1980 GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

FEE CLAIM GROUP

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

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and

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Dated: October 31, 1980

N.T.S. Sheet: 104M - 8W
Latitude: 59° 23' N
Longitude: 134° 18' W
Dates: June 3 to Sept 6, 1980

TABLE of CONTENTS

Maps in Pocket:

Geology	1:5,000
Geochemistry Plots -	1:5,000
Lead	
Silver	
Zinc	
Arsenic	

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS:-

A two to six person crew carried out detailed geological and geochemical surveys over approximately three-quarters of the FEE 1-6 Claims during the period June 3 to September 6, 1980.

Approximately 13623 m of grid lines were cut to provide control for the geochemistry survey, and 5403 soil samples were collected. These, and the 171 stream sediment samples collected at the same time, were analysed for arsenic, copper and gold. Thirty-five rock samples, mainly of quartz vein material, were assayed for gold, silver, and lead, and in some cases, also for zinc, copper, or molybdenum.

The property is located in mountainous terrain on the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, in northern British Columbia, approximately 145 km south-southeast of Whitehorse, Yukon. It lies within the metamorphic terranes of the Coast Plutonic Complex, west of the Whitehorse Trough. The rocks on the property consist of greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of Lower to Mid Paleozoic Age.

Eleven areas of vein mineralization were located during examination of the property, some of which may represent continuations of the same vein. The best mineralized vein exposure (Occurrence 'G') was 1.1 m wide. Assays of two chip samples, two metres apart, across this width, averaged 0.45 oz Au/ton, 7.14 oz Ag/ton, 9.85% Pb, 0.05% Zn and 0.02% Cu. Where exposed, the veins have a northwest trend but in many instances, only dump material could be examined.

Anomalous lead and silver geochemical results occur over many of these vein areas. Similar anomalies where no outcrop is exposed may represent additional veins. A larger anomalous area in zinc, lead and silver has sharply defined limits and may be structurally controlled. This appears to restrict zinc to the eastern portion of the property. These anomalies tend to have a northwest trends that are often complicated by downslope movement of materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

A program of continued geological and geochemical investigation, including trenching, should be carried out to complete coverage of the property and explain the anomalies described in this report.

Particular attention should be directed toward defining the extent of mineralization in Occurrence 'G'.

INTRODUCTION:-

The FEE 1-6 Claims, comprising 110 units, were staked in October 1979, to cover an area of known quartz veins containing gold and silver mineralization, as described by D. D. Cairnes (1913). All but three Crown Grants on the property have lapsed.

During the period June 3rd to September 6th, 1980, two to six people conducted geological and geochemical surveys over approximately three-quarters of the property. Eleven areas of vein mineralization were located. The largest vein encountered had a maximum width of 1.4 m. In many cases, only dump material was observed. Geochemical anomalies in lead and silver, and to a lesser extent zinc and arsenic, outlined some of these zones, and indicated several additional areas of mineralization. Unexplained zinc and arsenic patterns require further investigation.

LOCATION and ACCESS:-

The FEE Claim Group lies on the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, at 59° 23'N latitude and 134° 18' W longitude, on N. T. S. Sheet 104M-8W (Figure 1). It is located approximately 35 km west-southwest of Atlin, British Columbia, and approximately 145 km south-southeast of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The property covers much of the northeast flank of White Moose Mountain from Buchan Creek, south a distance of about 5.5 km. The western boundary lies several hundred metres west of the 'FEE' glacier.

Access to the property was by Hughes 500C helicopter from Atlin, B. C., or by float equipped fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse. Access by boat is also possible, but isn't considered practical.

PROPERTY:-

The FEE Claim Group (Figure 2), comprises six contiguous claims, totalling 110 units. Pertinent information is listed below. Assessment credits for work covered by this report were recorded on October 6, 1980. The new expiry dates are given below.

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EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
WHITEHORSE — YUKON

FEE CLAIM GROUP

Location Map

Mining District	ATLIN, B.C.
N.T.S. Sheet No.	104 - M - 8
Scale	1cm = 25 km
Drawn by J.H.P.	Date Oct. 21 / 1980

BCIL - 3042 - U.K.H.M.

Figure No. 1

NAME	TAG NO.	UNITS	STAKED	RECORDED	RECORD NO.	EXPIRE
FEE 1	50224	3S x 5W	10/2/79	10/4/79	810	10/4/83
FEE 2	50226	4N x 5W	10/3/79	"	811	"
FEE 3	50228	4N x 5W	10/4/79	"	812	10/4/84
FEE 4	50229	4N x 5E	10/4/79	"	813	"
FEE 5	50227	4N x 5E	10/3/79	"	814	"
FEE 6	50225	3S x 5E	10/2/79	"	815	"

All but three of the Crown Grants located in the area covered by the property have lapsed. The three remaining (L1279, L1280, L3282) are owned by the estate of Mr. P. Versluce.

HISTORY:-

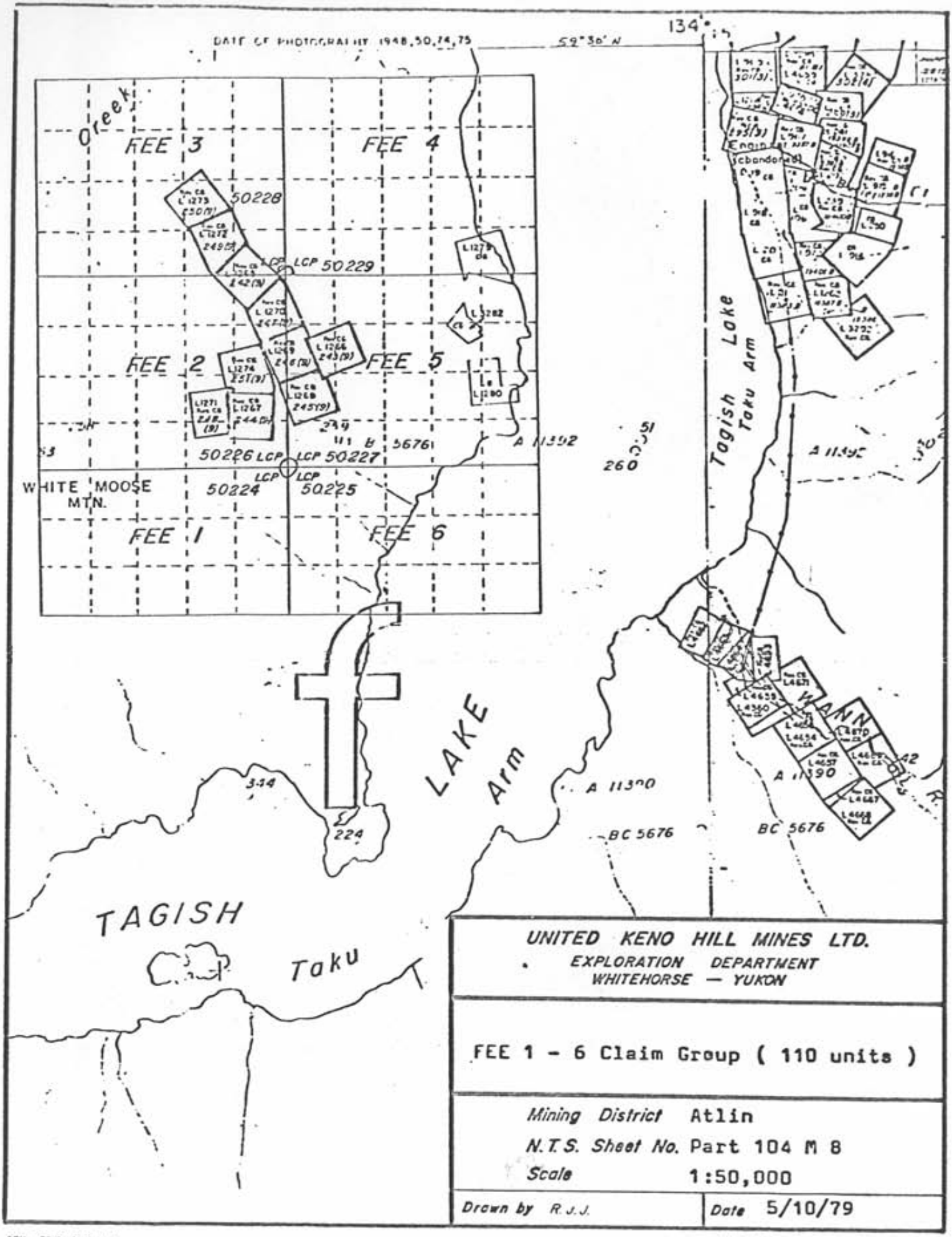
The Engineer Mine Vein system, located directly across Taku Arm from the FEE Claim Group, was first staked in 1899. Thus, veins in the WhiteMoose Mountain (FEE) area were probably discovered at the same time.

Although more recent work may have been carried out in this area, the only information available on the veins was reported by Cairnes (1913). Both the White Moose and Rupert Groups (Cairnes) are covered by the FEE property.

The White Moose Group included two veins, called the North and South veins. The North Vein was covered by five claims along the shore of Taku Arm, while the South Vein was covered by three claims extending northwest from the southern most claim on the North Vein. (Note: Cairnes said that this adjoined the northernmost claim of the North Vein, but this appears to be a typographic error).

Cairnes reported that "outcrops that are thought to all be portions of the same vein - the North Vein - occur at intervals for a distance of over 5,000 feet, strike in a general direction of N40°W, and dip to the northeast at angles ranging from 40° to 60°". (Cairnes, 1913,p.993) The similarity of strike, dip and mineralogy suggest these are all exposures of the same vein. The vein was reported to vary from 0.45 to 1.2 m in width, consist predominantly of massive but occassionally vuggy quartz, Argentiferous tetrahedrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite were the main ore minerals seen, but galena and malachite were also noted.

According to Cairnes, a small shaft was sunk at the most northerly exposure of the vein, on the shore of Taku Arm. Here, the vein was reported to be 0.6 m thick, and in places, composed almost entirely of metalliferous minerals (tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and galena, with pyrite and malachite). Towards the south end of the



UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
WHITEHORSE — YUKON

FEE 1 - 6 Claim Group (110 units)

Mining District Atlin
N.T.S. Sheet No. Part 104 M 8
Scale 1:50,000

Drawn by R.J.J. | Date 5/10/79

BCIL - 3042 - U.E.M.

FIGURE 2

of these claims, Cairnes reported that "some trenches and open cuts have been made, a shallow prospect shaft has been sunk, and a crosscut tunnel has been commenced." (Cairnes, 1913, p. 94) At the shaft, the vein was seen to be 0.6m thick, and above the tunnel, 2.1m wide, but less well mineralized than in narrower zones. A number of assays were reported to give $10.00 to $15.00 in Au, and from 20 to 100 oz of Ag/ton, but no other information was given.

The south vein was seen as 2 to 3.1 m wide, striking 303° and dipping 50 to 70° S.W. Mainly quartz, with small amounts of disseminated galena and chalcopyrite was reported.

The Rupert Group was located south of the WhiteMoose Group, and consisted of five veins, plus float from a sixth, starting at an elevation of 518 m (1700 ft) above Taku Arm.

Vein No. 1 outcropped in a gulch at 1174m, with a strike of 280° and a width of 0.6 to 0.9m.

Vein No. 2, 91m vertically above No. 1, (at 1265m) was reported to be 1.8 to 2.4m wide, with a strike of 287° and a sub-vertical dip.

Vein No. 3 was found 21m above No. 2, (at 1286 m) and appeared to parallel it in strike and dip. It was 0.6 to 0.9m wide.

Vein No. 4, 290 m above No. 1, (at 1464 m) dipped at a high angle to the southwest, and was reported to be 0.1 to 0.3 m thick.

Vein No. 5 was seen as a 1.2 m wide vein at one location (no attitude), 396 m above vein no. 1 (at 1570 m elevation).

The first four of these veins were traced along the side hill for several hundred feet, with fairly persistent strikes and thicknesses, and similar mineraology.

All five veins were reported to consist mainly of quartz, with some disseminated galena, and occasional pyrite and native Au. The No. 2 Vein was reported to be more heavily mineralized than the others, and native Au was best in No. 4.

Above Vein No. 5, on the top of the ridge, and along the edge of the glacier (which has retreated since that time) numerous angular pieces of ore were reported containing abundant pyrite and galena (versus little or no pyrite in the lower veins). Although no outcrops were seen, it was believed that a vein must exist under the ice.

Numerous small workings, trenches, dumps, and blasted pits were seen on the property. Most of these were probably excavated around the time that Cairnes did his work.

Claims were staked in this area during the 1960's. However, no evidence of recent work was found at the showings.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:-

The property is located in mountainous terrain, and extends from the shores of Taku Arm, at approximately 656 m elevation, to 1980 m elevation in the southwest part of the property,near the summit of WhiteMoose Mountain.

Slopes are generally steep up to the 1500 m elevation. Cliffs are common in the southeast portion of the property. Above the 1500 m elevation, the terrain changes into a gently rolling upland plateau surface.

Treeline is located at approximately 1370m in this area. The lower slopes of the property are often densely vegetated with a combination of alders and black spruce. In several areas, dense alder patches, several hundred metres wide, extend from treeline to lakeshore. Sampling and mapping were not attempted in these areas. Devil's Club was occasionally encountered in stream cuts. Open, park-like pine forest occurs over a small, restricted area along the lakeshore, in the central portion of the property.

The intermediate slopes are covered by clumps of spruce, juniper and alder, interspersed with open areas. The upper slopes are talus with some grass and moss cover.

A small glacier occupies approximately 1.3 sq km in the west central portion of the property. Lateral and terminal moraines extend for several hundred metres from the ice on the lower, northern side of the glacier.

Numerous minor streams are found throughout the area, with some forming prominent ravenes in the upper, southeast end of the property. The north and west sides of the property are cut by Buchan Creek, a large, braided stream draining the FEE and WhiteMoose glaciers. Several small tarn lakes are found in the moraine material below the FEE glacier.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:-

The FEE Claim Group lies within the metamorphic terranes of the Coast Plutonic Complex, that bound the Mesozoic strata of the Whitehorse Trough on the west (Bultman, 1979).

In this region, greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks, referred to by Bultman as Coast Metamoprhic Rocks, dominate the quartz diorite to granodiorite intrusions of the plutonic complex. The FEE group lies entirely within these metamorphic rocks.

Bultman (1979) classified these rocks as TrPm, and stated that this may include Lower or Mid-Paleozoic, and perhaps even some Precambrian rocks. Christie (1957) suggested that these rocks are mainly Pre-Permian (CPsn) and G.S.C. Open File 214, Iskut River, also used the CPsn designation.

Further northwest, it is believed that the Coast Plutonic rocks blend into the Yukon Crystalline Terrane. It is probable that the metamorphic rocks of the FEE area are equivalent to those of the Yukon Crystalline Terrane.

In the FEE area, Taku Arm represents a fault or unconformity which separates these metamorphic rocks from the younger Laberge Group sediments that host the Engineer Mine vein system.

Generally, the metamorphic rocks have a northwest trend that conforms to the regional structural pattern. Northwest trending folds are defined by a strongly developed foliation. These folds appear to be slightly overturned to the northeast.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:-

GENERAL:

The FEE Claims are underlain by various metamorphic units of the Coast Metamorphic Rocks (Geology Map in Pocket). These include pelitic schists, metavolcanics, amphibolitic gneisses, foliated intrusives and minor marble. Younger rhyolite, rhyodacite and basalt dikes cut these units. Both conformable and crosscutting bands of foliated, mafic-poor microgranite or aplite are present in some areas.

Several mineralized quartz veins were found on the property. Although variable orientations were recorded, northwest-trending veins appear to be the most strongly developed.

DETAILED GEOLOGY:

Unit 1 - Metasediments and Metavolcanics

This unit is represented by a series of schists and genisses, of varying and gradational composition, but predominantly of a pelitic nature. Two major and two minor variations of this are indicated on the geology map. These are: mixed pelitic schists; hornblende ($\pm$ biotite) - feldspar - quartz gneiss; recrystallized impure limestone or marble; and chlorite schist.

Unit 1a: Mixed Pelitic Schists

This unit is dominated by fine-grained, feldspar-quartz-mafic schists, where mafics comprise 50 to 90% of the rock. The mafic minerals maybe biotite and/or amphibole and/or chlorite. Garnet was identified at one location. Very fine-grained, black to dark green sections maybe amphibolites, rather than schists.

Throughout the unit, schists of intermediate to felsic compesitior are interlayered with the mafic schists. The distinction between gneissic banding and thinly layered schists is somewhat arbitrary.

The felsic schists range from a fine-grained sugary textured, white to grey schist, to a very fine-grained, finely-laminated, pale green-beige to dark grey rock. Some of these resemble impure quartzite and contain up to 5% muscovite.

Distinct within these mixed schists, but not mappable because of scale, is a medium-grained, crenulated, muscovite-quartz schist. Muscovite makes up 35 to 50% of the rock. In some sections, 5-10% pyrite was visible as well formed cubes. Elsewhere, the unit was rusty and only minor pyrite remained. The maximum observed width of these bands was seven metres.

Occasional small veinlets of quartz and calcite were found throughout the entire unit. Calcite was also seen as disseminations in a few locations.

Both crosscutting and conformable felsic bands (aplite or microgranite?) are common in this unit. Since this material is foliated, it is often difficult to determine whether the conformable bands are part of the schists or are younger intrusives. Flaser structure was exhibited in one narrow felsic band, within the schists. Knots of feldspar crystals up to 1 cm across were augened by pale green, epidote-rich foliae. These foliated muscovite-feldspar-quartz bands are also found within the other units on the property and are more fully described as Unit 2a.

Unit 1b: Hornblende and/or Biotite-Feldspar-Quartz Gneiss

Medium-grained hornblende-feldspar-quartz gneisses cover the southwest section of the property. No contacts between this and Unit 1a were seen, although a mixed zone of the two units may exist to the west of Unit 2. Here, contacts are uncertain because of the amount of talus cover.

The rock is predominantly a hornblende gneiss, with hornblende ranging from 30 to 80%. However, up to 30% biotite is also found in some areas. Mafic minerals generally comprise 40 to 50% of the rock.

Mafic and felsic bands range from 2 mm to 1.5 cm in width. Some mafic bands contain well formed hornblende crystals up to 1 cm in diameter. Occasional sections of coarse-grained hornblende, surrounded by irregular patches of biotite-albite-quartz pegmatite (0.1 to 0.2m) were also encountered.

A hornblende-separate from this unit was dated by K-Ar methods, as 165±3 My, but this is believed to represent a thermal resetting during post-metamorphic intrusions (Bultman, 1979).

Unit 1c: Recrystallized, Impure Limestone or Marble

Several small outcrops of carbonate-rich rock, ranging from impure marble to orange-weathering, limey schist were encountered. The main band of recrystallized limestone appears to be 2 to 4 m thick, but may comprise several narrow bands.

This unit contains bands up to 4 cm wide of dark brown-stained siliceous material, and amphibolite that resembles the surrounding rocks. The bands are highly contorted, and indicate the amount of deformation that has been absorbed by this unit.

Unit 1d: Chlorite Schist

One outcrop of this unit was found in a stream. It consisted of medium-grained, crenulated, quartz-chlorite schist. The quartz comprised 10 to 15% of the unit and was seen as blebs up to 5 mm, scattered throughout the rock. Several other outcrops revealed recessively weathered, thin bands of chlorite schists within the mafic schists.

Unit 2: Foliated Intrusives

A large portion of the property is underlain by a porphyritic foliated unit believed to be of intrusive origin, but intimately associated with Unit 1.

The intrusive is generally fine to medium-grained, and contains up to 40% white feldspar phenocrysts. These phenocrysts range up to 3 mm in diameter. Biotite, chlorite and hornblende constitute 40 to 60% of the rock, and the remainder is quartz. Generally chlorite (after biotite and hornblende) constitutes 20 to 35% of the rock, and biotite, 15%, while the hornblende content is variable.

Where chlorite and biotite are the dominant mafics, the rock has a schistose texture. A more gneissic tenture is apparent where hornblende is abundant. However, the metamorphic fabric is not as well developed as in the adjacent schists and gneisses.

This unit is exposed in two areas on the property. The outcrop pattern suggests that these may join further north. The foliation appears to parallel that of the surrounding rocks.

Unit 2a: Foliated Microgranite or Aplite

In many places, Unit 2 is intruded by both conformable and crosscutting, fine-grained, foliated dikes or bands (aplites or mafic-poor microgranites). These bands are similar to those discussed in Unit 1a, but are more readily apparent becuase they contrast with the host rocks.

These bands are mainly composed of quartz and feldspar with minor muscovite and mafic minerals, and occasionally garnet. Bands pinch and swell along strike, and vary from less than 2 m to 15m in thickness. In some areas they comprise up to 20% of the outcrop.

At one location, a small mound of outcrop and loose blocks of a fine-grained felsic intrusive was mapped. This had a similar composition to the microgranite, although it also contained up to 10% chlorite and hornblende, and had a more irregular outline.

Although these intrusives occur throughout Unit 2, the narrow bands are separately labelled on the geology map only where measurements or samples were taken.

Unit 3: Dikes

Numerous dikes, up to 10m wide, crosscut all other units in the map area, and range in composition from rhyolite to basalt.

Pale beige, aphanitic rhyolite dikes (3a) are the most common. Both massive and porphyritic (quartz phenocrysts) varieties were observed. Some dikes contain both quartz and feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 mm in diameter, while those classified as rhyodacite (3b) also contain up to 5% mafic phenocrysts. The mafic phenocrysts are usually hornblende and/or chlorite, and maybe up to 2mm in size. Rhyolite and rhyodacite dikes appear to be associated with mineralization at several locations (see section on Mineralization).

A few dark green to black, very fine-grained to aphanitic basaltic dikes (3c) up to 3m wide, were also mapped. However, these do not appear to have any associated mineralization.

STRUCTURE:-

The metasedimentary rocks exposed in this area have undergone greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphism. Intense deformation is reflected by a distinct compositional layering and a well-developed foliation. A Steronet plot (Figure 3) of the foliations reveals a strong northwest trend with moderate dips to the southwest (pole maxima - 307° / 46° SW). This feature is consistent with regional trends and indicates northeasterly overturned isoclinal to tight folds. The northeast and southeast dipping surfaces give some indication of the complex structural history of these rocks.

Several variably oriented small scale folds were observed.

A steronet plot (Figure 4) of quartz vein orientations reveals a wide scatter. However, there does appear to be some correlation with the foliation. The veins generally lie within or are perpendicular to the foliation. The mineralized veins, in particular, tend to lie within (strike direction at least) the foliation. Since many of the mineralized veins are poorly exposed they may not be adequately represented on this plot.

MINERALIZATION:-

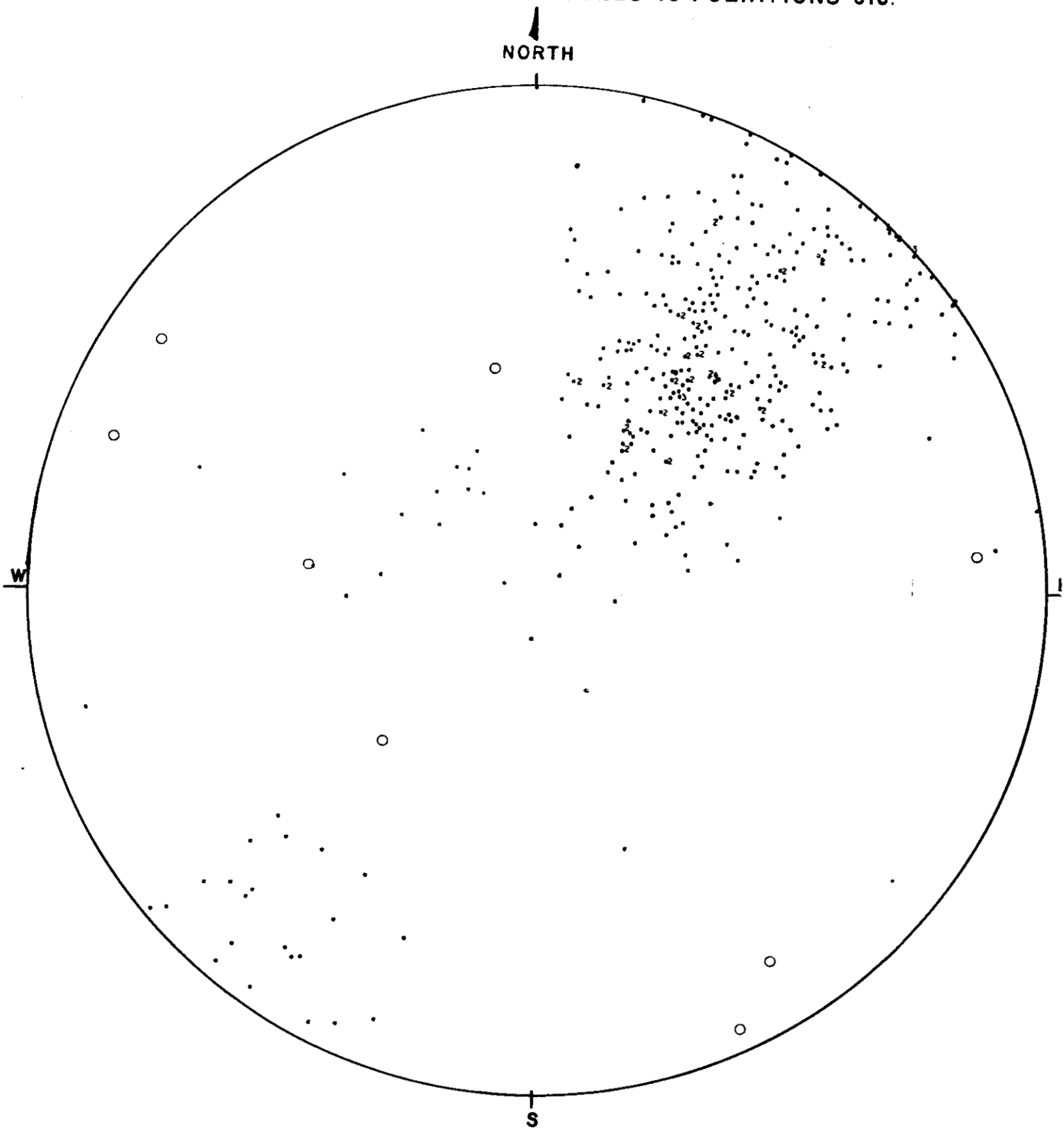
During the geological survey, eleven areas of vein mineralization were encountered. In many instances the veins were seen only as float or as dump material, but, where seen in outcrop, widths of up to 1.4m were measured. These veins trend northwest and consist of massive to vuggy white quartz with minor galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite.

In addition to the vein mineralization disseminated pyrite was found in some outcrops, pyrrhotite was found as small concentrations in a few locations and molybdenum was seen on a shear in the intrusive unit.

The geology map shows the locations of quartz veins and mineralization found during mapping. Many of these veins are barren quartz, or carry only a few grains of pyrite. The eleven areas (Occurrences 'A' to 'K') of vein mineralization are described below, beginning near the lakeshore, with the North and South Veins (Cairnes, 1913).

Occurrence 'A': An old adit located on the lakeshore is probably the first exposure of the North Vein (RECON 7, F25). Blocks of mineralized quartz up to 20 cm wide that contain up to 8% sulphides, were found on the dump. The sulphides include chalcopyrite, bornite, galena and possibly tetrahedrite with minor sphalerite and malachite. A small quartz vein up to 12 cm wide and containing minor pyrite was

FEE CLAIM GROUP — POLES TO FOLIATIONS etc.



Lower Hemisphere

Equal Area Net Plot

• Poles to foliations (385 points)

○ Fold Axes (8 points)

Figure 3

PHW

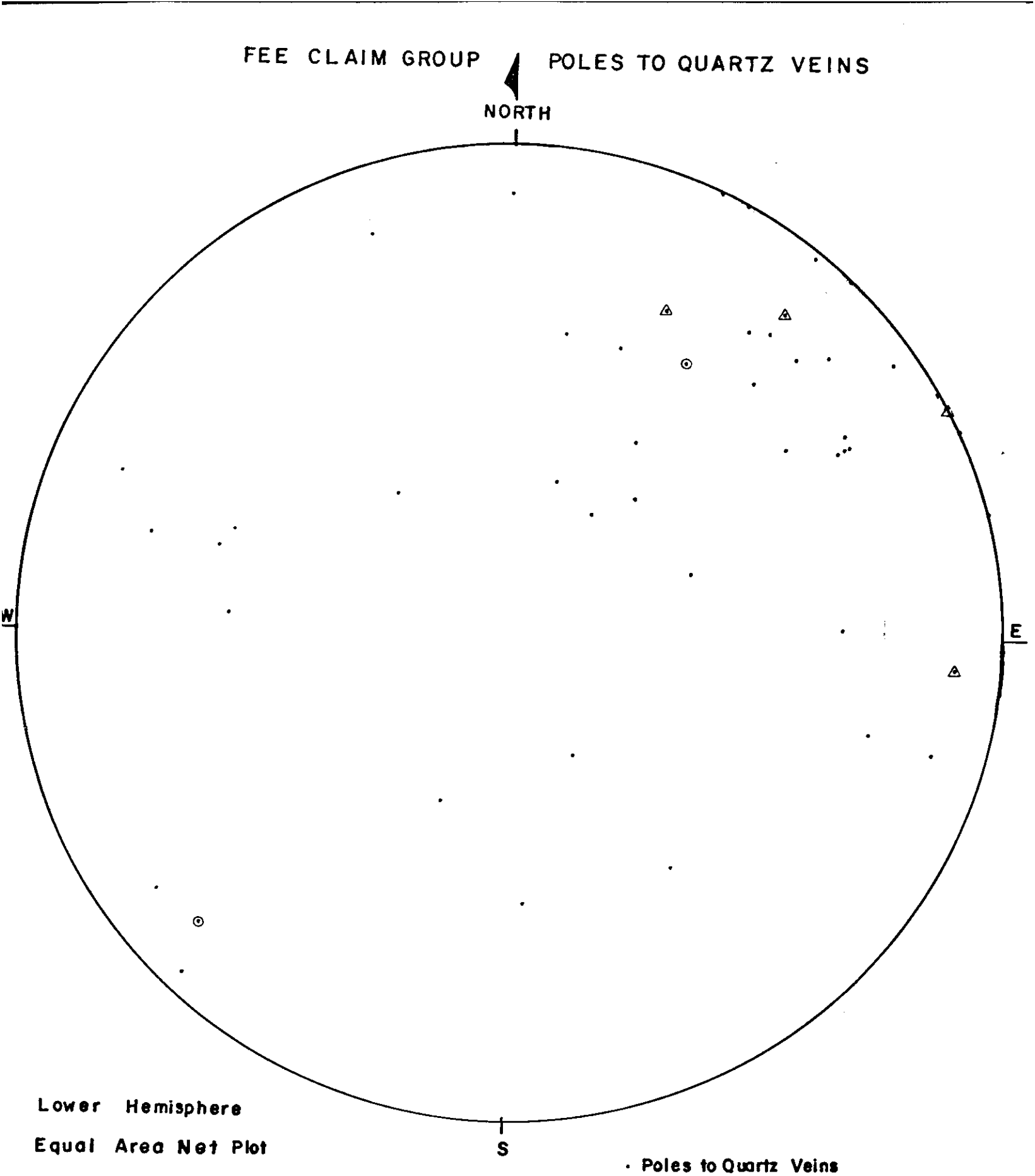

FEE CLAIM GROUP
POLES TO QUARTZ VEINS
NORTH
W
E
S
Lower Hemisphere
Equal Area Net Plot
· Poles to Quartz Veins
⊙ mineralized, > 1 m wide
△ mineralized, < 1 m wide

Figure 4

PHW

seen just above the working (F25). This vein lies within the foliation and may or may not be related to the worked vein.

Several small quartz veins up to 15 cm wide lie within the foliation near this working, but these are all generally barren (F 23, F 24, F 137, F 138). Uphill and northwest of the working some mineralized blocks of quartz were found (F 148). These blocks assayed 0.08 oz Au/ton, 3.12 oz Ag/ton, 1.78% Pb and 0.01% Cu (see Appendix B for all assay data). A 17 cm wide quartz vein containing 5% galena, chalcopyrite and malachite (F 13) occurs to the south, on the lakeshore, and maybe the same vein exposed at RECON 7. It assayed trace Au, 0.01 oz Ag/ton, 0.13% Pb, 0.09% Zn and 0.09% Cu.

Occurrence 'B': A second grouping of showings consists of blocks of massive and vuggy quartz float which, in a few instances, were also seen as outcrop (F 76, F 77, F 84, F 86, F 88, F89, F90, F96). These blocks included barren, hematite-stained, and mineralized quartz The mineralized blocks contained up to 5% galena and pyrite in 0.3 m diameter blebs. Assays of grab samples from four of these showings averaged trace Au, 0.72 oz Ag/ton, and 0.9% Pb. These showings maybe part of the same vein as exposed on the lakeshore. Additional blocks of mineralized quartz (F 267, F 33) were observed further south along this trend. F 267 assayed trace Au, 2.09 oz Ag/ton, 1.34% Pb and 0.01% Cu. F 33 was found near an old campsite and may not be in place.

Occurrence 'C': The third area is marked by two shafts 35m apart. A 40 cm wide quartz vein is exposed along the side of one shaft and appears to lie along the rhyolite-schist contact. A chip sample taken across two thirds of this vein (F 106) contained 5 to 10% fine-grained galena, 4% pyrite as large blebs and minor chalcopyrite with associated malachite stain, It assayed 0.06 oz Au/ton, 0.80 oz Ag/ton, 2.45% Pb and 0.01% Cu. A sample of highly sheared and altered rhyolite from a small pit a few metres from one shaft (F 107), and a grab sample of mineralized quartz from around each shaft (F 64, F 108) averaged trace Au, 2.77 oz Ag/ton, 2.49% Pb and 0.02% Cu.

Occurrence 'D': A large working located 300 m southeast of the two shafts (F I, F II, F III) consists of a 60m long trench and collapsed adit. Quartz with minor malachite, pyrite and galena was observed, but the vein was not exposed and no samples were assayed.

Occurrence 'E': Another collapsed adit was encountered approximately 750 m southeast of Occurrence 'D'. As elsewhere, the vein was not exposed although barren quartz (F 326) was seen nearby. Quartz from the dump contained a few percent disseminated pyrite. Several samples contained massive blebs of pyrite up to 6 mm across in fragments of host rock caught up in the quartz. This assayed (F284) trace Au, 1.55 oz Ag/ton, 0.13% Pb and 0.01% Cu.

Several small veins were mapped along the shoreline throughout the zone described in 'C' to 'E' (F3, F 4, F 5, F 35, F 40, F 45, F 46, F 47, F 48, F 49). Most of these are narrow and barren, although some contain up to 8% galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite or sphalerite. Assays of 6 of these averaged trace Au, 0.31 oz Ag/ton, 0.44% Pb, 0.51% Zn and 0.01% Cu.

Occurrence 'F': Further south along the lakeshore, several trenches and a collapsed adit were found (F 61, F 291, F 293, F 295, F 299, F 327). Blocks found in one trench contained concentrations of pyrite up to 3 cm across in the host rock adjacent to the quartz. Elsewhere, only minor pyrite was seen in the rock. No vein was exposed in outcrop at these locations and no samples were assayed.

Several small isolated quartz veins were also seen in the area uphill and west of these old workings. These are generally narrow (up to 20 cm) and barren, although some contain a few percent pyrite and are rusted (F 226, F 251, F 272). Assays of these three average trace Au, 0.50 oz Ag/ton, 0.09% Pb and 0.01% Cu.

The remaining showings were found above treeline, and constitute part of the Rupert Group. Starting in the north and working south there are five mineralized areas.

Occurrence 'G': One of the best vein exposures on the property is in the vicinity of samples F 374, F 375 and F 438. The vein is exposed for about 3m and is 1.1m wide. A number of workings extend 50m downhill from the outcrop. The vein contains two vuggy sections and carries a few percent disseminated mineralization along with a 7 to 12m wide band of massive galena. A few percent chalcopyrite is found in blebs within the massive galena. Two chip samples were taken across the width of the vein approximately 2m apart. These averaged 0.45 oz Au/ton, 7.14 oz Ag/ton, 9.85% Pb, 0.05% Zn and 0.20% Cu. Other grab samples contain 5% chalcopyrite and galena, with strong malachite and azurite staining. The vein is bounded on both sides by rhyodacite.

Occurrence 'H': This area contains two blast-pits approximately 100m apart (F 369, F 370). Blocks from both of these areas contain malachite and azurite with some pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Small quartz veins were exposed in the walls of both pits. Two samples from F 370 were assayed. The first was a grab sample containing 5% pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena concentrated in the vuggy core of the vein. It assayed 0.02 oz Au/ton, 0.61 oz Ag/ton, 4.71% Pb, 0.07% Zn and 0.49% Cu. The second sample was of vein material from the wall. Small veinlets occur within a 20 cm wide zone of aphanitic rhyolite and contain less than 1% galena. This assayed trace Au, 0.20 oz Ag/ton, 0.36% Pb, 0.01% Zn and 0.03% Cu.

Occurrence 'I': In this area, a number of occurrences which probably represent the series of veins described as the Rupert Group were located.

First, a series of small pits, with some blocks of quartz containing 1-2% pyrite and galena, were examined (F 356, F 357). Then, possibly on strike and 250m away (F 352), another pit exposes a vuggy quartz vein. This vein is at least 0.6m wide and 6m long, and contains 1-2% galena and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and malachite. These showings may be the Rupert No. 1 Vein.

A second series of showings (Rupert No. 2 Vein) was found approximately 90m southwest of these (F 350, F 353, F 354, F 355). The first of these (F 350) has been blasted but no in-place vein was visible. Here, "plates" of solid galena up to 2 cm wide were observed in blocks of quartz up to one metre wide. This quartz also contained disseminated galena and pyrite. A grab sample assayed 0.12 oz Au/ton, 1.57 oz Ag/ton, 11.77% Pb, 0.60% Zn, and 0.01% Cu. The remainder of these showings are poorly mineralized quartz (F 353 contains minor pyrite and galena) or are small blast pits.

Vein No. 3 (Rupert) was found 40 to 50m southwest of No. 2, and consisted of a 1 to 1.4m wide quartz vein (F 347) exposed for about 30m in a stream cut. A band of massive galena and pyrite 6 to 8 cm wide is present in this quartz vein. The quartz also contains a few percent sulphides disseminated throughout. A chip sample across 0.8m assayed trace Au, 6.93 oz Ag/ton, 0.26% Pb, 0.32% Zn and 0.01% Cu. The vein was exposed over one metre at F 349, and in a series of small pits between F 347 and F 349. Float downstream (F 340, F 341) consisted of both barren and weakly mineralized quartz.

Approximately 350m southwest of Vein No. 1 several small workings in the talus contain mineralized quartz in the dumps, although none was seen in outcrop (F 329, F 367, F 368). These mineralized fragments contained massive galena and vuggy quartz with minor pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite. These maybe Rupert No. 4 and 5 veins. Adjacent areas to the southwest have not yet been mapped.

Occurrence 'J': Several small pits were found in talus north of the moraine (F 427, F 430) but no mineralization was observed. These maybe Vein No. 6 of the Rupert Group. Numerous blocks of quartz, some with minor pyrite, were also seen in this area. Samples containing up to 10% pyrite and galena were found within the moraine (F 373, F 412).

Occurrence 'K': Another group of veins was exposed in an outcrop that is completely surrounded by ice. Access to the entire outcrop was not possible but a series of 10 Veins were seen along 100m of one face (F 421, F422, F423, F424, F425). These veins are up to 25cm wide and often erratic in form. They are highly oxidized, but still contain a few percent pyrite and may have contained other sulphides. Pyrrhotite was also seen in F 424. One face of the outcrop appeared to be a pyrite-mineralized shear surface. Assays of three of these veins returned trace Au, 0.20 oz Ag/ton, 0.01% Pb, 0.01% Zn and 0.02% Cu. This maybe the source of some of the mineralized material found in the moraine, but does not account for the larger blocks of quartz observed there.

Other Mineralization: Several other mineralized occurrences were examined on the property.

Within Unit 1a, there are several bands of medium-grained crenulated muscovite-quartz schists. Some of these are rusted and may contain up to 15% disseminated pyrite (F 37, F38, F42, F218, F228). Some outcrops also show malachite staining. Assays of 2 of these gave: trace Au, 0.01 oz Au/ton, 0.01% Pb, 0.04% Zn and 0.01% Cu; and trace Au, 0.46 oz Ag/ton, 0.23% Pb and 0.01% Cu.

A 15 cm band of altered mafic schist (metavolcanic?) containing 25% pyrite was exposed on the lakeshore (F26). It was assayed and contained trace Au, 0.01 oz Ag/ton, 0.02% Pb, 0.02% Zn and 0.07% Cu.

In the foliated intrusive, a silver-coloured mineral (possibly molybdenum) was seen with pyrite on a shear (309). It was assayed as trace Au, 0.61 oz Ag/ton, 0.10% Pb, 0.05% Zn and 0.01% Cu. The Mo result is not available at this time.

A section of recrystallized impure limestone (Unit 1c, F360) was found to contain 1 to 2% pyrrhotite as small concentrations up to 0.5 cm by 0.2 cm. Samples were exposed to ultraviolet light but no flourescent minerals were present.

Pyrite was noted in most rock types on the property but was more common in Unit 1a than 1b, and was found more sporadically in Unit 2.

SUMMARY:

Although the better mineralization is associated with rhyolite or rhyodacite dikes in several areas, veins were observed within all three major rock units. The lack of exposure at old workings precludes any further discussion of favourability of certain host rocks. The relative age of dikes and mineralization is not known.

It should be noted that values for silver assays below 0.50 oz per ton maybe suspect because of contamination in the assay laboratory. However, in view of the grades required for a vein-type operation, this is not a particular concern.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:-

GENERAL:

A reconnaissance soil sample survey was conducted over the property from June 18th to September 6th, 1980.

Since suitable scale topographic maps were not available, approximately 13623m of grid lines were cut to provide control for the geochem survey. This involved the establishment of a southwest (220°) oriented tieline and five northwest (310°) oriented baselines at approximately 1000m intervals. The tieline was not cut from baseline 0 northeast to the lakeshore.

Geochemical sample lines were run at 040°/220° using topofil or hipchain and compass at 100m spacings along the baselines. Samples were taken at 30m intervals along these lines, using mattocks and trowels. Stream sediment samples were taken wherever lines crossed streams.

Approximately three quarters of the property was sampled and 5403 soil samples collected. All samples were analysed for silver, lead and zinc, while some 2630 were also analysed for arsenic. A few samples were analysed for copper. One hundred and seventy-one (171) stream sediment samples were taken, and analysed for silver, lead, zinc, arsenic (145), copper (11) and gold (10). Statistics of the geochemistry results are summarized in Appendix C.

All analyses were carried out by Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd., using standard analytical techniques (Appendix D).

Thirty-five rock samples (Appendix B), composed mainly of quartz vein material, were analysed for gold, silver and lead. Sixteen of these were analysed for zinc and 30 for copper. Seven samples were also analysed for molybdenum. These analyses were carried out by the U.K.H.M. assay lab, Elsa, Y.T.

PEDOLOGY:-

The Fee property is situated in an alpine area in which the B-horizon is poorly to moderately developed. Steep slopes generally consist of talus and slide rock with minimal organic and B-horizon soil cover. Numerous channels funnel spring runoff which has resulted in the widespread distribution of material downslope towards Taku Arm.

At higher elevations, more moderate slopes are encountered and large areas are covered with talus material. In places well-developed linear and polygonal-shaped patterns are exhibited by frost-heaved boulders.

The area below the FEE glacier is covered by lateral and recessional glacial moraines. This material consists primarily of blocks from 0.2 to 0.3m across and contains several small tarns. Soils in this area are assumed to be completely transported.

On the lower portions of the property, sample depths ranged from 15 to 50 cm, while above treeline, depths ranged from 5 to 20 cm.

Where no B-horizon material was available, talus fines and organic material was collected.

INTERPRETATION of RESULTS:-

GENERAL:

Results for soils and stream sediment samples were tabulated for each element and are summarized in Appendix C. Histograms were drawn for all elements except Cu in soils which had too few values to be statistically significant.

The threshold value for Pb in soils was established as 50 ppm, with 89.5% of the values lying below the threshold (Figure 5). Values greater than 800 ppm (maximum 6900 ppm) were considered to be highly anomalous (0.1%).

About 86% of the silver values lie below a threshold of 0.5 ppm (Figure 6). Those greater than 8.0 ppm were considered highly anomalous (0.1%). A maximum of 28.0 ppm was returned for the same sample with the maximum Pb value.

The zinc threshold of 200 ppm eliminates 87% of the values (Figure 7). In this case 1600 ppm or greater (maximum 3680 ppm) was considered highly anomalous (0.3%).

Approximately one-half of the samples were analysed for arsenic. About 92% of these fall below the threshold of 25 ppm (Figure 8). All samples over 100 ppm (maximum 1000 ppm) were considered to be highly anomalous (0.6%).

FEE CLAIM GROUP

HISTOGRAM of Lead Results for 5403 Soil Samples

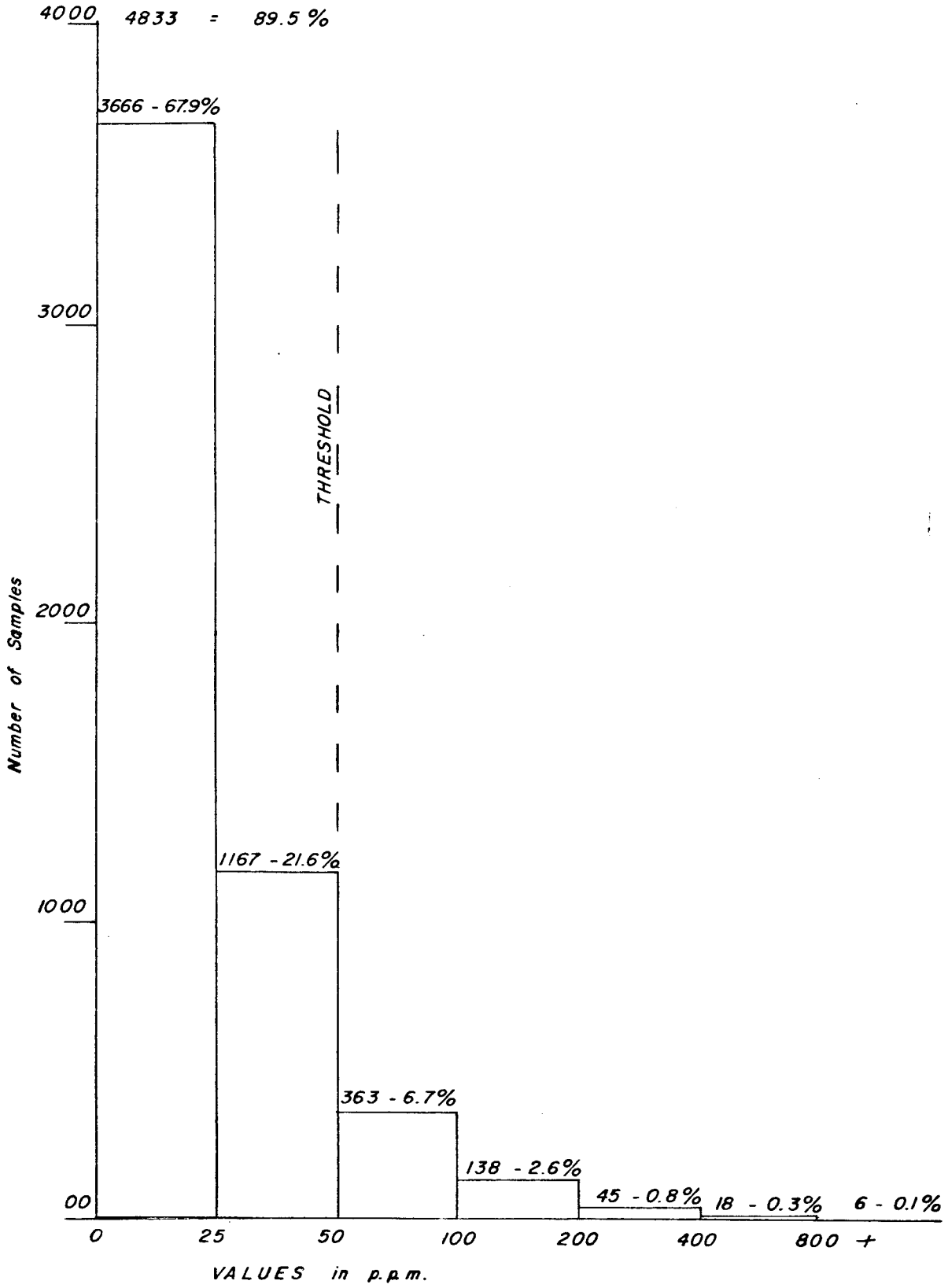


Figure No 5

FEE CLAIM GROUP

HISTOGRAM of Silver Results for 5398 Soil Samples

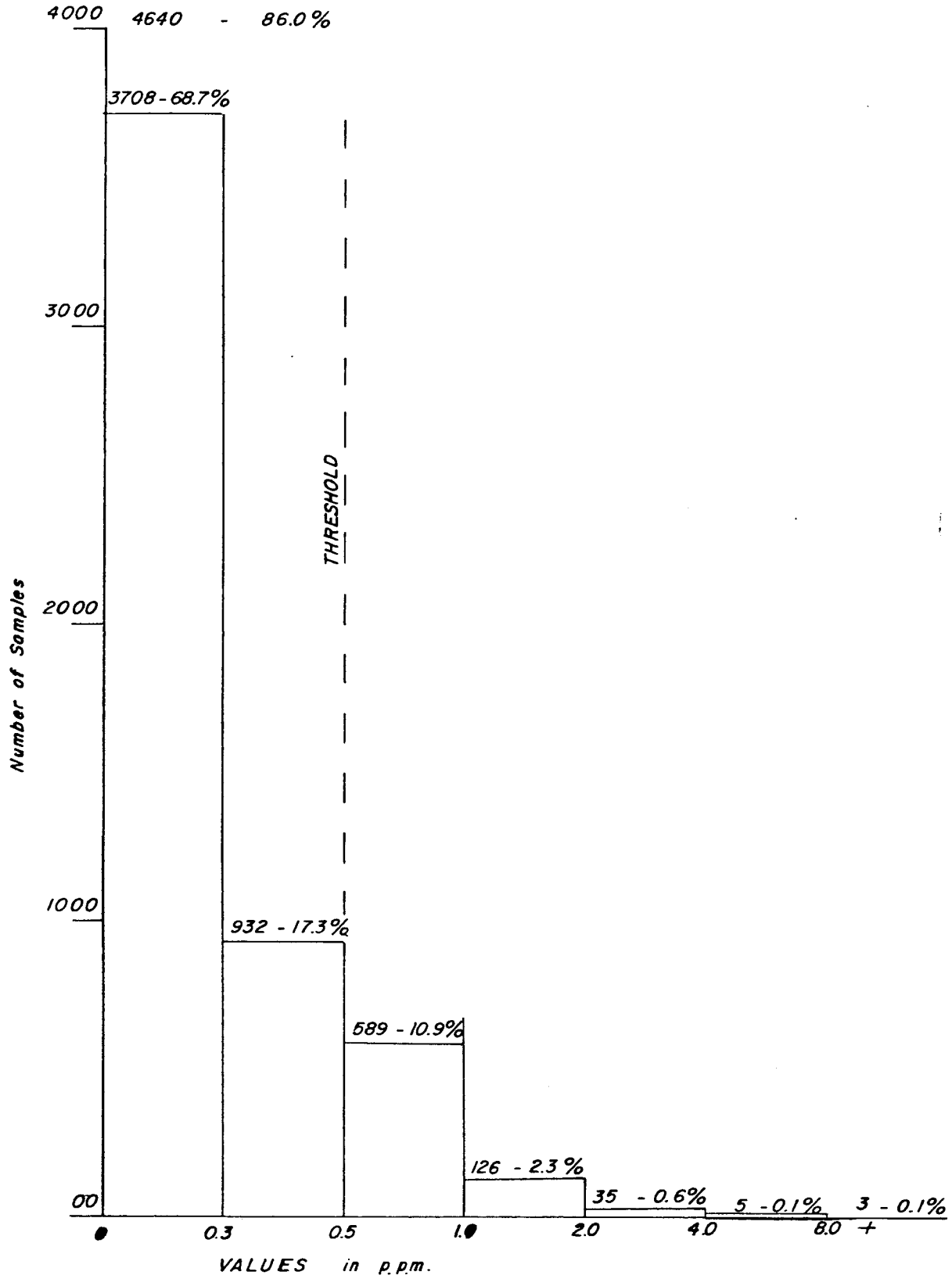


Figure No 6

FEE CLAIM GROUP

HISTOGRAM of Zinc Results for 5401 Soil Samples

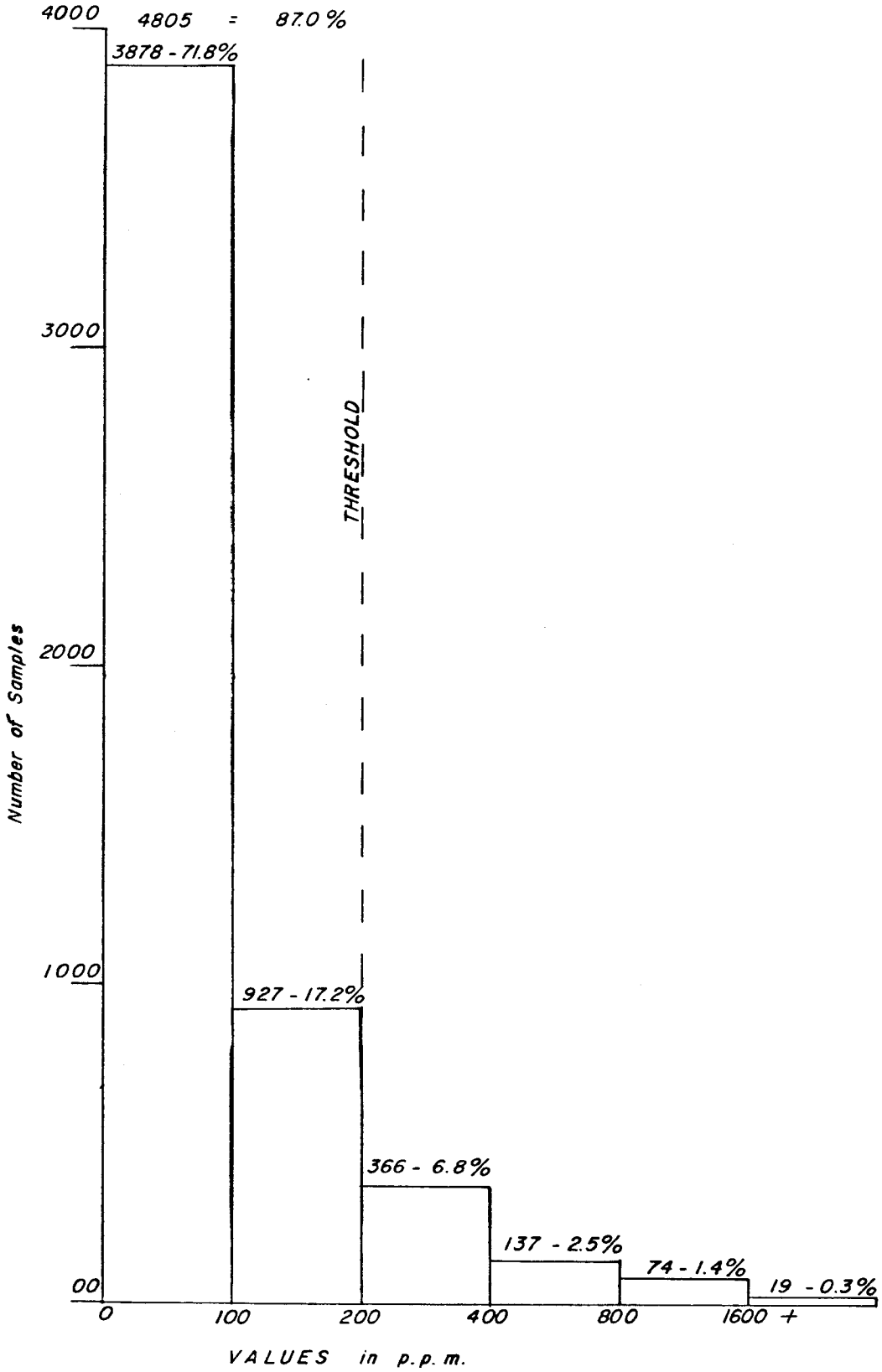


Figure No 7

FEE CLAIM GROUP

HISTOGRAM of Arsenic Results for 2630 Soil Samples

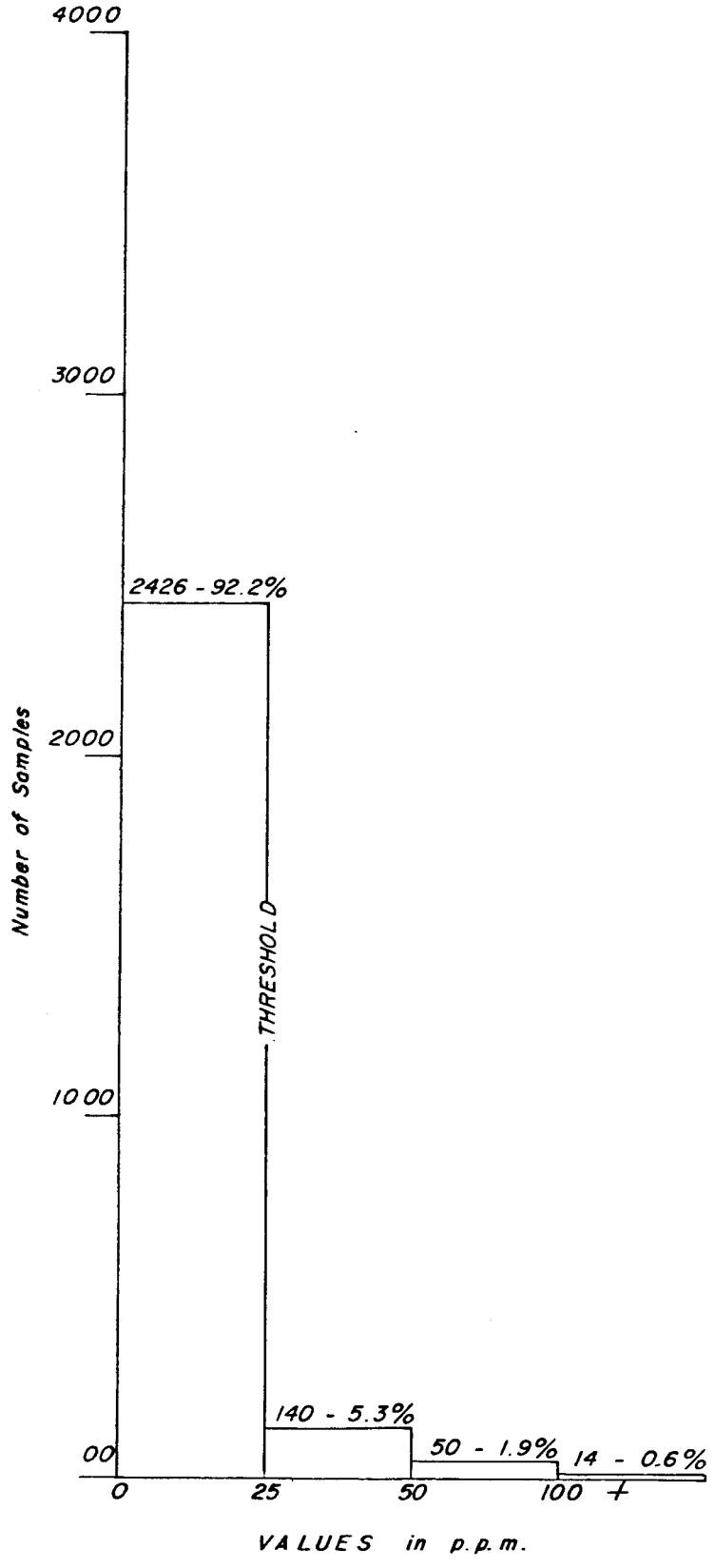


Figure No 8

FEE CLAIM GROUP

HISTOGRAMS of Results for Steam Sediment Samples

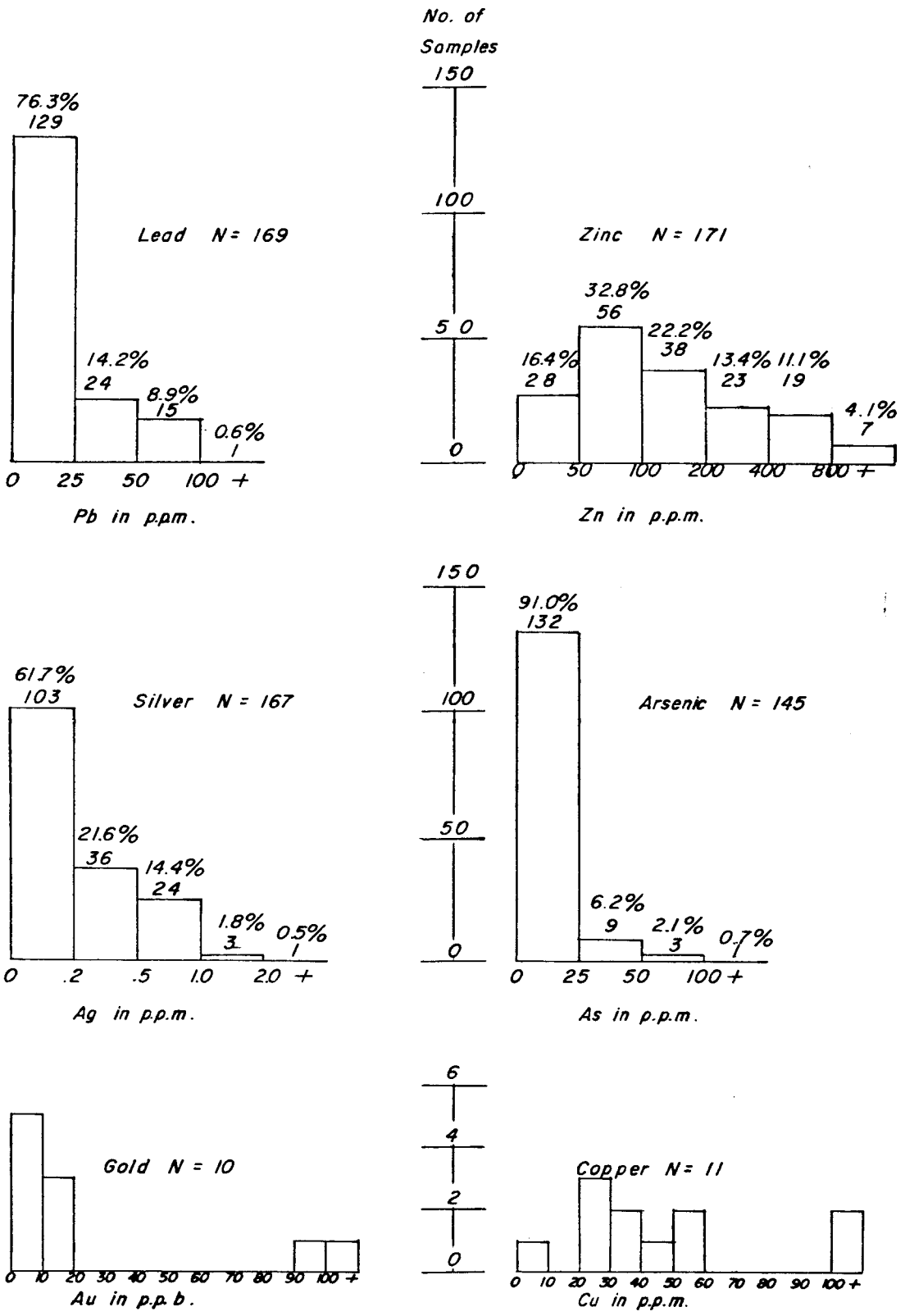


Figure No. 9

Contoured soil sample plots were compiled for Pb, Ag, Zn and As (in pocket). Stream sediment values were also plotted on these maps, but not used in the contouring except as guidelines. Stream sediment sample histograms are shown in Figure 9.

Several distinct anomalies appear on some or all of the sample plots. Silver and lead anomalies are usually coincident, although silver is often less defined and more sporadic. Zinc shows similar patterns to these elements in some areas but is conspicuously lacking in other parts of the property.

Two different patterns characterize anomalous zones. The first is that of well-defined, restricted zones of a few high values with few supportive values. These probably indicate mineralized veins. The second pattern covers a much more extensive area and consists of a series of highly anomalous values, surrounded by moderate values. These often have linear trends and are separated by background levels.

Both patterns are complicated by downslope movement of materials. This results in an east-southeast or north-northwest trend (depending on location on property) superimposed on a more general northwest trend. Streams are often delineated by anomalous values.

DETAILED:

A lead-silver anomaly is associated with Occurrence 'G'. Zinc values are below threshold. The lead plot reveals a very distinct linear north-northwest trend extending 800m downslope from the vein outcrop. This anomaly is about 75m wide. The silver anomaly is less precise with a sharp high below the outcrop, and unconnected one or two sample anomalies coicident with the rest of the Pb anomaly. There are also scattered, weakly anomalous samples in the surrounding area but no pattern is apparent.

A second anomalous zone is outlined in the moraine at the northeast end of the ice. There, lead and silver have very similar anomalous patterns over an area 500m by 150m. The zinc anomaly is less pronounced and covers a smaller area (400m by 100m). The anomaly lies entirely within the moraine, and its boundary follows the small valley marking the edge of the moraine. Several weak to moderate anomalies of all three elements are also found elsewhere along the boundary and within it. The main anomaly may or may not relate to bedrock mineralization and sampling must be completed to the southeast before any conclusions can be drawn. The small anomalies within the moraine are probably caused by transported material and show no major trends.

A third anomalous area consists of two to three small anomalies in three elements located south of the glacier. Lead and silver anomalies are almost identical (over 200m by 100m) while the zinc anomaly is of smaller dimensions. The form of this anomaly is similar to that related to Occurrence 'G', and may indicate a mineralized vein. There is no bedrock exposure in the area to confirm this, so further examination is necessary.

Samples collected along the claim lines in the southwest corner of the property show a moderate silver anomaly over 400m by 300m. A moderate 100m zinc and two weak lead anomalies are also present.

An anomalous area near Occurrence 'H' contains four moderately high lead values. These may represent two or three veins approximately 150m apart. The trend extends 400m northwest and 300m northeast over three separate segments. These anomalies may lie along strike with Occurrence 'G'. Silver shows high values coincident with some of those for lead but the anomaly is more widespread and less defined. In this area zinc has only weak spot anomalies. Arsenic shows a distinct 400m wide anomaly that extends 500m downslope. Some of the highly anomalous arsenic values are coincident with lead and silver, but this anomaly extends downslope several hundred metres beyond the others. Several of the high values are within background areas for the other elements. Further south, another 50m wide arsenic anomaly extends 200 to 300m downslope. No associated anomalies are evident in results for the other elements.

The anomalous area over Occurrence 'I' contains the highest lead and silver values on the property (6900 ppm and 28 ppm, respectively). Three or four northwest (and downslope) trends are visible over 1600m along Baseline 1. This anomaly is open to the southeast and the southwest. At least three veins are known in this area which can be related to the anomaly. Several more veins may be implied from the anomaly. When sampling of the surrounding area is completed, a more precise interpretation may be attempted. The silver anomaly here tends to parallel the stream channel directions and define several smaller downslope anomalies within the lead zone rather than show the vein system trends as lead does. The main zinc anomaly covers only 200m by 75m. It is coincident with the strongest lead and silver anomaly. Most of these samples were not analysed for arsenic, although a single high is correlative with moderate silver and lead values.

Further downslope in the same area, lead and silver show small, weakly anomalous zones apparently related to stream cuts, but open into the alders. The zinc shows much stronger and more extensive trends. Some of these have no associated anomaous lead and silver. These extend for 200 to 300m downslope and are open into the alders.

A large lead anomaly occurs between Baseline 0 and Baseline 1, from 12 + 00NW to the lakeshore (700 to 1000m wide by 2000m long). This zone is much more extensive than others seen on the property. Within this area, five to six distinct, downslope, north-northwest-trending highly anomalous zones occur. These are generally 100m to 150m wide and are separated by similar sized areas of background values. It is possible that these represent a series of veins, but the size of the total anomaly suggests that other factors maybe involved. Only the two highly anomalous zones closest to the lake can be related to known mineralization (Occurrences 'B', 'D' and 'E'). A more detailed look at the geology is necessary for the remainder of the area. A sharp boundary exists along Baseline 0 with no lead anomalies in several areas of known mineralization northeast of it. Below Tieline 0, the geological contact seems to match that of the anomaly, but to the northwest of the Tieline, the contact is marked by background values with anomalous values occurring on both sides of it. The silver anomaly covers a larger area, from 15 + 00NW to the lake, and from Baseline 1 to the lake, but most of this is only weakly anomalous. The three silver highs coincide with lead values, and the linear trend between Baseline 1 and Baseline 0, of highs separated by background values, is repeated. Between Baseline 0 and the lake, where there is no related lead anomaly, the weakly anomalous silver values occur as small clusters without any distinctive trend. Arsenic shows a few weak anomalies over lead highs in this area. One of the two single high values, upslope of Occurrence 'F', coincides with moderate lead and silver anomalies. The remainder of this area has background arsenic values. The zinc anomaly covers a similar area to lead and also terminates sharply at Baseline 0. However, it also extends in a band close to Tieline 0, across to Baseline 2. This is open into alders to the northwest and the southwest. There are a series of 17 highly anomalous zones in northwest linear trends. These are similar to, but more extensive than, the lead anomalies. In two instances, the zinc anomalies are partially located in swamply ground, which may account for the high zinc concentrations. In these areas only moderate lead and silver values are present. In addition to the coincident anomalies, a series of zinc anomalies between Baseline 2 and Baseline 1 have no accompanying silver and lead. These extend 200 to 300m downslope from Tieline 0 and are open to the northwest. Several, two to three sample, moderate to high silver and lead anomalies are found within this band, uphill from Occurrence 'F'.

Arsenic displays a moderately anomalous zone at the southeast end of the property, without accompanying silver, lead or zinc anomalies. This consists of two trends. One extends downslope 800m and is open to the northwest and southeast. The other is located 300m to the northeast and extends 700m downslope from the edge of sampling. Further work is required to explain these anomalies.

Several of these anomalies indicate known veins, while others resemble these, though no related vein was seen. Further, more detailed investigation of all of these should be carried out following the completion of sampling and mapping in the remaining sections.

The distinctive pattern near the lake could represent a series of veins, or a broader, anomalous zone. The prominent lack of zinc values above background levels on the upper half of the property maybe related to this pattern. An examination of the airphoto shows a prominent northeast lineament which seems to parallel the northwest boundary of anomalous zinc, between Baseline 1 and Baseline 0. It is not certain if this trend continues to the southwest, due to gaps in sampling in this region, but this lineament may have controlled the zinc mineralization on the property. Lead and silver anomalies extend across this lineament between Baseline 1 and Baseline 0, but less pronounced northwest-southeast trends evident on the airphoto may relate to these anomalies. Approximately 100 samples are being tested to determine whether the zinc in this large anomaly is derived from sulphides or by precipitation from groundwater solutions.

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Cairnes, D. D., 1913; "Atlin Mining District", G.S.C. Memoir 37, pg 92 - 96.

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G. S. C. Open File 214, Iskut River.

APPENDIX A

STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS

Foliations

006/25E
006/36E
020/05E
020/60SE
030/25SE
030/37SE
034/19SE
045/23SE
055/32SE
057/20SE
058/24SE
062/18SE
062/23SE
067/25SE
090/12S
095/56S
095/62S
095/74S (2)
096/60S
097/32S
098/36S
098/51S
099/54?S
100/35S (2)
100/50S
102/26SW
102/55SW
102/67SW
102/90
105/32SW
105/40SW
105/42SW
105/52SW
105/70SW
106/60SW
108/32SW
108/36SW(2)
108/37SW
108/42SW
108/44SW
108/72SW
109/90
110/12SW
110/43SW
110/44SW
110/53SW
110/61SW
110/66SW
110/67SW
110/90
111/42SW
111/43SW

112/15SW
112/45SW
112/52SW
112/60SW
112/61SW
112/75SW
113/37SW
113/54SW
113/61SW
114/40SW
114/53SW
114/65SW
114/74SW
115/35SW
115/45SW
115/47SW
115/52SW
115/68SW
115/81SW
115/88SW
115/90
116/41SW
116/45SW
116/62SW
116/72SW(2)
116/82SW
117/52SW(2)
115/55SW
117/78SW
118/30SW(2)
118/32SW
118/40SW
118/45SW
118/46SW
118/54SW
118/55SW
118/58SW
118/62SW
118/65SW
118/73SW
119/54SW
119/61SW
119/77SW
119/88SW
120/18SW
120/23SW
120/25SW
120/27SW
120/28SW(2)
120/30SW
120/42SW
120/49SW

120/52SW(2)
120/55SW
120/56SW
120/58SW
120/60SW
120/62SW
120/65SW
120/68SW
120/74SW
120/78SW
120/89SW
120/90
121/30SW
121/43SW
121/50SW
121/57SW
121/59SW
121/85SW
122/29SW
122/35SW
122/38SW
122/40SW
122/42SW(2)
122/43SW
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122/52SW
122/53SW
122/56SW
122/70SW
123/32SW
123/44SW
123/49SW
123/53SW
123/62SW
124/32SW
124/36SW(2)
124/39SW
124/40SW
124/45SW
124/48SW(2)
124/50SW
124/56SW
124/65SW
124/70-75SW
124/72SW
124/81SW
124/90
125/trend
125/41SW
125/42SW
125/43SW(2)
125/63SW

125/65SW
125/72SW
125/76SW
126/23SW
126/40SW(3)
126/42SW
126/60SW
126/62SW
126/67SW
127/38SW
127/50SW
127/55SW
127/68SW
127/69SW(2)
127/74SW
127/76SW
127/80SW
127/85SW
128/38SW
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128/52SW
128/56SW
128/63SW
128/68SW
128/71SW
128/82SW
129/25SW
129/30SW
129/36SW
129/47SW(2)
129/56SW
129/81SW
130/34SW
130/37SW
130/40SW
130/42SW
130/46SW
130/47SW
130/60SW
130/76SW(2)
130/78SW
130/82SW
130/90
131/60SW
131/82SW
132/10SW
132/38SW
132/40SW
132/42SW
132/43SW
132/52SW

132/65SW
132/82SW
132/90
133/36SW
133/38SW
133/46SW(2)
133/47SW
133/61SW
133/80SW
134/21SW
134/30SW(2)
134/37SW
134/38SW
134/39SW
134/45SW
134/48SW
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134/62SW
134/63SW
134/66SW
134/70SW
134/82SW
134/90 (3)
135/50SW
135/52SW
135/62SW
135/90 (2)
136/40SW
136/42SW
136/55SW
136/60SW
136/62SW
136/63SW
136/66SW
136/87SW
137/38SW
137/42SW
137/43SW
137/54SW
138/38SW
138/43SW
138/44SW
138/49SW
138/52SW
138/72SW
138/90 (3)
139/35SW
139/36SW
139/54SW
139/62SW
139/78SW
140/05SW

Foliations (con't)

140/40SW
140/48SW(2)
140/50SW
140/53SW
140/54SW
140/62SW(2)
140/63SW
140/68SW
140/80SW
140/85SW
140/86SW
140/89SW
141/75SW
141/90
142/24SW
142/34SW
142/43SW
142/47SW
142/63SW
142/77SW
142/82SW
142/85SW
143/32SW
143/65SW
144/41SW
144/48SW
144/58SW
144/65SW
144/80SW
145/23SW
145/28SW
145/50SW
145/56SW
145/87SW
145/90 (2)
146/26SW
146/70SW
147/37SW
147/50SW
147/57SW
148/26SW
148/38SW
148/58SW
148/87SW
149/42SW
150/41SW
150/47SW
150/50SW
150/56SW
150/58SW
150/84SW
151/40SW

152/18SW
152/32SW
152/45SW
154/25SW
154/26SW
154/45SW
155/23SW
158/72SW
162/42SW
165/25SW
165/32SW
170/25W
170/33W
170/90
174/80W
185/13W
218/80NW
240/18NW
250/75NW
274/07N
290/63N
290/80N
294/84NE
297/86NE
300/55NE
301/65NE
302/75NE
303/76NE
304/75NE
305/86NE
306/75NE
309/56NE
310/81NE
310/86NE
313/70NE
313/72NE
315/58NE
316/72NE
318/57NE
318/64NE
318/76NE
319/85NE
320/88NE
345/81NE
358/31E

Quartz Veins

003/48E
015/65SE
016/52SE
020/50SE
022/75SE
050/30SE
070/76S
100/53S
106/27SW
110/53SW
110-115/90
115/63SW
118/90
122/39SW
122/56SW
123/25SW
127/68SW
128/89SW
130/70SW
130-140/75SW
131/31SW
133/61SW
133/90
135/70SW
138/75SW
139/35SW
139/78SW
141/90
142/85SW
143-145/78E-85W
143/65SW
145/57SW
148/68SW
150 trend
150/65SW
150/67SW
150/68SW
150/90
152/90
155/90
160/32SW
165/90
170 trend
178/57W
180 trend
184/80W
195/78W
195/65W
234/48NW
240/23NW

266/46N
280 trend
291/30N
313/85NE
316/75NE

Fold Axes

085/14E
148/14SE
155/04SE
225/55SW
277/53W
290/12NW
304/12NW
350/52N

APPENDIX B

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE			Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS								
D	Mo.	Yr.			Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
12	6	80	5024 'C'	FEE 3:15 cm band of Qtz & fragments of siliceous rock, with blebs of ga & py (10%)-strike length 1 m	tr	0.38	1.95	1.22	0.01				
12	6	80	5025 'C'	FEE 5:8 cm band (by .8 m) Qtz in schist, containing 5-10% Py in blebs to 1 cm.	tr	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.01				
12	6	80	5140 'C'	FEE 4.1 m section of finely laminated, rusty siliceous rock, containing up to 10% py on foliation & shears	tr	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04				
12	6	80	5141 'A'	FEE 13:17 cm Qtz vein in schist, with minor cp, mal, ga	tr	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.09				
13	6	80	5142	FEE 26:altered mafic rock (volcanic), 15 cm band in schist, with 25% py and minor chalcopyrite	tr	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07				
13	6	80	5143	FEE 31:7-8 cm Qtz vein crosscutting schists; some vugs; contains 1% py and minor galena	tr	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05				

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE			Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS								
D	Mo.	Yr.			Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
14	6	80	5144 'C'	FEE 34: 6 cm Qtz vein in siliceous schists near rhyolite contact; few % pyrite in vugs	tr	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.01				
14	6	80	5145	FEE 37: medium grained Qtz-musc (40%) schist, with 5% disseminated pyrite; grab sample	tr	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01				
14	6	80	5146 'C'	FEE 40: 7-8 cm Qtz vein in gneisses, with 5% sulphides, py (in vugs), galena, sphalerite	tr	0.01	0.12	0.10	0.01				
14	6	80	5147 'C'	FEE 45: 2-3 cm Qtz vein with 5% sulphides, ga, sp, py, minor cp	tr	1.30	.46	1.50	0.01				
16	6	80	5148 'C'	FEE 64: vein grab samples from shaft, with ga, py and possibly cp?	tr	0.35	3.20	2.39	0.01				
20	6	80	5149 'B'	FEE 76: grab samples of Qtz from boulders; massive & vuggy; occas. py & ga in blebs to 3 cm	tr	0.56	0.80						
20	6	80	5150 'B'	FEE 77: grab samples of Qtz from boulders, some ga (up to few %) pyrite	tr	1.24	1.48						

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE			Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS								
D	Mo.	Yr.			Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
21	6	80	5192 'B'	FEE 86: grab samples of Qtz from boulders, up to 5% ga, vuggy in spots, most non-min'd.	tr	0.72	0.85						
21	6	80	5193 'B'	FEE 90: blocks and outcrop (20 cm wide); assay from 8"x8" block with 2-5% ga in blebs to 1 cm	tr	0.37	0.98						
22	6	80	5194 'C'	FEE 106: 2/3 of 40 cm wide vein at edge of shaft; qtz with 5-10% ga, few % cp, minor pyrite	0.06	0.80	2.45		0.01				
22	6	80	5195 'C'	FEE 107: highly rusted, siliceous, sheared rock with minor py; from pit near shaft; 30 cm wide	tr	0.33	0.23		0.01				
22	6	80	5196 'C'	FEE 108: grab sample near shaft; qtz with massive py (10-20%), massive ga (10%) and mal.	tr	7.62	4.04		0.04				
23	6	80	5197 'A'	FEE 148: grab sample from loose blocks; rusty f.g. vuggy qtz with 5% ga and minor pyrite	0.08	3.12	1.78		0.01				

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE			Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS								
D	Mo.	Yr.			Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
12	7	80	5198	FEE 218: highly altered & rusted schists (mixed sil. schists & qtz-musc schists); minor py; grab sample	tr	0.46	0.23		0.01	< .01			
12	7	80	5199 'F'	FEE 226: 20-25 cm qtz vein in schists; grab sample; rusted, possibly minor pyrite	tr	0.20	0.05		0.01	< .01			
12	7	80	5200 'F'	FEE 251: grab sample of 2 qtz veins in foliated intrusive (15 cm each); few grains py & possibly ga	tr	0.66	0.17		0.01	< .01			

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE			Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS								
D	Mo.	Yr.			Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
13	7	80	2026 'B'	FEE 267:grab sample; hematite-stained qtz float; 1-2% ga seen; up to 15 cm wide?	tr	2.09	1.34		0.01	<.01			
13	7	80	2027 'F'	FEE 272:20-24 cm qtz vein in mafic schists; some rust, 5% py(cubes & f.g.), minor ga;sampled over 18 cm	tr	0.63	0.06		0.01	<.01			
21	7	80	2028 'E'	FEE 284:massive & dissem py in v.f.g. siliceous host rock;assoc with qtz;off dump by adit	tr	1.55	0.13		0.01	<.01			
09	8	80	2029 'I'	FEE 347:1.4 m qtz vein in streamcut, with 8 cm band of ga & py & rusty qtz; partial chip sample	tr	6.93	0.26	0.32	0.01				
09	8	80	2030 'G'	FEE 375:chip sample over 1.3 m qtz vein; massive & vuggy with 7-12 cm band of massive ga with some cp, mal, azu	0.62	4.26	12.80	0.08	0.35				
25	8	80	2031 'K'	FEE 424:10-20 cm qtz vein in hbde gneiss;oxidized,vuggy,qtz,with py po (blebs to 1 cm),poss cp, ga	tr	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01				

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE D	Mo.	Yr.	Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
25	8	80	2032 'K'	FEE 422: grab sample of 24 cm wide, vuggy, rusty qtz vein; py & possibly some ga	tr	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01				
25	8	80	2033 'K'	FEE 423: 5-10 cm qtz vein; highly altered & crumbled, vuggy; some ga? & py	tr	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.05				
26	9	80	2034	FEE 309; sample of m.g. fol. intrusive, with py and possibly mo on fracture.	tr	0.61	0.10	0.05	0.01				
26	9	80	2035 'I'	FEE 350; up to 15% ga (in plates to 2 cm thick); some py, vuggy qtz; grab sample	0.12	1.57	11.77	0.60	0.01				
26	9	80	2036 'H'	FEE 370 1 : grab from dump; vuggy qtz, mineralized in core with cp, py, ga, mal & azu to 5%	0.02	0.61	4.71	0.07	0.49				
26	9	80	2037 'H'	FEE 370 2; sample from 'vein'; 1% ga in small stringer; mainly rhyolite, rather than qtz.	tr	0.20	0.36	0.01	0.03				

ASSAY RESULT FORM

DATE			Tag No.	Location and Description	ASSAY RESULTS								
D	Mo.	Yr.			Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	W %		
28	9	80	2038 'G'	FEE 438; chip sample over 1.1 m; approx. 2 m from 375; ga, cp, mal, azu	0.29	10.03	6.91	0.03	0.06				

XXXXX / SOIL SAMPLE STATISTICS

Project: No. 45 FEE CLAIMS *Dates of Program:* June 3, 1980 *to* Sept. 6, 1980

Number of Samples Collected: 5403 (5574 including silt samples)

Metals Analyzed: Pb Zn Ag As Cu

Samplers: S. Corden, J. Haase, P. Kynas, P. Maheux, R. Moore, R. Saunders, P. Watson

Man days: 136 (operating)

Samples collected / man-day: 40.9 (including streams)

Pb

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total	
0- 24	3666	67.9	89.5
25- 49	1167	21.6	
50- 99	363	6.7	
100-199	138	2.6	
200-399	45	0.8	
400-799	18	0.3	
800+	6	0.1	
	5403	100.0	

Cu

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total
10-19	1	
20-29	2	
30-39	5	
40-49	6	
50-59	6	
60-69	9	
70-79	5	
80-89	1	
	35	

Zn

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total	
0- 49	2084	38.6	87.0
50- 99	1794	33.2	
100-199	927	17.2	
200-399	366	6.8	
400-799	74	1.4	
800-1599	19	0.3	
1600+	5401	100.0	

As

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total
0-24	2426	92.2
25-49	140	5.3
50-99	50	1.9
100+	14	0.6
	2630	100.0

Ag

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total	
0-0.2	3708	68.7	86.0
0.3-0.4	932	17.3	
0.5-0.9	589	10.9	
1.0-1.9	125	2.3	
2.0-3.9	35	0.6	
4.0-4.9	5	0.1	
8.0+	4	0.1	
	5398	100.0	

SILT / ~~XXXX~~ SAMPLE STATISTICS

Project: No. 45 FEE Claim Dates of Program: June 3, 1980 to Sept. 6, 1980

Number of Samples Collected: 171

Metals Analyzed: Pb Zn Ag As Cu Au

Samplers: S. Corden, J. Haase, R. Kynas, P. Maheux, R. Moore, R. Saunders, P. Watson

Man days: 136

Samples collected / man-day: see soils

Pb

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total	
0- 24	129	76.3	90.5
25- 49	24	14.2	
50- 99	15	8.9	
100-199	1	0.6	
200-399	0	0	
400-799	0	0	
800+	0	0	
	169	100.0	

Cu

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total
0- 9	1	
10-19	0	
20-29	3	
30-39	2	
40-49	1	
50-59	2	
110-120	1	
150-160	1	
	11	

Zn

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total	
0- 49	28	16.4	71.4
50- 99	56	32.8	
100-199	38	22.2	
200-399	23	13.4	
400-799	19	11.1	
800-1599	7	4.1	
	171	100.0	

As

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total
0-24	132	91.0
25-49.	9	6.2
50-99	3	2.1
100+	1	0.7
	145	100.0

Ag

Values in ppm	No. in Range	% of Total	
0-0.2	103	61.7	83.3
0.3-0.4	36	21.6	
0.5-0.9	24	14.4	
1.0-1.9	3	1.8	
2.0-3.9	1	0.5	
4.0-7.9	0	0	
8.0+	0	0	
	167	100.0	

Au

Values in ppb	No. in Range	% of Total
0- 9	5	
10-19	3	
90-99	1	
100-110	1	
	10	

APPENDIX D

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

geochemists ● assayers ● analytical chemists

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
PHONE: 988-5315 TELEX: 04-54554
136 Industrial Rd., Whitehorse

ANALYSIS BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION

Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, Mn, Mo, Ni, Zn, & Cr, Fe, V (acid soluble)

Each prepared* sample is weighed at 0.5 gm and placed in to a test tube then 1.5 ml of HNO_3 is added and the sample is heated in a hot water bath for one-half hour. Then 0.5 ml of HCl are added and the sample is heated for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours further. The sample is then removed from the bath and the mixture is diluted to 10 ml with water (a solution containing 1000 ppm $AlCl_3$ is used when analyzing for Mo, Mn, Fe). The sample is then mixed and allowed to settle before analyzing. The samples are analyzed by atomic absorption using standards with a similar matrix.

NOTE

Silver must be analyzed within one-half hour of digestion. Any silver values greater than 4.0 ppm are checked using a 2.0 ml HNO_3 digestion.

*-80 mesh for soils

-100 mesh for rocks

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

geochemists • assayers • analytical chemists

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
PHONE: 988-5315 TELEX: 04-54554
136 Industrial Rd., Whitehorse

Analysis for Arsenic

A prepared* sample weighing 0.1 g. is treated in a test tube with an acid mixture of HNO3-HClO4 on a sand bath for 4 hours or until all the HNO3 is driven off.

After cooling the sample is diluted and potassium iodide solution added, followed by stannous chloride, Arsine is then produced by the addition of 20 mesh zinc. This gas is generated into an absorbing solution of silver diethyldithiocarbamate in pyridine. The resulting colour is compared with standards carried through this colour procedure in order to determine the arsenic content in ppm.

* -80 mesh for soils
-100 mesh for rocks

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

geochemists ● assayers ● analytical chemists

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
PHONE: 988-5315 TELEX: 04-54554

Analysis of Gold

A prepared* sample weighing 10.0 g. is mixed with flux and heated in the fire assay furnace. The molten mixture is then poured and the lead button containing the previous metals is separated from the slag. The button is then placed in a cupel and heated so that the lead is removed and the noble metals remain behind as a small bead.

The bead is transferred to a test tube and treated with nitric acid followed by aqua regia to dissolve it completely. The solution is then analyzed by atomic absorption using standards with a similar matrix.

* -80 mesh for soils
*-100 mesh for rocks

APPENDIX E

LOGISTICS and PERSONNEL

LOGISTICS:-

PROJECT: FEE Claim Group, Code No. 45

TERRAIN: MOUNTAINOUS

MAINBASE: Whitehorse

OPERATING CAMPS: Four; two on lakeshore, two above treeline

CREW: Geologist, an Assistant, and up to four soil samplers

SUPPORT AIRCRAFT: Hughes 500C, Keystone Helicopters, Atlin B.C.
Bell 206 Long Jet Ranger, Keystone Whitehorse,Y.T.
Bell 206 Jet Ranger, Shirley Helicopters,Whitehorse
Cessna, Float equipped aircraft, Whitehorse,Y.T.
Beaver, Float equipped aircraft, Whitehorse, Y.T.

HELICOPTER TIME DISTRIBUTION:

A total of 20.5 hrs of helicopter and fixed wing time was utilized for camp moves and supply.

OPERATING MAN DAYS: (June 3 to Sept 6, 1980)

	June	July	August	September	Total	%
Possible days	82	124	144	24	374	
Operating Days:						
Geochemistry	24	47	65	0	136	36.4
Geology	41	19	18	1	79	21.1
	65	66	83	1	215	57.5
Lost Days:						
Camp move	2	8	4	4	18	4.8
Supply days	10	6	15	0	31	8.3
Weather & Other	3	18	26	19	66	17.6
R & R	2	26	16	0	44	11.8
						100.0

PERSONNEL:-

Pat Watson	Geologist	Party Chief	$1500/mo.	3/06/80 - 31/10/80
J. Haase	Student	Assistant	$1200/mo.	3/06/80 - 5/09/80
S. Corden	Student	Soil Sampler	$ 975/mo.	18/06/80 - 5/09/80
R. Saunders	Student	Soil Sampler	$1000/mo.	18/06/80 - 5/09/80
P. Maheux	Student	Soil Sampler	$ 975/mo.	14/08/80 - 9/09/80
P. Kynas	Student	Soil Sampler	$ 975/mo.	15/08/80 - 11/09/80
R. Moore	Student	Soil Sampler	$ 975/mo.	27/08/80 - 10/09/80

Supervisors:-

R. Joy, Senior Exploration Geologist
R. E. VanTassell, Exploration Manager

CONTRACTORS:-

LINE CUTTING:

McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd.,
307 Jarvis Street,
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2H3

AIRCRAFT SUPPORT:

Keystone Helicopters Ltd.,
Atlin,
British Columbia

and Whitehorse Airport,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Air North Charter and Training,
Hanger 'B', Airport,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Shirley Helicopters,
Whitehorse Airport,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES:

Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd.,
1368 Industrial Rd.,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

ASSAY DETERMINATIONS:

Assay Laboratory,
United Keno Hill Mines Limited,
Elsa, Yukon

APPENDIX F

PROJECT COSTS

Project No. 45, Period January 1 to September 30, 1980

GENERAL:-

Salaries and wages	$3,337.00	
Labour Overhead (30%)	1,001.00	
Hiring Expenses	1,218.00	
Legal	178.00	
Communications	17.00	
Publications and Maps	33.00	
Travel - Staff	1,606.00	
Due and Subscriptions	4.00	
	7,394.00	$ 7,394.00

PROPERTY ACQUISITION:-

Recording Fees, Assessment Fees	20.00	
	20.00	20.00

LINE CUTTING:-

Contract Labour and Expenses	7,650.00	
Company Equipment & Supplies	7.00	
Aircraft Charter	436.00	
	8,093.00	8,093.00

GEOLOGICAL:-

Company Labour	10,436.00	
Labour Overhead (30%)	3,131.00	
Equipment & Supplies	47.00	
	13,614.00	$13,614.00

GEOCHEMICAL:-

Sampling Equipment & Supplies	1,600.00	
Company Labour	7,916.00	
Labour Overhead (30%)	2,375.00	
Contract Analysis	23,266.00	
	35,157.00	35,157.00

CAMP OPERATION:-

Company Equipment & Supplies	1,638.00	
Food	3,654.00	
Fuel	103.00	
Freight & Transportation	17.00	
	5,412.00	$ 5,412.00

AIRCRAFT CHARTER:-

Helicopter Charter	6,416.00	
Fixed-Wing Charter	1,243.00	
	7,659.00	7,659.00

VEHICLES:-

Operating Supplies & Maintenance	598.00	
	598.00	598.00
	TOTAL	$77,947.00

APPENDIX G

A F F I D A V I T

I, Robert E. Van Tassell, of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, Exploration Superintendent, do solemnly declare:

1.

That I am duly appointed agent of United Keno Hill Mines Limited, and except where otherwise stated have a personal knowledge of the facts and matters herein, and swear to the value of work contained in Appendix F.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at
Whitehorse, in
The Yukon Territory,
this 30th day of
October 19 80.

Robert E Van Tassell

Richard Ivy.
Notary Public

EXPIRES January 1982

APPENDIX H

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard J. Joy, of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist, residing at 20 Stewart Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

2. I have received a B. Sc.(honours) in Geology from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

3. I have attained the status of Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have been actively engaged in the mineral exploration field since 1968.

5. I am presently employed as Senior Exploration Geologist with United Keno Hill Mines Limited.

6. I have supervised the work described in this report.

Dated at Whitehorse, Y.T. this 31st day of October, 19 80

BUCHAN CREEK (approximate location)

OCCURRENCE 'G'

OCCURRENCE 'H'

OCCURRENCE 'J'

OCCURRENCE 'K'

OCCURRENCE 'I' Alders

OCCURRENCE 'A'

OCCURRENCE 'C'

OCCURRENCE 'B'

OCCURRENCE 'D'

OCCURRENCE 'E'

OCCURRENCE 'F'

MORAINE

FEE GLACIER

MORAINE

unmapped

unmapped

Alders

Alders

Alders

FEE No.3 | FEE No.4
LCP 50228 | LCP 50229

FEE No.2 | FEE No.5
LCP 50226 | LCP50227
LCP 50224 | LCP 50225
FEE No.1 | FEE No.6

Baseline 4

Baseline 3

Tieline

Baseline 2

Baseline 1

LAKE

TAKU ARM

TAGISH

ASSAY RESULTS

No.	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb%	Zn%	Cu%	Mo%
5024	tr.	0.38	1.95	1.22	0.01	
5025	tr.	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.01	
5140	tr.	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	
5141	tr.	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.09	
5142	tr.	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	
5143	tr.	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	
5144	tr.	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.01	
5145	tr.	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	
5146	tr.	0.01	0.12	0.10	0.01	
5147	tr.	1.30	0.46	1.50	0.01	
5148	tr.	0.35	5.20	2.39	0.01	
5149	tr.	0.56	0.80			
5150	tr.	1.24	1.48			
5192	tr.	0.72	0.85			
5193	tr.	0.37	0.98		0.01	
5194	0.06	0.80	2.45		0.01	
5195	tr.	0.33	0.23		0.01	
5196	tr.	7.62	4.04		0.04	
5197	0.08	3.12	1.78		0.01	
5198	tr.	0.46	0.23		0.01	< 0.01
5199	tr.	0.20	0.05		0.01	< 0.01
5200	tr.	0.66	0.17		0.01	< 0.01
2026	tr.	2.09	1.34		0.01	< 0.01
2027	tr.	0.63	0.06		0.01	< 0.01
2028	tr.	1.55	0.13		0.01	< 0.01
2029	tr.	6.93	0.26	0.32	0.01	
2030	0.62	4.26	12.80	0.08	0.55	
2031	tr.	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	
2032	tr.	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	
2033	tr.	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.05	
2034	tr.	0.61	0.10	0.05	0.01	
2035	0.12	1.57	1.17	0.60	0.01	
2036	0.02	0.61	4.71	0.07	0.49	
2037	tr.	0.20	0.36	0.01	0.03	
2038	0.29	10.03	6.91	0.03	0.06	

LEGEND

DIKES

- 3a — rhyolite, some with quartz phenocrysts
- 3b — rhyodacite with quartz, feldspar, and mafic phenocrysts
- 3c — basalt, some mafic phenocrysts

INTRUSIVES

- 2 — foliated, med. grained, porphyritic quartz – feldspar – mafic intrusive
- 2a — foliated microgranite or aplite dike or pod

METASEDIMENTS & METAVOLCANICS

- 1a — Mixed Pelitic Schists, mafic to felsic composition, mainly fine-grained, feldspar – quartz – biotite &/or amphibole &/or chlorite schist; some medium – grained muscovite – quartz schist
- 1b — Gneiss; medium – grained hornblende &/or biotite – feldspar – quartz gneiss
- 1c — Recrystallized impure Limestone or Marble
- 1d — Chlorite Schist

GEOLOGY

- Geological contact; defined, approximate, assumed
- foliation
- fold axis
- contact, vein
- contact, dike
- qtz — quartz, usually as vein
- ga — galena
- py — pyrite
- cp, mal, azu — chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite
- mo — molybdenum
- sp — sphalerite
- po — pyrrhotite
- F375, ⊙ F313S — outcrop No., with sample
- F284S △ 2028 — Assay sample location
- shear zone

TOPOGRAPHY

- Claim Group boundary
- Claim Posts
- Identification Posts
- Creek with flow direction
- Swamp
- Glacier and Lakes
- small blast pit or working
- Camp site
- Adit or Dump
- Moraine boundary
- outcrop
- float or talus
- shaft

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

FEE CLAIM GROUP

N. T. S. SHEET 104 - M - 8

GEOLOGY

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 8384

250m 125m 0m 250m 500m

Scale 1 = 5000

NO.	Revision Date	by	NO.	Revision Date	by	NO.	Revision Date	by

Drawn by P. H. W. DWG

Date: 28/09/80 NO.

FEE No. 3 | FEE No. 4
LCP 50228 | LCP 50229

FEE No. 2 | FEE No. 5
LCP 50226 | LCP 50227
LCP 50224 | LCP 50225
FEE No. 1 | FEE No. 6

FEE GLACIER

LAKE

TAKU ARM

TAGISH

CG L1279

CG L3282

CG L1280

Alders

Baseline 0

Baseline 2

Baseline 3

Baseline 4

Tieline

LEGEND

Contour Intervals

	50 - 99 p.p.m.
	100 - 199 p.p.m.
	200 - 399 p.p.m.
	400 - 799 p.p.m.
	800 + p.p.m.

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Composite
- 23 Sample location with results
- 0 Sample location no metal detected
- N Sample location no sample taken

TOPOGRAPHY

- Claim Group boundary
- Claim Posts
- Identification Posts
- Creek with flow direction
- Swamp
- Glacier and Lakes
- Crown Grant

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

FEE CLAIM GROUP

N. T. S. SHEET 104 - M - 8

LEAD PLOT

in p.p.m.

250m 125m 0m 250m 500m

Scale 1 = 5000

NO.	Revision	Date	by	NO.	Revision	Date	by	NO.	Revision	Date	by

Drawn by : J.H.P.
Date : 28/08/80

DWG NO.

FEE GLACIER

FEE No.3 LCP50228 | FEE No.4 LCP50229

FEE No.2 LCP 50226 | FEE No.5 LCP 50227

LCP 50224 | LCP 50225

FEE No.1 | FEE No.6

CG L1279

CG L3282

CG L1280

Alders

Alders

Alders

Alders

LAKE

TAGISH

TAKU ARM

LAKE

TAGISH

Baseline 4

Tieline

Baseline 3

Baseline 4

LEGEND

Contour Intervals

0.5 - 0.9	p.p.m.
1.0 - 1.9	p.p.m.
2.0 - 3.9	p.p.m.
4.0 - 7.9	p.p.m.
8.0 +	p.p.m.

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Campsite
- 23 Sample location with results
- 0 Sample location no metal detected
- N Sample location no sample taken

TOPOGRAPHY

- Claim Group boundary
- Claim Posts
- Identification Posts
- Creek with flow direction
- Swamp
- Glacier and Lakes
- Crown Grant

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

FEE CLAIM GROUP

N. T. S. SHEET 104 - M - 8

SILVER PLOT

in p.p.m.

250m 125m 0m 250m 500m

Scale 1 = 5000

W.O.	Revision Date	by	W.O.	Revision Date	by	W.O.	Revision Date	by	Drawn by: J.H.P.	DWG
									Date: 28/08/80	NO.

FEE GLACIER

FEE No. 3 | FEE No. 4
LCP 50228 | LCP 50229

FEE No. 2 | FEE No. 5
LCP 50226 | LCP 50227
LCP 50224 | LCP 50225
FEE No. 1 | FEE No. 6

CG L 1279

CG L3282

CG L1280

Alders

Baseline 1

Baseline 2

Baseline 3

Baseline 4

Tieline

TAKU ARM

LAKE

TAGISH

N

Contour Intervals

	25 - 49 p.p.m.
	50 - 99 p.p.m.
	100 + p.p.m.

LEGEND

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Campsite
- 23 Sample location with results
- 0 Sample location no metal detected
- N Sample location no sample taken

TOPOGRAPHY

- Claim Group boundary
- Claim Posts
- Identification Posts
- Creek with flow direction
- Swamp
- Glacier and Lakes
- Crown Grant

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

FEE CLAIM GROUP

N. T. S. SHEET 104 - M - 8

ARSENIC PLOT

in p.p.m.

250m 125m 0m 250m 500m

Scale 1 = 5000

No.	Revision Date	By	No.	Revision Date	By	No.	Revision Date	By

Drawn by: J.H.P.
Date: 28/08/80

DWG NO.

FEE GLACIER

FEE No.3 | FEE No.4
LCP 50228 | LCP 50229

FEE No.2 | FEE No.5
LCP 50226 | LCP 50227
LCP 50224 | LCP 50225
FEE No.1 | FEE No.6

CG L1279

CG L3282

CG L1280

Alders

Alders

Alders

Huskline 4

Tieline

Huskline 3

Huskline 2

Huskline 1

Huskline 0

TAKU ARM

LAKE

TAGISH

TAKU ARM

LAKE

TAGISH

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESS.
8384

LEGEND

Contour Intervals

200 - 399 p.p.m.	
400 - 799 p.p.m.	
800 - 1599 p.p.m.	
1600 + p.p.m.	

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Compsite
- .23 Sample location with results
- .0 Sample location no metal detected
- .N Sample location no sample taken

TOPOGRAPHY

- Claim Group boundory
- Claim Posts
- Identification Posts
- Creek with flow direction
- Swamp
- Glacier and Lakes
- Crown Grant

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE , Y. T.

FEE CLAIM GROUP

N. T. S. SHEET 104 - M - 8

ZINC PLOT

in P.P.m.

250m 125m 0m 250m 500m

Scale 1 = 5000

No.	Revision Date	by	No.	Revision Date	by	No.	Revision Date	by

Drawn by : J.H.P.
Date: 28/08/80

DWG NO.