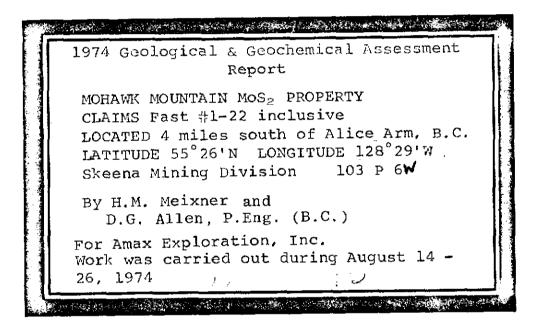
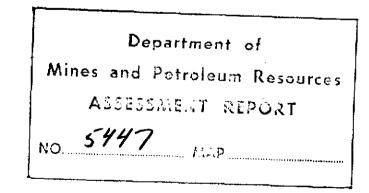
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1974 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report

Mohawk Mountain MoS2 Property TITLE Fast (#1-22 inclusive) Claims H.M. Meixner and D.G. Allen, P.Eng. (B.C.) AUTHORS December, 1974 DATE COMMODITY МО Alice Arm, B.C. LOCATION-Area Skeena -Mining Division 55°26'N Latitude 128°29'W Longitude -Coordinates 103 P6 →NTS

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC. Vancouver Office

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23	 Geological Map(1"=200')In Pocket	
34	 Geochemical Map(1"=200')In Pocket	

SUMMARY

The Fast claims were located on Mohawk Mountain to cover ground between Climax's Lime Creek molybdenum orebody and United Chieftain's Roundy Creek orebody. The strategic location of this ground as well as the presence of mineralized granitic float and of secondary biotite in the Bowser sediments led to the staking of a block of 22 claims as part of the 1974 Kitsault Prospecting Program.

The entire claim area is underlain by greywackes and argillites of the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser assemblage. No molybdenite mineralization was found in place, Several geochemical anomalous areas can be related to transported mineralized float.

CONCLUSIONS

There is no surface exposure of an Alice Arm type intrusion on the Mohawk claims. Lamprophyre or diabase dykes and the presence of sporadic secondary biotite may be indicators of deeper seated intrusive activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the strategic location of the Fast claim group it is recommended that an induced polarization survey be carried out to test for sulphides at depth. The area south of the claim group should be prospected further.

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

Mohawk Mountain is located approximately two miles due south of the Kitsault townsite and four miles south of the town of Alice Arm. Access is by means of helicopter.

Claims

The Mohawk Mountain MoS₂ Property consists of twentytwo contiguous mineral claims, Fast (1-22), recorded on July 5, 1974. The approximate center of the claim group is defined by longitude 55°26'N and latitude 128°29'W and it is situated in the Skeena Mining Division, B.C.

Claim	Record Number	Expiry Date
Fast l	38863	July 5, 1975
Fast 2-22	38842-38862	July 5, 1975

The Fast #6-12 claims comprise the A Group. Fast #1-5 and Fast #13-22 comprise the B Group. Work for two years is to be applied to the A Group and work for one year to be applied to the B Group.

Physiography

The claims lie between 2,000 and 3,200 feet above sea level. The upper portions consist of intermittent thickly wooded and open swampy ground; below 2,500 feet tree and bush cover is extremely dense. Slopes are generally steep; deeply incised gulleys are common in the eastern part of the claims. Moss covered hummocks and elongated ridges constitute the outcrops in the summit area.

Previous Work

The Mohawk Mountain area was previously held by

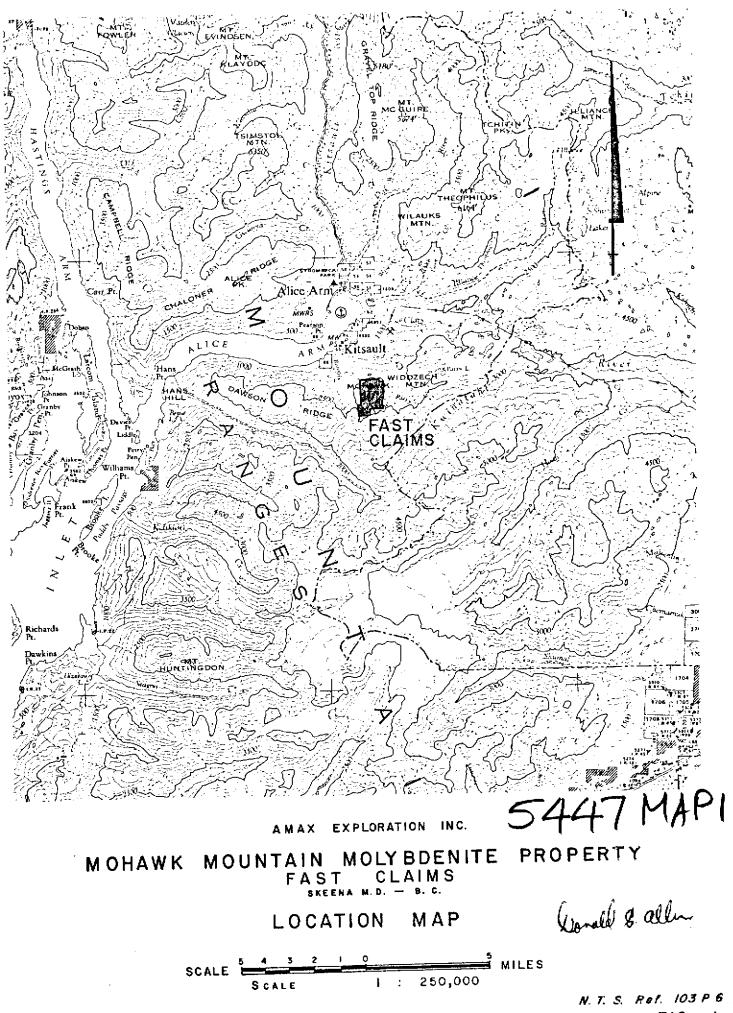
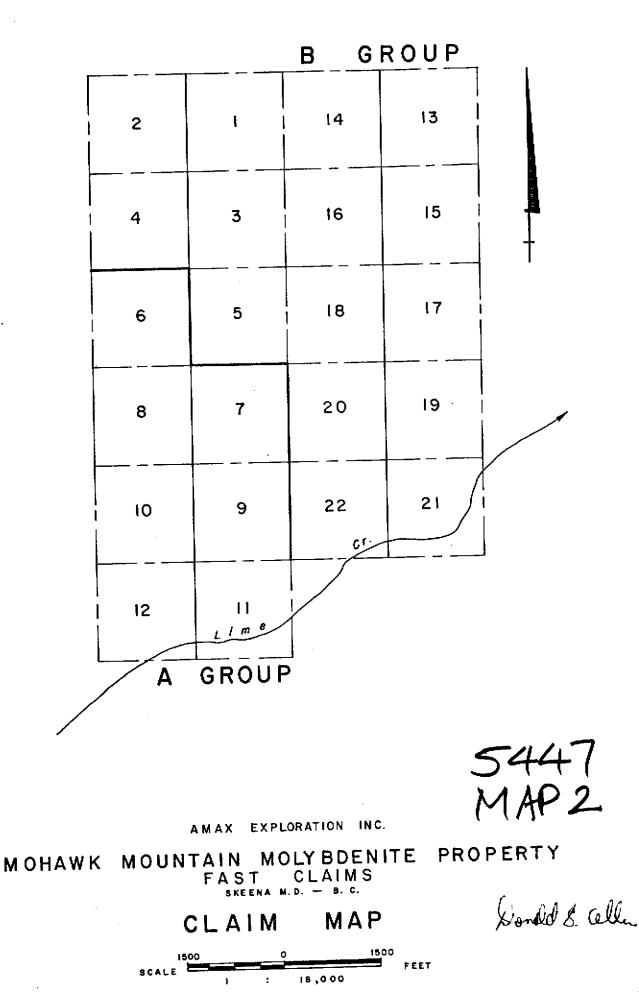


FIG. 1



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N. T. S. R&f. 103 P 6 FIG. 2 Kennco (Western) Ltd. Twenty-eight claims were located in the fall of 1970 and geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling were carried out the following summer. According to an assessment report by C.S. Ney of Kennco results of this work were negative. The claims were allowed to lapse and the area came open in 1974.

Scope of Present Nork

Work on the claims was performed by a crew of four to six men over a thirteen day period from August 14 to 26, 1974. A flagged and chained grid of 19 line miles was established consisting of a north-south base line and cross lines spaced 400 feet apart. Geological mapping at 200 feet to the inch was carried out over the entire area. A total of 486 soil samples at a sample spacing of 200 feet were collected and analyzed for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn and Fe. 3

CHAPTER II - GEOLOGY

Three distinct rock units occur in the Alice Arm area. They are the northwest trending Coast Range Crystalline Complex; the northwest trending Hazelton assemblage of volcanics and sediments and the northeast trending Bowser assemblage of sedimentary rocks which flanks the Coast Range batholith. The stratigraphy of the whole of the Mesozoic section is imperfectly known at present. A relative age and distribution table is shown in Table I (after page 4).

The Bowser assemblage is the result of Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sedimentation into the Bowser Basin. East of the Coast Range intrusions the Bowser assemblage thickens gently into the central part of the basin. Within the basin sediments consist of marine and freshwater shales, argillites, greywackes, sandstones and conglomerates with minor tuffs.

Massive, medium grained, light to medium grey greywacke is the most common rock type in the Eitsault area. Interbedded with the greywackes are finer grained dark grey to black argillites, microgreywackes and siltstones. In the Alice Arm region Bowser sediments strike northeasterly, that is, perpendicular to their regional northwest strike elsewhere along the flanks of the Coast Range batholith.

MoS₂ Occurrences in the Alice Arm Area

Three major molybdenum occurrences are located in the Alice Arm area. They are Lime Creek, Roundy Creek and Bell Moly. Although they are regarded as satellites of the Coast Range intrusions, they differ from them in that the Alice Arm types are more acid in composition and of younger age. Alice Arm type intrusions consist of quartz monzonite stocks which are round to subround in plan and have generally steeply inclined contacts. Where mineralized the igneous host rocks exhibit an usually well

			'	
PERIOD	EPOCH	FORMATION O	R GROUPS	LITHOLOGY
	Recent			Sand, gravel, clay
QUATERNARY			·	
	1.5 m.y			Plateau_basalts
			-	Lamprophyre dykes
TERTIARY				
	38 m.y.		r1	•
	Eocene	ALICE ARM PLUTONS		Quartz monzonite, granite grano-
	54 m.y.	L	S	
<u></u>	-64-65 m.y.		RANGE	
	Upper		COAST RANGE INTRUSIONS	Diorite, quartz-diorite, grano- diorite, gneiss
CRETACEOUS			-18	
	Lower			
	-136 m.y.	BOWSER ASSEMBLAGE		Marine and terrestrial greywacke, argillite, siltstone, sandstone
	Upper	BOWSER ASSEMBLAGE	GRO	conglomerate
JURASSIC	Middle	HAZELTON ASSEMBLAGE	HAZELTON	Andesitic-dacitic flows, interbedded with greywackes and argillites
	Lower		Н	Volcanic clastics interbedded with greywacke, argillite, breccias, minor flows
	190-195 m.y.			WINDT TTAND

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developed quartz vein stockwork and weak sericite and argillic alteration. Zones of quartz-biotite hornfels envelop the intrusions. Molybdenite mineralization occurs within the quartz vein stockwork which is present in the intrusive as well as the hornfels. Lamprophyre dykes intrude Alice Arm type intrusions, the zones of hornfels, and lamprophyre dykes may be favourable indicators for the possible presence of Alice Arm type of molybdenum deposit.

Property Geology

The claim group is underlain by Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser assemblage sediments. Greywacke is the most common rock type comprising more than 50% of the outcrop area. Massive argillite underlies most of the eastern part of the claims but in the western portion it is interbedded with greywacke.

Greywackes are light to medium grey rocks with poorly sorted textures and no discernible original bedding. They are well indurated, competent rocks which break across quartz grains in them. Lithic and argillaceous fragments vary in abundance from one outcrop to the next. The abundance of argillaceous fragments as well as argillaceous matrix material increases from west to east on the property.

Phyllitic greywackes and argillites are present in the creek flowing northwesterly across Fast #4 and 6 claims. In thin section, feldspars and rock fragments appear stained and partially recrystallized. Calcite, anthophyllite and biotite occur in the matrix: calcite also fills some of the fractures. Pyrite occurs as well formed cubes within interbedded argillites. Small scale chevron and contorted folding (less than 6 inches wide) is common in the central part of the claims.

Massive bedded argillites were mapped in canyons at the eastern edge of the property. Bedded argillites (less than

12 inches thick) occur in a 100 foot vertical exposure on Fast #7. Pyrite is present in the coarser grained interbeds as disseminations. Quartz veins (some containing calcite) are intruded parallel to bedding. Fracturing is generally perpendicular to bedding.

Several dykes intrude argillites: all strike 045° and dip 70° to the southeast. They approximate diabase in composition and consist of 50% plagioclase, 25% calcite, 20% zoisite, and 5% hornblende.

Two small shears on Fast #10 and 20 contain quartz and K-feldspar. Nearby sediments contain anthophyllite and zoisite. A rock specimen taken near a faulted zone in the northeast corner of Fast #12 has a composition of 20% plagioclase, 10% orthoclase, 20% quartz and 50% argillaceous matrix. The matrix has been recrystallized to form a granoblastic texture. Clay mineral alteration was noted in the orthoclase.

Molybdenum bearing granodiorite boulders are found in the northwest and southeast corners of Fast #5. The granodiorite boulders contain a well developed stockwork of quartz veins. They average 3/4 inch in width and comprise up to 30 veins per square foot. Molybdenite occurs as disseminations along dry fracture walls associated with rusty coatings. Some molybdenite occurs along edges of quartz veins as fine sugary disseminations and in patches. The boulders closely resemble ones seen in the Kitsault Pit.

Structural Geology

Several northeast faults transect the claims area and at least one northwest trending fault is present. A northeast fault cuts the northwest fault and shows a displacement of 400 feet, in which the east side has moved south relative to the west side. Numerous north trending linears are present in the northeast portion of the claims area. They appear on air photos and can occasionally be discerned in the field.

CHAPTER III - GEOCHEMISTRY

General Statement

A total of 486 soil samples were collected and analysed for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn and Fe. Results of analyses are tabulated in Appendix III.

Method

Soil samples were collected at 200 foot intervals along the base line and all cross lines. They were collected, wherever possible, from the B horizon with the aid of a mattock and placed into numbered Kraft wet-strength envelopes.

Samples were shipped to the AMAX Laboratory in North Burnaby where they were analyzed for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn and Fe.

Cumulative frequency plots, mean and standard deviation were calculated for soils using log paper. The Mo content of soils was contoured by hand using the intervals, 02-19 ppm Mo, 20-29 ppm Mo, 30-49 ppm Mo, 50+ ppm Mo. Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn and Fe values were not contoured.

Environment

The Mohawk Mountain property lies atop a wooded mountain at an average elevation of 2,700 feet. Relief on the grid is moderate to steep and deeply incised canyons occur in the eastern part. In the central peak area topography is gently undulating broken by occasional steep slopes.

A wet coastal climate prevails in the region. Winters are generally temperate; snow covers the area from early October until July. Summers are temperate with temperatures in the 70°F range and generally wet. Sporadic rain and fog are common during summer months.

Vegetation includes spruce and hemlock as well as

dense underbrush. Lower densely vegetated slopes give way to less densely vegetated areas near the summit which has numerous swampy meadows.

Glacial direction is from northeast to southwest. Numerous moss covered hummocks are elongated along this trend and occasional glacial striae are seen in outcrops. A thin covering of glacially transported soil covers steeper slopes. Gulleys and other depressions contain glacially derived boulders, gravel and sand.

Soils are moderately oxidized. Podzolic soils with well developed Ah and Ae are present beneath the uppermost humus layers. In meadow areas the Ah layer is greater than 16 inches thick. Mottled gleysols with well developed Bt and Fg are common along slopes.

Discussion of Results

The analytical results for molybdenum were plotted on a cumulative frequency diagram. Three populations emerged from this analysis. Since two of the populations coincided with areas of known molybdenite-bearing float they were grouped together and a threshold value of 20 ppm was taken as the upper background limit. Values above 30 ppm were considered anomalous. Scavenging effects of manganese and the presence of Fe were considered negligible.

<u>Mo</u> - Two anomalous areas are present, one on Fast #17 and one on Fast #18. Both anomalies have values several times background. They are centered about known occurrences of molybdenite bearing float and probably do not reflect any inplace mineralization. Negative and background values prevail throughout the rest of the claim area.

<u>Cu</u> - Copper values range from 4 to 38 ppm. One sporadic value of 114 ppm Cu is present. The populations of

copper values appears homogeneous within the 4-38 ppm range.

<u>Pb</u> - Lead values in soils range from 8 to 80. Several values above 100 ppm are present but are accompanied by very high Mn values and are located near the mineralized float areas.

<u>Zn</u> - Zinc values range from 12 to 200 ppm. They average approximately 40 ppm. Several values of 200+ ppm Zn can be examined by the presence of mineralized float.

<u>Mn</u> - Manganese values average approximately 300 ppm and range from 20 to 12,000 ppm. Several high Mn values coincide with high Mo, Pb and Zn values.

<u>Fe</u> - Iron content in soils range from 0.5 to 6.6. The average Fe content of soils is 3.5 ppm.

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H.M. Meixner

D.G. Allen, P.Eng. (B.C.)

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APPENDIX I - STATEMENT OF COSTS

<u>Claim Name</u>	Record Number	Expiry Date
Fast 1 Fast 2 - 22	38863 38842-38862	July 5, 1975 July 5, 1975
Period of Work - A	ugust 14, 1974 to Aug	gust 26, 1974
	Geological Mapping Geochemical Sampling Geochemical Analyses	15.3 square miles
Personnel Employed		
Geologist F.H. Foster - 3370 Senior Ass Wim Van der Poll - Senior Ass L.V. Penco - 6570 Junior Ass C.J. Perrin - 1777 Junior Ass J.P. Tymchyshyn - Junior Ass	istant 12 days (@ \$30 3567 West 38th Ave., istant 4 days (@ \$33 Raleigh Street, Vanco istant 12 days (@ \$25 Mathers Ave., West V istant 4 days (@ \$22 2525 Westmall, Vancou istant 12 days (@ \$18	ay\$516.00West Vancouver, B.C.0.00/day360.00, Vancouver, B.C.3.00/day0.00/day300.00Vancouver, B.C.2.00/day88.001ver, B.C.3.00/day2.00/day8.001ver, B.C.3.00/day216.00
<u>Board</u> - 56 man day	s @ \$12.00/day	672.00
	<u>es</u> - 486 samples for 3.00/sample	MO, Cu, Pb, Zn, 1,458.00
including	.0 helicopter hours ~ fuel @ \$351.00 per ho from Stewart)	
Report Preparation	and Drafting	100.00
		Total \$5,948.00

This work is to applied for two years on

Fast #6 - 12 inclusive

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and for one year on

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Fast #1 - 5 inclusive and on Fast #13 - 22 inclusive.

APPENDIX II - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- H.M. Meixner BSc. Geology, U.B.C. 1969. Two years with E.P. Sheppard Associates Ltd., Vancouver as Exploration Geologist. One year with Pechiney Development Ltd. as Exploration Geologist. Presently employed by Amax Exploration, Inc.
- F.H. Foster BSC. Geology, U.B.C. 1974. Three seasons regional mapping with the Geological Survey of Canada 1971-1973. One season exploration geology with Amax Exploration, Inc. 1974.
- Wim Van der Poll BSc. Geology, University of Tulsa 1971. Three seasons as senior assistant with Dolmadge Campbell & Associates 1968-1971. Two seasons as exploration geologist with Amax Exploration, Inc. 1973-1974.
- L.V. Penco 3rd year Geological Engineering Student, U.B.C. Three summers experience as geological assistant.
- C.J. Perrin 2nd year Botany Student U.B.C. Two field seasons as geological assistant with Amax Exploration, Inc.
- J.P. Tymchyshyn 3rd year Geology Student U.B.C. One summers experience as field assistant with Amax Exploration, Inc.

APPENDIX III - GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

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I	16	117		36	20			24.0	3.3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			16
•	17	<u> </u>	~	18	16			<u>220</u>	4.			·	
r	18	119		<u> 36</u>	30			520				·	18
\smile_{i}	19	120		10	8			80	1.				19
	20	121		4	12			180	1.2			<u> </u>	20
	21	122		12	16			350					21
	22			<u>· 8</u>	10			100			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		22
	23	124		90	32			800		$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{94}{76}$	60		23
	24			44 18	28		¥	840	<u></u>				25
	_25	126			18			$\frac{260}{100}$		0 52		┼━━──┤━──	26
	_26	127		54	26			1460 80	0.6	14	$+7\frac{2}{8}$	┨	27
	27	120		18	8		······ • • • • •	1120			$\frac{1}{L}$		23
	23	122			20			400				·	29
	27	130			16			3600					30
	30	<u> </u>		_1.0	-16			100				·	31
	31	132		-14	16			360			$\frac{2}{36}$	1	32
	32	the second s			24				4.			<u>↓</u>	33
	33	134		12	16 8			140		$\frac{1}{1}$	16	·	34
	34 35			94	24			2000			162	× · · ·	35
1	35	136		12	16	<u>├</u>	Y	180		1 125	20		36
	30	132	<u> </u>	$\frac{1}{20}$	16	ļ		100		5 22			1 37
	37	139		8	30			÷.20	6	3 123	5 3		38
	39	110		2	20	J		210	12.		5 32		39
í.	40			10	24			14-0			42%		(ئ
	Ì					.:	i44		<u> </u>				
		DAMENT:	e - 1							DATE SAMPLES RE			
	}	$\frac{2}{\lambda_i - 1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_i - 1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_i - 1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_i - 1}$	त स 21नी दिव्य	021						DATE REPORTS MA	ILEO		
				. :						A KTAL MET			

st	411	8 AMAX				NC. AHA SPRINGER AV				- 10) 11/2
	ΤF	_Sept_	1974			TYPE SAMPLES .				
د		CT -CREFR	-117	n-)-)		LOCATION	KITSAL		-43-6-1	<u> </u>
	EQUE	ESTED BY Americ	· //	ンニフ ハケディ ヽ	4.0	DISPOSITION OF	REJECTS	• 		
ר ו		······································			$\frac{1}{1}$	124 14	T			No.
	No.		рН Мо 🗸	Cu V Ni	_	Mny Kr	16	Phy C		01
ŀ	10	<u>41005 1411-</u>		6		40 0.7	·	20		02
	02	DMS 142-	- 18	16		660 2.4				03
-	03		- 42 - 6	16		60 1.1	12	16		04
-	05	<u> </u>	= -0 = -34	30		440 4.7		16		05
ŀ	06	146	-16			7 80 4.5	54	-16-		<u> </u>
	07		- 2	10		240 4.3	30	24		07
	08	142		30		260 5.2			<u> </u>	03
	09	149		14		60 4.1	24	20		90
	10	150	- 10	20		300 2.6		56		10
.	11		- 12	20		220 3.3		31/2		12
	12	<u> </u>	- 4	24		260 4.7				13
	13	<u> </u>		10		160 3.6		30	 }	14
	14 15	155	X	8		100 0.7		16		15
ļļ	15	196	4	14		44-03.2	70	50		16
,	17	157		22		10400 4.6	156	50	·	17
1	18	158	20	18		1140 2.1	112	Vo		18
$ \bigcirc $	19	159	6	6		20 0:0	16	5	<u> </u>	19
	20	160	10	28		340 3.7	72_	26		20
	21	[61]	8_	20		220 6.5		25		21
	22	162		14		120 5.6		20	I	22
	23		6,	8		100 1.4		24		23
	24	164		16		80 5.9		23		24
	25		<u>-</u>	52		40 0.2		36		26
	26 27	166	- 16	8		40 1.2		12		27
	28	129		22		300 4.4		28		28
		169				20 0.3	6	10		29
	30	170	10	2 8		180 4.4	4 38	30		30
	31	171	- 8	16		400 3.9	32	26	······································	31
	32	172	-1/2	20		120 4.3	4.1/-			
	33	173	- 8,	20		280 6.5				33
	34	17 4-		16		120 3.5		20		34
	35	175	- 8-	16		300 4.0		30-		35
	36 37	176	= -12	34		300 6.6	2 I	-4:-		37
	38	172	- 6	16		1320 5.0	+	2		33
	39		- 6	18		276 12		i station in the second		39
()	40	- Cr 21 1	12	1000		20014.1				
*	<u>cc</u>	MMENT:	122] 12.1 12.1			Es D	ATE SAMPLES RECI ATE REPORTS MAIL			

						225 SPRING				, _, ,			
DATE	Sipt	19-7	4 !										
÷. 0JI	ECT order	4.	20-29)		LOCATION KATSALT 630 B							
REQU	ESTED BY	11	EIXA	TER		DISPOSIT		OF REJECT	\$				
No.	Somple	рН	Mo	Cu 🗸	Ni	Mul	Fe.			Phi		Na.	
01	42:45 190		8,	10		120	4.3	5	28	28		01	
02	DIAS 121		6	12		1500			<u>4-2</u>	1/0		02	
03	1/2	.	6.	10		140	3.		32	26		03	
04	183	·	6	16		320			64	10		04	
05	184	-	8	20		2600			60	_20		05	
06	12.3		-4-			260			32	28	;	06	
07	17.6		-4	_6		12.0			-12	16		07	
80	122		6	12		300			68 88	36	··	08	
09			3			14.40			64	10 52		10	
10	189		10	10		520			76			11	
11	190		10	20		160			28	70 16		12	
12	<u> </u>		-1/	8 20		280	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	60	91		13	
13	193		-9-1	10		260			52	10		14	
14	194		-4-	2.2		· 11/hcc			50	63		15	
16	195	······································	10 10	30		4.4.0			56	Va		16	
7	. 196		8	22		1560			76	18		17	
18	197		10	24		1480			48	48		18	
r 19	198		10	8		84.0			36	212	-	19	
20	199		10	18		320			52	80		20	
21	200	·	10	24	-	140	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		40	12		21	
22	201		6.	22		600	4.		80	36		22	
23	202		6	24		2300			70	77	<u> </u>	23	
24	203		6,	18		380			4.8	1/6_ _23		24	
25	2.04		6	16		300			48			25 26	
26	205		5	16		2120			68	1/0		27	
27	206		10	20		240	4.1		64	70		28	
28	2.07		10	8		300			36	20 70		29	
23	2.08			<u> 12 </u> 16		240	4.	A	40 36	26	·	30	
31				20		140	6.1	~	26	20	<u>†</u>	31	
31	210	<u> </u>	-7,-	20 22		120	<u>(</u> 5		28	20		52	
33	2.11		-7	28		260			32	26		33	
34	213		12	10		240				45		34	
35			42	18		180	3,	3	38	20	i	35	
36	<u> </u>	+	8	18		180 1760	5.	2	96	30	i	36	
37	•		_6	14		600	4.	0	52	94	·	37	
8	217		1	16		1,20	<u>0.</u>	<u>9</u>	50	16		38	
. 39			10	16		10	151	(<u>/.</u>)	52	26	· ·····	1.32	
40	G 22	[54	2.4.0	<u> </u>	240	2.	<u>/i</u>	12.4	112		۲ <u>ار.</u> +-	

T. 4118 AMAX EXPLORATION INC. ANALYTICAL REPORT

BURNABY LABORATORY - 2225 SPRINGER AVE. - BURNABY 2, B.C.

DATE Sept 1974 TYPE SAMPLES Soil JECT OF 17 12029 LOCATION ATTSALT 630-D REQUESTED BY H. METXNER DISPOSITION OF REJECTS

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											,
No.	Sample pH	Mo	Cu 🗸	Ni		Play	Fe V	Z_{n}	PLV	1	No.
01	4BMS 2191-	1	10			240	2.8	44	21		01
02	2.20	12	20			540	6.8	112	50		02
03	2211-	10	36		· .	3400	3.9	244	10	;	03
04	2/2	8	46			2400	7.4	160	92	······	04
05	223	8	20		+	300	4.2	38 (1	36		05
06	224	12	22			6800	5.9	104-1	74		00
07	225	8	10			180	1.9	2607	20		07
08	226	1	8			:30	2.9	20	20		08
09	227 -	- 7	8			120	2.8 8.2	16:15	16	<u> </u>	09
10		Ý	20			12.0 280	8.2	68	32		10
11	279	9	10	•		180	1.Z	8_	28	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11
12	230	12	32				3.9	6.8	12		12
13	231	V V	22			320	6.8	40	26	ļ	13
14	232	ý	18			160	4.8	28	30_		: 14
15	233	8	24			2.00	3,5	42	34		15
16	234	8	22			360	6.1	40	36	, <u> </u>	16
7	235	15/	16		Ì	320	4.4	36	<u>30</u>	L	17
٤،	236	Y Y	- 8			160	1.0	22	_20		19
19	2.37	8	32			2320	3,5	72	42		19
20	238	Ŝ	16			180	6.1		30_	! 	20
21	239	6	24			1529	4-6	80	26_		21
22	240	1/	20			680	4.6	50	22		22
23	241	4	14			300	5.3		36		23
24	2.42	R	_14_				5.2	4.2	20		21
25	243	6	22			1560	6.9	4.4			25
26	244	10	14		<u> </u>	1400		52	1/0_		26
27	<u> </u>	4	14			240	3.2	44	20_	! !	27
28	246	18	20			2700	5.1	100	36	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 28
29	<u> </u>	$+ \mathcal{S} +$	28					88	30-		29
30	24%-	6	30			1460		58	32	ļ	30
31	249-	12	22		<u> </u>	2840				<u> </u>	
32	2.50	2	26				<u>5.61</u>	54		<u>├</u>	32
33	251	2	30			200	7.0	40	20	<u> </u>	3
34	2.52-	-2-	20					100	60		34
35	2 53 -		16			200	7.5	20	26		35
36	254	2	10		┨━━━━	220		36 40 36	30		26
37	255-		10			360	6:0		~~~/	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	37
. 18	256	1/	$\frac{20}{12}$			10	<u>p+1</u>		24 56	↓ ~ ↓	38
40	227=	1-2-1	12		+	1522	$\frac{3}{2\cdot 3}$		<u>-56</u>		<u>37</u>
<u>+</u> -	<u> </u>		24		!	1560	<u>ح</u> نہ:	29	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	MAENT:	f					٦٩	TE SAMPLES RECE	YED		
	1-1-1-2-3 43 1-12-12-3	!						TE REPORTS MAILI			
ĺ í	(=12, -12,4 (=11, -12,6) - 216							ALYST			
1 7	- - (ļ				I

DATE Sept 1974 TYPE SAMPLES Set VJECT - OF der # 2029 LOCATION - KTSALT 63CD REQUESTED BY - H. METXNER DISPOSITION OF REJECTS

10.	Sample	pН	Mo 🗸	′ c.√	Ni	Mol 1	- 01	Znl	PL	230
01 4	DMS 258		6	8		40	5.4	16	18	01
02	259		4	26		360	3.2	48	18	02
03	260		U	22			6.7	34	22	03
04	261	-		26		160	9.2	24	26	0.4
05	262		44	26		. 440	9.2 5.1	62	24 20	101
06	263		_6	26 24		16.0	7.7	32		
07	264	_	Ľ.	22			5.7	54 32	24	
08	265	،	6	14			5.4-	32	20	08
09	266	•.	6	8			4.3	38	28	
10	2/27	·	6	16		34.0	4.5	70	32	
11	268	-	6	16		300	4.8	. 44	_32	
12	269	.	4	24		160 3	54	- 38	22	12
13	270		6	10			2.9	62	24	
14	271		12	26	···		3,9	180	58	14
15	272		8	22			512	68	22	15
16	2.73	- 	_6_	20	<u></u>	560 3	5+0	104	28	16
17	274	<u>-</u> .	-8,-	2			0.5	10	24- 22	17
	275		6	16			313	44		19
19	276		1/	12		240	4.2	32	20	15
20	277	~		28		2602	10.0	34	28	2
21	278		0	10		1100	4.5	60	36	2
22	279		10	16			3.8	104	26 30	22
23	280		8	16			4.1	88	-30	2
24			6	22		320	5.7	56	28	2
25	282		6	22		200	7.2	32	22 24	
26	283		6	_ 20			3,9	90	20	21
27	284		4	14			3.2	24 80	20	28
28	_285		8	30			3.4	76	32 32	21
29	226		-1-	24			3.3		20	3
30	277		0	14	··	760	3.2	46	34	3
31	219		<u> </u>	24	<u> </u>	440	2 3	4-8	46	3:
32	289		<u> </u>	14-		3500		<u>96</u> 80	20	
33	290	•	2	10			2.4	76	24	1 3.
34			2	16			2.2		36	
35	<u> </u>	; • ;	-6-	4			$\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 4}$	24	12	
36			27	14			5./	66	32	3
37 38		·	6	28	·····	110	1.6	44	30	3
		 ; _/	2	10		1620	216	-+	18	
40	<u> </u>		21	248		360	1.11		340	`````````````````````````````````
~~~	<u> 427</u>	<u> </u>	$1 - \frac{1}{2}$	170			<u> </u>			

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED
DATEREPORTS MAILED
ANALYST

irt.	4118 AMAX	EXPL	oratio	H INC. A	NA	LYTICAL REP	ort (5)
i	Bt	IRNABY LA	BORATORY	- 2225 SPRINGER	R AVI	E BURNABY 2, B.C	
י האת	ne <u>Sept</u> DJECT Order	1974		TYPE SAMP	LES -	Sail	
		1 0000	) )			KITSALT	130-0-
		1-2027			ามกะ	DELECTS	030 -
REQ	UESTED BY	METX	NER				
No	i, Sample	рН Мо	Cu 🗸 Ni	MOVE		Zur Pla	No.
01	4 DMS 277	- 10	114	900 3	5.6	108 24	01
0:	— ( <del> </del>		20	10800	6.0	42 30	02
0.	3 299	- 8	6	40	1.0	10 16	03
0.	4 <u>3</u> 00		44	380	5.8	116 32	04
0	5 301		24	104.0	4.2	76 34 34 22	05
04	6 302	- 3			2/	34 22	<u>C3</u>
0			28	4800	3.9	64 34	07
0	8 304	- 12	26		5.1	72 30	80
0		- 12	24		4.8	76 40	()9
1	0 306	- 6	18	120	4.6	24 20	10
1			20			70 28	11
		- 14	38	1760			
1	3 309	- 14	34	1829			13
1	4 310	- 6	22	220			14
1	5 311	- 12	32	4.800	<u>4.8</u>	90 60	15
1	6 312	- 10	24	4800		84-28	16
<u>۲</u>	7 313	- 12	64	900		110 52	17
	1	- 21		44.00	7.7	100 54	
			18	120			19
2			_14	180 :	<u>3, 0</u>	34 30	20
2		- 87	28	320 .	4.8	56 26	21
2			16		218	56 18	22
2			22		4.0	128 26	23
2	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	51 -	16	1440	EI	120 26	24
2		- 4	14		3.5	38 25 58 24	25
2	6 222	- 3	26	······································	5.5	58 24	20
_2	7 323	- 4	16		1.6		28
·	8 324				<u>0.7</u>	56 18	29
2			36		$\frac{5.1}{6}$		
I I	326		30		6,0	50 24	31
3	. <u> </u>		<u>78</u> 20	the second s	4.4	L_?_→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→	32
	2 328	6	20	╶╄╾ <u></u> ────────────────────────────────────	<u>5,1</u>	T — · · · ·	33
	3 329		211		5.5 6.5		34
	4 <u>3</u> 30 5 <u>3</u> 31		24 20 i		413		35
	16 <u>332</u>	- 2 - 7	$\frac{20}{74}$		510	30 2:.	35
	7 <u>333</u>	- 8	24		6.2	34-2:	37
	18 <u>334</u>		26		8.6	123'	38
	8 <u>335</u>	- 12	22		<u>e o</u> 6. 1	34-2: 1/23: 302?	39
/ L	0 <u>G21</u>		>400	1		122 52	
		Y	<u> </u>			have a second the second second	·
	COMMENT:				DA	TE SARPLES RECEIVED	
	6 - 4					TEREPORTS MAILED	
	1. <b>9</b>				AN	(ALYST	!
	• •				!		

T. 4118 AMAX EXPLORATION INC. ANALYTICAL REPORT

BURNABY LABORATORY - 2225 SPRINGER AVE. - BURNABY 2, B.C.

مراجع المعرب والمحاد

No.	Sample	рН	Mo 🗸	Cu 🗸	Ni		Mny	Fer		11	PLA	N	ίο.
01	4DMS 336		12	20	+		200	5.6			24-	0	
02	337			20			180	2.3		6 1	18	0	2
03	338		10	14	ł		1160	1.3		0	16	0	3
04	339		12	18			200	4.5		.4-	20	0	14
05	340		10	76			300	21		8	24	0	5
06	341		2	4			220	014	4 1	6	E .		<u>ه</u> ا
07	342	-	_2	24			220	8.1		8	22		7
08	342 342	} -	2	10			120	2.4		4	18		3
09	344	f	4	10			120	$\lambda$		8	34		9
10	34-5		10	14			320	4.		0	24		13
11	344	<u>,                                     </u>	12	16			200			40	24		1
12	34-	7	10	32			240		·	2	28		2
13	348	1	12	6			400	1.4		6	_16_		13
14	349		• • •	24			180	7.4		0	18	······································	4
15	350	)	10	2.6			200	9.2		2	20		5
16	. 351		Ų	16		·	120	5.9		13	16		6
.7	35.	1	ÿ	4			360	0.0	·····	2	6		17
18	35		14	22			300	4.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	58	20		18
19	354		Ê.	28			600	7.5		90	22	······································	19
20	35	5!	10	16			160	1/-2		10	16		20
21	35		10	12			140	3		36	18		21
22	35		10	24			240	4		50	22		22
23	352		3	16			160	6.		2	20		23 24
24	35			20			180	-6		2-	16		2 <u>4</u> 25
25	360		4	10			60	1.0		22	10	iii	26
26	361		4				160	4.		30	$\frac{20}{20}$		27
27	360		10	36		ļ	240	¥		50	<u></u>		28
28	363		<u>                                     </u>	12		1 	,	24		2 <u>6</u> 22	-19-		
2)	360		-1- 1	4			100				16		30
30	363		<u> </u>	10		ļ	120	÷		26 37	16		31
31	360		12	18	<u> </u>		680			1- Z			32
32	1367	·   ···	12	64			600	$\frac{1}{2.0}$		1 <u>7</u> 32	12	<u>────┤</u> ─────┤──	33
33		4	10	16,		<b> -</b>	260	7.	·	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$	24	· · ·	34 34
34	362		20	26		<u> </u>	320	$\frac{7}{3}$		70	21		35
35	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16_	20			280	5.		76			36
36			12	26 24		<b>!</b>	120	12		Ŧ₹	1		37
37 8	37.	. —	10	26			280			74-	122		38
' <u>3</u> 9	and the second	1	-10-	24	<u> </u>		200			70	20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3.7
				260	 	1	240			20		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10
/			$\underline{1}2$	KC L			كمك متكاميك	 	<u></u>				
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1 4118 AMAX EXPLORATION INC. ANALYTICAL REPORT

BURNABY LABORATORY - 2225 SPRINGER AVE. - BURNABY 2, B.C.

DATE Sept 19.74 TYPE SAMPLES Seil DJECT AF der # 20.29 LOCATION KITSALT 630 D EQUESTED BY H. METXHER DISPOSITION OF REJECTS

	$i i \in \mathcal{V}_i$	$\geq 1 \times 0$	69					_ <u></u>
No.	Sample pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Mn/Fe		PBV	No.
01	4DMS 375 -	12	30		320 5.	4 68	36	01
02	376-	12	18		320 5.	6 132	48	02
03	377 -	12	20		160 5.	6 36	18	03
04	3781	12	28		803.		20	04
05	379 -		28 32		160 3.	9 180	74	G5
05	340-	4	12		160 3. 560 8. 60 1.	9 114	18	06
07	381 -	10	4		60 1.	2 14	20	07
08	322 -	12	30		60 1.	3 120		08
09	3/3-	6	8		401.	7 16	8	09
10	<u> </u>	6	12		180 6.	0 46	16	10
11	375 -		20		200 3.	5 54	12	31
12	386-	-0-	20		240 4	4 52	12	12
13	377-	8	8		80 2.	0 20	10	13
14	388-	10	18		80 2. 26000 5.	9 4.4	16	14
15	389-	8	28		36000 7/1	2,0 66	260	15
16	390-	<u> </u>	16		160 1.	- A	20	16
17	391 -		16		240 6		16	17
.8	392	10	22		200 31		34	18
, 19	393 -	10	16		520 4.		201	19
20	394	10	16 18 8		240 5.		22	20
21	395	16	8		80 2.	6 16	24	21
22	3961-	26	14		160 5.	5 36	24	22
23	377 -	2	8		200 31	9 32	16	23
24	398 -	-8-	8		120 14.	4 34	16 20 20	24
25	397	6	8		960 31	3 64	20	25
26		6	20		160 4.	4 <u>36</u> 7 60	16	26
27	401 -	8	26		460 4		24 16	27
28	412-	Ó	14		180 4.	7 36	16	28
29		4	14 12		2401.	6 24	8	29
30	4.64 -	4	18		120 5		16	30
31	405-	1/2	8		40 0,	4 12	12	31
32		10	24		320 6	6 40		32
33	407-	6	20		160 4	.2 46	18	33
34	408-	18	18		300 4	8 38	28	34
35		11/	20		260 5.	3 40	24	35
36	410-	16	12		100 3.	8 24	16	36
37	411 -	14	12		160 3,		24	37
38	412 -	32	22		160 6	4 36	20	38
, ,	1	16	26		400 5,		22	39
40	G 26	2	124		400 2.	1 32		<u>. 43</u>
	DAMENT:							
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						ANALYST		

ent. 4118 AMAX EXPLORATION INC. ANALYTICAL REPORT

BURNABY LABORATORY - 2225 SPRINGER AVE. - BURNABY 2, B.C.

DATE <u>Sept 1974</u> OJECT <u>Arder # 2029</u> REQUESTED BY <u>H. METXNER</u> DISPOSITION OF REJECTS

ANALYST _____

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			-/ / /	r		Mov Fe		PLY	
No.	Sample	рΉ	Mo V	Cu√	Ni				
01 4	4DMS 414	·	6	14		2405.		16	01
02	415			24		220 5.	8 44	20	
03	416	~	30	24		360 5.		36	03
04	417		10	4.0		1960 4.	8 120	140	+ 04
05	412		18	_12		200 5.	8 28	30	05
06	419		2	6			F 22		
07	420	-	2,	12		2180 2.	6 36	10	07
08	421		6,	8		80 3.		16	08
09	422		6	4		40 1.	2 12	16	09
10	423		16	8	,	120 5.		18	10
11	424		20	-20		240 4.1		24	11
12	425		12	4		60 0.		14	12
13	4.26			14		4001		18	
14	427		16	8		80 01		22	14
15	422		10	12		240 21		18	15
16	. 429	L	10	6		80 01		_14_	16
' '7	430		14	20		5200 3.		30	17
18	431		10	8		60 0.	5 10	20	18
19	432	~	14	22		240 7		20	19
20	433		8,	10		1021		10	20
21	4.34		6	16		22400 5		20	21
22	435		14	30		4602.		46	22
23	436		D)	4.4	<u>_</u>	1320 1.		30	23
24	4.37		8			200 2.		20	24
25	438		4	6		60 0.		14	25
26	439		1	6 8		80 0.		20	26
27	440		4			120 1.		24	27
23	441	<u> </u>		38		8000 6.	8. 211-C 1 54.	87	28
2		<u> </u>	[X	-261		560 6.		40	30
30	4-11-3		-14	_16_		240 8.		18	
31	444		6,	10		200 2.			31
32	445		5_	2		1201/1.			32
33	446		2	_2		60 0.	5 12	24	33
34	447		8	10		2403.	$\frac{2}{38}$	26 36	34
35	448		12	<u> </u>		240 5.	8 44	$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}}$	35
36	449		8	4		2601.		$\frac{12}{21}$	36
37	450		12	16	·	1:02,	4 32	21	37
1-8	451	<u></u>	12	8			736	┝╤┈┼	38
9	452	: 1	3	$\frac{12}{570}$			18 18	1.	
40	<u>(27</u>	<u>!</u>	21/	264		3001.	<u> </u>	24 0	
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## Gent 4118 AMAX EXPLORATION INC. ANALYTICAL REPORT

BURNABY LABORATORY - 2225 SPRINGER AVE. - BURNABY 2, B.C.

DATE Sept 1974 TYPE SAMPLES Sort OJECT OF der # 2029 LOCATION KTTSALT 630 D REQUESTED BY 11. MEIXHER DISPOSITION OF REJECTS

No								
No.	······	pH ∦	lo 🗸 Cu			······································	V PbV	No.
	+DMS 453	/	10 22			.0 36		01
02	454		.8 18			.6 36	20	02
03	4 5 5		6 10			15 10	12	03
04	456	·	6 8		100 2	,9 24		04
05	457		6 8		2602	11 14	10	05
06	452	/	18 20		280 4	.2 44	22	06
07	4.59			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140 5	.4 32	20	07
08	where and the second se	~	8 20		180 7	32		08
09			0 12			.1 20	14	09
10	4+2	<u> </u>	1 20 (1 12			,3 32	16	10
11	463 -		<u>6 12</u>		60 0.	5 14		11
12	-41-5-							
13		~	8 2			2 4	10	13
14			1 8		120 1.	2 10	14-	14
15		<u> </u>	U = 46		3700 31	18 24	- 28	15
16			6 16		200 2	, 8 22	24	16
'7		-	8 8		160 1.	5 12	12	17
18		- 2	0 14		200 9.	4- 20	46	18
19		- 2	0, 6		801.	4 12	20	19
20			6 8		880 2.	.7 <u>3</u> £	16	20
21	472 -		6 14		160 1.	7 12	10	21
22	473 -	- /	J 4.		60 0.	6 8	10	22
23	474		1 34		60 0.	5 12	20	23
24			2 8			0 12	16	24
25	and the second		5 10		60 2		8	25
26	4.77 .	- 1	1 <u>1</u> 112 114			14 14		26
27	472 -		6 14		240 3,		3%	27
28	479 470	·   · ·	2-6			7 10	24	28
29	478	_+	<u> </u>		40 0.		<u> 1</u> 2	29
31	481	/_	4		80 0,	····· /·······························	16	30
31	482 473		/ 4		80 0.		8	31
32	473 -	=-10	2 20		2500 5.	1 52		32
33	494 -	C	3 8		80 7.		12	33
34	425-	- 10	0 20		160 6.			34
35	426 -	- 6	, 6		. 60 01		16	35
36	487		1 26		160 0.		16	36
37	428	2			12400 1.	3 32	11	. 37
<u> </u>	429 -		26		16:003.		119	38
	490	- D	<u>_</u>		and the second	8 16	12	
40	<u>G 21</u>	$\perp / 2$	<u>&gt;400</u>		2204.	0 182	<u>[5]</u>	
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16	ECT-Erdir #		TYPE SAMPLES									
								ノ <del>イイイーン</del> >F REJECT			- <del>C</del> .u-6	L_j
Qυ	ESTED BY	11	ETX	NEN	·	- Discusi	HONIC	IL KEJECI	s			
lo.	Sample	pН	Mo 🗸	Cu	Nì	Max	Fer		Znv	Pbv		1
01	40M5 491-		6	10			0.7		2.4			
02	492			14			1.0					
03	493		2	4		120	019	, }	18 28	14 16-		
04	494		-~	4		160	0,2	<u>ب</u>		76- 20		
05	493		4	22		1000	$\frac{\nu}{\mu}$	4	244	-20-		
06	496.		10	22		1000 27000	5/0	, 0	200	36		
07	497.	-	-0	8		160	51	5	16	24	1	   (
08	- 472		4	2		120	1.4	4	16	12		
09	497.		2	6		280			16	10		0
10	.500.		~/	20		60	0.8	-	22			
11	511	_	16	16		270	3.7	7	50	26		1
12	512 -		16	36		160	6.2	2	56	21		
13	512 - 513 -		30	28		8200	>10.	0	64	106		
14	514 -		10	18		280	4.6	51	64	32-		1
15	515 -		10	24		260	3.6		76	21		1
16	516-	~~	2	60		1260	1.4	4	128	5.4		1
.7	517 -		12	20		100	6.0	2	28	5.4 70		
18	518-		10	20		160 360	2.4	7	50	1/0 36		1
19	519	·-  _	8	20		360	3.0	<u> </u>	24	_36_		1
20	520-	_	_6	14		80	1.3		20	-20		1
21		-	22	20		2.200	1.8	5	- 88-	52		2
22										<b>.</b>		
23												
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27 28											····	
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#### Procedures for Collection and Processing

of Geochemical Samples

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Analytical Methods for Ag, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Ni, Co and W in sediments and soils; Mo, Cu, Zn, Ni and  $SO_4^{--}$  in waters.

Amax Exploration, Inc. Vancouver Office.

September 1970

#### Soils

B horizon material is sampled and thus organic rich topsoil and leached upper subsoil are avoided. Occasionally organic rich samples have to be taken in swampy depressions.

Samples are taken by hand from a small excavation made with a cast iron mattock. Approximately 200 gms of finer grained material is taken and placed in a numbered, high wetstrength, Kraft paper bag. The bags are closed by folding and do not have metal tabs.

Observations as to the nature of the sample and the environment of the sample site are made in the field.

#### Drainage Sodiments

Active sediments are taken by hand from tributary drainages which are generally of five square miles catchment or less. Composite samples are taken of the finest material available from as near as possible to the centre of the drainage channel thus avoiding collapsed banks. More than one sample is taken if marked mineralogical or textural segregation of the sediments is evident.

Some 200 gm of finer material is collected unless the sediment is unusually coarse in which case the weight is increased to 1 kg. Samples are placed in the same type of Kraft paper bag as are employed in soil sampling. Water samples are taken at all appropriate sites. Approximately 100 mls are sampled and placed in a clean, screw sealed, polythene bottle. Observations are made at each site regarding the environment and nature of the sample.

#### Rock Chips

Composite rock chip samples generally consist of some ten small fragments broken from unweathered outcrop with a steel hammer. Each fragment weighs some 50 gms. Samples are placed in strong polythene bags and sealed with non-contaminating wire tabs. Samples are restricted to a single rock type and obvious mineralization is avoided.

Soil, sediment and rock samples are packed securely in cardboard boxes or canvas sacks and dispatched by road or air.

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910 AREA CODE: 604

April 30, 1974

### SUMMARY OF SOME ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES CURRENTLY IN USE AT ROSSBACHER LABORATORY

#### A ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

#### SAMPLE PREPARATION

Packages of samples are opened as soon as they arrive at the laboratory and the bags placed in numerical sequence in an electrically heated sample drier (maximum temperature 70°C).

After drying soil and sediment samples they are lightly pounded with a wooden block to break up aggregates of fine particles and are then passed through a 35 mesh stainless steel sieve. The coarse material is discarded and the minus 35 mesh fraction replaced in the original bag providing that this is undamaged and not excessively dirty.

Rock samples are exposed to the air until the outside surfaces are dry; only if abnormally wet are rocks placed in the sample drier. Rock samples are processed in such manner that a fully representative 1/2 g. sample can be obtained for analysis. The entire amount of each sample is passed through a jaw crusher and thus reduced to fragments of 2 mm. size or less. A minimum of 1 kg. is then passed through a pulverizer with plates set such that 95% of the product will pass through a 100 mesh screen. Where samples are appreciably heavier than 2 kg the material is split after jaw crushing by means of a Jones splitter. After pulverizing the sample is mixed by rolling on paper and is then placed in a Kraft paper bag.

# SAMPLE DIGESTION

Digestion tubes (100 x 16 mm) are marked at the 5 ml level with a diamond pencil. Tubes are cleaned with hot water and concentrated HCL. 0.5 g samples are weighed accurately, using a Fisher Dial-O-Gram balance, and placed in the appropriate tubes.

To each of the samples thus prepared are added 2 ml of an acid mixture comprising 15% nitric and 85% perchloric acids. Racks of tubes are then placed on an electrical hot plate, brought to a gentle boil ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour) and digested for  $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Samples unusually rich in organic material are first burned in a porcelain crucible heated by a bunsen burner before the acid mixture is added. Digestion is performed in a stainless steel fume hood.

After digestion tubes are removed from the hot plate and the volume is brought up to 5 ml with deionized water. The tubes are shaken to mix the solution and then centrifuged for one minute. The resulting clear upper layer is used for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, Mn, Ni and Co determination by a Perkin-Elmer 290B atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Analytical procedures are given on the following pages.

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Silver

- 1. <u>Scope</u> This procedure covers a range of silver in the sample from less than .5 to 1000 ppm
- 2. <u>Summary of Method</u> The sample is treated with nitric and perchloric acid mixture to oxidize organics and sulphides. The silver then is present as perchlorate in aqueous solution. The concentration is determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer
- 3. <u>Interferences</u> Silver below 1 gamma/ml is not very stable in solution. Maintaining the solution in 20% perchloric prevents silver being absorbed on the glass container. Determination must be completed on the same day as the digestion.

Samples high in dissolved solids, especially calcium, cause high background absorbance. This background absorbance must be corrected using an adjacent Ag line.

Silver AA Settings P.E. 290

Lamp - Aq

Current 4 ma position 3

Slit 7 A

Wavelength 3281A Dial 287.4 Fuel - acetylene - flow - 14 Oxidant - air - flow - 14 Burner - techtron AB_51 in line Maximum Conc. 3 to 4x V

#### <u>Calibration</u>

1. Set 1 gamma/m1 to read 40 equivalent to 20 gamma/gm Factor  $\frac{1}{2}$  x meter reading

Check standards

4, 10, 20, 40 ppm Ag in sample

2. Set 15 gamma/ml to 100 equivalent to 100 ppm

Check standards

40, 100 ppm

Factor directly in ppm Ag

3. Rotate burner to maximum angle

Set 10.0 gamma/ml Ag to read 100

Check standards

100,200,400,1000 ppm Ag

Factor lOx scale reading

- 4. Samples higher than 1000 ppm should be re-analyzed by assay procedure
- 5. Background correction for sample reading between 1 to 5 ppm

Calibrate AA in step l

Dial wavelength to 300 (peak)

Read the samples again

Subtract the background reading from the first reading

#### <u>Standards</u>

- 1. 1000 gamma/ml Ag 0.720 gm  $Ag_2SO_4$  dissolved in 20 mls  $Hx10_3$ and dilute to 500 mls
- 2. 100 gamma/ml Ag 10 mls of above + 20 mls HClO₄, dilute to 100 mls

vi.

3. Recovery spiked standard

5 gamma/ml Ag - 5 mls 100 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls with "mixed" acid

#### Working AA Standards

Pipette .2, .5, 1, 2, 5, 10 mls of 100 gamma/ml and 2, 5 mls 1.000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls with 20%  $HClO_4$ . This equivalent to 4, 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 400, and 1000 ppm Ag in the sample .50 gm diluted to 10 mls.

#### Recovery Standard

Pipette 2 mls of 5 gamma/ml Ag in mix acids into a sample and carry through the digestion. This should give a reading of 20 ppm Ag + original sample content.

Follow the general geochemical procedure for sample preparation and digestion.

For low assay Ag, the same procedure is used. Ag is then calculated in oz/ton.

'1 ppm = .0292 oz/ton

conversion factor

 $oz/ton = .0292 \times ppm Ag$ 

Zn Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp Zn

Current 8 #3 Slit 20A

Wave length 2133 Dial 84.9

Fuel - Acetylene Flow 14

Oxidant - Air Flow 14

Burner - P.E. short path 90°

Range

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0 - 20 gamma/ml Factor 4x - 0 to 400 ppm

0 - 50 gamma/ml Factor 10x -0 to 1000 ppm

For Waters - Burner AB- 51 in line 1 gamma/ml read 100 to give 0 to 1000 ppb

High Zn Burner Boling in line. Wavelength 3075. Dial 250 Slit 7A

Fuel 14 Air 14.5

0 to 1000 gamma/ml read 0 to 20 Factor 400 x

Pure Standard 10,000 gamma/ml

1 gm Zn dissolved,  $H_2O$ , HCl, HNO₃, HClO₄, fumed to HClO₄ - make up to 100 mls  $H_2O$ 

1000, 100 gamma/ml and 100 ml by dilution in 20 % HClO4

0 to 200 gamma/ml Zn use combined Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn standards

Pipette

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 mls of 10,000 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls with 20% HClO4 to give

100, 200, 300, 500, 800, 1000 gamma/ml Zn for high standards

viii

#### Co Geochemica) AA Setting

Lamp - 5 multi element

Current 10 #4 Slit 2A Wavelength 2407 Dial 133.1 Fuel - Acetylene Flow 14 Oxidant - Air Flow 14 Burner - AB 51 in line

Range

0 - 10 gamma/ml read 100 Factor 2 x reading to 200 ppm 0 - 20 gamma ml read 100 Factor 4 x reading to 400 ppm Burner at maximum angle

0 - 100 gamma/ml read 100 Factor 20 x reading to 2000 ppm 0 - 200 gamma/ml read 100 Factor 40 x reading to 4000 ppm Standards - 1000 gamma/ml

1.000 gm cobalt metal dissolved in HCl, HNO, and fumed into  $HClO_4$ , dilute to l liter

Pipette

1, 2, 10, 20 mls into 100 ml vol flasks diluted to mark with 20%  $HClO_4$ 

This gives

10, 20, 100, 200 gamma/ml Co Mixed - combination standards of Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn of

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 150, 200 gamma/ml are used for calibration

#### Mn Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp Multi element Ca, Ni, Co, Mn Cr Current 10 #4 Slit 7A Wave length 4030.8 Dial 425.2 Fuel - Acetylene Flow 14.0 Oxidant - Air Flow 14.0 Burner - P.E. short path (or AB 50)

Range

0 - 100 gamma/ml Factor 20x - 0 to 2000 ppm

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0 - 200 ganua/ml Factor 40x - 0 to 4000 ppm Burner 90°

0 - 1000 gamma/ml Factor 200x - 0 to 20,000 ppm

0 - 2000 gamma/ml Factor 400x - 0 to 40,000 ppm

EDTA Extraction - use AB 51 in line

0 - 20 gamma/ml Factor 4x - 0 to 400 ppm

Standards

Fisher 10,000 gamma/ml ( ml)

10x Dilution 1000 gamma/ml

Pippette

.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, ml of 1000 gamma/ml

2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20 ml of 10,000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls with 20%  $HClO_4$ . This gives

5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 300, 500, 300, 1000, 1500, 2000 gamma/ml

Mo Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp ASL H/C Mo

Current 5 #5 Slit 7A

Wavelength 3133 Dial 260.2

Fuel - Acetylene Flow 12.0 to give 1" red feather

Oxidant - Nitrous oxide Flow 14.0

Burner - AB 50 in line

Caution read the operation using N2O and acetylene flame at

end of general AA procedure

Range

0 - 10 gamma/ml Factor 2x - 0 to 200 ppm

Rotate burner to max. angle

0 - 50 ganma/ml Factor 10 x 0 to 1000 ppm

0 - 100 gamma/ml Factor 20 x 0 to 2000 ppm

Standards 1000 gamma/ml

Dissolve .750 gms MoO₃ (acid molybdic) with 20 mls  $H_2O$ , 6 lumps NaCH, when all dissolved, add 20 mls HCl, dilute to 500 mls 100 gamma/ml - 10 x dilution

Pipette

.2, .5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 mls of 100 gamma/ml

2, 3, 5, 8, 10 mls of 1000 ganma/ml add 5 mls 10% AlCl₃ and dilute to 100 mls with 20%  $HClO_4$ 

This gives

.2, .5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100 gamma/ml Mo

# Fe Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp - Fe

- Do not use mul	ti element Fe
Current 10 #4	Slit 2A
Wavelength 3440.	6 Dial 317.5
Fuel - Acetylene	Flow 14.0
Oxidant - Air	Flow 14.0
Burner - PE Shor	t Path 90°

Range

0 - 5000 gamma/ml 0.1 x % - 0 to 10.0%

0 - 10,000 gamma/ml  $0.2 \times \% - 0$  to 20.0%

Higher Fe  $-10 \times dilution$ 

Standards 10,000 gamma/ml

Weigh 5.000 gms iron wires, into beaker, add H₂O, HCl, HNO₃,

HClO₄, heat to HClO₄ fumes. Add HClO₄ to 100 mls + 100 mls

H₂O, warm, dilute to 500 mls

Pipette

1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80 mls 10,000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls with 20% HClO₄ to give

100, 500, 1000. 2000, 3000, 5000, 8000 gamma/ml to be equivalent to .2, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 10.0%, 16.0% Fe in geochem sample

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# Ni Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp P.E. H/C. Ni or multi element Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Cr Current 10 #4, Slit 2A Wave length 3415 Dial 312.5 Fule - Acetlylene Flow 14.0 Oxidant - Air Flow 14.0 Burner AB 51 in line

Range

0 - 20 gamma/ml Factor 4x - 0 - 400 ppm

0 - 100 gamma/ml Factor 20x - 0 - 2000 gamma

45° 0 - 200 gamma/m] Factor 40x - 0 - 4000 ppm

0 - 500 gamma/ml Factor 100x - 0 - 10,000 ppm

Ni in waters and very low ranges

Wave length 2320 Dial 113

Range 0 ~ 5 gamma/ml Factor 1x - 0 - 100 ppm

Standards 10,000 gamma/ml

1.000 gm pure Ni metal dissolved in HCl, HNO3, HClO4 to

perchloric fumes, dilute to 100 ml H₂O

1000 gamma/ml and 100 gamma/ml Successive 10x dilutions in 20% HCl(

1, 2, 5, 8, 10 mls of 100 gamma/ml

2, 5, 8, 10 mls 1000 gamma/ml

2, 5, 8, 10 mls 10,000 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls in 20% HCl04. This gives

1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200, 500, 300, 1000 gemma/ml : Combined Standards - Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn is used as a working standard

#### Cu Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp Single Cu or

5 multi element

Current 10 for multi element #4 Slit 7A

4 for single #3 Slit 7A

Wavelength 3247 Dial 280

Burner Techtron AB 51 (For Cu in natural waters)

P.E. Short Path (For geochem)

Fuel Acetylene Flow 14

Oxidant Air Flow 14

Range

0 - 5 gamma/ml Factor 1x to 100 ppm (for low Cu)

0 - 20 garma/ml Factor 4x to 400 ppm

Burner 90°

0 - 200 gamma/ml Factor 40x to 4000 ppm

Wavelength 2492 Dial 147

Burner in line

Range

0 - 1000 gamma/ml Factor 200x to 20,000 ppm

0 - 2000 gamma/ml Factor 400x to 40,000 ppm Higher range than 40,000 ppm requires 10x dilution Standards

10,000 gamma/ml

1.000 gm metal powder,  $H_2O$ , HCl, HNO₃ until dissolved, add HClO₄, fume dilute to 100 mls

1000 gamma/ml l0x dilution above in 20%  $HClO_A$ 

2000 gamma/ml 20 mls 10,000 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls in 20%  $HClO_4$ 

100 gamma/ml 10x dilution 1000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in 20%  $\rm HC10_4$ 

200 gamma/ml l0x dilution 2000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in 20%  $\rm HClO_4$ 

Pipette

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 mls 100 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls with 20%  $HClO_4$  to give 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 gamma/ml Combined standards Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 150, 200 gamma/ml

Pb Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp ASL H/c Pb Current 5 ma Slit 7A Wave length 2833 Dial 208 Fuel - acetylene Flow 14 Oxidant - air Flow 14 Burner AB 51 in line

Range

0 - 20 gamma/ml to read 0 to 30. Factor 5x 0 to 500 ppm 0 - 200 gamma/ml to read 0 to 80. Factor 50x 0 to 5000 ppm Standards - 10,000 gamma/ml

1.000 pure metal, dissolved in HNO3, fumed to  $HClO_4$  make up to 100 mls in 20%  $HClO_4$ 

1000 gamma/ml and 100 gamma/ml Successive 10x dilutions in 20% HClO4

Pipette

1, 2, 5, 8, 10 mls 100 ganma/ml

2, 5, 3, 10, 20 mls 1000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in 20%  $HClO_4$  this gives

1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200 gamma/ml Combined Standards Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn, are used as working

standards

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#### W in Soils and Silts

Reagents and apparatus

Test tubes - pyrex disposable

Test tubes - screw cap

Bunsen Burner

Flux - 5 parts Na₂CO₃

4 parts NaCl

l part KNO3 pulverized to -80 mesh

7% SnCl2 in 70% HCl

20% KSCN in H₂O

Extractant - 1 part tri-n-butyl phosphate

'9 parts carbon tetrachloride

Standards

1000 gamma/ml W

.18 gms Na₂WO₄ 2H₂O dissolved in H₂O, make up to 100 mls 100 gamma/ml, 10 gamma/ml by dilution Standardization

Pipette .5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 ml of 10 gamma/ml

and 1.5, 2 mls of 100 gamma/ml - dilute to 10 mls

continue from step #4

Artificial colors - Nabob pure Lemon Extract, dilute with 1:1 ethanol and water to match. Tightly seal these for permanent standards

### Procedure

1. Weigh 1.0 gram sample, add 2 gm flux, mix

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- 2. Sinter in rotary for 2 to 3 minutes (Flux dull read for one minute)
- 3. Cool, add 10 mls  $H_2O$ , heat in sand bath to boiling, cool, let sit overnight

4. Stir, crush, and mix. Let settle

5. Take 2 ml aliquot into screw cap test tube

6. Add 7 mls SnCl₂, heat in hot water bath for 5 minutes (80°C)

7. Cool to less than 15°C

8. Add 1 ml 20% KSCN, mix (if lemmon yellow; compare color standard l0x)

9. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  ml extractant, cap, shake vigorously l minute

10. Compare color

#### Molybdenum in Water Samples

- 1. Transfer 50 mls to 125 separatory funnel
- 2. Add 5 ml .2% ferric chloride in conc HCl
- 3. Add 5 mls of mixed KSCN and SnCl₂
- 4. Add 1.2 mls isopropyl ether, shake for 1 minute, and allow phases to separate
- 5. Drain off water
- 6. Compare the color of extractant

#### **Standardization**

Pipette 0, .2, .5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, mls of 1 gamma/ml and 1, 1.5, 2, mls of 10 gamma/ml dilute to 50 mls with demineralized  $H_2O$ , and continue step #2.

This equivalent to

1, 4, 10, 20, 40, 60, 30, 100, 200, 300, 400 ppb Mo Artificial color - Nabob orange extract dilute with 1:1  $H_2O$  to methanol to match. Seal tightly

SnCl₂ - 15% in 15% HCl

300 gm SnCl₂ . 2H₂O + 300 mls HCl, until SnCl₂ dissolved

dilute to 2 liters

KSCN - 5% in  $H_2O$ 

Mixed SnCl₂ - KSCN

3 parts SnCl₂ to 2 parts KSCN

# Water Samples Run for AA

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Cu - 2 gamma/ml reads 80 scale therefore 1 unit = 25 ppb
 Zn - 1 gamma/ml reads full scale therefore 1 unit = 10 ppb
 Ni - 2.5 gamma/ml reads 50 scale therefore 1 unit = 50 ppb

Burner: long slot techtron burner in line

#### Sulphate in Natural Waters

1. Pipette 0.5 ml sulphate reagent mix into a colorimetric tube

2. Add 5 ml water sample and mix

3. Read at 343 Muagainst a demineralized water blank

4. Read again at 400m/wand subtract from sulphate reading

5. Calculate ppm sulphate from the graph

#### Reagent

Dissolve 54 grams red mercuric oxide (J.T. Baker 2620- Can Lab) in 185 ml 70% perchloric acid and 20 ml H₂O, shake for one hour. Add 46.3 grams ferric perchlorate  $\mathbb{E}$  Fe(ClO4)₃ . 6H₂O I (GFS 39) and 47 grams aluminum perchlorate  $\mathbb{E}$  Al (ClO4)₃ . 3H₂O I (GFS 2) Add 400 ml water to dissolve, let settle overnight, decant into bottle and make to 1 liter

# **pH** MEASUREMENTS

Soil and drainage sediment samples are dampened with water in a glass beaker to a pasty consistency. Demineralized water is used for this purpose as it has a low buffer capacity and thus does not influence the pH of the sample. Measurement is made with a Fisher Acument pH meter. Electrodes are stored in buffer overnight. A 30 minute warm up time is allowed for the instrument each morning. A 10 ml aliquot is taken from water samples for pH measurement.

**ROSSBACHER LABORATORY** Kac Rossbacher

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# APPENDIX IV - CONTRACTOR INVOICES

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ATAC SA VANC UVER ISLAND HELICOR, TRS LTD.

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-In Account With		DATE			
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REFERENCE _____

FLYING SERVICE FOR MONTH OF_______19______19______19_____19_____

HELICOPTER TYPE _____ REG. No. C.F.

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BASE OF OPERATION

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This company complies with the CODE OF ETHICS of the Helicopter Association of America.

ATAN DUVER ISLAND HELICOI ERS LTD.

In Account With

REFERENCE

FLYING SERVICE FOR MONTH OF______19_____19_____

HELICOPTER TYPE _____ REG. No. C.F. ____

BASE OF OPERATION

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TERMS: 30 DAYS NET Interest at 1½% per month (18 per cent per annum) charged on overdue accounts.

This company complies with the CODE OF ETHICS of the Helicopter Association of America.



Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

AMAX EXPLORATION INC.

601-535THURLOW STREET

VANCOUVER, B.C.

project 630-D, order #2029

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910 AREA CODE: 604

INVOICE NO. ______

CERTIFICATE NO. 11232

IŢEM	DESCRIPTION	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
539 53 6. 525 14 17 44 12 12 12 14	Geochem. analysis, 6 elements, 6 \$ 2.50         "prep.         rock       prep.         0.10         rock       prep.         0.10         rock       prep.         0.75         Water analysis       Mo         """       Cu         """       Mn         """       Mn         """       Nn         """       ADD & EXT COTHECT         """       ADD & EXT COTHECT         """       ADD & EXT COTHECT         ADD & EXT COTHECT       """         """       """         """       """         ADD & EXT COTHECT       """         """       """         ADD & EXT COTHECT       """         """       """         """       """         """       """         """       """         """       """"         """       """"         """       """"         """       """"         """       """"	340.00 3 <del>1347.50</del> 52.50 19.55 19.55 19.55 12.00 12.00 12.00 33.00	1550.25 V
	TERMS - NET 30 DAYS		<u> </u>

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