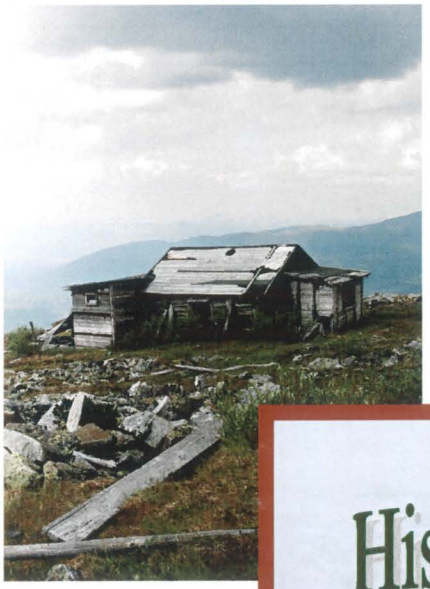


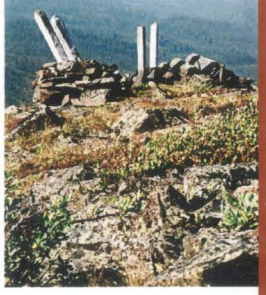
Historical Review

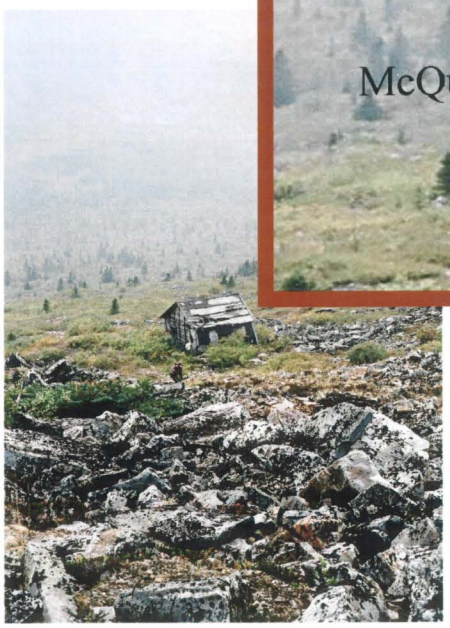
Of
Selected Mining Sites
In The Silver Trail Region

Prepared for
Waste Management Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

By
The Silver Trail Association
Mayo, Yukon
and
McQuesten Lake Enterprises

March 2005





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Acknowledgments

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First Nations
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Jimmy Johnny and Craig Gagnon

Na Cho Nyak Dun
Elders

Cathy Germaine
David Moses
Pat Vanbibber
Tommy Moses

Debbie Buyck

Susan Stewart

Trever Ellis, Mayo Mining Recorder

Executive Summery

Background

During the past two years McQuesten Lake Enterprises has been hired by the Silver Trail Association and has successfully completed the inventory and evaluation of fifteen waste management sites in the Silver Trail / Keno Hill area. The first year project was completed for the Dept of Indian and Northern Affairs Waste Management Branch. During that year ten sites were assessed. The second year project was a tri-venture with the involvement of the First Nation of Na Cho Nyak Dunn (NND), the Heritage Resources Unit of the Yukon Government and the Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs.

The focus of this project was to document the sites, in conjunction with a re-evaluation of previously noted environmental and public safety issues. This is being done to create a record of sites with heritage potential, to provide a base level of information to assist in planning for site remediation, to provide a record of the Keno Hill area and Silver Trail areas history for future generations, and finally to aid in the transfer of liability from the Federal Government to the Yukon Government in the devolution process.

The data and recommendations for the sites included the involvement of the local First Nation people plus the Heritage and Lands Dept of N.N.D. There was also public input to the project by the local Silver Trail Association which has representatives from Stewart Crossing and Keno City.

The public will have access to the information gathered, through the Yukon Historic Sites inventory, which is held and maintained at Heritage Resources Unit, Yukon Government. A written report of the selected the mine sites was developed, and sent to Indian and Northern Affairs, Waste Management Program, Canada.

The second and final part to this project is the development of a Waste Site Management Protocol.

Project Team

Jimmy Johnny, Craig Gagnon, Sonia Stange and Keith Hepner were the field workers on this project. Elder Jimmy Johnny Craig Gagnon conducted personal interviews with NND elders on the historical aspects of the sites and area, from a First Nation perspective. Craig Gagnon then did the transcripts of the interviews and placed them into electronic form for further review. Kristina Kane and Ann Leckie were our contacts within the Na Cho Nyak Dun Lands Department and Barb Hogan the main contact for Heritage Resources Branch of Yukon Government. Brett Hartshorne was the principle liaison representing the Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs Waste Management.

Kristina Kane, Ann Leckie and Norma Germaine did the compilation of the interviews that were conducted with the First Nation Elders and secured approval from the Na Cho Nyak Dun Government for publishing the First Nation information.

Keith Hepner and Sonia Stange were responsible for coordinating and conducting the field work along with completing all reports and the updating the Yukon Historic Sites Inventory.

Methodology

Field work was primarily done during the month of August due to the elevation of the majority of the sites. Archival research was done during the late fall, with a majority of the historical data being located through book research and computer data files. The local Mining Records in Mayo served as a good source for past ownership and all sites were verified as to their status of being an active claim or not.

Recording was completed for each site; this entailed all historic features and buildings. These features were photographed with color negative film, slide film, and digitally. The sites location were established with a Global Positioning System (GPS); the site was measured and then a site map drawn (to scale where possible). This information was then entered into the Yukon Heritage Site Inventory; photographs were described and dated, and site maps drawn to scale showing the orientation and size of the buildings and features. All sites that were visited have a paper file and an electronic record.

Reporting timelines were outlined in the contract with Heritage Resources, with three sample sites being submitted for review. On the first site we were instructed by Barb Hogan Historic Sites Registrar, Y.T.G. as to the proper procedure for documentation and site recording, so that we would meet Yukon Government documentation standards. The project was completed with a final report submitted to the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs plus a report to the Heritage Resources branch, Yukon Government.

Recommendations

- It would be prudent to begin these types of projects as early as possible (February, March); this would allow sufficient time to contact elders, the local First Nation Government, and the general public for their opinions and to answer any concerns or questions people may have.

- With early planning, there is an opportunity for the communities and local First Nations to participate in the research for their area.

- Before beginning field work, it is necessary to contact all departments within the First Nations, and also make the community and claim owners aware of the project, this could be accomplished by distributing posters through out the community; if tools or equipment are needed they can be supplied locally.

- If training is a component of the project it's important to allow sufficient time for the fieldwork and especially the writing of any oral interviews and research work. For every day spent gathering data with a student there is four to five days spent

writing up research, doing site maps, organizing photograph material and making sure the student is staying on track.

Conclusions

The Keno Hill and Silver Trail sites will provide important historical and cultural information to the people in the Yukon. It will show in time the larger picture of the individuals who first pioneered the area, and thus provide the current owners and others the information needed for land use planning, possible tourism ventures and most important assist in teaching and preserving Yukon history.

The Silver Trail inventory projects will help develop a strong cross-cultural awareness for all the people.

The majority of the historical and cultural sites in the Silver Trail area have yet to be documented and it is essential that the actual fabric of the history be recorded, before the elements or development removes this opportunity.

We would like to thank all the people who were involved in this project.

NND First Nation

Past, Present and Future

Uses of the McQuesten Valley and Keno Hill Area

Presented by the Lands and Resources Department of the First Nation of Na Cho Nyak Dun with interviews by Craig Gagnon and Jimmy Johnny

The "Big River People", or Na Cho Nyak Dun as it is said in our native language of Northern Tutchone, roamed these hills and valleys for many generations on our annual migrations. We followed what you would now call "food sources" like moose and caribou and we would use traditional methods like bone tipped spears, atlatl (throwing stick) and later bows and arrows to fell the animals.

Alice Hagar; Packs of supplies for hunting trip. Ca 1930's; Dave Hager Fonds. Courtesy of Yukon archives 8874

Sometimes we used snares, pits and other kinds of traps. It was hard work and we needed to be lucky.

Once we got the animal we would make a camp where we would butcher the animal and cook and dry the meat. We made sure to save some for hard times. We had a spiritual relationship with the animal which was honored by certain traditions that needed to be observed in order for that relationship to remain strong.

Each camp would have a drying cache, a high cache, a fire pit and often skin or spruce bough huts, some of these structures would last from year to year so camps were returned to regularly.

First Nations people drying meat. Sam Wood Collection. Courtesy of Yukon Archives

Sometimes we would leave provisions in high caches for our next time through.

In the winter when we would pick up to go we would stop at lakes along the way to fish beneath the ice for whitefish or lingcod. We would also set traps and snares in the winter for fur bearing species and in the spring we would trap beaver and muskrat.

First Nations hunting camp. Mayo 1936- 40. Bill Hare Fonds. Courtesy of Yukon Archives

In the summer we would settle at "fish camp" where we would set fish traps in the shallow water, and nets, in the lakes and streams and fish for whitefish, pike, and lake trout. In the streams and creeks we would fish for arctic grayling and in the McQuesten River we fished for salmon. In mid summer and early fall we would pick berries and herbs. In the spring and fall we would hunt water fowl on the lakes. Traditional use of this valley was not that different from the other valleys along our routes. We lived off the land and believed that if "it was the will of the land" we would survive.

Mayo First Nations. Mayo. Laurie.P.Todds Fonds
Courtesy of Yukon Archives

Just before the turn of the century things began to change for the Northern Tutchone people. The big changes were the Federal Indian Act of 1868, which brought terms and conditions to living as a First Nation person in Canada, and the influx of gold seekers up the Stewart River and into its tributaries in the 1880s. The Na Cho Nyak Dun people were lured by the benefits these travelers brought with them and were influenced by the Indian Agents who came in their wake.

Trading posts were established and a different type of economic value was introduced and became important to the people. First Nation people would trap and trade furs for goods that the non-native people brought with them, such as guns, axes, pots, blankets and flour. We slowly became less dependent on the land and more dependent on trade for what we could acquire from our efforts on the land.

Our people became sedentary on the Stewart River after 1918, about the time that silver mining was really taking off up McQuesten and Keno way. Our people started to get jobs on steamboats as deckhands or worked in wood cutting camps to supply the steamboats with firewood or the mine with lumber. By the 1950s many First Nation people worked for the mine itself.

As the McQuesten Valley became important in mining, some of our people chose to settle in the area on a more permanent basis. In the fall of 2004 Craig Gagnon, a young Mayo man of Selkirk ancestry, did some interviews with some of our elders regarding the use of this area in the 20th century.

Pat & Ada VanBibber

Pat Van Bibber, now in his 80s, recalls trapping wolverine, wolves, lynx, fox, marten and mink down around Elsa, Keno and Hanson Lake in his youth. Though there were weasels and tree squirrels in the area but he didn't trap them. Mostly he caught lynx, fox and wolverine in the early years. However they disappeared and there were hardly any in later years. Then he switched to wolves and marten, it was also a good area for mink. He used leg-hold traps and snares before the connibear came to the area. Pat also trapped beaver.
Pat remembers eagle nests around the big lakes, hawks, ptarmigan and different types of grouse and said there were lots of small birds in the summer.

The people also gathered "caribou moss". It has no roots so it just lays on the ground and was boiled to make tea to help stomach problems. Balsam pitch was used for infection. You would use it on sores to draw everything out and help the healing. Wild rhubarb roots were dried and pounded into a poultice which would also cure infection.

Pat tells stories about various miners that he knew in the area and interacted with and notes that "Big Dave" Hager, an FN member, used to talk about the Germaine family who trapped and used the McQuesten and Ladue Lake for hunting, trapping and fishing. The Germaine family is still a large First Nation family in Mayo, hailing originally from Ft. McPherson.

Cathy Germaine, now in her 60s, recalls her grandparents using the foot trail from Keno to McQuesten Lake to Ladue Lake.

Cathy Germaine & Grandaughter

Her grandparents, Madelane and Etzi, lived at both of these lakes and her Uncles, Paul, Joe and Frank, fished, trapped and hunted on Ladue Lake. They would take their fur to the store in Keno and get groceries. Her Uncle Paul had log cabins on both lakes. The cabin was later used by Eliza Farr who used to trap there after her husband passed away. Cathy also remembers big high bush berries and lots of blueberries up by Wernecke camp. They would go up to Wernecke and her Uncles used to hunt whistlers, gophers and grouse. There were lots of rock rabbits up there too but they moved so fast they were hard to catch.

There was lots of balsam up on Keno hill that they used as medicine.
Cathy remembers picking 5 gallon cans of blueberries at Duncan Creek and they would sell them for sometimes as much as $5 per pail. That is the way First Nations people made money back then.

Even then, though, Cathy's Grandmother used to tan moose skin outside and was known for her sewing. Cathy is also known for her work with skin and beads. She would like to see the mining area that is now defunct cleaned up.

Cathy is also concerned about the changes that have happened regarding hunting. Nowadays too many hunters are coming into the area and Cathy thinks that they need to put a stop to it somehow. She says "I know a lot of people from different areas come up here in the fall time and they go high up in the hills, that is where the big moose gather and those hunters they go there not really hunting meat, they are hunting for antlers. In native tradition you never shot the biggest moose in the herd, that's left for looking after the herd in the winter time. Now all these hunters come in and they shoot all the biggest moose they see.....At one time there used to be lots of moose down in the valley. People never had any trouble going to get meat, but they didn't go shoot moose 1-2-3 after another. They shot one moose just for the food, because they dried the meat and they had to pack it with dog packs. They didn't go kill a whole bunch of moose, they just killed enough for their own use."

"There was also a lot of ptarmigan in the winter....my grandpa used to go out and get a packsack full of ptarmigan and bring it home. Ptarmigan is good; you cook it just like grouse only its tougher so it's better boiled."

David Moses & daughter, Julia Olsen

"Little Dave" Moses, now in his 80s, remembers the traditional way of life from his youth and the changes that took place. "After the boom, lots of people come into the place...Indians go get rifle to shoot moose and sell meat to "whiteman" and make his

living that way. When they find some rock in Keno people move to Mayo and work on steamboat, cut wood, pile wood and sold wood on the barge....pretty soon they use machine to grind ore so it comes to a flour and put it in a sack. People traveled around Minto Bridge where there was a trade house." Dave says, "I been around Keno Hill when they first start. When I was a little boy people worked around Keno, Elsa and hauled ore with horse team and caterpillar in the wintertime. Sleigh loads go down to river bank and pile it at the riverbank. Later they put in the highway and we haul ore from Keno back and forth with truck...now nobody work no more, now don't know what's going on...I don't know". Dave worked as a cat operator and worked with the diamond drillers for about two years. He also used to hunt beaver as a small boy in a moose skin boat and bring the skins back to Mayo where he would get as much as $2.00. Dave tells the following story about what he planned to do with his two dollars. 'I see seven horse power Evinrude so I ask old Jeffrey the store man "is that engine for sale" he said "Yah, you want to buy him?" I said "yes". I don't know how much it going to cost but I pay him $75, then I take the motor home and then old man John, cock eye John was his name, and we start to build a boat. It don't take long, we build a boat and we put it in the water, I put seven horse power in it but then the water rises (flood)and sickness comes. I go up and get food for people, back and forth, I move people across to high bank on the bench. Mayo floods too and the current is strong so back in Mayo I land behind the house which used to be a butcher shop. I cut a hole in the building and put my boat inside where the meat is hanging. I reach up and I take meat, put it inside the boat and go back to the church where people stay. The steamboat comes too with meat and feed the people." "Steamboat brings grub to Mayo and there was a little trading post that got a little grub so we could eat. Today you go to the store and you see lots of junk...early days lots of people eat bear root, eat berries and in the summer go eat off the land. Now I don't know where you could eat berries or bear root today....nowadays kids go to school, they eat potato chip, eat cheesy. He don't know nothing about outdoor life, he don't know nothing about how to set rabbit snare. He don't know how to set hook for fish...he don't know how to make a living."

"In the early days we used to hunt moose around Elsa...lots of moose all in the flat and we sell meat to Keno Hill. We had lots of good fish too....salmon, white fish, grayling...not so much now."

By the time the mine closed in 1989 a lot of First Nation people from Mayo worked there in different jobs. It was no longer a matter of trading for goods, we actually had jobs underground, in the open pit, in the offices and in the stores and bars. "It was a place to go work when we finished school, it was good money" people said. Debbie Buyck, an NND citizen who lived as a young mother in Elsa for the years before the mine closed, says that "we did continue in our traditional ways outside of work, we went berry picking, hunting and fishing".

We would go out on the weekends for drives or day hikes and would scout out old places where our parents had taken us when we were kids. "

"In the 1980s we used a lot of store-bought stuff because it was cheap as company ran the store at cost and we had young families. They also provided us T-bone steaks on weekends and we could take our family to the cookhouse on weekends for family style meals. Only the people who worked in the mine were allowed to shop in the store or get these other benefits."

Debbie commented that "the mothers and kids would go berry picking and fishing while our husbands worked in the mines, we took lots of picnics and some of the older First Nation ladies in camp taught us our traditional ways. We also incorporated a lot of different types of sports including baseball, curling, hockey and a number of children's events. When the mine closed down a lot of families had to move out of the area to look for work, most of the First Nation families moved back to Mayo or Whitehorse."

Even with the closure of the mine, the First Nation people still utilize the McQuesten Valley and the "Elsa/Keno Loop" for traditional practices to this day. Children are still learning about the ways of life on the land and basic survival skills. We are now worried about the drainage from the mines that may have contaminants which will impact the plants, berries and moose.

Many people, like Cathy Germaine, are worried about adding more roads to the area and making the wildlife more accessible to outside hunters. Some feel there is too much pressure on the land and we need to protect it better.

The dam that was built on the Mayo River in the 1950s to provide power to the mine in Keno decreased the salmon spawning areas because it created obstacles to the migration route. Placer mining in the upper part of the Mayo River basin (Duncan, Davidson Creeks) caused increased sediment loading in the water which could have decreased fish habitat. The elders note that they have seen a decrease in fish all over. And lots of the streams we used to fish in are very dirty as they are used for mining. The First Nation realizes that we need to balance the need to maintain the resources of the land with the modern requirement for economic development and jobs. People have not really gone back to their traditional ways of life since the mine closed and have drifted to other towns and cities in search of work. In response to this the First Nation of Na Cho Nyak Dun Development Corporation, which was established in the mid 1990s, has as its goal sustainable economic development which will afford training and jobs for the people. This is balanced by a strong cultural pull to bring back traditional lifestyles and ways of doing things that is set out in the Final Agreement and the Self Government Agreements of the early 1990s.

The McQuesten Valley and Keno Hill are rich in mineral potential and are already impacted to some degree by years of mining. It makes sense to look at continued sustainable development in this area. So there is support of industry in a limited way that is in line with our land use planning objectives. These objectives are still in the process of being developed.

The restoration and clean up of the area is important particularly in areas where studies have confirmed impacts on water, soil and air quality. It would be good to get the water quality in affected streams and lakes back to acceptable levels which will be able to sustain the fish of days gone by.

Tommy Moses

The places that we used to go hunting in now have huge open pits that are full of water and some of the roads are blocked off so there is no access to some traditional areas. With proper care and restoration these areas should be opened to allow our children access to the land their grandfathers used before them.

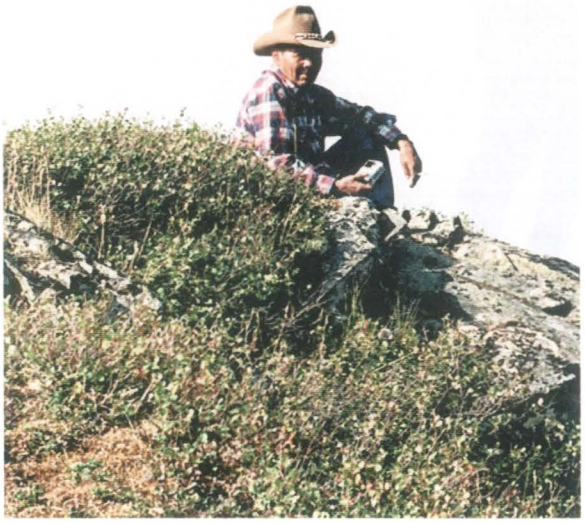
Another important factor is how First Nations people will utilize the area in the future is the radical climate change that is occurring in the Canadian North including the NND Traditional Territory.

This will impact on the environmental sustainability of many of our traditional food sources and relevant activities on the land.

The Lands and Resources Department in conjunction with YTG is currently establishing a monitoring process, including getting more people back on the land, to track these changes as they occur and identify potential cumulative effects.

This land has been used by our families for generations past and will be for generations into the future. We need to be good stewards and to make the appropriate restoration and clean-up plans as well as look toward future economic opportunities that allow for environmental sustainability.

Jimmy Johnny



Craig Gagnon

Very special thanks to Elder Jimmy Johnny and Craig Gagnon.

NND Elders; Cathy Germaine
David Moses
Pat Vanbibber
Tommy Moses

And the
Lands and Resources Department
of the First Nation of Na Cho Nyak Dun

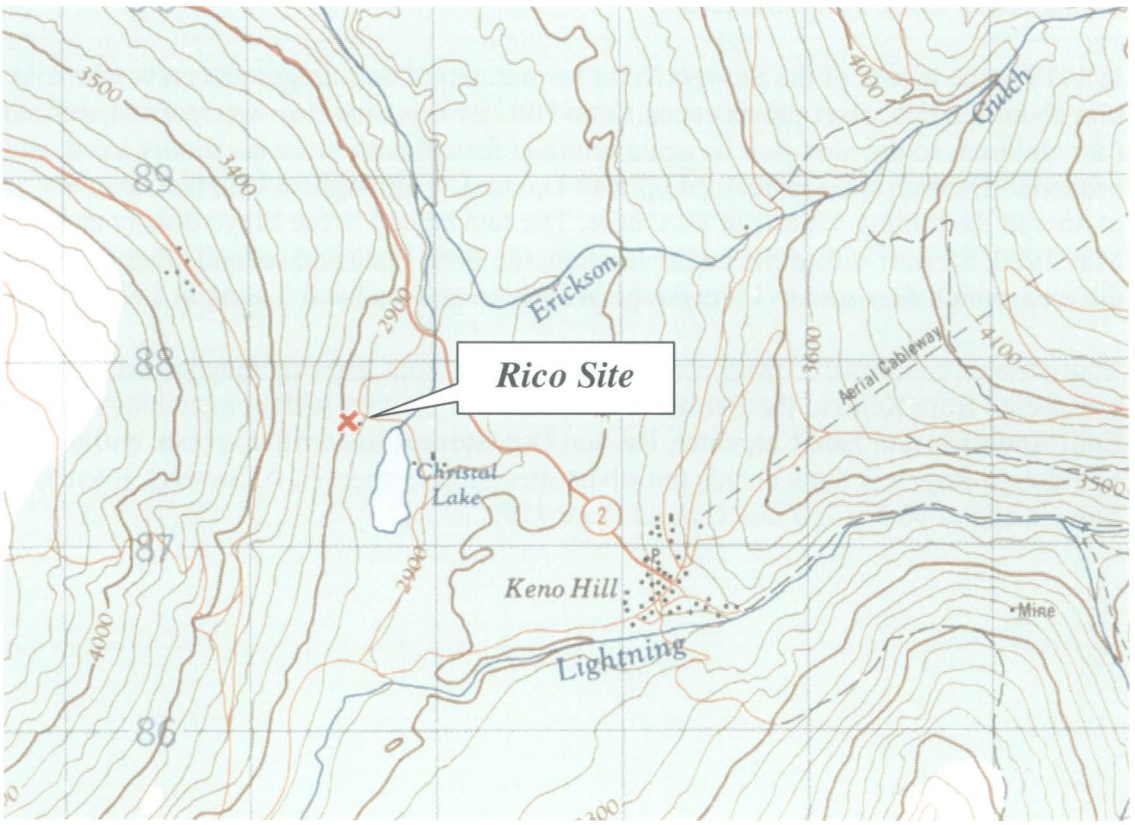
Rico Site #16

Location and Site Access

The Rico site is accessible by following a recently upgraded trail that branches off of the old Calumet back road. The junction to this back road is approximately 2.2 km north of were the Calumet road exits from the Duncan Creek Road.

The site itself is on the west side of the upgraded trail approximately 600 meters from the junction with the Calumet Rd. The U.T.M. coordinates are 708761m N by 0483281m E, at an elevation of 999m. The Rico site is situated on a fairly steep east facing slope overlooking Crystal Lake.

The area is well vegetated with spruce trees, willows, and birch. All drainage from this slope enters the Crystal Creek drainage basin.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

The adit and shaft at this site were developed in the early 1920. (MinFile #105M001r) This claim is situated on the eastern slope of Galena Hill near Crystal Creek Lake. The workings consist of a ditch, shaft, and tunnel.

"The shaft exposes a vein in a zone of brecciaed quartzite. The vein probably strikes north-easterly. The minerals observed by the writer are limonite, manganese oxide, a little ankerite, and very minor amounts of quartz and pyrite."(*Taken from; Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, compiled by H. S. Bostock*).

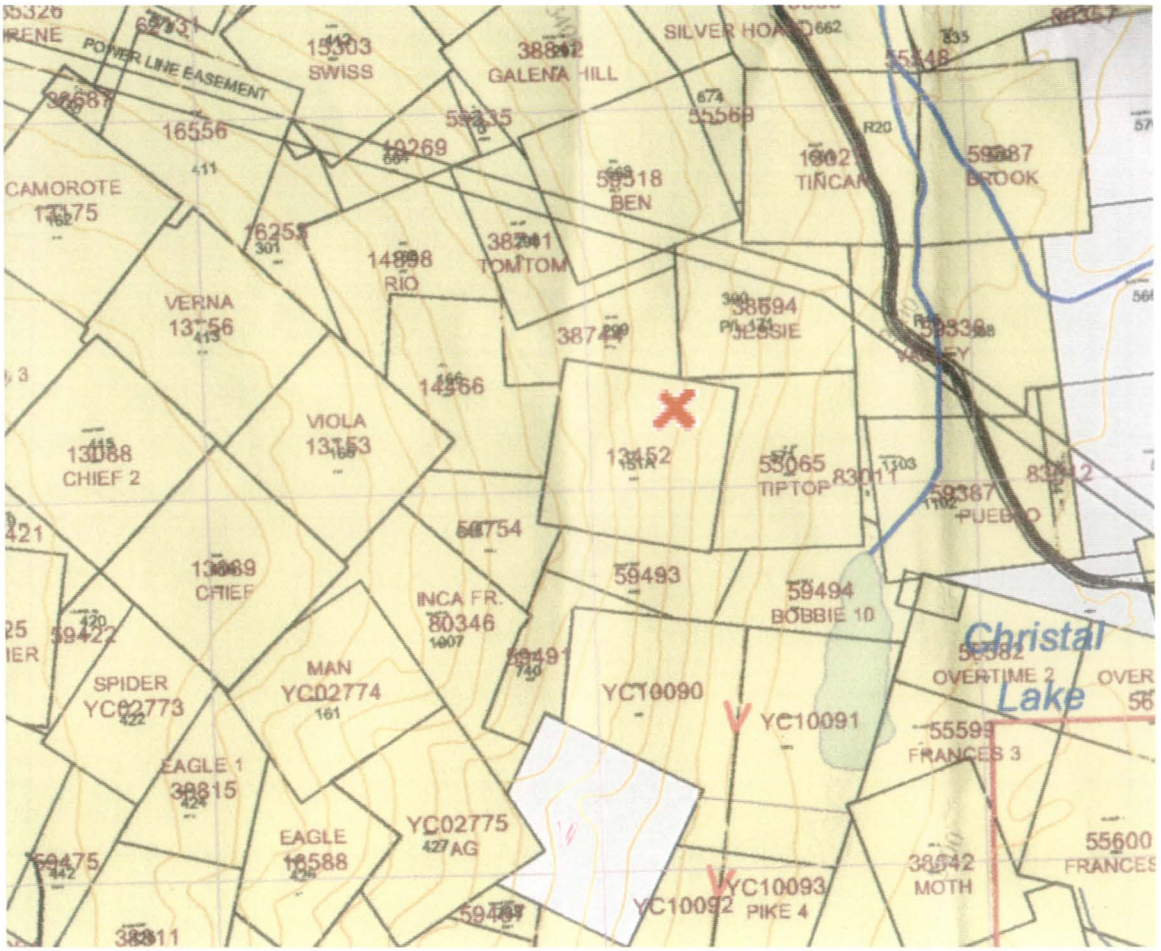
"In 1925 this claim was owned by H. A. (Ray) Stewart. Ray Stewart was born in Brighton, Maine on Dec. 26, 1866. Ray first came into the Yukon in 1892 and worked for a short time at the Treadwell Mine to earn enough money for a grubstake and was part of the stampede to the Fortymile area.

In 1919 at the mouth of the Stewart River he met Alfred Schillinger and crew who told him about the rich silver prospects on Keno Hill. By this time Ray was married and had four children, so the next year he again returned from Seattle were his family lived, and headed to Dawson were he teamed up with David A. Cunningham who had been his partner in the mining venture at Fortymile. The two landed in the Mayo district and in May 1920, Stewart staked the Ladue fraction, the Poca Plata and several other claims in the area, which they sold to Livingstone Wernecke of Treadwell Yukon in 1921.

Ray Stewart continued to prospect widely and as his sons grew up they joined him. He prospected from Keno to the Beaver and Wind River country with companions such as Emil Anderson and Jack Carpenter. His son Don Stewart has written a book entitled Sourdough Ray; this book details the adventures of his father. H. A. Stewart, lived to a fine old age of 98." (*Gold and Galena Page 456*).

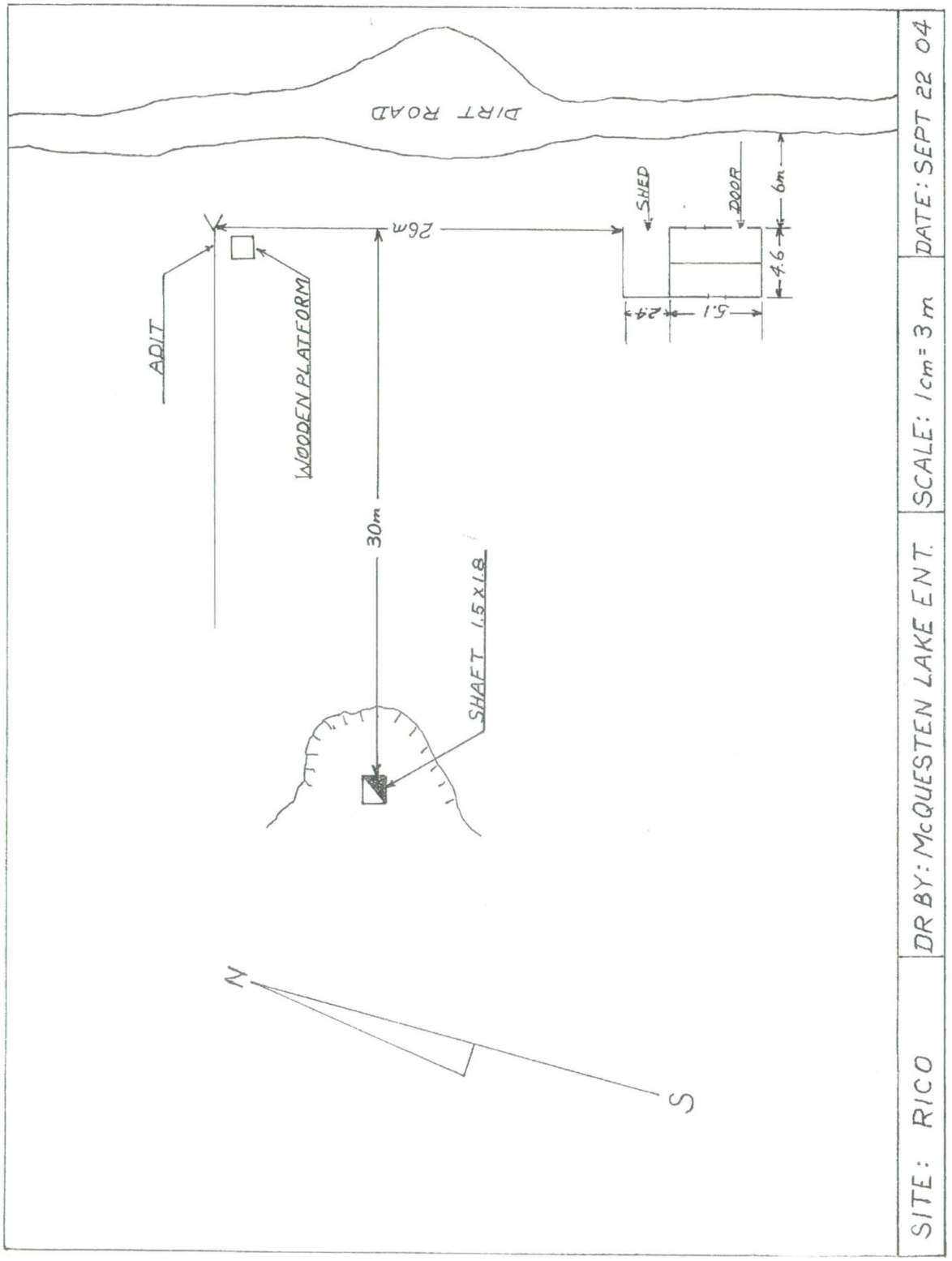
Current Site Tenure/ Owners

The Rico claim is currently under the ownership of United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The current Quartz lease number is 3390. The status of the claim is classified as active, with the current due date for renewal being March 28, 2009. The current grant number for the claim is 13452.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout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Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

As stated in previous reports there is one shaft, an adit, and an old log cabin at this site. The cabin is three meters to the west of the dirt access road, and easily visible.

The log cabin's dimensions are 5.19m by 4.67m with a 2.45 pole shed extension having been built on the north end.

The log building is of the 1920 to 1930 era. All the log work has been done by hand with an axe and the bottom layer of logs have been placed directly on the ground.

The corners of the building are all saddle notched, with moss and burlap being used for chinking material. The logs were hand hewn flat on the inside of the building.

There is a small domestic waste dump just below the cabin on the edge of the access road.

Under the collapsed sod roof we found numerous opened five gallon oil pails which were used for roofing material or as stove pipe safeties.

The building had a gable style roof with a pole shed extension. This shed extends at the same roof pitch as the main building.

The siding for the shed was heavy corrugated tin. The roof was also collapsed on the shed.

Moving north, down the dirt road 26.95m and up slope approximately 4m, are the remains of the collapsed adit. The portal has fully collapsed with only some old timbers sticking out through the waste material.

There is a small 1 meter by 1 meter plank platform to the left of the adit, possibly the remains of a storage facility.

There is a small gully that extends off the top side of the collapsed portal. It's possible that this shows the collapsed workings from the adit.

Following the gully upslope for approximately 30 meters you will find the shaft and windless.

The shaft cribbing extends .89 meters above the ground on the east side (down slope). Depth from the top of the cribbing to the water surface in the shaft is 2.79 meters. The old wooden windless is .9 meters above the top of the cribbing.

There was a tin cover made from old 5 gallon pails that covered the opening to the shaft. This has since collapsed.

The windless bucket is laying just up slope of the shaft.

U.T.M. co-ordinates are 7087901m N by 0483203m E, at an elevation of 1040m.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As with the previous studies, we did not find any noteworthy environmental concerns. There was no water discharge from the collapsed portal. We did note a 45 gallon drum by the cabin, and there were small containers stored in the cabin addition. Soil samples would determine if the containers have leaked.

Public safety conditions

The major public concern with this site would be the exposed shaft located above the cabin. It's approximately eight feet from the top of the cribbing to the surface of the water. We determined the water to be half a foot in depth, to a soft bottom.
A second concern would be the contents of the small containers that are stored in the log pole addition to the cabin.

Photo shows the inside of the shaft. Blue lines indicate the water level in the shaft

Recommendations for action at site from an environmental and safety perspective

We recommend that the shaft be filled in to the surface level to remove liability. Because this shaft is in fair condition we feel that the remediation should be done by hand to preserve the integrity of the site. The shaft could be filled by hand using local surface rock found up slope of the shaft. Any materials or liquids stored in the shed should be removed. The contents should be determined and then disposed of appropriately.

Recommendations for action at site from a historical perspective

In our opinion the shaft and windless structure should be preserved. This would also entail the re-establishment of the tin cover that closed the top of the shaft. A small amount of brushing could be done around the shaft and cabin to help preserve the structures.

Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

We estimate three 12-hour days for two workers to hand fill the shaft, remove drums and small containers, and brush. This estimate is to be used as a rough guideline only.

Transportation to and from site,
150 km round trip X three days at .48 per km----------$216.00
Total man-hours to complete clean up –72 hours X $20.00 hr--------$1440.00
Ten percent contingency ----------$165.60
Ten percent administration fee----------$165.60

Sub total-----$1987.20

G.S.T. --$139.10

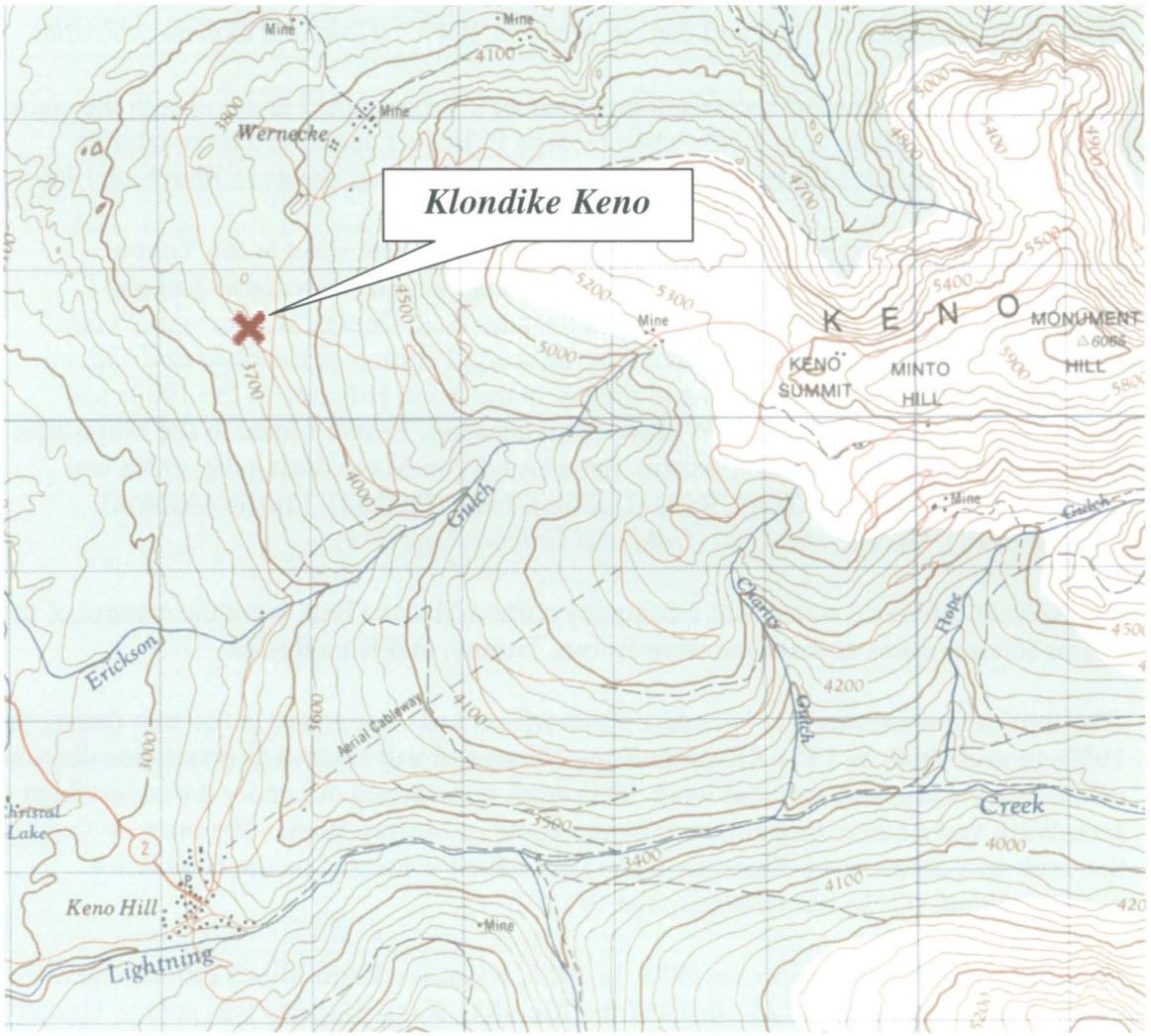
Total----$2126.30

Klondike Keno # 20

Location and Site Access

The Klondike Keno workings are located approximately 3.8 km. from Keno City along the road to the Wernecke Town site. The road to the camp exits the Wernecke road to the left and follows an even grade until the workings become visible. The approximate U.T.M. coordinates are 7090685 m N 485692 m E.

The site is accessible by two wheel drive. Approximately 500 meters after leaving the Wernecke trail, there is an old wooden culvert that has collapsed leaving a large sink hole on the left side of the road.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

The Klondike Keno site dates back to the early 1920s when the original adits and shafts were put in. The Blue Rock claim was originally recorded June 12, 1920 by Anthony A. Hollenbeck.

"Hollenbeck, Anthony A. "Tony"

"Tony" Hollenbeck was one of the early prospectors in the Ogilvie Mountains. He helped stake the Lake Group of claims in the Keno Hill area in the 1920's. Hollenbeck was also a blacksmith. John and Anthony "Tony" Hollenbeck were part of the Hollenbeck family who ran the roadhouse at the Klondike River on the Mayo – Dawson trail, circa 1905 to 1929. Tony was born in 1869 and died in Mayo in 1947." (*Gold and Galena 387, 388*)

From the mining recorders records, the Hollenbeck's maintained an interest in the claim until the estate settlement in 1943, when George P. Besner acquired a three quarter percent interest. Nick Milosevich name appears on the record sheets in March of 1946.

There were three references to the site found on a 1922 map sheet at the Yukon Archives. The first, buildings were noted on the map with a reference to Ankeno / Bessner- Milosevich being associated with the site. Both George Besner and Nicolas Milosevich "Little Nick" are referenced in the second edition of the *Gold and Galena.* Both gentlemen were prospectors and miners in the Keno Hill area in the 1920s and 1930s. The Besner family came to Mayo from Dawson. Besner mined in the Mayo area in the early 1920s and his wife, Adelia, ran a laundry in Mayo during the 1920s and 1930s. Their children are Tony, Rose (Dubois), Josie (Pelland), Emelia (Aylwin), Yvonne (Farr), George and Gus. (*Gold and Galena Page 341*).

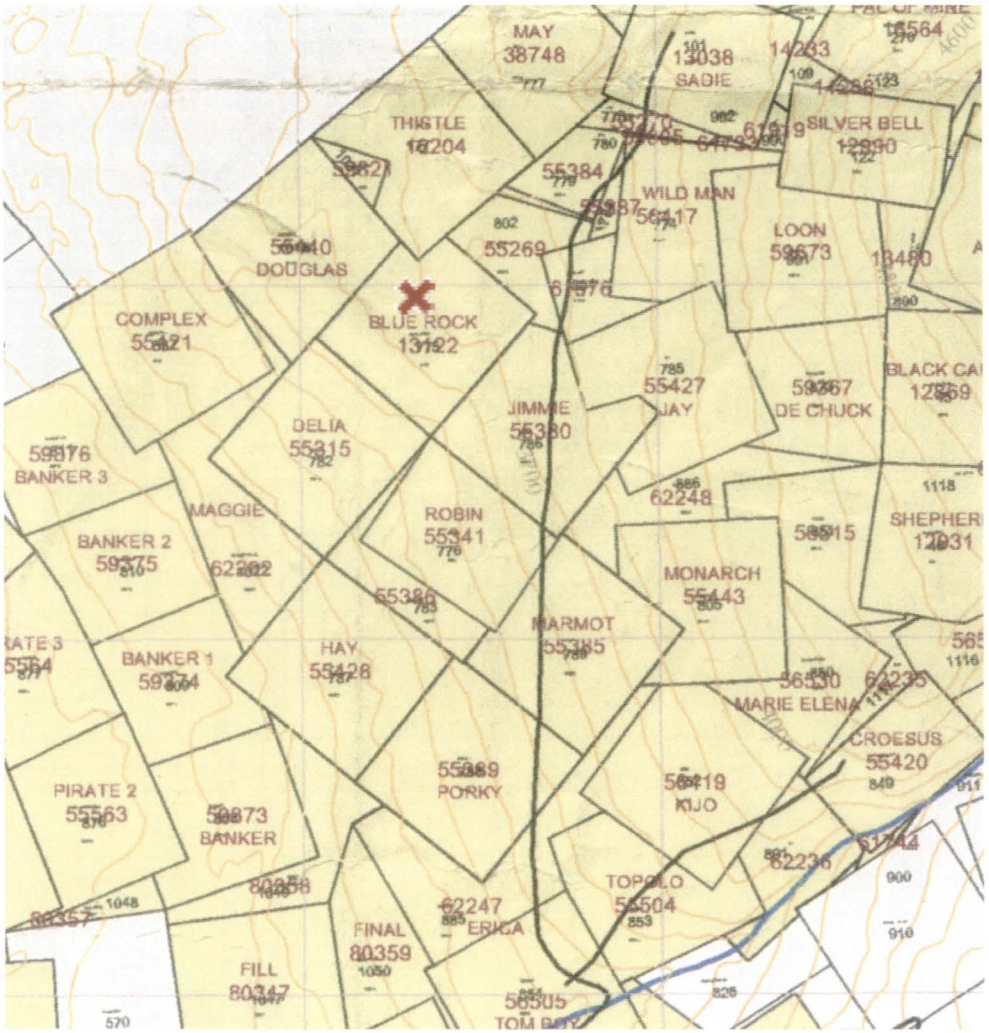
The second reference stated that a company named Macade Exp. were the owners of the claims (claim names at that time were Robin, Timmy, and Blue Rock).

The third reference was that Klondike Keno Mines Ltd. was active in the area during the 1950s to mid 1960. In 1951 Klondike Keno Mines Ltd was formed to do surface diamond drilling with some underground work. This work was carried out under the supervision of Jack Walli and a consulting engineer by the name of Murray Watts. The primary focus of the work was done on the Klondike Keno vein which is located on the Blue Rock property claim. (*Gold and Galena, page 91*).

Work on the property stopped in 1953. In 1955, Klondike Keno Mines Ltd. changed its name to Jaye Exploration Ltd. In 1957 the Klondike Keno property was sold to United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

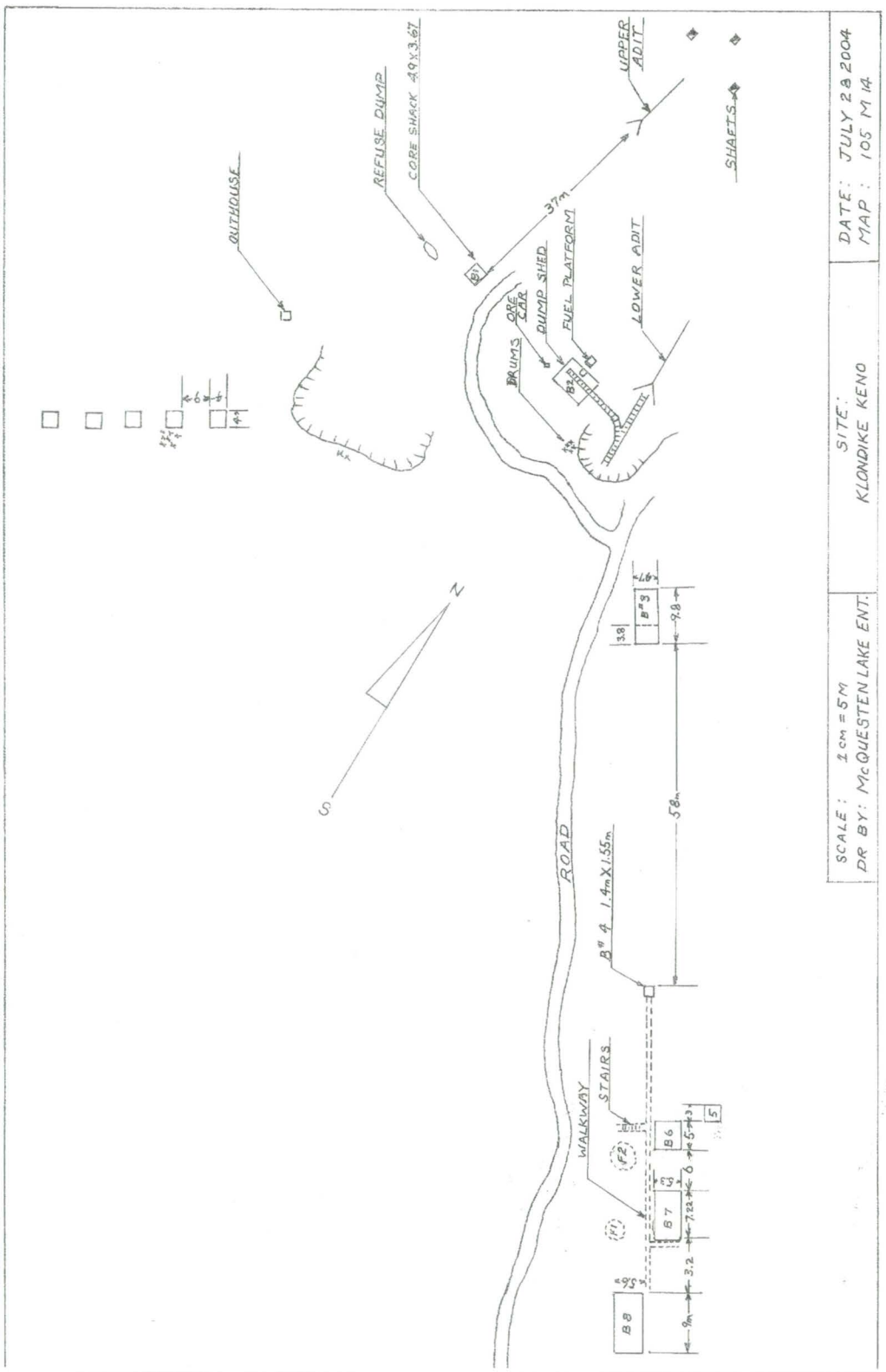
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current site ownership is held by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The Grant Number is 13122, and the Current Quartz Lease number is NM00044. The status of the claim is active, with the renewal date being November 14, 2020.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


OUTHOUSE
REFUSE DUMP
CORE SHACK 4.9 X 3.67
37m
UPPER ADIT
SHAFTS
ORE CAR
DUMP SHED
FUEL PLATFORM
LOWER ADIT
BRUMS
N
S
ROAD
B#3
B#4 1.4m X 1.55m
58m
WALKWAY
STAIRS
B6
B7
B8
SCALE: 1cm = 5M
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SITE: KLONDIKE KENO
DATE: JULY 28 2004
MAP: 105 M 14

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

The Klondike Keno Site consists of eight buildings, two adits, and three collapsed shafts. There are a series of platforms located to the east of the main site which as stated in the Keno Valley / Dublin Gulch Environmental Baseline Assessment, would indicate extended exploration work that could possibly be associated with this site.

Building # 1 is the core shack. The walls of the building have collapsed down slope with the gable roof being suspended a few meters from the ground. The floor is intact with a large amount of drill core scattered over one corner.

The building is frame construction. The roof rafters are of 2 x 4s, with 1 x 8 board planking used for the exterior cover. White asbestos / tar paper was used as exterior wall covering, with rolled tar paper being used for the roof.

To the east of the core shack is a small dump site for domestic refuse. Down slope of the core shack is scattered larger debris such as an oil heater, stove pipe, a home made steel sink, and a wood cook stove.

A substantial pile of drill core (below) is at the northwest corner of the building

There is a pole and tin outhouse associated with the core shack that is still standing. It is located approximately 27 meters to the southeast of the core shack.

The upper adit is located approximately 37 meters due north of the core shack. The adit has fully collapsed leaving only some two inch pipe extruding from the collapsed trench. There is some evidence of old cribbing, and a loading platform to the east side of the adit.

UTM coordinates for the upper Adit are East 0485691, North 7090765

Building # 2 and the lower adit are within 5 meters of one another. The lower adit and the dump shed are approximately 20 meters directly west of Building #1.

The dump shed has two rounds of hand hewn logs. Part of the floor is still intact, and it looks as if the north wall has collapsed over the floor.

The floor is made of 1 x 10 planks over 4 x 4 joists and there is a concrete footing located in the middle of the north wall. Rails run east / west from the adit, through the building, stopping 1 meter short of the west wall.

The dimensions of the building are 6.10 meters by 5.63 meters. There is an old mine car located directly to the east of the building.

The lower adit (*left*) has completely collapsed and is inaccessible. The entrance door is still standing but the drift has collapsed behind it. Timber was used to support the adit with the approximate size being 2m x 2m.

The cleared area located in front of the lower adit was the dumpsite. There is approximately 10 meters of narrow gauge rail extending to the dump edge.

There are 11 empty drums located over the steep bank of the dump on the east side. Heading southeast from the lower adit dump, we found another set of waste piles containing a couple of empty drums. Continuing in the same direction we found five 4 meter x 4 meter wooden platforms that were in line with one another. Nine drums were stockpiled at the second of these platforms.

Building #3 is of frame construction and situated 28 meters west of building #2.

Pony walls are constructed of 2 x 4s with 1 x 8 rough siding, which is again covered with 1x 8 vertical shiplap boards.

The southern third of the building has been excavated down approximately 1 meter. The lower level floor is missing, while the upper two thirds are covered with 2 x10 planks.

There was an arch roof on the building made from laminated plywood which had been nailed and also bolted together. This was then covered with asphalt rolled roofing. The back two third of the building had a large shelf running along the west wall. Near this was a Denvar Lab Drier used for removing moisture from samples before assaying. This possibly indicates that part of this building was an assay lab.

Building # 4 is 58 meters east of building #3. The building is constructed of 2 x 6s for the floor joists and roof truss, with the wall studding being 2 x 4s on two foot centers.

The outside covering is of 1 x 8 shiplap boards. The building has a shed style roof with asphalt rolled roofing.

White asbestos tar paper was used to cover the exterior of the building. There is one window in the west wall and one in the north. The building is 1.4 meters by 1.55 meters and has been tipped on its side.

There is a rotten walkway that leads from this building to what looks like the main group of living quarters. This building was possibly a chemical storage shed as we found discarded hydrochloric acid boxes near by.

Building # 5 is 3m x 3m and of frame construction with a log foundation. The floor is covered with 1 x 12 planking. The 2 x 4 walls and gable roof have collapsed down slope. This building may have been used as water or fuel supply to the buildings.

Building # 6 was a one storey frame building, it has now totally collapsed and the floor is in pieces. It had 6 x 6 timbers for a foundation with 2 inch oil lines and 3 inch water or sewer line running under them. There were no walls or roof present.
Three inch stripped flooring covered over the 1 x 12 floor planking.

Building # 7 was also of frame construction with the floor foundation made of 6 x 6 timbers placed directly on the ground. The sub-floor over the joists are 1 x 8 shiplap boards with 1 x 3 floor stripping being place over the sub-floor.

Thin plywood sheeting was used as interior and exterior sheeting. This building also had a arched roof similar to building three. Arched rafters were made from laminated plywood with rolled roofing for exterior weather protection. The building was electrically wired and had fiberglass insulation in the walls.

Building # 8 is of frame construction with exterior dimensions of 9 meters by 5.6 meters. All that remains is the floor which is supported on the southwest side by one meter high, 10 x 10 pillars. These are capped with 8 x 8s which then support the floor joists. The floor was then sheeted with 1 x 8 boards and then re-sheeted with 1 x 3 tongue and groove boards.

There is a one meter by one meter asbestos sheet nailed to the floor were the heater stood.

Down slope of building # 8 were old bed frames and some hydraulic hoses. Between buildings #5 to #8, following the wooden walkway there is 2 and 3 inch steel pipe. This piping entered all four buildings in this group and presumably was used for the movement of fuel and water.

Down slope of the walkway there is a series of heavy 2 x 6 boards scattered in a parallel line to the walkway. These possibly supported further piping.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As indicated in the previous inspection, there were no contaminants of major concern encountered at this site. There is a steady discharge of water from the lower adits, which flows across the waste dump and then down slope, where it eventually goes to ground. We found 23 forty five gallon drums, none of which had any fuel or chemical contents.

Public safety conditions

Both adits are fully collapsed and do not pose a public safety concern. Most of the buildings have collapsed and are not a danger, other than buildings seven and eight. These building's walls have fallen inward and are not safe to walk on due to the rotting plywood sheeting.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

From an environmental perspective all that needs to be done would be to remove the 45 gallon drums that are scattered about the site. There was no fuel storage, electrical equipment or potential contaminants observed at the site.

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The re-vegetation of alder and willow is well established on the trenches and roads and over most of the site. To attempt to remove the small amount of metal piping might not justify the disturbance of the surrounding area.

Further collapsing of the suspended wall on building seven and eight would help to eliminate some of the safety concerns.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the site is beyond restoration or stabilization. Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

Two people X $200.00 per day = $400.00 to clean barrels from site.
$800.00 to collapse walls on buildings 7 @ 8.
Total---------$1200.00

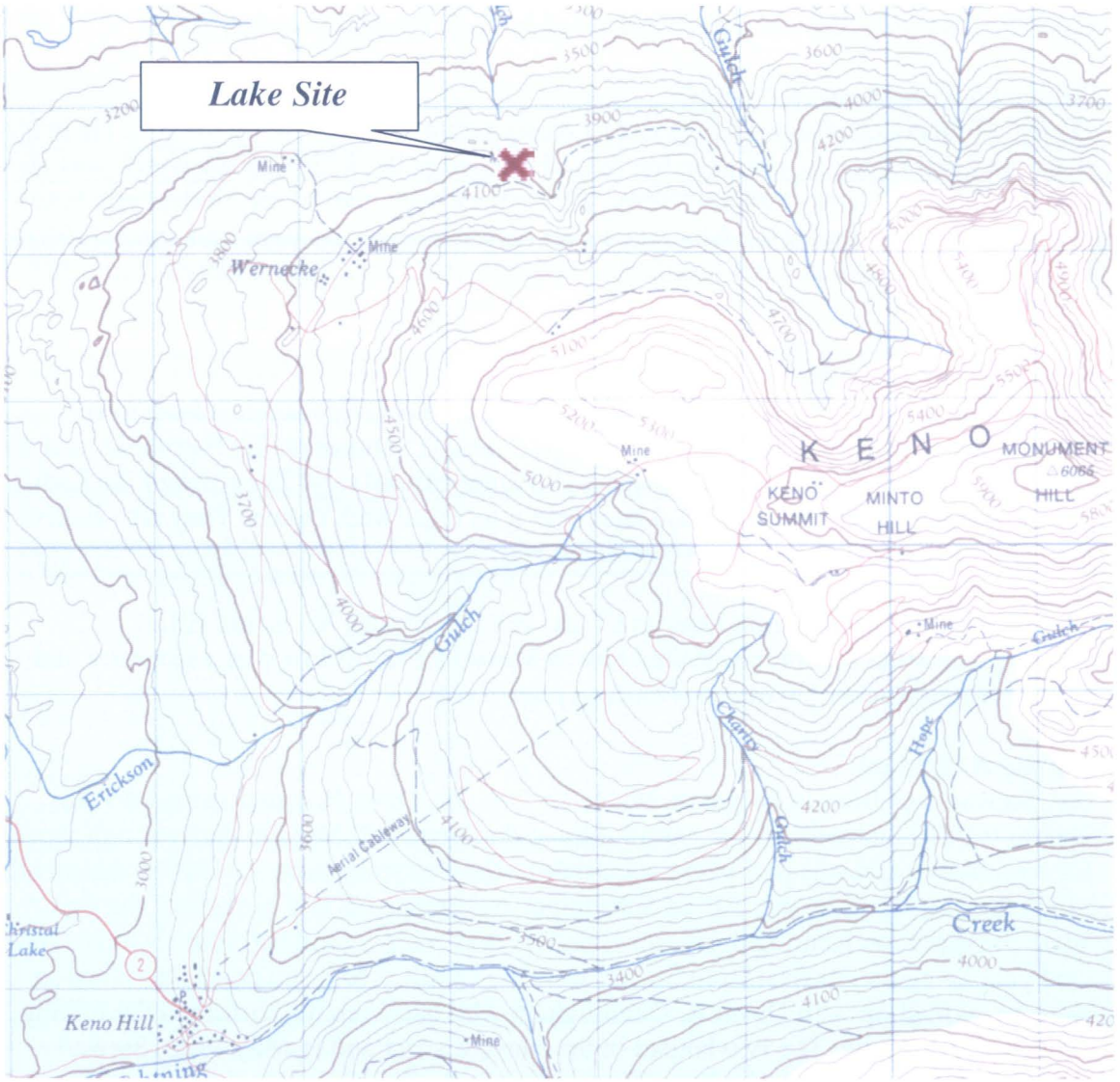
This estimate is for general guidelines purposes only.

Lake Site #27

Location and Site Access

The Lake Site is located half way down the northwestern slope of Keno Hill at an elevation of 1200m. The Lake site can be found by going 650 meters from the Wernecke Camp Site along the lower Faro Gulch trail, and then heading down slope for approximately 140 meters.

The old cat roads are heavily overgrown and it was difficult to determine the access points off of the Faro Gulch Trail. The U.T.M. co-ordinates are 7092619 meters N by 487335 meters E.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

In the reports by W. E. Cockfield in 1923, the Lake group consists of three claims, Lake #1, 2, and 3, staked in an easterly direction from the northeast corner of the Lansing claim.
"These claims are owned by A. Hollenbeck, D. Cunningham, and R. Stewart. Development work is practically all confined to the Lake #1 adjoining the Lansing claim, and consists of a shaft and a series of ditches used for ground-sluicing and a number of open cuts. Float has been discovered at a number of points, but the main work has been confined to two veins occurring close to the southern boundary of the property."
Reference; page 521, Field reports compiled by H. S. Bostock, Memoir 284.

"Hollenbeck, Anthony A. "Tony"
"Tony" Hollenbeck was one of the early prospectors in the Ogilvie Mountains. He helped stake the Lake Group of claims in the Keno Hill area in the 1920's. Hollenbeck was also a blacksmith. John and Anthony "Tony" Hollenbeck were part of the Hollenbeck family who ran the roadhouse at the Klondike River on the Mayo – Dawson trail, circa 1905 to 1929. Tony was born in 1869 and died in Mayo in 1947". (*Gold and Galena page 387, 388*).

Cunningham, David A.
David Cunningham, Ray Stewart's partner, was a former livery stable owner from Dawson. He had teamed up with Ray on a gold mining venture on the Fortymile, and the two prospected the Keno Hill and Galena Hill areas extensively. They staked the Ladue fraction on September 11, 1920 and later sold it to Treadwell Yukon. They also staked the Lake Group and some claims on Galena Hill.

"Cunningham had a cabin on Duncan Creek. His two nieces, Viola and Effie Cunningham from Pittsburgh, visited him in Mayo in 1923. Viola was a secretary and Effie a school teacher." (*Gold and Galena page 359*).

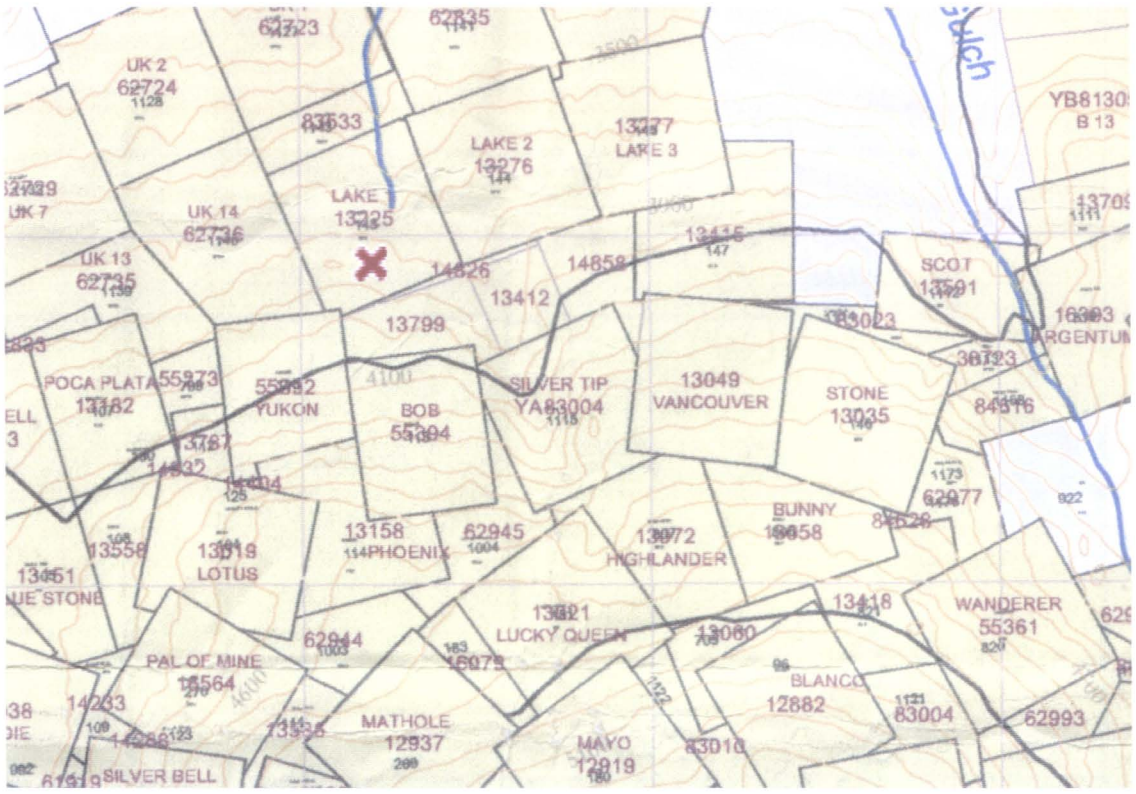
Horatio A. Stewart
Ray Stewart was born in Brighton, Maine on Dec. 26, 1866. Ray first came into the Yukon in 1892 and worked for a short time at the Treadwell Mine to earn enough money for a grubstake and was part of the stampede to the Fortymile area. In 1919 at the mouth of the Stewart River he met Alfred Schillinger and crew who told him about the rich silver prospects on Keno Hill. By this time Ray was married and had four children, so the next year he again returned from Seattle were his family lived, and headed to Dawson were he teamed up with David A. Cunningham who had been his partner in the mining venture at Fortymile. The two landed in the Mayo district and in May 1920, Stewart staked the Ladue fraction, the Poca Plata and several other claims in the area, which they sold to Livingstone Wernecke of Treadwell Yukon in 1921. Ray Stewart continued to prospect widely and as his sons grew up they joined him. He prospected from Keno to the Beaver and Wind River country with companions such as Emil Anderson and Jack

Carpenter. His son Don Stewart has written a book entitled Sourdough Ray; this book details the adventures of his father. H. A. Stewart, who lived to a fine old age of 98.

This information has been taken from Gold and Galena Pages 456, for any one interested there is considerable more information in the book written by Don Stewart and in Gold and Galena.

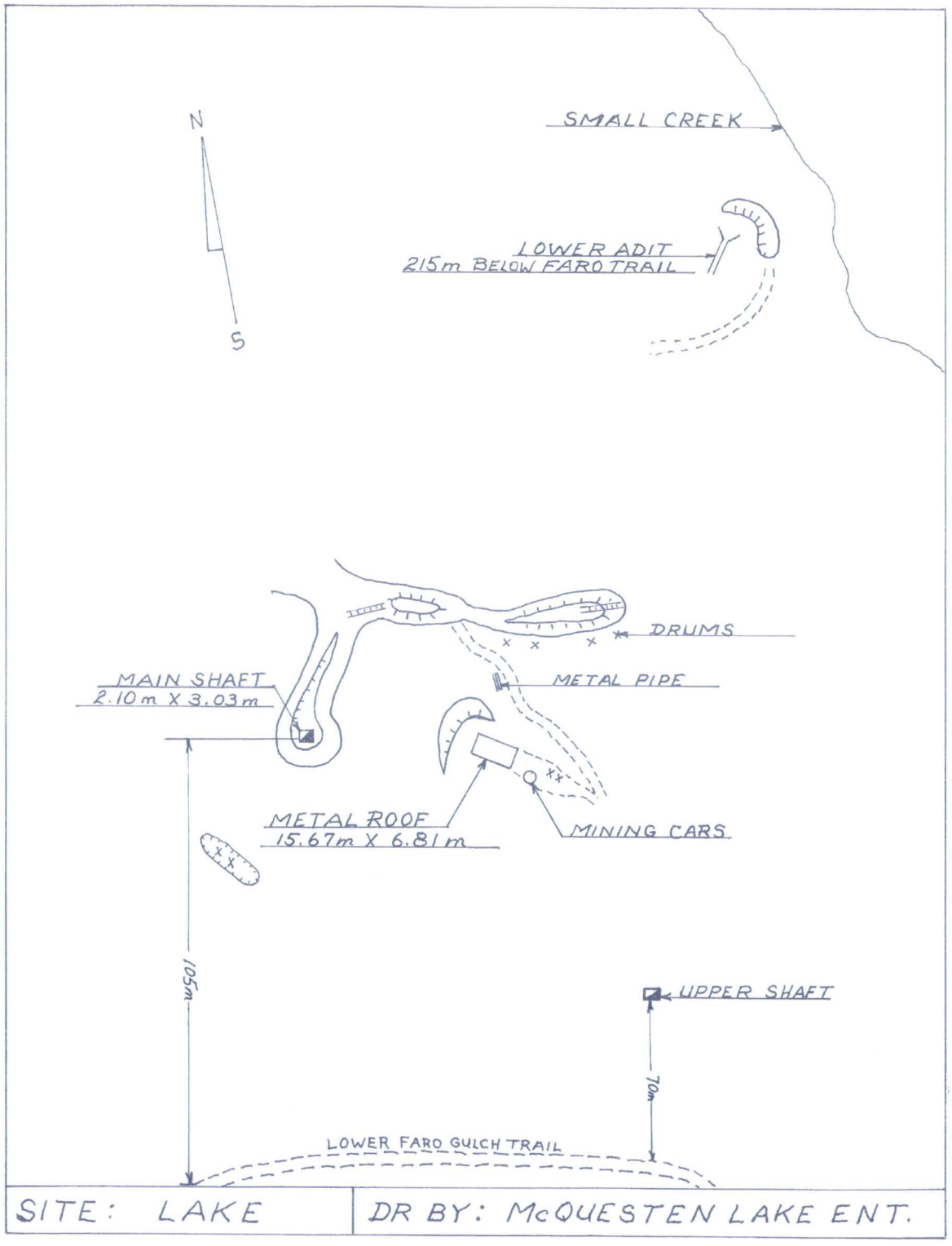
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The Lake claims one, two, and three are all owned by United Keno Hill Mines Limited, and the Grant Numbers are 13225, 13226, and 13227. The Status of the claims is active with an expiry date being April, 27, 2009.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


N
S
SMALL CREEK
LOWER ADIT
215m BELOW FARO TRAIL
DRUMS
METAL PIPE
MAIN SHAFT
2.10m X 3.03m
METAL ROOF
15.67m X 6.81m
MINING CARS
105m
UPPER SHAFT
70m
LOWER FARO GULCH TRAIL
SITE: LAKE
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

Current site conditions have not changed substantially since the last inspection was done in the 1999 Keno Hill/ Dublin Gulch baseline assessment study.

We found no other infrastructure other that what was previously stated in the 1999 study, this includes two shafts, a collapsed adit, and numerous trenching and road construction which have become heavily re-vegetated.

Photo shows the inside of the upper shaft

The upper shaft is approximately 70 meters down slope of the Faro Gulch Trail at an elevation of 1217 meters. The U.T.M. co-ordinates are 7092530 meters N by 0487366 meters E.

The shaft is 2.5 meters by 2.5 meters square and approximately 3 meters to the surface of the water. The pink flagging placed there during the previous inspection is still in place.

The Main Head frame is an inclined shaft structure constructed of heavy 6 x 8 and 8 x 8 frame material that has been sheeted in with 2 x10 planking. The head frame is in fair to good condition.

The shaft door is still bolted shut as noted in the precious inspection report.

The co-ordinates for the main shaft are 7092619m N by 487335m E and are at an elevation of 1200m.

There is a 3 inch air line extending from the shaft along with metal cable strung through the surrounding bush.

There are also a number of 45 gallon drums associated with this shaft. All were empty and did not pose a contamination concern.

Photo right shows collapsed shaft. There is still entry to the inside at the N.E. corner.

About 30m due east of the main shaft are the remains of a metal storage shed.

The foundation of the building were 8 x 8 timbers, while the walls were constructed of 2 x 4 studs with thin plywood as outside sheeting.

The roof was gable style and made of light gauge I-Beam metal rails, bolted together. The top of the I-beam stringers were capped with 1 x 3 wood strips on to which tin could then be nailed.

The walls of the structure have totally collapsed leaving the gable roof sitting directly on the ground. The building is 15.67 meters long by 6.8 meters wide.

Further to the east, behind the building are located three old mine cars along with a fair amount of heavy metal mining debris and more empty 45 gal drums.

From the Main shaft moving down slope, a series of waste rock disposal sites were found that were developed either by trenching or hand dumping with the mine cars that are located behind the storage shed.

As we found about 60 feet of rail and trestle assembly covering parts of the dump site, it is probable that a majority of the material was established by end dumping waste.

Along the lower edge of the dump site were a number of 45 gallon drums. These were also empty.

Between this dump with the trestle and rail system is an overgrown trail that leads back towards the Faro gulch trail. Approximately 40 meters along this trail is a stack of 30, 3 inch heavy wall pipe.

The lower adit was very difficult to find as the vegetation is well established. We only found it by noticing a small waste dump and then moving uphill from that point.

The adit is fully collapsed and there are only a few pieces of timber to actually identify the portal site. We did not find any rail or metal debris at this lower adit.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As with previous studies, no hazardous material was observed. Previous studies indicate potential contaminants of concern are dissolved metals leaching from the waste dump sites.

Public safety conditions

The first major safety issue that needs to be addressed at this site is the exposed upper shaft that is located near the lower Faro Gulch Trail.

Although there is flagging marking the shaft, there is no cribbing to define the upper edge which could easily slough with the added weight of a curious onlooker.

The second major safety issue is associated with the main shaft head frame.

The entrance to the shaft has been secured and is inaccessible via the main entrance, but the ground around the shaft building has sloughed to the point were there is a second access hole which leads into the shaft interior.
This has the potential to be a very dangerous situation as these sites are relatively close to an already established hiking trail, and the knowledge of these sites becomes more common.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

Water samples could be taken and compared to previous results from 1999.

We feel the shafts pose a considerable danger to the general pubic at this time. We would recommend that the upper shaft be completely filled using equipment while leaving the top round exposed if possible.

The sloughing of the northeast corner of the main head-frame/shaft should be filled.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the head frame is reasonably well preserved and could offer a potential attraction to the walking trail that is not far away.

Although the head frame is not of 1920s vintage, it does demonstrate the construction style of the fifties and sixties.

Brushing down to the head frame and moving the mining equipment to a centralized site near the head frame could make an interesting display area.

Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

A larger piece of equipment would be needed at this site to remediate the safety issues at the site. This estimate is to be used as a rough guide only.

Cost: $65.00 per hour X 20 hours---------- $1300.00
Mob and de-mob----------$200.00
Two labors x 3 days ----------$1200.00

$2700.00

Cost: $95.00 per hour X 10 hours----------$950.00
Mob and de-mob of D-7---------- $400.00

$1350.00

Sub- total-------$4050.00
G.S.T. ----------$283.50

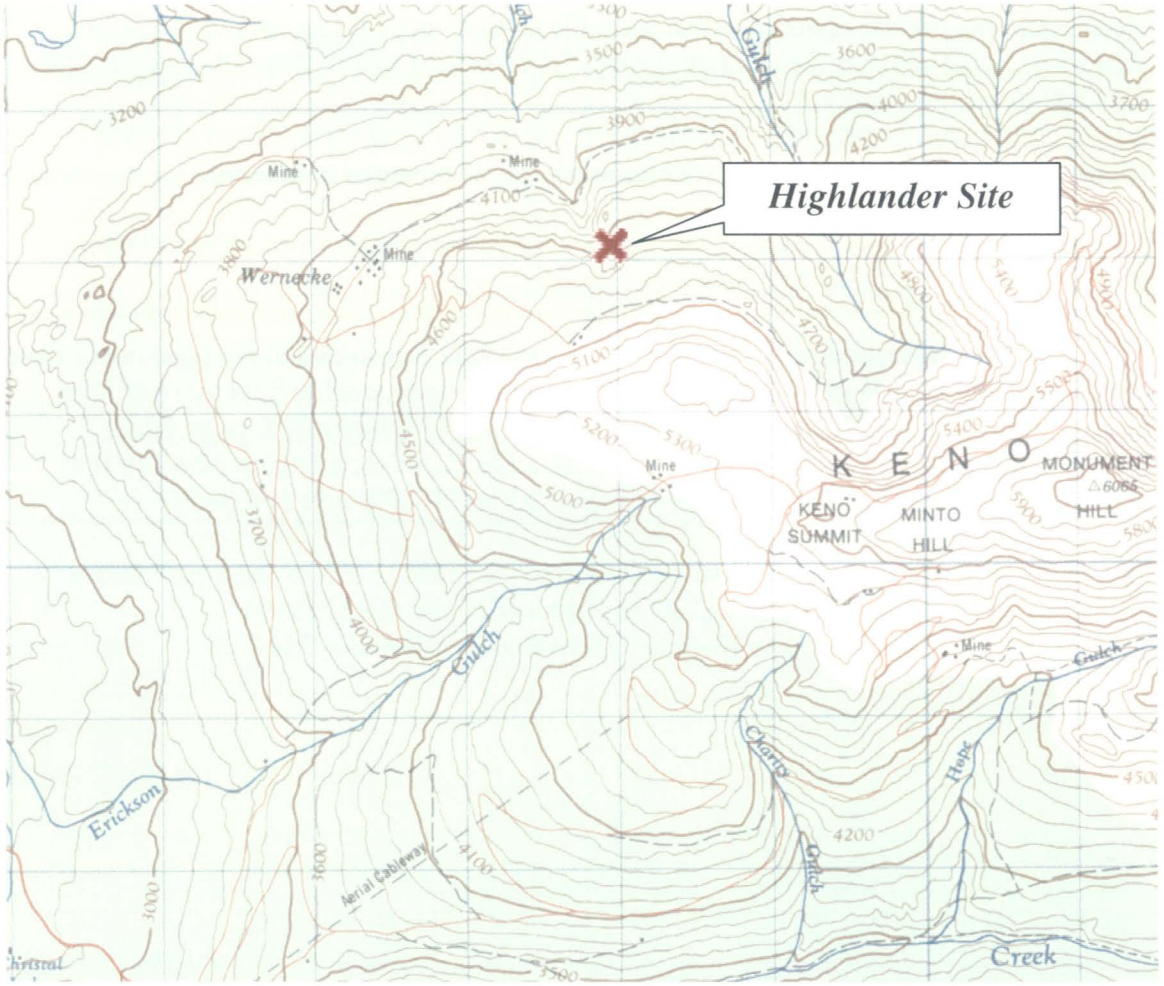
Total---------$4333.50

Highlander Site # 29

Location and Site Access

Access to the Highlander site is obtained by following the Faro Gulch Trail until one reaches the junction marked as Trail # 4 Gambler Gulch Trail. This junction is approximately 1 km from the Highlander site, and is accessible only by foot.
The U.T.M. co-ordinates are 7091926 meters N by 487958 meters E with the site being spread out at an elevation between 1370m and 1446m above sea level.

The site is located on the south side of Gambler Gulch, near the top of the gulch. The site vegetation is composed of a variety of willows, heather, low bush cranberries, fireweed, sedges, and mosses.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

The Highlander site was first registered by Thomas McKay on June 4, 1920. Later that same year on Sept 14, 1920 Thomas sold the claim to Lillian McLaren (daughter of Malcolm and Sarah McLaren of Mayo.

McKay, Thomas "Tommy" or "Tom" was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and was a cousin of Louis Bouvette. He came to the district to mine and prospect circa 1900. He prospected the eastern Ogilvie Mountains and the Mayo and Keno area in the 1920's. McKay and his partner Axel Erickson were the owners and prospectors of the Nabob, Shamrock, and claims in the Calumet group. He remained in the Mayo district through the 1930's and the 1940's.
A long time friend and former Mayo resident, Nora McLaren Swenson recalls that, "Tommy was a quiet person, not boastful and kept his business to himself."

"Tommy" McKay was a Yukon Councilor for the Mayo district from 1932 to 1934. (*Reference; page 421 and 422 from Gold and Galena*).

" Work on the Highlander claims continued up to 1929, this included six open cuts (most of which had sloughed in by the 1930s), along with an inaccessible 8 meter shaft that terminated in a drift which was 14.6 meters long." (*GSC Memoir 284, page 603*).
Inaccessible open-cuts and a shaft on the Highlander claim are also described by RW Boyle after visiting the site between 1953 and 1955 (*GSC Bulletin 111, p.35*)

The 10,000 to 15,000 tones of waste rock on the site indicate that at least 500 meters of underground development occurred at the Highlander site (*SRK, 1996*).
For further information refer to Bostocks Field Reports, *Memoir 284.*

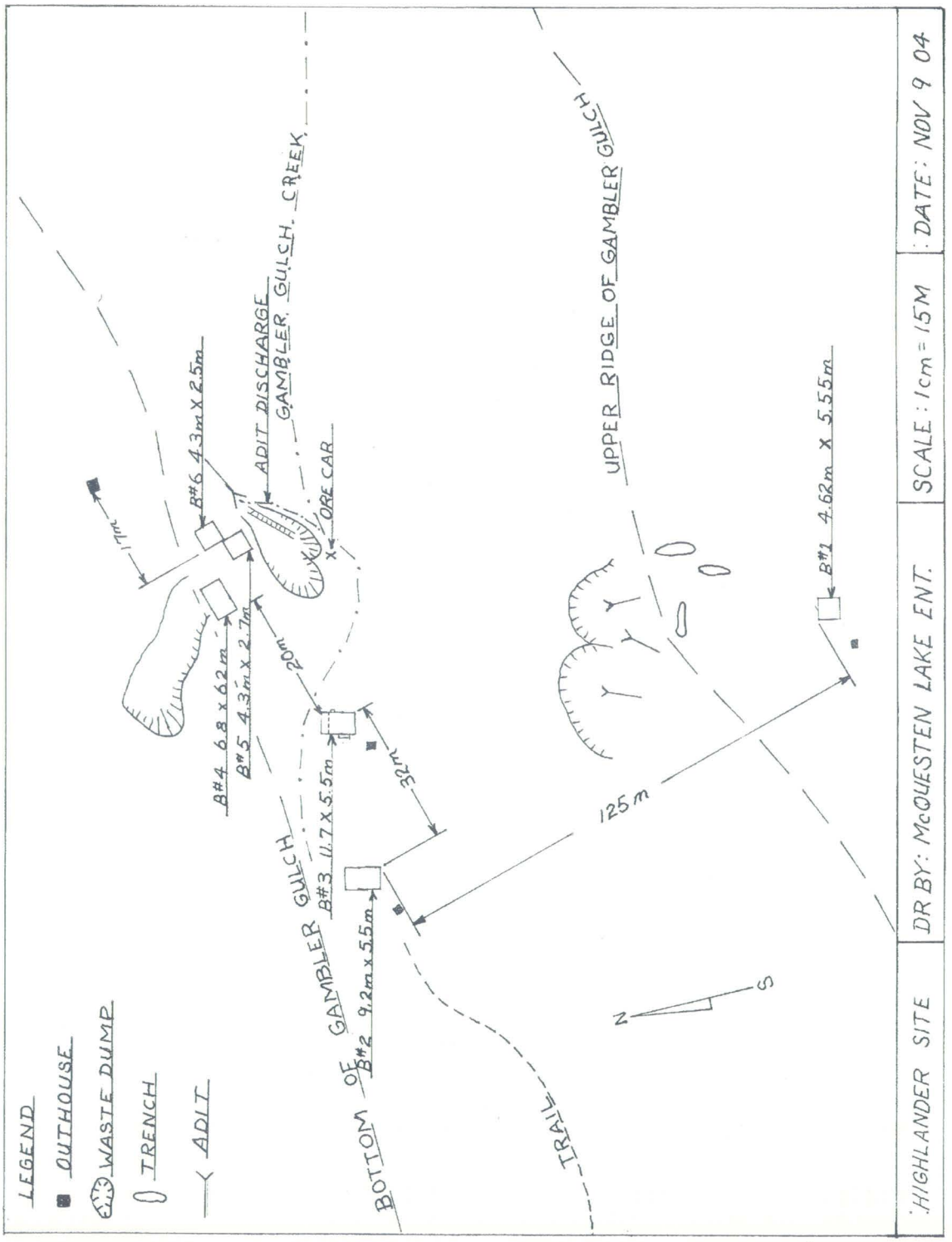
Robinsons Camp on Keno Hill; Sept 15/ 1934. A.K.Schellinger Fond
Courtesy of Yukon archives

Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current owner of the Highlander claim is United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The Grant number is 13072 and the current lease number is NM00034. The claims have a Due Date for renewal on April, 25, 2020.

Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


LEGEND
OUTHOUSE
WASTE DUMP
TRENCH
ADIT
B#4 6.8 x 6.2m
B#5 4.3m x 2.7m
B#6 4.3m X 2.5m
ADIT DISCHARGE
GAMBLER GULCH CREEK
ORE CAR
17m
20m
GAMBLER GULCH
B#3 11.7 X 5.5m
B#2 9.2m x 5.5m
32m
BOTTOM OF
TRAIL
125m
UPPER RIDGE OF GAMBLER GULCH
B#1 4.62m X 5.55m
N
S
HIGHLANDER SITE
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE: 1cm = 15M
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Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site Conditions

In re-evaluating the Highlander site we identified five frame building, one older log building and four associated outhouses. The first of these buildings, building #1 is located on the upper ridge of Gambler Gulch at an elevation of 1436m.

This is a log structure, indicating it to be one of the original buildings associated with the Highlander Site. The bottom rounds of the cabin are placed directly on the moss, with no evidence of a stone foundation being established prior to building. The floor is constructed of rough sawn 2 x 4 joists, sheeted with 1 x 8 rough planking. The logs are saddle notched at the corners with the work being primarily done with an axe and Swede saw.

The wall logs were then chinked on the outside with a combination of clay and moss, while on the inside of the building only moss was used. The roof was of gable style construction with one main ridge pole and two side purloins.

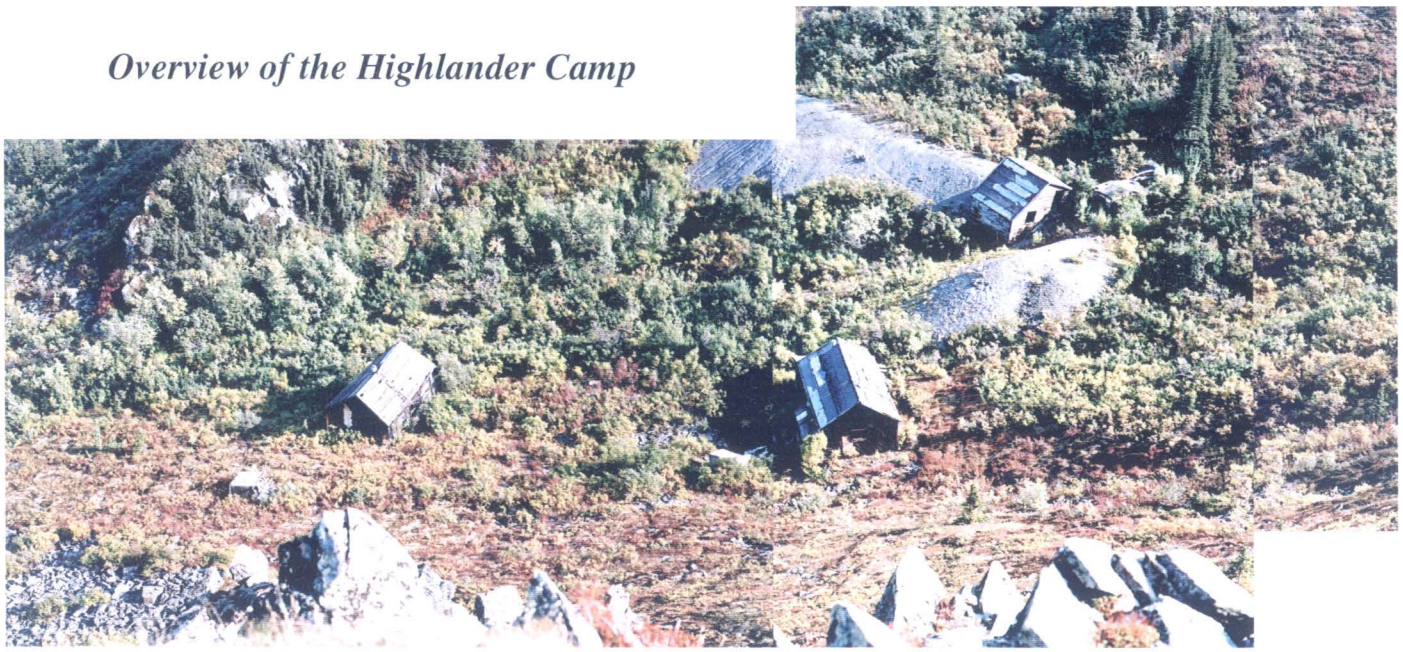
The ceiling was made by smaller logs being cut in half and then laid vertically over top of the purloins and ridge pole. Over this was laid a combination of tin, sod, and then moss.

The roof has since collapsed onto the floor with only a couple pieces of tin still clinging to the outside wall. Twenty meters to the east of the old cabin is the remnants of the outhouse.

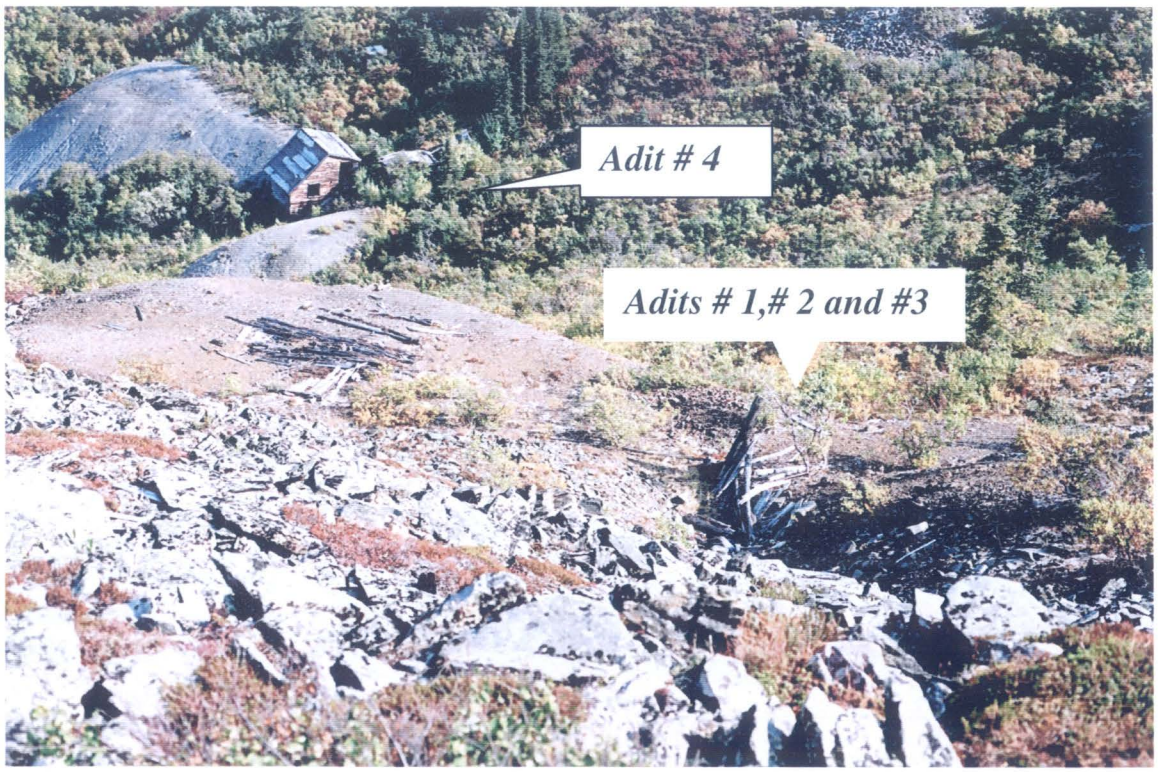
It was also of log and pole construction and as though it had a sheet of canvas as a door. For identification purposes we will call this outhouse # 1.

The U.T.M. co-ordinates for the log building are 7091868 meters N by 487893 meters E.

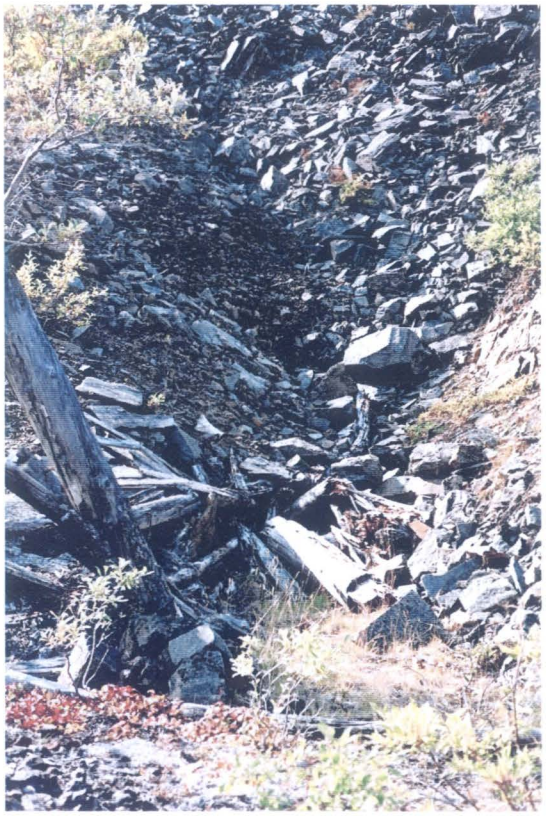
Overview of the Highlander Camp

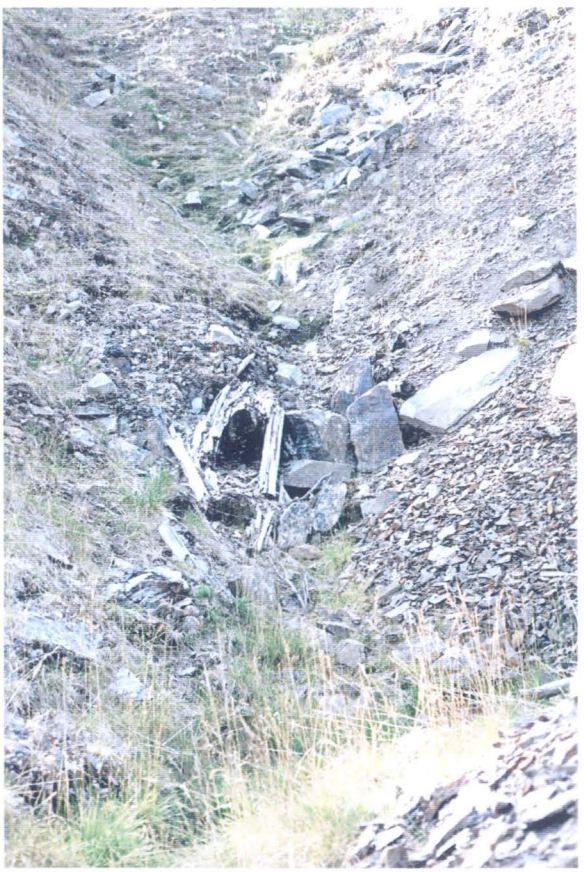


Overview of adits



All the adits have collapsed though there remains a small opening in adit # 1





Above: adit # 2, right: adit # 3.

Building #2

This is the first building one meets as you ascend Gambler Gulch. The building is of frame construction and probably was a bunkhouse for the miners.

The building is 9.24 meters long by 5.59 meters wide and sits on a foundation built of assorted large rocks. The 2 x 6 floor joists are placed directly on these rocks on 16 inch centers.

The joists were then sheeted with 1 x 8 planking to make the floor. The walls are 2 x 4 frame construction that have also been sheeted with the same 1 x 8 planking that the floor is covered with. Both interior and exterior walls were covered with paper, the interior being just thin black paper, while the outside was sheeted with a heavier white tar paper covering and probably at a later date re-sheeted with thin black tar paper.

The gable style roof is constructed of 2 x 6 and 2 x 4 trusses, the interior of the trusses are augmented with 1 x 6 vertical bracing. The trussing is on two foot centers and is sheeted with 1 x 10 planks to form the roof covering. This was then weather proofed with regular black tar rolled roofing.

The east wall of the bunkhouse has three windows (3m x 3m) which are still partly boarded in, while the west wall contains the main entrance in the middle, with two windows the same size as the back, on either side of the front door. There are remnants of there being a porch attached to the building over the main door.

The building has sagged substantially in the middle which has caused the east and west walls to angle down slope to the west. There is a large Yukon safety in the middle of the roof along with the remnants of an old ladder.

Approximately 8m from the southwest corner of building #2 is the outhouse. Number two outhouse has a log/pole foundation, with the walls being made of 2 x 4 frame construction; this was then sheeted in with 1 x 8 boards.

The outhouse had a flat shed style roof which was weather proofed with black tar paper rolled roofing.

Building #3

This building is located 32 meters east of building #2 and was probably the cookhouse for the Highlander site.

The building is of frame construction, with beams being used for a foundation. These were placed directly on the ground and then sheeted in with 1 x 8 shiplap boards. Rough 2 x 6s were used for floor joists, over which 1 x 6 shiplap boards were laid for flooring.

The walls are made of 2 x 4 studs on 2 foot centers. This was then sheeted with 1 x 6 shiplap boards, and then covered with tar paper. The roof is a gable style, with 2 x 4 truss construction which has been sheeted in with 1 x 8 shiplap boards. Again black rolled tar paper roofing was used for exterior weather protection, this has deteriorated over time and only half the roof still has this covering.

The main building is 5.5 meters x 9.2 meters with a porch extension on the north end which extends the building another 2.46 meters. This porch has a shanty style roof and is also of 2 x 4 frame construction.

The porch foundation is also made of heavy beams, placed directly on the ground, with 1 x 6 boards used as floor sheeting.

There are two other shanty style roof additions that have been added to the main frame structure. One is on the southwest corner of the building with the second being on the north east side just back from the porch.

These snow roofs are both being undermined by the rotting of the support 2 x 4s that hold them. There is a door and two windows (.84m x .72m) on the west wall, one (.86m x .72m) window on the south wall, and two more windows (.84m x .72m) on the east wall.

There is a tipped over outhouse approximately 8 meters west of the southwest corner of the cook-shack.

Number 3 outhouse building is made of 2 x 4 frame materials with 1 x 6 boards mixed with 1 x 8 boards used as flooring and wall material. The roof is a shanty style, with 2 x 4 construction, 1 x 6 sheeting, and no evidence of any exterior weather proofing.

Inside the building against the north wall are the remains of a large wood cooking stove, a large table with benches, and wooden bed frames.

In the northwest corner there is an entrance to a root cellar.

Building #4

This building is a three level wood frame structure that was probably used for the processing of ore.

The foundation of the west wall consists of one meter high, log pillar uprights. These are capped with a sill log; on top of which are placed the first of the lower joists of the three levels of floor structures in the building.

The floor joists which are 2 x 6 planks have been sheeted with 1 x 8 planking, and extend inward 1.8m. The next vertical support wall for the second floor is made of 2 x 6s along with the joists for that level. Again they are sheeted with 1 x 4 sheeting for the vertical support wall and 1 x 8 sheeting for the second level flooring material.

This second level floor also extends inward 1.8m to the support wall for the third or top flooring area. The upper floor which extends 3.25m to the east wall is also made of 2 x 6 joists with 1 x 8 shiplap boards for flooring.

The foundation for the east wall is 4 x 6 beams, which are placed directly on the ground. The walls are constructed of 2 x 4 studs with 1 x 8 shiplap boards for siding. The interior of the walls have been sheeted with thin tar paper.

The roof is a gable style structure with 2 x 6s being used for roof joists and sheeted in with 1 x 8 boards. Black heavy rolled roofing was used for exterior weather proofing, most of which has blown off over the years.

There are three entrance doors to this building, one in the northeast corner, one in the northwest corner, and one in the southeast corner. There are only two windows in this building. One is in the middle of the east wall, and the other next to the northwest door.

The U.T.M. co-ordinates for this building are 7092030 meters N by 488032 meters E with the elevation being 1383 meters.

Building #5

This structure is located 2 meters southeast of building #4; it is a relatively small building compared to the rest of the other buildings, with the dimensions being 2.77m for the east wall and 4.31 meters for the south wall.

There is no floor structure in this shed, with the walls being built of 2 x 6s and placed directly on the ground.

The walls are sheeted in with 1 x 8 boards, with the shallow gable style roof being constructed of 2 x 4 joists.

There is a large window in the west wall (1.6 x .9m), with the door entrance being in the southwest corner of the building.

There is a large exhaust hood still attached to the northeast wall and roof, and we feel this was probably used for a small forging unit.

Building #6

This building is located directly adjacent to building #5, but has collapsed to the north. The shed size is similar to Building # 5, with the dimensions being 4.3m x 2.5m. This building also had a gable roof with 1 x 8 planks for exterior sheeting.

There is evidence of black rolled roofing still attached to the collapsed roof.

The walls were constructed with 2 x 4 studs, on which 1 x 10 planks were used for exterior sheeting.

This shed had a door in the middle of the south wall and like the other building, no floor. Possibly used as storage shed, it seems likely that it was a work/ repair shop for the underground workers and their equipment.

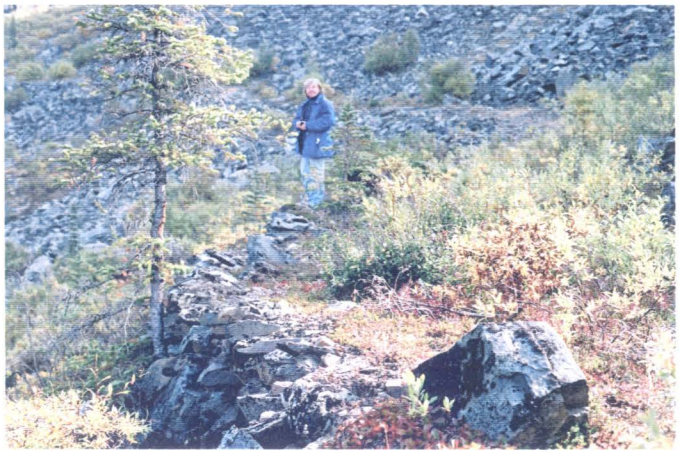
Outhouse #4 is located 14 meters north by 17 meters to the east of building #6. Its dimensions are 2.03 meters x 1.4 meters.

The walls are of 2 x 4 construction. These walls have been placed directly on the ground, with no foundation work being done.

The lower adit is located beside buildings # 5 and # 6.

Rail and a small ore car lay in front of the collapsed adit.

An exceptional feature of the site is the stone access road branching off the lower Faro Gulch trail uphill to the site. On many of the corners the stone has been hand placed to keep the dirt from sloughing.



There was an amazing amount of work involved by the laborers who helped construct this road

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

In previous studies there were no environmental issues of major concern pointed out for this site. There were water samples taken of the discharge from the adit, above and below its point of entry to Gambler Gulch stream.

The resulting change from the impact of the adit discharge does not exceed the normal expectation from this kind of workings. The one potential point of concern could be the acid generating potential of the upper tailing located on the ridge of Gambler Gulch. Past testing of this dump, which is approximately 5000 tons in mass indicate an NP: AP ratio of 1.8, which indicates the material is potentially acid generating. It would be prudent to resample this waste dump for verification of these results. (*Sample information from SRK, 1996/97*).

Public safety conditions

Public safety concerns would be the structural state of the buildings. The adits on the site have fully collapsed and do not pose a safety issue. We did not observe any refuse dumps or fuel barrels.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

In our opinion we feel the site should be a priority and stabilized as soon as possible.

Water samples could be taken and compared to previous results from 1999.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the buildings should be stabilized and restored. This site is a good example of the type of development that took place during and after the initial development of the silver mining boom in the Keno Hill Area.

There is a demonstration of the layering effect of history at the site, with the original log structure on the upper ridge of Gambler Gulch, and the subsequent development of the frame camp along the base of Gambler Gulch.

Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

We estimate seven days to completely access the site and deal with safety and sampling issues. All price recommendations given here are for rough guidelines purposes only.

Ten hours mob and de-mob of equipment----------$600.00
Twenty hours with small loader----------$1300.00
Two labors for seven days @ $ 200.00----------$2800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 7 days ----------$490.00

Ten percent administration fee----------$771.00

Ten percent contingency ----------$848.00

Sub total $6809.00

G.S.T $476.63

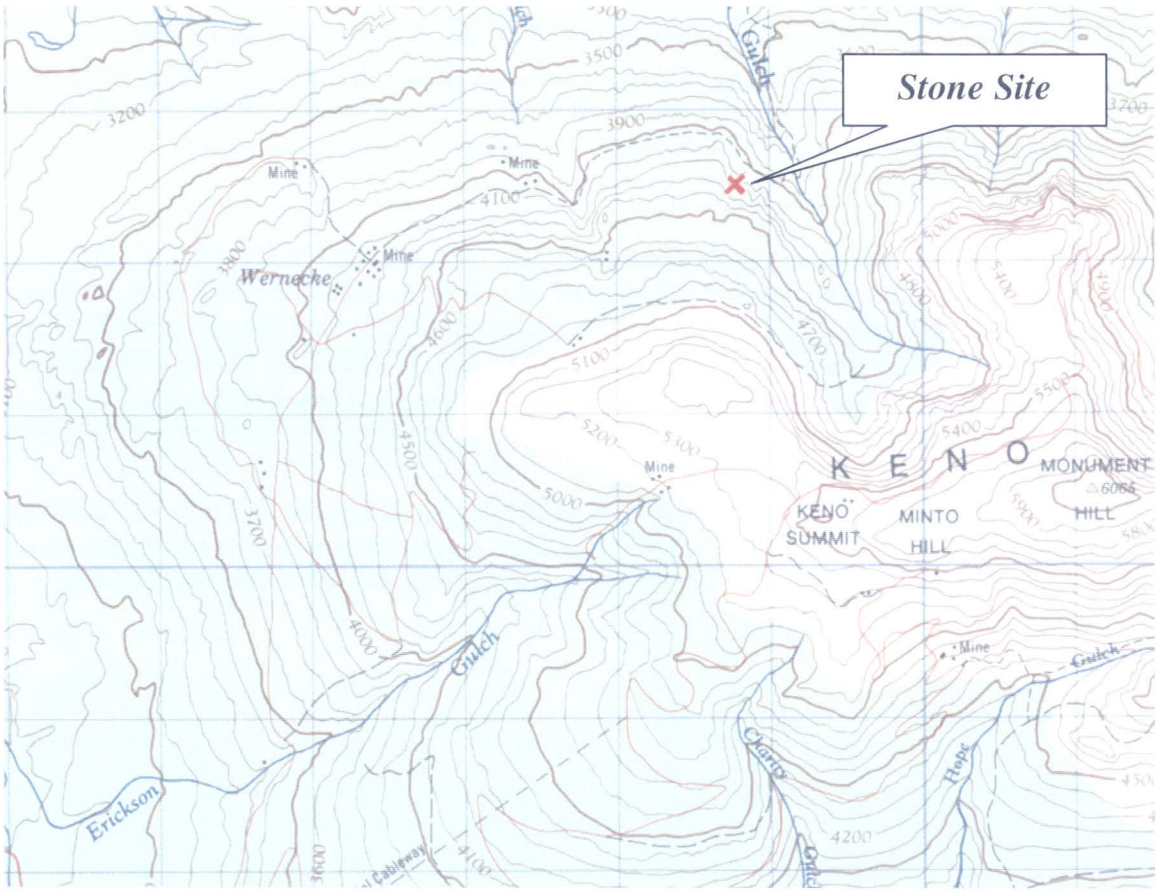
TOTAL $7285.63


Stone Site #31

Location and Site Access

The Stone site is located in Faro Gulch above the Lower Faro Gulch Trail. The U.T.M co-ordinates are 488904m E and 7092852m N. Access is possible only by foot once you leave the Lower Faro Gulch Trail and start up the moderately steep north facing slope.

The elevation of the site extends from 1220m to 1340m, with the slope being well vegetated with willow, alders, and spruce. All of the buildings except for one are located above the Faro Gulch Trail. There are existing old cat trails that do access the main dry, middle and upper workings, but these trails have re-vegetated so successfully that foot access was more expedient by walking up from the Lower Faro Gulch Trail and following the G.P.S co-ordinates.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

The Stone claim was first registered on May 06, 1920 by Matthew Butyer.
Butijer, Matthew "Matt" (also spelled Butyer).
Matt Butijer was born in Dalmatia, Yugoslavia in 1886, and went to Dawson City in 1913 by dog team from Fairbanks, Alaska with Emil Anderson. He mined placer gold on several of the creeks flowing into Mayo Lake, and was mining on Gull Creek with George Crisfield and Arthur Hester, circa 1915-16.

In 1919 he staked the Stone claim on Keno Hill and managed to drive a 700-foot tunnel into the permafrost with hand steel. Another feat was digging a 1,200-foot tunnel into hard rock with nothing but hand steel and a wooden wheeled wheelbarrow.

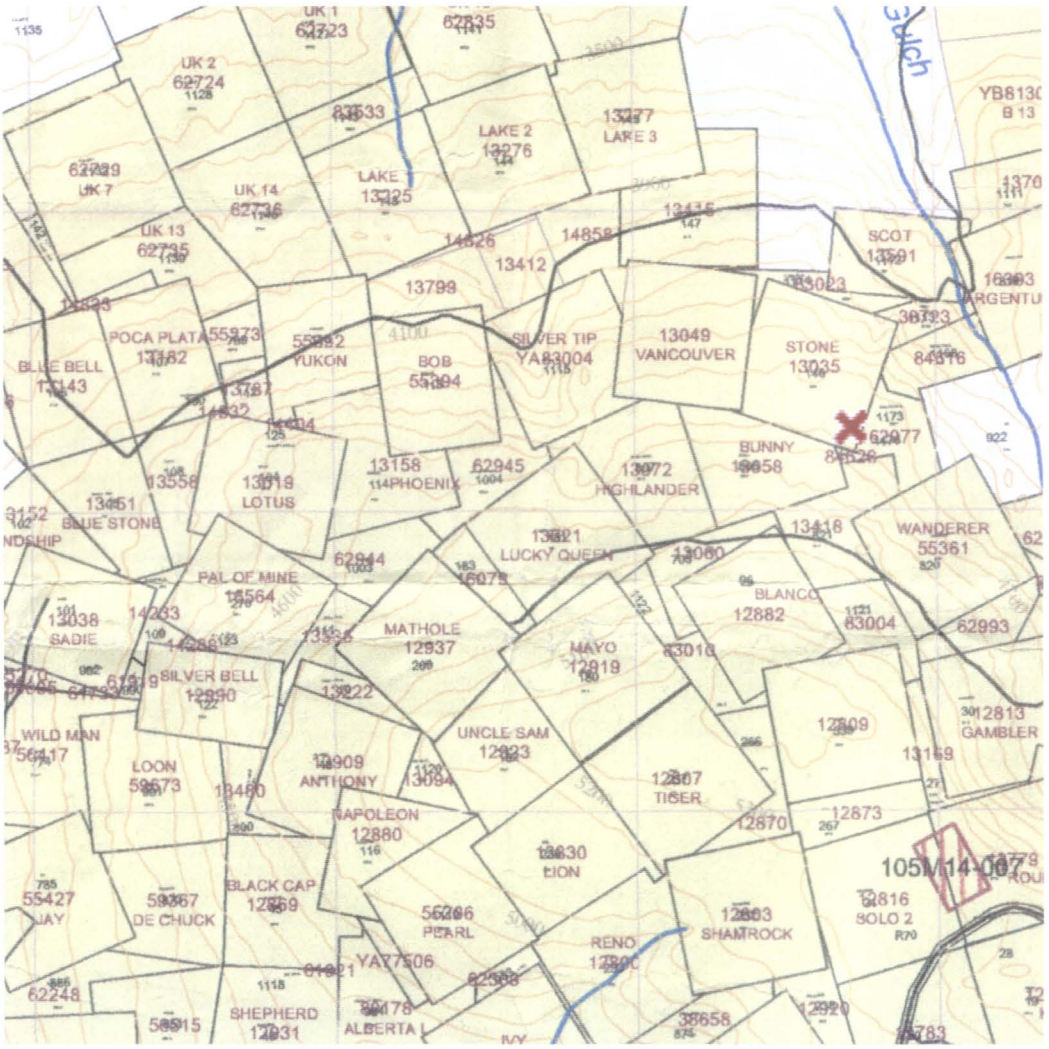
During the boom in the 1950's he was paid $25,000 down for his Stone claim on a $250,000 option. He also once mined on Duncan Creek. In the early 1960's he was mauled by a bear near his cabin. He lived his last years in Keno, where he died in the 1960's. (*Reference, page 352 Gold and Galena, for a further description of his life see pages 250, 251, and 252 under Pioneer Accounts Gold and Galena*).

Mining records indicate that the Stone property was optioned or leased to a number of people and companies over the life span of Matthew Butyer. The first being the Slade Creek Mining Co. in 1922, David A. Cunningham in1925, Don Morrison in1934, and Malcolm S. McCown as partner in 1934. On August 23, 1962 the Estate of Matthew Butijer was settled and the Stone claim was transferred to United Keno Hill Mines Limited, 100% interest.

Prior to 1952, two adits were excavated on the property. During this period, 135 tones of ore grading 3919g/t silver and 30.3% lead were shipped from the site to Wernecke or Elsa for processing. In 1952, a third adit was driven between the two earlier adits. *(Minfile # 105001 ak)*.

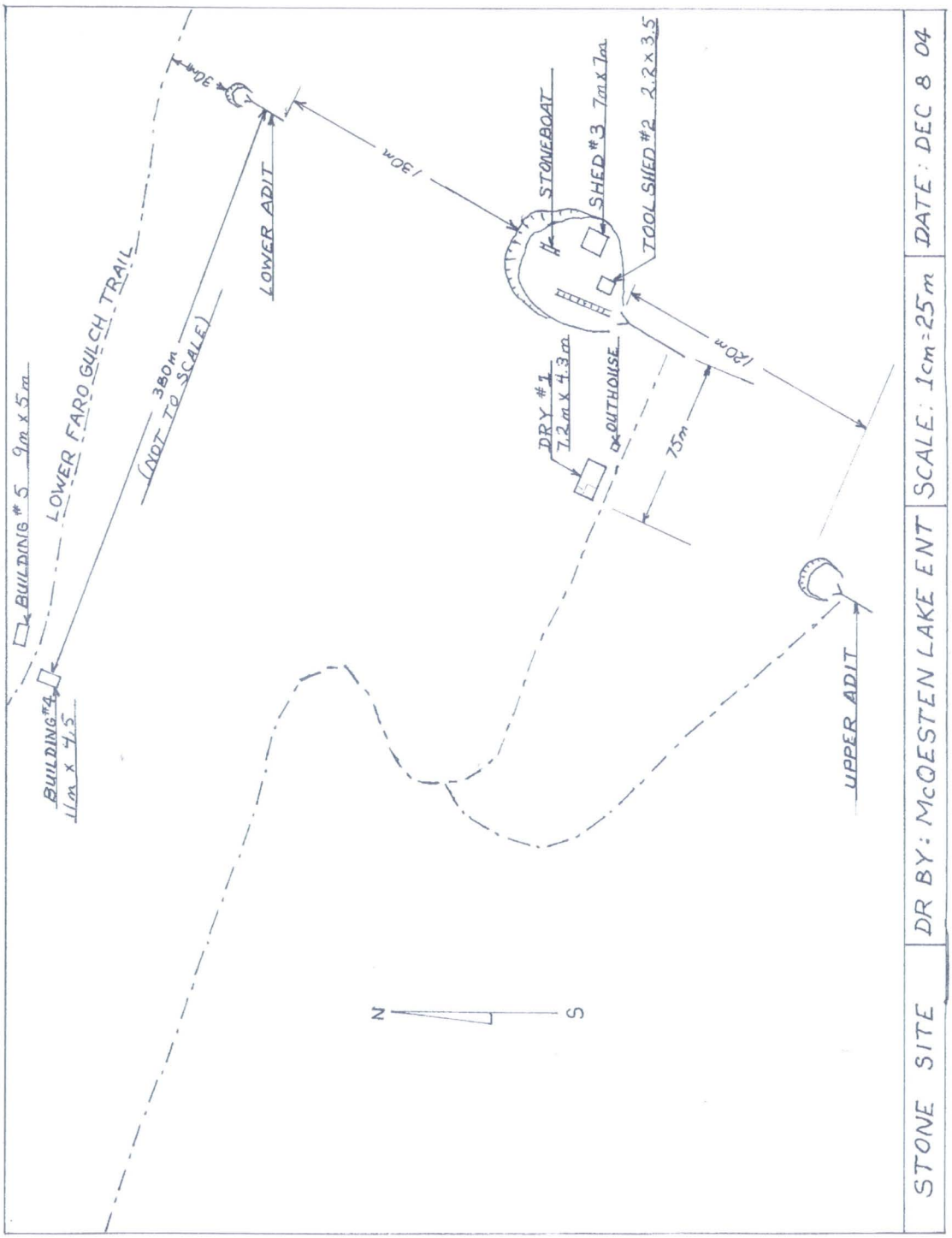
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The Stone site is currently owned by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. Grant Number 13035 with the Quartz Lease being 3185. The claim status is active with the renewal date being November, 01, 2005.



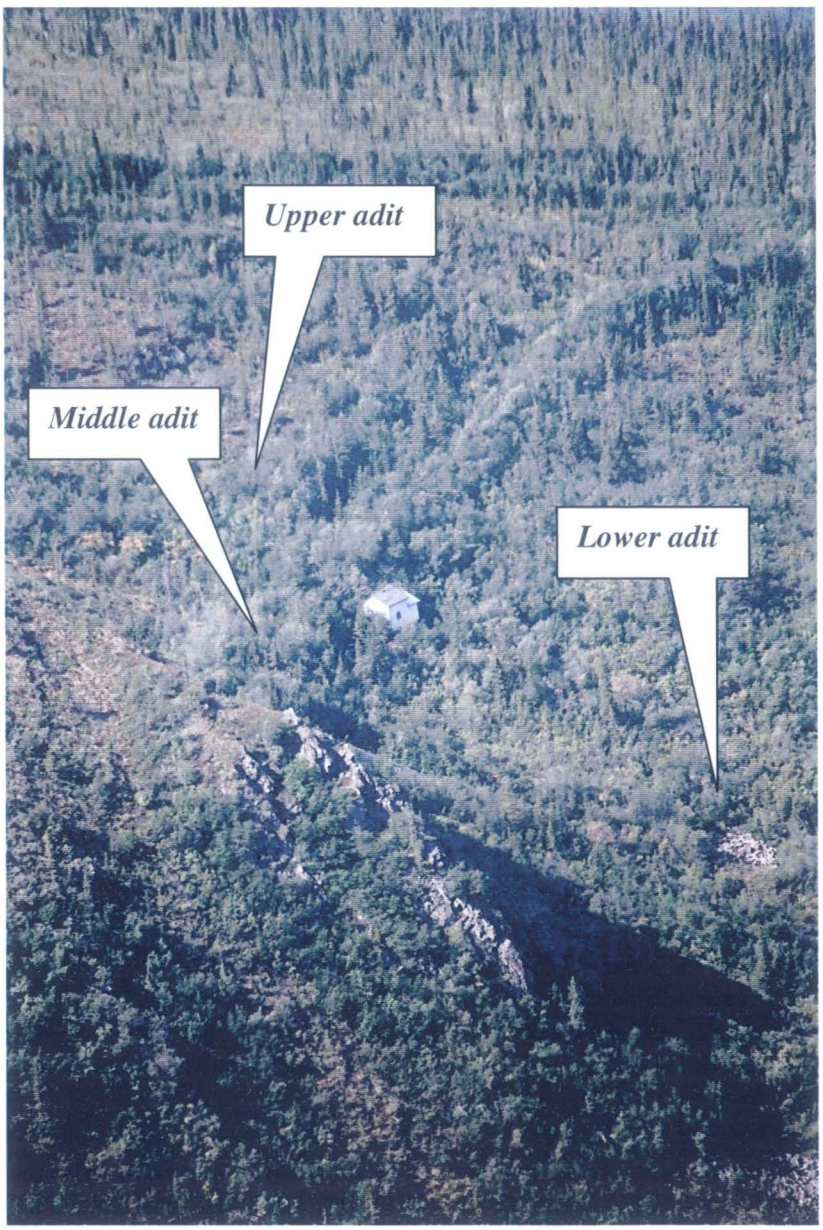
Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


STONE SITE
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT
SCALE: 1cm=25m
DATE: DEC 8 04
LOWER ADIT
UPPER ADIT
STONEBOAT
SHED #3 7m x 7m
TOOL SHED #2 2.2 x 3.5
OUTHOUSE
DRY #1 1.2m x 4.3m
BUILDING #5 9m x 5m
BUILDING #4 11m x 7.5
LOWER FARO GULCH TRAIL
380m (NOT TO SCALE)
130m
120m
75m
30m
N
S

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site condition

In our review of the Stone site, we found there were five buildings and one outhouse associated with the site, as apposed to four noted in the 1999 Keno Hill/ Dublin Gulch baseline assessment.



The additional building is a small shed located on the fringe of the middle dump site.

The two other buildings are located next to the Lower Faro Gulch Trail, approx 380 meters northwest of the lower adit.

There are no buildings associated with the upper adit.

Building #1

The Dry building is the largest of the buildings, 7.28 meters x 4.36 meters.

The building location is 75m northwest of the middle adit and is at the same elevation as the adit (which is 1265m).

The foundation of the Dry is constructed out of logs that are laid directly on the ground. From the foundation there are a series of upright logs which support the actual floor framing. The upright logs are 2 meters tall on the down slope side of the building.

The floor joists that are on top of the log structure are 1 x 6 rough cut planks. These have then been sheeted over with 1 x 10 boards forming a sturdy floor; and then re-sheeted again with 1 x 6 boards.

The lower 2 meters of the north wall have also been sheeted with the same material as the floor. Exterior black tar paper along with white asbestos tar sheeting covers the outside of the building. Interior walls are constructed of 2x4 studs that have been sheeted with press board.

There is a shower stall (*right*) in the northwest corner of the building with a 2.5 meter x 2.5 meter sauna in the southwest corner.

Photo right shows the front half of a wood heater and stove pipe. The back half of the heater extends into the sauna and is covered with rocks.

Above the sauna and shower is a loft that holds three 45 gal barrels. These are all connected and served as a storage facility for the water system.

There is a small line that exits the roof and continues upslope to a spring; this gravity feed system kept the water tanks full. The roof is of gable style construction, with 2 x 6 and 2 x 4 material used to build the trusses.

The roof was then sheeted in with 1 x 10 planks and tin was used for the exterior weather cladding. The tin from the roof has all been removed due to the elements and is scattered down slope of the Dry. The building remains in fair condition.

There is an outhouse associated with the Dry; it is located 6.67 meters to the east of the building. The foundation of the outhouse is built directly on the ground and consists of timbers and poles.

The floor and walls are of frame 2 x 4 construction with the floor covering being 1 x 6 planks. The outside of the outhouse is sheeted with white asbestos paper.

The outhouse has a shanty style roof constructed with 2 x 4s, and is covered with exterior rolled roofing. The seating area is a two seated type, with the construction material being 1 x 8 and 1 x 4 boards. The outhouse remains in fair condition.

Building #2 Tool shed

This building is located 75m to the east of the Dry and is directly adjacent to the adit on the middle dump. The outside dimensions are 2.2 meters x 3.5 meters.

The foundation is frame material placed directly on the dump surface and the walls are constructed of 2 x 4s with 1 x 6 boards for sheeting.

The building had a shed style roof, with tin roofing.

The roof and two walls have collapsed.

There is a door in the south wall, with shelving along the full length of the west wall.

Building #3

This building is fully collapsed and is located approximately 10 meters northeast of the Tool shed. This building did not have a floor structure and could possibly have been used as the compressor house since there are a couple of venting holes in the roof.

The walls were of 2 x 4 construction sheeted in with 1 x 10 planking.

The exterior was sheeted with tar paper and the typical white asbestos covering. There are remnants of tin roofing scattered over the area.

The U.T.M. co-ordinates for this building are 488952 meters E and 7092441meters N.

Right photo shows an opening at the west gable end of building# 3.

There is mining debris scattered between the Dry and the middle dump. This consists of eight lengths of 3 inch pipe, twenty feet long.

There are also twenty-two, twenty foot lengths of narrow gauge track, a pile of cribbing material, and forty feet of 2 inch pipe.

On the waste dump of the middle adit are the remnants of an old stone boat sleigh. *(left)*

The sleigh is in poor condition and would fall apart if moved.

The upper adit is fully collapsed and does not pose a concern.

There is some mining debris at the dump consisting of some air hose, two inch pipe, and a Taylor's Rock Fine Crusher used for sampling core or rock. (Below)

The portal at the middle adit at is only partly collapsed and does pose concern. Co-ordinates for the adit are 488835 meters E and 7092386 meters N at an elevation of 1321 meters.

The lower adit is located 30 meters south east of the Lower Faro Gulch Trail and approximately 130m northeast of the middle adit.

All that remains of the adit is a very small dump site. The adit is fully collapsed with only a small amount of timber exposed to identify the portal entrance.

There are two old empty drums located near the east edge of the site. Other than that the lower adit has no noticeable metal debris associated with it.

Building #4

This building is located directly above the Lower Faro Gulch Trail, 380 meters north west of the lower adit. All that remains of the building is the foundation and loose boards.

The dimensions of the building are 11m x 4.5m and were of frame construction.

There is a lot of debris scattered over a 15 x 20 meter square area, with the concentration of material next to the main trail.

The boards have been slid over the bank, and are resting on the edge of the Lower Faro Gulch Trail.

There is metal roofing scattered throughout the area. A bed frame, old heater, asbestos siding and tar paper are scattered near the building. (*Above*)

Building # 5

This building is located 7 meters below the Faro Gulch Trail and approximately 360 meters from the lower adit. (*Below*)

This building is in the same condition as building # 4 with most of the material having been salvaged.

The size of this building was 9 meters by 5 meters, with the frame foundation being the only part that is intact.

There was a 2 meter porch attached to the west end of the building. The base round of the structure was originally made of hand hewn round logs that were placed on 8 x 8 blocking. There is no evidence of the floor or walls, but we did find one frame gable end that was sheeted with 1 x 10 boards.

The sod roof has collapsed over the floor material and now supports a healthy mix of grasses and moss.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As noted in the previous evaluation of the site we did not find any hazardous waste, although the potential for metals leaching from the waste rock piles is a possibility.

Public safety conditions

A public safety concern on the Stone property is the portal at the middle adit. The opening to the adit is approximately one half meter square. It is unlikely anyone would crawl in, but the potential remains for that possibility.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

Recommendations for this site would be to remove all of the loose fuel drums, piping, and debris scattered over the site. Waste piles could be sampled.

The building itself is in fair condition, debris and the ladder inside should be removed.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

Taylors Rock Fine Crusher and stone boat are interesting features at the site. The site is located near an established hiking trail and could be an additional attraction.
Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

We estimate five 12-hour days work, for two workers to further collapse the middle adit, remove drums and small containers, and remove the safety issues at the main building. These estimates are for rough guideline purposes only.

Transportation to and from site,
150 km round trip x five days at .48 per km----------$360.00
Total man-hours to complete clean up 120 hours----------$2400.00
Ten percent contingency ----------$276.00
Ten percent administration fee----------$276.00

Sub total-----$3312.00

G.S.T. --$231.84

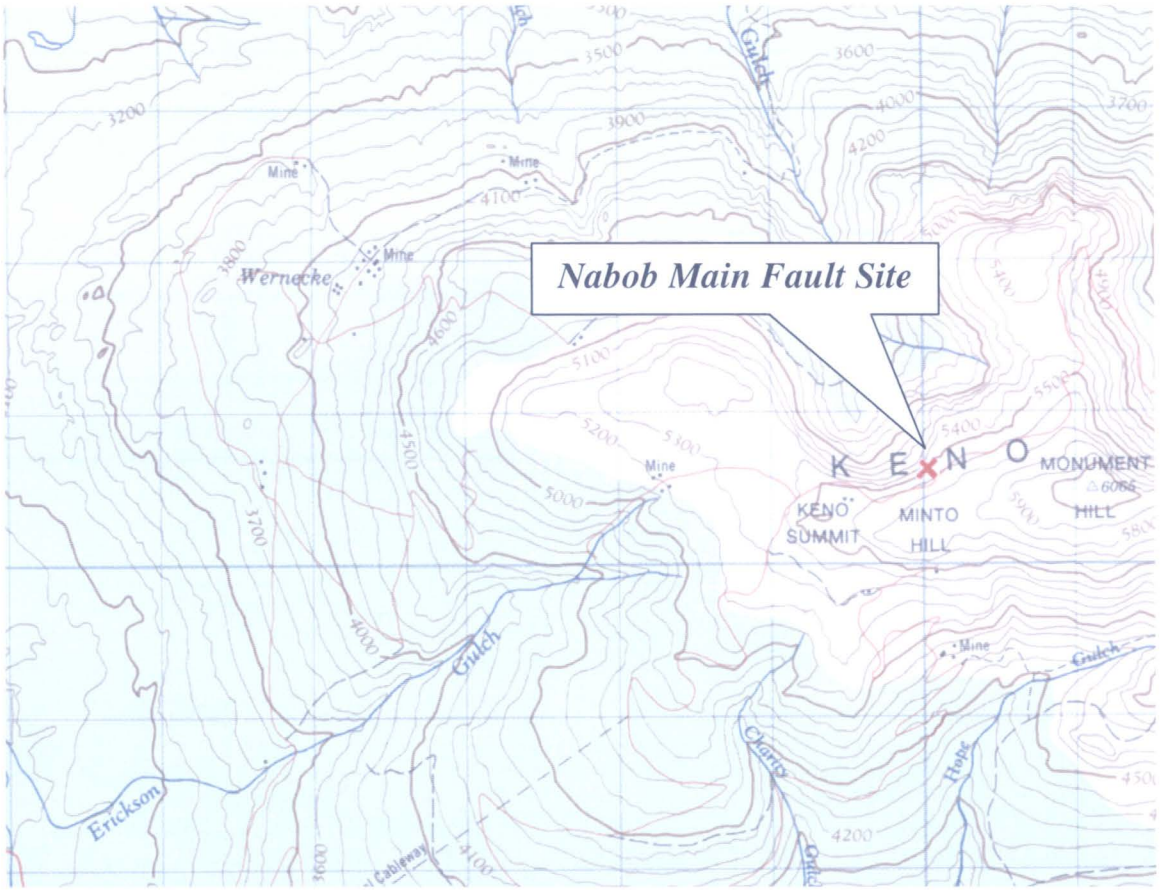
Total----$3543.84

Nabob/ Main #33

Location and Site Access

The site is located at an elevation of 1710 meters, with the main building situated on the west sloping face overlooking the head of Faro Gulch. There is reasonable four wheel drive access to the site via the Silver Basin trail, roughly one kilometer northeast of the Keno Hill Sign Post.

The site is above tree line with the surrounding area being vegetated with shrubs and grasses. Surface drainage flows into Faro Gulch, which in turn is a tributary of the Keno Ladue River.
The approximate. U.T. M. co-ordinates for the site are 7090746 meters North by 0490320 meters East.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

"Tom MacKay and his partner Axel Erickson were among the first stakers on Keno Hill. On August 4, 1919, Tom MacKay staked the Nabob and Shamrock claims while his partner Axel Erickson staked Solo #1 and the Rico claim.

Tommy McKay was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and was a cousin of Louis Bouvette. He came to the district to mine and prospect circa 1900. He prospected the eastern Ogilvie Mountains and the Mayo and Keno area's in the 1920's. McKay and his partner Axel Erickson were the owners and prospectors of the Nabob, Shamrock, and claims in the Calumet group. He remained in the Mayo district through the 1930s and the 1940s." (*Gold and Galena, page 421*).

In 1922 The Keno Hill Mine was toured by Lord Bing. A.K Schellinger Fond
Courtesy of Yukon Archives

In the far background is the Sheep Camp Cabin

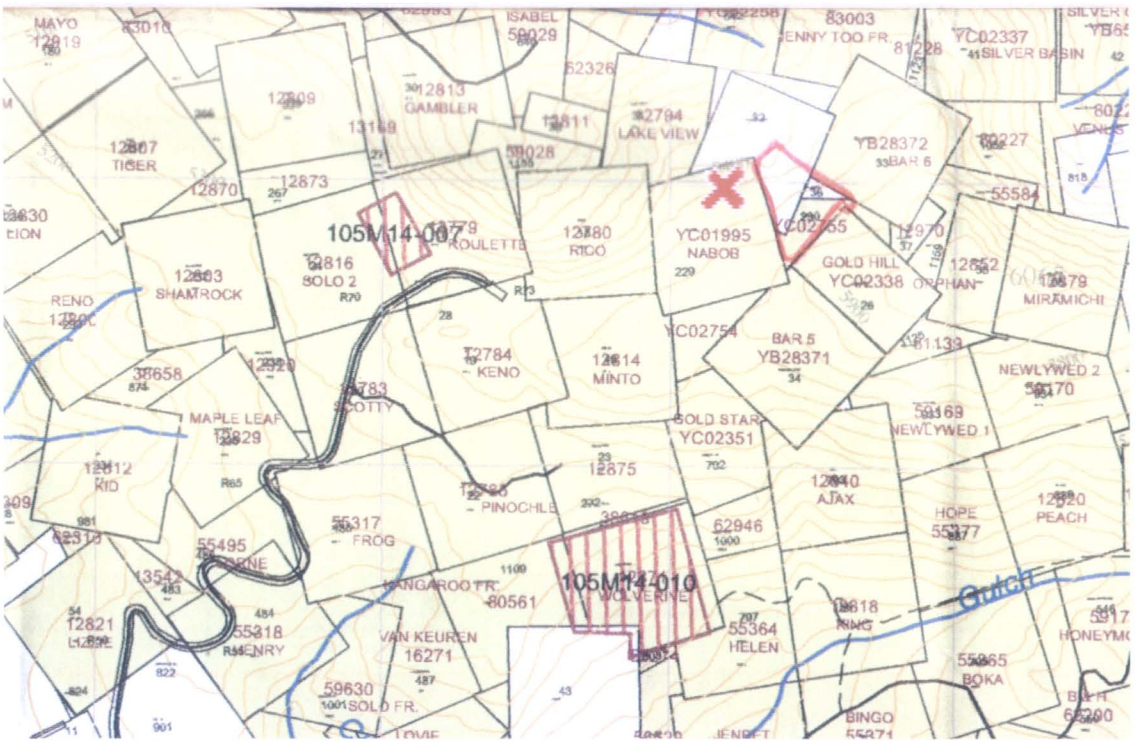
Axel Erickson came to the district circa 1919 and prospected on Crystal Creek. Erickson's wife was Caroline "Ma" Erickson who ran a boarding house in Keno for many years. (*Gold and Galena, page 367*).

MacKay and Erickson also operated the Nabob claim, which was located immediately to the east of the Rico Claim, which was owned by the Yukon Gold Company. The vein here is the one described as the central longitudinal vein on the Yukon Gold Company's property. An incline 10 feet in depth has been sunk and considerable disseminated galena was encountered.

The property also has several transverse faults intersecting this main vein and it is considered likely that ore-shoots will be found in these as work continues. (*Bostock's Memoirs page 284, 492*).

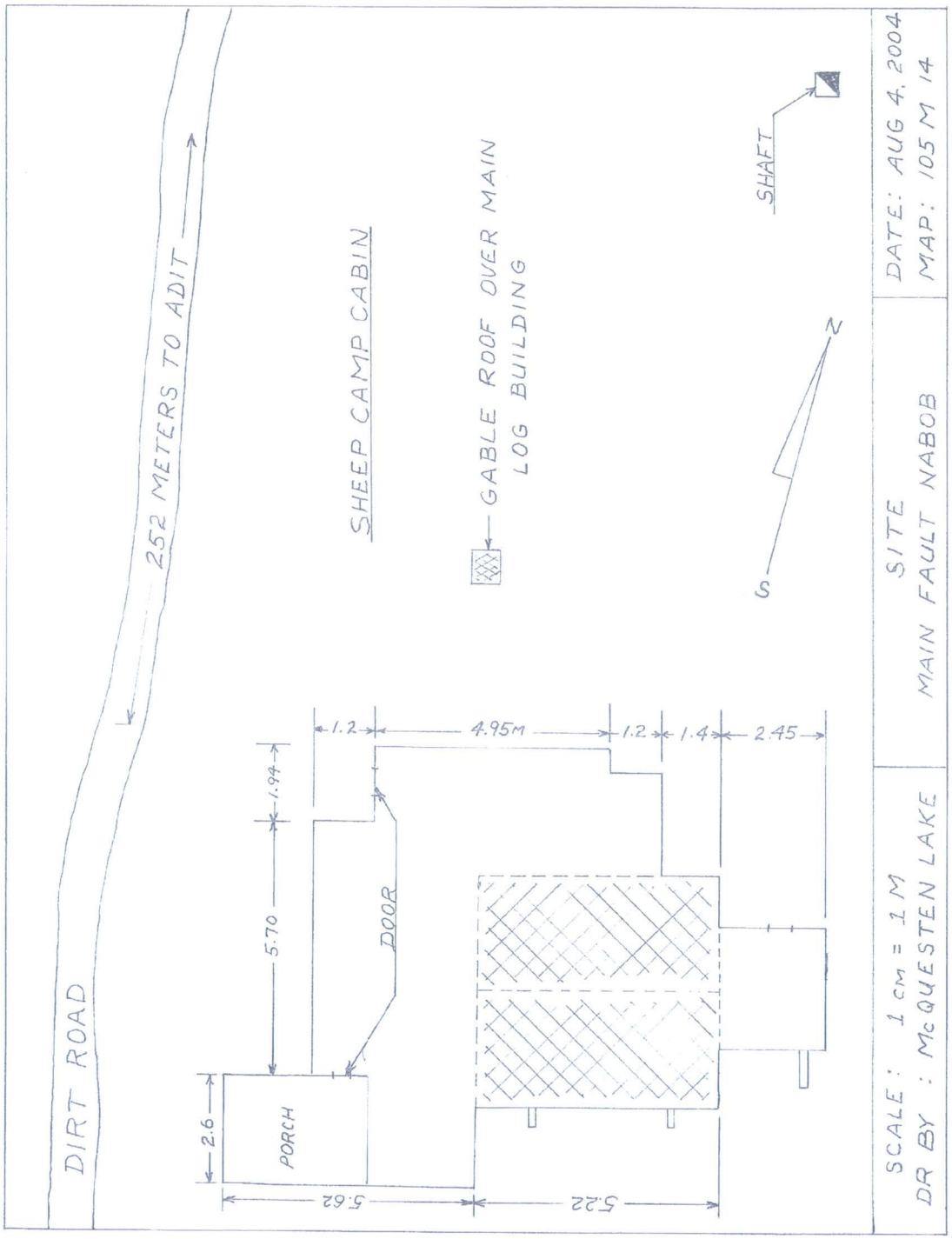
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The Nabob claim is currently held by Tom Caston, The Grant Number being YC01995. The claim Status is classified as active with an expiry date of November, 02, 2005.

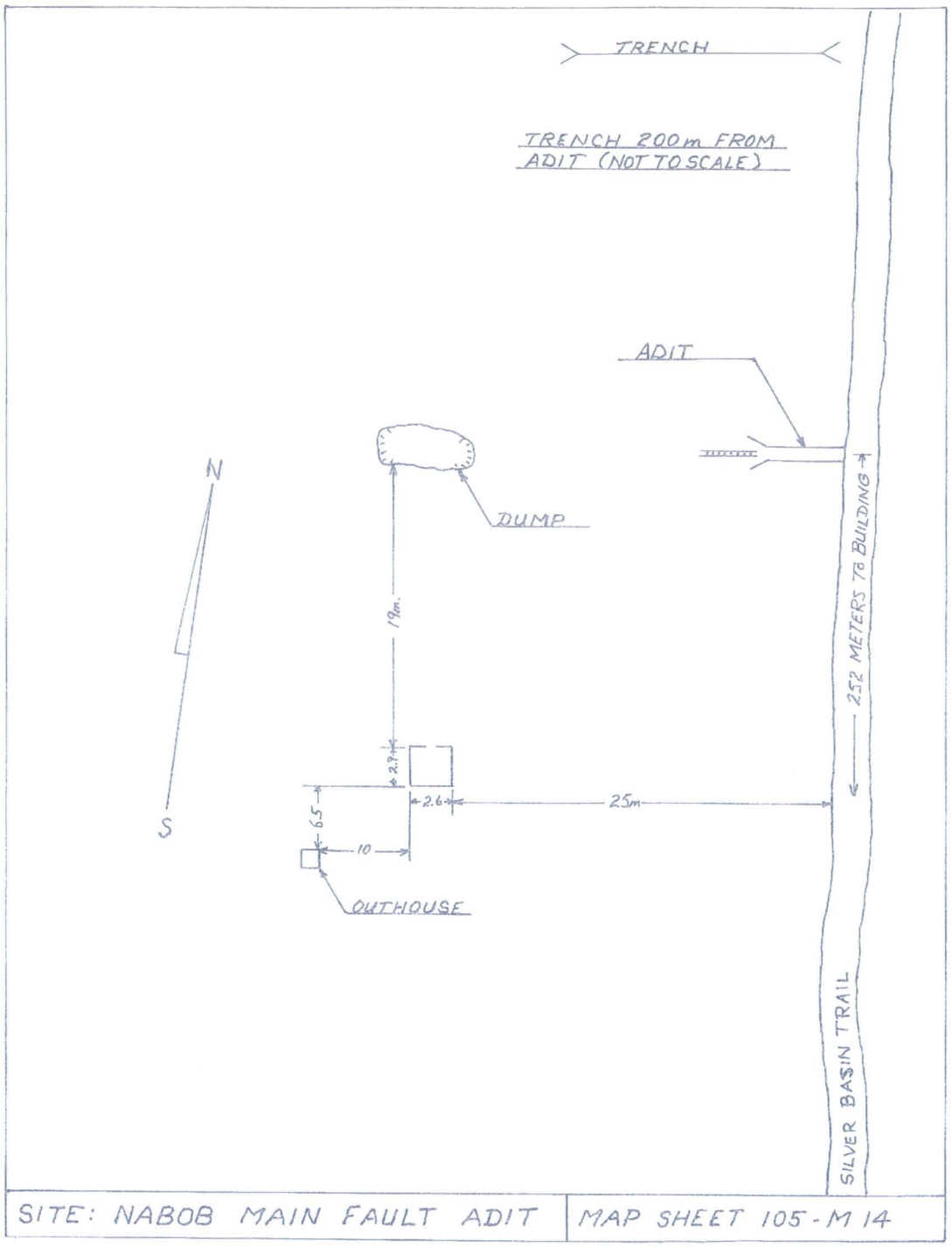


Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


252 METERS TO ADIT
SHEEP CAMP CABIN
GABLE ROOF OVER MAIN
LOG BUILDING
SHAFT
N
S
DIRT ROAD
1.2
4.95M
1.2
1.4
2.45
1.94
5.70
DOOR
2.6
PORCH
5.62
5.22
SITE
MAIN FAULT NABOB
DATE: AUG 4, 2004
MAP: 105 M 14
SCALE: 1 cm = 1 M
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE

Site layout


TRENCH
TRENCH 200m FROM ADIT (NOT TO SCALE)
ADIT
DUMP
N
S
19m.
2.9
2.6
25m
6.5
10
OUTHOUSE
252 METERS TO BUILDING
SILVER BASIN TRAIL
SITE: NABOB MAIN FAULT ADIT
MAP SHEET 105-M 14

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

There are two structures and the remnants of an outhouse associated with the Nabob Main fault site. The common name for the main building is the Keno Hill Summit Cabin and in Historic times was known as Sheep Camp.

Building #1

Keno Hill Summit Cabin was constructed of 8 to 10 inch logs, chinked with burlap and moss. The cabin was built using Yukon corner style assembly with 2 x 8 planking to cap the ends of the logs. The logs, as far as we could tell were placed directly on the moss and rock; this has caused the bottom rounds to be highly deteriorated.

Two log poles have been placed on the south side of the log structure to help brace the wall from collapsing. The low gable style roof is constructed of rough 2 x 6 boards, which are then sheeted with 1 x 6 boards and covered with green rolled roofing.

The floor joists are 2 x 6 planks on 1 meter centers; these are then covered with 1 x 10 and 1 x 8 planking.

There are five frame additions that have been added to the main structure over the years. These are all composed of 2 x 4 framing, and sheeted in with 1 x 12 boards for the floor and walls.

Cardboard and black tar paper have been used as exterior weather proofing over the walls and roofs of the additions, all of which have shanty style roofs.

The U.T.M. co-ordinates for this building are 0490137 meters East by 7090562 meters north.

There is one shaft located south of the main camp by about 75 meters and above the road by about the same.

The shaft is 2 meters x 2 meters square and has collapsed 2.5 meters from the surface. The shaft was built with a combination of log and frame material with a shaft covering made of 2 x 4s and corrugated tin.

There is an interesting feature associated with the main cabin, this is a hand made rock enclosure built from the local flat stones in the area.

It was suggested that this was a form of preserving perishables during the summer months as there is a frozen snow drift near by that lasts all of the summer. The rock enclosure could be kept covered with the snow, forming an outside root cellar.

Building #2 Adit shed

The shed is 2.9 meters x 2.6 meters and of frame construction.

The foundation of the shed on the up hill side is built on 6 x 6 timbers that have been placed on flat stone. The lower side of the structure has been built directly off the existing rock. The floor is made of 1 x 8 boards, sheeted over 2 x 6 joists that are on 1 meter centers.

.

The walls are constructed of 2 x 4 studs that have been sheeted in again with 1 x 8 boards. The roof is shanty style with 2 x 4 roof trusses that are sheeted with 1 x 8 boards; this was partly covered with the remnants of black tar paper.

Building #3 outhouse.

The remains of a log and frame outhouse are located 10m southwest of the adit shed.

The top part of the structure has been blown off and lies nearby. The foundation was of log construction with the floor and walls being made of frame material. The outhouse had a shanty style roof that was covered with corrugated tin. The outer sheeting of the structure was rough cut 1 x 10 boards.

The adit is fully collapsed and is located directly below the road approximately 252 meters from the main cabin. There are numerous boards and steel rail scattered in front of the collapsed portal and extending out towards the dump site.

At the dump site there are a number of heavy gauge steel tanks and an old mining car, along with more wooden debris imbedded over the dump itself.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As noted in the previous 1999 Keno Hill/Dublin Gulch Baseline Assessment study, the leaching of the waste dump would be the only concern although we do not feel it is significant as there is no water discharge from the collapsed adit.

The landscape of the claim has changed considerably with the addition of new trenching and road building since the last inspection was done. We did not find any concentrated domestic waste dumps, but more, a scattered aray of wood and metal debris over the claim area and around the main adit waste dump and also around the main building.

Public safety considerations

The major pubic consideration at this site is the open shaft that is exposed near the road. There has been an attempt to cover the shaft with corrugated tin, which is held in place with rocks. The top round of square timber framing and log work are severely deteriorated.

Closure of the shaft would be recommended.

The frame and log cabin that is located near the hiking trails is also in a fragile state with exterior wall bracing already being used to support the integrity of the structure.
The porch addition has collapsed further since the last inspection. Since this building is highly visible from the end of the Sign Post Parking area, and is in a highly accessible area for public investigation, stabilization of the building of the building would be recommended.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

As noted in 1999 Keno Hill/Dublin Gulch Baseline Assessment study there were no environmental concerns other than metals washing from the waste rock piles. Metal wire and boards with nails should be removed.
From a safety perspective we would certainly recommend the closure of the open shaft.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

Sheep camp is one of the original buildings on Keno Hill. In our opinion this site is of historical significance and should be preserved. At a minimum stabilization of the main log structure is recommended.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

For the closure of the open shaft and minor refuse cleaning. This cost estimate is for rough guideline purposes only.

Two laborers for seven days @ $ 200.00----------$2800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 7 days --------$490.00

Ten percent administration fee----------$329.00

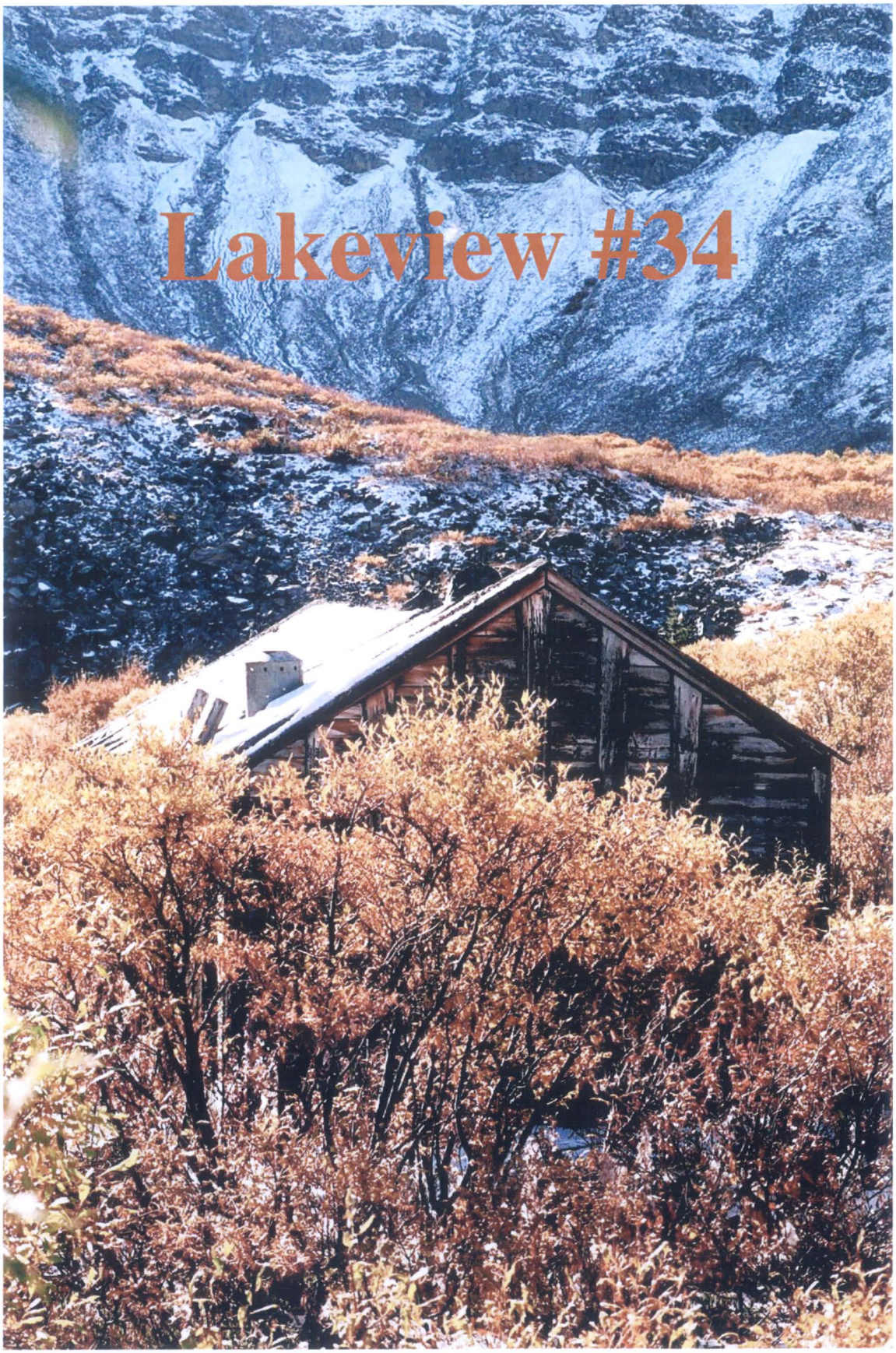
Ten percent contingency ----------$329.00

Sub total $3948.00

G.S.T $276.36

TOTAL $4224.36

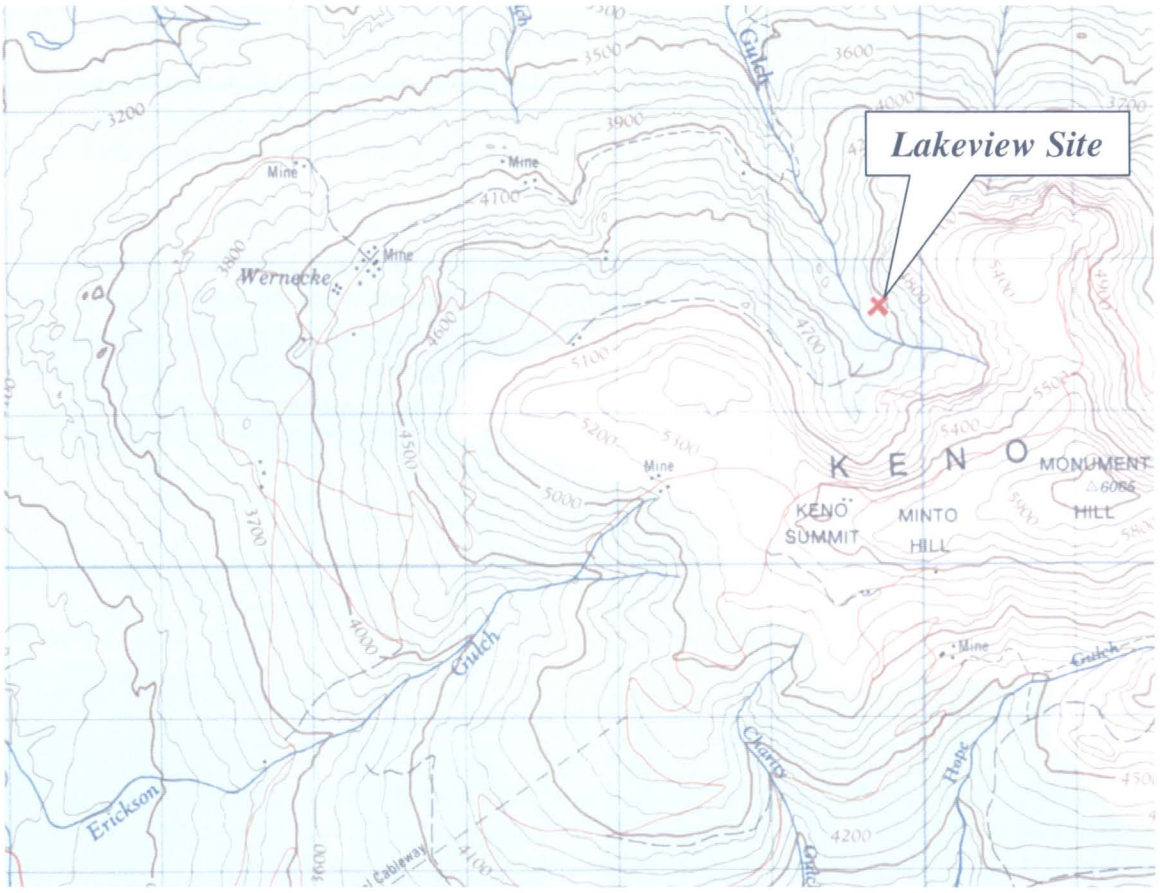
Stabilization of the building would require a more detailed inspection of the building structure.


Lakeview #34

Location and Site Access

The location of the Lakeview site is in the cirque at the headwaters of Faro Gulch and on the North Slope of Keno Hill. The site is accessed by following the Upper Faro Gulch Trail, which begins at the Lucky Queen site.

Four wheel drive is possible for the first 1.6 km of the Upper Faro Gulch Trail, after this point one has to walk the remaining distance following the deactivated cat trail which leads by the Gambler site buildings. After passing the Gambler site the cat trail descends quite quickly to the bottom of Upper Faro Gulch. The cabin is approximately 400 meters past the Gambler site buildings. The U.T.M. coordinates for the building are 489655m E and 7091263m N, with the site elevation being 1384 meters.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

The Lakeview claim was originally staked by Alba Root Thomson "Deep Hole Thomson", on August 13, 1919 and in the same year he transferred 100% interest in the claim to Albert E. Lamb "Bert Lamb". *Both these gentlemen are referred to in Gold @ Galena, Mr. Thompson on page 461 and Mr. Lamb on page 402.*

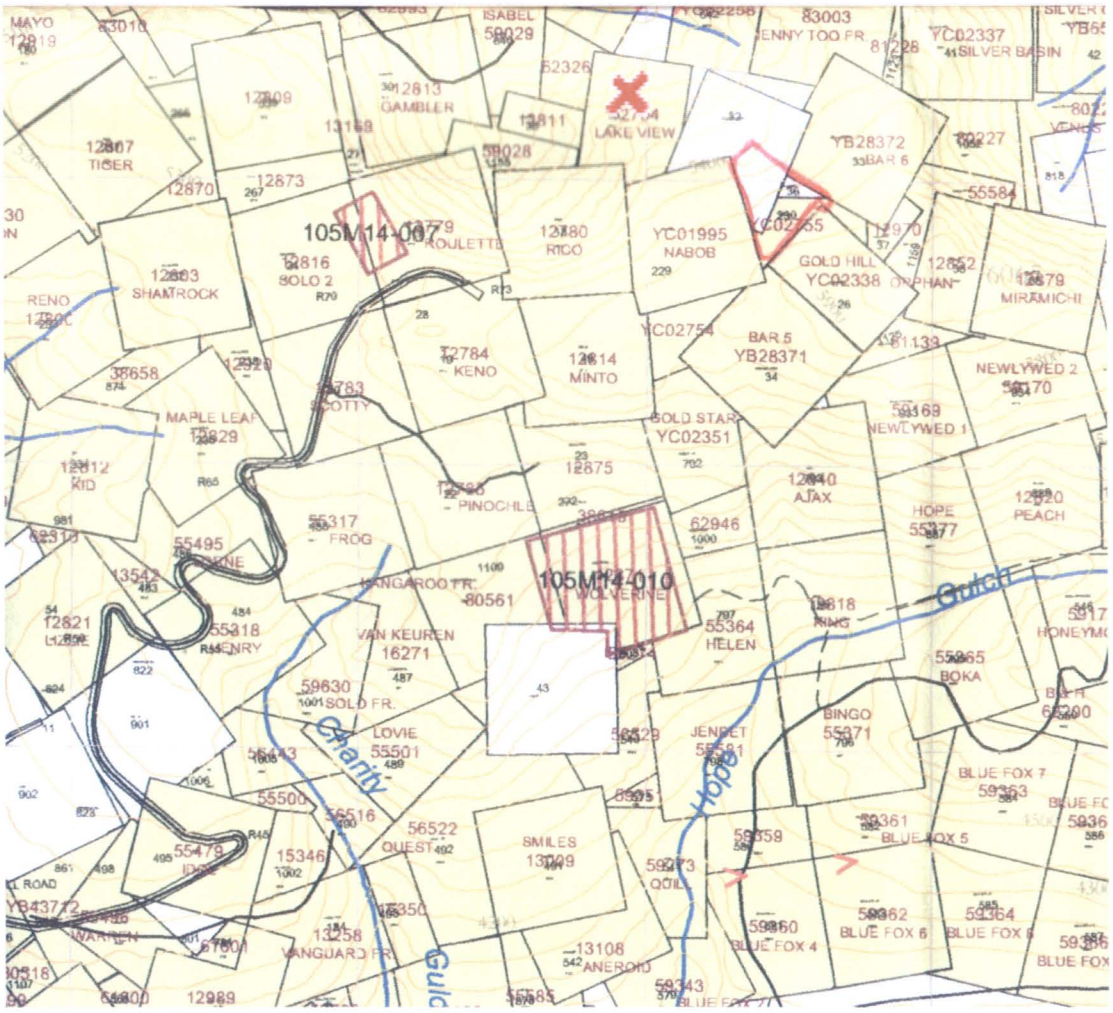
In Feb of 1920 mining records indicate that A. H. Dever, Charles R. Settlemier, Harold Malstrom and Lucille Hunter acquired a 50% interest in the Lakeview claim. This arrangement continued until 1946 when the estate of A. E. Lamb was settled. In 1949 the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory Granted a vesting order to W. D. Lamb, (*who was the executor for the estate of A. E. Lamb*) a 100% interest in the Lakeview claim.

In 1953 W. D. Lamb transferred 100% interest to Comstock Keno Mines Limited, who in 1962 made an agreement with United Keno Hill Mines Limited.
In 1973 Comstock Keno Mines Limited regained full control through a discharge agreement of the claim and holds the property up to the present time. Comstock Keno Mines Ltd. Changed names in June of 1995. Comstock's new name is Thornbury Capital Corporation. (*Mayo Mining Abstract of records*).

The Lakeview and Gambler claims have been surveyed, with the Lakeview claim being associated with the Gambler Group of claims. Development work on the Lakeview claim is limited. Work dating from the 1930's includes minor hand trenching, although an adit is reported. A bulldozer trench was cut at the base of the site in the 1980's. (*Reference; 1999 Keno Hill/Dublin Gulch Environmental Baseline Assessment*).

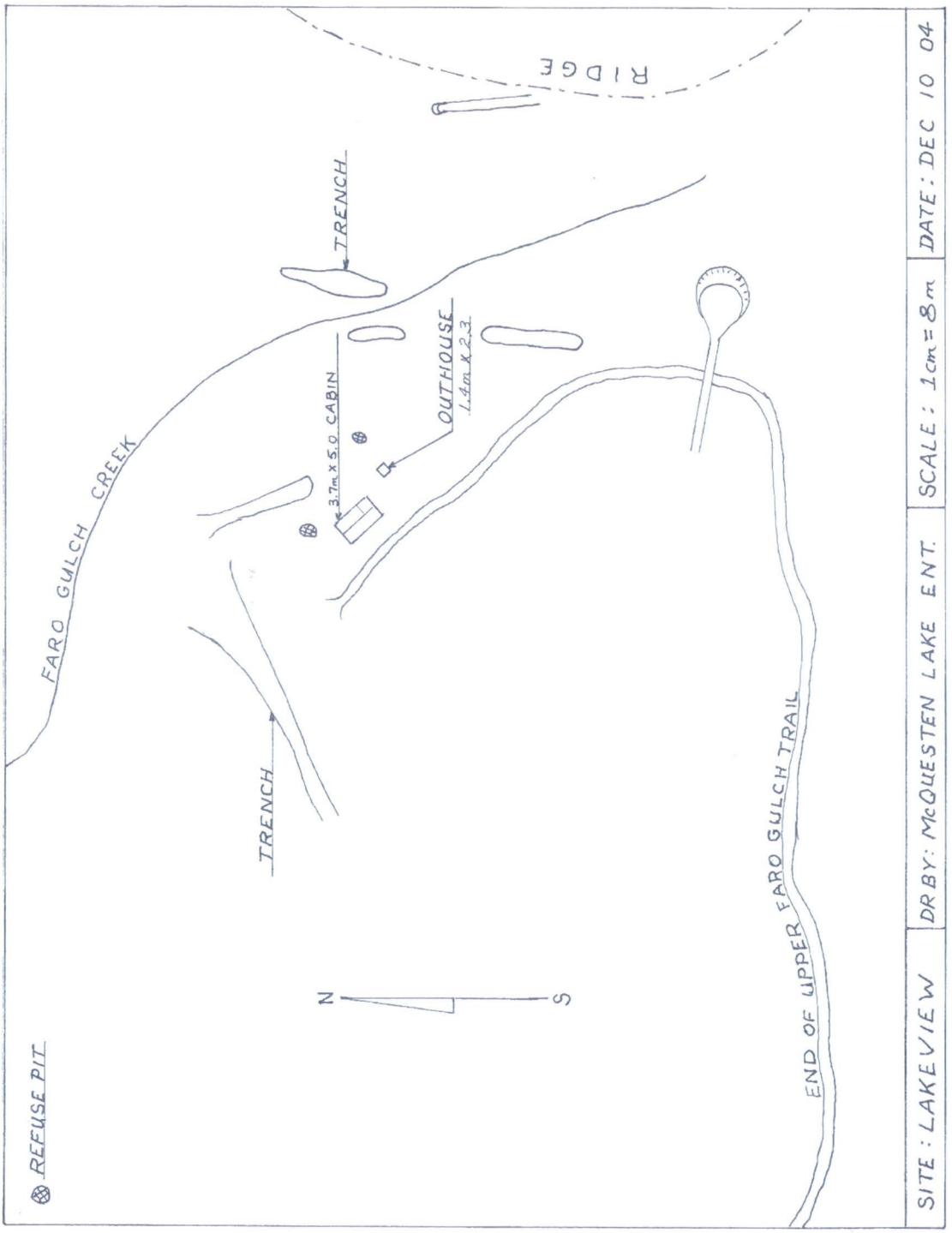
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current owner of the Lake View site is Thornbury Capital Corporation. The Grant Number is 12794 and the current Quartz Lease Number is 3270, expiry date October, 13, 2006.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


RIDGE
TRENCH
OUTHOUSE
1.4m x 2.3
3.7m x 5.9 CABIN
FARO GULCH CREEK
TRENCH
N
S
REFUSE PIT
END OF UPPER FARO GULCH TRAIL
SITE : LAKEVIEW
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE : 1cm = 8m
DATE : DEC 10 04

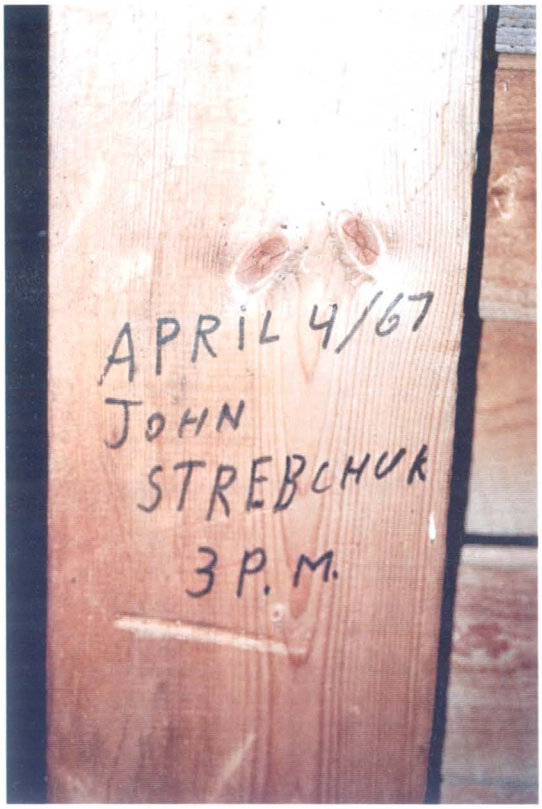
Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site condition

There is one cabin and outhouse associated with the Lakeview site.
The cabin is frame construction, with the foundation being placed directly on the ground.

The floor joists are made of 2 x 4s, which have then been sheeted in with1 x 3 boards to form the floor.

The walls are also of 2 x 4 composition, with the interior walls being partly sheeted one meter up from the floor with 1 x 6 and 1 x 8 planks.

There is a partial interior wall, which extends off of the southwest wall, two thirds of the way into the building. This interior partition is not a bearing wall and was probably used to provide privacy for sleeping quarters.



Paper that used to line the walls and ceiling dangles inside the cabin. *(Below)*

The exterior of the walls are sheeted in with 1 x 4 shiplap boards which have been placed horizontally.

The northeast wall has been partly re-covered with vertical 1 x 8 and 1 x 10 boards. The roof is of gable construction with 2 x 4 trusses sheeted in with 1 x 8 boards. This then forms the exterior roof covering.

There is no exterior roof cladding remaining on the roof, although in previous report (Keno Hill 1999 Baseline Assessment) it's stated that there was tin cladding. We only found evidence of the roof being cross sheeted with more 1 x 6 boards running vertically from the gable edge to the peak of the building.

The outhouse is located 5.5 meters southeast of the southeast corner of the main cabin. It is of pole and frame construction with the frame being placed directly on the ground.

There was tin siding over the 1 x 8 exterior board walls and on the shanty style roof, which has now collapsed over the seating portion of the outhouse.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As in the previous1999 Keno Hill/Dublin Gulch Baseline Assessment study we did not find any major environmental concerns with the Lake View site.

The only noted difference was that we did find two small domestic solid waste dumps.

The first being ten meters to the northeast of the front of the cabin, and the second being twenty meters east of the cabin towards the small creek.

There were numerous indications of old and recent trench workings, none of which showed evidence of sloughing as the sides were shallow. The trench indicated on the map near the ridge was in direct contact with the bedrock outcropping.

We did not observe any shafts or adits on this site.
There was one old forty five gallon fuel drum near the northeast corner of the cabin, but it was empty.

Public safety conditions

The cabin is relatively stable. There are some loose boards containing rusty nails scattered around the cabin and an old rotten ladder leaning against the building.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

From an environmental perspective we would recommend the removal of the fuel drum and a general clean up around the cabin (e.g. old boards with nails). Water samples could be taken and compared to previous results from 1999.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion we would recommend the future stabilization and preservation of the cabin. Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement Cost recommendations at site

Removal of fuel drums and refuses piles

Two laborers for two days @ $ 200.00 per person----------$800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 2 days --------$140.00
Rental of four wheeler, $100.00 per day x 2 days----------$200.00
Ten percent administration fee----------$114.00
Ten percent contingency ----------$114.00
Sub total $1368.00

G.S.T $95.76
TOTAL $1463.76

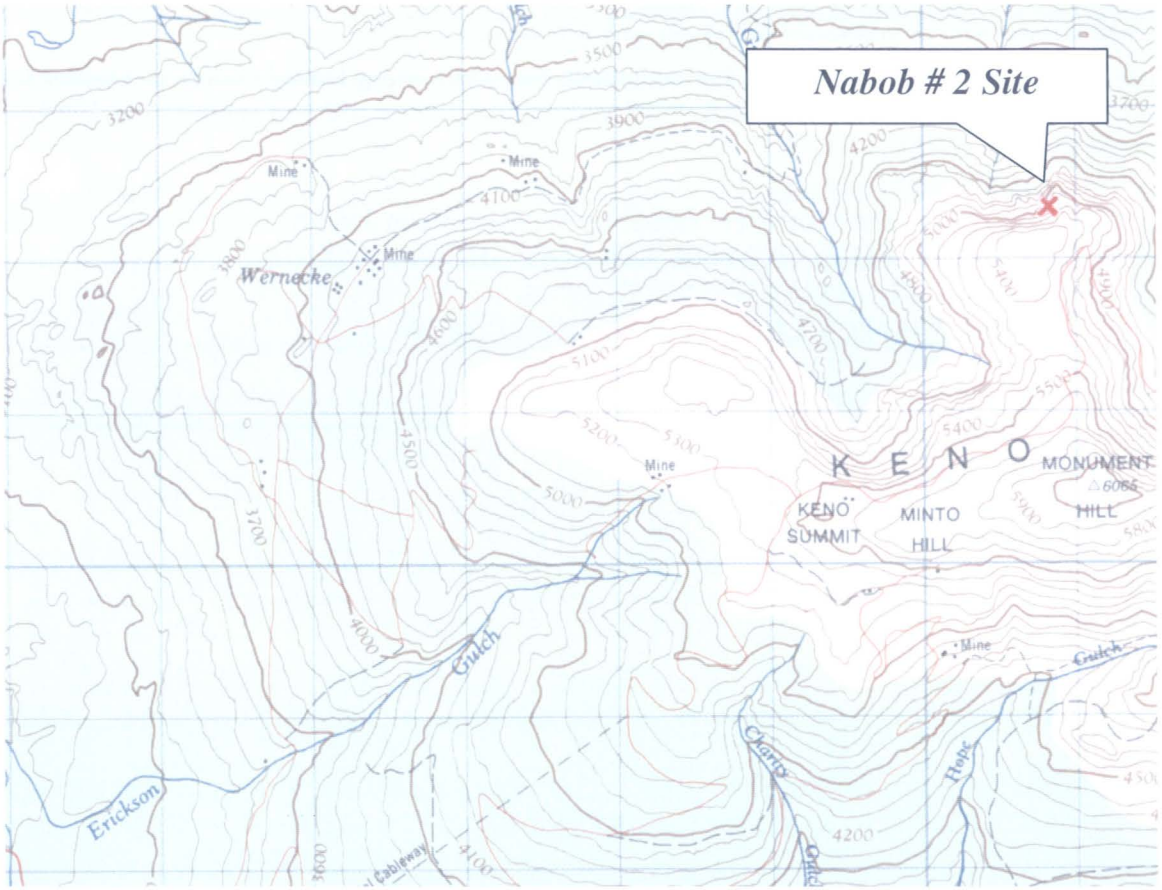
Stabilization of the building would require a more detailed inspection of the building structure.
All price recommendations given here are for rough guidelines purposes only.

Nabob # 2 Site

Location and Site Access

The Nabob #2 site is located on the north side of Keno Hill, approximately two kilometers northwest of Monument Hill summit. There is reasonable four wheel drive access part way to the site via the Silver Basin trail. Roughly one kilometer northeast of the Keno Hill Sign Post there is a cat trail that braches off the Silver Basin trail.

Further four wheel drive access is possible for another two km along this trail, and then one must walk the remaining distance to the site. The U.T.M coordinates for the site are 490145m E and 7092477m N.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

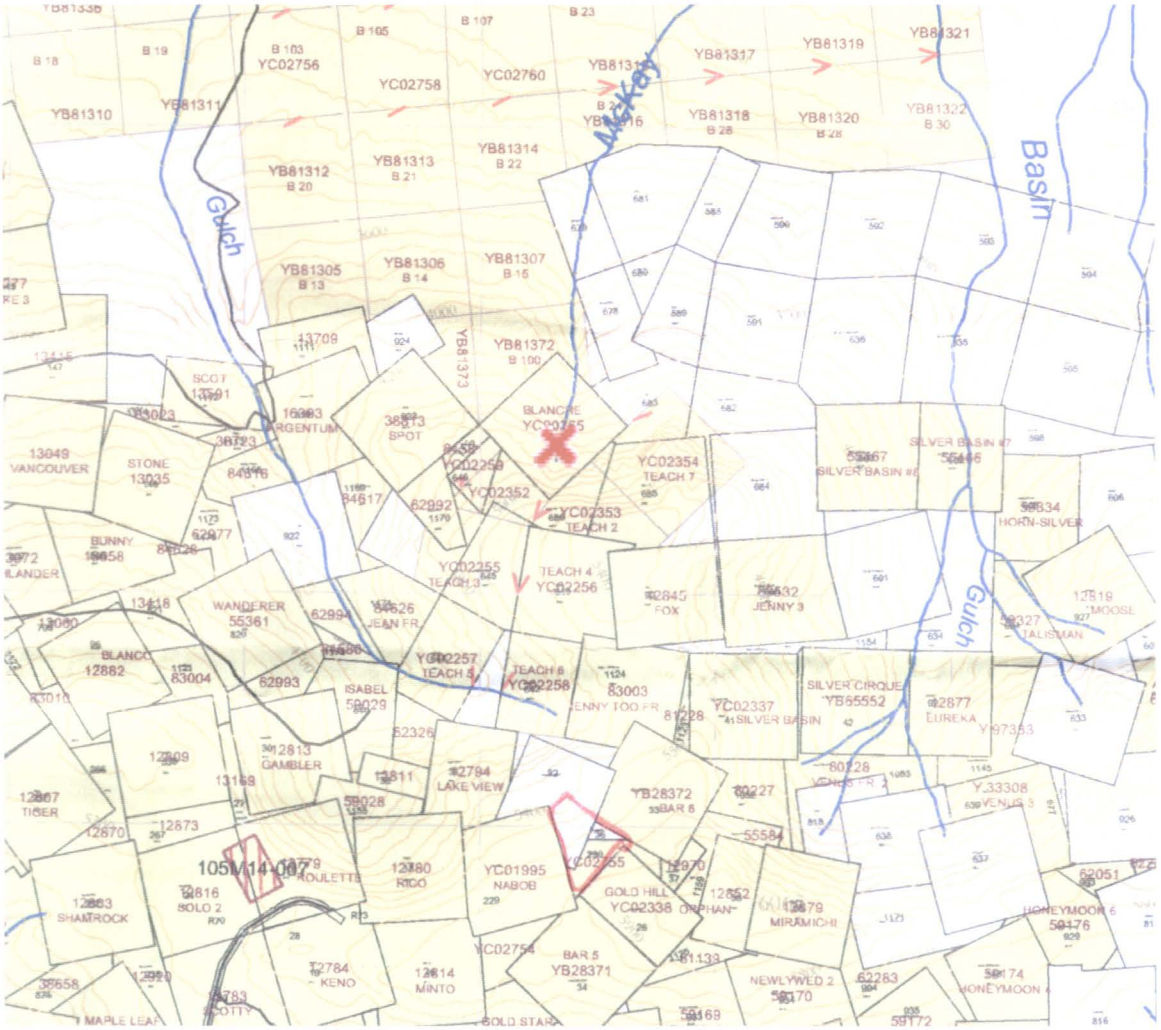
CLAIMS (PREVIOUS & CURRENT)
BUCANEAR, NABOB

WORK HISTORY
Old workings are present on the Nabob claim which probably dates from the 1920's. The earliest records found are for the Nabob claim (55316), staked by T. McKay in Oct/44, optioned by P.W. Forrest in Nov/45, by
W. Schofield from Jun/48 to Jan/54 and taken to lease (Lot 925) in Sep/55.
The adjoining Bucaneer claim (56690), staked in Sep/50 by E.O. O'Neill, was purchased by Bibis Yukon ML in Dec/50, taken to lease (Lot 646) in Aug/56 and transferred to Int. Bibis Tin ML in 1965 and to Laurasia Res L in 1973.
In Sep/74, Laurasia optioned the Bucaneer and 6 adjoining leased claims to Decker Lake ML, which bulldozer trenched in 1975 and explored with grid soil sampling in 1984.

An unknown company staked B claim 13-102 (YB81305) to the north in Aug/97.
Restaked as Blanche claim (YC00365) by W. Malicky in Jan/98.
Reference; MINFILE: 105M 006 **NTS MAP SHEET:** 105M\14
NAME: NABOB **LATITUDE:** 63° 57' 29" N
STATUS: PROSPECT **LONGITUDE:** 135° 11' 18" W

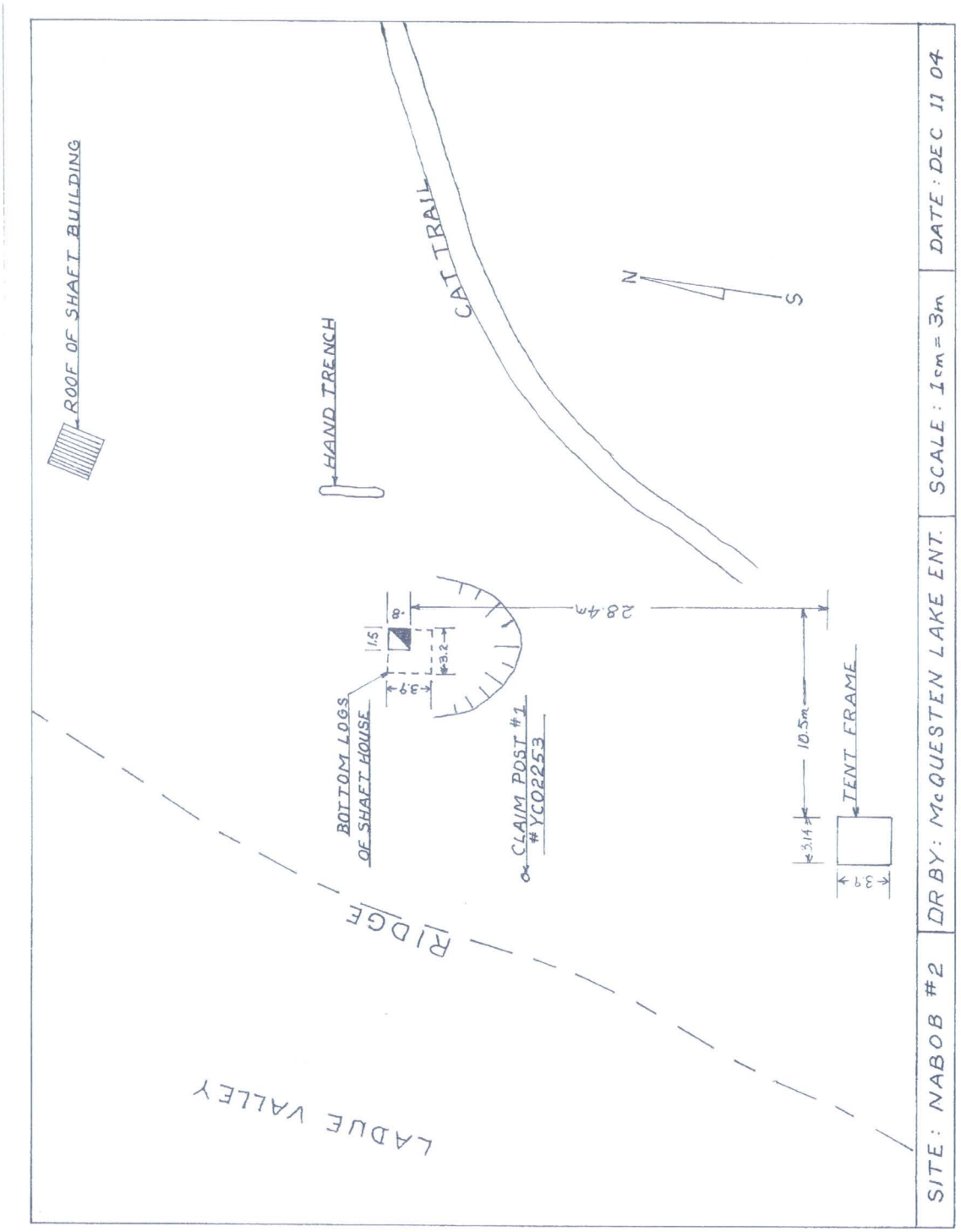
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current owners of the Nabob #2 site are Walter Malicky and Max Fuestner. Mr. Fuerstner acquired a fifty percent interest on Nov 15 1999. The claim name is "Blanche", with the Grant Number YC00365, and the due date being January, 09, 2005.

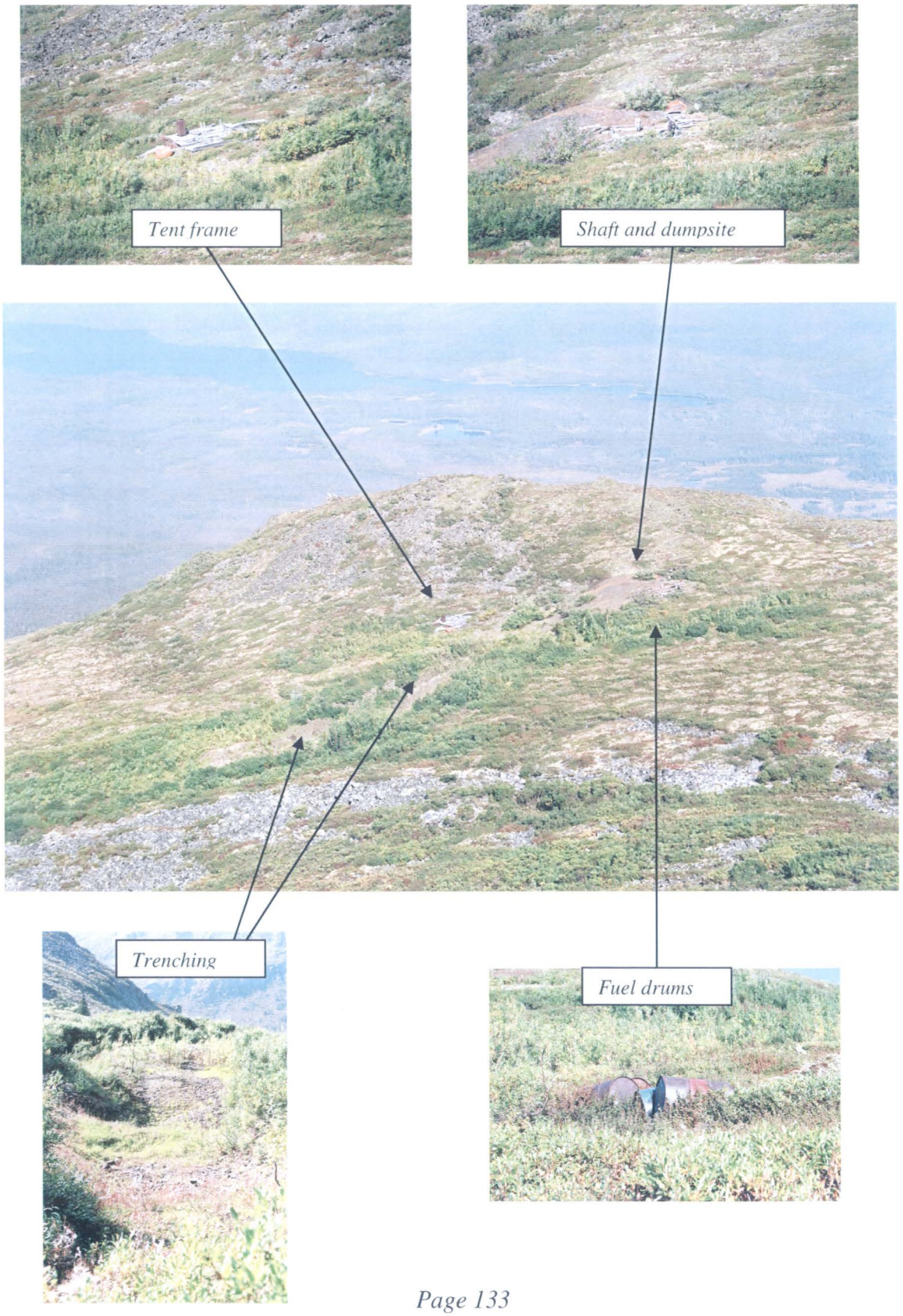


Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


ROOF OF SHAFT BUILDING
HAND TRENCH
CAT TRAIL
N
S
28.4m
8.
1.5
3.2
3.9
BOTTOM LOGS OF SHAFT HOUSE
CLAIM POST #1 #YC02253
10.5m
3.14
TENT FRAME
3.9
RIDGE
LADUE VALLEY
SITE: NABOB #2
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE: 1cm = 3m
DATE: DEC 11 04

Overview of the Nabob site



Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

There is one tent frame structure and one shaft associated with this site.

The shaft has collapsed approximately 1.5 meters from the surface.

All that is left of the shaft house is the remnants of the bottom round of logs and the roof, which has been blown off and lies approximately thirty two meters north of the shaft. There is scattered wooden debris near the shaft, along with the hand winch and cable still partly in place over the shaft.

The dump site consists of oxidized vein material with a hand picked amount of galena on an orange tarp near the shaft.

What remains of the tent frame is located 28 meters to the south of the shaft.

The tent frame is frame construction with the foundation being made of 6 x 6 timbers laid on three foot centers.

The 6 x 6 timbers were then sheeted in with 1 x 8 shiplap boards. The walls were of standard 2 x 4 construction, and have fallen on to the floor; there is no evidence of a roof structure.

There is a small amount of heavy metal debris scattered around the foundation, such as an old oil stove, empty forty five gallon drum, Air Rock Drill, some stove pipe, and household debris.

The bulldozer trench that was excavated poses no stability or safety concerns and has started revegetation with willow and grass.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As noted in other investigations of the area,(1999 Keno Hill Baseline Assessment) we did not find any contaminants of major concern other than the drainage from the small waste pile that was created when the shaft was excavated. The four fuel drums on site were empty.

Public safety conditions

The shaft has collapsed to a depth of 1.5 meters from the surface. The top round of the cribbing is sloughed in to the shaft, with the windless assembly lying near the shaft.

This shaft opening does pose a moderate public safety concern. We did not find any other major pubic safety issues. The trenching has revegetated well and the sides are at a shallow grade.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

From an environmental perspective, we would recommend the fuel barrels and heater be removed from the site along with a general clean up of the site. The shaft could be hand filled, so as to preserve the original site location.
From previous reports potential contaminants include metals washing from the waste rock pile, samples could be taken at the time of remediation of the site for analysis.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

The shaft and windless at the site are an interesting feature. If the shaft was to be filled for safety reasons we would recommend that the top round be left in place.
Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

The site could easily be accessed with four-wheelers for a clean-up project.
Estimate of three people working for five days could fill shaft and remove fuel drums and refuse from the site. This estimate is for rough guideline purposes only.

Rental of four-wheeler---$100 per day x two with small trailer x 3 days= $600.00
Labor for three people ---$200 per person x five days----------$3000.00
Mob and De-Mob of material and equipment----------$500.00
GST $287.00
Total $4387.00

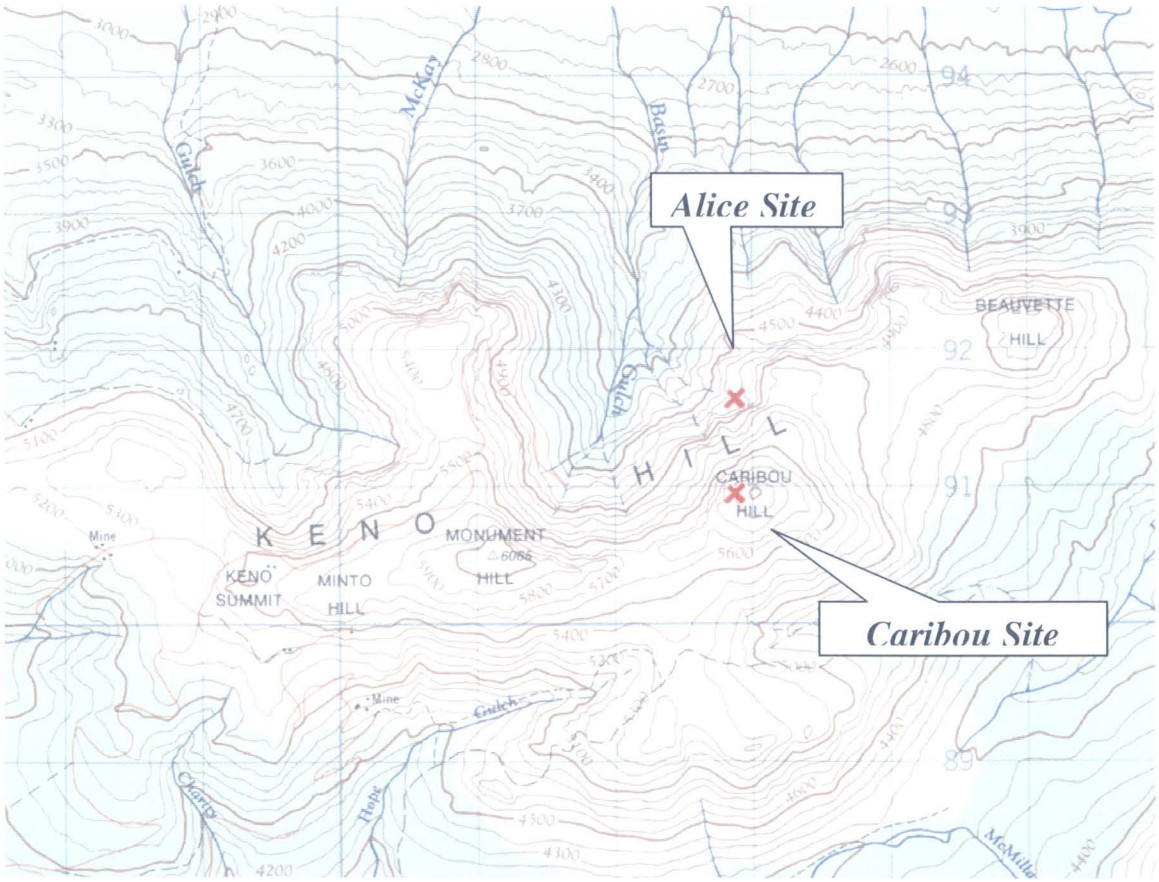
Caribou and Alice Site #39

Location and Site Access

Caribou and Alice sites are located on the southwest facing slope of Caribou Hill. Access to the site can be made with a four wheel drive vehicle, by following the Hope Gulch Trail for approximately 5.5 kilometers.

The Hope Gulch Trail leaves the Lightening Creek Road near the mouth of Hope Gulch. The Caribou showing is 250 meters southwest of Caribou Hill Summit. The Alice showing is on the steep walled cirque immediately west of Caribou Hill Summit. The U.T.M coordinates for the Caribou site are 7090802m N by 492936m E.

The Alice showing is reached by walking due north from the Caribou tent frame structure, approximately 250 meters. The U.T. M coordinates for the Alice showing are 7091041m N by 492948m E.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

First staked as Caribou claim (12842) in Sep/19 by J. Fawcett, and explored with a 13.7 m adit in 1920 by Yukon Gold Company under an option. Restaked by Fawcett as Caribou claim (16536) in Dec/24 and optioned by Treadwell Yukon CL, who explored with 40.2 m of drifting and mined 78.9 tonnes of ore in 1926 to 1928.

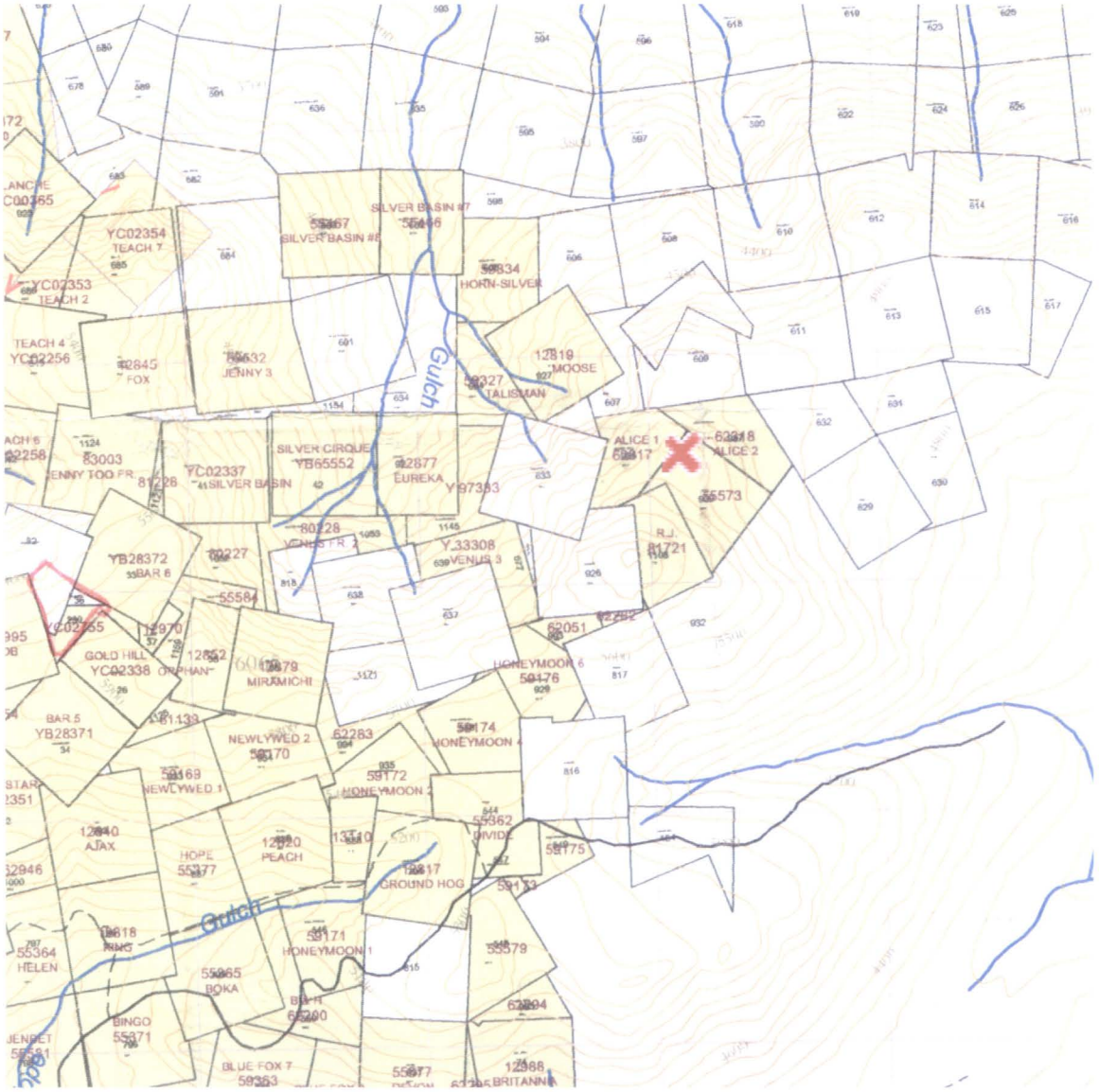
The claim was optioned in Jan/52 by United Keno Hill Mines Limited, which then explored with an 8.2 m adit along with bulldozer trenching in a new location to the southwest. The claim was taken to lease (Lot 926) in 1960 and was owned by R.L. Segsworth (40%) and E.H. Barker (60%) in 1968. The claim was purchased by Conwest in Sept/76.
Canada Tungsten Mg Corp L tied on BE claim (YA39081) to the east in Mar/79 and performed mapping and geochem sampling in 1979 and 1980. The lease was optioned to Dawson Eldorado ML in 1986.

GEOLOGY
The Treadwell adit on the north side of the claim is on an east trending longitudinal-type vein system while the United Keno adit, about 300 meters to the southwest, appears to be on a transverse vein. Mineralization consists of minor galena, tetrahedrite and sphalerite. Both adits are caved.
Trenching by Dawson Eldorado in 1986 uncovered a 1.5 m wide vein containing lenses of mineralization assaying up to 8571.2 g/t Ag over 0.3 m. The ore mined in 1926-28 averaged 6102.7 g/t Ag and 70% Pb. Cantung located an unmineralized vein about 0.8 km to the south.

REFERENCES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA Bulletin 111, p. 56-57.
ROOTS, C.F., AND MURPHY, D.C., 1992. *Geology of Mayo Map Area (105M). Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2483.*

Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current owner of the Alice #1 and #2 claims on Caribou Hill is United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The Quartz Lease # is 3119, with the current due date being November 26, 2004.
The Caribou claim (Grant # 12878), is also owned by United Keno Hill Mines Limited with the expiration date being September 14, 2019.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


N
S
26m
3.6m
9.25m
3m
REFUSE PIT
TENT FRAME
48m
ADIT
CAT TRAIL
TRENCH
WINCH
CARIBOU / ALICE
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE 1cm = 4m
DECEMBER 29 04

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

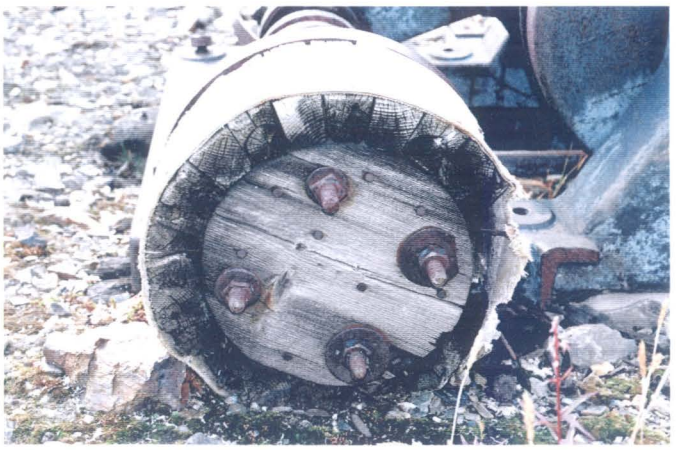
There are the remains of one log frame structure at the Caribou site along with a small refuse pit.
All that remains is the bottom round of logs, which formed the foundation of the structure. Logs were used as floor joists and were placed every 1.5 meters.

These floor joists were then sheeted with 1 x 8 plank flooring, which extended to the porch area.

There was no wall or roof structure evident, but there was a considerable amount of old canvas and burlap indicating this was probably a tent frame structure.

There was a large amount of rock stacked around the base of the building holding down what remains of the canvas tent.

There is an old cable winch located approximately 150 meters southwest of the tent frame, on the other side of the main trench.



The entrance to the Caribou adit is located approximately 50 meters northwest of the tent frame foundation. The area has been extensively trenched since the last inspection and has exposed the underground workings of the Caribou Adit.

The portal itself has been demolished but the underground workings have been exposed approximately 30 meters from what used to be the adit entrance. The opening to the adit is approximately 2 meters in height by 3 meters in width, with the depth being at least 10 meters or more as we could not see any further into the adit than that. There were numerous other hillside cuts and contouring of the ground as we approached the Caribou adit.

The U.T. M coordinates for the Caribou adit are 7090861m N by 492895m E.

At the time of inspection there was one main trench that extended for approximately 150 meters in a north south direction about 50 meters to the east of the tent frame base.

Following this main trench northward, there are cat trenches that cut the main vein material and the Caribou adit.

Approximately 100 meters north of the Caribou opening there is an area of bulldozer clearing that is directly on the edge of Caribou Hill cirque. The material from this clearing has been pushed into the cirque and the area size is approximately 50 x 100 meters square.

There was a number of five gallon oil pails scattered about, along with a small oil spill on the edge of this clearing.

The Alice adit is probably located half way down this talus slope face as there is some heavy timber sticking through the overburden. Also there is sloughing of the surface material causing a sink hole were the adit portal was.

The approximate U.T.M. coordinates for this site are 7091041m N by 492948m E.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As in previous studies we did not encounter any hazardous waste at this site, previous studies indicated there may be some concern for the potential of metals leaching from the trench walls and the small oil spill on the edge of the clearing. We did not encounter any mine water discharge from the adit, but there was a small pond of water near the edge of the area that had been excavated.

This was sampled during the 1999 Keno Hill/ Dublin Gulch baseline assessment study. Site sample #39 sample #1 had a field pH. of 6.2 and a conductivity of 50uS/cm.

We did find a small domestic solid waste dump 3 meters from the southeast corner of the tent frame structure. This contained mainly household refuse and bottles.

Public safety conditions

The main public consideration would be the closure of access to the Caribou adit opening. This poses a high level of safety concern. Also the road we used to access the site ended at the edge of the main cat trench that has relatively steep sides.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

The first priority would be the closure of the Caribou adit underground workings, this could be done by filling or collapsing the opening so access was not possible.
Placing a raised berm to prevent any vehicles from entering the main trench would be advisable.

Cleaning of the oil spill and all the scattered five gallon pails would be recommended.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

On the Caribou and Alice site is the old cable winch, and possibly some smaller artifacts buried by the building. The remains of the building are beyond any form of restoration. Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

This cost estimate is to be used as a rough guide only.

D-7 cat ----------$95.00 per hour

D-7 cat - access and de-mob plus work to remediate the issues noted under public safety issues.

Cost: $95.00 per hour X 30 hours----------.-----$2850.00
Mob and de-mob of D-7----------.-----$750.00

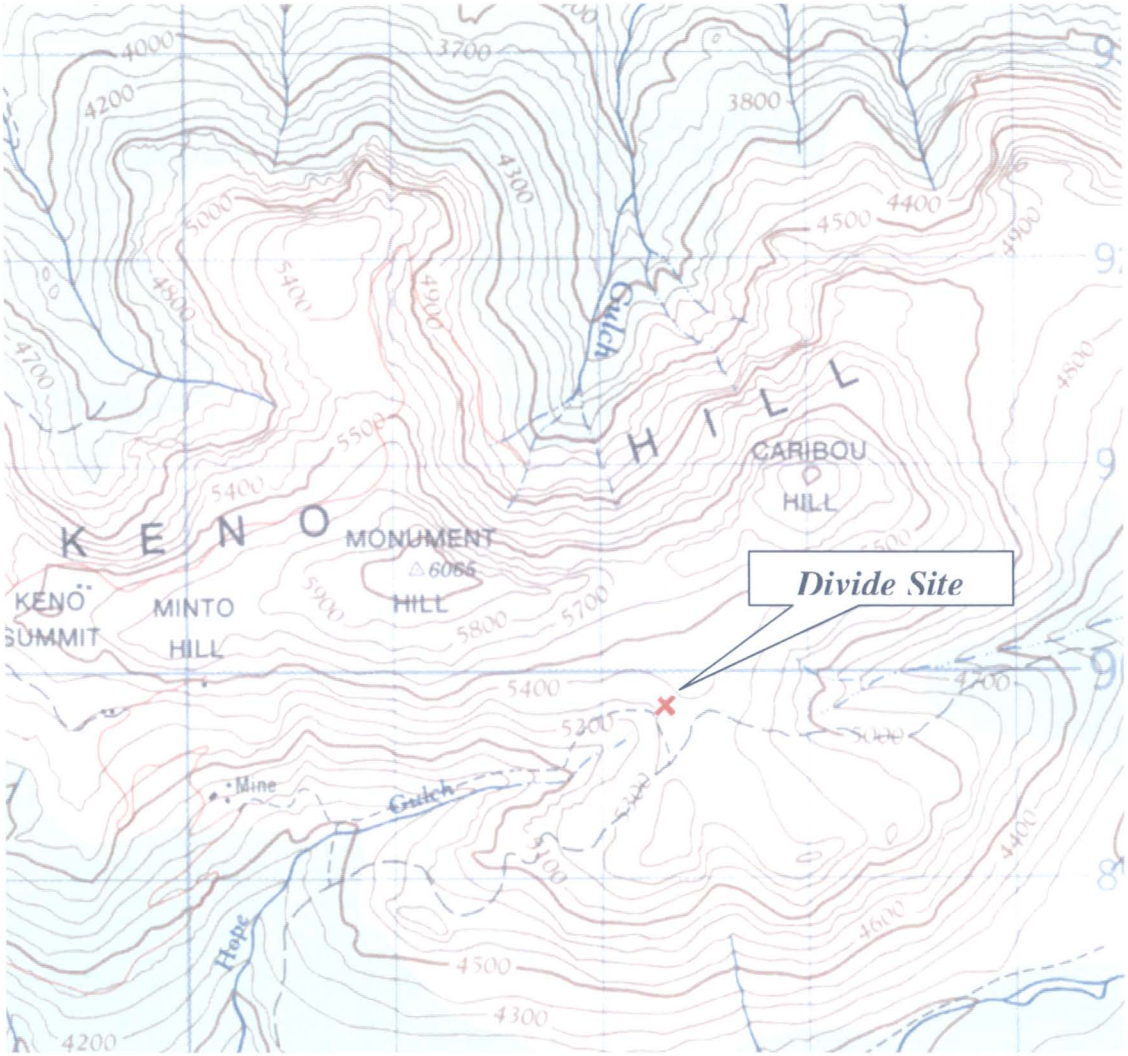
Labor costs one person x 3 days x $200.00----------$600.00
G.S.T. -----$294.00

Total--------.-$4494.00

Divide Site # 40

Location and Site Access

The Divide site is located on the south side of Keno Hill, between Hope and Faith Gulch. Access to the site can be made with a four wheel drive vehicle by following the Hope Gulch Trail for approximately 3.5 kilometers. The Hope Gulch Trail leaves the Lightening Creek Road near the mouth of Hope Gulch. The U.T.M. coordinates for the Divide site are 7089816m N by 492351m E, at an elevation of 1625m.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

The Divide claim was first staked on July 8, 1945 by Alex F. Berry, who in turn sold a fifty percent interest in the claim to William H. Williamson. Alex Berry first came to the Yukon in 1924, to demonstrate the new "wet drilling method" to Livingston on Galena Hill.

Mr. Berry traveled and worked with Werneke, learning many skills from inspection of prospects to surveying. After the death of Mr. Werneke, he remained to oversee local properties.

In 1945 Berry worked for F. M. Connell and the Conwest organization. He was in charge of a 140 ton mill and assay office at Keno Hill. Alex was the member for Mayo on the Yukon Council from 1952 to 1955 and was instrumental in drafting mine safety legislation. Mr. Berry died on December 10, 1982.
(*Gold and Galena page 226 and 227*).

Williamson, William Hodge "Billy"

Billy Williamson, born in Motherwell, Lanark Scotland, came to the Mayo district during the Duncan Creek stampede in 1902. He worked for the Treadwell Yukon Company in the 1920's and the 1930's. (Gold *and Galena page 471*).

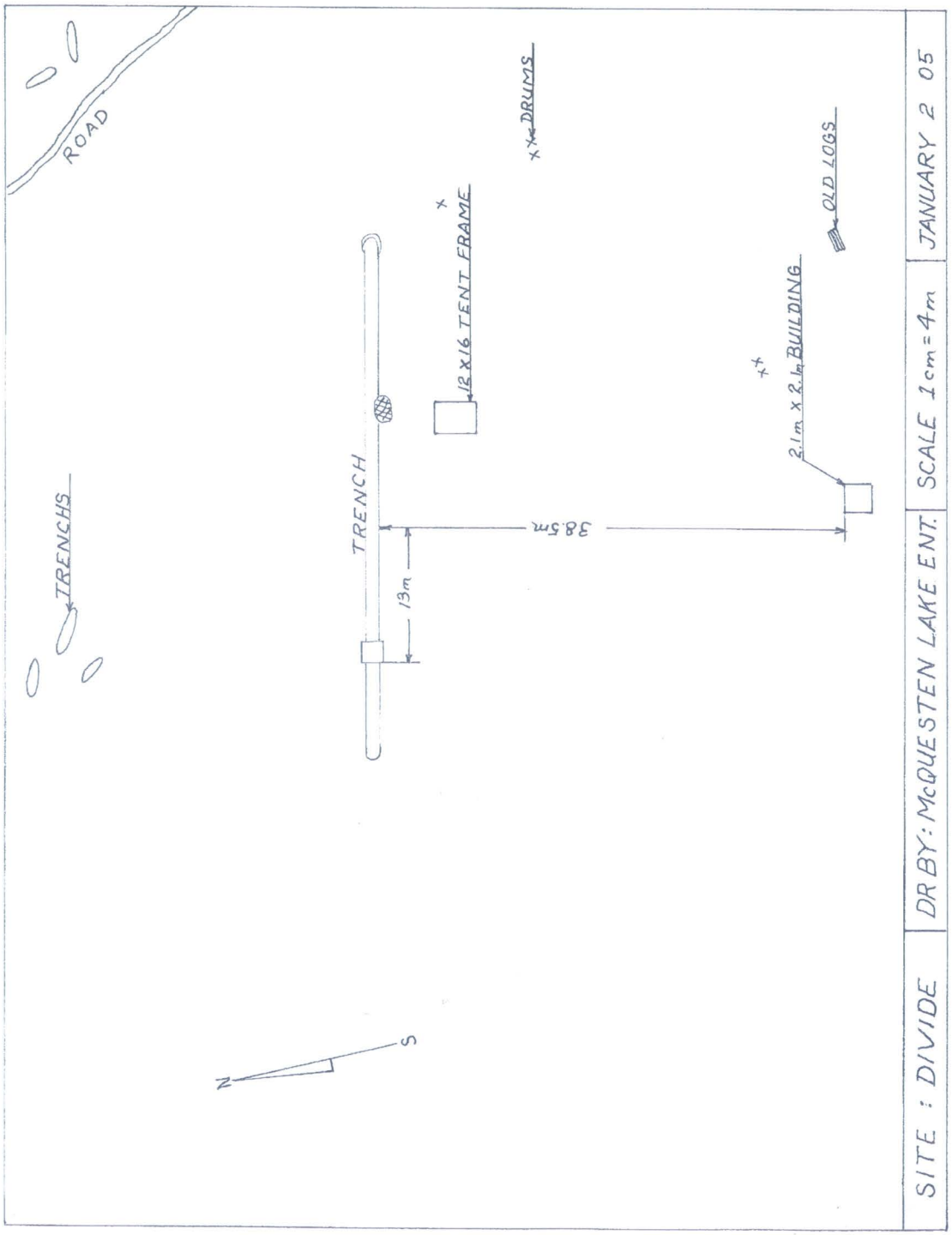
There is a lot more information in the referenced pages than has been noted here.
In 1951 the mining records indicate that the two gentlemen both sold their 50% interest in the Divide claim to United Keno Hill Mines Limited.

Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The Divide claim is currently owned by United Keno Hill mines Limited. The Quartz Lease number is 3087, Grant number 55362.

Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


ROAD
TRENCHS
TRENCH
13m
38.5m
12 x 16 TENT FRAME
DRUMS
2.1m x 2.1m BUILDING
OLD LOGS
N
S
SITE : DIVIDE
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE 1cm = 4m
JANUARY 2 05

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

The Divide site consists of one building, an old tent frame, an outhouse, and a series of twenty two shallow trenches.

The small main building on the Divide property is frame construction with 6 x 6 blocking used for a foundation.

There are 6 x 6 timbers placed on the blocking, and 2 x 6 floor joists have been placed on sixteen inch centers.

The floor is then sheeted with 1 x 8 shiplap boards. The outside dimensions of the building are 2.1 meters by 2.1 meters.

The walls have 2 x 4 boards for studs which have been sheeted in, horizontally one meter up from the floor on the outside.

The south, west, and east walls were screened to the top with fine wire mesh. The roof frame and trusses are also constructed with 2 x 4s and then sheeted with vertical 1 x 8 shiplap.

The joints were covered with .5 x 2 inch wood stripping. The roof is a high gable style, with no evidence of any roofing material for exterior weather protection.

The south wall has a small board overhang which extends from the top of the wall on the outside of the building and down two feet at a sharp angle. It was probably used to shelter the interior from the wind or rain.

The outhouse, which is located approximately 38 meters north of the building, is constructed primarily of frame material except for two foundation logs that run under the floor assembly.

On top of the logs, 2 x 6 planking has been laid flat to form the floor of the outhouse. The walls are 2 x 4 studs that have been sheeted in with 1 x 8 shiplap boards.

On top of this is a the small shanty style roof made from 2 x 4 trusses and sheeted with 1 x 8 shiplap. There is no evidence of exterior weather cladding on the roof.

The outside dimensions of the outhouse are 1.3 meters x 1.46 meters.

A view of the outhouse from west to east. The outhouse is sitting in a long trench that is approximately 38 meters to the north of the main building.

There is a small refuse dump located beside the outhouse foundation. The dump is partly situated in the long trench that runs east to west.

The remains of the tent frame are located 32 meters north of the main cabin and approximately 26 meters southeast of the outhouse. The foundation was constructed of small poles with 2 x 4 frame material used for the framing of the tent structure.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

We did not find any major environmental issues at the Divide site, other than five empty fuel drums and a small refuse dump.

The small refuse pit consists of old domestic cans and bottles.

The trenching has started to re-vegetate with grass and moss. The sides of the trenches are shallow in slope.

Previous reports indicate potential contaminants of concern could include metals washing from the trench wall or waste rock piles.

Public safety conditions

We did not find any pubic safety concerns that warrant remediation at the Divide site. The structure was in fair condition and we did not find any hazardous products.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

From an environmental perspective, the only recommendations would be the sampling of the run off water that enters Hope Gulch and Faith Gulch from the many trenches that have been cut to the mineralized vein material. There is some ponded water in the lower ends of the trenches that could also be sampled.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the one building that is associated with this site is an interesting feature and should remain in place. Future investigation is required to determine its original historic use.

Consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

Sampling of the run off water and the removal of the six fuel drums could be accomplished in two days by a couple of people. This estimate is for rough guideline purposes only.

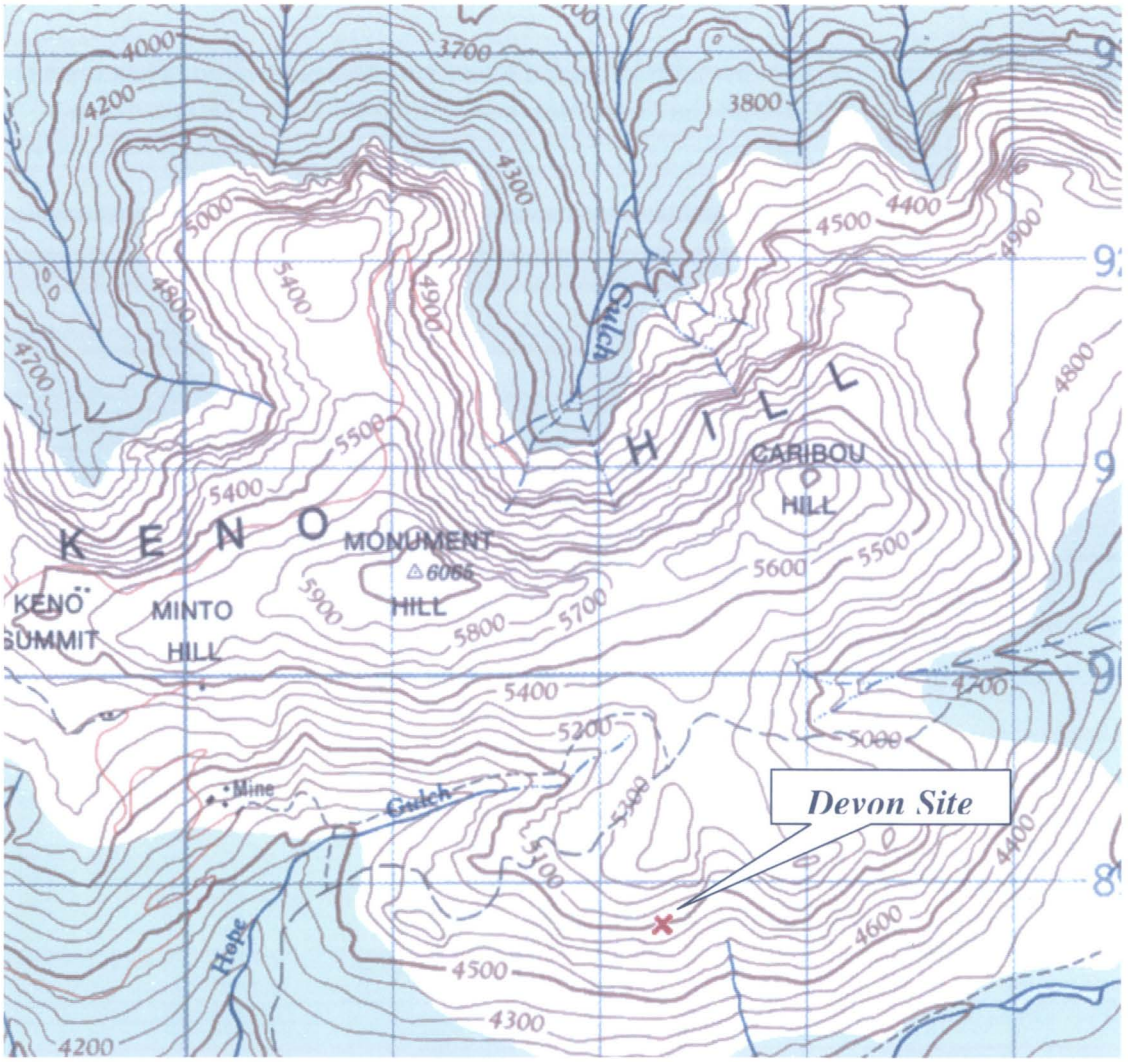
Two laborers for two days @ $ 200.00 per person----------$800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 2 days ----------$140.00
Ten percent administration fee----------$94.00
Sub total $1034.00
G.S.T $72.38
TOTAL $1106.38

Devon Site # 41

Location and Site Access

Access to the Devon site is achieved by following the Hope Gulch Trail until it parallels the cirque at the head of Hope Gulch. As there is no trail from this point onward, you must head south, which is down slope and towards Lighting Creek, on foot.

You continue until you reach the elevation of 1581m. One then travels east along the side hill for approximately one kilometer until the cabin and trenching can be seen.
The U.T. M. coordinates for the building are 492182m E and 7088904m N.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

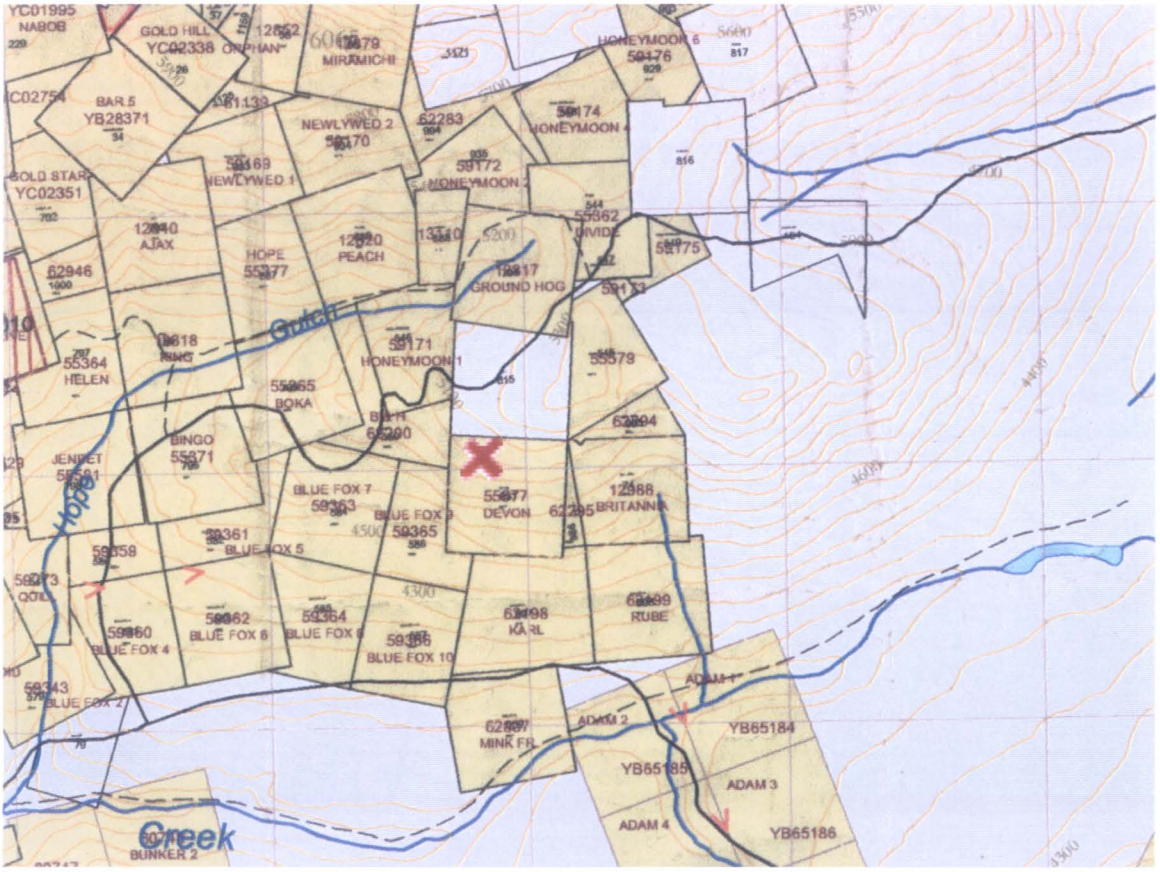
Historical Background

The Devon Claim was first registered by John Matthew Boon on March 20, 1947. John sold the claim to United Keno Hill Mines Limited on October 18, 1951.

We found very little historical information on the workings during this period, although there is a reference to a Jack Boon in *Gold and Galena, page 345*. He was said to be the best Cornish single-jack miner in the district.

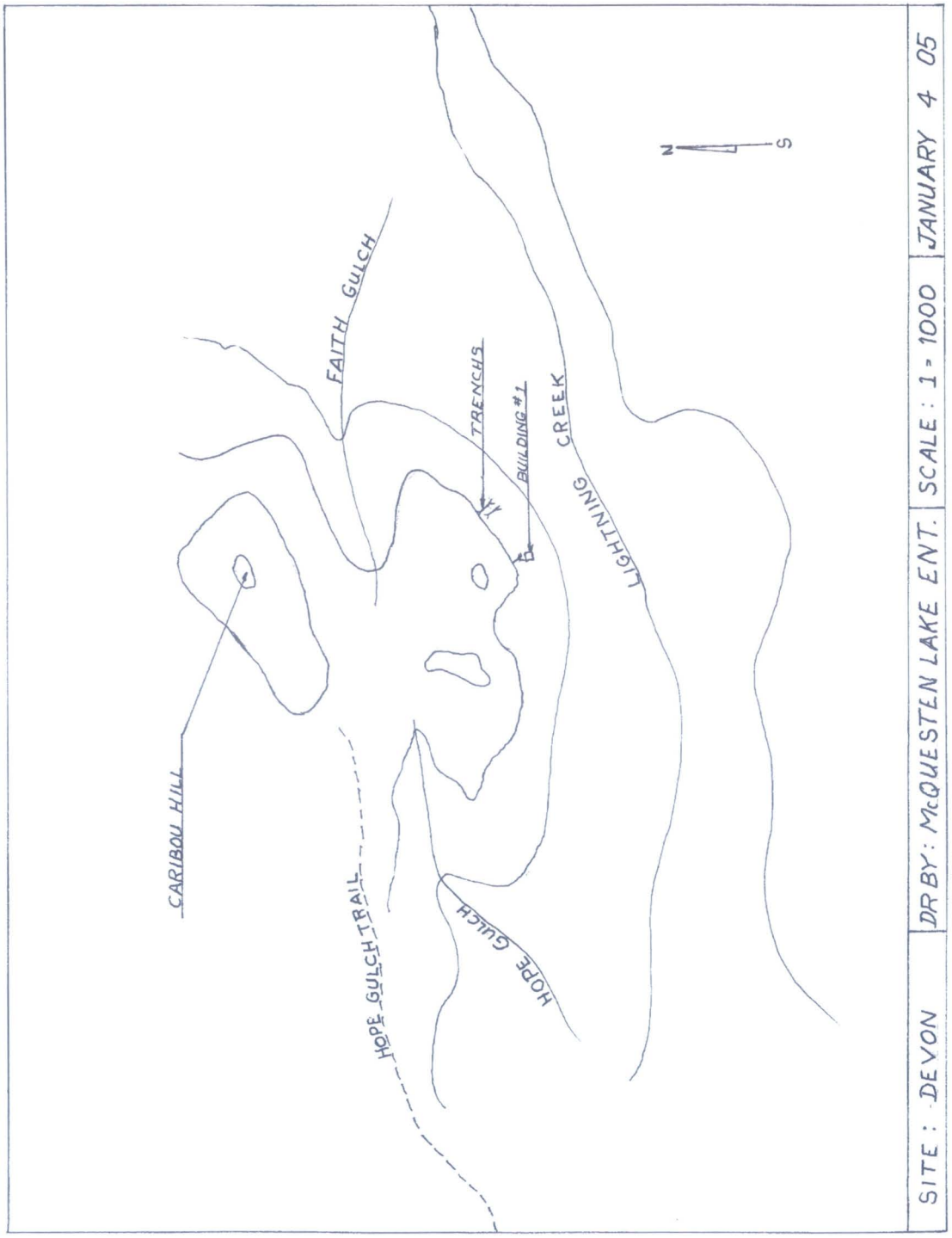
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current owner of the Devon claim is United Keno Hill Mines Limited. The current Lease Number is NM00277 with the Grant Number being 55577. The Devon claim expires April, 18, 2024.

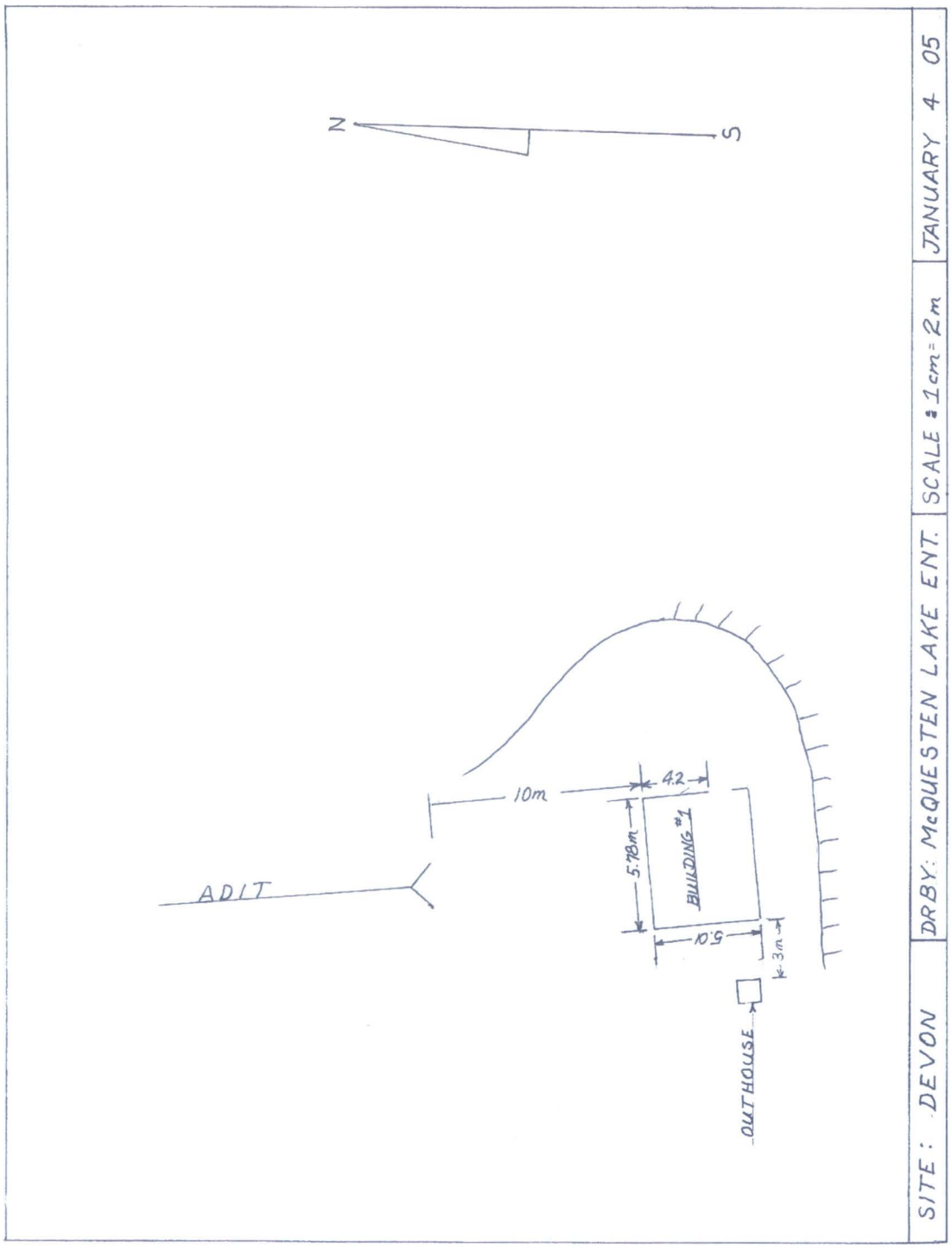


Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


FAITH GULCH
TRENCHS
BUILDING #1
LIGHTNING CREEK
CARIBOU HILL
HOPE GULCH TRAIL
HOPE Gulch
N
S
SITE : DEVON
DR BY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE : 1 - 1000
JANUARY 4 05

Site layout


N
S
ADIT
10m
4.2
5.78m
BUILDING #1
10.5
3m
OUTHOUSE
SITE: DEVON
DRBY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE = 1cm = 2m
JANUARY 4 05

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

There is only one building associated with this site, and it is located directly in front of the adit. The foundation of the building is made of 6 x 6 beams placed directly on the ground. The floor joists are 2 x 4s that have been placed on two foot centers, and then cross sheeted with 1 x 8 boards.

The building has a gable style roof with the trusses being made of 2 x 6 planks.

The wall studs are 2 x 4s on two foot centers, with the exterior sheeting being 1 x 8 shiplap boards.

There is a 2 foot by 3 foot window in the south wall with a 2 x 2 foot window in the east wall.

There is some evidence of tar paper rolled roofing used for the roof, while on the inside walls there are remnants of thin black tar paper for wind proofing.

There is a table, old heater, and bed frame remaining inside of the building.

Ten meters to the west of the west wall of the building is the remnants of the outhouse.

This structure is scattered over the rocky talus slope and was built over a natural crevasse in the rocky slope.

It was constructed primarily of 2 x 4s and 1 x 8 planks.

Pictures show the collapsed adit upslope of the building.

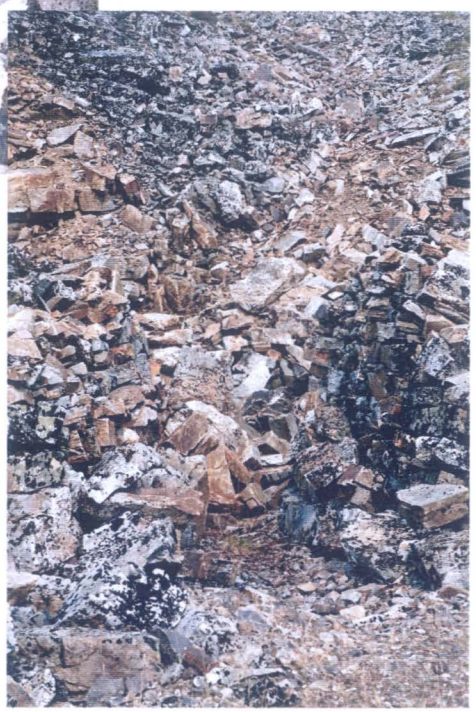
There was no discharge observed from the adit or workings above.

A feature of the Devon site is the stone and rock work that was used by the early miners in their method of hand trenching into the hill side.

Flat stones were hand stacked at the sides of the trenching to hold back the loose material from sloughing into the trench as they worked their way into the hard bedrock surface.

Some of the stone walls extend for ten or more meters and reach an elevation of two to three meters.

The space between the two vertical stone walls varied depending on the natural grade of the terrain, but on average maintained a one meter width. This was adequate room for the removal of the waste material by wheelbarrow to the dump site.



There were only a couple of artifacts at this site, such as an old steel wheeled wheelbarrow and some shovels.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

As stated in the previous reports (Keno Hill/ Dublin Gulch Baseline Assessment 1999) there is only one collapsed adit with a small waste dump near it.

The one building on this site is situated approximately ten meters from the adit and built partially on the dump site. Previous reports indicate potential contaminants of concern may include metals washing from the waste rock piles or trench walls.
There was no contaminants observed on the Devon site, or any waste refuse pits.

There was no adit water discharge or any other sources of water found on the dump site. This was a relatively clean site in regards to mine site infrastructure. No rail or trestle, electrical, or fuel storage was encountered.

There was only a small amount of asbestos tar paper left on the wooden frame building, and in the surrounding area.

Public safety conditions

The primary safety concern at the Devon site is the building itself. The building is cantering severely down slope and is on the verge of collapsing.

The hand trenching that is located approximately four hundred meters to the east of the adit seems to be stable, but if one follows these trenches into the bedrock face, the overhang of rock gets very steep and poses a concern.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental perspective

There were no contaminants observed at this site and no surface water was present. The asbestos cladding that is on the side of the building should be removed.

Previous reports indicate potential contaminants of concern may include metals washing from the waste rock piles or trench walls. Samples could be taken from these sites and analyzed.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the work done at this site in regards to the hand trenching is an excellent example of the ingenuity and hard work of the early pioneers. The building is certainly beyond repair, is quite dangerous and needs to be addressed, although it may be fully collapsed after this years snow load.

Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

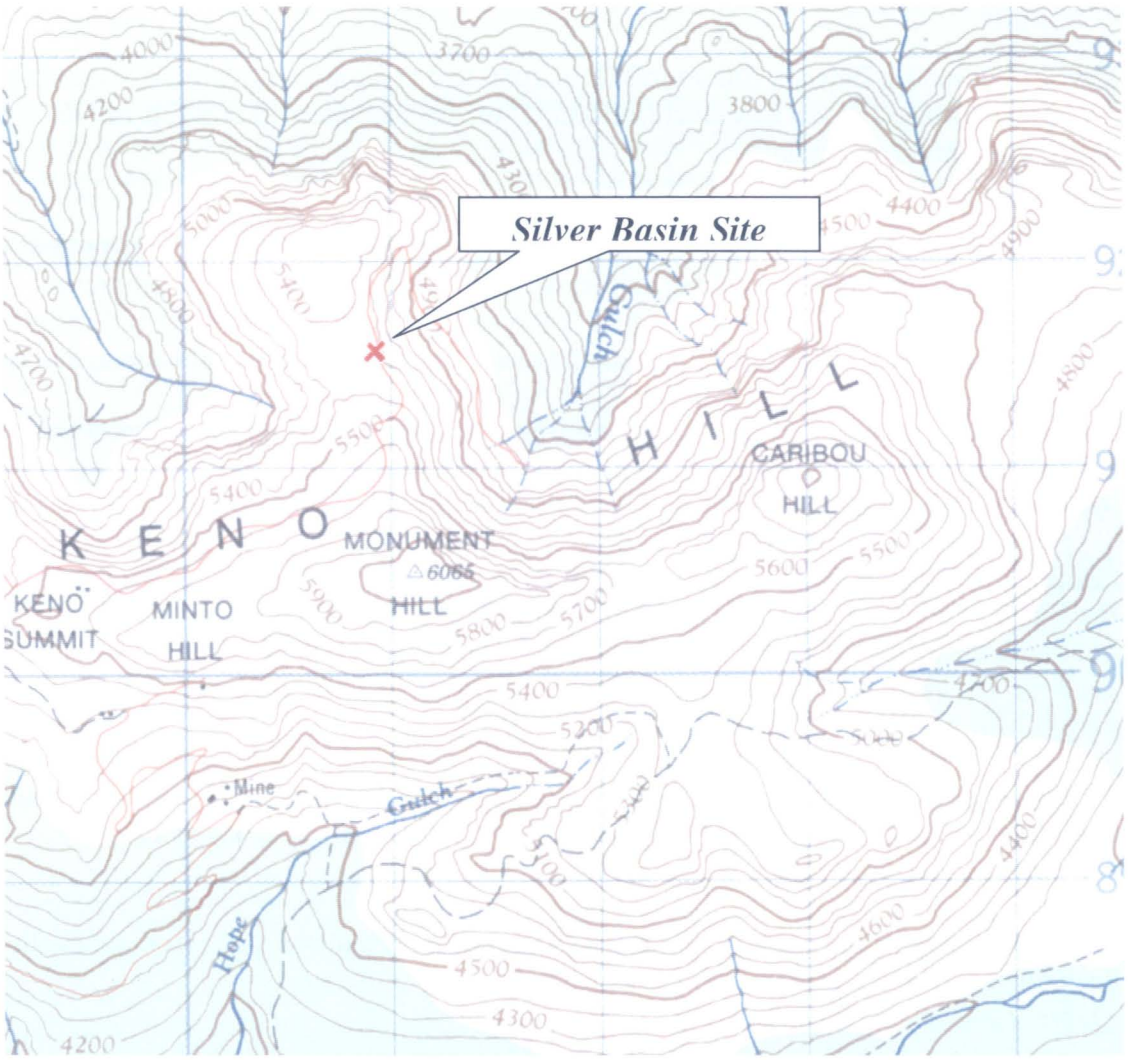
Future sampling of trenching.
This estimate is for rough guideline purposes only.

Two laborers for two days @ $ 200.00 per person----------.$800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 2 days --------$140.00
Total $940.00


Silver Basin Site #45

Location and Site Access

The Silver Basin site is on the north side of Keno Hill, approximately one kilometer north of Monument Hill summit. The site is 2.5 kilometers past the Keno Hill Signpost and can be driven to by following the Silver Basin Gulch Trail. One must then walk a couple hundred meters to the actual building site. The U.T. M. coordinates are 7090932m N by 491155m E, at an elevation of 1638m.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

WORK HISTORY

"Staked as the Silver Basin claim (12836) in Aug/19 by R. Rasmussen, who explored with hand trenches and a short adit until 1927. It was purchased in Nov/48 by Silver Basin Yukon Mines Ltd. which reorganized in 1949 into Consolidated Yukeno M.L, and to Yukeno Mines Limited in Feb/51? The claim was taken to lease (Lot 41) in Feb/58 and was sold in 1962 to Rio Plata Silver ML, which conducted hand trenching in 1963 and possibly geochemical sampling in 1973.

It was acquired by Dawson Eldorado ML in 1986 and explored with bulldozer trenching. W. Malicky staked Silver Cirque cl (YB65552) on the east side of Lot 41 in Jul/96."
Reference: Minfile 105M005

GEOLOGY

"Minor galena and tetrahedrite occur with arsenopyrite in quartz-siderite gangue in a typical longitudinal-type branching vein system that cuts mainly quartzite and minor schist. The vein has a maximum width of 2.4 m and has been traced for 30 m. Rasmussen claimed to have identified three longitudinal and 3 transverse veins on the claim and to have obtained assays as high as 171 424 g/t Ag from grab samples.
Dawson Eldorado reported assays ranging from 171.4 to 2 057.1 g/t Ag across widths of 0.5 to 2.5 m with specimens assaying up to 754.7 g/t Ag and 13.7 g/t Au."
Quote: Minfile 105M005

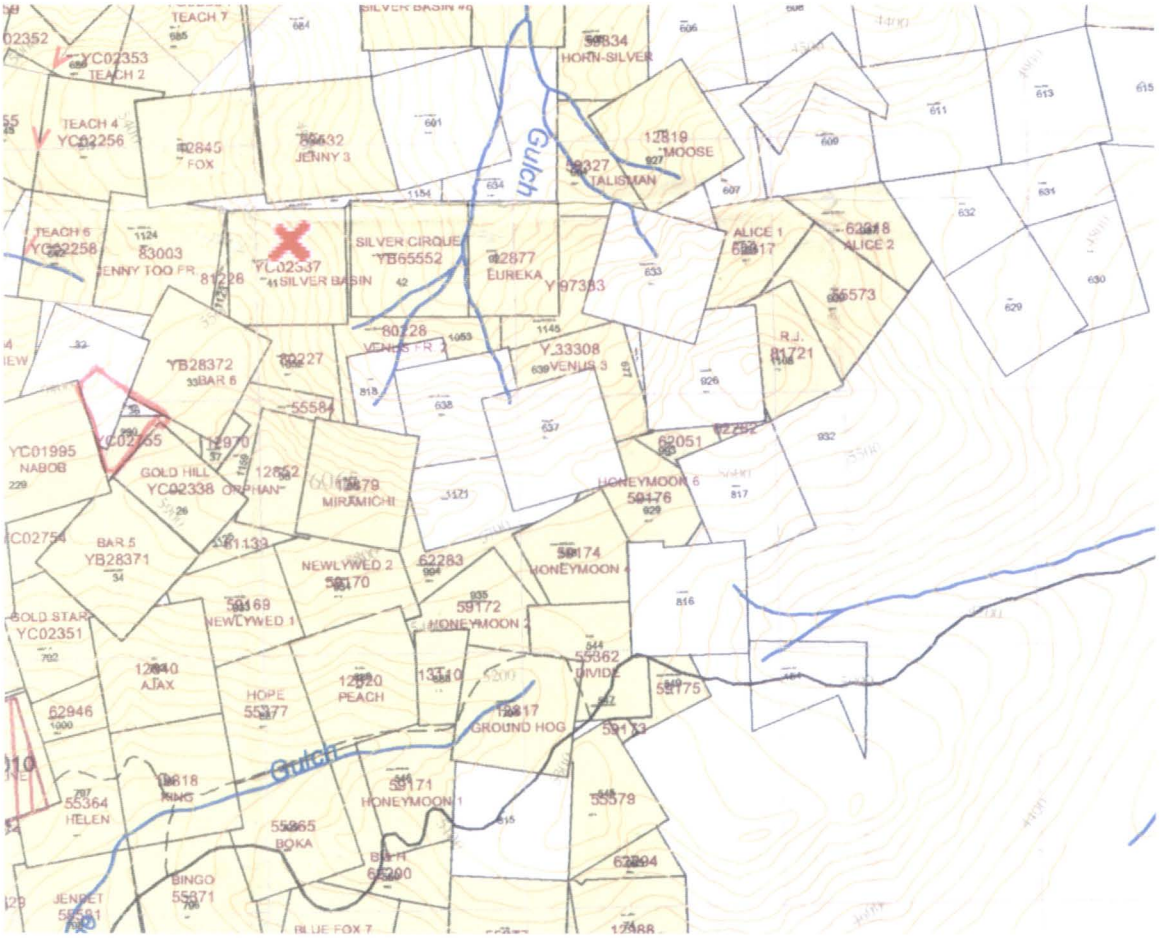
"Rodolph Rosmusen (correct spelling from a letter written in his own hand), prospected the McQuesten River area with his partner Adolf Lindstrom in 1898 and mined placer gold near the mouth of Rodin Creek for a time. He staked a rich discovery at Minto Lake On June 15, 1903 with his partner Warren Elmer Hiatt, and was a partner in the Little Guggs Mining Company from 1910 to the 1920's.

He owned claims in the Silver Basin area which he sold to John R. O'Neill, who in turn sold them to Silver Basin Mines and the Yukeno Lead and Silver Mines Company Limited.

Dan Steers worked his silver properties with him. Rosmuson was also associated with Jack Hawthorne for a number of years."
Quote: Gold and Galena page 445

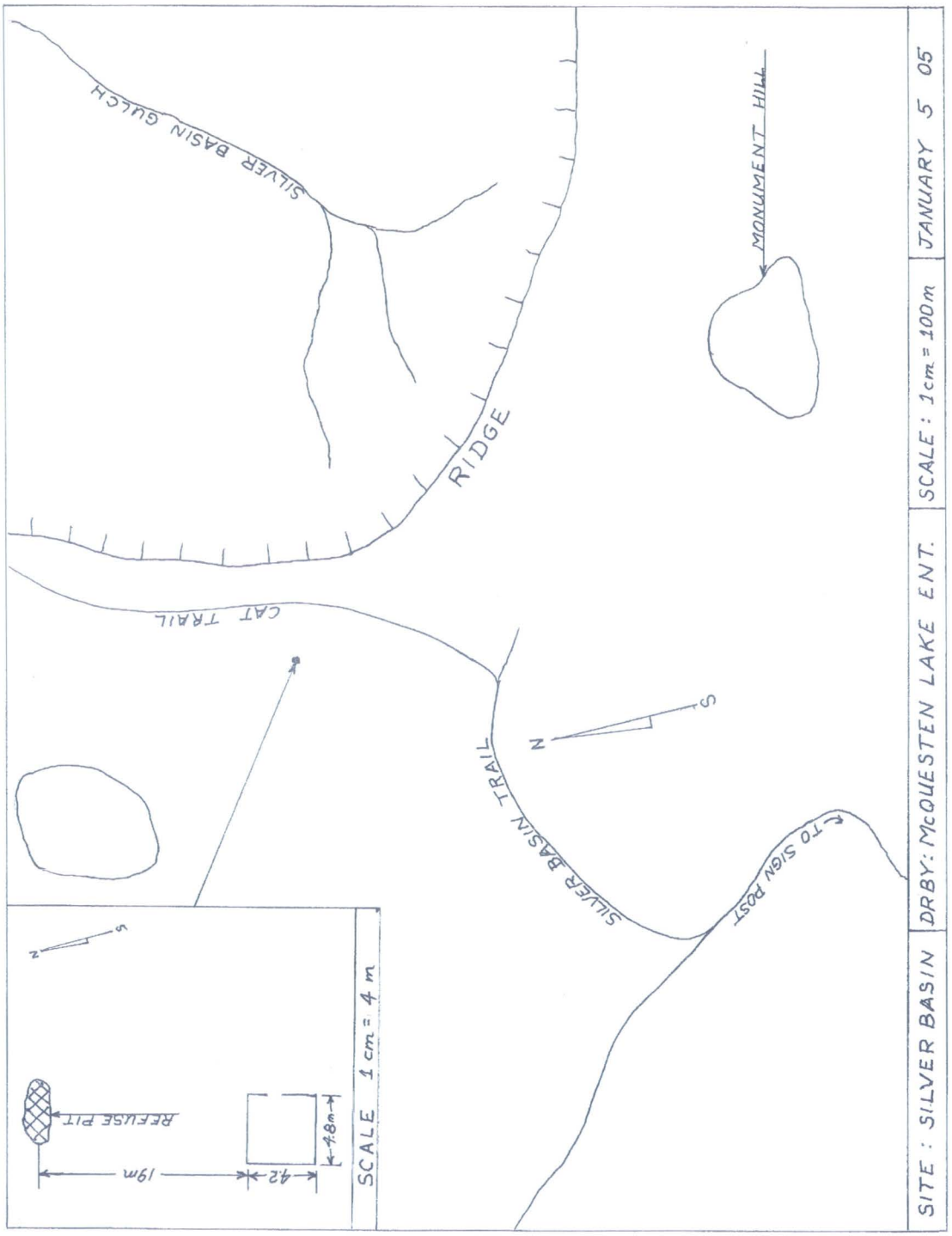
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current owner of the Silver Basin claim on Monument Hill is Walter Malicky. The Grant Number is YC02337, with a current Due Date of July 11, 2005.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


SILVER BASIN GULCH
MONUMENT HILL
RIDGE
CAT TRAIL
SILVER BASIN TRAIL
TO SIGN POST
N
S
SITE : SILVER BASIN
DRBY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE : 1cm = 100m
JANUARY 5 05
SCALE 1 cm = 4 m
REFUSE PIT
19m
4.2
4.8m

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

There are remnants of an old log cabin two hundred meters west of the Silver Basin Trail. The building has fully collapsed with all the exterior walls having fallen outwards.

The walls were hand doweled and the corners were saddle notched with an axe.

The roof was of pole and board construction that was then covered with sod and moss. It has collapsed over the floor.

There are some remains of canvas that covered the inside of the cabin walls. *(Right)*

In the east corner of the building is a hand made wooden bed frame.

Seven meters to the east of the building is the scattered remains of the outhouse, which was built with small log poles and rough timber.

There is a refuse dump approximately 19 meters to the north of the building. It was comprised mainly of rusted cans and glass bottles, with no evidence of any contaminants.

There are three trenches and one shaft associated with this site. The shaft is located 200 meters east of the Silver Basin Trial.

All that remains of the shaft at this time is a pile of timber and logs that cover a small depression in the hillside.

From the amount of waste that was near the shaft, there must not have been much depth to the excavation of the shaft. The shaft can not be accessed and does not pose any concerns.

The three trenches that are associated with the site are not deeply excavated, with one of the trenches being hand dug.

The side hill cuts that have been used as access for bulldozers are sloughing down slope and have been cut by the spring freshet.

Trench #1 is located approximately 150 meters south of the cabin, and is still in the relatively flat area above the edge of the slope that drops down into the Silver Basin Gulch.

Trench #2 cuts the vein that is reported in the Yukon Minfile as being the 2.4 meter wide vein. It was traced for thirty meters, with minor galena, tetrahedrite, and arsenopyrite in a quartz-siderite gangue. Trench #2 is approximately 350 meters northeast of the remains of the shaft.

There is evidence of some small hand trenching approximately 35 meters to the east of the cabin foundation. This hand trench has started to re-vegetate with moss and grass.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

There were no hazardous materials found during the inspection of the site. We do not feel there are any major environmental concerns at the Silver Basin Site. The potential for the leaching of metal from the waste piles are a consideration as noted in the 1999 *Keno Hill/ Dublin Gulch Environmental Baseline study*

Public safety conditions

We did not observe any major pubic safety issues at this site. The shaft was not accessible and trenches were in a stable condition.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

Future monitoring of the metal leaching from the trenching and waste dumps sites would be a possible consideration along with general clean up of scattered boards with rusty nails and broken glass.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the building and materials are certainly beyond preservation or stabilization. The site though, is an interesting feature along the hiking trail. Further consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

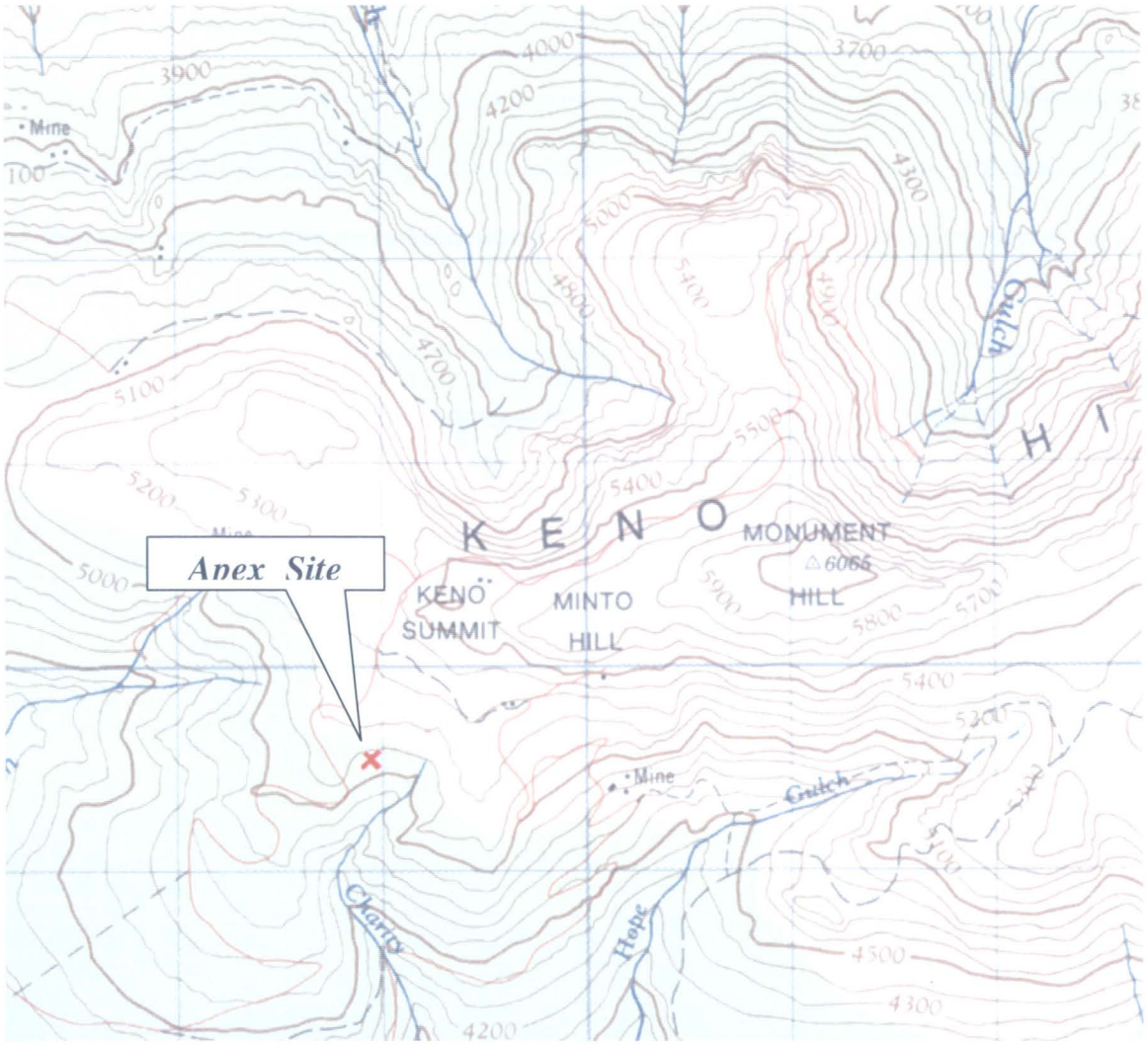
This estimate is for guideline purposes only.

Two laborers for two days @ $ 200.00 per person----------$800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 2 days --------$140.00
Ten percent administration fee----------.$94.00
Cost $1034.00
G.S.T $72.38
TOTAL $1106.38

Apex Site #48

Location and Site Access

Access to the Apex site can be made by following the signpost road until you come to the forth switchback past the intersection with the Keno Seven Hundred road. One can then walk approximately 250 meters down slope to the south, where the first of two cabins associated with this site are located. The U.T. M coordinates for the site are 7088920m N by 488640m E, and are at an elevation of 1465m.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

Staked as the Apex claim (12966) in Feb/1920 by N.E. Swenson and T. McKay who drove a short adit and winze between 1925 and 1936. McKay's interest was sold to P. McIver in 1930, and the claim was taken to lease (Lot 1005) in Feb/62. McIver's interest was transferred to H. Kilbride in Nov/65.

GEOLOGY
Galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur erratically in a longitudinal-type quartz vein that is probably part of the Comstock vein system.
Yukon Minfile

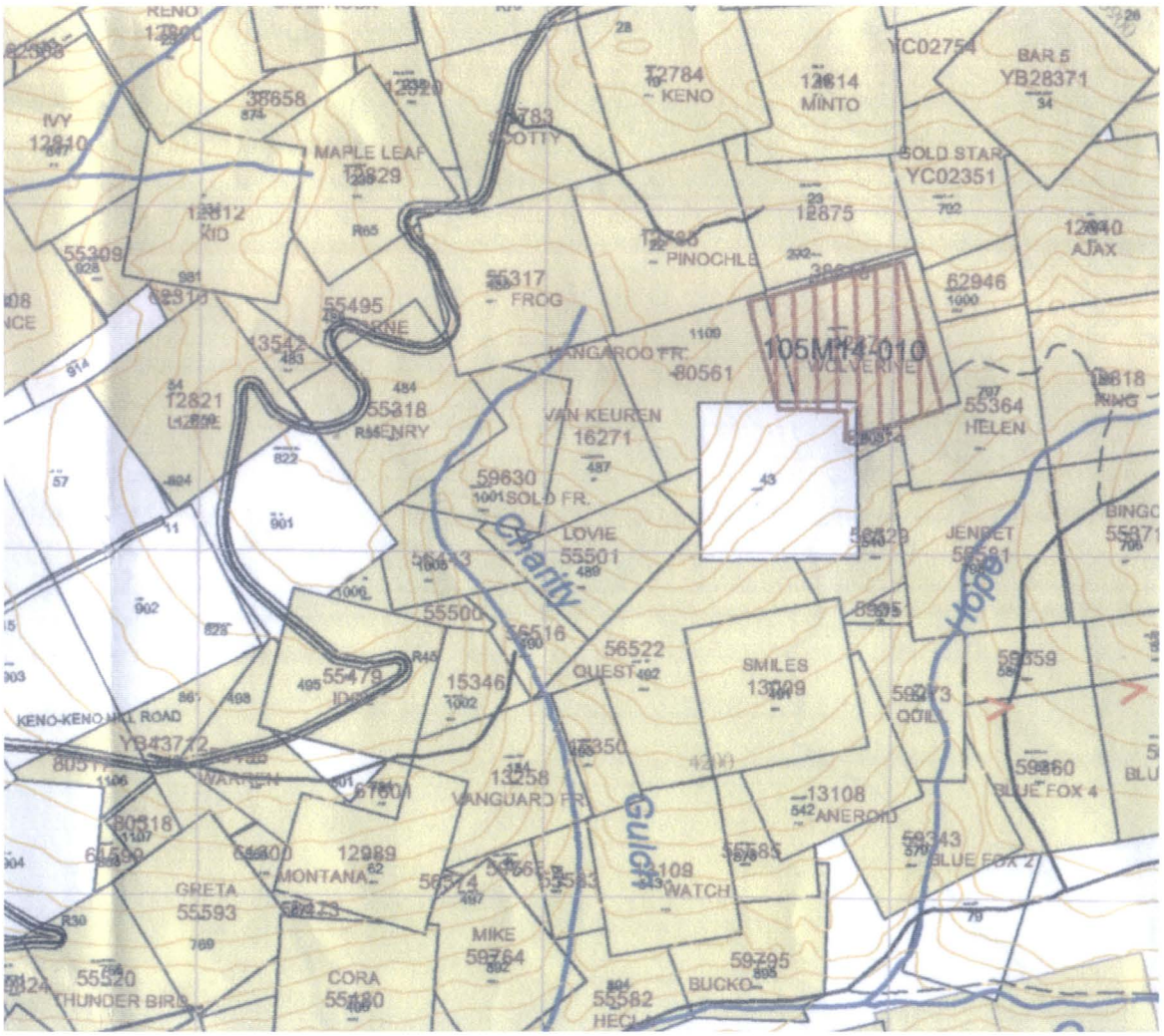
This property was owned by T. McKay and was under option by F. Hoffman and J. Genier.
The development work included an open-cut terminating in an adit with a winze sunk near the face.

The general course of the vein is north by 45 degrees east, and is composed mainly of manganese oxide and siderite. Most of the workings do not permit obtaining an idea of the mineralization owing to the timbering that was necessary in the adit.

At 35 feet the adit encountered a slip striking north 77 degrees east and dipping to the northwest on which a winze was sunk 18 feet. This slip was mineralized with calcite and zinc blende. The workings to date have not encountered any ore shoots of value.
(H.S. Bostocks Memoirs #284 page 604)

Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The Apex claim was recently owned by Hazel Goodwin Kilbride and Nora Swenson. Claims lapsed Feb 8th 2004. Grant # 12966.

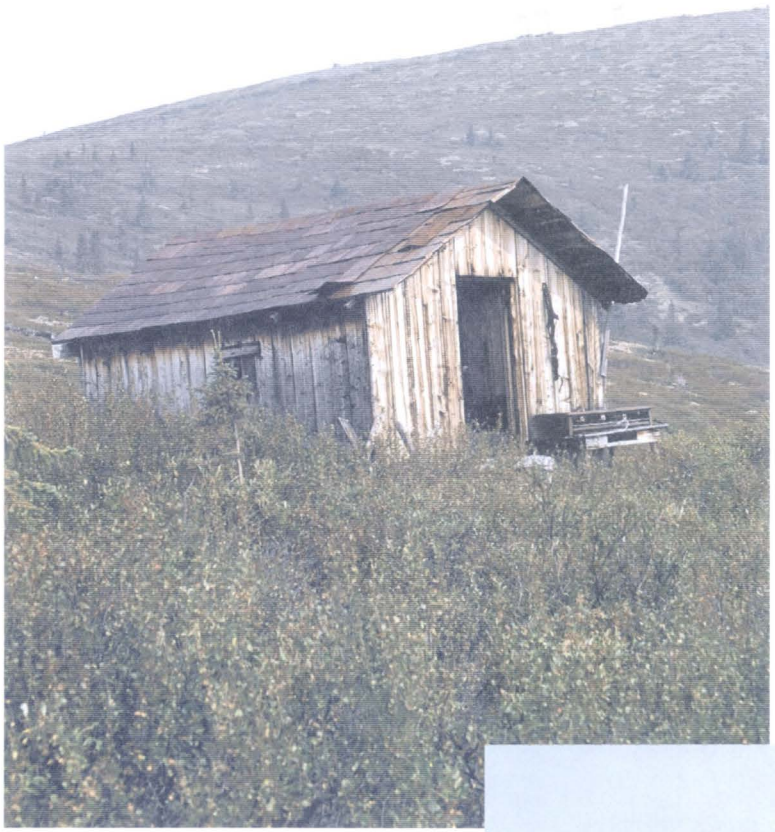


Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

Building #1

This building is of frame construction and in fair to good condition. The outside dimensions are 4.31m x 3.12 m.



The foundation of the building is built of flat stone, on top of which the 2 x 8 floor joists have been placed.

The floor joists have then been sheeted in with 1 x 8 boards to form the floor.

The walls are made of 2 x 4 studding, with the exterior being sheeted in vertically with 1 x 8 boards. The edges are battened over with small 1 x 3 strips of wood.

For exterior roof cladding, they spread open old five gallon square oil containers and nailed them to the roof in a shingle fashion.

The interior of walls are sheeted with pieces of old explosive boxes.

The roof trusses are constructed with 2 x 4s and are gable style. The roof was then sheeted in with 1 x 8 boards.

There are two windows, one in the northwest end that has been boarded in, and the other in the middle of the east wall. The east wall window is .75 meters x .75 meters square.

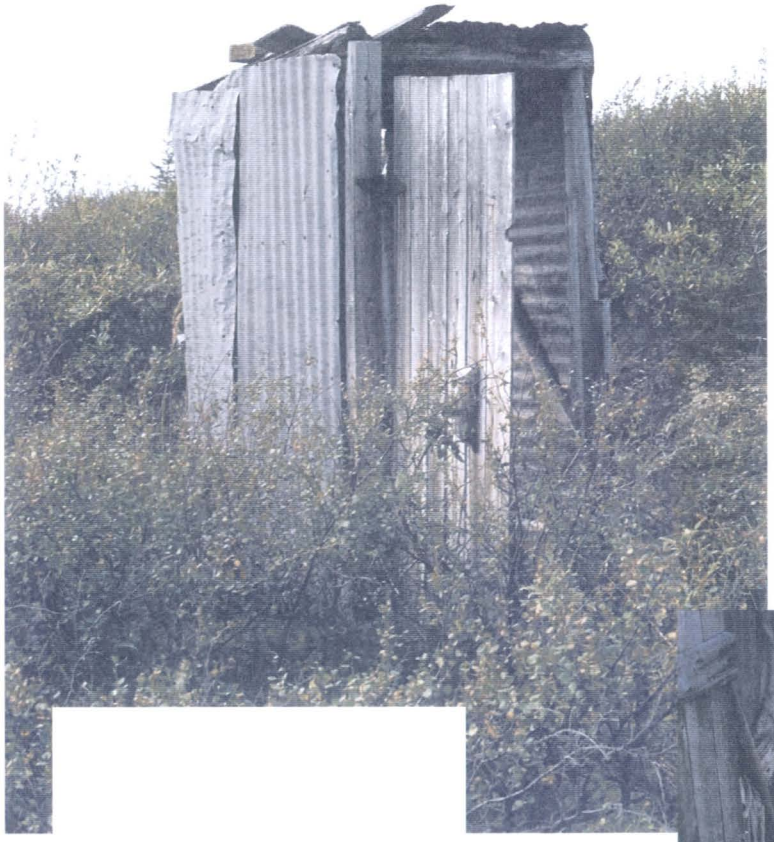
There are numerous cans and utensils, two wooden beds, shelving, firewood, and blankets remaining inside the cabin.

A stone fire pit, rusted stove pipe, portable gas range, and various small scraps of metal are scattered outside.

The outhouse is located approximately twelve meters northeast from the north corner of the cabin and has an outside dimension of 1.12m x 1.06m.

The foundation of the outhouse was built on stacked rocks, with the floor and walls being built on the log foundation cribbing.

The walls and shanty style roof were framed in using log poles, which was then sheeted in with corrugated tin. The door and the seating bench were built using rough cut 1 x 8 boards.



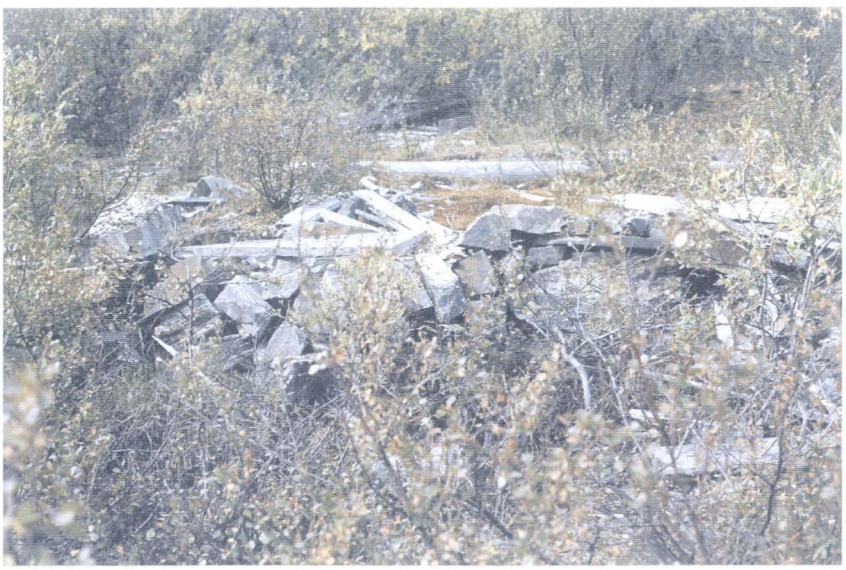
Building #2

This building is located a further 72 meters down slope to the east of Building #1. The outside dimensions of this cabin are 3.8m by 4.7m. All that remains is the outline of the foundation along with some scattered boards and tin.

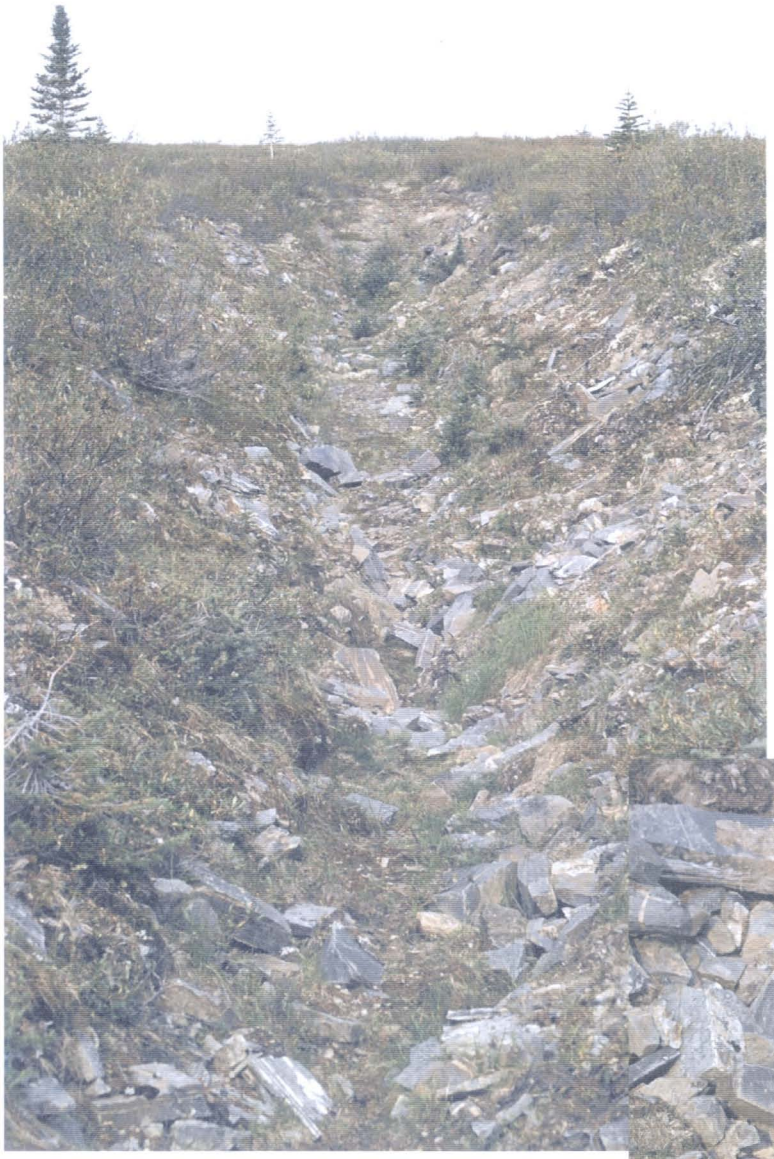
Given the style of construction and the condition, we would estimate this to be the original building on the Apex site.

The foundation was well established by the stacking of flat stone around the perimeter of the building. The first round of the building was of log construction.

The roof was covered with sod which now has collapsed and lies outlined against the foundation perimeter. There is an old refuse pit 10 meters to the east of the old cabin. The dump consists of old cans and a few pieces of stove pipe.



There are six trenches, two shafts, and two buildings associated with the Apex site. These trenches are located to the southwest of the building structures.



The first trench to the west is approximately 36 meters from the log remains of building number two.

One can easy access trench # 1 by climbing over the pushed up overburden at the lower end of the trench.

Following the three to five meter wide trench up slope approximately 27 meters, we found the remains of a collapsed shaft. All that remains is some of the log and frame cribbing sticking out of the base of the trench.

The shaft is not accessible and does not pose a safety concern.

Continuing 28 southwest from trench # 1 is the second trench, which is approximately 65 meters in length.

Trench # 3 is another 22 meters further to the southwest from trench # 2, and is the longest of all the trenches with a distance of approximately 120 meters, a depth of one to two meters, and a width of five to eight meters.

Jimmy Johnny photo

Seventy two meters upslope from the waste pile on trench # 3 is a second shaft. This shaft is still accessible and has a depth of 5 meters below the top round of logs, which are severely deteriorated and starting to slough on the east side. The outside dimensions of the shaft are approximately two meters in length and one and a half meters in width.

Trench # 4 is approximately 50 meters southwest of trench # 3 with trench # 5 being another 10 meters further on. Both these trenches are similar in length, width, and depth, which is 35 meters by 4 meters by 2 meters deep.

Trenching

Jimmy Johnny photo

Trench # 6 is a further 67 meters from trench # 5. It is similar in depth to the other trenches, but has a length of approximately 50 meters with a small 20 meter break were no trenching has occurred. The trenching was then re-established for another 15 meters.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

All the trenches we observed on the Apex claim did not show any signs of water discharge or ponding. The trenches have re-vegetated with willow and grasses, and the trench walls are stable and relatively shallow. We did not find any fuel storage or contaminants. Trenches did not show any obvious signs of mineralization. We found this site to be relatively clean of any environmentally contaminating substances.

Public safety conditions

The pubic safety concern at this site is certainly the open number two shaft that is located approximately 72 meters from the end waste dump on trench number three. We would estimate this as having a high degree of priority because of the ability for access to the trench and shaft. The trench is located not far off the Sign Post Road, which is well traveled in the summer months by tourists.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental perspective

There was no fuel storage, electrical equipment, or solid waste dumps. We did not find any potential contaminants at the site.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

In our opinion the structures on the site should remain in tact. The building is in good condition and represents our early pioneer's resourcefulness. Tin pails were opened and used as roofing, the interior of walls are sheeted with pieces of old explosive boxes.

Consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

Estimate for closure of the shaft in trench # 3. This estimate is for guideline purposes only.

Two laborers for two days @ $ 200.00 per person----------$800.00
Transportation to and from site, 140 km round trip x 2 days ---------$140.00
Ten percent administration fee----------$94.00
Cost $1034.00
G.S.T $72.38
TOTAL $1106.38

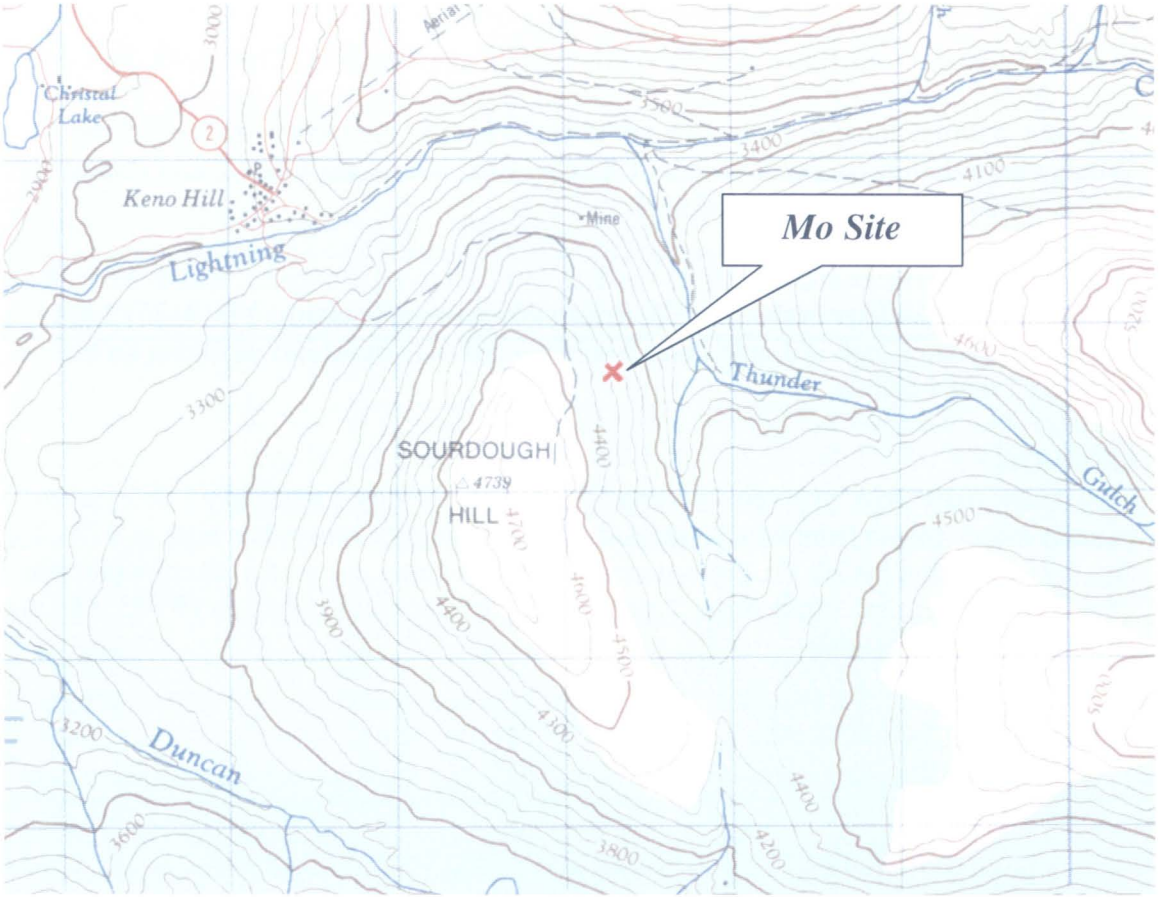
Mo Site # 52

Location and Site Access

The Mo site is a combination of three different areas that lie in relatively close proximity to each other.

The first and primary area is the Windy and Casy claims. This area holds the only building and shafts related to this site. Access to this site can be accomplished by four wheel drive by following the Sourdough Hill Trail approximately 2.2 kilometers from Keno City. The Windy and Casy claims are located about one kilometer south of the Sourdough Hill Road at an elevation 1400 meters. The U.T.M coordinates for the cabin on the Windy claim are 487119m E by 7085308m N.

On returning to the Sourdough Trail you turn left and continue on for .432 km, this will bring you to the Boogla trench. The U.T.M coordinates are486957m E by 7085145m N. Continuing on for another .732 km, you will come upon the Bob trench with its coordinates being 486772m E by 7084418m N at an elevation of 1438m.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

First staked as Cube claim (13207) in May 1920 by A.A. Hollenbeck, then re-staked as Rosemary claim (62246).

John Holmstrom's (Windy John) claims were optioned in Aug/66 to Rodstrom Yellowknife ML, and in June/68 to Fort George Mg& EL, which added the Fort George claim (Yl4889). It was then explored by hand trenching and bulldozing in1968 and more bulldozing in 1972 and 1978.

John Holmstrom bulldozer trenched and drove a 2.4 m adit in 1980, performed stripping and shaft sinking in 1981, and built a road in 1984. Holmstrom's claims (Windy, etc) were transferred to 6847 Yukon L in 1988, which transferred 50% of its interest to F. Tveter in Sep/89. They were explored jointly by road construction, trenching, stripping and hand shafting the same year. The Windy, Caroline, Mo, Boso, Case, Casey, Rex and Chrissie claims were transferred to G. Gervais in Dec/93.

In Jun/95 Gervais transferred the Windy (83525), Casy, Caroline, Chrissie G, Rex, Mo, Boso, and Casey claims to F. Tveter. Tveter and J. Holmstrom who then carried out stripping and trenching on Casy 3 Fr. (YA58193) later in the month. In Sept/95 the Windy claim (83527), Casy, Caroline, Chrissie, Rex, Mo, Boso, Case 3, and Bonny claims were transferred to K. Pavlovich.

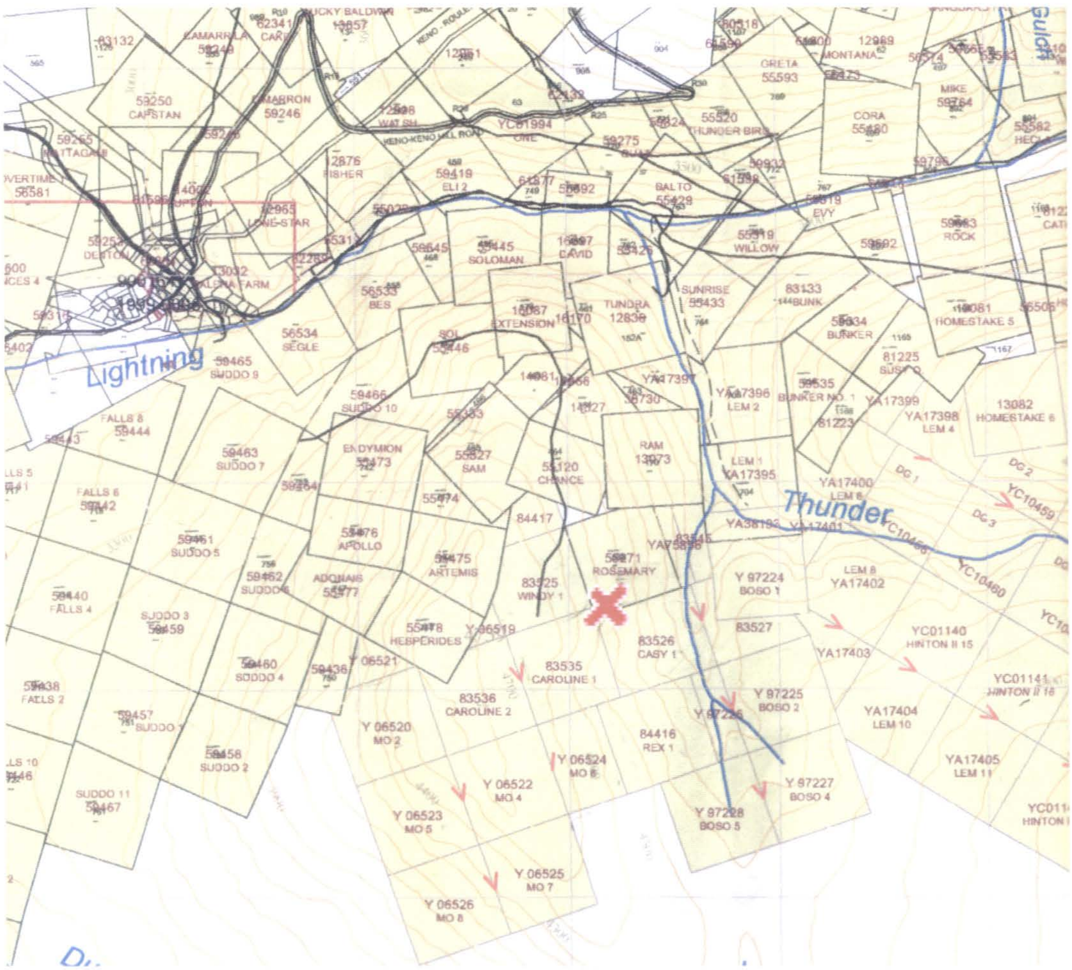
R. Miller staked the Bob claim (YA17718) 2.4 km south on Duncan Creek in Mar/78 and bulldozer trenched later in the year. D. Brost staked Boogala claim (YB18125) 2 km south on Duncan Creek in Jun/91, and then explored with bulldozer stripping on the Boogala 2 and 4 claims.

GEOLOGY

Two weak, transverse-type veins cutting schist on the Windy 1 and Casy 1 & 2 claims contain minor galena from which selected hi-grade samples assayed as high as 9771.2 g/t Ag, 1.7 g/t Au and 80.5% Pb. Holmstrom's 1980 trenching exposed a 30 cm wide vein containing galena and tetrahedrite, from which specimens assayed up to 13 713.9 g/t Ag.
Reference: Yukon Minfile

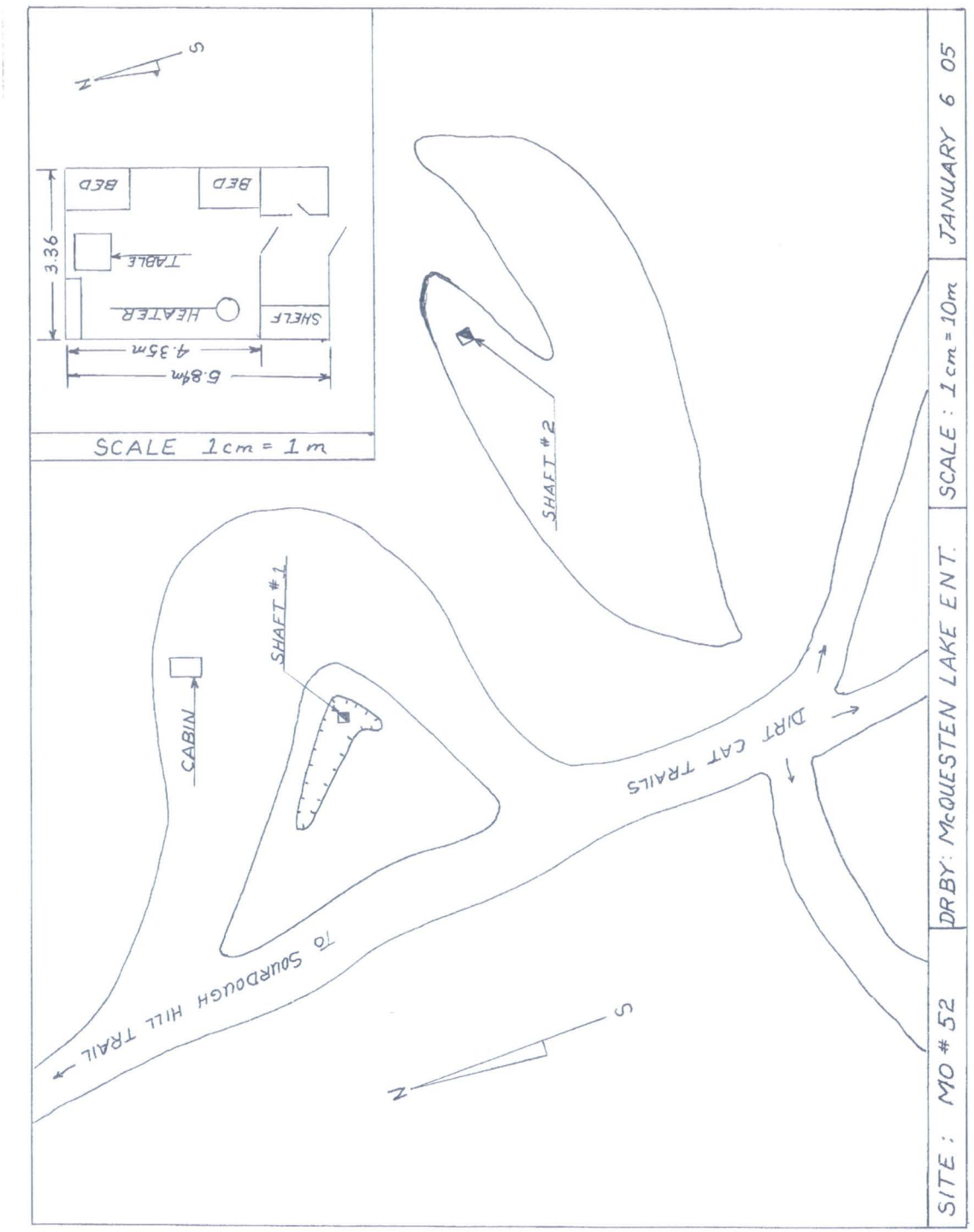
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current site owners of the Mo site are Frank Tveter and Kris Pavlovich.
The Mo site is covered by the Windy # 1, Casey # 1, and Casey #2 claims.
The Grant Numbers are 83525, 83526, and 83527 respectfully. The current Due date for all three claims is September 07, 2006.



Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


N
S
BED
BED
TABLE
HEATER
SHELF
3.36
4.35m
6.84m
SCALE 1cm = 1m
SHAFT #2
SHAFT #1
CABIN
DIRT CAT TRAILS
To SOURDOUGH HILL TRAIL
N
S
SITE: MO # 52
DRBY: McQUESTEN LAKE ENT.
SCALE: 1cm = 10m
JANUARY 6 05

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

The cabin foundation has been built on top of flat stones, with the floor joists being 2 x 6s that have been sheeted in with 1 x 6 boards for the front half and 1 x 3 boards for the rest.

The exterior of the walls have been sheeted vertically with 1 x 10 planks, except for the back wall which is covered with mixed diameter planks that have been battened over with 1 x 4s.

The east wall has also been re-sheeted with heavy gauge corrugated tin. On top of the front and back walls, a six inch log pole has been used as a ridge pole, which has left the cabin with a shallow pitch gable roof.

The roof itself is constructed of 1 x 8 boards, which run between the center ridge pole and the top of the side walls. Sod was then placed on top of the 1 x 8s as insulation and weather proofing.

Photo left, cold storage box accessed from inside the cabin.

The walls are of 2 X4 construction, with one sixteenth plywood sheeting on the interior. Cardboard boxes have been used as wall sheeting and insulation material.

There are a number of household items still in the cabin, which include a 45 gallon drum wood heater and an old bed.

This shaft is in a very unstable state.

The east wall has sloughed, and is ready to collapse due to the movement of the waste rock pile above it.

The exterior dimensions of the shaft are 1.39m by 1.19m, with the depth of the shaft being approximately 4m.

The U. T. M. coordinates for this shaft are 7085272m N by 487085m E.

Photo right; inside of shaft # 1

Shaft number 2 is a two compartment shaft with an incline adit which extends at a forty-five degree angle for approximately four meters before it collapses.

The vertical shaft's cribbing has deteriorated since the last inspection. Only the top two rounds of the cribbing are intact along with some diagonal cross bracing that is a meter below the top round of logs.

The distance to the bottom of the shaft is approximately 4.5m.

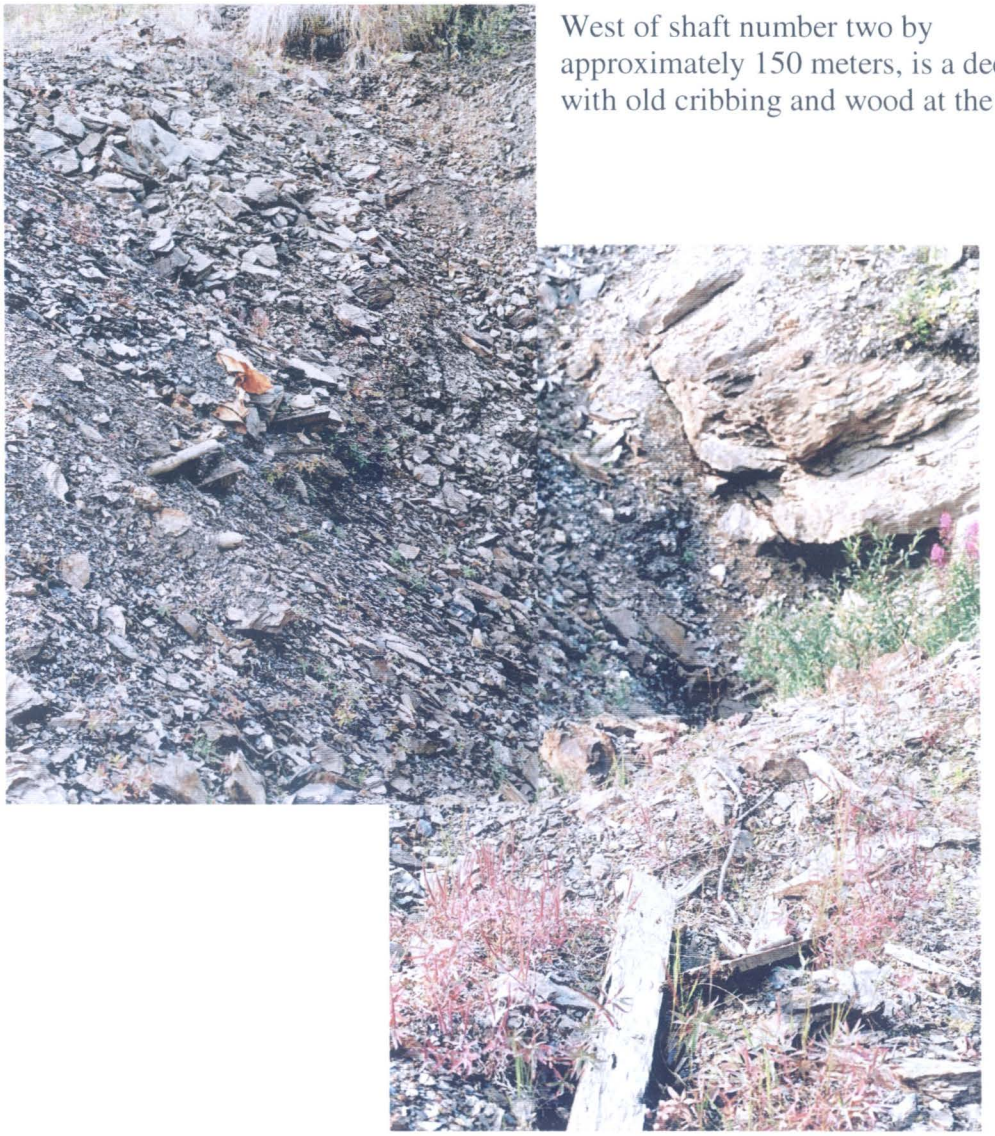
The outside dimensions of the shaft and incline are 2.11 meters in length by 1.33 meters in width.

The U.T.M. coordinates for this shaft are 7085217m N by 487040m E, at an elevation of 1400 meters.

The area around the cabin has had extensive stripping along with trench and pit work.

Photo above: workings directly to the north of the cabin.

Photo left: workings directly to the south of the cabin.



West of shaft number two by approximately 150 meters, is a deep pit with old cribbing and wood at the bottom.

There was a lot of wooden debris around the edge of the pit. This led us to believe this was the possible remains of a third shaft.

Returning to the Sourdough Trail, turning left and continuing on for .432 km, is the Boogla claim (right). The U.T.M coordinates are 486957m E by 7085145m N.

This trenched and stripped area is west of the cabin and drains into Lightening Creek. It is at an elevation of 1413 meters.

Continuing on the trail for another .732 of a km you will come upon the Bob trench (below). The coordinates are 486772m E by 7084418m N, at an elevation of 1438m.

The trench is located on the right hand side of the road and approximately 20 meters from the road. The trench is approximately 9 meters wide, 75 meters long and has an average depth 2 meters.

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

We did not find any evidence of hazardous material at the Mo site. We did find some scattered metal debris and one empty forty five gallon fuel drum. The debris consisted of a number of pieces of drill steel, and a few empty five gallon oil pails.

We did not find any water discharge from any of the trench work, there was some ponded water in a pit located 30 meters down slope of the cabin.

Public safety conditions

We observed a number of public safety issues at the Mo site, with the open two shafts being the most predominant.

The cribbing, as in most old shafts is severely deteriorated, causing the edges of the shaft and ground around it to become unstable.

A number of the pits that are located near the old building look as if they have been excavated with a backhoe, as the sides are at a steep incline and look as though they could slough. The pits are five to six meters deep with loose rubble sides.

From a safety perspective we feel the two shafts should be filled as soon as possible. The shafts could easily be filled with the loose waste material that is located near the shafts.

At this time it would also be prudent to contour some of the deeper pits. The claim owner will be working this claim this year. Remediation of the site by the owner could be used as assessment work.

The cabin itself is in a relatively stable state at this time, but as with all sod roof type cabins, moisture is weakening the roof structure. Someone has reinforced the ridge pole by placing an upright pole in the centre for support.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

There was no fuel storage, electrical equipment or solid waste dumps. We did not find any potential contaminants at the site. Because the claim will be active this year we would recommend the claim owner be involved in the remediation of the site.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

The site belonged to a well known pioneer John Holmstrom (Windy John)

Consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

We estimate 3 to 4 days work with a D 7 cat to contour the trenching and fill shafts on the site.
Additional costs for mob and de-mob.
This cost estimate is to be used as a rough guide only.

D-7 cat ----------$95.00 per hour

D-7 cat - access and de-mob plus work to remediate the issues noted under public safety issues.

Cost: $95.00 per hour X 30 hours----------$2850.00
Mob and de-mob of D-7----------$750.00

Labor costs one person x 3 days x $200.00----------$600.00
G.S.T. -------$294.00

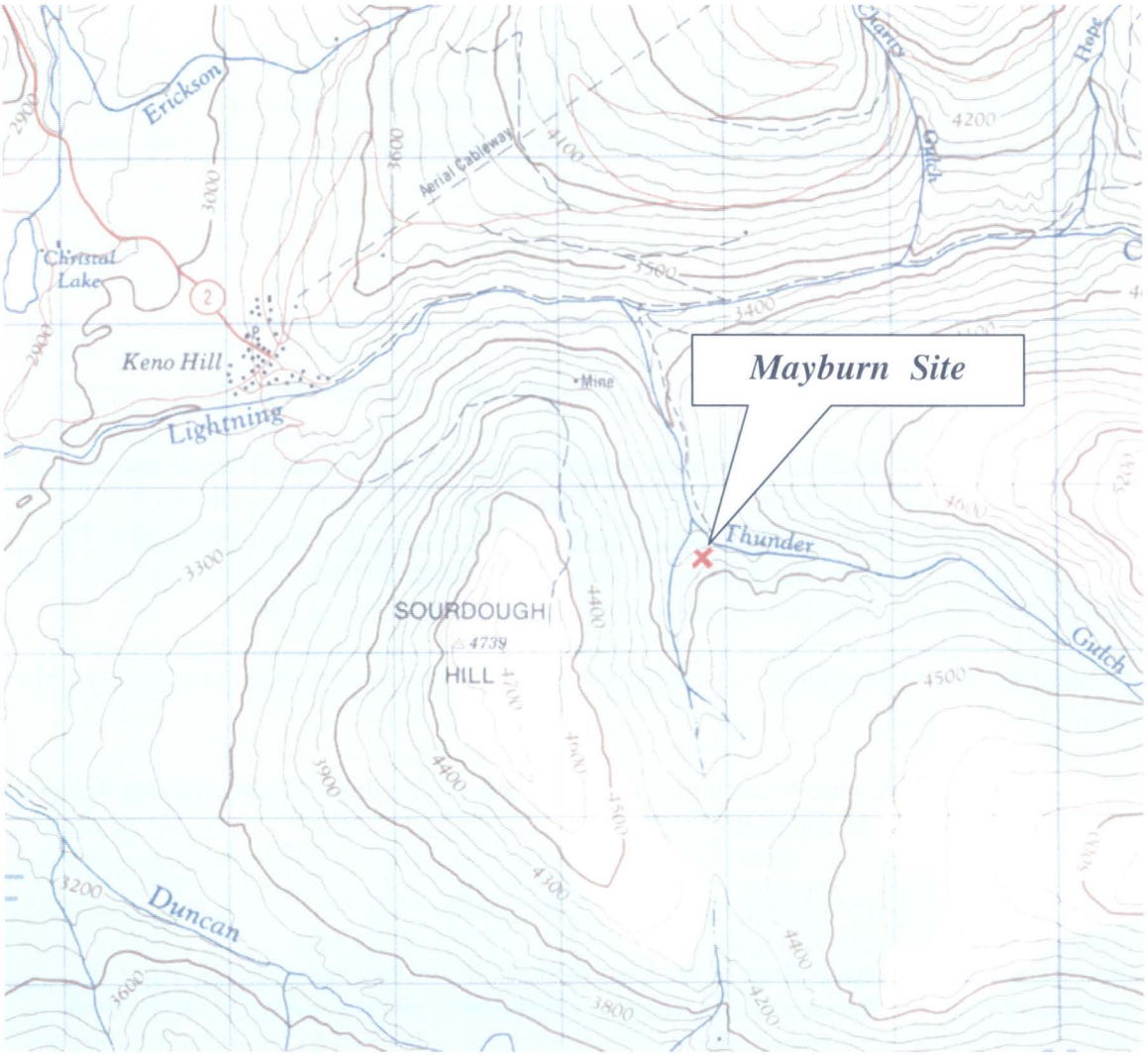
Total---------$4494.00


Maybrun Site # 53

Location and Site Access

To access the Mayburn site, you need to follow the Thunder Gulch trail to its end and then hike across a large pile of boulders and tailings that have been displaced by the placer mining operation that has operated throughout the drainage system.

The Mayburn site is situated on the southeast side of Thunder Gulch at the confluence of two creeks that join 1.5 km south of Lightening Creek.



Keno Hill, Yukon Territory. Part of Map 105 M/14. Energy, Mines and Resources Edition 2

Historical Background

Staked as Tundra claim (12838) in Oct/1919 by A. Johnston, adjoining Ram claim (13073) in Apr/1920 by F. Chasni, and Whipsaw claim (12966) in Jun/1921 by S. Moreau. The Tundra claims were explored with hand pits by M. Malesich until 1926, by W.G. Hargraves from 1927-30, and with short shafts and adits by Treadwell Yukon Company Ltd from 1930-39. Johnston acquired the Ram claims in 1927 and sank a 30 meter shaft in 1929 and later shipped about 272 tonnes of ore from it.

The Whipsaw claim was acquired by Bellekeno Mines Ltd prior to 1950 and an adit was driven on the claim (Bellekeno vein) in Dec/50. Over the next two years the company produced over 5 000 tonnes of high grade ore from the property.

Mayo Mines Ltd purchased the Ram claim in 1947, from which another 79.8 tonnes was shipped in 1949. Mayo Mines Ltd. purchased the Tundra claim in 1950, which was explored with two shafts (6.1 and 9.8m) and a 25 m adit in 1951.

Mayo Mines Limited changed its name to Maybrun Mines Ltd in 1954. They leased the property to J. Holmstrom, who shipped about 31.8 tones of ore in 1964, and then to J.B. O'Neill, who bulldozer trenched in 1975 and optioned two thirds of his interest to Skidigate Resources Ltd in Aug/79. Skidigate carried out geochemical surveying and bulldozer trenching in 1980 and 1981 before returning its interest to O'Neill.

The Lem claims 1-11 (YA17395) were staked adjoining the Tundra claim to the southeast in Nov/77 and were immediately transferred to Y. Lemieux. Lemieux subsequently sold the claims to Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd in Mar/79. Canada Tungsten carried out geological mapping and geochemical rock sampling of the claims in 1979 and geochemical soil sampling and prospecting in 1980.

Ownership of the Lem claims was transferred to Springmount Operating Company Ltd in May/87.

The current claim that holds the buildings, adit, and shaft, which we determined from G. P. S. points, is the Case #3 claim YA38193.

GEOLOGY

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Elsa-Keno Hill mining camp occurs in north-northeast to east-northeast striking. Steeply southeast dipping vein-faults are located within a 23 km long by 6 km wide northeast trending belt of rocks on the south dipping limb of the McQuesten Antiform.

The mineralized vein faults cut Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group phyllites, Mississippian Keno Hill quartzite, and minor phyllites and Triassic meta-diorites. The vein-faults are brittle displacement zones that show complex variations in style along

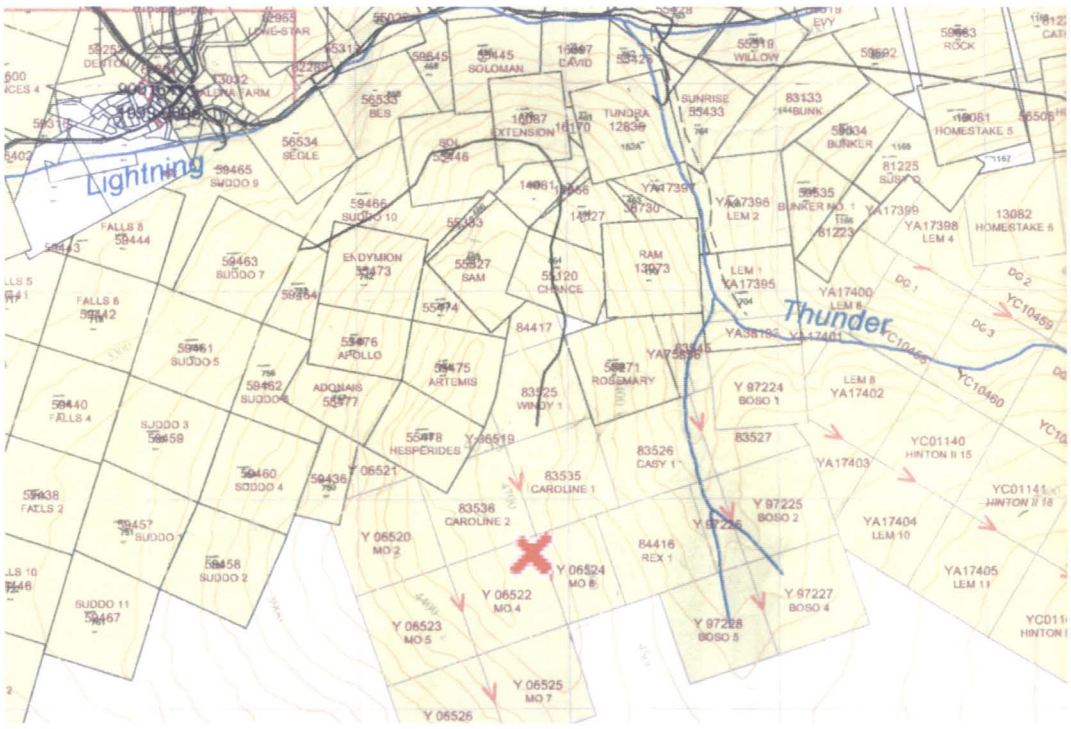
their length. Narrow, discrete planar fault segments pass into zones of tensional veining or shattered rock, brecciation, and stockwork veining. The richest deposits occur in the vein-faults which cut the Keno Hill quartzites.

A vein crossing the Tundra and Ram claims is an extension of the Bellekeno transverse-type system. Galena, tetrahedrite, and sphalerite occur with siderite gangue in erratic lenses within a vein that cuts the Keno Hill quartzite and ranges in width from about 10 cm to 2.1 m. The 1927 ore shipment graded about 6 857 g/t Ag and 40% Pb, while the 1949 shipment averaged about 10 285 g/t Ag.

Sampling on the Lem claims by Canada Tungsten delineated several areas of anomalous lead, zinc, and silver geochemical response. Peak values of 254 ppm Pb, 18.4 ppm Ag and 286 ppm Zn were returned from the samples. *MINFILE: 105M 014 UPDATED: 6/2/2003*

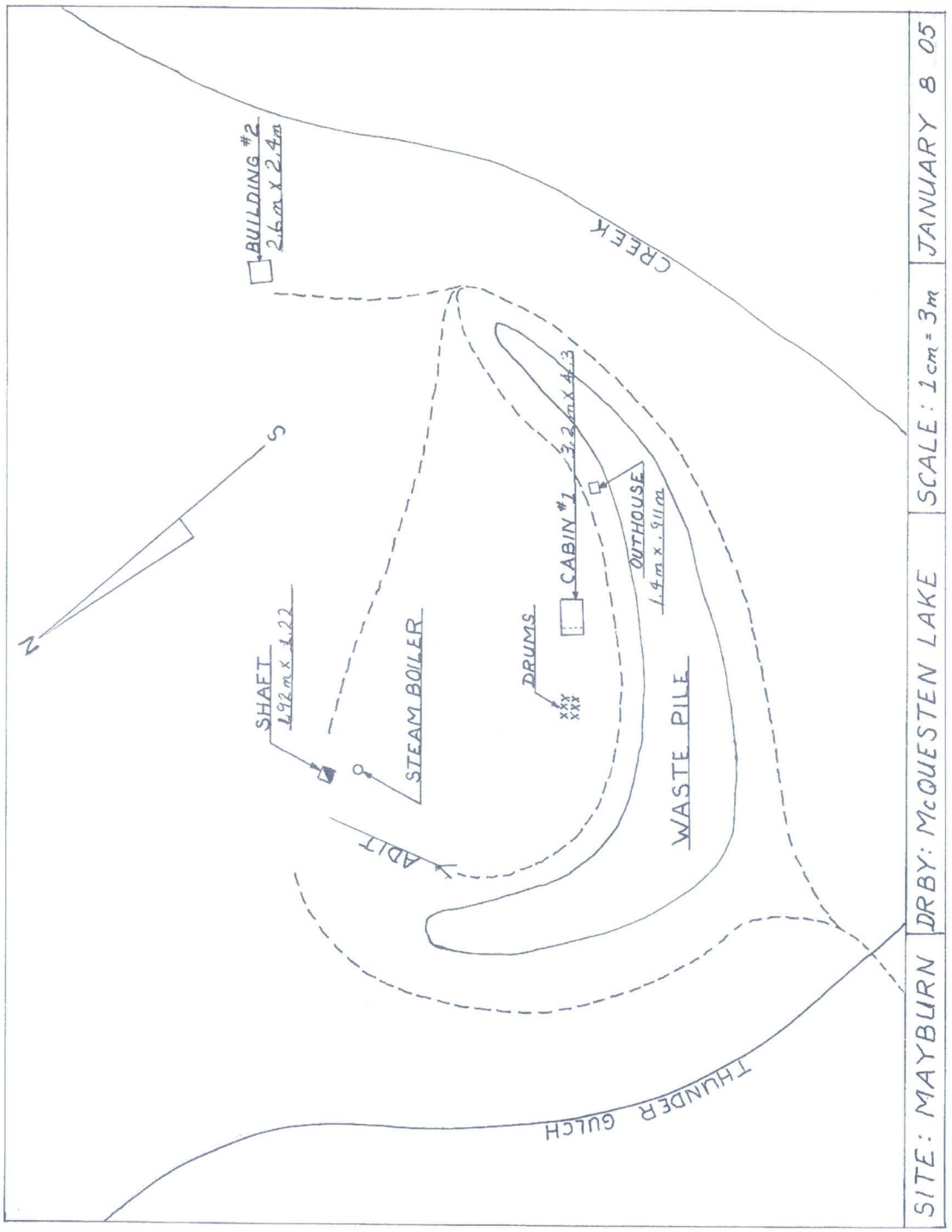
Current Site Tenure/ Ownership

The current site owners of the Case #3 claim (YA381930) are Frank Tveter and Kris Pavlovich. The claim is in good standing until Sept 7, 2007.



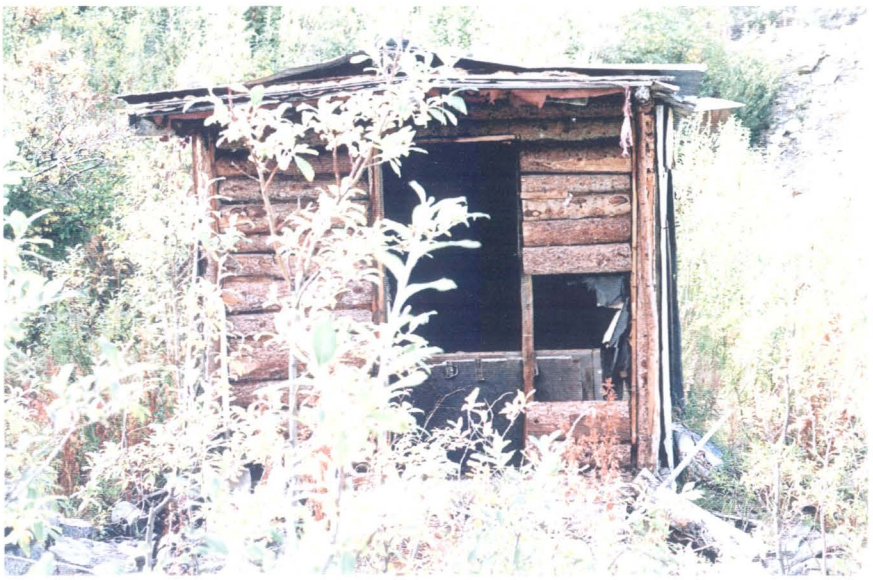
Keno Hill claims. Part of Mayo district mining claim map No.105-M14 2003

Site layout


BUILDING #2
2.6m x 2.4m
CREEK
CABIN #1
3.2m x 4.3
OUTHOUSE
1.4m x .91m
DRUMS
SHAFT
1.92m x 1.22
STEAM BOILER
ADIT
WASTE PILE
THUNDER GULCH
N
S
SITE: MAYBURN
DRBY: McQUESTEN LAKE
SCALE: 1cm = 3m
JANUARY 8 05

Review of existing studies, confirmation and/ or update of current site conditions

There are two buildings an outhouse, one shaft, and an adit associated with the Maybrun site. Cabin #1 is 3.21m by 4.3m in size, and situated directly behind the large piles of placer tailings.



The foundation of the cabin is built on two large log skids, which would allow the building to be moved if necessary.

The floor foundation was sheeted in with plywood. The walls were constructed of eight inch round log with the bark still on the logs. Cement was used for the log chinking.

The corners of the building are Yukon style and are nailed into vertical 1 x 8 boards which then were covered with an upright log pole.

The building has a shallow gable roof which was constructed by placing a log ridge pole down the length of the building. The roof was sheeting in with rough 1 x 4 planks that were spaced eight to ten inches apart.

The roof was then covered with sheets of corrugated tin. On top of the roof, sod and moss were then used for insulation, and on top of that, a second layer of tin was then applied for further weather proofing.

The south wall of the cabin has also been sheeted in with roofing tin.

The outhouse associated with this cabin is located approximately 10 meters to the southeast of the cabin and is of frame construction.

The foundation has been built of 2 x 4 materials and placed directly on the ground. The floor and walls are sheeted with thin one quarter inch plywood.

There are only corner studs to establish the wall frame, while the roof is a half sheet of plywood laid flat on the top of the wall corner studs.

Two 2 x 6 boards were used as the door frame, while the door itself, which the wind had torn off, was built from 1 x 8 boards.

Photo below shows an overview of the lower portion of the site.

Building # 2

This is a tin shed that is located above and to the east of the adit and shaft. It is also frame construction.

The rough 2 x 4 floor joists are placed on two foot centers, with the whole foundation being supported by flat stones.

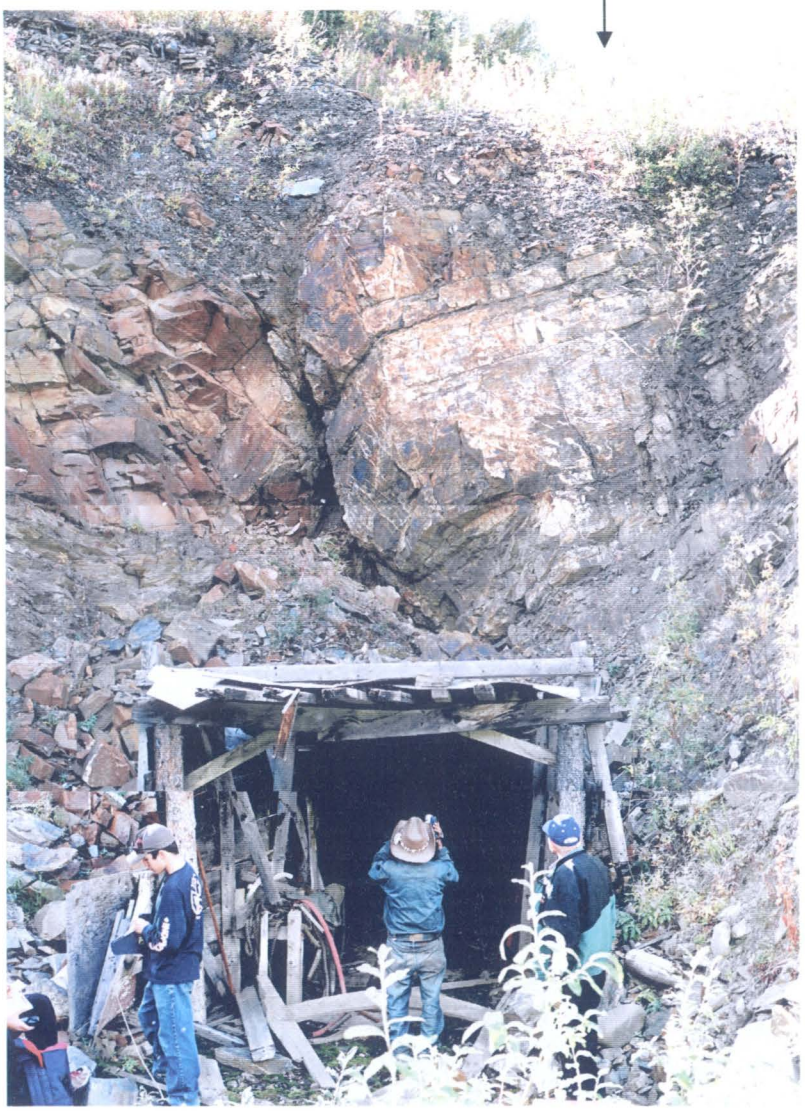
The walls are constructed of 2 x 4s with the interior being covered with a modern veneer paneling. The exterior of the walls are sheeted with quarter inch plywood which has then been re-sheeted with heavy gauge roofing tin.

The gable roof is built by placing 2 x 6 boards down the center of the building and then sheeting out to the top of the support walls with assorted 1 x 6 and 1 x 8 boards. There is a three foot overhang of the roof which extends over the door opening to the shed.

The roof and all but the southwest wall are sheeted in with heavy tin roofing material with the roof having additional layers of plastic under the tin covering. There are two windows, one in the north wall and one in the east. These windows are both sheeted in with Plexiglas, and are .83m by 1m.

The adit is located approximately 54 meters northwest of cabin # 1, near the end of the large piles of tailings. The adit dimensions are 2.3m high by 2.8m wide with the amount of visible drift approximately 10m. At this point the drift turns abruptly to the left and it does not appear that the underground development is supported by timbering.

The shaft is located directly above the adit.



The wooden portal is constructed of a combination of round timbers for posts and caps, with heavy frame such as 2 x 8 and 2 x 6 boards used for the cribbing and blocking. Light plywood has been laid over the portal roof planks.

We did not observe any mine water discharge from the adit.

The shaft is located above the portal access point. The shaft is approximately 4m x 4m square at the surface. This size was determined by the heavy timber material used to cover the access to the shaft.

It appears that 2 x 8s and a ladder were first laid down and then covered with heavy gauge tin sheeting. This was again covered with plastic sheeting, with large boulders and rocks being placed on top to hold the materials in place.

We found only one shaft and one adit on the Mayburn site; although the historical data stated that there were six shafts and four adits.

There is one significant artifact located near the shaft. This is an old home made boiler that was used for steaming purposes.

The height of the boiler is 33 inches by 25 inches long, with a width of 21 inches. There is a riveted 6 inch chimney near one end.

The boiler (right and below)

Verification of environmental issues as identified in previous studies

There is a storage area for fuel barrels at the Mayburn site. This site contains fourteen empty forty-five gallon drums. The drums are located approximately twenty meters to the west of cabin # 1.

At cabin number two, there was a discarded vehicle battery. At the shaft there are one gallon and five gallon pails containing antifreeze and oils.
These were the only chemical contaminants observed at the Mayburn site.

There is some heavy metal debris at the site, a winch bucket, forty feet of one inch pipe with fittings, some heavy cable, hand picks, coils of rubber air and water line, and various pieces of scrap metal.

There is also a considerable amount of wooden debris scattered around the adit and shaft.

Public safety conditions

Public safety concerns at the Mayburn site are the open adit and the shaft that is 30 meters north east of the adit.

The adit support timbers are in a weakened state and are collapsing. Some of the interior uprights are broken and starting to slough into the adit portal.

The shaft looks as though it was covered over with heavy timber, then the timber was covered with plastic and heavy gauge roofing tin, on which rocks have been placed to stop the wind from removing them.

We did not uncover the shaft to determine the depth or if it has sloughed in close to the surface.

Recommendations for action at site from environmental and safety perspective

The removal of the fuel barrels, lead acid battery and containers of oil and antifreeze would be recommended along with any deteriorating rubber hose and air lines.

The roof on building # 2 could be braced or removed.

The safety considerations for this site would entail the closure of the adit to prevent access by the general public. This could be accomplished by a portal door and lock system.

With the shaft we would recommend that it be further investigated to determine if the covering is suspended over the shaft or if the shaft is filled with waste to the surface. The claim owner may wish to access the adit and shaft in the future. Consultation with the owner would determine what action should be taken at the site.

The claim owner has expressed concern about public access to the site during operation. This concern should be addressed during the consultation process.

Recommendations for action at site from historical perspective

The site belonged to a well known pioneer John Holmstrom (Windy John).

Consultation with the claim owner and communities would identify values and future uses of the site.

Cost estimate to implement recommendations at site

This estimate is to be used as a rough guide only.
Closure of shaft and adit along with the minor refuse removal.
Additional costs would include materials to construct portal door and lock system.

Cost: $65.00 per hour X 20 hours small loader---------- $1300.00
Mob and de-mob----------$200.00
Two labors x 5 days ----------$2000.00
$3500.00
G.S.T. -----$245.00
Total------$3745.00

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2003