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CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

KENO HILL DISTRICT

SILVER TITAN MINES LTD.

MAY 5, 1966

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The geological setting of the Keno Hill District has been very well described (Geological Survey of Canada, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd., Dr. A.E. Aho) and in the following discussion it is assumed that the reader is familiar with the details. A number of thoughts regarding ore controls, based on our experience in the district, are given. Some of these ideas are in conflict with those that have been published.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Most of the economic mineral deposits in the Keno district are found in the central quartzite formation. This formation, originally thought to be part of the Precambrian Yukon Group, has recently been identified as Lower Cretaceous (Dirk Templeman-Kluit, unpublished thesis, Tombstone Area, Dawson). The quartzites, about 3500 feet thick on Galena Hill, are overlain by phyllitic schists and underlain by phyllitic schists and greenstone sills. Greenstone sills are also commenly found in the quartzite member, usually in the central to lower portion.

At least two anticlinical folds are recognized in the area. The northsouth trending Mayo Lake anticline is the major fold, the western limb of which forms Keno and Galena Hills. Superimposed on the western limb of the Mayo Lake anticline is a smaller fold called the McQuestan anticline. The McQuesten anticline extends westward from the east side of Keno Hill. The axis of this fold follows the McQuesten Valley with Galena Hill and Mt. Haldane being on the southern limb and Chambers Hill being on the northern limb. There is considerable evidence that the quartzite formation underwent considerable deformation, including

recumbent folding, before the final anticlinal folding. There is structural evidence at United Keno Hill's Keno 700 Mine indicating that the McQuesten anticline formed prior to the Mayo Lake anticline.

The Keno Hill - Galena Hill area has been heavily glaciated to an elevation of about 3500 feet. Above this elevation the hills exhibit a typical unglaciated Yukon terrain. Most of the valley floors and lower flanks of the hills are masked by glacial till. In many places this till exceeds 100 feet in depth.

STRUCTURE

The following is a description of the structures found in the south limb of the McQuesten antilcine. Many of the structures observed by the author in the north limb are the mirror image of those on the south limb (ie veins dip north instead of south with right lateral offsets rather than left lateral). This however, may not be the general rule, as there is evidence at the Shanghai property for left lateral movement on the vein and right hand displacement by the cross-faults.

VEIN FAULTS - A number of different types of vein faults are recognized in the Keno district but, for purposes of general discussion they will be groupedas a single unit. These faults all strike between north and east (average is about N.45 degrees E) and, with a few exceptions, dip steeply to the southeast. They have normal left lateral offsets ranging from a few feet to several thousand feet. Most of the vein faults are complex and show indications of many periods of movement and several stages of ore deposition.

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A pattern of vein faulting appears to exist. Veins are often found about 800-1000 feet apart throughout the quartzite formation. In areas where veins are 1600-2000 feet apart the vein movement is usually greater than where they are more closely spaced, thereby, indicating a generally equal left lateral adjustment throughout the district.

Most of the vein movement has occured while the rocks were under tension resulting in a separation of the formation with a minimum of crushing. However, some veins have had movement (both pre-and post-ore) under compression resulting in shearing and the formation of gouge and graphitic material (ie - McLeod vein, Sadie-Ladue vein).

FAULTING - There are two distinct types of faulting -

a - Cross - Faults - Cross-faults all strike northwest and dip about 45 degrees west. They are normal, right handed faults with movement ranging from a few feet to thousands of feet. These faults do not have a recognizable pattern of occurence - in some areas they occur every several hundred feet while in other areas only every several thousand feet.

Cross-faulting has occured in a direction perpendicular to the vein faults, - that is, in a direction of compressive force. Therefore, they are always tight, gouge-filled fractures. There is some evidence that cross-faulting was at least partially contemporaneous with vein faulting but for the most part the net result has been a post-ore type structure.

b - Bedding Faults - Bedding faults on Galena Hill lie in a true bedding direction, striking east-west and dipping gently south. On Keno Hill, however, they have the altitude of the bedding direction of the Mayo Lake anticline and thus strike and dip at

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an angle to the bedding of the McQuesten Lake anticline.

All bedding faults are reverse (thrust), right handed, and although they offset vein structures, usually exhibit a number of pre-ore features. They are tight and gouge filled and occasionally control mineralization by acting as a barrier across vein faults (ie - Porcupine Creek Fault, Elsa Mine). In some cases, they contain ore grade mineralization near ore shoots on veins (ie-Keno 700 Mine, "A" Fault).

The bedding faults were probably produced by adjustment along the bedding planes during the formation of the anticlines. Later post-vein movement (in some cases post-vein but pre-mineralization) has recurred along these zones of weakness. Several cases are known at Elsa and Keno Mines where bedding faults have been offset by vein faults, which tends to confirm the above theory.

ORE CONTROLS

Most of the mineralization in the Keno district occurs as simple open space filling in vein fault structures. There are no recognizable chemical controls and there is no evidence that mineralization is a near surface feature. The following are some of the ore controls that have been published - all describe situations whereby structures with open spaces might be produced.

(1) Vein faults cutting brittle rocks.

(2) Changes of strike in vein faults passing through a soft incompetent rock (ie schist) to a brittle rock (ie quartzite, greenstone).

(3) Vein junction areas.

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(4) Proximity to cross faulting

(5) Damming effects of incompetent rocks (schist) that cap brittle rocks on both sides of the vein fault.

In actual fact only a few real ore controls have been recognized by the author. It is generally accepted that veins in the quartzite formation have the best chance of mineralization because of the overall competence of this particular formation. However, not all veins in quartzite are mineralized and those that are usually have few, if any, recognizable controls.

In general, veins that have been faulted under tension are those that are mineralized. Vein junction areas and complex vein structures often, but not always, are a cause for localization of ore shoots. However,

(1) there is no definite evidence that proximity to cross-faulting is favourable. For example, there is no cross faulting at the Silver King Mine while many vein structures cut by numerous cross-faults are unmineralized.

Bedding faults occasionally provide an ore control in an indirect way as at the Elsa Mine where the Porcupine Creek bedding fault acted as a damming structure over the 5-15 vein system.

(2) No veins have been observed to change strike when entering or leaving incompetent areas within the main quartzite formation, nor have they changed strike when entering or leaving the footwall schist formation. The relative location of the vein within the central quartzite formation does not seem to be important.

(3) There is no real evidence that the schist coppings at the Keno and Bellekeno Mines have provided a damming action on the ore bodies.

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There appear to be two main requirements for ore mineralization in veins in the quartzite formation

(1) The vein has been faulted under tension

(2) Mineralizing fluids, during the time of faulting, have contained ore mineral. (Many veins in the quartzite member are well mineralized, but only with siderite, pyrite and sphalerite.)

MINERALIZATION

The main ore minerals in the Keno district are silver bearing galena and sphalerite. Sphalerite is only economic as a byproduct in mining the silver bearing galena. The silver content of the galena is largly due to associated freibergite (silver bearing tetrahedrite) and ruby silver. Occasionally ore bodies are found that consist of freibergite and/or ruby silver with little or no galena.

Any particular mineralized vein will usually have a fairly consistent silver-lead ratio even though the silver-lead ratio of the various ore bodies in the vein may vary widely. For example, small shoots of galena assaying only 150 ounces were found in the Elsa 15 vein structure, yet the average silver-lead ratio of the 15 vein was 11 to 1.

EXPLORATION

There are two basically distinct problems in exploration: (1) to locate vein structures; and (2) to locate the mineralized sections of the vein structure.

In the unglaciated areas soil sampling, prospecting and air photo interpretation are extremely effective in locating mineralized areas that

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outcrop under the overburden.

However, in the areas masked by glacial till exploration is not so straight forward. The following are some of the results of techniques tried by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. on the glacial till-covered areas.

a - Geochemistry - Lead geochemistry was partially successful on glacial till-covered, steep hillsides where considerable solifluction had occured. It was unsuccessful on the flatter area. Zinc, copper and mercury geochemistry were unsuccessful.

b - Geophysics - All varieties of geophysical surveys were tried and none were successful in locating mineralization. Resistivity and electro-magnetic surveys were partially successful in locating veins and faults. There were located in two ways; (1) by detecting graphitic sections in the structure; and (2) by locating offset stratigraphic conductors (ie graphitic horizons in the quartzite) thereby enabling veins or faults to be postulated depending on whether the offsets were right-or left-handed.

c - Overburden Drilling - Overburden drilling was done in the expectation of finding vein float material near the bedrock surface under the glacial till. These float trains would then have been followed uphill to their source. However, no recognizable vein float trains were found and a re-evaluation of the program was necessary.

The overburden drill program was modified to include deeper penetration into bedrock. In effect, a tight pattern of holes was drilled to actually cross-section the formation. This method was successful in locating both mineralized and unmineralized structures. The mineralized structures could be easily recognized

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when they were inadvertedly intersected in bedrock and could also be postulated by the fact that most mineralized veins have an anomalous lead halo for as much as 200 feet on either side. Unmineralized structures were located by plotting the stratigraphy and looking for left or right handed offset. For a more complete discussion of overburden drilling see our letter of February 8, 1966 to Dr. A.E. Aho.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

SHANGHAI

a - General - Figure No. 1 shows our interpretation of the Shanghai underground project. The stratigraphy and structures have been simplified as much as possible.

The No. 1 vein zone (Chambers Vein) has been followed underground for 1600 feet with no evidence of economic mineralization. A left lateral offset of approximately 600 feet is indicated by the offsets of the sericite schist horizon. However, this is more likely a coincidence as the vein is a very strong structure and in our estimation should, have an offsetting movement of well over 1000 feet. The section of the No. 1 vein that has been drifted does not seem particularly favourable for ore mineralization because (a) the vein, although strong, is generally tight and (b) most of the observed mineralization is either sphalerite, pyrite, quartz or siderite indicating that mineralizing fluids in this area were not rich in silver and lead during the major period of vein movement.

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A fault has been postulated just beyond the east end of the 2250 level. Underground evidence for this fault is not conclusive but surface work seems to be more definitive. If this interpretation is correct the No. 2 vein zone on surface would be the offset portion of the No. 1 vein zone - a right hand offset of about 150 feet. Although faulting would be expected to have a left hand offset (mirror image concept), the right hand drag of the No. 1 Vein structure as seen in 14 X CN does indicate right hand faulting.

At least two and probably more hanging wall vein splits can be recognized. These do not appear to be loop structures related to the No. 1 vein and are probably semi-tension structures formed by later periods of movement on the No. 1 vein. These hanging wall structures, although weak, appear to be more favourable for mineralization because of their tensional nature and the fact that galena is found in them.

The projected location of the No. 1 F.W. vein has been shown on Figure No. 1. There is no definite underground evidence for this structure other than a possible break located in hole SU 17. It has been assumed that, if it exists, it has a similar attitude to the No. 1 vein.

A geology and assay plan (Figure 2A and 2B) are appended for the vein drifted in 05 Dr. N. (called the 05 vein). The assay plan shows the silver assays from most of the interesting area. The 05 vein is the most favourable structure that we have seen in

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the Shanghai area to date. An ore shoot approximately 35 feet long was drifted. Only the assays for the first 25 feet are available at present. This 25 foot length, on the basis of uncorrected chip sampling, averaged 65 ounces of silver per ton, 24.1% lead and 5.7% zinc over an expanded mining width of 5 feet. If all chip assays exceeding 100 ounces are cut to this figure (a proven practice at United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.) the 25 foot ore shoot averages 45 ounces of silver per ton, 16.7% lead and 3.9% zinc over the same 5 foot width. The muck assays averaged 28 ounces of silver over drift width for the 25 foot length and assuming drift width at eight feet the corrected chip assay and the muck assays check very closely. The overall silver-lead ratio of the ore shoot is around 2.7 to 1. Fragments of mineralization intersected by drill hole SU7 assayed 539 ounces of silver and 11.8% lead but the drifted vein in this section did not make ore, although scattered mineralization was seen. A considerable discrepancy was found in the surveyed location of drill holes SU6 and SU7 (see Figure 2A) and these holes have been plotted in their true position on Figure No. 1.

A geology and assay plan (Figures 3A and 3B) are appended for 14 X Cut N. Only silver assays of the mineralized section are shown. Because of the nature of the structure and erratic mineralization no ore shoot can be calculated. Lead and zinc assays for all samples assaying 5 ounces of silver or better are available but have not been shown. The average silver-lead ratio of the mineralization is about 35 to 1. The ore grade mineralization found in drill hole SU14 came from the narrow, flat subsidiary structure (see Figure 3A) which the hole, unfortunately followed up dip. This subsidiary structure is very weak and

does not appear to have any ore making potential. An interesting siderite vein was followed in 14 Dr. W. but it pinched out against the No. 1 vein to the west and was cut off by a fault to the east. Silver assays for this structure are not shown on Figure 3B as they were all less than 2 ounces. Hole SU25 was drilled to locate possible vein structures on the hangingwall side of the fault which cut the 14 vein off to the northeast. No veins were found but a broken zone of quartzite from 51 feet to 77 feet might be due to the major cross-fault as shown on Figure 1.

A geology section for 15 raise (Figure 4) and a combined geology and assay plan for 15 raise sublevel (Figure 5) are appended. These workings were driven to investigate the ore intersection in drill hole SU15. The centre of the raise was collared about 10 feet east of SU15 and a narrow partially mineralized vein, just in the hangingwall of the No. 1 vein, was intersected about 40 feet (true vertical distance) above back level of the 2250 E. Dr. The most significant mineralization occurred along the floor of the sublevel as shown on Figure 5. Assays for the remainder of the subdrift are not shown as they were below 2 ounces of silver. The vein appears to be a hangingwall "tensional" split from the No. 1 vein. It was subdrifted southwest to its junction with the No. 1 vein and northeast where it pinched out in schistose quartzite. Raising above the sub-level did not encounter any further mineralization.

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b - Conclusions and Recommendations - Most of the interesting mineralization found on surface occurred northeast of the postulated fault (see Figure 1). It is conceivable that the No. 1 vein will change character northeast of this fault on the 2250 level. However, the 2250 level will pass some 500 feet under the surface workings and if ore is found this deep it is extremely unlikely that it will be continuous with ore on surface. Also, the problem of raising 500 feet in the Keno district is almost insurmountable. Even so, we would suggest that the No. 1 vein be investigated beyond the fault in the 2250 level. The weak mineralized structure intersected by hole SU 14 should be drifted northeast to the fault. After cross-cutting through the fault, the No. 1 vein should be located by drilling, and the offset portion of the No. 1 vein drifted 200 feet.

Total drifting and cross-cutting - 400'

No further work is recommended for the 15 raise area. If significant ore shoots are found elsewhere in the Shanghai Mine the small pocket of ore that may occur here can be developed by cross-cutting from the 2250 level. The mineralized structure appears to be too weak to have much further ore potential either along strike or up dip.

The 05 vein has been drifted some 150 feet beyond the ore shoot without any further significant mineralization. Although it is conceivable that this structure could have ore potential further along strike the risk does not justify further exploration .

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A raise should be collared in the centre of the ore shoot and driven three or four rounds without a chute. If the ore does not continue above the level the chances are very great that it will not extend any distance below and we would be of the opinion that exploration below the 2250 level either by winging or drilling, would not be warranted.

Total estimated raising - 25'

Before the mine is abandoned some further drilling should be done. The No. 1 F.W. vein should be tested by extending holes SU 9 and SU 12. Several holes should be drilled into the hanging-wall of the No. 1 vein to look for further structures similar to the 05 vein. All of these proposed holes are sketched on Figure 1.

Total drill footage: -

1 - Locate No. 1 vein northeast of fault ———	100
2 - Examine No. 1 F.W. vein ———————————	300
3 - Test hangingwall No. 1 vein ———————————	350
Total	750

If, after completing the above work, no ore has been found, and no veins have been located that appear to have ore-making potential, the entire Shanghai project should be abandoned. The Shanghai property has shown some interesting mineralization but unfortunately it occurs in an area (north limb of the McQuesten anticline) that does not have proven ore potential. Silver Titan money could be better spent on an area of proven potential, such as Galena Hill.

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UR and Argent Groups

These groups, like the Shanghai, lie in an area that does not yet have proven potential. Exploration here is not justified if it is at the expense of exploration of the Galena Hill ground.

Several interesting exploration possibilities do exist on these claims (particularly the UR group)and for this reason the ground cannot be dropped. As the author is completely unfamiliar with these groups, recommendations for exploration can not be made at this time.

Galena Hill Claims

a - General - These claims, for the most part, are underlain by the quartzite formation of the south limb of the McQuesten anticline. Nearly all the ground is covered by glacial till that in many places probably exceeds 100 feet in depth.

All useful surface exploration, other than overburden drilling, has been done. Geophysical work has indicated several possible vein faults - both by locating schistose sections of the veins and by locating bedding conductors offset to the left.

An overburden drill program has now been laid out and drilling commenced on May 1st.

b - Conclusions and Recommendations - The general regular spacing of vein faults in the Galena Hill area would suggest that these claims are cut by at least four or five major vein faults. The problem is to locate these veins and further to locate the mineralized sections in them.

Several veins have been located by the geophysical surveys but at present there is no infallible way of predicting which sections of these structures might be most favourable for

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mineralization. The overburden drilling program as presently planned will explore two areas in detail and two areas on a reconnaisance basis as follows:-

1 - A total of 45 holes at 150 foot intervals on lines 200 feet apart are being drilled on a resistivity anomaly on the KPO 30 and 28 mineral claims. This area is being drilled first as the swampy nature of the ground requires that it be drilled while the surface is frozen.

estimated footage ------- 6300'

2 - A possible vein on KPO 29 and KPO 2 FR. determined on the basis of a left handed offset of resistivity anomalies will be explored with 11 holes at 150 foot intervals in two lines 400 feet apart.

estimated footage -------- 1500'

3 - A total of 108 holes spaced 150 feet apart on lines 200 feet apart will be drilled on the Leo No. 1, Leo Fr., KPO1 and KPO 2 mineral claims to investigate a possible vein outlined by resistivity surveys, diamond drilling and shafting. Drilling will start in the centre of the block and work to the west. If results are negative the remaining half to the east may not be drilled.

total estimated footage ----15,100

4 - Two lines of reconnaissance holes are planned in the Leo 1, Leo 2 and Leo Fr. A total of 25 holes will be drilled at 200 foot centres on lines 400 feet apart. These lines extend from the group of holes mentioned in (3) to the western projection of the Gerlitzki vein.

estimated footage -------- 2,600

TOTAL 25,500

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All overburden holes will be drilled well into bedrock. The average depth of hole has been estimated at 140 feet for budget purposes. If overburden depths are not too extreme this figure might be lower. Cuttings will be collected in five foot intervals and will be panned to determine ore or gangue mineral content. A geochemical sample will be analysed for lead, zinc and copper using the hotaqua-regia method. The geochemistry has been contracted to United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. at the rate of $1.70 per sample. The cuttings will be panned as quickly as possible in case interesting results require modification of the hole pattern.

A budget was submitted to Silver Titan Mines in April for the drilling program and our letter of February 8 to Dr. A.E. Aho details the sampling and interpretation procedures that will be used.

MOUNT HALDANE PROPERTY

a - General - The vein system explored by the Middlecoff Workings, Johnson Adit and trenching appears to be a major structure. The apparant offset of the hangingwall schist member is over one mile. Although this vein system occurs in the central quartzite formation of the south limb of the McQuesten anticline it exhibits a number of features that are different from the veins found in Galena Hill. It dips west rather than east and has a right hand displacement rather than left hand - thus it resembles Galena Hill cross-faulting more than vein faulting. Nevertheless, the structure shows evidence of mineralization over at least 4000 feet of strike length and definitely warrants further development.

Although some of the mineralization in the Middlecoff workings had a low silver-lead ratio the fact that better silver-

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lead ratio material has been found in the same workings and further north on surface indicates that the overall silver-lead ratio of the vein system might be in the order of 2 or 3 to 1.

b - Conclusions and Recommendations - Present Silver Titan plans for follow up work on this property are only tentative and depend largly on the overall success of the Shanghai project. Assuming that the Shanghai project is abandoned in June or July we would suggest a program along the following lines -

(1) Have Lockwood Surveys make a topography map of the Haldane area showing all surface features.

estimated cost ---------- $2,500

(2) Plot all present information on this map and make a longitudinal section along the vein.

(3) Do enough surface work to determine the best way to explore the vein underground. Such underground exploration might be done from several adits or might be done from one long adit from the south slope of the hill deep enough to pass under Bighorn Gulch. This latter possibility is shown on Figure 6.

Surface exploration to the south of the Middlecoff workings could be done using geochemistry followed by bulldozing and (or) overburden drilling. Surface exploration to the north could be done by bulldozing and (or) overburden drilling. We believe that surface exploration in difficult areas such as Mt. Haldane is best kept to a minimum and that in the long run

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underground exploration will prove cheaper and much more reliable.

After the surface plans are completed, the long section drafted and the surface workings examined we will be able to propose a more definite and detailed program.

Respectfully submitted,

A.R. Archer, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

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P.O. Box 1051
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May 5, 1966

CERTIFICATE

I, Alan R. Archer, with business and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby declare that:

(1) I am a consulting geological engineer.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1957.

(3) I am a registered professional engineer in the Yukon Territory and the Province of British Columbia.

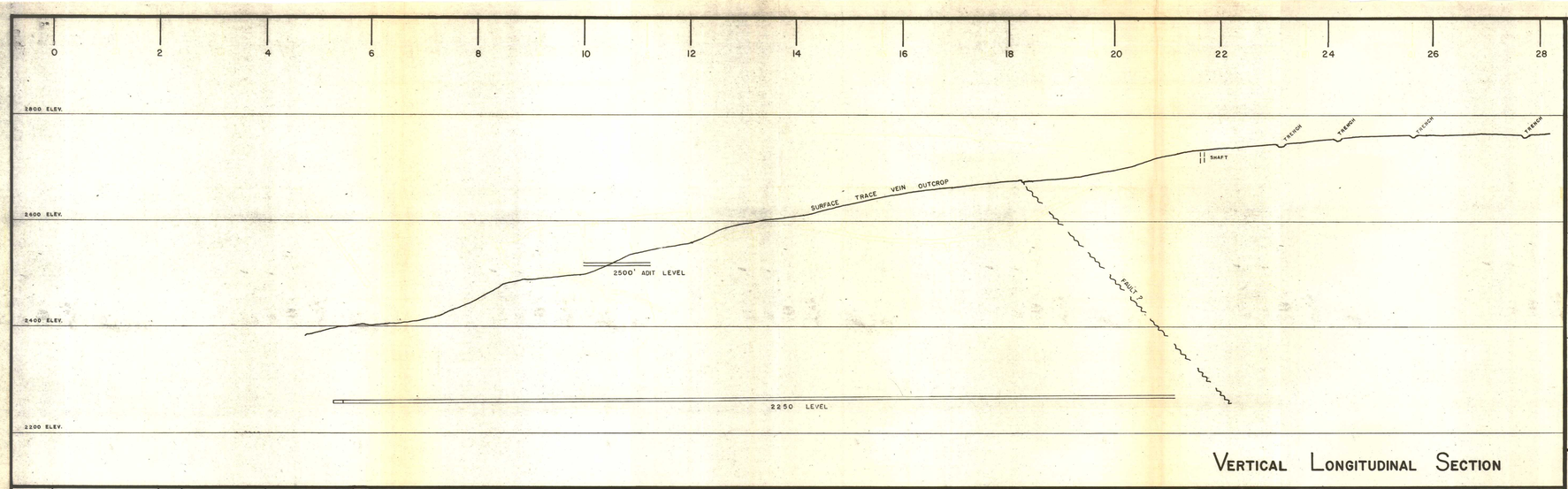
(4) From 1957 to 1966 I was engaged in mining and mining exploration as a geological engineer for a number of companies. I was chief geologist for United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. when I retired in 1966 to practice as a consulting geological engineer.

(5) I have personally studied the maps and reports referred to in this report.

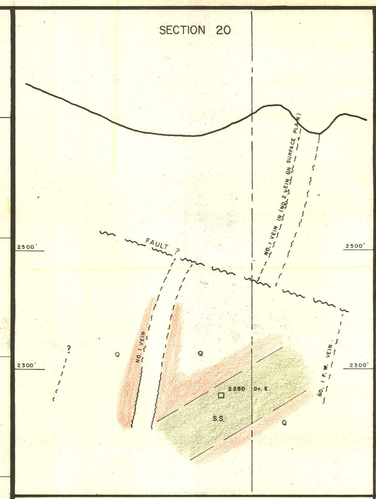
(6) I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in any properties referred to in this report.

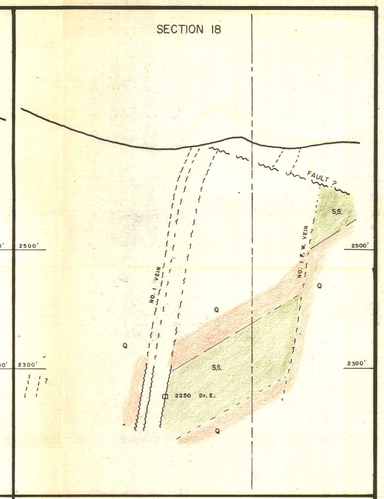
Respectfully submitted,

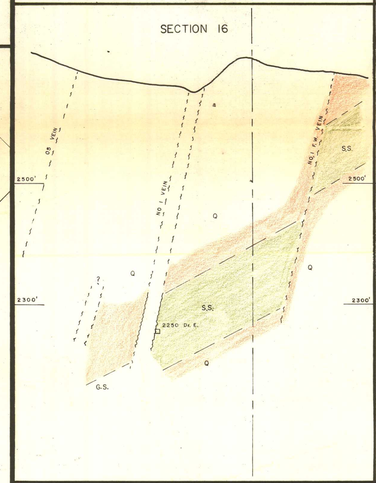
A.R. Archer, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

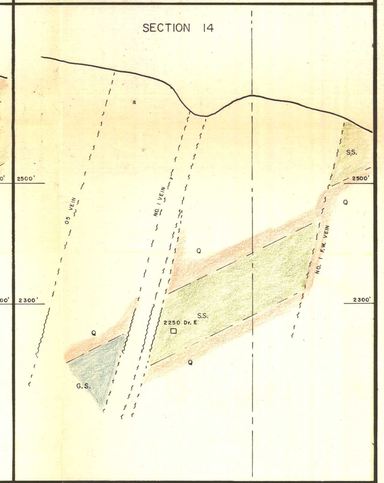


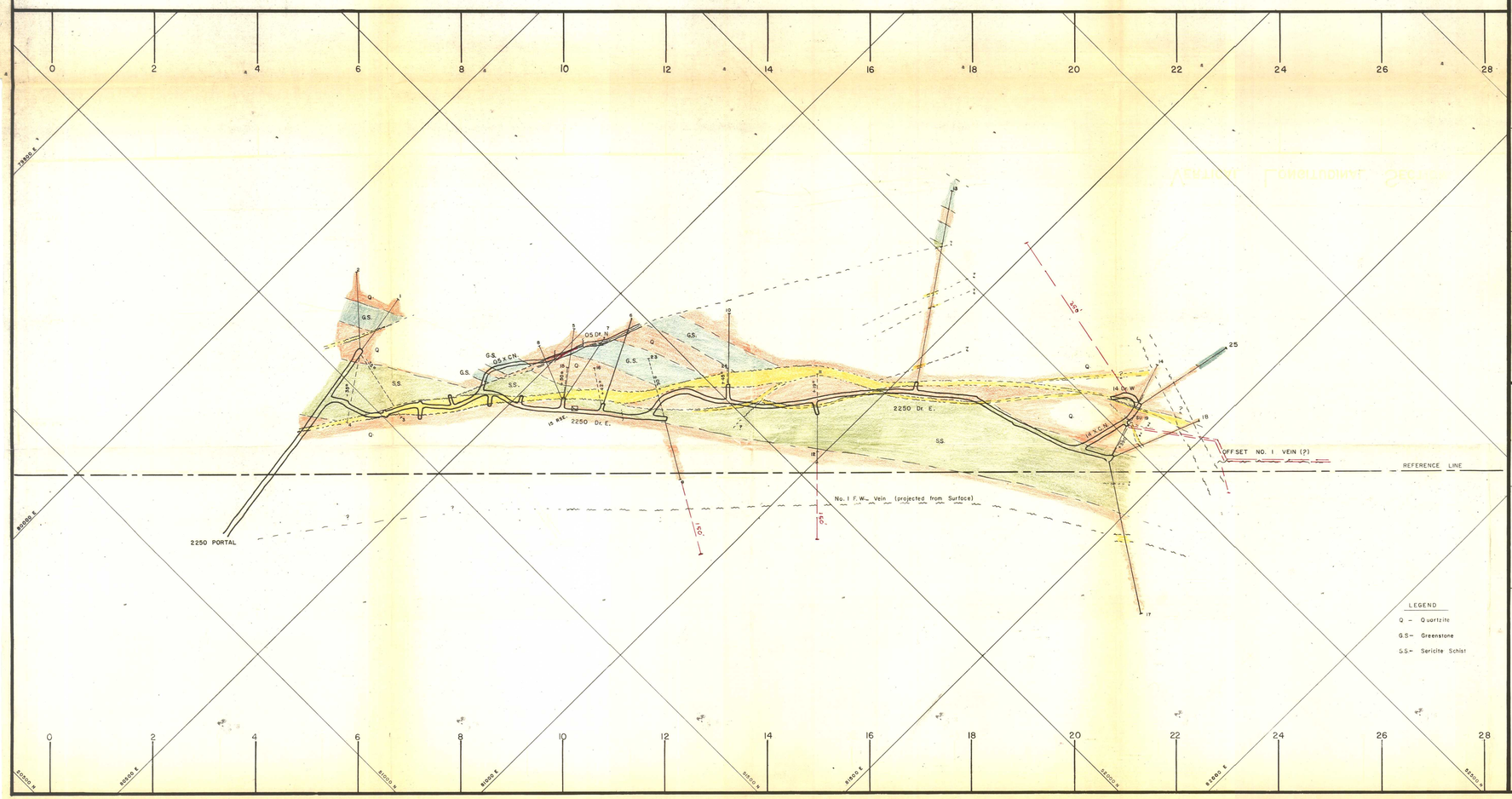
Vertical Longitudinal Section









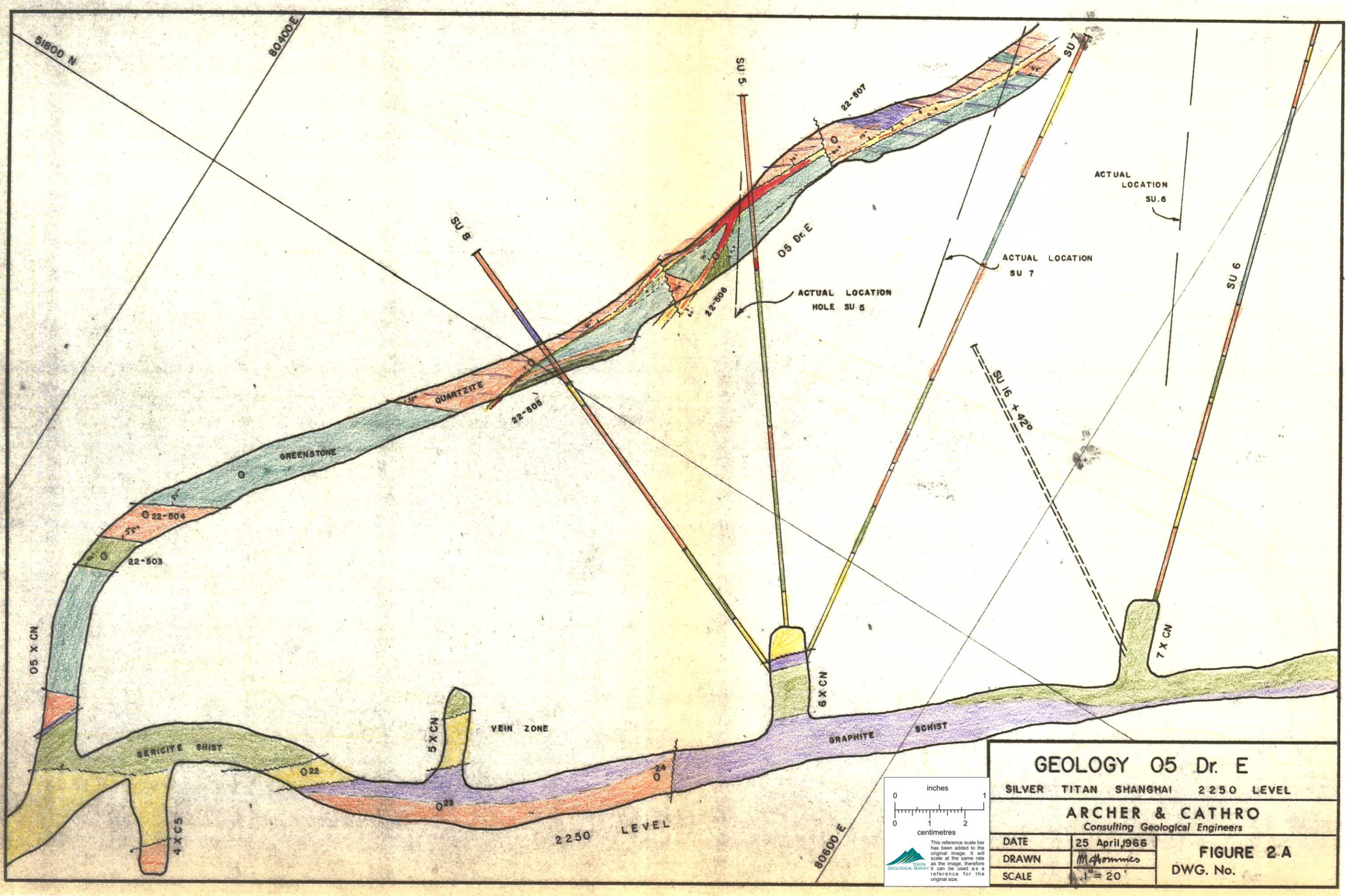


2250 Level Plan

Shanghai Property - Chambers Hill

SILVER TITAN MINES LTD.

Date:	6 April 1966	FIGURE No. 1
Scale:	1" = 100'	
Drawn:		DWG. Nº



GEOLOGY 05 Dr. E

SILVER TITAN SHANGHAI 2250 LEVEL

ARCHER & CATHRO
Consulting Geological Engineers

DATE	25 April, 1966
DRAWN	M. Hommes
SCALE	1" = 20'

FIGURE 2 A
DWG. No.

SILVER ASSAYS

1. All assays to nearest ounce (- means less than ½ oz)
2. All assays read from left to right
3. Muck assays, with number of cars, shown on left side of drift.

SU 5
SU 6
SU 7
SU 16 + 420
End ore shoot
Stope ore shoot
22-507
22-506
22-505
22-504
22-503
05 Dr. E
05 X CN
5 X CN
6 X CN
7 X CN
4 XCS.
2250 LEVEL

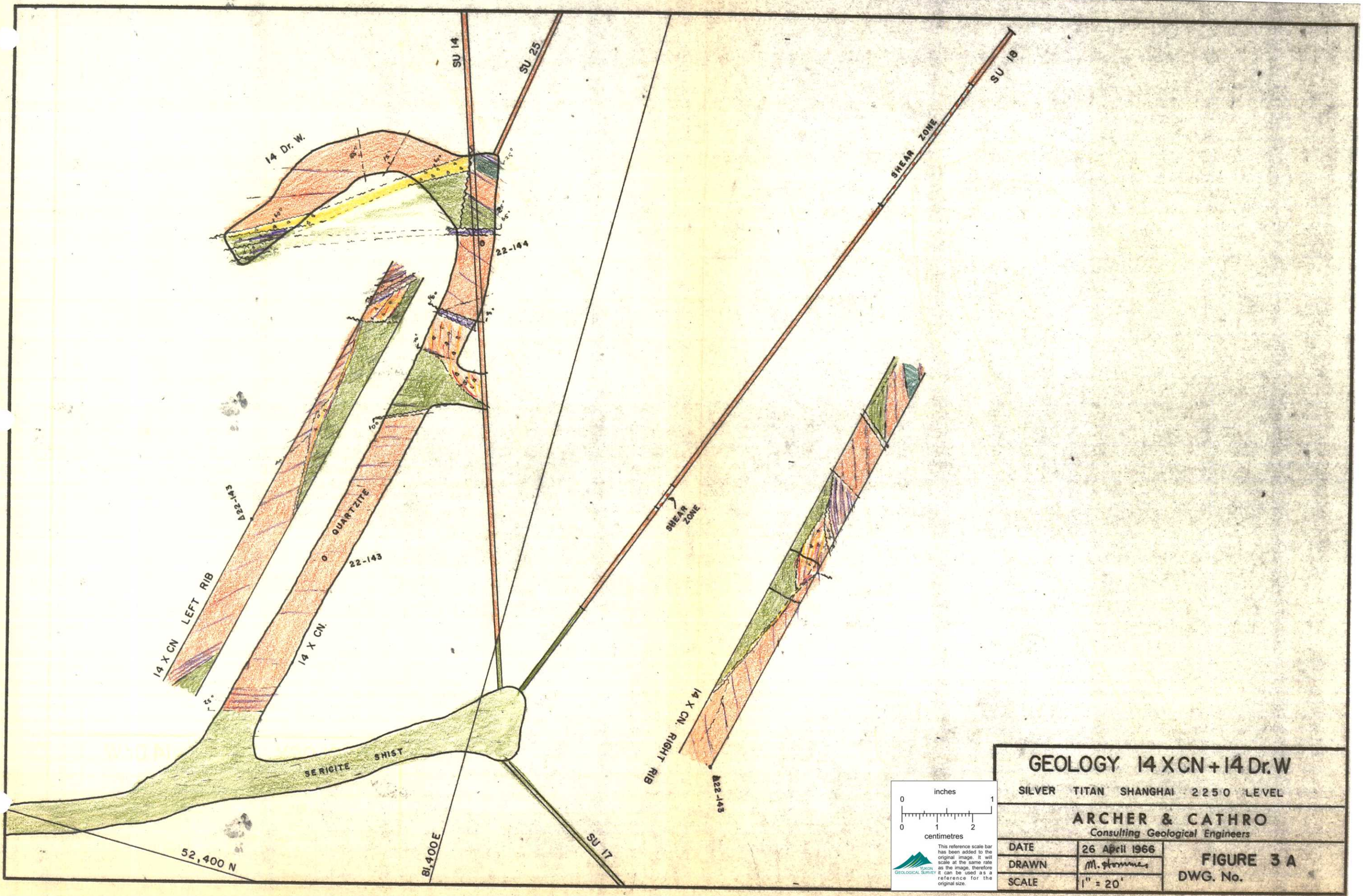
ASSAY PLAN 05 Dr.E

SILVER TITAN SHANGHAI 2250 LEVEL

ARCHER & CATHRO
Consulting Geological Engineers

DATE	25 April 1966
DRAWN	M. Hommes
SCALE	1" = 20'

FIGURE 2 B
DWG. No.



inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOLOGY 14 X CN + 14 Dr. W

SILVER TITAN SHANGHAI 2250 LEVEL

ARCHER & CATHRO
Consulting Geological Engineers

DATE	26 April 1966
DRAWN	M. Hommes
SCALE	1" = 20'

FIGURE 3 A
DWG. No.

SILVER ASSAYS

1. All assays to nearest ounce
2. – = less than ½ ounce
3. All assays read from left to right.

SU 14

SU 25

14 D.W.

Δ 22-144

(4266 - 4269)
(4270 - 4272)
(4263 - 4265)
(4260 - 4261 - 4262)
(4254 - 4256)
(4257 - 4259)
(4251 - 4253)

14 X CN LEFT RIB

Δ 22-143

0

Δ 22-143

52,400 N

81,400 E

(4299 - 4297 - 4298) (4284 - 4282) (4278 - 4276) (4303 - 4302) (4291 - 4293) (4287 - 4285) (4281 - 4279) (4275 - 4273)

14 X CN. RIGHT RIB

Δ 22-143

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ASSAY PLAN 14 X CN + 14 Dr. W.

SILVER TITAN SHANGHAI 2250 LEVEL

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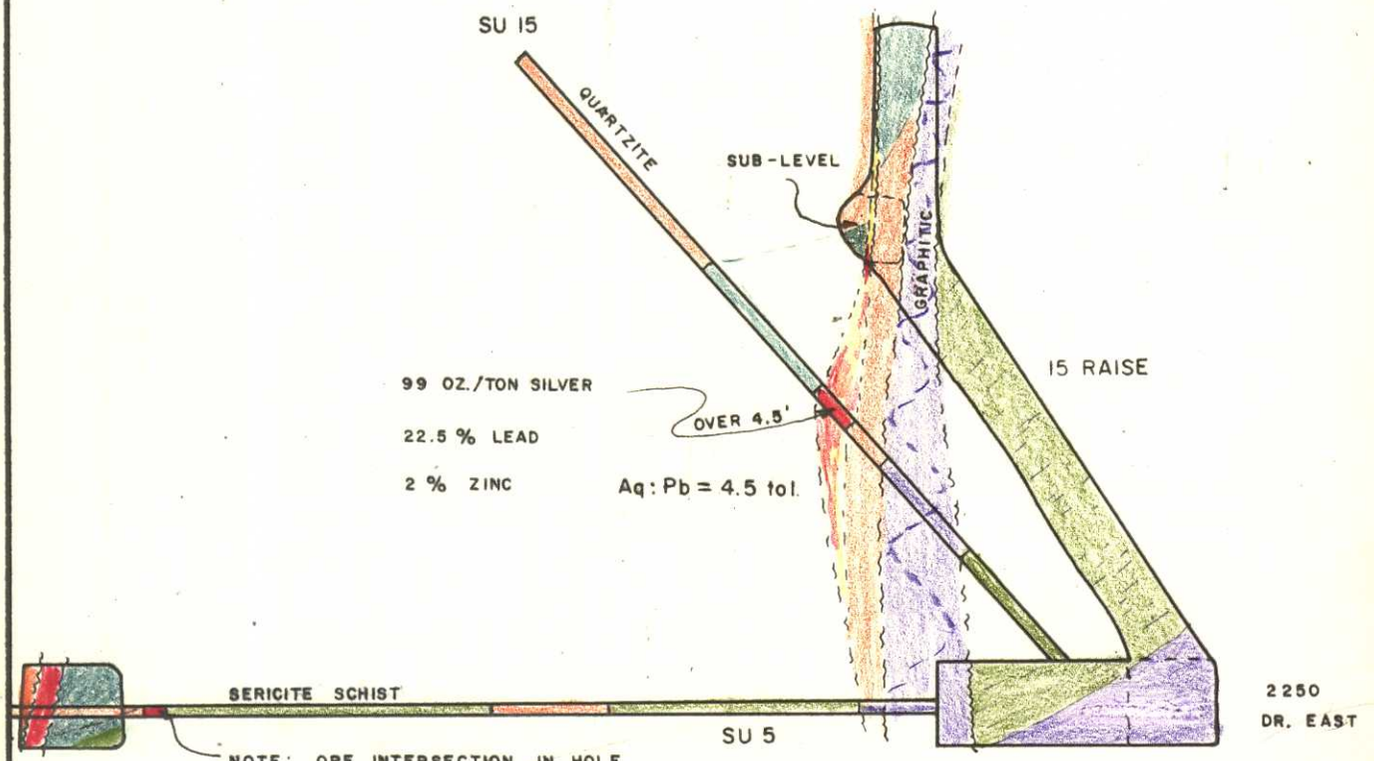
DATE	25 April 1966
DRAWN	M. Hommes
SCALE	1" = 20'

FIGURE 3 B
DWG. No.



inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

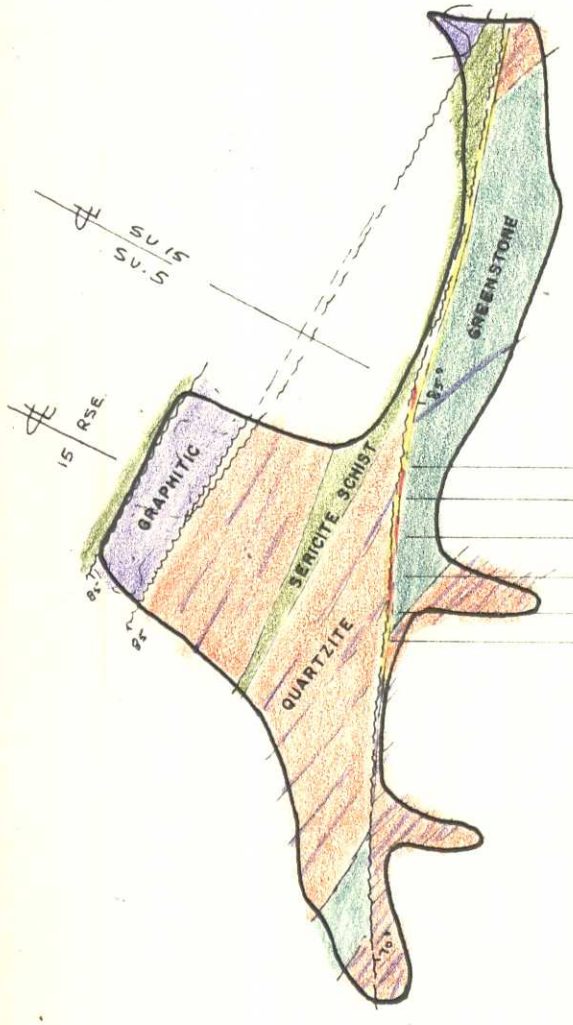
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOLOGY
SHANGHAI - 15 RAISE

ARCHER & CATHRO
Consulting Geological Engineers

DATE	2 May 1966
DRAWN	M. Hommes
SCALE	1" = 20'

FIGURE 4
DWG. No.



Width	Ag	Pb	Zn
0.5'	31	1.7	10.4
0.4'	69	29.0	15.8
0.4'	106	36.2	14.7
0.4'	89	34.6	7.5
0.3'	81	31.1	7.1
0.2'	92	36.8	6.5

converted to a 5 foot mining width assays are 6 oz. Ag, 2.3% Pb, 0.8% Zn.

silver-lead ratio 2.6 to 1

Note: Assays from floor of sublevel

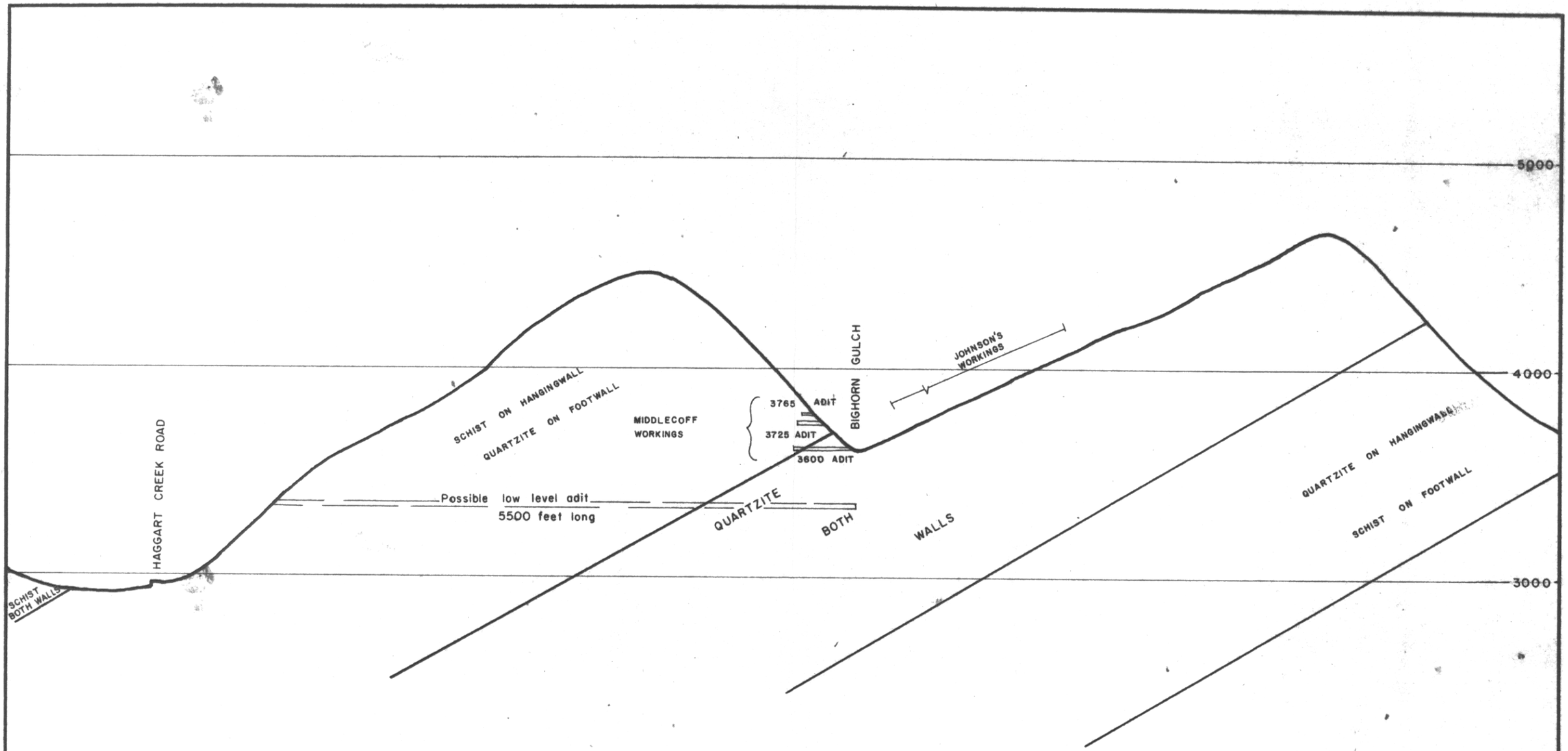
GEOLOGY AND ASSAY PLAN

SHANGHAI 15 RAISE SUBLEVEL

ARCHER & CATHRO
Consulting Geological Engineers

DATE	2 May 1966
DRAWN	M. Hommes
SCALE	1" = 10'

FIGURE 5
DWG. No.



Vert. scale:
1" = 500'

Horiz. scale:
1" = 1000'

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

VERTICAL-LONGITUDINAL SECTION-MIDDLECOFF VEIN

SILVER TITAN MT. HALDANE PROPERTY

ARCHER & CATHRO
Consulting Geological Engineers

DATE	3 May 1966
DRAWN	M. Hammes
SCALE	As Shown

FIGURE 6
DWG. No.