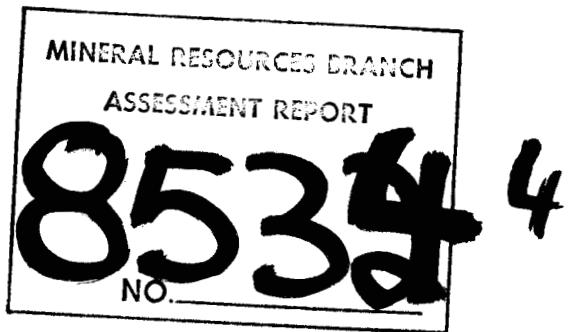


80-826 #8534

1980 Geological and Geochemical  
Assessment Report

TITLE TOOTSEE RIVER PROPERTY  
CLAIMS Heap 1 and 2  
COMMODITY Tungsten  
  
LOCATED 18 miles southeast of Rancheria, Y.T.  
Latitude 59°59'N Longitude 130°07'W  
Liard Mining Division 104 0/16E  
  
BY A.C. Hitchins & G.W. Booth  
FOR AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED  
WORK PERIOD Field work carried out between June 8 -  
June 15, 1980.  
Office work September 1-2, 1980.

AMAX Vancouver Office



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY-----	1
INTRODUCTION	
General Statement-----	2
Location, Access and Topography-----	2
Claims Data-----	2
Previous Work-----	3
1980 Exploration Program-----	3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY-----	4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	
General Statement-----	4
Rock Units-----	4
MINERALIZATION-----	5
GEOCHEMISTRY	
General Statement-----	6
Soil Type and Provenance-----	6
Results-----	7
INTERPRETATION AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL-----	8

APPENDIX I - Soil, Silt and Lithogeochemical Assay Results	
II - Procedures for Collection and Processing of Geochemical Samples	
III - Statement of Qualifications	
IV - Statement of Costs	

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 - Location Map-----	1:250,000-----After Page 3
2 - Claim Map-----	1:50,000-----After Page 3
3 - Geological Map-----	1:10,000-----In Pocket
4 - Geochemical Map-----	1:10,000-----In Pocket

SUMMARY

This report summarizes work completed in 1980 on the Tootsee River property consisting of the HOT claims 1-80 located in the Yukon and the HEAP 1 and 2 claims in British Columbia staked in 1979. The claims cover Lower Cambrian calc-silicate units thought to be the source of stream sediment tungsten anomalies.

Previous property work in 1979 consisted of preliminary geological mapping and cutting of 40 km of grid over the most intensely skarned portions of the sequence.

During the 1980 field season, a program involving geological mapping, soil sampling and panning was initiated to further evaluate the area.

Results from mapping and soil geochemistry confirmed the presence of a rather broad zone of low grade tungsten mineralization in fractures which also contain pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and minor sphalerite.

## INTRODUCTION

### General Statement

This report presents the results of geological and geochemical evaluation of the Tootsee River property carried out between June 8 and June 15, 1980. Work was conducted under Project #1068 by G.W. Booth, and G.O. Skok of AMAX.

Previous property work is described in a brief summary report by A.C. Hitchins.

### Location, Access and Topography

The Tootsee River property lies on the Yukon-British Columbia border 18 miles southeast of Rancheria on the Alaska Highway, within the Watson Lake Mining District and Liard Mining Division.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Watson Lake, 85 km to the east or Swift River 50 km to the west. Heavy equipment can be transported to within 12 km of the property by means of a bush road which extends south from the highway along the west side of Tootsee River.

The property is characterized by low to moderate relief with elevations ranging from 1200-1600 m. The main tungsten showings outcrop in the Yukon above tree line near the 1500 m mark. The area is well drained by local valleys, in which bedrock is covered largely by alluvium and ground moraine.

### Claims Data

The Tootsee River property consists of Hot #1-80 claims in the Yukon and Heap #1-2 claims of 16 units each in British Columbia (Figure 2). All claim posts are located on

the property base map and the appropriate tags affixed to the Yukon posts in accordance with the Quartz Mining Act.

List of Claims in B.C.

Heap 1 (16 units) Tag #07318 Recorded June 7, 1979

Heap 2 (16 units) Tag #49251 Recorded June 7, 1979

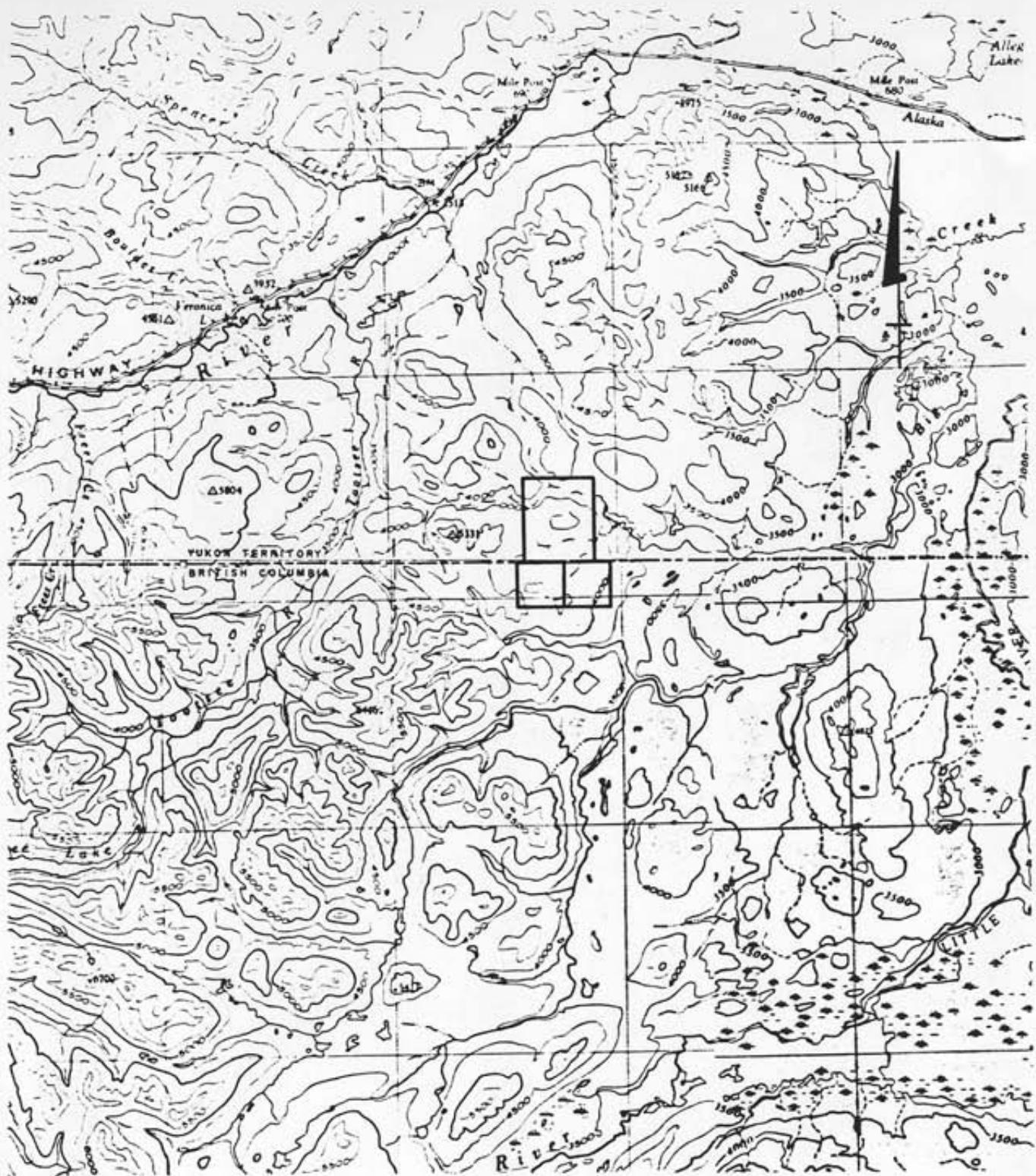
Previous Work

AMAX crews panned major creeks east of the property in 1978. Anomalous concentrations of scheelite were traced to a steeply dipping weakly mineralized calc-silicate sequence.

Claims were staked in 1979 and preliminary geological mapping, rock chip and panning surveys were carried out. Assays of up to 150 ppm WO<sub>3</sub> and 320 ppm Zn were obtained. A 17 line (40 km mainly in the Yukon) grid was added in September of 1979 in preparation for the 1980 field program.

1980 Exploration Program

Soil sampling was conducted over the grid at 50 m intervals on lines 240 m apart. A metric contoured 1:10,000 scale orthophoto provided ground control for detailed geological mapping; UV lamp prospecting was carried out concomitantly. All local creeks draining the property were panned at regular intervals and the concentrates lamped for scheelite.



AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED

**TOOTSEE RIVER PROPERTY**  
WATSON LAKE M.D. — YUKON  
ATLIN M.D. — B.C.

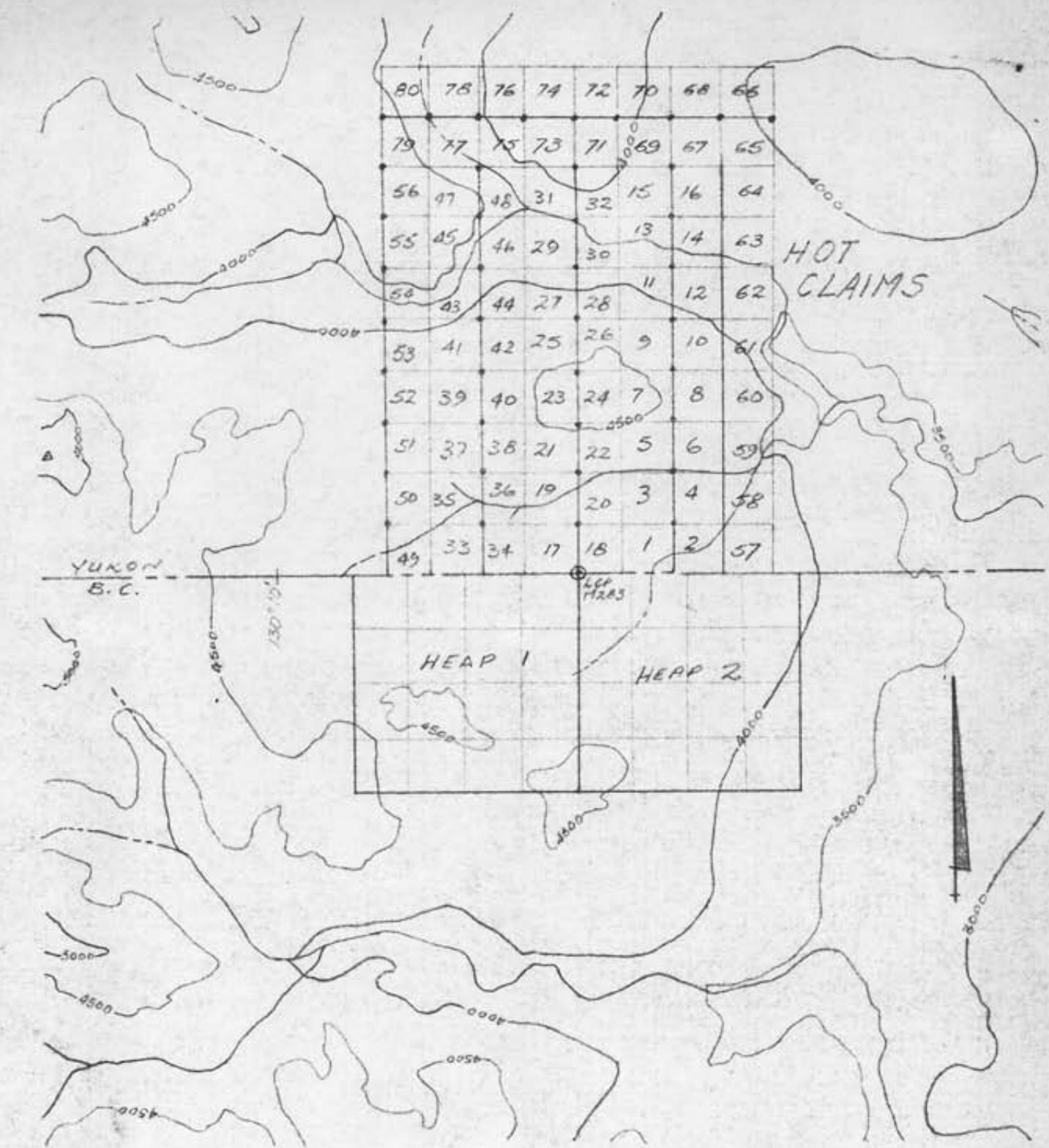
**LOCATION MAP**

SCALE 8 0 8 KILOMETRES  
4 0 4 MILES

1 : 250,000

N.T.S. Ref. 104016, 10581

Fig. 1



AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED  
TOOTSEE RIVER PROPERTY  
WATSON LAKE M.D. - YUKON  
ATLIN M.D. - B.C.

1:50,000

FIG. 2  
NTS REF. 104 O 16, 105 E 1

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by north-northwest striking Cambrian to Devonian metasediments intruded by small apophyses of the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. Northeast and northwest striking faults are common within this area and may be conjugate to the Liard and Tintina breaks which bound the area to the north and northwest respectively. Scattered base metal, tin, and tungsten showings have been found to the northwest, particularly along the margins of the Cassiar Batholith, but no ore zone of major proportions has as yet been discovered within the immediate area.

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

### General Statement

Heap 1-2 claims were mapped at 1:50,000 scale (Figure 2, in pocket) during the period June 8 - June 15, 1980.

### Rock Units

The Tootsee River property is underlain by a north-northwest striking, now variably skarned and hornfelsed sequence of middle Cambrian-middle Silurian limestone and argillite (Unit 4). The zone of most intense calc-silicate/hornfels development represented by Units 4d, 4e, 4f on the accompanying map covers an ellipse approximately 2500 m x 1500 m in the centre of the claim group.

Middle Silurian-middle Devonian quartzites, limestones and minor quartz breccia overlie the calc-silicate/hornfels to the southwest and are in fault contact with Upper Devonian and Mississippian greywacke and arkosic grits.

Only two small monzonite and diabase dykes were found in the northern and central sections of the Hot claim group.

MINERALIZATION

Tungsten occurs mainly in the northern half of the property as scheelite in the form of fine grained disseminations in Units 4c - 4f. No spatial association with either quartz veining or fracturing was observed. Up to 15% pyrrhotite and minor pyrite mainly on fresh joint surfaces accompanies scheelite. Minor chalcopyrite, covellite, bornite, galena and occasionally sphalerite also occur in some fractures.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

### General Statement

During the 1980 field season a total of 632 soil samples were collected at 50 m spacings on the grid; the eastern halves of lines 1680N, 1920N and 2160W were sampled at 25 m intervals. An additional 32 soil samples were obtained from the area bordering the west side of the Hal claims in order to establish background metal concentrations for this particular area.

Thirty-three rock chip samples were taken from the various lithologies on the property mainly from those bearing visible scheelite.

Twenty-seven pan and silt samples were obtained from local streams draining the property. Each pan sample was lamped to determine its relative scheelite component.

A total of 27 geochemical samples were collected in B.C.

Samples were analyzed for W, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Ag, and Au. Results are plotted on Figure 4; complete analytical results are found in the Appendix.

### Soil Type and Provenance

Wooded soils frequently covered by thick layers of sphagnum moss, and with weakly developed red brown B horizons occur in the valleys on the property. These soils appear to have formed from a heterogeneous combination of talus, glacial drift and alluvium.

Along ridges and hill sides the B horizon is better developed in the soil profile and an increase in the percentage of rock fragments with depth of the sample was observed. Although a glacial component is present, tungsten values in soils correspond closely with scheelite concentrations in nearby outcrops suggesting that soil anomalies are a good reflection of bedrock concentrations.

### Results

a) Soils Eight separate anomalous zones are evident in the contoured soil sample data. The zones are discontinuous, trend northwest, parallel to regional strike and coincide with most intense calc-silicate development (e.g. lines 1440-2160N). The average value for the lines is approximately 100 ppm tungsten with a maximum recorded concentration of .16% tungsten.

b) Rock Chips Like the soil analyses, strongly anomalous rock chip results appear confined to the calc-silicate zone located in the south central portion of the Hot claims, in particular on L1920N. Individual assays of up to 600 ppm tungsten were recorded while the combined average of all rock chip samples was 70 ppm tungsten.

c) Pan and Silt In spite of the fact that it was this mode of sampling that stimulated interest in the area, the results of the pan and silt survey were generally unimpressive. One average sample was found to contain a mere nine grains of scheelite and only 1 of the 27 concentrates attained the 100 grain mark.

INTERPRETATION AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Although only one or two dykes and small amounts of quartz-feldspar porphyry float were observed on the property, the combined evidence of calc-silicate/hornfels alteration and sulphide distribution as well as the presence of anomalous tungsten, lead, zinc and molybdenum in both soils and rock chips suggest that a shallowly buried intrusive underlies the property.

The data collected to date does not rule out the possible presence of high-grade tungsten skarn or a tungsten stockwork deposit.

Extensive development of hornfels and calc-silicate, fracture-controlled pyrrhotite, pyrite and scheelite and the presence of porphyry dykes tend to suggest a stockwork-type deposit, but the absence of quartz veining down grades the probability that it exists at surface.

No coarse grained high-sulphide skarns have been found on the property but the setting is similarly favourable for high grade tungsten skarn if a suitably reactive limy unit were to occur near the intrusive contact.

---

G.W. Booth

*A.C. Hitchins*  
A.C. Hitchins

*Dec 12 1980*

APPENDIX I

TOOTSEE RIVER PROPERTY

# Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE.  
BURNABY, B.C.  
CANADA  
TELEPHONE: 299-6910  
AREA CODE: 604  
CERTIFICATE NO. 80171-1  
INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED JUNE 1980

PROJECT 1068, TOOTSEE RIVER

## APPENDIX I

TOOTSEE RIVER PROPERTY

TO: AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION  
801 - 535 THURLOW ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ca	Al	Zn	Pb	V	F	As	Sn	No.
01	80JLS 1	5	22	3.1	0.4	250	24	0	580	20			01
02	2	6	16	2.1	0.2	112	16	0	630	20			02
03	3	8	26	1.8	0.2	158	40	0	400	20			03
04	4	5	30	2.0	0.4	256	46	0	730	20			04
05	5	24	2.0	0.2	154	18	0	520	20				05
06	6	48	2.9	0.4	232	20	0	570	30				06
07	7	4	32	2.0	0.4	234	16	18	600	20			07
08	8	5	42	2.0	0.4	134	12	10	730	20			08
09	9	9	22	2.7	0.6	134	14	12	530	20			09
10	10	9	18	3.1	0.4	186	12	20	600	20	0		10
11	11	5	12	2.0	0.4	112	14	12	430	20			11
12	12	7	26	2.6	0.8	228	20	15	610	10			12
13	13	11	176	4.0	0.8	208	22	120	1200	10			13
14	14	8	22	2.6	0.4	184	14	12	600	10			14
15	15	5	26	2.3	0.2	166	14	80	480	20			15
16	16	6	38	3.3	0.2	326	8	25	380	20			16
17	17	3	31	2.7	0.6	190	8	30	730	10			17
18	18	7	24	2.7	1.0	222	14	20	530	30			18
19	19	12	156	5.4	0.6	286	16	325	1100	20			19
20	STD C	18	182	1.2	2.6	112	74	2	340	10			20
21	20	13	256	5.7	1.0	360	12	195	1200	20	10		21
22	21	5	104	5.6	0.6	404	16	210	620	10	-		22
23	22	5	118	3.4	0.6	396	14	90	700	20			23
24	23	5	112	4.8	0.6	220	18	120	660	20			24
25	24	5	106	4.5	0.6	252	14	180	600	10			25
26	25	4	100	4.1	1.0	236	14	250	820	10			26
27	26	9	148	5.5	0.8	220	12	150	1312	20			27
28	27	10	346	6.5	0.6	290	20	195	2000	50			28
29	28	6	278	5.6	0.4	214	20	210	1630	20			29
30	29	15	718	9.1	1.0	712	18	240	1210	10			30
31	30	11	104	4.2	1.4	398	20	30	800	20	0		31
32	31	4	116	4.9	0.4	180	18	105	1150	20			32
33	32	3	152	5.3	0.2	182	16	21-	1150	20			33
34	33	3	42	3.5	0.4	184	12	20	770	10			34
35	34	2	24	3.7	0.2	156	8	15	600	20			35
36	35	3	74	4.4	0.2	210	6	10	800	30			36
37	36	5	42	3.0	0.2	132	12	15	900	20			37
38	37	3	20	1.9	0.2	140	10	0	720	20			38
39	38	2	16	2.6	0.2	102	14	0	540	20			39
40	STD S	17	150	1.2	0.1	102	16	20	263				40

Certified by J. M. MacEachern



























# Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE.

BURNABY, B.C.

CANADA

TELEPHONE: 299-8910

AREA CODE: 604

CERTIFICATE NO. 80207-7A

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED JULY 1980

PROJECT 1060

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: AMAX MINERALS EXPLORATION  
601 - 535 THURLOW ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

No.	Sample	pH	Mn	Cu	Fe%	As	Zn	Pb	W	Mo	Mo
01	80JKS131	3	20	28	0.2	196	34	12	10	01	
02										02	
03										03	
04										04	
05										05	
06										06	
07										07	
08										08	
09										09	
10										10	
11										11	
12										12	
13										13	
14										14	
15										15	
16										16	
17										17	
18										18	
19										19	
20										20	
21										21	
22										22	
23										23	
24										24	
25										25	
26										26	
27										27	
28										28	
29										29	
30										30	
31										31	
32										32	
33										33	
34										34	
35										35	
36										36	
37										37	
38										38	
39										39	
40										40	

Certified by

J. Rossbacher

**APPENDIX II**

Procedures for Collection and Processing  
of Geochemical Samples

Analytical Methods for Ag, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn,  
Fe, Mn, Ni, Co and U in sediments and soils;  
Mo, Cu, Zn, Ni and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> in waters.

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Soil-

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 wet-strength, 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 Sediments

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 ml 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.

Amax Exploration, Inc.  
Vancouver Office.

September 1970

# Kossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA  
CANADA  
TELEPHONE: 299-0010  
AREA CODE: 604

April 30, 1974

## SUMMARY OF SOME ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES CURRENTLY IN USE AT KOSBACHER 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

#### RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

Composite rock chip sample consisting of common 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 ties. 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.

Calibration

1. Set 1 gamma/ml to read 40 equivalent to 20 gamma/gm

Factor  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 10x 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 1

Dial wavelength to 300 (peak)

Read the samples again

Subtract the background reading from the first reading

Standards

1. 1000 gamma/ml Ag - 0.720 gm Ag<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 20 mls Hx1O<sub>3</sub> and dilute to 500 mls

2. 100 gamma/ml Ag - 10 mls of above + 20 mls HClO<sub>4</sub>, dilute to 100 mls

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 100 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls with 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>. This equivalent to 4, 10, 20, 40, 100, 200, 400, and 1000 ppm Ag in the sample .50 g 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 x ppm Ag

sample. Once sample has been split, one half of the material is milled after jaw crushing by means of a Jones miller. After silverizing 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 15% perchloric acids. Tubs of tubes are then placed on an electrical hot plate, brought to a gentle boil (1 hour) and digested for 4 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 flame 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, Ni, Pb, Mn, Ag, Fe, Mn, Ni and Co determination by a Perkin-Elmer 203 atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Analytical procedures are given on the following pages.

#### ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

##### Silver

1. Scope - This procedure covers a range of silver in the sample from less than .5 to 1000 ppm
2. Summary of Method - 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. Interferences - 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 - Ag

Current 4 ma position 3

Slit 7 A

Wavelength 3231A Dial 287.4

Fuel - acetylene - flow - 14

Oxidant - air - flow - 14

Burner - techtron AB\_51 in line

Maximum Conc. 3 to 4x

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

0 - 200 gamma/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

Pipette

.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<sub>4</sub>. 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 N<sub>2</sub>O 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 gamma/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 MoO<sub>3</sub> (acid molybdic) with 20 mls H<sub>2</sub>O, 6  
lumps NaOH, 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 gamma/ml add 5 mls 10% AlCl<sub>3</sub>  
and dilute to 100 mls with 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>

This gives

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

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

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<sub>2</sub>O, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, HClO<sub>4</sub>, fumed to HClO<sub>4</sub> - make up to 100 mls H<sub>2</sub>O

1000, 100 gamma/ml and 100 ml by dilution in 20 % HClO<sub>4</sub>

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% HClO<sub>4</sub> to give

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

Co Geochemical 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<sub>3</sub>, and fumed into HClO<sub>4</sub>, dilute to 1 liter

## Pipette

1, 2, 10, 20 mls into 100 ml vol flasks diluted to mark with 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>

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

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 gamma/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<sub>2</sub>O, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub> until dissolved, addHClO<sub>4</sub>, fume dilute to 100 mls1000 gamma/ml 10x dilution above in 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>2000 gamma/ml 20 mls 10,000 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls in  
20% HClO<sub>4</sub>100 gamma/ml 10x dilution 1000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in  
20% HClO<sub>4</sub>200 gamma/ml 10x dilution 2000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in  
20% HClO<sub>4</sub>

## Pipette

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 mls 100 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls with  
20% HClO<sub>4</sub> 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

Fe Geochemical AA Setting

Lamp - Fe

- Do not use multi 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 Short Path 90°

Range

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

0 - 10,000 gamma/ml 0.2 x % - 0 to 20.0%

Higher Fe - 10 x dilution

Standards 10,000 gamma/mlWeigh 5.000 gms iron wires, into beakcr, add H<sub>2</sub>O, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>,HClO<sub>4</sub>, heat to HClO<sub>4</sub> fumes. Add HClO<sub>4</sub> to 100 mls + 100 mlsH<sub>2</sub>O, warm, dilute to 500 mls

Pipette

1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80 mls 10,000 gamma/ml dilute to 100  
mls with 20% HClO<sub>4</sub> to give100, 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  
sampleNi 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

Fuel - Acetylene 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/ml 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/ml1.000 gm pure Ni metal dissolved in HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, HClO<sub>4</sub> to  
perchloric fumes, dilute to 100 ml H<sub>2</sub>O1000 gamma/ml and 100 gamma/ml Successive 10x dilutions in 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>.

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 2%  
HClO<sub>4</sub>. This gives

1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200, 500, 800, 1000 gamma/ml Ni

Combined Standards - Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn is used as a working  
standard

2. Sinter in rotary for 2 to 3 minutes (Flux dull red for one minute)
3. Cool, add 10 mls H<sub>2</sub>O, 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 SnCl<sub>2</sub>, 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 lemon yellow; compare color standard 10x)
9. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  ml extractant, cap, shake vigorously 1 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 SnCl<sub>2</sub>
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<sub>2</sub>O, and continue step #2.

T is equivalent to -

1, 4, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 300, 400 ppb Mo

Artificial color - Nabob orange extract dilute with 1:1 H<sub>2</sub>O to methanol to match. Seal tightly

SnCl<sub>2</sub> - 15% in 15% HCl

300 gm SnCl<sub>2</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O + 300 mls HCl, until SnCl<sub>2</sub> dissolved  
dilute to 2 liters

KSCN - 5% in H<sub>2</sub>O

Mixed SnCl<sub>2</sub> - KSCN

3 parts SnCl<sub>2</sub> to 2 parts KSCN

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 HNO<sub>3</sub>, fumed to HClO<sub>4</sub> make up to 100 mls in 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>

1.000 gamma/ml and 100 gamma/ml Successive 10x dilutions in 20% HClO<sub>4</sub>

## Pipette

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

2, 5, 8, 10, 20 mls 1000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in 20% HClO<sub>4</sub> 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

W in Soils and Silts

## Reagents and apparatus

Test tubes - pyrex disposable

Test tubes - screw cap

Bunsen Burner

Flux - 5 parts Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

4 parts NaCl

1 part KNO<sub>3</sub> pulverized to -80 mesh

7% SnCl<sub>2</sub> in 70% HCl

20% KSCN in H<sub>2</sub>O

Extractant - 1 part tri-n-butyl phosphate

9 parts carbon tetrachloride

## Standards

1000 gamma/ml W

.18 gms Na<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub> 2H<sub>2</sub>O dissolved in H<sub>2</sub>O, 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

Water Samples Run for AA

1. Cu - 2 gamma/ml reads 80 scale therefore 1 unit = 25 ppb
2. Zn - 1 gamma/ml reads full scale therefore 1 unit = 10 ppb
3. 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  $343 \mu\text{m}$  against a demineralized water blank
4. Read again at  $400 \mu\text{m}$  and subtract from sulphate reading
5. Calculate ppm sulphate from the graph

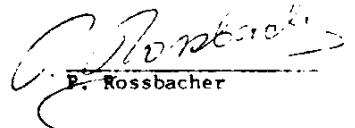
Reagent

Dissolve 54 grams red mercuric oxide (J.T. Baker 2620- Can Lab) in 185 ml 70% perchloric acid and 20 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , shake for one hour.  
 Add 46.3 grams ferric perchlorate  $\boxed{\text{Fe}(\text{ClO}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}}$   
 (GFS 39) and 47 grams aluminum perchlorate  $\boxed{\text{Al}(\text{ClO}_4)_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}}$   
 (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



P. Rossbacher

**APPENDIX III**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX III

A.C. Hitchins

601-535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3L6

Education - University of Toronto - B.A. Sc. 1970  
University of Toronto - M.Sc. 1973

Experience- AMAX of Canada Limited - Staff Geologist - 1972  
to present

G.O. Skok

2279 Berkley Road, North Vancouver, B.C. V7H 1Z6

Education - Windsor Secondary - Grade 12

Experience- AMAX of Canada Limited - Junior Assistant - 1980  
Field Season

G.W. Booth

509-30 Charles Street West, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1R5

Education - Secondary - University of Toronto Schools 1969-1973  
Tertiary - Western Australian Institute of Technology,  
1973-1974 University of Toronto, 1974-1980;  
B.Sc. Geology 1978, M.Sc. Geology 1981.  
Scholarships - Rotary International Student Exchange  
Scholarship to Perth, Western Australia,  
to attend the Western Institute of Technology.  
M.Sc. Thesis Topic - The Pamiutuq Lake Batholith; a large  
(700 sq. km.) hypabyssal porphyritic  
acidic intrusion of Paleohelikan age located  
in the Baker Lake Basin of the N.W.T. A  
petrological, geochemical and geophysical  
evaluation of the body has been undertaken  
as part of a 1:250,000 scale regional  
mapping project of the Basin itself, initiated  
by the Geological survey of Canada in 1976.

Experience - 1973 - Underground and surface labourer, Agnico Eagle  
Gold Mines Ltd.  
1975 - Junior Geologist, Camflo Mines Ltd.  
1976 - Junior Geologist, Hollinger Mines Ltd. Labrador  
Mining Ltd.  
1977 - Junior Geologist, United Siscoe Mines Ltd.  
1978 - Senior Geologist, Geological Survey of Canada,  
Precambrian Division

(cont'd)

- 1979 - Senior Geologist, Geological Survey of  
Canada, Precambrian Division
- 1980 - Senior Geologist - AMAX of Canada Limited -  
1980 Field Season

#### **APPENDIX IV**

STATEMENT OF COSTS

APPENDIX IV

Field work on the Heap 1 and Heap 2 claims was conducted between June 8th and June 15th, 1980. Report preparation required two days in early September, 1980.

Personnel Employed

G.W. Booth	- 509-30 Charles Street West, Toronto, Ontario	
	Senior Geologist; 10 days @ 74.96/day	749.60
G.O. Skok	- 2279 Berkley Road, North Vancouver, B.C.	
	Junior Assistant; 10 days @ 33.51/day	355.10

Board and Camp Supplies

20 man days @ 25/day	250.00
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Helicopter

Frontier Helicopters Ltd.	- Invoice #6367	593.96
Frontier Helicopters Ltd.	- Invoice #6378	412.50

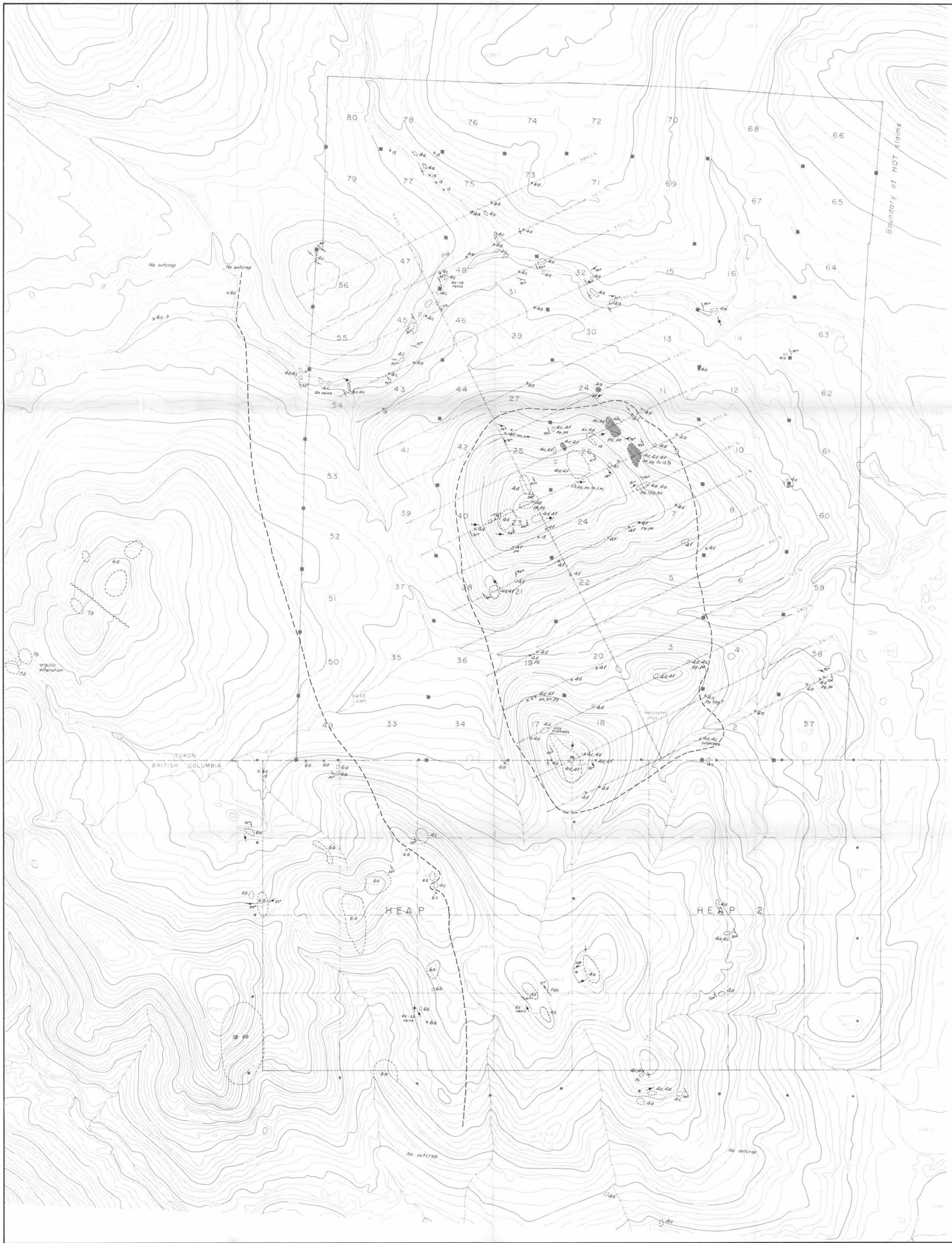
Geochemistry - Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. Invoice #0203 & #0282

27 samples analysed for Mo, Cu, Fe, Ag, Pb, Zn, Au and W at 8.55/sample

230.85

\$ 2,592.01

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**LEGEND**

**CRETACEOUS**

- [Symbol] 15 Quartz - feldspar porphyry
- [Symbol] 14 Diabase, syenodiorite ?

**UPPER DEVONIAN AND LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN**

- [Symbol] 7b Greywacke, arkosic grit, chert pebble conglomerate, argillite

**MIDDLE SILURIAN AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN**

- [Symbol] 6a Quartzite, dolomitic quartzite
- [Symbol] 6b Limestone, siliceous limestone
- [Symbol] 6c Quartz breccia

**MIDDLE CAMBRIAN TO MIDDLE SILURIAN**

- [Symbol] 4a Brown argillite, limey siltstone, calcilutite, cherty siltstone
- [Symbol] 4b Limestone, marble, siliceous limestone
- [Symbol] 4c Intercalated maroon argillite and carbonate or calc silicate bands
- [Symbol] 4d Banded calc silicate skarn
- [Symbol] 4e Calc silicate skarn and hornfelsed argillite
- [Symbol] 4f Dark green diopside, tremolitic calc silicate, skarn

**SYMBOLS**

- [Symbol] Outcrop, subcrop, boulders
- [Symbol] Geological contact (defined)
- [Symbol] Geological contact (interpreted)
- [Symbol] Bedding, or bonding, inclined, vertical
- [Symbol] Jointing, inclined, vertical
- [Symbol] Fold axis
- [Symbol] Shear zone, inclined, vertical
- [Symbol] Fault
- [Symbol] Iron stain, gossan
- [Symbol] Grid picket line
- [Symbol] Legal corner post, claim boundary
- [Symbol] Claim unit boundary
- [Symbol] Claim unit identification post
- [Symbol] Claim post
- [Symbol] Property boundary
- [Symbol] Stream
- [Symbol] Topographic contour (contour interval 10 metres)

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**8534**  
NO.

AMAX OF CANADA LIMITED  
TOOTSEE RIVER PROPERTY  
HOT CLAIMS  
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT - YUKON TERRITORY  
HEAP CLAIMS  
MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA  
GEOLOGICAL MAP

400  
1200  
0  
1000 METRES  
1000 FEET

To accompany 1980 Assessment Report by A.C. Hitchins and G.W. Booth.

Vancouver

N.T.S. Ref. 104 O 16, 105 B 1

FIG. 3



SYMBOLS	
○ 23	Soil
○ 24	Rock chip
○ 25	{ Sample site, sample number, p.p.m. W
○ 26	Pan sample-number of grains of scheelite in concentrate
—	Grid picket line
—○—	Legal corner post, claim boundary
— — —	Claim unit boundary
●	Claim unit identification post
■	Claim post
—	Property boundary
—	Stream
— 1250 —	Topographic contour (contour interval 10 metres)

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AMAX MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Nov 12, 1980  
GEOCHEMICAL MAP

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FIG. 4