REPORT ON THE

MT. HINTON

AREA

1984

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Summary And Recommendations

More than 40 mineralized veins have been found in the Mt. Hinton area, most of which are located on the McNeill Gulch cirque face. The veins have lengths varying from less than 100 feet to greater than 2000 feet. Structurally controlled ore shoots are sulfide rich and have returned assays of up to 20.16 oz Au/ton ('21' Vein) and 243.6 oz Ag/ton ('24' Vein). By definition, epithermal veins such as those found on Mt. Hinton should consist of 80% barren or low grade material and 20% high grade material (ore shoots). The '19' Vein was found to conform to this rule being approximately 1200 feet in length and containing 5 mineralized zones. Ore shoots were found to occur at greenstone - quartzite contacts and under bedding faults. It is postulated that the lack of significant visible gold in the veins is due to gold's apparent affinity for jamesonite. As such, gold occurs within the lattice work of that lead sulphasalt.

Work done in the area periodically over the last 20 years has included: soil geochemistry; prospecting; hand, blast and bulldozer trenching; the sinking of a 25 foot prospect shaft ('21' Vein); overburden drilling ('5' Vein); and most recently 221.9 feet of exploratory drifting and cross-cutting ('19' Vein). The prospect shaft and trenching program on the '21' Vein delineated 685.2 tons with a weighted grade of 0.96 oz Au/ton and 11.09 oz Ag/ton. The tonnage could be increased as the trench did not expose the entire length of the ore shoot and, although the grade did drop, the shaft did not intersect barren material when work was stopped. The 1984 exploratory adit was not successful in delineating ore but was invaluable in determining the character of veins in the area. The adit was collared in a talus slope which, at the time, appeared to be the best location for quick access. Unfortunately, this action made preliminary examination of the vein impossible. As a result, the adit was not collared on an ore shoot. Rather, it would appear that the adit is located directly above a previously undiscovered ore shoot as was made evident by the multitude of bedding fault structures intersected and the discovery of mineralized material under the slusher platform in front of the adit. Obtaining significant results would occur if an adit was to be collared directly on or drifting was done directly into a known ore shoot.

A soil and talus fines geochemical survey would be indispensable in assisting in the location of as yet undiscovered veins and in finding more ore shoots on known veins. Further blast trenching on the cirque face to expose the entire length of known ore shoots, something which has not yet been accomplished, is also strongly recommended. Bulldozer trenching and stripping of Dighem III anomalies on the dip slopes could also prove to be invaluable in the discovery of vein extensions onto the dip slopes.

The Mt. Hinton area has the potential for low tonnage, high

grade gold/silver deposits concentrated in individual ore shoots (i.e. up to 1.0 oz Au/ton and greater than 10 oz Ag/ton). This potential could be proven with the driving of an exploratory adit directly on a known ore shoot. The character of the ore shoots must be determined. That is, their size (extent along strike and down dip), and distance from each other (along strike and down dip) as well as the spatial distance between veins containing ore shoots.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. presently holds 114 mineral claims centered on Mt. Hinton and extending outwards to the headwaters of Lightning, Duncan, Keystone and Granite Creeks (Figure 1 in pocket).

Mt. Hinton is situated approximately 12 miles east of Elsa. Access is by helicopter. The closest road, the Lightning Creek Road, is three miles to the north. There is a cat trail up the dip slope of Mt. Hinton providing access to the '5' Vein from Sourdough Hill and Upper Duncan Creek.

The claims, consisting of the T and TV groups are as follows:

CLAIM No.	GRANT No.
T (54-56)	Y6129-Y6131
T 174	Y6371
T 175Fr	Y6372
T 176	Y6373
T 177Fr	Y6374
T (178-186)	Y6375-Y6383
T 188	Y6385
T 190	Y6387
T 193Fr	Y6404
T 195Fr	Y6405
T 196	Y6406
T 197Fr	Y6407
T 198	Y6408
T (225-227)Fr	Y6968-Y6970
T (227A-229)Fr	Y6971-Y6973
T (230-236)	Y6974-Y6980
TV (1-18)	YA40408-YA40425
TV (27-50)	YA40426-YA40449
TV (57-60)	YA40450-YA40453
TV (61-62)	YA40454-YA40455
TV (63-92)	YA40456-YA40485

HISTORY OF THE MT. HINTON AREA

According to the Mayo Mining Recorder's Office, interest in the Mt. Hinton area began in the early 1920's. The first mineral claims staked in the area were probably to cover potential silver showings. The only assessment work filed during this time was for open cuts. All claims were allowed to lapse after a few years.

Interest was not renewed until 1940 when Charles Brefalt and Theodore Erikson staked a group of quartz claims on the cirque wall of McNeill Gulch. While returning from a prospecting trip in the area, Brefalt discovered a quartz vein which he thought might carry gold. Assay results from samples taken proved his hunch correct, returning values as high as 1 oz Au/ton.

Assessment work filed in 1941 declared 120 feet of drifting done on the BULLION claim of Brefalt's group, as well as several open cuts elsewhere on the property. Figure 2, presumably drawn by John Scott, presently of Carcross, would substantiate this claim.

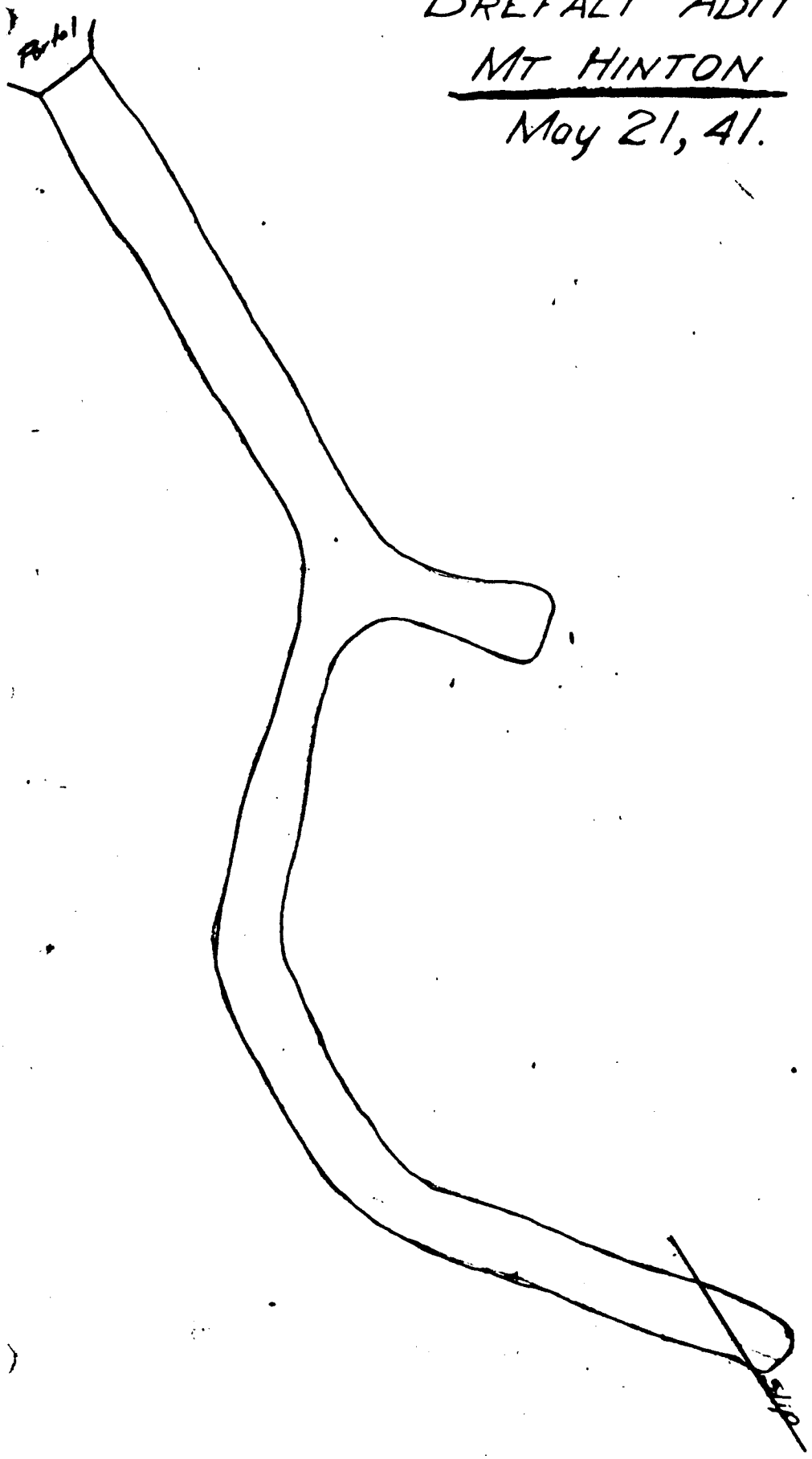
Figures 3 and 4 are Government Assay Reports from the mid 1940's. The samples assayed were probably from open cuts on surface and not from the underground workings. This is evidenced by Smitheringale's 1946 report which states that the tunnel was caved at the time of his report (Figure 5). A note written on the back of the October, 1946 assay sheet (Figure 5) to Mr. Buckle states that samples 1, 2 and 6 came from "...a cross ledge about 150 feet from the tunnel ", which is probably a reference to the 33 vein southwest of the Brefalt adit. No reference to the tunnel is made. The high gold and silver values themselves would indicate that the samples were obtained from workings other than the tunnel as a 1949 United Keno Hill Mines memo (Figure 6) written by McBride states that:

> " [Brefalt] claims that the old tunnel never reached the vein. The bedding was starting to dip away from the regional dip when work was stopped."

The " old lady " mentioned in the memo is probably Mrs. Caroline Erikson, who inherited her husband's interest in the Mt. Hinton property. Sometime between 1950 and 1965 Brefalt must have defaulted, given up or sold his interest in the property, giving Mrs. Erikson sole ownership. Mrs. Erikson's 14 claims were the only ones in good standing in the area until 1965. The BULLION claim was one of those 14. It should be noted that Brefalt tried many times to interest companies in the area. He staked another group of claims in 1945. This claim group was located

...2

BREFALT ADIT
MT HINTON
May 21, 41.



N30W–Fault
Dip — 68° W

Fig. 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE

Keno Hill Y.T., 28th Aug. 1945.

MR. F. Buckle

Mt. Hinton.

MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD		SILVER		Total Value Per Ton Gold and Silver	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Ozs. Per Ton	Value Per Ton	Ozs. Per Ton	Value Per Ton		Copper	Iron	Lead	Zinc
B-8.	1.00		2.00						
B-9.	0.60		15.40						
B-10.	0.60		2.40						
B-11.	Trace		Trace						
B-12.	Trace		4.0						
B-13.	Nil		2.0						

W. A. Johnson

TERRITORIAL ASSAYER

Fig. 3

Copy

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE

Kane Hill Y.T., 2nd Oct. 1946.

MR. Chas. Brefalt

Kane .

MARK ON SAMPLE	GOLD @$35		SILVER @90¢		Total Value Per Ton Gold and Silver	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Ozs. Per Ton	Value Per Ton	Ozs. Per Ton	Value Per Ton		Copper	Iron	Lead	Zinc
1.	0.28	9.80	14.72	13.25	23.05				
2.	1.28	44.80	7.72	6.95	51.75				
3.	6.28	219.80	99.72	89.75	309.55				
4.	2.70	94.50	52.30	47.07	141.57				
5.	1.90	66.50	123.10	110.79	177.29				
6.	Trace	---	Trace	---	---				
7.	2.00	70.00	129.00	116.10	186.10				
8.	0.44	15.40	32.56	29.30	44.70				

W. H. Hinton

TERRITORIAL ASSAYER

Fig 4

This is another property of interest for further examination.

Mt. Hinton

At the head of McNeil gulch, on Mt. Hinton, about 9 miles fromKeno, are showings of gold ore. A tunnel has been driven and several open cuts made. These are all caved. Quartz boulders on the dump indicate a vein of fair width (reported 3 ft. to 4 ft.). The mineralization is apparently arsenopyrite. Surface specimens show an arsenic mineral, possibly scorodite. A sample, chipped from quartz on the dump assayed,

Au. 0.58 Ag. 30.4

This area is reported to contain a number of quartz gold showings. It offers possibilities for prospecting.

Mr Luckle

assays No 3.4 5. 7 and 8 were made up from the rocks I showed you at the Elsa, the other 3 came from a brass ledge about 150 ft from the Summit Silver values in native form

CLO

Memo.

Elsa Camp.

May 14/49.

Re-Mt. Hinton

Chas. Brefalt was in the other day, on the way to town. We signed him up on the P.of Att'y. on the McCash, Donnie and Lill.

He is not interested in Co. prospecting,- he has a gold prospect that he intends to look into this summer and various other interests.

He is not averse to making a deal on Hinton and claims he will go along with the old lady, but made no definite commitment. He claims the old tunnel never reached the vein. The bedding was starting to dip away from the regional dip when work was stopped.

I note from a check at Mayo, that Murray has staked six more claimsx, named Greasy Nos. 1 to 6 incl. These xxx have 1/3 interest transferred to Jack Seniuk and Chester Evans. The old lady is apparently giving lots of publicity to the prospective deal.

Apparently Roy Martin's principals offered 25,000 shares for claims without showings and 35,000 shares for claims with showings, on a company incorporation.

W.O.McBride

Fig. 6

on the valley floor of McNeill Gulch to the north of the original group and may have been his part of the deal in the memo (Figure 6).

In 1964, the G.S.C. conducted a stream sediment survey in the area. A preliminary Total Heavy Metals map was released early in 1965, prompting U.K.H.M. to stake the T (1-6), U (1-6) and V (1-8) claims over anomalous areas in March of that year. Lead and silver results were obtained from the G.S.C. for the newly staked ground and, with this new data, the T (7-27) and VU (1-25) claims were also staked.

A geological-geochemical survey was conducted over the claims and the T (28-35) claims were added to extend coverage. Control for geochemical sampling consisted of running sample lines between base lines at 300 foot spacings. Samples were taken at 100 foot intervals along both sample and base lines. A total of 3,074 samples, 1,966 of which were from the T group, were collected and analyzed for lead, zinc and copper.

The survey was quite successful. Lead proved to be the best vein indicator, delineating 5 anomalies, 3 of which covered surface showings found by reconnaissance prospecting. Frequently, zinc anomalies corresponded with lead anomalies but occasionally there was no correlation, making zinc geochemistry a dubious vein zone indicator. Anomalous copper values reflected areas of greenstone and sericite schist.

In April of 1966, the G.S.C. released the Lead Compilation Map of their 1964 survey. This data, used in conjunction with information gathered from U.K.H.M.'s reconnaissance work done late the previous season, prompted the company to stake the T (36-173) and VU (176-191) claims on April 6th to 8th, 1966.

Geochemical and geological surveys were carried out during the months of July and August, 1966 to cover the newly acquired ground. The results of these surveys prompted the staking of more ground. T (174-191) claims were staked on July 21, 1966 to cover anomalous areas on the dip slope of Mt. Hinton, the location of the '5' Vein. Claims T (192-193) and T (195-220) were staked on August 7, to close gaps and to insure U.K.H.M. of adequate coverage.

Reconnaissance prospecting at the head of McNeill Gulch resulted in the discovery of three veins with ore grade mineralization. The veins were located on the Erikson claims necessitating the negotiation of a three year working option. The option agreement included all 14 claims owned by Mrs. Erikson.

After assessing the information gathered during the 1966 field season, 138 claims were allowed to lapse and all assessment work was applied to the remaining 152 claims. This resulted in the

claims being held for a further four to five years. (Closest common date). A total of fifteen veins had been discovered by the end of the season, six with ore grade mineralization.

The 1966 geochemical survey was conducted in the same manner as the previous season with the addition of contour sampling in steep terrain. A total of 11596 soil samples were taken.

Geological reconnaissance located fifteen vein zones, five of which were supported by geochemical anomalies. Six of the veins appeared to have ore grade mineralization ('5' ,'15' ,'19', '21', '24' and '25' Veins). The '25' Vein is now on Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. property.

In 1967, an attempt was made to locate the boundaries of the Erikson option. Posts were found but appeared to be in a very random arrangement. Because of the location problem, the area was restaked following consultation with the Mayo District Mining recorder and with the permission of Mrs. Erikson. Mrs. Erikson filed for abandonment and U.K.H.M staked 17 claims over the disputed area that same afternoon. Under the agreement, U.K.H.M. was required to revert the claims covering the option back to Mrs. Erikson should the option be dropped.

Field work during the 1967 field season included mapping, trenching and sampling. By this time attention was centered almost exclusively on McNeill Gulch. The best method of prospecting in the area has been to trace mineralized float up the talus slopes, flagging each piece to obtain the general trend of the train.

The McNeill Gulch cirque wall was mapped on 1"= 400' orthophotos made from air photographs. Most mapping done during the 1966 and 1967 field seasons was done with the use of binoculars from vantage points in the valley. Flagging and spray paint were used to mark points of interest such as veins, faults, bedding planes and major geological contacts.

Slide rock and overburden were removed from veins by blasting and hand mucking. A hand steel was used effectively in all areas except where ice in broken vein material was encountered. If the material contained sulphides, an Atlas Copco Cobra drill was employed. Talus was avoided as much as possible. In the case where a vein alternated between gullies and ridges, the gullies were ignored and the tops of the ridges were trenched. In the case of sparsely mineralized veins, a series of randomly spaced foxholes were used to trace the vein into talus. Sampling of trenches was done on five foot spacings across the width where exposed. If the vein was exceptionally well mineralized a two foot spacing was used. High grade character samples were also taken.

Gold assays done locally were found to be unreliable. As a result, splits of all samples were sent to Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. as a cross check. Also, two bulk samples were sent for mill testing because of the high antimony content in samples. One of the samples was of massive jamesonite from the '21' Vein. For results of the tests, refer to G.S. Zimmer's 1967 Report On The McNeill Gulch Area.

In 1968, further prospecting and vein evaluation was carried out in McMillan Gulch ('25' Vein) and in the Granite Creek area ('1' Vein) before all attention was once again focused on McNeill Gulch. Geological coverage was continued while a plane table survey, using a telescopic Alidade, was simultaneously conducted from several vantage points on the valley floor. Fifteen new veins were discovered, bringing the total in the area to 37.

Students were hired to trench 10 of the veins where no explosives were required. The program was not as successful as anticipated. Explosives are needed to penetrate permafrost and areas with large size or deep talus. A two man trenching crew was also hired to sink a prospect shaft on the '21' Vein. The shaft was sunk to a depth of 25 feet. Although the vein structure was still strong at this depth, the mineralization had dropped off considerably. A protective cover had to be built over the shaft for protection against loose rock from the greenstone cliffs above the shaft. Also, the shaft itself had to be timbered because of the very broken ground. Water seepage also proved to be a problem as did the malfunctioning Cobra.

In a two week period in August, 1971, a D7 'Cat' trenching program was carried out on the '5' Vein located on the dip slope of Mt. Hinton. Trenching was based on float material and a weak geochemical trend. Results of soil sampling the trenches was not informative, however one selected piece of float was assayed at 75.2 oz Ag/ton (1971 Surface Exploration Report, J.D. Ellerington).

A staking program was initiated in 1979 to cover ground which had become open due to claims lapsing. The claims were staked as the TV group and essentially covered the area of the original T group. A total of 76 claims were staked.

More work was done on the '5' Vein in 1980 when an air-track drilling program was initiated. A total of 5,839 feet of overburden drilling was done in 74 holes. Drill sites were located in the 1971 trenches. The program was not as successful as hoped. The air-track drill, though able to drive casing, was not capable of pulling it. Also, the machine was not powerful enough to drive the casing through the deep, wet overburden that was encountered on the site. As a result, holes which could not be driven to bedrock had to be abandoned and the casing left in the ground.

Of the 74 holes, 24 holes intersected weakly mineralized vein material with the highest assay coming from hole H-7A. A silver assay from this hole returned 5.62 oz Ag/t. The most encouraging and consistent results were from the upper benches. It is thought that the vein may not have been intersected on the lower benches because of the weak and erratic intersections obtained. The drill results indicate several sub-parallel vein structures within a zone approximately 70 feet wide. The structure continues for 1,800 feet along strike down the slope (Figure 11 in pocket).

1984 PROGRAM

The objective of the 1984 field program was to determine the characteristics of the ore shoots on the McNeill Gulch cirque face with exploratory adits. Due to the delay of funding, work did not commence until early July. The mining contract was awarded to M.J. Moreau Enterprises of Whitehorse. The crews were lodged in a tent camp at the base of the cirque. The camp was serviced with a Trans North Air Bell 206 helicopter from Mayo.

Four adits were planned and work began on the '19' and '21' Vein Adits. The adit planned for the '19' Vein was thought to be the easiest to collar because the site chosen appeared to have shallow talus, being situated between outcroppings of competent rock. Benches were excavated for equipment and fuel and a helipad was built for easier access. Three 125 c.f.m. compressors were slung in from the Keno 700 mine site and a 32" slusher was employed to expose the vein. The time required to excavate the working face was longer than anticipated as the talus proved to be deeper and more difficult to move than initially thought. When, after two weeks, the vein was exposed and a vertical face blasted, it was found to consist of shattered quartz and fault gouge. To avoid continuous timbering, the decision was made to drift sub-parallel to the vein and cross-cut into the vein on 40 foot intervals.

Timbering of the '19' Vein Adit collar began on August 7, and the first round was taken on September 2. A slusher platform and stull-lined muck chute was constructed. The chute had to be modified several times because the fine muck would not run. The slusher platform was moved back and the chute steepened but the problem persisted throughout the program. The chute had to be cleaned with a blowpipe after slushing.

Site preparation for the adit on the '21' Vein began at the same time as the '19' Vein Adit. The '21' Vein adit site is located in a large talus slope in a gully below the greenstone lens. Progress on the '21' Vein site was always slower than the '19' vein operation because all work was done without the use of a slusher. As a consequence, all overburden had to be moved by hand and blowpipe. Sloughing and rock slides occurred frequently, especially after heavy rains. There was very little work done on the site in September while the muck chute on the '19' Vein site was being modified. A serious effort to continue work on the adit was carried out during the last week of September but all work was curtailed on October 7 after an avalanche of heavy snow, which occurred while a crew was present, buried the site. Due to the crew's narrow escape, it was deemed too dangerous to continue working on the '21' Vein Adit.

On September 14 to 16, a D6 Caterpillar, owned and operated by Jack Smith of Mayo, was used to prepare a site on the '5' Vein. The cat was not equipped with a ripper but the operation was still successful. Collaring was not attempted on the '5' Vein site due to the severe winter weather conditions. The cold temperatures and severely drifting snow would have caused too many delays, making the attempt inefficient. Helicopter access to the site would also have been hampered.

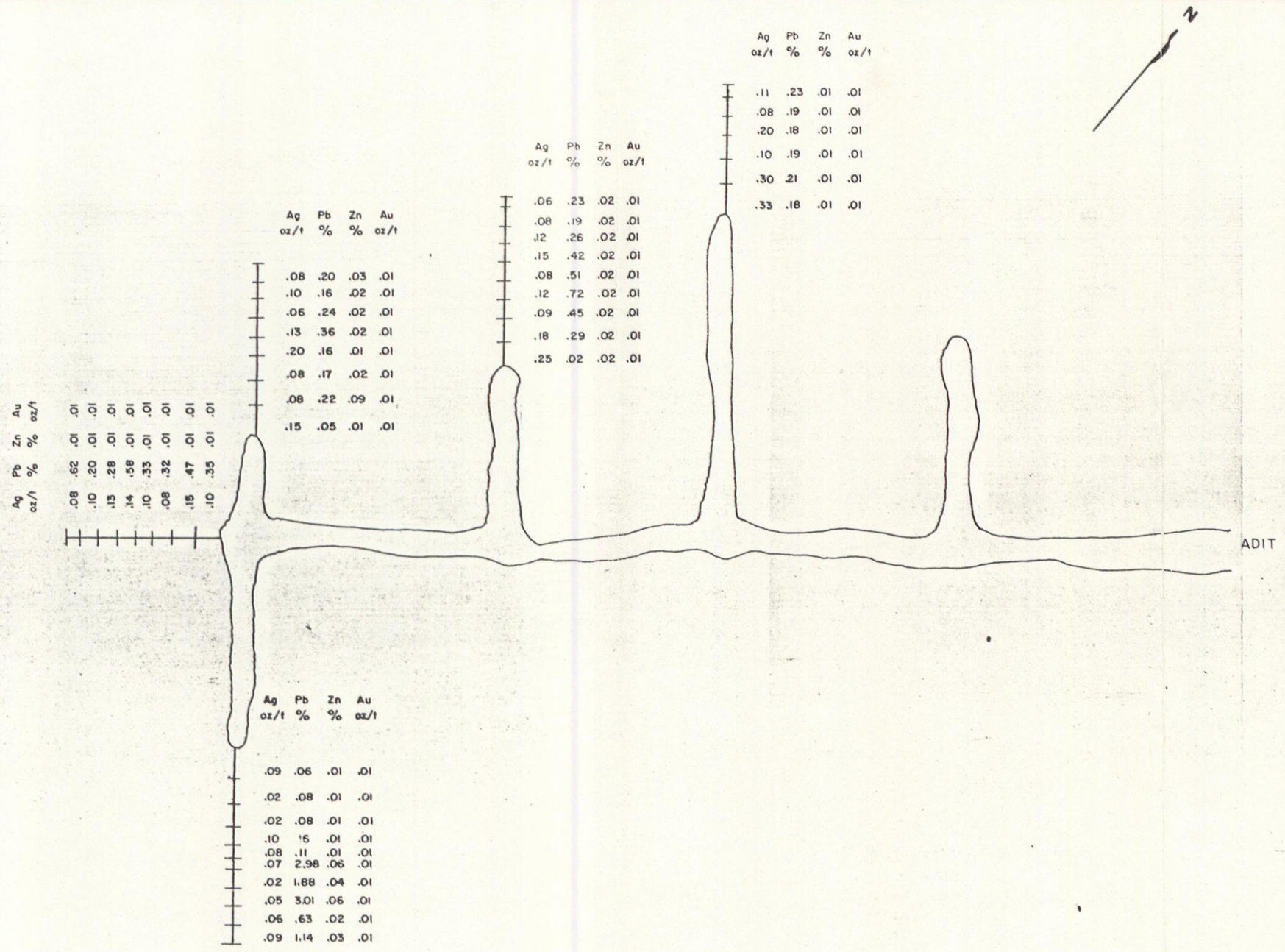
On the '19' Vein, a night shift was initiated by the middle of September to increase advance. Problems with muck disposal persisted. The weather became worse with snow and temperatures below minus 20 degrees C. occurring during September. The change in temperature caused many problems. Water had to be slung up to the site in a fire bucket after local sources froze. A fiberglass storage tank was used to receive the water. From this point, it was piped to a shed enclosed tank to prevent freezing. Avalanches began to be a persistent problem on the '19' Vein site and a great deal of time was spent on snow removal. The shed and the slusher platform are built on frozen talus and, therefore, may be destroyed during the spring thaw. The helipad on the '19' Vein site should be enlarged if it is to be used to any extent. Strong wind gusts were found to be very hazardous. On the 30th of August the first flight up in the morning crashed when attempting to land. The Bell 206 is not suitable for work on the cirque wall. The 206 was replaced with a Hughes 500 D which was found to be a far better machine for the job.

All work was stopped for the season on October 30th due to extremely cold temperatures and the escalating problems associated with the cold.

A total of 162.5 feet of drifting and 159.4 feet of cross-cutting was done on the '19' Vein (Figure 7 in pocket). Test holes drilled at the ends of the 80, 120, 160 East, 160 West Cross-Cuts and Main Drift totaled 134 feet.

Sampling of the adit included chip samples on five foot spacings of wall rock, two foot sample spacings in areas near veins and containing quartz stringers, vein width channel samples from veins, and various grabs (Figure 8 in pocket). Test hole samples (Figure 9) were dependent on the length of the rods, from two to five feet. There were 115 chip and test hole samples taken and analyzed for lead, zinc,gold and silver.

Results from the sampling program were very disappointing. There were no anomalous values (>0.02 oz Au/ton, >3.0 oz Ag/ton) in either gold or silver from either the veins, wall rock or test holes. However, intersections as great as 3.01 % Pb were encountered in the 160 East Test Hole.



19 VEIN DRIFT TEST HOLES

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE 1" = 20'
DRAWN	DJO	12/12/84	
CHECKED			DWG. NO. 9

VANCAL 1982

TOPOGRAPHY

Elevations on the claim group range from 4,900 feet to 7,000 feet. The topography consists of sharp peaks and intervening saddles with north facing cirque walls having 30 to 80 degree slopes. The area has about 10% outcrop, located predominantly on the cirque faces. Valley floors are covered with scattered to dense willow and alder, while the slopes which are stable enough to allow growth are grass covered. Moss and lichens are ubiquitous.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The consolidated rocks underlying the claim groups belong to the Yukon Group and may be of pre-Cambrian or early Paleozoic age. Age classification of the strata in the Mayo region is a controversial subject. The major rock units are graphitic and sericitic schists, thin and thick bedded quartzites and sills and lenses of greenstone (Figure 10 in pocket).

The strata of the area lie on the east limb of an anticline extending southeast from Keno Hill to the eastern arm of Mayo Lake. Regional strike exhibits a swing from E-W to N-S, while the regional dip remains relativily constant at 10 to 30 degrees. (G.S. Zimmer, Geological Report on the McNeill Gulch Area, 1967).

DETAILED GEOLOGY

The quartzites in the McNeill Gulch area are both thin bedded and thick bedded. They are mostly a dark grey variety but pale grey and pale brown varieties are also present. The latter varieties were noted underground on the hangingwall and footwall of bedding and near-bedding faults. All varieties of quartzite are gradational over length and width suggesting a shallow depositional environment. The quartzites contain numerous quartz stringers. In some areas the quartzites contained abundant disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Typical assays returned from this material are 0.04 oz Ag/ton and 0.01 ozAu/ton or less.

Graphitic schist bands range from less than 2" to as much as 15"

in width. The schists occur interbedded with the quartzites. The bands are conformable with the quartzites, but are strongly contorted internally. In some instances, crenulations are apparent. The parallel crenulations, on planes cutting the internal folding, point to slip faulting, with small offsets, along the bedding planes. This feature is most apparent in the 'cooked' region above the major greenstone lens. It would seem likely that all graphitic schist bands are bedding faults to some degree (G.S. Zimmer, 1967).

The greenstones occur as continuous sills and lenses. Zimmer states that one sill containing five lenses was traced for six miles. The lenses range in texture from diabasic at the edges to gabbroic towards the centre. They are massive and strongly jointed, producing large, angular talus. Lenses have an approximate maximum thickness of 400' and a maximum length of about 3,000'. Sills range from 3' to 30' in width.

STRUCTURE

There appears to be three types of faults in the area. They include; bedding faults primarily restricted to movement along graphitic schist bands, near-bedding faults whose strike is slightly off the strike of the bedding angles and in which movement has occurred both along schist bands and through the quartzite at high angles, and vein faults which are transverse dip-slip faults with a normal displacement. Included in the vein fault category are all sub-parallel faults with or without quartz. Bedding faults show movement along graphitic schist bands. In some areas on the main drift of the '19' Vein Adit, where bedding faults were observed to be cutting quartzites at high angles, cataclasis of the quartzite on both hangingwall and footwall was seen, producing a rock which is pale grey and less competent than the surrounding quartzite. Near-bedding faults are fairly large structures with widths from 10" to greater than two feet. These faults have dips which vary over short distances from 15 degrees to 85 degrees SW and strikes from near bedding angles to 35 degrees off bedding angles. Bedding quartz, thin bedded quartzites and bands of graphitic schist are always abundant at near-bedding faults.

The strike of the '19' Vein fault varied from 245 degrees to 260 degrees with varying dips from 60 to 80 degrees to the south. Widths are variable, from a few inches or less to greater than four feet. The vein at its exposure at the adit face is four feet wide and sparsely mineralized. Fault gouge is present on the footwall but there is no brecciation into the wallrocks on

either side. The hangingwall contains some large and small quartzite fragments but the wallrock in the hangingwall is relatively competent. Some drag folding has occurred on both hangingwall and footwall. This all suggests a tight structure. In the 40 Cross-Cut, the vein is less than two feet in width. The vein appears to be offset a few feet to the east, the result of the bedding fault observed between the adit entrance and the first cross-cut. The footwall of the vein in the 40 Cross-Cut is a quartzite breccia. The breccia has a width of ten feet and contains numerous near vertical quartz stringers, all of which are less than 1\2 inch in width. Vertical quartz stringers were always present near the vein faults. The footwall of the breccia is fault controlled. Rocks to the west of the breccia are thin bedded quartzites with abundant bedding quartz and numerous conformable bands of graphitic schist. There are no vertical quartz stringers in these rocks.

The thin bedded quartzite with interbedded graphitic schist and bedding quartz appear at the end of the 80 Cross-Cut as well. The vein fault occurs directly on the hangingwall of the fault and is about 15" in width. A single piece of galena, about 1/4" in size, was found in the vein. The hangingwall of the vein contains vertical quartz stringers and some breccia but neither feature is as abundant as in the previous cross-cut. There are also faults present which are parallel to the vein structures but have widths of less than one inch and contain little or no quartz. They show vertical offsets of five to eight inches supporting the theory that the vein faults are dip-slip, normal faults. Silver assays from these faults are relatively high (0.38 to 2.66 oz Ag/ton) in comparison to wallrock (0.06 to 0.2 oz Ag/ton Ag) further suggesting that they are related structurally to the vein faults.

The zone of structural activity, defined as that area containing vein faults, vertical quartz stringers, hangingwall and/or footwall brecciated wallrock, and slightly to moderately altered wallrock, ends abruptly on the footwall with a clearly visible fault structure, but is not well defined on the hangingwall. Rather, it tends to grade from numerous quartz stringers and breccia to unaltered wallrock with little or no structural deformation. The vein associated with the overall structure can occur on either wall.

The veins appear to pinch and swell both along strike and up and down dip. The vein, as exposed at the adit, pinched out to less than ten inches in width at the top. The '21' Vein Shaft, completed in 1968, was 25 feet deep. It was noted that, although mineralization diminished with depth, the vein width did not vary noticeably. The '21' Vein ore shoot was exposed on surface for 72 feet with both ends still open. This would suggest that ore shoots can be of considerable dimensions, even though bedding faults cutting the veins make size determinations

unreliable.

Veins are found to continue past bedding faults but are considerably narrower and are not mineralized. This would suggest that the ore shoots are controlled to some extent by the bedding faults. In areas of abundant bedding faults the vein fault structure widens considerably but mineralization decreases.

MINERALOGY

A fairly extensive description of the mineralogy of McNeill Gulch was done by G.S. Zimmer in 1967 (Geological Report on the McNeill Gulch Area, 1967; G.S. Zimmer). The following is extracted from that report with appropriate updating.

The veins consist of fractured bull quartz hosting, in order of occurrence; scorodite, arsenopyrite, galena, jamesonite, limonite, anglesite, pyrite, sphalerite, siderite and gold.

Scorodite and arsenopyrite are present in all mineralized veins. Scorodite is present as well developed crystals (after arsenopyrite), as a colloidal appearing fracture filling, and as a green stain on quartz.

Galena is also present to some degree in all veins. In poorly mineralized veins, galena is sparse and erratic. It occurs as an irregular fracture filling in yellow quartz (dendritic/ reticulated) usually carrying high silver values (50 oz Ag/ton) or as small flecks shot throughout a white to yellow quartz and seldom carrying more than 10 to 15 oz/ton silver. In ore shoots, galena occurs as sheeted zones in the quartz parallel to the vein attitudes.

Jamesonite appears in quantity only in the southwest portion of McNeill Gulch and in the '5' Vein on Mt. Hinton. In the '24' Vein, jamesonite has the luster and texture of tetrahedrite (copper assays: 0.5% and 0.7%) and is closely associated with galena. In the '21' Vein, jamesonite is the primary sulphide and occurs as a finely fibrous, sheared mass containing minor sphalerite and pyrite.

Limonite occurs most noticeably in the '24' Vein where it is mixed with anglesite as an earthy powder held together by ice. The mixture has a brick red colour, possibly explained by the presence of kermisite (Sb_2S_2O). Nearly all other veins contain limonite but in very minor quantities.

Anglesite is found wherever galena occurs in any quantity ('15','26','28','24' and '33' Veins) either as concentric nodules with galena cores or as an earthy mass containing flecks of galena. A sample of anglesite from the '24' Vein was assayed and yielded 6.6 oz Ag/ton and 77.5 % Pb, indicating that the silver is lost in the transition from galena to anglesite.

Pyrite is present in nearly all veins and is always found as crystals as opposed to veinlets. The pyrite is usually associated with scorodite-arsenopyrite and with jamesonite in the '21' Vein. A pyrite fracture-filling veinlet was found in quartzites at the '21' Vein collaring site but the sample was

lost and no assay was done.

Sphalerite was observed in small quantities in the '15','21','24','31' and '35' Veins. It has an irregular occurrence and no conclusions have been drawn as to its association with other minerals.

Siderite (calcite) occurs only in the '24' Vein and is confined to the heavily oxidized portion of the ore shoot. Because of the heavily oxidized state of the zone, no statements can be made of the association of carbonates with other minerals.

Assays have indicated gold in all veins in the area. In 1967, a mortar, pestle and gold pan were used to visually test the samples taken. Chips were taken from nearly every sample and processed, with gold appearing in nearly every pan. The largest particles of gold (to 0.5 mm) were obtained from the '15' Vein in the vicinity of a 1966 sample assaying 5.06 oz/ton Au. Accordingly, a 60-65 lb sample of this material was shipped to Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. for appropriate testing. With 20 samples out of the 50 taken from the '21' Vein containing greater than 1.00 oz/ton Au, suprisingly little gold was observed in the panning concentrate.

The discrepancy is accounted for by Boyle (G.S.C. Bulletin 111; "Keno Hill-Galena Hill Lead-Zinc-Silver Deposits"), who suggest that the metallic sulfides carry the bulk of the gold as a lattice substitution. With little visible gold, all that may be said of its occurrence is that:

1)-high gold values are always associated with metallic sulfides;
2)-gold has a particular affinity for jamesonite;
3)-gold and silver values are usually parallel (high Au values are usually associated with high Ag values).

VEIN DESCRIPTIONS

The following vein descriptions are extracted from geological reports concerning the area done from 1965 to 1968 by United Keno Hill Mines Limited with additions made from observations during the 1984 program. Refer to Figure 11 in pocket for the location of the veins.

'1' Vein: This vein is referred to as the #2 Vein in the 1965 report for the T mineral claims.

Topography is relatively flat with overburden and talus varying in depth from 1 to 12 feet.

The vein has a bedding attitude (N55W and 25-30 SW dip) and was traced by trenching and vein float for 560 feet. The vein is faulted off on its northern extension by a barren cross fault trending N88E and dipping 55S. A left hand offset is indicated by drag folding at the intersection. The faulted vein extension to the north of the cross fault was not located. The southern extension of the vein was not located.

Vein mineralization consists of scorodite with short discontinuous veinlets of galena 1/4"- 3" wide parallel to the attitude. Galena was also noted in small lenses and pods. Arsenopyrite and siderite were noted in minor amounts. The vein varies in width from 8"-24" and widens to greater than six feet at the crossfault.

Character assays of clean galena returned extremely high values; 899 oz Ag/ton with 72% Pb and 424 oz Ag/ton with 75% Pb (see 1965 report). Channel sampling proved disappointing with typical assays of 6-8 oz Ag/ton over five feet. A high assay proved to be 18.8 oz Ag/ton over five feet near the crossfault. Gold assays were low (0.02 oz/ton to 0.30 oz/ton), but should be regarded as unreliable.

'2' Vein: From approximatly 100 feet of vein float, presumably in place, the vein would appear to strike N50W. Dip is uncertain, but is thought to approximate bedding. The northwest and southeast vein extensions have not been traced due to heavy talus and overburden. Mineralized float (8-10 oz Ag/ton) has been found in talus approximately 1,500' NW on the apparent strike. Trenches on the vein revealed mineralized breccia but failed to reach bedrock.

From talus and adjacent outcrops, the vein appears to lie in a medium thick-bedded quartzite. Considerable

thin-bedded quartzite and graphitic schist float was noted near the vein. Observed vein material showed effects of strong leaching and oxidation. Vein material is typically a limonitic quartzite breccia. Galena was found as disseminated pea sized blebs in selected breccia. Cerussite and jarosite (?) were noted in minor amounts. Character samples containing galena and cerussite returned an average assay of 62 oz Ag/ton and 17% Pb.

'5' Vein: This vein is by far the largest and strongest vein structure in the area. The fault trace has been followed for approximately 4,500 feet on the dip slope of Mt. Hinton and 1,500 feet on the cirque face. The vein strikes approximately N80E and dips approximately 70SE. Vein widths vary from 40 to 100+ feet on the cirque face.

Mineralization consists of galena, galena-stibnite, arsenopyrite, scorodite, anglesite, pyrite and free gold.

In all locations, mineralization was contained in shattered bull quartz, with the most intense mineralization found in the footwall of the vein. Mineralized widths vary from five to fifteen feet.

The vein trace was lost to the northeast in the vicinity of a greenstone lens in the cirque face. No trace of the vein was found on the cirque floor by geological or geochemical methods. A total of eighteen trenches were dug on the dip slope through overburden found to be twelve feet at the base and four to seven feet deep near the top. Only two trenches were felt to have reached bedrock. The vein does not outcrop and was followed by means of mineralized float and an air photo lineament (Figure 12 in pocket).

'12' Vein: The '12' Vein consists of a fractured quartz system varying in widths from two to eight feet. Mineralization consists of galena, arsenopyrite, and scorodite in fractured quartz.

The fault trace was followed for approximately 300 feet to the northwest of the discovery point where it was lost in talus. Unsatisfactory coverage was given to the area to the southeast of the discovery point.

'13' Vein: This vein is also a wide fractured quartz system with spotty mineralization consisting of arsenopyrite, scorodite, and galena-stibnite. Mineralization was traced over a 75 foot length and a variable width of fifteen to thirty-five feet. Highest assay was 0.54 oz Au/ton and 92.5 oz Ag/ton. The average of the eight samples is 0.21 oz Au/ton and 15.93 oz Ag/ton.

'15' and '15-A' Veins: The '15' Vein was discovered in September of 1965. Samples of loose galena were taken and assayed. They ran from 30 to 70 oz Ag/ton. During the 1966 season trenching was carried out without the use of explosives. High grade samples yielded 50 to 150 oz Ag/ton. In June-July of 1967, a trenching program was carried out, during which 112.4 cu.yds. were removed and 15 samples were taken (Figure 13).

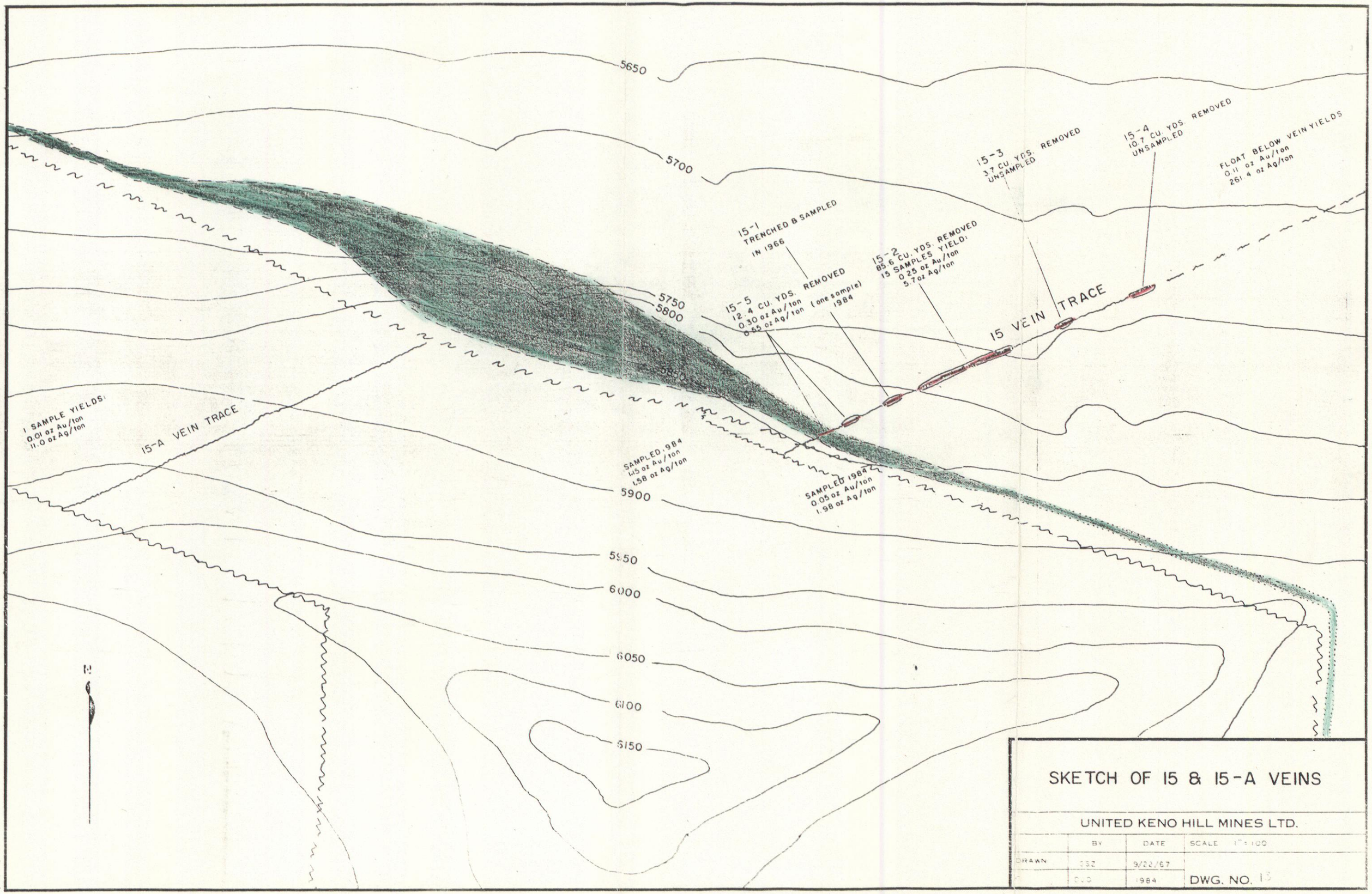
Mineralization was found to be erratic, and generally weak.

The primary mineral was the dendritic variety of galena which, when carefully selected, yielded high silver values. Scorodite and arsenopyrite were found in minor quantities. Mineralization was confined to the hangingwall portion of the vein, with occasional minor values towards the footwall. Channel sampling, on a five foot interval, was begun in Trench 2, but was discontinued as visible sulfides decreased to the northeast. Minor visible gold was obtained by grinding and panning.

The vein is definitely a transverse structure and cuts the apparent bedding strike at 30-35 degrees. Due to a high degree of internal fracturing and limited outcropping, no attitude was obtained.

From a piece of high grade float found below and to the northeast of the last trench, it is evident that the vein continues into the heavy talus slopes. No trenching was attempted in this direction as it was found to be nearly impossible to stabilize trenches in talus. To the southwest, the vein is cut off by a greenstone sill/bedding fault system. The average assay from the five trenches was 0.15 oz Au/ton and about 47.5 oz Ag/ton.

In 1984, the '15' Vein was visited again to see if the vein continued through the greenstone sill above (SW) Trench 15-5. The vein was found to cut the greenstone sill on strike with the vein. There are two separate parallel veins cutting the sill. The first is on the hangingwall and is comprised of sheared quartz with a width of about 1.5 inches. The vein was found to be sparsely mineralized with galena. Alteration on the hangingwall side of the vein was observed for 18 inches and consisted of arsenopyrite and pyrite in rusty greenstone. The sulfides are crystalline. The alteration was observed for two feet into the footwall, where another vein was found. This vein consists of intensely sheared quartz with abundant arsenopyrite and scorodite. The structure can be followed to the southwest for another



SKETCH OF 15 & 15-A VEINS

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE 1" = 100
DRAWN	GSZ	9/22/67	
	D.O.	1984	DWG. NO. 13

thirty to forty feet through talus but it is not mineralized. The vein is terminated against the previously mentioned bedding fault. Samples from both veins were sent for assay. The bull quartz vein on the hanging wall ran 0.30 oz Au/ton and 0.55 oz Ag/ton. The other vein was much more impressive with 1.15 oz Au/ton and 1.58 oz Ag/ton.

The '15-A' Vein was originally thought (1966) to be the faulted extension of the '15' Vein. With unknown displacements on the bedding faults, it is probably better termed a separate entity. The vein has the same attitude as the '15' Vein but is mineralogically much weaker. Galena was found at the southwest extremity in the area of intersection with a bedding fault. No trenching was considered warranted.

'16','16-A','29' and '30' Veins: These four veins are located in a highly broken/faulted area and appear to have a very limited length. All are sparsely mineralized with galena, scorodite, arsenopyrite and pyrite.

The '16' Vein was located on the cirque rim in 1966. Samples taken at that time yielded trace Ag and 0.20 oz Au/ton. Snow conditions did not permit further definition and sampling in 1967.

The '16-A' Vein was also located in 1966 and consists of a near-vertical fault 74 inches wide and of undefined length. Mineralization consists of scorodite staining and minor arsenopyrite. A similarly mineralized quartz vein (bedding) was noted on the footwall side (NW) of the vein, but the intersection of the two did not outcrop. No samples were taken.

The '29' Vein was located in 1967 and a limited exposure yielded a minor amounts of dendritic galena which assayed 0.03 oz Au/ton and 47.6 oz Ag/ton.

The '30' Vein was also found in 1967 and consisted of a very limited exposure containing minor shotgun galena, scorodite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. One sample was taken and yielded 0.27 oz Au/ton and 1.8 oz Ag/ton.

'18' Vein: This vein was located and sampled in 1966. Mineralization consists of scorodite and arsenopyrite. Samples collected in 1966 yielded 0.28 oz Au/ton and trace Ag. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1967 to trace the vein into the cirque containing the original T claim group. No further sampling was done and no trenching was warranted.

'19' Vein: The '19' Vein appears to be one of the longer structures in the area, having a known length of approximately 1,200 feet. The southwest end of the vein was discovered late in the 1966 season and one composite sample yielded 5.06 oz Au/ton and 7.10 oz Ag/ton (Figure 14).

During the 1967 season, mineralization was discovered on what appeared to be the northeast extremity. A trenching program was carried out in which two trenches were dug (19-1 and 19-2) and 67.0 cu.yds. were removed (Figure 15).

In 19-1, the vein was opened up for a length of eighty feet. Sulfides were found to be very sparse and erratically distributed, with the highest concentration in the southwest end of the trench. Dendritic galena with jamesonite were the primary ore minerals and were found mainly in the footwall portion of the vein. Selected samples yielded 1.34 oz Au/ton and 32.8 oz Ag/ton. A total of 34 channel samples were cut across the vein and yielded 0.19 oz Au/ton and 2.0 oz Ag/ton. An attitude of N80E/60SE was obtained from the slickensided hangingwall. Approximately 150 feet southwest of the trench, the vein is cut off by a series of bedding faults which parallel a greenstone lens.

The northeast extremity of this vein was located by tracing float to its source. Two old trenches were found at the upper termination of the float train, but neither appeared to have reached bedrock. Trench 19-2 was dug to bedrock and the vein was exposed. Mineralization was again found to be erratic and consisted of galena, anglesite, arsenopyrite, and scorodite. Mineralization was stronger than that of Trench 19-1, but did not appear to constitute an economic ore body. As the walls of the trench could not be stabilized for any length of time, channels were not cut and all samples were taken from hi-grade vein material. Ten of these samples averaged 0.38 oz Au/ton and 47.5 oz Ag/ton.

The vein between Trenches 19-1 and 19-2 was found to be very sparsely mineralized with scorodite and arsenopyrite. No samples were taken from this area.

'21' Vein: This vein was discovered late in the 1966 season, but no work was attempted at that time as it was situated on the Erikson claim group (Figure 16).

In mid-August a trenching program was carried out, resulting in the removal of 88.9 cu.yds of material. An attempt was made to trench the vein to the greenstone contact but, as mineralization was slight in the contact

N

5500

5600

16.0 cu. yds. Removed
10 Hi-Grade Samples
Yield:
0.38 opt Au
47.5 opt Ag

Bedding Fault (Assumed)

19-2

19 VEIN ADIT

5700

15.0 cu. yds. Removed
Channel Samples Yield:
0.19opt Au 80'
2.0 opt Ag 80'

19-1

Series of Bedding Faults

5800

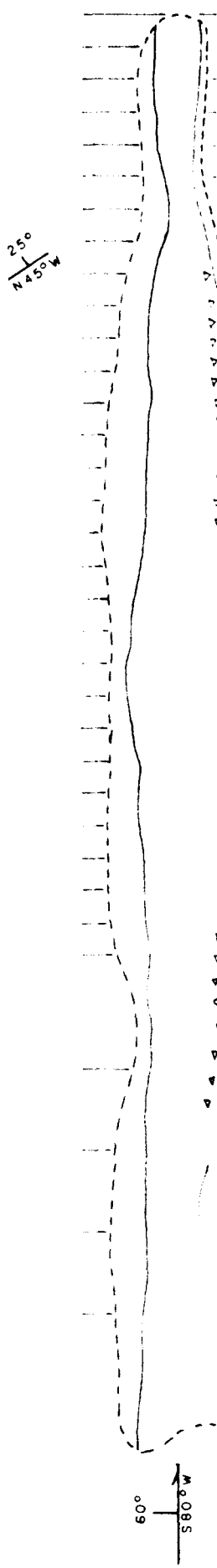
5900

6000

SKETCH OF 19 VEIN SYSTEM

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE 1"=100'
DRAWN	G S Z	9/22/67	
REVISED	DJO	12/10/84	DWG. NO. 14



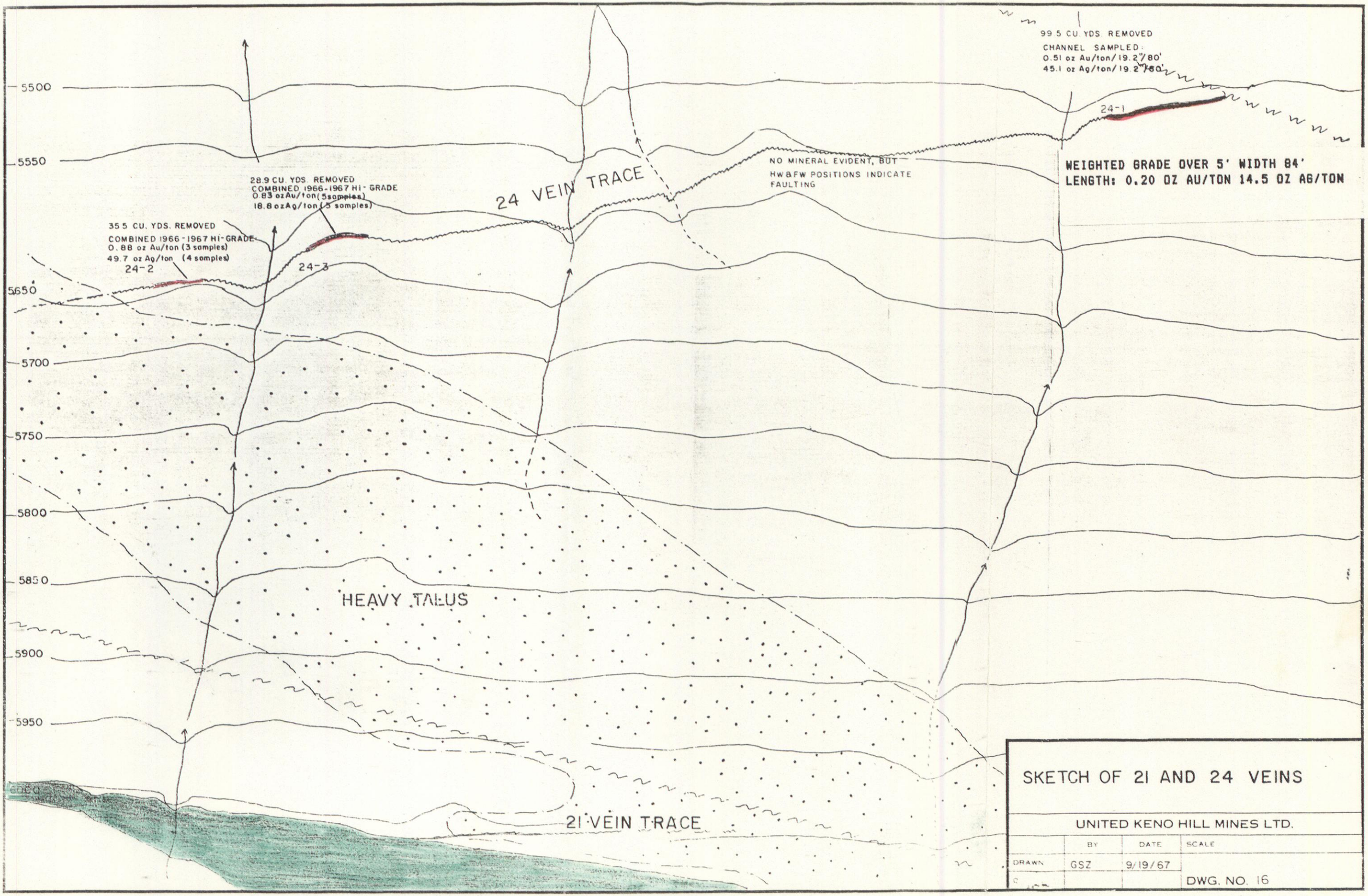
SAMPLE NO.	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
-07321	07	1.0	0.9	Tr
-07322	63	7.8	4.1	Tr
-07323	23	5.4	2.8	Tr
-07324	13	1.6	0.6	Tr
-07325	51	1.8	0.8	Tr
-07326	06	1.8	0.8	Tr
-07327	21	0.6	Tr	Tr
-07328	82	4.2	1.1	Tr
-07329	13	0.8	Tr	Tr
-07330	03	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07331	01	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07332	02	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07333	06	0.8	Tr	Tr
-07334	06	2.8	Tr	Tr
-07335	14	3.6	0.9	Tr
-07336	02	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07337	57	13.8	5.6	Tr
-07338	39	2.4	0.5	Tr
-07339	04	2.6	Tr	Tr
-07340	03	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07341	1.62	5.5	1.2	Tr
-07342	03	1.2	0.5	Tr
-07343	02	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07344	03	1.0	0.5	Tr
-07345	06	1.1	Tr	Tr
-07346	03	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07347	02	0.6	Tr	Tr
-07348	04	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07349	01	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07350	01	0.7	Tr	Tr
-07351	01	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07352	39	0.9	Tr	Tr
-07353	01	Tr	Tr	Tr
-07354	02	0.8	Tr	Tr

WEIGHTED GRADE OVER 5' WIDTH FOR 78' LENGTH: 0.11 OZ AU/TON 1.6 OZ AG/TON

19 VEIN—TRENCH 1

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 10'
DRAWN	GSZ	29 Aug/67	
CHECKED			DWG. NO. 15



SKETCH OF 21 AND 24 VEINS

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE
DRAWN	GSZ	9/19/67	
C			DWG. NO. 16

area,the trench was driven in the opposite direction to make the best use of the time remaining in the season.

The vein was opened up for a total length of 72 feet and channel sampled at two foot intervals. The samples averaged 1.24 oz Au/ton and 19.3 oz Ag/ton over an average 41.3 inch width and a 72 foot length. During the course of the summer, 11 samples were selectively taken and averaged 2.88 oz Au/ton and 33.8 oz Ag/ton.

Mineralization consists of jamesonite, arsenopyrite, scorodite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and various oxides. Jamesonite carried both gold and silver values to a maximum of 20.16 oz Au/ton and 64.6 oz Ag/ton. The vein is most heavily mineralized in the northeast portion of the trench, with massive jamesonite assaying 3.12 oz Au/ton and 38.6 oz Ag/ton over a 54 inch width and a 16 foot length. It appears that this heavily mineralized area occurs adjacent to a bedding fault; probably the same fault system that cuts off the '19' Vein.

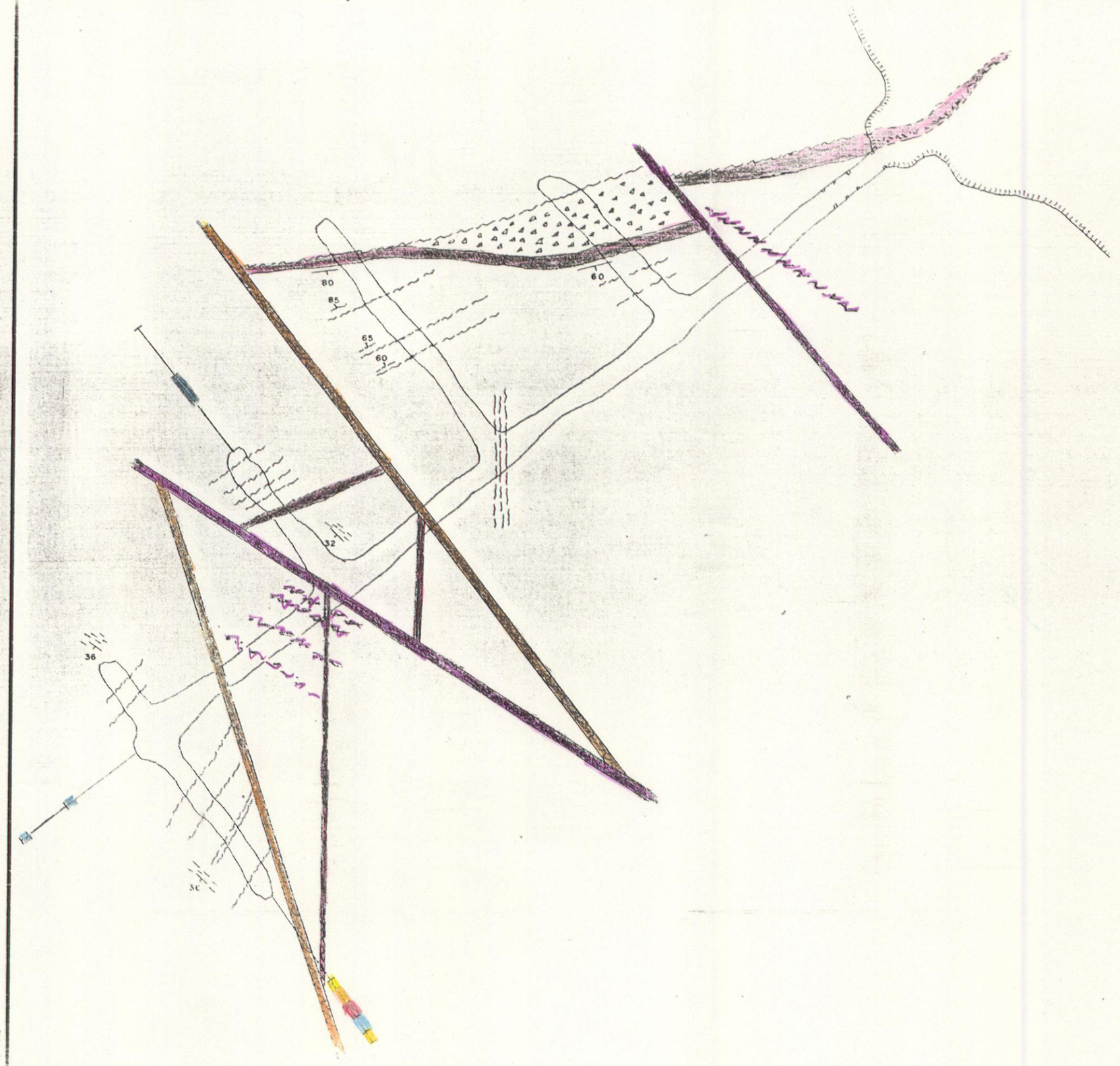
In 1968, a 25 foot prospect shaft was sunk on the vein at the northeast limit of the 1967 trench. The shaft was sunk to obtain samples at depth. Channel samples taken from the shaft plus the surface samples taken the year before were combined to calculate a tonnage of 404 tons grading 1.20 oz Au/ton and 18.3 oz Ag/ton over an average width of 3.3 feet (Figure 17).

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 (maximum of 75 feet down dip). The vein could have a maximum surface (apparent strike) length of 200 feet before being cut off by the previously mentioned bedding fault. This same fault appears to cut off the '35' Vein as well.

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 pods.

Although the vein is structurally strong in the lower portion of the shaft, the grade and jamesonite content are very low.

'22' Vein: Very little work has been done on this vein since its discovery in 1966. The vein does not outcrop, but float has been traced to a grassy bench were vein material may



Vein : Faulted Footwall

Vein : Quartz

Bedding Fault : Graphite Schist

Near-Bedding Fault : Crushed Quartzite

Bedding Fault : Schist Bands

Near-Vertical Fractures w̃ or w̃ out Qtz Filling

Desseminated Galena

Desseminated Arsenopyrite

Breccia

Surface Slope

Test Hole

Fault & Fracture

Bedding

0.50 - 0.99 % Pb

1.00 - 1.99 " "

2.00 - 2.99 " "

3.00 % Pb or greater

19 VEIN DRIFT
STRUCTURAL COMPILATION MAP

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE 1" = 20'
DRAWN	DJO	21/1/85	
CHECKED			DWG. NO. 20

be picked out of the moss. Mineralization consists of jamesonite, arsenopyrite and scorodite. One hi-grade sample was taken (07116) which assayed 0.26 oz Au/ton and 33.3 oz Ag/ton.

'23' Vein: The '23' Vein was discovered in 1966 and the showing extended in length to 600 feet 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% to 60% jamesonite in quartz, which assayed 1.28 oz Au/ton, 3.7 oz Ag/ton and 21.67 % 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 in 1968 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.

'24' Vein: The '24' Vein was discovered in 1966 and extended in 1967 to a length of 1,200 feet (Figure 16).

The vein outcrops in three places along its length. Two of the outcroppings are mineralized. Galena was found at the southwest exposure and Trench 24-2 was started to open up the vein. In the trench, galena was found in isolated, discontinuous patches. Assays of this material yielded 0.88 oz Au/ton and 49.7 oz Ag/ton. Mineral was also found in an outcropping on the first ridge to the northeast of Trench 24-2 and the vein was opened up in Trench 24-3. Mineralization was again very weak and patchy, consisting of arsenopyrite, scorodite, and galena. Five high grade samples averaged 0.83 oz Au/ton and 18.8 oz Ag/ton.

Float was found below the northeast extremity of the vein and was traced up to an old trench which had massive galena scattered around it. The old trench was cleaned out and found to lie in the float train, the vein being 10'-15' uphill. The vein was exposed in Trench 24-1 for a length of 84' after removing 112 cu. yds. of material. Channel samples were taken at a two foot interval and yielded an average of 0.51 oz Au/ton and 45.1 oz Ag/ton over a 19.2 inch width and an 80 foot length. A total of 16 high grade samples were taken which averaged 0.64 oz Au/ton and 138.7 oz Ag/ton. High values of 4.42 oz Au/ton and 243.6 oz Ag/ton were obtained. Mineralization consisted of galena, arsenopyrite, scorodite, and

sphalerite. In a highly oxidized portion of the vein, a very fine sooty-black mayerial was observed with anglesite, limonite, and oxidized (red) jamesonite. A sample of this material was given to the G.S.C. for identification, but the material was so highly oxidized that the only diffraction pattern obtained was that of goethite.

'25' Vein:This vein has been traced for approximately 2,000 feet by float and trenching. It has an apparent strike of N02E and an undetermined dip. The vein trace is lost in heavy overburden to the north and a grassy slope to the south. Mineralization, consisting of small blebs of galena in quartz, was found at three locations along the strike of the vein. At one point, a discontinuous 2 inch vein of galena and sphalerite was noted filling a transverse fracture in a schistose section of the vein zone. Minor arsenopyrite was noted in the vein quartz.

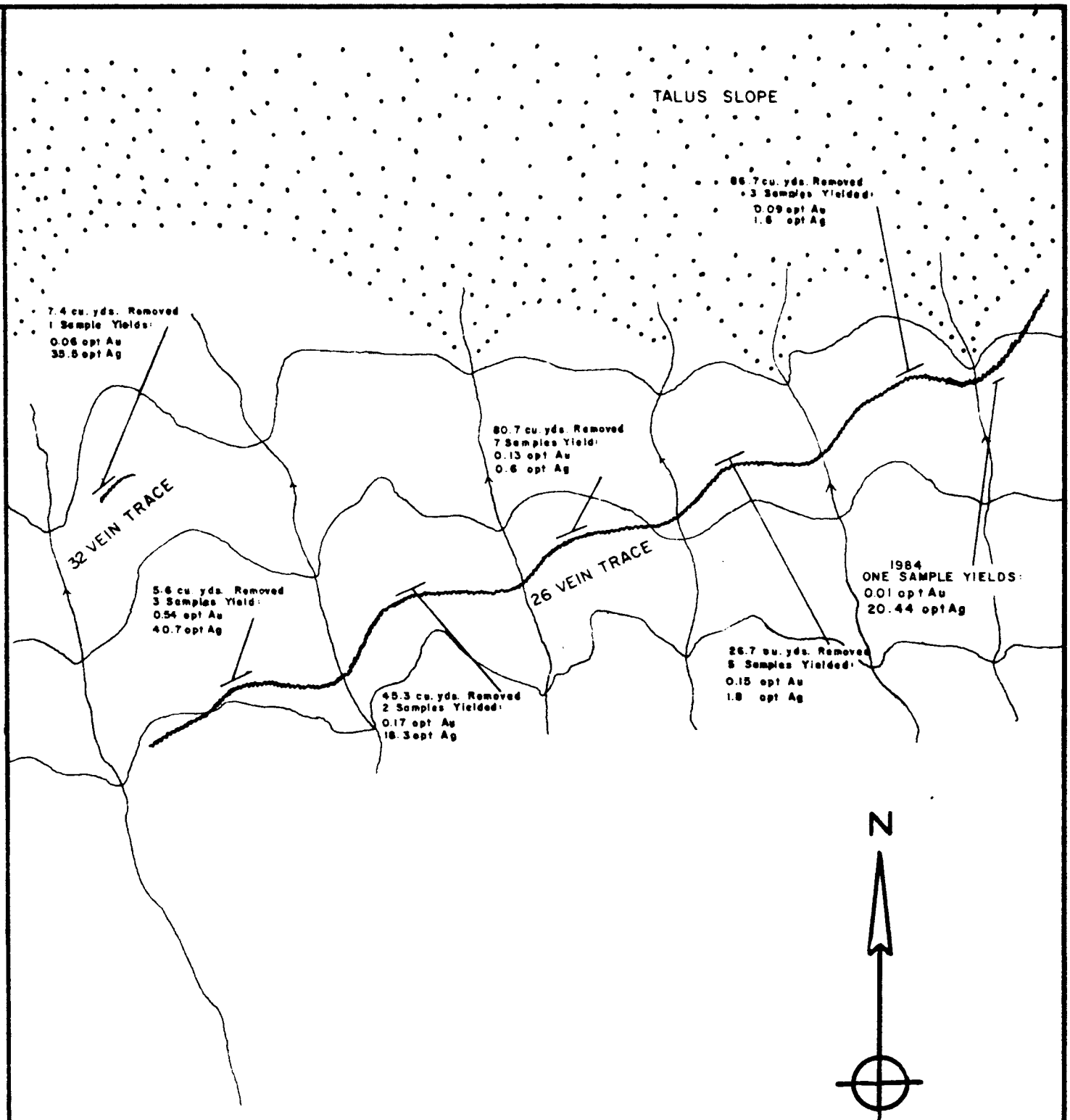
Character samples of galena bearing quartz typically returned assay values of 12 oz Ag/ton and 4% Pb. Two selected grab samples returned 162 oz Ag/ton, 53% Pb; and 12.8 oz Ag/ton, 4.32% Pb, 52.72% Zn.

'26' Vein: The '26' Vein was located early in the 1967 season by tracing vein float up through the talus slope. The vein outcrops in five places over a length of approximately 600 feet (Figure 18).

Mineralization was slight in the first three trenches on the northeast portion of the vein and consisted of arsenopyrite and scorodite. Galena was found only in the two trenches on the southwest end until 1984 when galena was found at the northeast end of the vein. An assay of this material ran 0.01 oz Au/ton and 20.44 oz Ag/ton with 6.84% Pb. The galena was increasing in quantity to the southwest when the vein was lost. The last trench to the southwest contained galena as 1/4"-1/2" stringers over a 3"-6" width in the hangingwall portion of the vein. The trench on this portion of the vein had to be abandoned, as rain lubricated the talus above the vein to the extent that the trench caved faster than it could be mucked out.

'27' Vein: This vein, located in 1967, occurs over a very small (6"-10") width in the rock face east of the '15' Vein. Mineralization was very slight and consisted of scorodite and arsenopyrite. One high grade sample was taken which assayed 0.22 oz Au/ton and trace Ag. No length was obtained on the vein, but its appearance indicates a very limited structure.

'28' Vein: The '28' Vein was discovered in 1967. It has a



'SKETCH OF 26 & 32 VEINS

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN	GSZ	9/20/84	
REVISED	DJO	12/11/84	DWG. NO. 18

strike length of about 100 feet and appears to occur between a greenstone sill on the northeast and a major bedding fault to the southwest.

The vein contains an ore shoot approximatly ten feet in length and two feet in width. The ore shoot consists of two semi-parallel stringers of galena and anglesite, each having a 1"-3" width. Approximately 2.4 cu.yds. of material were removed and contained an estimated 10% galena and anglesite. Thirty two samples of the excavated galena-anglesite were taken and averaged 0.21 oz Au/ton and 59.3 oz Ag/ton.

To the northeast of the oreshoot (towards the greenstone) the vein consists of disseminated scorodite and arsenopyrite in quartzite containing numerous quartz stringers. The intersection of the vein and sill (if any) does not outcrop and no trenching was carried out.

To the southwest, the oreshoot is terminated by a bedding fault which displaces the vein about 5-7 feet in a right-hand manner. The vein continues beyond this fault as a milky quartz vein containing scorodite, arsenopyrite and minor galena of the shotgun variety. One sample was taken from this section which assayed 0.03 oz Au/ton and 0.8 oz Ag/ton.

'31' Vein: The '31' Vein was found in 1966 as the result of investigation of old trenching in the valley floor. The vein consists of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, scorodite and arsenopyrite contained in the usual bull quartz. High grade samples of the vein material returned 0.20 oz Au/ton, 22.4 oz Ag/ton and 3.9% Zn.

The vein is thought to extend about 25 feet between bedding faults. Graphite schist indicates a fault just to the southwest of the vein exposure. The vein was trenched to the northeast until the creek flooded the operations. Several foxholes were blasted into the opposite bank without finding vein material and the creek is assumed to follow a bedding fault in this vicinity.

'32' Vein: This vein was located in 1967 while trenching was in progress on the '26' Vein. Stringers of galena were found in the vein outcropping and one sample assayed 0.06 oz Au/ton and 35.5 oz Ag/ton. Trenching was carried out with 7.4 cu.yds. removed, but no further mineralization was found (Figure 18).

'33' Vein: The '33' Vein was discovered in 1967 by tracing vein float to its source. The vein is located near the cirque rim west of the Brefalt Adit. Previous work is indicated

by shallow trenching.

The vein consists of scorodite, galena and anglesite randomly distributed over a 150 foot length. The vein appears to be cut of at both ends by greenstone sill/bedding fault systems.

'34' Vein: This vein was located in 1967 and is the only observed deviation from the general vein attitude of the area, having a nearly N-S apparent strike and a shallow dip to the west.

The vein consists of randomly distributed arsenopyrite, scorodite, pyrite and galena in a highly broken/sheared quartz. Five high grade samples averaged 0.26 oz Au/ton and 7.1 oz Ag/ton.

'35' Vein: The vein was trenched on the basis of high grade float found in 1967. The trenching revealed a structure 6.9 feet wide with good mineralization, but only 40 feet long (Figure 19).

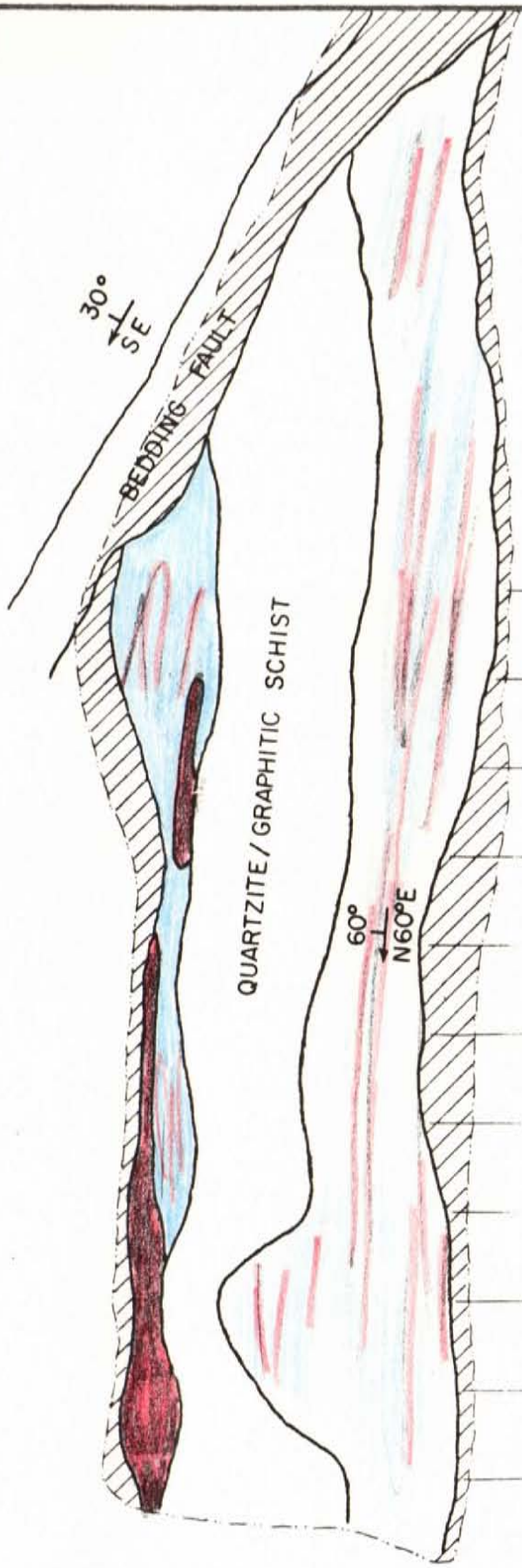
The vein was channel sampled at two foot intervals for 20 feet. Assays returned 0.49 oz Au/ton and 17.9 oz Ag/ton over 6.9'width by 20'length.

This vein is positively cut off by a bedding fault to the southwest and probably cut off by a similar structure 40 feet to the northeast (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 carries galena and minor admixed jamesonite, occasionally massive, to a width of six to eight feet, while the footwall structure contains a chalky mixture of scorodite, arsenopyrite, jamesonite, pyrite, minor galena and possibly anglesite over widths up to five feet.

All channels were cut over both hangingwall and footwall veins and included the barren horse separating the two. An early snowfall prevented the cutting of intermediate samples over each vein.

'36' Vein: This vein was located in a powder destroying expedition on the last day of the 1967 season. The vein outcrops (?) in talus to the east of the Brafalt Adit and consists of scorodite stained quartz. The vein was not traced or sampled.



galena / sphalerite

arsenopyrite / scorodite

WEIGHTED GRADE OVER 6' WIDTH 22'
LENGTH: 0.475 OZ AU/TON, 18 OZ AG/TON
AVERAGE WIDTH IS 6.85 FEET

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

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	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 4'
DRAWN	G.S.Z.	10/17/68	
CHECKED			DWG. NO. 19

'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 three to four feet over a distance of 15 feet in an up slope 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.

'38' Vein: Float leading up to this vein consisted of minor anglesite and minor jamesonite within jamesonite stained quartzite. Five samples from the float train averaged 0.05 oz Au/ton, 11.8 oz Ag/ton and 3.87% Pb.

Trenching was started and the vein was exposed for ten feet. It maintained a width of 2.25 feet. A grab sample from this trench ran 0.10 oz Au/ton and 2.0 oz Ag/ton. A second trench exposed the vein some 30 feet east of the first trench. The vein was about two feet wide and appeared to be richer in scorodite than the first exposure. A grab sample from this trench assayed 0.02 oz Au/ton and 8.5 oz Ag/ton.

'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 (hangingwall ?). The highly fractured and recemented nature of the vein suggests a strong structure, but any further work will have to be done with explosives. Average of the three samples taken is 0.31 oz Au/ton and 2.03 oz Ag/ton.

'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 could possibly an extension of the '39' Vein. Average of the four samples taken is 0.52 oz Au/ton and 12.6 oz Ag/ton.

'41' Vein: The float train leading to this vein consisted of galena in 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 sporatic. 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. Average assays from two samples is 0.36 oz Au/ton and 17.4 oz Ag/ton.

'42' Vein: Trenching on the upper limit of a float train revealed a structure 40 feet long with an average width of six to eight inches. Mineralization consists of scorodite and limonite stained quartz containing minor amounts of jamesonite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite.

The was channel sampled on a five foot interval and yielded 0.68 oz Au/ton over o.9'w/40'l with trace silver. Two selected samples yielded 0.68 oz Au/ton - 6.9 oz Ag/ton and 0.32 oz Au/ton - 0.4 oz Ag/ton.

'43' Vein: Two small trenches were dug to a depth of five feet on the upper limit of the float train. Permafrost prevented the trenches from reaching bedrock, but a two foot horizon of scorodite stained quartz was intersected at the bottom of the trenches. Selected float assayed 0.43 oz Au/ton and 22.9 oz Ag/ton, while the trench muck assayed 0.12 oz Au/ton and 0.2 oz Ag/ton.

'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 0.38 oz Au/ton and 18.4 oz Ag/ton.

'45' Vein: A vein was postulated at the end of a very weak float train, although the float could possibly be contamination from the '15' Vein. The float consists of scorodite and scorodite stained quartz in a quartzite breccia. The one sample taken ran 0.16 oz Au/ton and 0.3 oz Ag/ton.

'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 the vein location is very doubtfull. Float consists of scorodite, arsenopyrite and minor galena in quartz. Average assays from three samples is 0.14 oz Au/ton and 2.13 oz Ag/ton.

'47' Vein: The float train from this vein terminates at a point too high up slope to represent an extension of the '39' Vein. Therefore, 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. A sample sent for assay returned 0.44 oz Au/ton and 0.4 oz Ag/ton.

'48' Vein: The vein is defined by a float train terminating along a 300 foot front. The vein float consists of quartz carrying scorodite, arsenopyrite and minor galena. Heavy talus prevented trenching without explosives. An average of the four samples sent for assay is 1.48 oz Au/ton and 2.25 oz Ag/ton.

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

'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. Samples of the float were sent for assay. The average for these four samples is 0.07 oz Au/ton and 7.03 oz Ag/ton.

'51' Vein: Trenching was attempted on the up slope termination of a 300 foot long float train. Neither the nor any more vein float was encountered to permafrost so trenching was stopped.

Float consisted of spongy scorodite-stained quartz with no observed metallic minerals. One sample ran Tr Au, 1.1 oz Ag/ton.

'52' Vein: The '52' Vein was discovered in 1984 by tracing vein float up the cirque wall to its source. The vein was exposed by trenching but because of the instability of the talus, the exposure was not great. The vein appears to be at least two feet wide. The hangingwall consists of shattered bull quartz with galena filled fractures to one inch in width. The footwall is a vuggy quartz breccia containing predominantly galena and limonite. The surrounding quartzites are very rusty in appearance and contain a multitude of near-vertical quartz stringers. An assay from the hangingwall galena ran 4.77 oz Au/ton and 16.08 oz Ag/ton. A float sample of the footwall breccia ran 1.23 oz Au/ton and 29.23 oz Ag/ton.

A trench was attempted about 280 feet northwest to try to extend the vein in that direction but the talus was too wet to support itself and material flowed into the trench faster than it could be taken out. However, vein material was discovered consisting of minor amounts of jamesonite and galena in bull quartz. Assays of the material returned 0.15 oz Au/ton and 4.75 oz Ag/ton. The vein

appears to be terminated to the southwest by a series of closely spaced bedding faults just above Trench 52-1.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Silver-gold vein occurrences in the Mt. Hinton area are transverse vein-faults generally striking Northeast. Ore shoots on the veins appear to be structurally controlled. The mineralogy of the veins indicate an epithermal model of occurrence. Host rocks are thin to thick bedded quartzites. Unlike the rest of the camp, the greenstones have not acted as a good host rock. The '15' Vein does continue through a narrow (8-10 feet) greenstone sill and assays returned high gold values (see '15' Vein description, page 17), but this is the only case noted. The '21' Vein appears to enter the greenstone lens to the southwest, indicated by a narrow (<5 inch) milky quartz vein, but pinches out after some thirty feet. Assays of the vein and wallrock were low (0.01 oz Au/ton, 0.81 oz Ag/ton; < 0.01 oz Au/ton, 0.72 oz Ag/ton respectively). It is therefore unlikely that economic ore shoots will be found within the greenstones but rather directly below where the greenstones have acted as dams ('21', '26', '33', and '34' Veins). Greenstone - quartzite contacts show evidence of movement, resulting in an impermeable gouge material containing an abundance of clay minerals. This material would not allow the passage of mineralized fluids and, therefore, would act as another control on ore development.

Mineralogical field observations may indicate an elevation controlled zonation. Base metal minerals appear to occur more abundantly at lower elevations. A more detailed study of of all vein occurrences could prove the zonation as being valid, and provide a useful exploration tool for locating economic ore shoots.

The Au:Ag ratio of the veins is about 1:58, based on a statistical analysis of 270 samples collected between 1967 and 1984. This figure is only approximate as the gold assays done in the late 1960's are thought to be inaccurate. The Ag:Pb ratio, based on 249 assays, is 2.9:1.

Ore shoots appear to occur on the footwall of graphite schist bedding faults. Near-bedding transverse faults obliquely cutting bedding and generally striking NW are present as crushed and leached quartzite lacking in vein quartz. Both the vein-faults and near-bedding transverse faults are terminated by graphite schist bedding faults and may be structurally related. It would appear that movement on the bedding faults occurred before, during and after ore emplacement.

Fault displacements created barriers causing fluid boiling and subsequent ore emplacement. Post ore movement resulted in the vein offsets observed (Figure 20).

There is mineralized material below the slusher platform on the '19' Vein Adit. The material consists of 1/4" galena stringers in fractured bull quartz. A sample of the material assayed 3.88 oz Ag/ton. Gold analysis was not done. The presence of this material suggests that the '19' Vein Adit was directly above an ore shoot. Further evidence supporting this are the numerous bedding and near-bedding faults encountered in the drift. The 19-1 and 19-2 Trenches, both on ore shoots, are above and below the adit.

The collaring of exploratory adits on the cirque wall was far more difficult and time consuming than initially anticipated. If the collaring of adits in the area is again considered, it is recommended that;

1)-the adits be collared directly on or into a known ore shoot, and cross-cuts driven along the shoots to determine their extent.

2)-the adits be collared in bedrock and not in talus if at all possible.

3)-enough time is allotted to complete the project before local water supplies dry up or freeze, and before weather becomes a limiting factor.

4)-if possible, veins should be traced onto the dip slope of the mountain by airphoto lineations, geochemical sampling and ground/airborne geophysical surveys, where topography allows surface access and where site preparation for adit collaring and equipment supply can be accomplished with the use of heavy equipment.

An extensive stripping program using a D7 or larger Cat equipped with a ripper should be attempted on the '5' Vein.

A trenching program with the use of explosives and a plugger could be initiated to fully expose ore shoots on the '19', '24', '23', '35', '42' and '52' Veins and the area between the '40' and '18' Veins at the head of McNeill Gulch. Trenching could be improved if a water pump capable of large p.s.i. pressures was used to remove talus in areas where water supply is not a problem ('52', '22', '23' Veins).

15.0 cu. yds. Removed
Channel Samples Yield:
0.19 opt Au 80'
2.0 opt Ag 80'

19 VEIN ADIT

19-1

80° down dip extrapolation

60° down dip extrapolation

Bedding Faults

16.0 cu. yds. Removed
10 Hi-Grade Samples
Yield:
0.38 opt Au
47.5 opt Ag

19-2

Bedding Fault (Assumed)

5500

5600

5700

5800

5900

6000

SKETCH OF 19 VEIN SYSTEM

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	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1"=100'
DRAWN	G S Z	9/22/67	
REVISED	DJO	12/10/64	DWG. NO. 14

ADDENDUM

This addendum is to be used as a guide only. This author feels that a 'grass roots' program consisting of grid soil geochemistry on potential areas and a close grid geochemical survey over vein traces must be completed before any further cost intensive work is done (i.e. drifting). Ore shoots must be pinned down and extensively trenched on surface before underground work can be considered. The following is a listing of work which should be done to prove the potential of the Mt. Hinton area.

Soil Geochemical Survey

1)-Contour geochemical survey of entire McNeill Gulch cirque face. Some areas will be too steep to accomplish this safely and will have to be prospected using orthophotos and an altimeter for control.

2)-Close grid (5' sample spacings on 25' lines 15' to 20' apart) along surface trace of veins. The surface trace should be visually marked before sampling to insure proper coverage. In areas where the trace is not immediately obvious, the lines can be lenghtened.

3)-100 by 300 foot grid sampling of dip slopes which have not been previously sampled. The base lines should run east - west and the sample lines north - south to insure that coverage of the veins is maximized.

Samples should be analyzed for Pb, As, and Ag. Au analysis should be done on samples which return high values for one or all of the previous.

Rock Geochemical Survey

1)-Spot sampling (grab) along entire length of vein traces by digging small pits in search of vein or vein float material (20 to 30 foot intervals).

2)-Prospecting grabs from extreme NE and SW ends of cirque face.

3)-Prospecting grabs from geochem grid on dip slopes.

4)-Channel samples from new trenches exposing veins with or without ore shoots.

5)-Channel samples from stripped '5' Vein

Geological Survey

1)-Detailed geological survey of 'cooked zone' above greenstone.

This should include rock descriptions, geochemical analysis, and delineation of zone(i.e. is it related to the schists to the SW ?). Prospecting of the area should also be done, keeping in mind the high values obtained from the '35' Vein (0.475 oz Au/ton /6' width - 22' length).

2)-Detailed survey of major bedding faults, those containing quartz or quartzite breccia, paying close attention to intersections with other fault structures and to the crossing of stratigraphy. Also, determine changes in structural character and mineralogy along strike and down dip. Determine relationship with vein faults.

3)-Pay particular attention to character of wallrock in areas of ore shoots (i.e. determine if similar or different in all shoots).

4)-Determine changes in minerology of veins horizontally and vertically.

Physical Work

1)-Hand and blast trenching of '35' Vein, '52' Vein, '33' Vein and others to be determined after close field observation.

2)-Bulldozer stripping of the '5' Vein.

3)-Continue '19' Vein drift about 120 feet SW, cross-cut NW 30 to 80 feet to intersect ore shoot at depth Trench 19-1). Raise on ore shoot, bulk sample.

4)-Collar exploratory adit on known ore shoot as determined by previous work. Great care should be taken in selecting a site.

5)-Possible bulldozer trenching on dip slopes depending on results of Dighem III survey and soil geochemical survey.

References

"Geological & Geochemical Report on the VU Mineral Claims" by Robert E. Van Tassell, July 2 - Aug. 6, 1965

"Geological & Geochemical Report on the T Mineral Claims" by Robert E. Van Tassell, Aug. 4 - Aug. 26, 1965

"Geological & Geochemical Report on the T (36 - 220) and VU (174 - 191) Mineral Claims" by C. P. Costin and G. S. Zimmer, July 3 - Sept. 3, 1966

"Geological Report on the McNeill Gulch Area June 22 - Aug. 31, 1967" by G. S. Zimmer

"Report on the 1968 Exploration Program in the McNeill Gulch Area" by G. S. Zimmer, Nov. 25, 1968

"1971 Local Surface Explorarion" by J. D. Ellerington

"1980 Surface Exploration" by T. C. Stubens, May, 1981

APPENDIX

Notes To Appendix

Pages i to ix are extracted from the 'Geological Report On The McNeill Gulch Area, June 22 ... August 31, 1967' by G. S. Zimmer.

Pages IV to X are extracted from the 'Report On The 1968 Exploration Program In THe McNeill Gulch Area, 25 November, 1968' by G. S. Zimmer.

These are followed by the 1984 Surface Field Samples, 19 Vein Drift Chip Sample and 19 Vein Drift Test Hole Sample assay sheets.

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
24 June/67	07101	Float below 15 vein- PbS & Anglesite	.09	.12	261.4	78.9	0.5	3.3:1
"	07102	NE exposure 26 vein- PbS, Arsenopyrite, Scorodite	.31	.34	3.2	1.9	0.1	1.7:1
"	07103	26 vein (1st ridge to SW above)- Scorodite	.35	.40	1.7	2.3	1.0	.73:1
"	07104	26 vein (2nd ridge to SW) Scorodite	.20	.18	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4:1
"	07105	26 vein-SW end-PbS, Arsenopyrite, Scorodite	.25	.25	29.1	9.1	0.2	3.2:1
26 June/67	07106	19-1-HG; Arseno, Scoro	.88	.99	7.6	2.6	0.7	2.9:1
"	07107	24-2-HG Galena	.31	.30	105.4	46.6	0.8	2.2:1
"	07108	21-1-HG Jamesonite	2.60	2.60	16.9	33.5	1.8	.51:1
28 June/67	07109	19-2-HG PbS, Scoro, Arseno	.80	.82	38.9	11.5	1.1	3.4:1
"	07110	19-2-HG PbS, Scoro, Arseno	.08	.14	19.3	6.9	0.9	2.8:1
"	07111	19-2-HG Scoro, Arseno, minor PbS	.10	.12	0.8	0.1	1.0	8.0:1
29 June/67	07112	23-HG Arsenopyrite	.33	.40	1.0	0.3	0.9	3.3:1
28 June/67	07113	19-2-HG PbS. Scoro, Arseno	2.28	2.33	43.4	18.2	0.8	2.4:1
29June/67	07114	24-3-HG Galena, Scoro	2.06	1.92	47.3	12.3	0.9	3.8:1
"	07115	Barren vein(?) above 22 vein	.04	.04	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.0:1
"	07116	22-HG PbS, Jamesonite, Scorodite	.26	.25	33.3	29.8	0.8	1.1:1
6 July/67	07117	27-HG Scoro, Arseno	.22	.22	Tr	o.2	0.5	---
7 July/67	07118	15-2-Grab Sample;	.09	.10	2.2	0.8	Tr	2.8:1
"	07119	15-2-HG; PbS, Arseno, Scoro	.60	.51	15.6	4.5	0.4	3.5:1
"	07120	15-2-HG; Arseno, Scoro, minor PbS	.65	.70	2.6	0.2	1.0	13:1
10 July/67	07121	28-1-HG; PbS-Anglesite	.27	.20	55.0	38.0	0.5	1.4:1
"	07122	28-HG(above ore shoot); Arseno, PbS in quartz	.03	.03	0.8	Tr	0.3	---
13 July/67	07123	29-HG; PbS	.03	.03	47.6	15.5	1.6	3.1:1
"	07124	30-HG; PbS, Arseno, Scoro Pyrite	.27	.27	1.8	0.3	1.5	6:1
"	07125	15A-HG; at intersection with bedding fault; PbS	.01	.01	11.0	5.2	1.3	2.1:1
"	07126	15A-HG; Arsenopyrite	.15	.14	1.2	0.2	1.2	6.0:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
15 July/67	07127	15-2-1	.18	.21	0.8	0.2	1.3	4.0:1
"	07128	15-2-2	.19	.19	1.8	Tr	1.4	---
"	07129	15-2-3	.08	.10	5.7	0.7	1.4	7.1:1
"	07130	15-2-4	.16	.18	10.8	2.2	1.5	5.0:1
"	07131	15-2-5	.08	.07	20.4	4.4	1.4	4.6:1
"	07132	15-2-6	.18	.18	4.4	1.1	1.2	4.0:1
"	07133	15-2-7	.90	.80	3.8	0.6	1.3	6.3:1
"	07134	15-2-8	.15	.17	9.0	2.7	1.2	3.7:1
"	07135	15-2-9	.13	.14	5.2	1.1	1.3	4.3:1
"	07136	15-2-10	.29	.27	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.6:1
"	07137	15-2-11	.09	.09	2.8	0.6	1.4	4.7:1
"	07138	15-2-12	.19	.19	3.0	0.7	1.3	4.3:1
17 July/67	07139	21-1-HG; Arseno, Scoro, Jamesonite, Pyrite	.32	.32	23.4	38.4	2.4	.69:1
19 July/67	07140	Untraced float below & W of Grnstn lens	1.12	1.18	11.1	20.1	0.7	.55:1
"	07141	31-1-HG; PbS, ZnS, FeS, Scoro, Arseno	.19	.26	11.2	3.7	3.0	3.2:1
21 July/67	07142	D'Andrea trench-Bunker Hill; Arseno in quartz; Au in pannings	.28	.33	8.7	56.6	0.3	.15:1
22 July/67	07143	26-4-HG; PbS, scoro	.10	.10	7.4	4.1	0.2	1.8:1
23 July/67	07144	31-1-HG; PbS, ZnS, FeS, Arseno, Scoro	.18	.18	33.6	10.3	0.2	3.3:1
"	07145	As Above	.04	.05	9.2	4.0	Tr	2.3:1
25 July/67	07146	26-1-1	Tr	Tr	0.6	Tr	0.3	---
"	07147	26-1-2	.01	.01	0.8	0.2	Tr	4.0:1
"	07148	26-1-3	.03	.03	1.6	0.2	Tr	8.0:1
"	07149	26-2-1	.07	.08	Tr	0.2	Tr	---
"	07150	26-2-2	.01	.01	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07151	26-2-3	Tr	Tr	1.8	Tr	Tr	---
"	07152	26-2-4	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07153	26-3-1	.04	.05	1.1	Tr	Tr	---
"	07154	26-3-2	.08	.09	1.2	0.2	Tr	6.0:1
"	07155	26-3-3	.28	.26	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07156	26-3-4	.14	.13	Tr	Tr	0.8	---
"	07157	26-3-5	.03	.02	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07158	26-3-6	.18	.18	0.6	Tr	0.3	---
"	07159	26-5-HG; Arseno, scoro	.09	.09	0.8	Tr	0.5	---
"	07160	26-5-HG; PbS-Anglesite	.98	1.30	70.4	25.2	0.3	2.9:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
25 July/67	07161	26-5-HG; composite over 10'+ length & 2"-6" width; PbS	.40	.38	51.0	18.0	Tr	2.8:1
26 July/67	07162	32-1-HG; PbS	.06	.06	35.5	10.3	Tr	3.4:1
29 July/67	07163	Untraced float between 19-1 & 24-1; Galena, Arsenopyrite, Scorodite	1.09	1.11	32.8	11.1	Tr	2.9:1
30 July/67	07164	Bedding quartz vein below 33 vein; Arseno, Scoro	.32	.33	1.6	Tr	Tr	---
30 July/67	07165	33-HG; PbS, Arseno, Scoro, over 30" width	.67	.53	18.2	7.7	Tr	2.4:1
"	07166	24-1-HG; PbS, Jamesonite, Arseno, Scoro	.10	.10	188.6	65.5	1.0	2.9:1
"	07167	As Above	.12	.18	218.2	77.0	1.0	2.8:1
"	07168	21-1-HG; James, Arseno	.80	.98	33.0	27.2	Tr	1.2:1
31 July/67	07169	24-1-HG; PbS, James	.12	.10	126.4	62.3	2.1	2.1:1
1 Aug/67	07170	24-1-HG; James, PbS	.46	.40	93.2	56.7	0.9	1.7:1
"	07171	24-1-HG; PbS, James, Arsenopyrite	.52	.56	110.2	37.4	Tr	2.9:1
"	07172	24-1-HG; PbS, minor Jamesonite	1.34	1.16	138.0	63.0	0.8	2.2:1
3 Aug/67	07173	Float above sample no. 07140 (untraced)	.05	.05	11.4	7.9	12.7	1.4:1
4 Aug/67	07174	24-1-HG; Anglesite, minor PbS	.18	.18	6.6	77.5	0.8	.09:1
"	07175	24-1-HG; Highly oxidized sooty black material; Argentite(??)	.90	.78	243.6	Not assayed for Pb and Zn		
6 Aug/67	07176	24-1-1 over 33"	1.82	2.00	14.4	2.7	1.6	5.3:1
"	07177	24-1-2 over 35"	.63	.64	3.0	Tr	2.1	---
"	07178	24-1-3 over 29"	.10	.11	2.2	Tr	1.8	---
"	07179	24-1-4 over 29"	.30	.29	2.4	Tr	2.3	---
"	07180	24-1-5 over 26"	1.07	.83	85.2	31.8	2.4	2.7:1
"	07181	24-1-6 Over 31"	1.56	1.68	81.0	42.1	7.8	1.9:1
"	07182	24-1-7 over 18"	1.14	1.08	87.0	41.2	4.4	2.1:1
"	07183	24-1-8 over 15"	.53	.50	90.2	42.9	2.6	2.1:1
"	07184	24-1-9 over 13"	.55	.51	91.0	34.4	1.0	2.6:1
"	07185	24-1-10 over 13"	.30	.37	50.0	15.4	0.5	3.2:1
"	07186	24-1-11 over 20"	.23	.23	71.8	30.7	0.8	2.3:1
"	07187	24-1-12 over 15"	.29	.29	56.4	26.5	1.1	2.1:1
"	07188	24-1-13 over 17"	1.43	1.98	76.4	33.8	1.6	3.2:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
6 Aug/67	07189	24-1-14 over 18"	.45	.36	.83.0	48.8	2.3	1.7:1
"	07190	24-1-15 over 18"	1.00	1.31	73.6	32.3	1.4	2.3:1
"	07191	24-1-16 over 20"	.64	.70	161.2	34.5	1.1	4.7:1
"	07192	24-1-17 over 19"	.36	.37	39.2	14.9	1.0	2.6:1
"	07193	24-1-18 over 16"	1.09	.63	94.4	38.5	0.7	2.5:1
"	07194	24-1-19 over 18"	.35	.45	172.4	49.9	0.7	3.4:1
"	07195	24-1-20 over 23"	.23	.42	44.0	16.6	3.8	2.7:1
"	07196	24-1-21 over 14"	.20	.20	147.4	43.7	0.9	3.4:1
"	07197	24-1-22 over 9"	.14	.14	93.2	21.3	0.7	4.4:1
"	07198	24-1-23 over 14"	.53	.31	86.2	31.2	3.8	2.7:1
"	07199	24-1-24 over 10"	.23	.22	39.2	17.5	0.5	2.2:1
"	07200	24-1-25 over 8"	.25	.32	6.4	4.1	0.4	1.6:1
"	07201	24-1-26 over 13"	.14	.12	87.8	30.1	0.7	2.9:1
10 Aug/67	07202	24-1-27 over 16"	.85	.72	19.4	4.3	0.6	4.5:1
"	07203	Tag skipped ----------	----	----	----	----	----	----
"	07204	24-1-28 over 24"	.29	.29	73.2	19.4	0.4	3.8:1
"	07205	24-1-29 over 26"	.30	.31	64.2	19.7	Tr	3.3:1
"	07206	24-1-30 over 26"	.43	.46	3.6	0.5	Tr	7.1:1
"	07207	24-1-31 over 30"	.30	.38	3.2	3.7	Tr	.87:1
"	07208	24-1-32 over 30"	.75	.85	5.0	1.5	Tr	3.3:1
"	07209	24-1-33 over 16"	.21	.23	10.0	3.3	0.5	3.0:1
"	07210	24-1-34 over 16"	.34	.29	4.8	1.6	Tr	3.0:1
"	07211	24-1-35 over 10"	.33	.26	2.2	Tr	Tr	---
"	07212	24-1-36(NE) over 28"	1.34	1.60	8.4	Tr	1.6	---
"	07213	24-1-37(NE) over 36"	.07	.07	1.2	Tr	7.5	---
"	07214	24-1-38(NE) over 24"	.14	.15	2.2	0.4	Tr	5.5:1
"	07215	24-1-39(NE) over 18"	.22	.25	1.8	0.7	0.9	2.6:1
"	07216	24-1-40(NE) over 14"	.14	.14	1.8	Tr	1.0	---
"	07217	24-1-41(NE) over 8"	.13	.13	2.2	Tr	0.4	---
"	07218	24-1-HG; as sample no. 07175; in vicinity of channels 1& 36	4.42	4.35	22.2	1.6	5.5	13.8:1
21 Aug/67	07219	24-1-HG; Arseno, Bsoro, pyrite	2.82	2.92	38.4	11.9	0.8	3.2:1
"	07220	24-1-HG; Jamesonite with minor Sphalerite	.23	.26	52.5	50.1	2.0	.99:1
"	07221	24-1-HG; Galena	.22	.20	132.6	59.8	1.5	2.2:1
"	07222	24-1-HG; Galena	.04	.05	220.8	76.2	Tr	2.9:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
21 Aug/67	07223	Split of 07222	.05	.05	198.1	67.2	Tr	3.0:1
"	07224	24-1-HG; James & PbS	.12	.12	119.1	54.3	0.5	3.7:1
"	07225	Split of 07224	.13	.18	146.8	61.5	Tr	2.4:1
"	07226	Split of 07224	.09	.08	147.8	67.8	Tr	2.4:1
22 Aug/67	07227	21-1-1 over 36"	.08	.08	2.2	1.4	Tr	1.6:1
"	07228	21-1-2 over 24"	.26	.25	9.2	12.4	Tr	.74:1
"	07229	21-1-3 over 24"	1.09	1.03	14.6	15.3	Tr	.96:1
"	07230	21-1-4 over 30"	.29	.25	6.0	3.3	0.5	1.8:1
"	07231	21-1-5 over 38"	.23	.32	3.6	2.1	Tr	1.7:1
"	07232	21-1-6 over 36"	.05	.05	1.2	Tr	Tr	---
"	07233	21-1-7 over 32"	.03	.03	1.4	0.8	Tr	1.8:1
"	07234	21-1-8 over 20"	.16	.18	2.0	2.4	Tr	.83:1
"	07235	21-1-9 over 48"	.23	.28	2.0	3.1	Tr	.65:1
"	07236	21-1-10 over 40"	.30	.30	5.5	3.9	Tr	1.4:1
"	07237	21-1-11 over 40"	.36	.32	1.8	2.1	Tr	.86:1
"	07238	21-1-12 over 32"	.06	.06	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.3:1
"	07239	21-1-13 Over 30"	.03	.03	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07240	21-1-14 over 24"	.09	.09	1.4	0.8	Tr	1.7:1
"	07241	21-1-15 over 20"	.12	.14	1.4	1.9	Tr	.74:1
"	07242	21-1-16 over 10"	.14	.18	4.1	2.5	Tr	1.6:1
"	07243	21-1-17 over 16"	.19	.17	2.4	0.6	5.2	4.0:1
"	07244	21-1-18 over 24"	.20	.22	6.2	3.3	Tr	1.9:1
"	07245	21-1-19 over 40"	.57	.59	5.7	5.9	Tr	0.9:1
"	07246	21-1-20 over 48"	.24	.21	9.0	4.2	Tr	2.1:1
"	07247	21-1-21 over 64"	.46	.49	14.1	7.4	Tr	1.9:1
"	07248	21-1-22 over 56"	.22	.22	22.4	18.9	Tr	1.3:1
"	07249	21-1-23 over 56"	.48	.67	16.4	18.8	Tr	.87:1
"	07250	21-1-24 over 64"	.29	.34	27.7	24.2	Tr	1.1:1
"	07251	21-1-25 over 56"	.67	.49	12.4	7.6	Tr	1.6:1
"	07252	21-1-26 over 48"	.30	.33	11.6	9.2	Tr	1.3:1
"	07253	21-1-27 over 36"	.27	.21	2.6	2.2	Tr	1.2:1
"	07254	21-1-28 over 48"	.73	.57	12.6	9.6	Tr	1.3:1
"	07255	21-1-29 over 40"	2.68	3.08	55.2	31.3	0.5	1.8:1
"	07256	21-1-30 over 40"	1.49	1.45	53.0	24.8	Tr	2.1:1
"	07257	21-1-31 over 48"	3.26	3.62	33.9	9.9	Tr	3.4:1
"	07258	21-1-32 over 40"	5.11	5.07	30.4	9.1	Tr	3.3:1
"	07259	21-1 33 over 56"	3.62	3.58	31.8	28.4	Tr	1.1:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
22 Aug/67	07260	21-1-34 over 72"	3.22	4.14	43.0	38.1	7.8	1.1:1
"	07261	21-1-35 over 72"	5.46	5.24	56.0	28.9	Tr	1.9:1
"	07262	21-1-36 over 64"	1.40	1.10	42.8	25.7	Tr	1.7:1
"	07263	21-1-37 over 56"	1.40	1.18	9.0	7.8	Tr	1.1:1
23 Aug/67	07264	28-1-HG; PbS, Anglesite	.33	.13	59.2	48.9	Tr	1.2:1
"	07265	As Above	.18	.18	129.6	58.1	Tr	2.2:1
"	07266	" "	.20	.28	113.6	55.1	Tr	2.1:1
"	07267	" "	.29	.31	100.6	53.9	0.6	1.9:1
"	07268	" "	.16	.17	70.7	43.4	Tr	1.6:1
"	07269	" "	.17	.19	46.8	31.1	Tr	1.5:1
"	07270	" "	.22	.20	44.0	27.9	Tr	1.6:1
"	07271	" "	.16	.16	74.6	45.2	Tr	1.7:1
"	07272	" "	.21	.26	67.2	41.4	Tr	1.6:1
"	07273	" "	.23	.48	39.0	32.4	Tr	1.2:1
"	07274	" "	.17	.19	64.0	42.9	Tr	1.5:1
"	07275	" "	.19	.23	38.0	31.6	Tr	1.2:1
"	07276	" "	.29	.33	81.4	45.1	Tr	1.8:1
"	07277	" "	.16	.12	37.4	26.3	Tr	1.4:1
"	07278	" "	.16	.16	61.6	44.9	Tr	1.4:1
"	07279	" "	.36	.36	70.6	35.0	Tr	2.0:1
"	07280	" "	.15	.15	72.6	42.7	Tr	1.7:1
"	07281	" "	.23	.25	34.7	22.7	Tr	1.5:1
"	07282	" "	.15	.15	58.2	39.5	Tr	1.5:1
"	07283	" "	.26	.24	70.0	44.8	Tr	1.6:1
"	07284	" "	.11	.11	66.3	39.6	Tr	1.7:1
"	07285	" "	.24	.22	55.1	35.9	Tr	1.5:1
"	07286	" "	.21	.25	33.6	21.1	Tr	1.6:1
"	07287	" "	.11	.13	40.2	31.9	Tr	1.3:1
"	07288	" "	.23	.14	47.3	39.4	Tr	1.2:1
"	07289	" "	.18	.14	55.7	35.2	Tr	1.6:1
"	07290	" "	.18	.18	42.4	34.0	Tr	1.2:1
"	07291	" "	.08	.13	35.2	28.6	Tr	1.2:1
"	07292	" "	.23	.20	44.4	35.6	Tr	1.2:1
"	07293	" "	.19	.20	48.8	32.5	Tr	1.5:1
"	07294	" "	.15	.30	38.6	35.0	Tr	1.1:1
"	07295	21-1-HG; Arseno, Scoro, with Jamesonite	.84	.92	15.4	20.0	Tr	.77:1

Date	Tag No	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
23 Aug/67	07296	21-1-HG; Arseno, Scoro, with Jamesonite	Missing		11.8	16.7	Tr	.71:1
23 Aug/67	07297	24-2-HG; PbS; Very weak mineral	Missing		12.8	4.1	Tr	3.1:1
23 Aug/67	07298	24-1-HG; PbS	.46	.49	148.1	66.3	0.8	2.2:1
23 Aug/67	07299	24-1-HG; Jamesonite	1.19	1.32	94.1	26.0	Tr	3.6:1
24 Aug/67	07300	34-HG; Sericite schist from HW&FW; Arseno	.32	.31	3.4	1.7	Tr	2.0:1
"	07301	34-HG; James, PbS, Scoro, Arseno	.16	.16	13.1	29.6	Tr	.44:1
"	07302	As above	.22	.16	10.8	24.4	Tr	.44:1
"	07303	34-HG; Scoro, Arseno, minor Jamesonite	.30	.32	2.6	2.8	Tr	.93:1
"	07304	As Above	.30	.31	5.5	6.7	Tr	.82:1
27 Aug/67	07305	19-2-HG; Galena	.16	.20	137.2	63.7	Tr	2.2:1
"	07306	19-2-HG; PbS, Angle	.06	.06	83.2	33.4	Tr	2.5:1
"	07307	19-2-HG; Galena	.02	.02	11.7	6.2	Tr	1.9:1
"	07308	19-2-HG; Galena	.08	.07	49.7	23.4	Tr	2.1:1
"	07309	19-2-HG; Galena	LOST IN UKHM ASSAY LAB (BUCKING)					
"	07310	19-2-HG; Arseno, Scoro, Galena	.05	.03	11.8	5.6	Tr	2.1:1
28 Aug/67	07311	35-HG; PbS, ZnS	2.81	2.79	68.8	29.4	4.2	2.3:1
"	07312	35-HG; PbS, ZnS, Py	1.73	2.51	54.6	25.9	7.4	2.1:1
"	07313	35-HG; PbS, ZnS, Py	2.79	2.81	27.1	16.9	11.7	1.6:1
"	07314	35-HG; ZnS. PbS, Py	4.14	3.08	12.6	9.4	13.9	1.3:1
"	07315	21-1-HG; Jamesonite, Sphalerite, Pyrite	1.01	1.25	38.6	42.6	9.4	.91:1
"	07316	As Above	1.74	1.72	39.1	38.9	12.9	1.0:1
"	07317	21-1-HG; Jamesonite, Minor Pyrite	1.08	1.12	45.0	50.7	Tr	.89:1
"	07318	As Above	2.02	2.54	39.3	45.0	Tr	.87:1
"	07319	21-1-HG; Jamesonite, Sphalerite, Pyrite	20.16	16.92	64.6	40.5	8.8	1.6:1
"	07320	21-1-HG; Jamesonite, Minor Sphal & Pyrite	1.24	1.28	40.3	47.3	2.1	.85:1
29 Aug/67	07321	19-1-1	.07	.07	1.0	0.9	Tr	1.1:1
"	07322	19-1-2	.66	.60	7.8	4.1	Tr	1.9:1
"	07323	19-1-3	.26	.20	5.4	2.8	Tr	1.9:1
"	07324	19-1-4	.12	.15	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.7:1
"	07325	19-1-5	.49	.53	1.8	0.6	Tr	3.0:1
"	07326	19-1-6	.06	.06	1.8	0.8	Tr	2.3:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
29 Aug/67	07327	19-1-7	.24	.18	0.6	Tr	Tr	---
"	07328	19-1-8	.84	.80	4.2	1.1	Tr	3.8:1
"	07329	19-1-9	.15	.11	0.8	Tr	Tr	---
"	07330	19-1-10	.03	.03	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07331	19-1-11	.01	.01	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07332	19-1-12	.02	.02	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07333	19-1-13	.05	.07	0.8	Tr	Tr	---
"	07334	19-1-14	.06	.05	2.8	Tr	Tr	---
"	07335	19-1-15	.14	.15	3.6	0.9	Tr	4.0:1
"	07336	19-1-16	.02	.02	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07337	19-1-17	.58	.55	13.8	5.6	Tr	2.5:1
"	07338	19-1-18	.38	.40	2.4	0.5	Tr	4.8:1
"	07339	19-1-19	.05	.04	2.6	Tr	Tr	---
"	07340	19-1-20	.03	.02	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07341	19-1-21	1.60	1.65	5.5	1.2	Tr	4.6:1
"	07342	19-1-22	.03	.03	1.2	0.5	Tr	2.4:1
"	07343	19-1-23	.02	.02	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07344	19-1-24	.03	.03	1.0	0.5	Tr	2.0:1
"	07345	19-1-25	.06	.06	1.1	Tr	Tr	---
"	07346	19-1-26	.02	.05	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07347	19-1-27	.01	.02	0.6	Tr	Tr	---
"	07348	19-1-28	.05	.03	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07349	19-1-29	.01	.01	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07350	19-1-30	.01	.01	0.7	Tr	Tr	---
"	07351	19-1-31 (at + 65')	.01	.01	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07352	19-1-32 (at + 70')	.38	.41	0.9	Tr	Tr	---
"	07353	19-1-33 (at + 75')	.01	.01	Tr	Tr	Tr	---
"	07354	19-1-34 (at + 80')	.02	.02	0.8	Tr	Tr	---
"	07355	19-2-HG; Galena	.09	.09	78.8	31.1	Tr	2.5:1
"	07356	21-1-HG; Arseno, Scoro, Pyrite, James, Sphal	1.03	1.14	16.8	11.0	4.6	1.5:1
30 Aug/67	07357	33-HG; Arseno, Scoro	.26	.31	2.2	Tr	Tr	---
"	07358	33-HG; Scoro, Arseno	.42	.39	10.2	2.7	Tr	3.8:1
"	07359	33-HG; Scoro. Arseno	.61	.63	2.0	Tr	Tr	---
"	07360	33-HG; Scoro, Arseno	.16	.18	0.6	Tr	Tr	---
"	07361	33-HG; PbS, Anglesite, Scoro, Arseno	.60	.58	21.6	7.2	Tr	3.0:1
"	07362	As Above	.94	.94	22.0	6.7	Tr	3.3:1

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au		Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag:Pb
30 Aug/67	07363	33-HG; Arseno, Scoro, Galena, Anglesite	2.32	1.89	9.8	2.6	Tr	3.8:1
"	07364	33-HG; Scoro, Arseno, Galena, Anglesite	.33	.34	2.9	1.1	Tr	2.6:1
"	07365	33-HG; Scoro, Arseno, Galena, Anglesite	.56	.62	22.2	7.5	Tr	3.0:1

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 arseno-pyrite	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	0114	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		

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, arseno-pyrite	0.16	3.9	1.18	
09236	40 Vein; float; galena, scorodite	0.04	34.1	7.48	
09237	41 Vein; selected galena, minor arse-nopyrite	0.70	32.9	7.48	
09238	41 Vein; float; scorodite, arseno-pyrite, 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 pros-pect 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 qtzte breccia	0.16	0.3		
09248	43 Vein; float; scorodite, minor jamesonite	0.43	22.9		

Tag No.	Location/Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
09249	43 Vein; over 1.0'; scoredite muck and vein quarts	0.12	0.2		
09250	38 Vein; grab sample; scorodite, minor jamesonite(?)	0.10	2.0		
09251	23 Vein; float; jamesonite, arseno-pyrite	1.28	3.7	21.77	
09252	38 Vein; grab sample; scoredite, minor jamesonite(?)	0.02	8.5		
09253	42 Vein; channel/6"; 0' NE; scoredite	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 arseno-pyrite	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

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, scorodite, minor jamesonite	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 sample; 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, scorodite, minor galena	Tr	13.1	1.51	
09277	47 Vein; float; scorodite in qtz	0.44	0.4		
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, Arsenopyrite, 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, arsenopyrite, 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

1984 Field Samples

Date	Tag No.	Location & Description	Au opt	Ag opt	Pb%	Zn%	Ag:Pb
July 27	1552	Float below 23,22 Veins,Apy,Py	0.01	0.58	0.07	0.02	8.3:1
"	1553	" fault breccia,Galena.Apy	0.03	9.05	4.8	25.30	1.8:1
Aug 1	1554	Float bet.23 &24 V.,Ga,St?,Apy,in brecciated qtz. vein material	1.23	29.23	10.48	0.14	2.7:1
Aug 3	1555	52 Vein (1984) PbS,Apy in scorodite-stained quartz	4.77	16.08	7.86	0.05	2.0:1
Aug 6	1556	Adit (19 Vein) face,pre-timber limonite, scorodite	0.04	0.84	0.18	0.01	4.6:1
Aug 13	1557	52 Vein Float,trench 280'NE of 52 Vein on strike	0.15	4.75	13.25	0.02	.35:1
Aug 22	1558	Qtz vein in greenstone above 21 V	0.01	0.81	0.18	0.08	4.5:1
Aug 22	1559	Wallrock from above,Apy,Py	0.01	0.72	0.10	0.24	7.2:1
Aug 25	1560	53 (1984) Vein Apy,Cpy,Scorodite	0.01	0.32	0.08	0.02	4.0:1
Aug 26	1561	Trench 15-5.Apy+scorodite in qtz	0.32	0.55	0.08	0.03	6.8:1
Aug 26	1562	15 Vein H/W thru Grstone,Apy+Scor	1.15	1.58	0.20	0.10	7.9:1
Aug 26	1563	15 Vein H/W qtz in grstone sill minor PbS,ZnS	0.05	1.98	0.45	0.46	4.4:1
Aug 26	1564	NE end of 26 Vein,PbS,anglesite	0.01	20.44	6.84	0.02	6.9:1
Sept 16	1565	19 vein adit below slusher platform	----	3.88	1.22	0.01	3.1:1
Sept 27	1556	19 vein @ 30' in drift	0.01	0.40	0.02	0.01	20.0:1
Oct 24	1567	19 Vein adit @ 160', limonitic Qtz	0.01	0.80	0.09	0.01	8.8:1
Oct 24	1568	" " " " , quartz	0.01	0.58	0.04	0.01	1.5:1
Nov 2	1569	bedding vein above 21 V collar,Py	LOST IN LAB	------	------	------	-------
Dec 3	1570	33 Vein PbS, scorodite, anglesite	12.74	39.16	9.29	0.05	4.2:1

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE October 13 1984 MINE Mt. Hinton

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au. opt	REMARKS
19 Vein X-Cut 40	SW Wall 13-15 West	2 ft.	4451	0.58	0.03	0.03	0.01	
" " 40 X-Cut	SW Wall 15-16.5 West	1.5"	4452	1.56	0.81	0.03	0.02	Vein
" " " "	" " 16.5-18.5 West	2 ft.	4453	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 18.5-20.5 West	2 ft	4454	0.33	0.04	0.03	0.01	
" " " "	" " 20.5 - 22.5 West	2 ft.	4455	0.45	0.03	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 22.5-24.5 West	2 ft.	4456	0.47	0.02	0.02	0.01	
" " " "	" " 24.5-26.5 West	2 ft.	4457	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.01	
" " " "	" " 26.5-28.5 West	2 ft.	4458	0.34	0.01	0.01	0.01	
19 Vein 40 X-Cut	NE Wall 11.5-13.5 West	2 ft.	4459	0.55	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 13.5-16 West	2'6"	4460	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.01	Vein
" " " "	" " 16-18 West	2 ft.	4461	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 18-20 West	2 ft.	4462	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 20-22 West	2 ft.	4463	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 22-24 West	2 ft.	4464	0.38	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 24-26 West	2 ft.	4465	0.60	0.02	0.03	0.01	
" " " "	" " 26-28 West	2 ft.	4466	0.45	0.01	0.03	0.01	
" " " "	" " Grab from back	---	4467	0.36	0.02	0.04	0.01	Fault gouge

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE October 16 1984 MINE Mt. Hinton

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION		WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au.opt	REMARKS
19 Vein 80 X-Cut	SW Wall 19'10"-21'10"	West	2 ft.	4468	0.38	0.02	0.03	0.01	
" " " "	" " 21'10"-23'10"	West	2 ft.	4469	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.01	
" " " "	" " 23'10"-25'10"	West	2 ft.	4470	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 25'10"-27'10"	West	2 ft.	4471	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 27'10"-29'10"	West	2 ft.	4472	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 29'10"-31'10"	West	2 ft.	4473	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 31'10"-33'10"	West	2 ft.	4474	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 33'10"-35'10"	West	2 ft.	4475	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 35'10"-37'10"	West	2 ft.	4476	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 37'10"-39'10"	West	2 ft.	4477	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 39'10"-41'10"	West	2 ft.	4478	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 41'10"-43'10"	West	2 ft.	4479	0.37	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 43'10"-44'8"	west	10"	4480	0.39	0.02	0.01	0.01	Vein on South Wall
" " " "	" " 44'8"-46'8"	West	2 ft.	4481	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	NE Wall 19'3"-21'3"	East	2 ft.	4482	0.89	0.12	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 21'3"-23'3"	East	2 ft.	4483	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 23'3"-25'3"	East	2 ft.	4484	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 25'3"-27'3"	East	2 ft.	4485	0.48	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 27'3"-29'3"	East	2 ft.	4486	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 29'3"-31'3"	East	2 ft.	4487	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 31'3"-33'3"	East	2 ft.	4488	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 33'3"-35'3"	East	2 ft.	4489	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.01	

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE October 16 19 84 MINE Mt. Hinton

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au.opt	REMARKS
19 Vein 80 X-Cut	NE Wall 35'3"-37'3" East	2 ft.	4490	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 37'3"-39'3" East	2 ft	4491	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 39'3"-41'3" East	2 ft.	4492	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	" " 41'3"-42'6" East	15"	4493	0.20	0.03	0.01	0.01	Vein on North Wall
" " " "	" " 42'6"-44'6" East	2 ft	4494	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	31'10"-33'10" south wall grab	2 ft	4495	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.01	

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE November 1,1984 19___ MINE Mt. Hinton

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au opt.	REMARKS
Main Drift	73'-76' Hangingwall	3 ft.	4496	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	78'-80' "	2 ft.	4497	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	83-88 "	5'	4498	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	88-93 "	5'	4499	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	93-98 "	5'	4500	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	80 "	1 ft.	4501	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	98-103 "	5 ft.	4502	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	90 "	1 ft.	4503	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	Fault zone
" "	113-120 "	7 ft.	4504	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	140-143 "	3 ft.	4505	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	132-137 "	5 ft.	4506	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	145-150 "	5 ft.	4507	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	141.5-142 "	6"	4508	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	Fault zone
120 Cross-Cut	5-10 West	5 ft.	4509	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	10-15 West	5 ft.	4510	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	13-15 West	2 ft	4511	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.02	
" "	15-20 West	5 ft.	4512	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	20-25 West	5 ft	4513	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" "	25-28 West	3 ft.	4514	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	
160 Cross-Cut East	0-10 East	10 ft	4515	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	10-20 "	10 ft	4516	1.14	0.04	0.02	0.01	
" " " "	20-30 "	10 ft	4517	0.86	0.01	0.01	0.01	

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE November 1 1984 MINE Mt. Hinton

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au. opt	REMARKS
160 Cross-Cut East	30-33'9"	3'9"	4518	0.35	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	Grab from quartz stringers	---	4519	2.66	0.08	0.02	0.01	
160 Cross-Cut W	0-5 West	5 ft.	4520	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " "	5-10 West	5 ft.	4521	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " "	10-13 West	5 ft.	4522	1.83	0.01	0.01	0.01	
" " "	Quartz Vein grab	3 ft	4523	1.45	0.08	0.02	0.01	

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE November 1 1984 MINE Mt. Hinton

TEST HOLE SAMPLES

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au. opt	REMARKS
80 Cross-Cut West	0'- 5'	5 ft.	2351	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	5'- 9'	4 ft.	2352	0.30	0.21	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	9'-13'	4 ft.	2353	0.10	0.19	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	13'-16'	3 ft.	2354	0.20	0.18	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	16'-19'	3 ft.	2355	0.08	0.19	0.01	0.01	
" " " "	19'-21'	2 ft.	2356	0.11	0.23	0.01	0.01	
160 East X-Cut	0'-5'	5 ft.	2357	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.01	
" " "	5'-9'	4 ft.	2358	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	
" " "	9'-13'	4 ft.	2359	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	
" " "	13'-16'	3 ft.	2360	0.10	0.16	0.01	0.01	
" " "	16'-18'	2 ft.	2361	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.01	
160 X-Cut West	0'-5'	5 ft.	2362	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.01	
" " "	5'-9'	4 ft.	2363	0.08	0.22	0.09	0.01	
" " "	9'-13'	4 ft.	2364	0.08	0.17	0.02	0.01	
" " "	13'-16'	3 ft	2365	0.20	0.16	0.01	0.01	
" " "	16'-19'	3 ft.	2366	0.13	0.36	0.02	0.01	
" " "	19'-22'	3 ft.	2367	0.06	0.24	0.02	0.01	
" " "	22'-25'	3 ft.	2368	0.10	0.16	0.02	0.01	
" " "	25'-28'	3 ft.	2369	0.08	0.20	0.03	0.01	
Main Drift South	0'-4'	4 ft.	2370	0.10	0.35	0.01	0.01	
" " "	4'-8'	4 ft.	2371	0.15	0.47	0.01	0.01	
" " "	8'-11'	3 ft.	2372	0.08	0.32	0.01	0.01	

DAILY CHIP ASSAY REPORT

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

DATE November 2 1984 MINE Mt. Hinton

TEST HOLE SAMPLES

WORKING PLACE	LOCATION	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AG. OZ.	% Pb	% Zn	Au.opt	REMARKS
Main Drift South	11'-14'	3 ft.	2373	0.10	0.33	0.01	0.01	
" " "	14'-17'	3 ft.	2374	0.14	0.58	0.01	0.01	
" " "	17'-20'	3 ft.	2375	0.13	0.28	0.01	0.01	
" " "	20'-23'	3 ft.	2376	0.10	0.20	0.01	0.01	
" " "	23'-25'	2 ft.	2377	0.08	0.62	0.01	0.01	
160 X-Cut East	18'-20'	2 ft.	2378	0.07	2.98	0.06	0.01	
" " "	20'-23'	3 ft.	2379	0.02	1.88	0.04	0.01	
" " "	23'-26'	3 ft.	2380	0.05	3.01	0.06	0.01	
" " "	26'-29'	3 ft.	2381	0.06	0.63	0.02	0.01	
" " "	29'-32'	3 ft.	2382	0.09	1.14	0.03	0.01	
120 X-Cut west	0'-4'	4 ft.	2383	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.01	
" " "	4'-8'	4 ft.	2384	0.18	0.29	0.02	0.01	
" " "	8'-11'	3 ft.	2385	0.09	0.45	0.02	0.01	
" " "	11'-14'	3 ft.	2386	0.12	0.72	0.02	0.01	
" " "	14'-17'	3 ft.	2387	0.08	0.51	0.02	0.01	
" " "	17'-20'	3 ft.	2388	0.15	0.42	0.02	0.01	
" " "	20'-23'	3 ft.	2389	0.12	0.26	0.02	0.01	
" " "	23'-26'	3 ft.	2390	0.08	0.19	0.02	0.01	
" " "	26'-28'	2 ft.	2391	0.06	0.23	0.02	0.01	

Addendum II

Six pulp samples from the Mt. Hinton area were sent to General Testing Laboratories of Vancouver for gold and arsenic analysis. The purpose of using the outside lab was to check the accuracy of the Elsa Lab. and to determine if arsenic could be used to better explore the vein structures on Mt. Hinton.

It was found that the local atomic absorption analysis of gold differed radically from that done by General Testing in most cases. Fire assay was done on the returned pulps by the U.K.H.M. Lab. and results were much closer to the outside analysis.

It can be concluded that the A.A method of analysis cannot be relied upon as being accurate and in the future, all gold samples should be fire assayed. Also, samples could be sent to an independent laboratory periodically to insure consistancy of results.

Also, arsenic was found to be too erratic to be reliable.

General Testing Laboratories
A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST VANCOUVER B C CANADA V6A 1W2
PHONE (604) 254 1847 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO
UNITED KENO HILLS MINES LTD.
Elsa, Yukon
YOB 1J0

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No 8410-1556 B | DATE Oct. 25/84

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on Pulp samples

MARKED	GOLD oz/st	~~Silver~~	Arsenic As (%)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
P.O. No. 14317								
Y1554	2.132		1.99					
Y1555	4.356		0.28					
Y1557	0.440		0.13					
Y1561	0.360		12.37					
Y1562	1.816		25.27					
Y1563	0.106		0.60					

TE REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR

ALL REPORTS ARE THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS PUBLICATION OF STATE-MENTS CONCLUSION OR EXTRACTS FROM OR REGARDING OUR REPORTS IN NOT PERMITTED WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED THERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED

L. Wong
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

COPY

ASSAY REPORT

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

DEPARTMENT _____

P.P.M. ☐ P.P.M. ☐

NOBLE **BASE** **DATE ASSAYED** _____

O.PT ☑ % ☐

DESCRIPTION		Ag	Pb	Zn	Au Fire Assay	Au A.A			
Y 1553	1				.03, .06	.01	*		
1557	2				.46	.73, .51			
1563	3				.08	.05			
1564	4				.06	.01			
1570	5				12.74	12.[illegible], 12.60	*		
	6								
	7								
	8	* - WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DONE A.A							
	9								
	10	THESE ARE THE ONLY SAMPLES THAT							
	11	COULD BE FOUND OUT OF YOUR LIST							
	12								
	13								
	14								
	15								
	16								
	17								
	18								
	19								
	20								
	21								
	22								
	23								
	24								
	25								
	26								
	27								
	28								
	29								
	30								

ASSAYER _____

POCKET A

CLAIM LOCATION MAP
1"=1000'
FIGURE 1

091633

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

T CLAIM GROUP

&

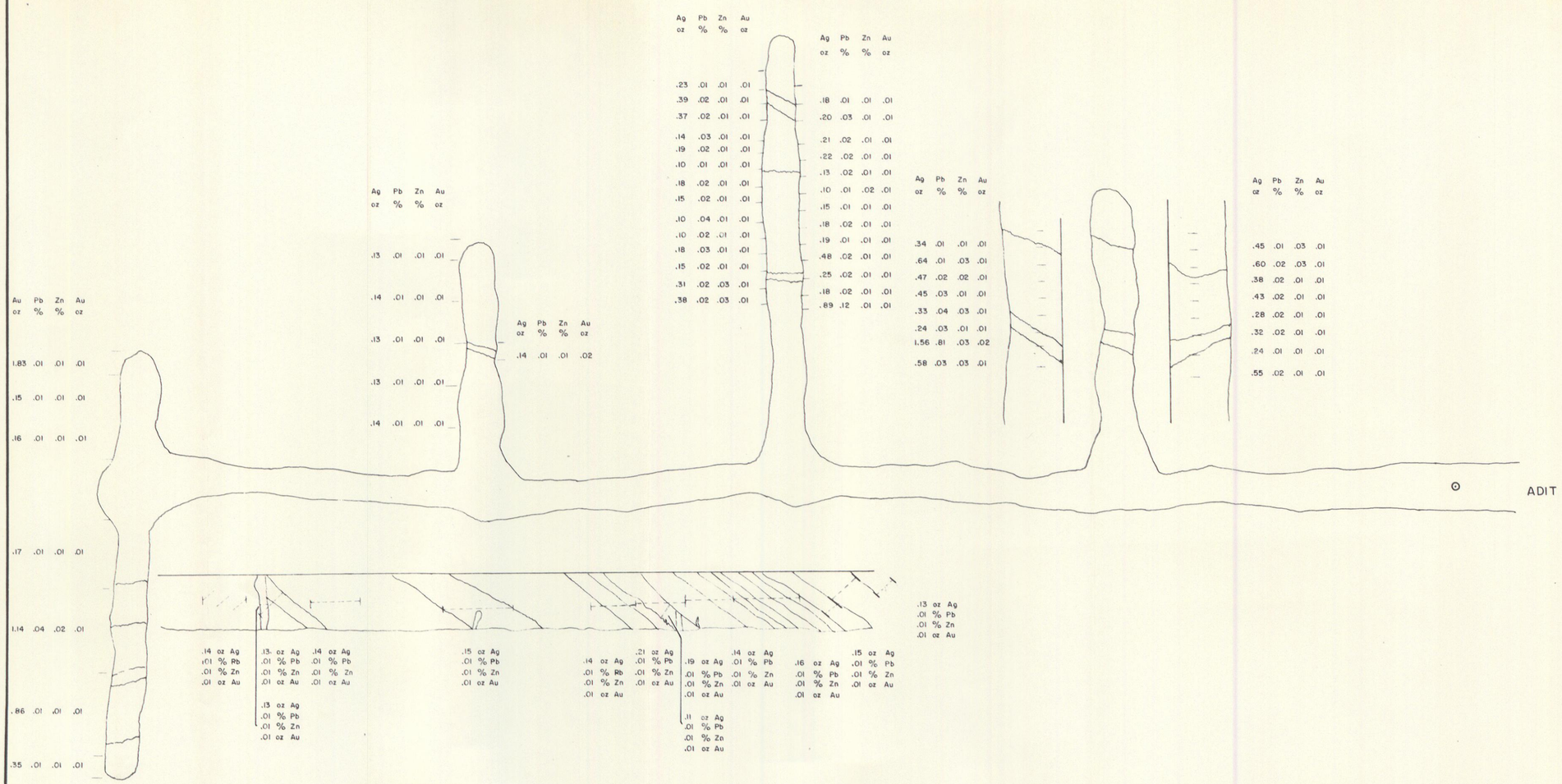
THE

TV GROUP

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

N

SCALE : 1"= 1000'



APPROXIMATE ELEVATION OF ADIT 5950' TREADWELL YUKON. TO CONVERT TO MEAN SEA LEVEL ADD 341' **091633**

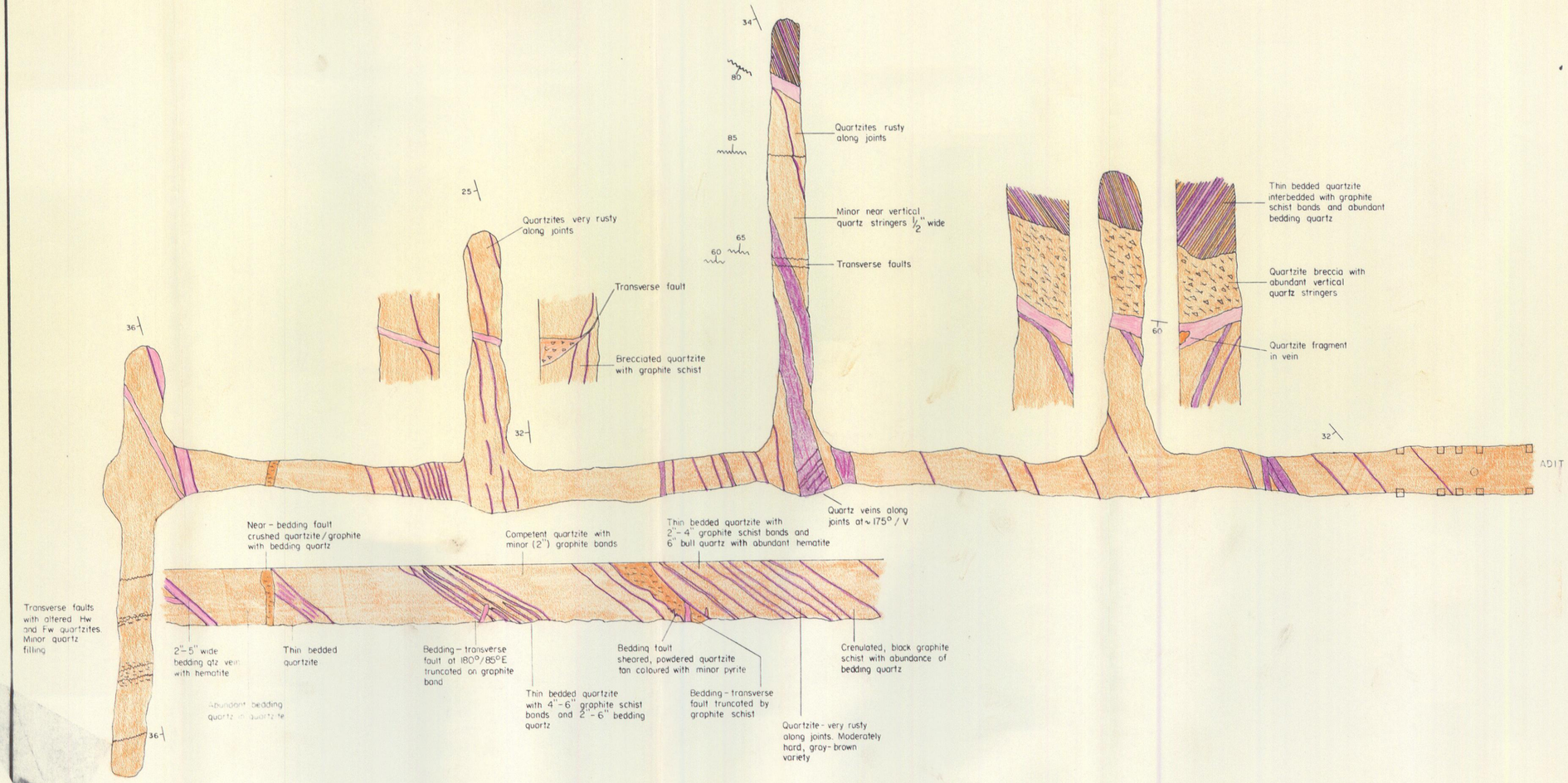
19 VEIN ADIT

CHIP SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 10'
DRAWN	DJO	12/12/84	
COMPILED	DJO	1984	DWG. NO. 8

VANCAL-13866



N

LEGEND

Veins & Faults

- Quartz
- Disseminated Galena
- Disseminated Arsenopyrite
- Breccia
- Fault
- Gouge filled Fault
- Crushed or leached quartzite

Sediments

- Quartzite
- Graphite - chlorite - phyllite

32 Bedding

65 Dip of vein fracture

APPROXIMATE ELEVATION OF ADIT 5950' TREADWELL YUKON. TO CONVERT TO MEAN SEA LEVEL ADD 341'

091633

MT HINTON 1984
19 VEIN DRIFT

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

	BY	DATE	SCALE : 1" = 10'
DRAWN	DJO	22/11/84	
COMPILED	DJO	1984	DWG. NO. 7

POCKET D 091633
GENERAL GEOLOGY
1"=1000'
FIGURE 10

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

T & TV CLAIM GROUP

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Sediments

- Limestone
- Quartzite
- Quartzite with Graphite Schist
- Quartzite (broken or crushed)
- Pale Siliceous Quartzite
- Graphite Schist
- Graphite Schist with Quartzite
- Sericite Schist

Intrusives

- Greenstone
- Greenstone (altered or highly schistose)
- Acid Dyke
- Lamprophyre

Vein Material

- Vein Material (breccia, siderite, limonite etc.)
- Sulfides (galena, sphalerite etc.)

- Geological Contact (observed)
- Geological Contact (assumed)
- Vein (observed)
- Vein (projected or possible)
- Fault (observed)
- Fault (assumed)
- Bedding
- Lineations
- Schistosity

- Photo Center
- Spot Height
- Buildings
- Bluff
- Swamp
- Stream
- Slide Rock or Frost Heave
- Trail
- Cut Line
- Roads
- Bulldozer Trench
- Hand Trench
- Workings
- Adit
- Shaft

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

091633

POCKET E 091633
VEIN LOCATION MAP
1"=1000'
FIGURE 11

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

ELSA YUKON

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

T & TV CLAIM GROUP

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Sediments

- Limestone
- Quartzite
- Quartzite with Graphite Schist
- Quartzite (broken or crushed)
- Pale Siliceous Quartzite
- Graphite Schist
- Graphite Schist with Quartzite
- Sericite Schist

Intrusives

- Greenstone
- Greenstone (altered or highly schistose)
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Vein Material

- Vein Material (breccia, siderite, limonite etc.)
- Sulfides (galena, sphalerite etc.)

- Geological Contact (observed)
- Geological Contact (assumed)
- Vein (observed)
- Vein (projected or possible)
- Fault (observed)
- Fault (assumed)
- Bedding
- Lineations
- Schistosity

- Photo Center
- Spot Height
- Buildings
- Bluff
- Swamp
- Stream
- Slide Rock or Frost Heave
- Trail
- Cut Line
- Roads
- Bulldozer Trench
- Hand Trench
- Workings
- Adit
- Shaft

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

N

MOUNT HINTON

Thunder Gulch

McNeil Gulch

McMillan Gulch

Duncan Creek

Keystone Creek

Granite Creek

Granite Creek

Allen Creek

1984
AREA STRIPPED IN
PREPARATION FOR
PROPOSED ADIT

Mt. HINTON
ELEVATION
7096'

N

68,500 N
68,000 N
67,500 N
67,000 N
66,500 N
66,000 N
78,500 W
78,000 W
77,500 W
77,000 W
76,500 W
76,000 W
75,500 W

6000'
6100'
6200'
6300'
6400'
6500'
6600'
6700'
6800'
6900'
7000'

H-53 H-54 H-56 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-36 H-37A H-38 H-39 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-30 H-30A H-31 H-31A H-32 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-25 H-26 H-24 H-24A H-21A H-21 H-22 H-19 H-19A H-20 H-16 H-17 H-17A H-18 H-13 H-14A H-14 H-15A H-15 H-10 H-11A H-11 H-12 H-7A H-8 H-8A H-9 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-6A H-1 H-2 H-3

7000'

H-1
26.4 ppm Ag
21 ppm Pb
117 ppm Zn
5'

H-4
3.56 oz Ag/ton
0.01 % Pb
0.06% Zn
10'

H-5
34 ppm Ag
32 ppm Pb
24 ppm Zn
5'

H-2
19.6 ppm Ag
334 ppm Pb
2 ppm Zn
5'

H-3
30.1 ppm Ag
337 ppm Pb
61 ppm Zn
5'

H-7
181 ppm Ag
51 ppm Pb
2 ppm Zn
5'

H-7A
3.62 oz Ag
0.1 % Pb
0.01% Zn
5'

H-11A
4.83 ppm Ag
27 ppm Pb
10 ppm Zn
5'

H-12
5.16 ppm Ag
34 ppm Pb
4 ppm Zn
5'

H-9
19.5 ppm Ag
410 ppm Pb
79 ppm Zn
Tr. Au
5'

H-13
1.88 oz Ag/ton
0.51% Pb
0.01% Zn
0.08 oz Au/ton
5'

H-13
1.73 oz Ag/ton
0.04 % Pb
0.01 % Zn
0.02 oz Au/ton
10'

H-17
10.8 ppm Ag
158 ppm Pb
64 ppm Zn
5'

H-17A
70 ppm Ag
978 ppm Pb
56 ppm Zn
5'

H-19
4.8 ppm Ag
16 ppm Pb
57 ppm Zn
5'

H-19A
8.8 ppm Ag
58 ppm Pb
7 ppm Zn
5'

H-22
3.1 ppm Ag
1 ppm Pb
22 ppm Zn
5'

H-37
2.7 ppm Ag
155 ppm Pb
43 ppm Zn
5'

H-38
6.9 ppm Ag
148 ppm Pb
156 ppm Zn
5'

H-37
4.9 ppm Ag
48 ppm Pb
68 ppm Zn
5'

H-33
1.0 ppm Ag
15 ppm Pb
50 ppm Zn
5'

NOTE: All Elevations Treadwell Yukon
To Reduce to Mean Sea Level
Subtract 341'

REVISED 1984 DJO

MOUNT HINTON

'5' VEIN , 091633

1980 AIR-TRAC DRILLING: HOLES H-1 to H-56

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE : 1"=100'
T.C.S.	3/6/81	MAP 12

LEGEND

MAIN ROAD	RIVER, LAKE
SECONDARY ROAD	INTERMITTENT RIVER
TRACK OR TRAIL	TREE LINE AREA
RAILWAY	INDIVIDUAL TREE
METAL FENCE	CUT LINE
BRIDGE OR CREEK	CONTOURS
SWAMP	DRAW LOCAL

N

DATUM

Co-ordinates were derived from U.K.H.M. control stations 18 and 9 and are based on a rectangular grid system with its projection plane at 4000 feet a.s.l. and its central meridian through station 18.

Elevations are based on the Treadwell - Yukon datum and were derived from the published elevation of 5077.0 feet for station 18.

Mapping compiled from 1:20,000 vertical aerial photographs taken by North West Survey Group in August, 1984.

U.K.H.M.

091633

POCKET 6

CONTOURED ORTHOPHOTO MAP
1"=400'
FIGURE 21

091633

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

MOUNT HINTON

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE

1:4800'

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NORTH WEST GEOGRAPHIC SERVICES LTD.

SHEET 1 OF 1