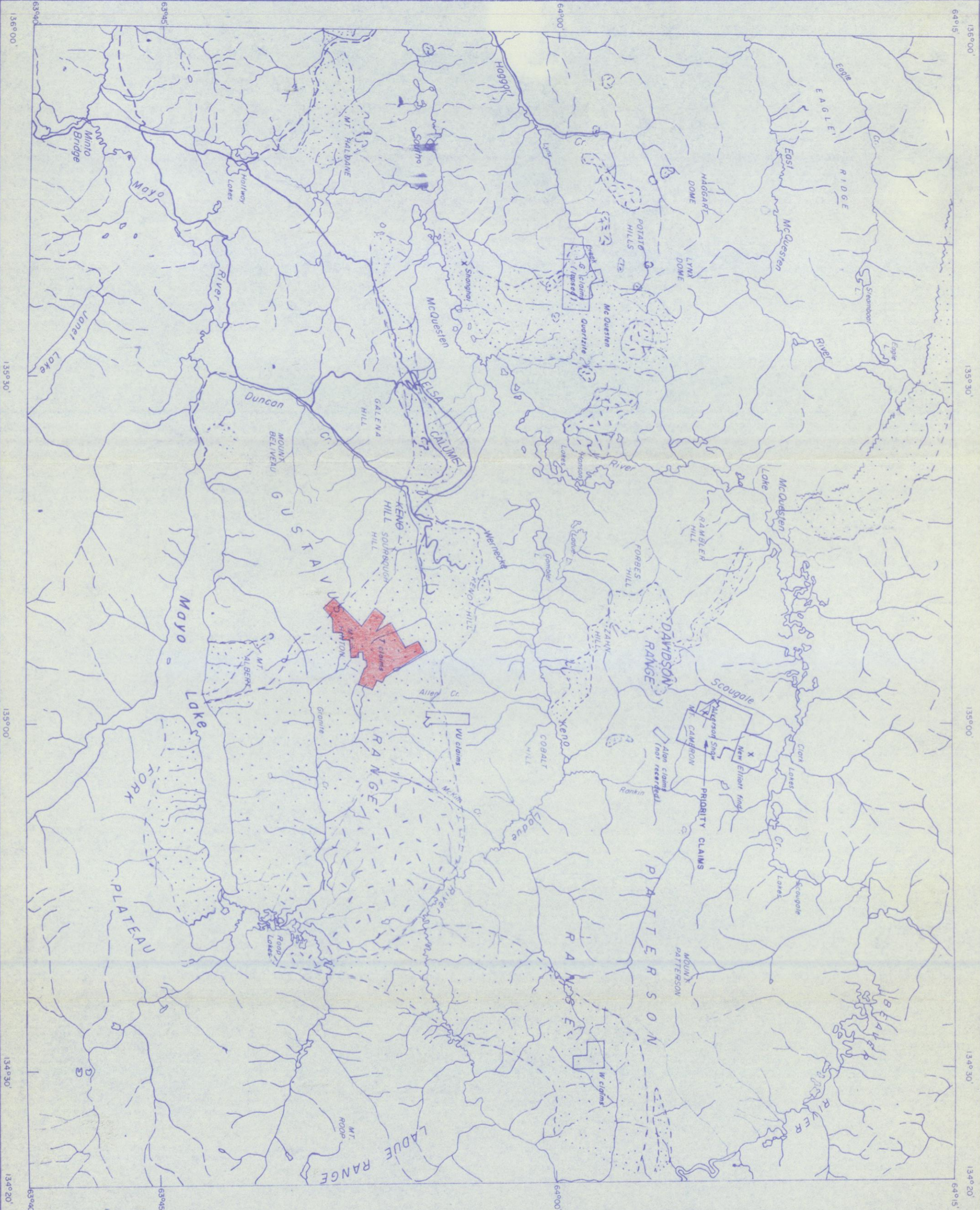
Contour Interval 500 feet





Map compiled from parts of National Topographical Survey Sheets 105 M/14 (Keno Hill) and 105 M/15 (Mesa Lake) with scale increased from 1/8 inch = 1 mile to 1 inch = 1000 feet.



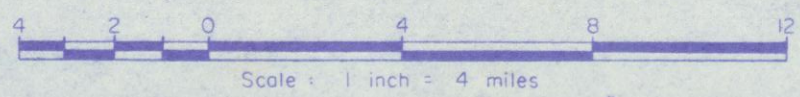
5936



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-  Granite
-  Quartzite

LOCATION OF OUTSIDE CLAIMS - 1968

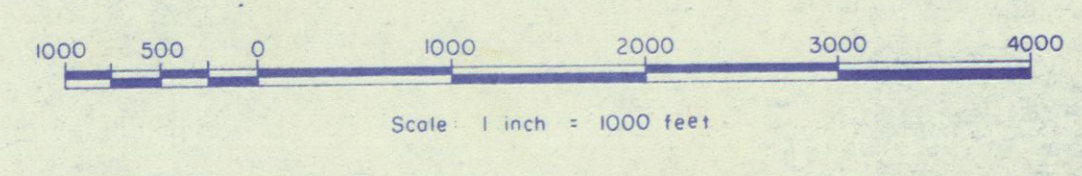


UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
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 EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
 T CLAIM GROUP
 SURFACE

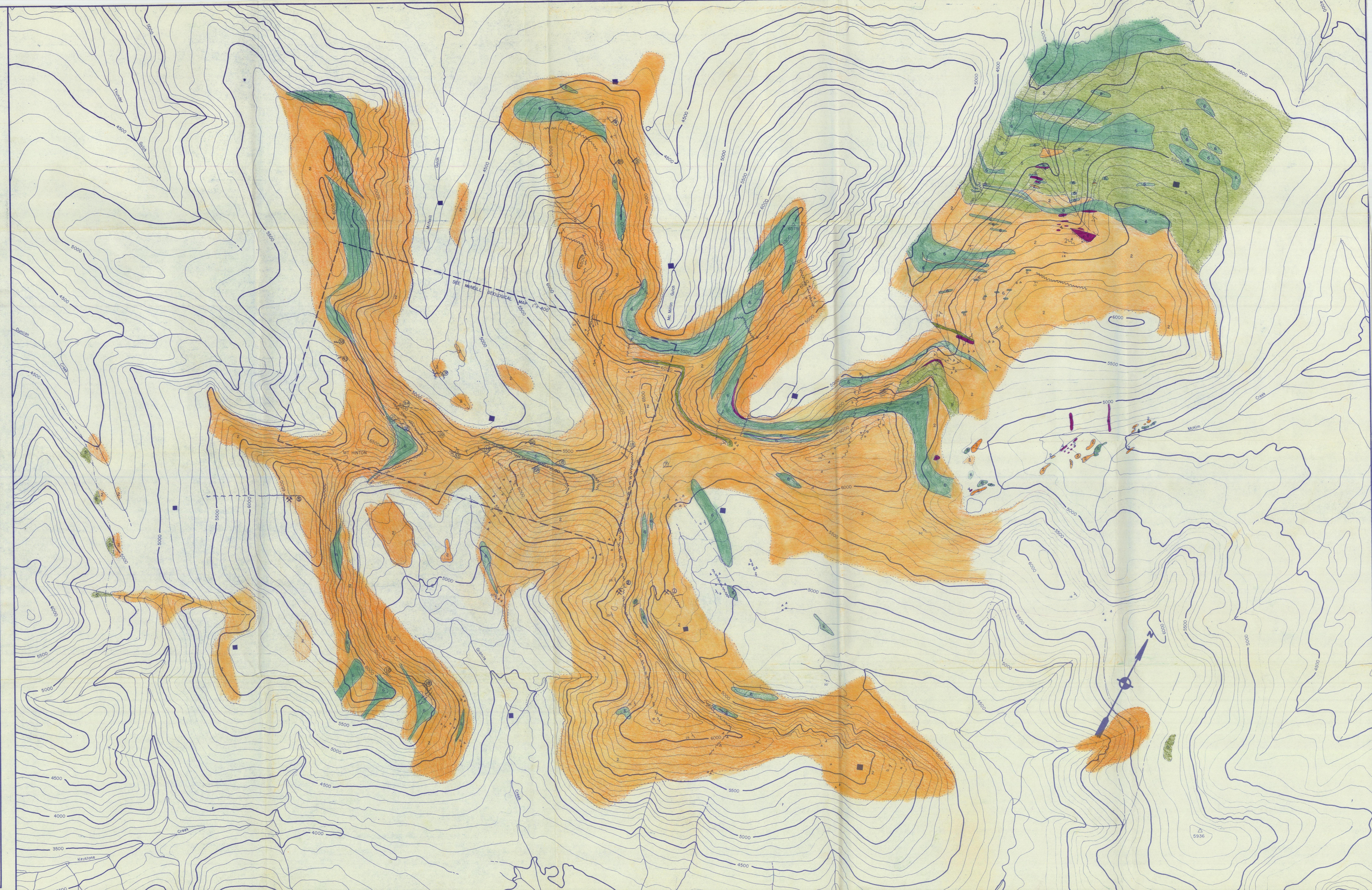
SURFACE LEGEND

- Sediments**
- 1 Limestone
 - 2 Quartzite
 - 3 Pale Siltstone Quartzite
 - 4 Graphite Schist
 - 5 Sericite Schist
 - 2a Quartzite with Graphite Schist
 - 2b Quartzite (broken or crushed)
 - 4a Graphite Schist with Quartzite
- Intrusives**
- 6a Greenstone (altered or highly schistose)
 - 7 Acid Dike
 - 8 Lamprophyre
 - 6a Vein reference number
- Vein Material**
- 9 Vein Material (siderite, ironite, etc.)
 - 10 Sulfides
 - 11 Quartz
- Other Symbols**
- Outcrop
 - Slide-rock or float heave
 - Diamond drill hole (D.D.H.)
 - Overburden hole
 - Bedding
 - Schosity
 - Trenched areas
 - Prospect pit
 - Building or campsite
 - Shaft
 - Ade
 - Vein (observed)
 - Vein (projected or possible)
 - Fault (observed)
 - Fault (assumed)
 - Geological contact
 - Geological contact (assumed)
 - Photo lineament
 - Bulldozer cuts or trenches
 - Bulldozer trail
 - Mine dump
 - Ditch or stream

Contour Interval 100 feet



Map compiled from parts of National Topographical Survey Sheets 105 M/14 (Keno Hill) and 100 M/15 (Mesa Lake) with scale increased from 1/4 inch = 1 mile to 1 inch = 1000 feet



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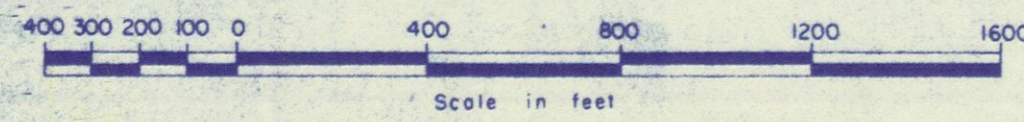
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

McNEILL GULCH (1968) CLAIM LOCATION MAP

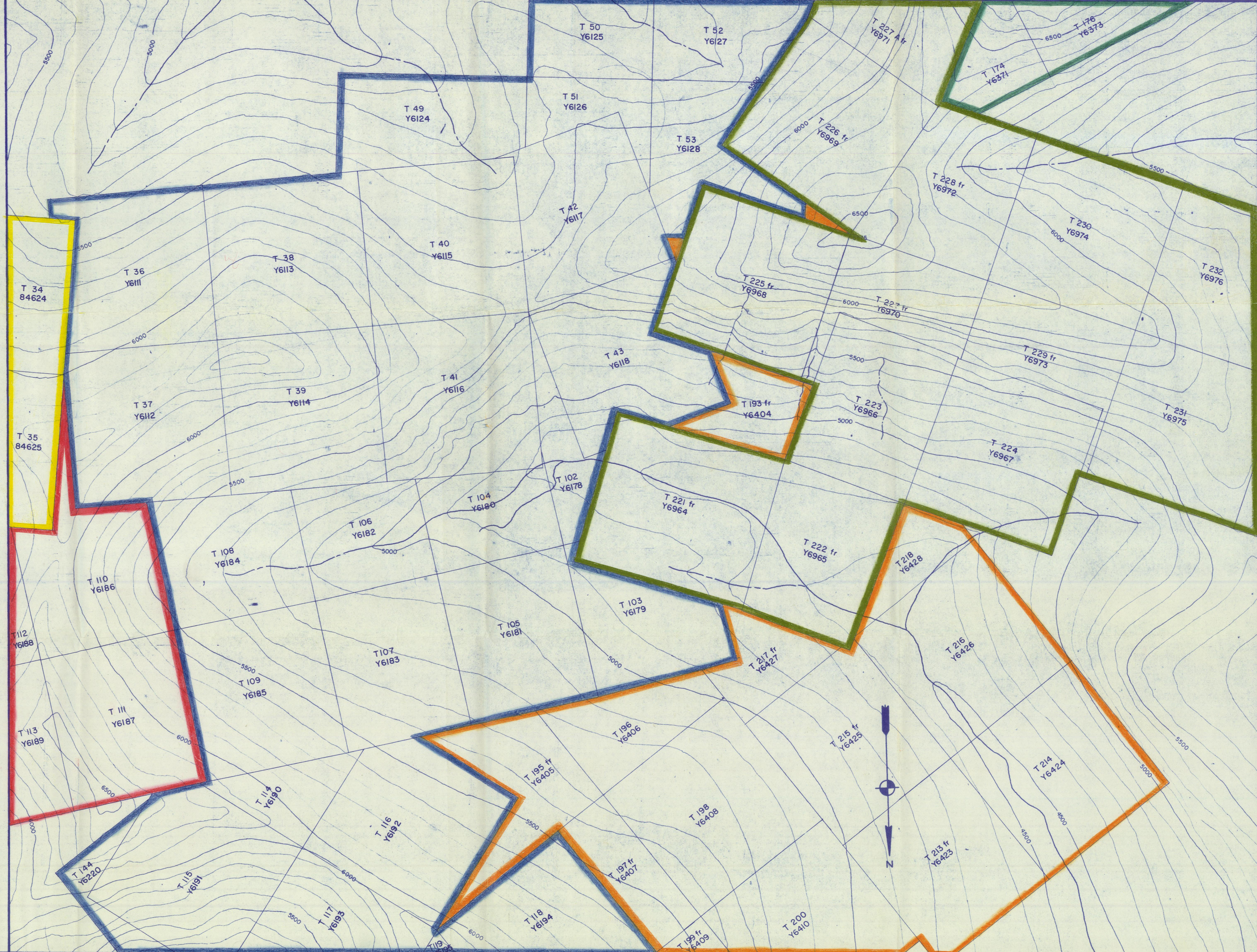
STAKED

- 8 August, 1965
- 4 April, 1966
- 6 April, 1966
- 7 April, 1966
- 20 July, 1966
- 7 August, 1966
- 20 Sept., 1967 (restaked-Erickson Option)

Contour Interval 100 feet







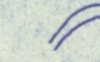
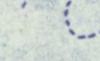
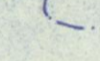
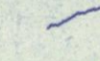
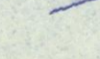
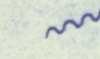
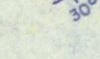
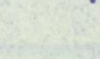
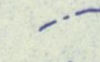
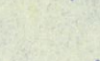
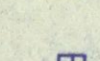
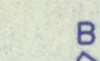

Map compiled from National Topographical Survey Sheet 105 M/14
(Keno Hill - 1:50,000) and UKHM plane table survey (1:4,800).



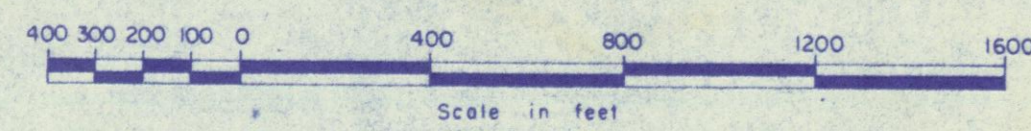
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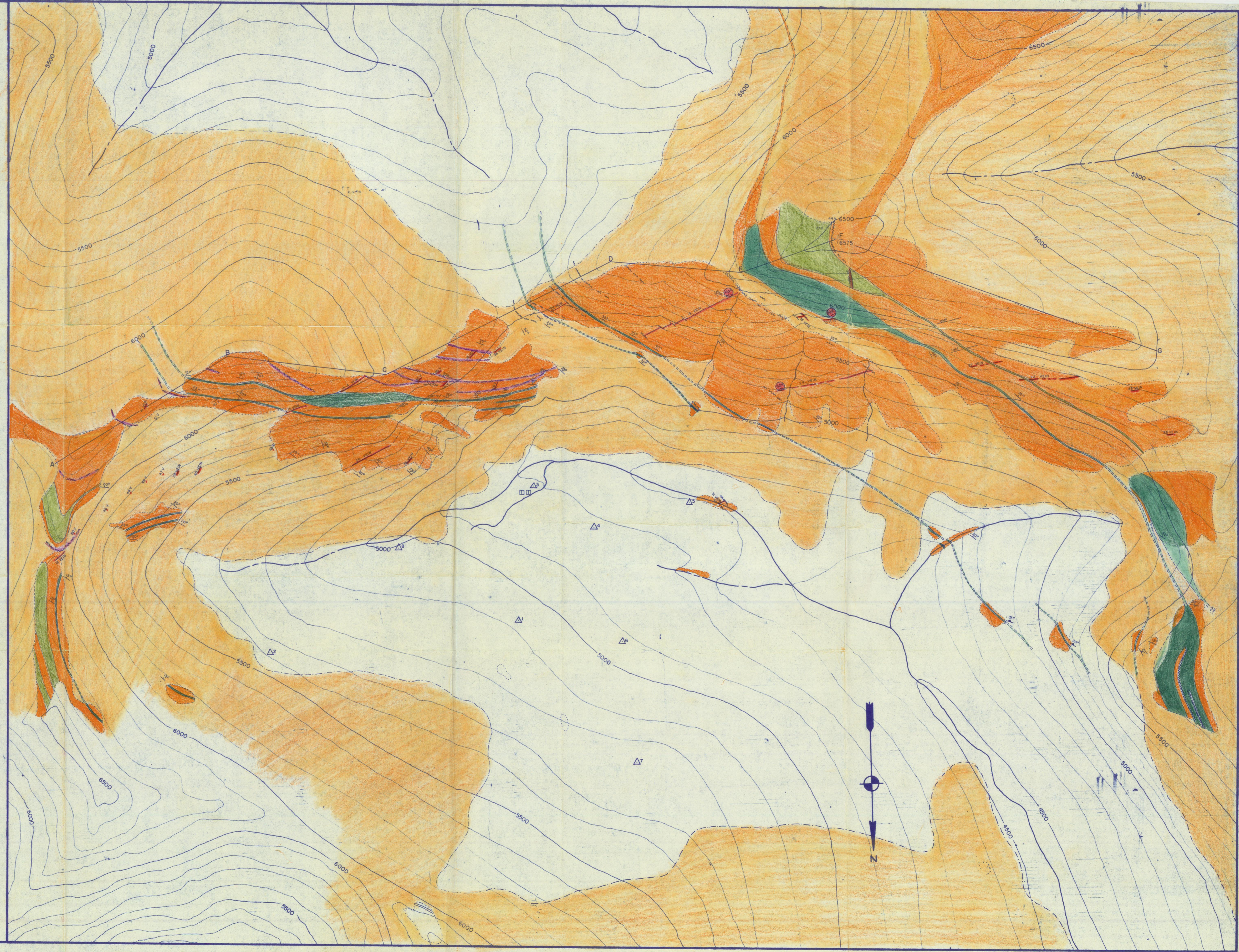
McNEILL GULCH (1968) GEOLOGICAL MAP

-  Quartzite
-  Greenstone
-  Sericite Schist
-  Graphite Schist
-  Geological Contact—observed, assumed
-  Outcrop
-  Talus
-  Vein—observed, assumed
-  UnMineralized Fault (vein attitude)
-  Bedding Fault—observed, assumed
-  Strike & Dip—quartzite, greenstone, vein
-  Float Train—upper limit
-  Stream
-  Adit
-  Plane Table Station
-  Camp
-  Section Line

Contour Interval 100 feet



Map compiled from National Topographical Survey Sheet 105 M/14
(Keno Hill—1:50,000) and UKHM plane table survey (1:4,800).



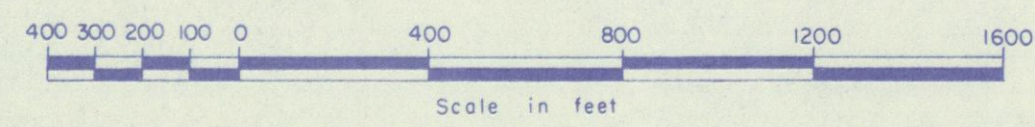
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ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

McNEILL GULCH (1968) TRENCH LOCATION MAP

- ⊗ TRENCHING
- ⊠ PROSPECT SHAFT
- ⊗ MISC. (helicopter pad, sump, etc.)
- 1967
- 1968

Contour Interval 100 feet



Map compiled from National Topographical Survey Sheet 105 M/14
(Keno Hill - 1:50,000) and UKHM plane table survey (1:4,800).

