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DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE TUTS PROPERTY

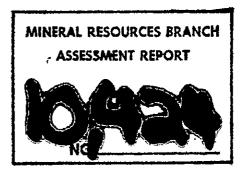
CASSIAR MINING DIVISION

(BRITISH COLUMBIA)

LAT. 59°49'N, LONG. 134°45'W

NTS: 104-M-15W

OWNER OF CLAIMS: DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED OPERATOR: DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

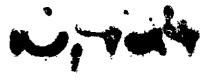


Submitted by: J.T. Neelands L. Holmgren

Date : 1982 May

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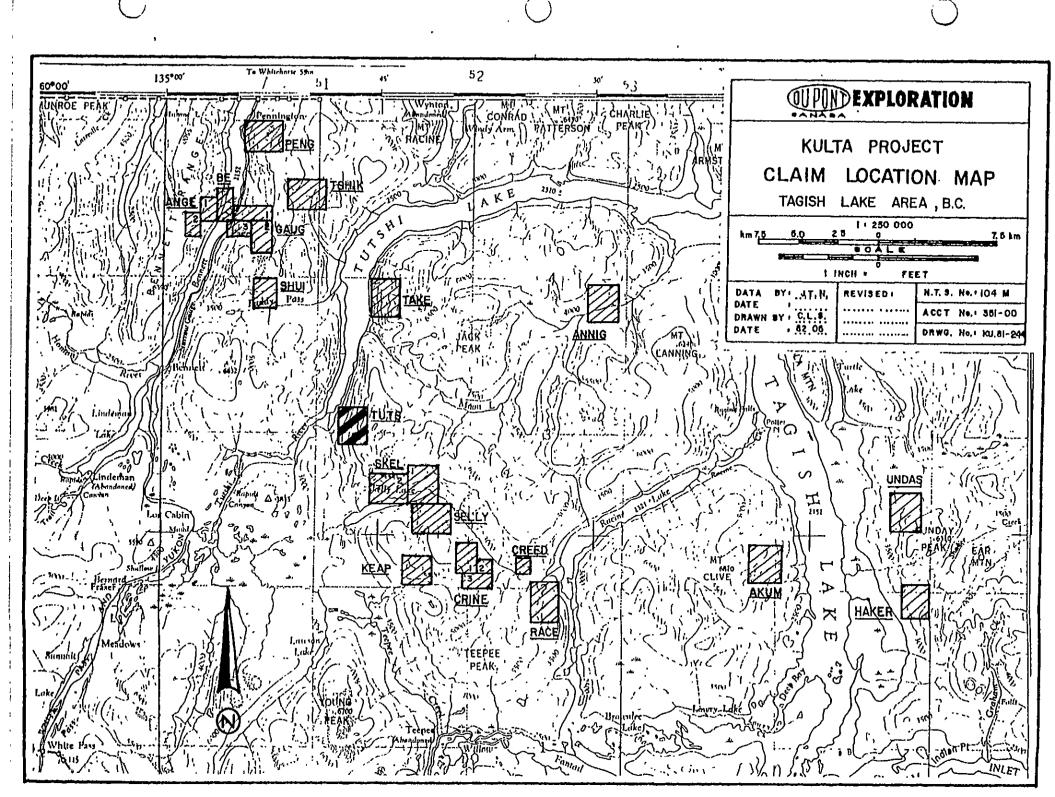
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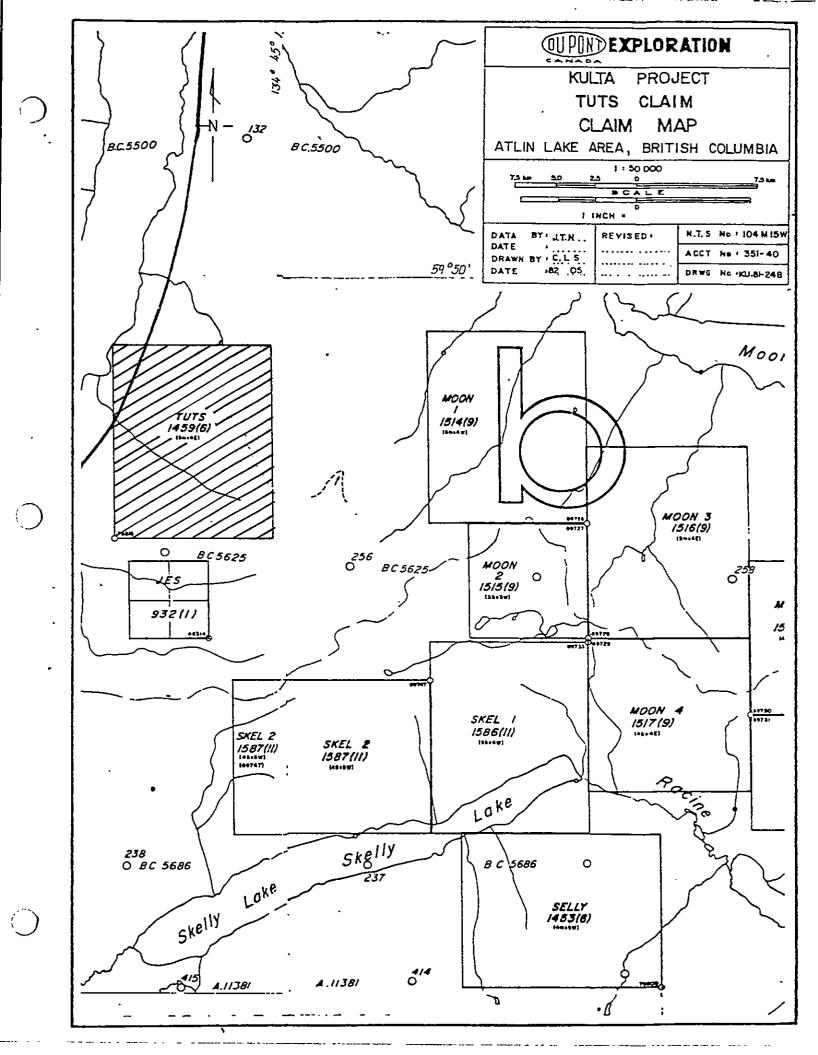
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INTRODUCTION

During 1981 May, reconnaissance stream sediment sampling was carried out in the Tagish-Bennett Lake area of northwestern British Columbia. The sampling was undertaken as part of a large regional programme known as Kulta Project. The areal extent of this project is shown on Dwgs. KU.81-1, la and 2.

As the result of a gold anomaly in a sample from a creek draining northwesterly into Tutshi Lake, the drainage area of this creek was staked as the TUTS property (Dwg. No. KU.81-244).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The TUTS claim is located within the Cassiar Mining Division, NTS 104-M-15W (Lat. 59°49'N, Long. 134°45'W). The property is located at the southern end of Tutshi Lake. The nearest population centre is Carcross, YT, 40 km to the northwest. The claim is accessible by helicopter from Carcross or by boat on Tutshi Lake. The Carcross-Skagway, Alaska Highway runs along the opposite side of the lake, approximately 2 1/2 kilometres from the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims lie at the south end of Tutshi Lake on the westerly facing slope of a small range of mountains. Elevation varies. from a high of 1950 metres in the southeast to 700 metre low in the northwest along Tutshi Lake. Small intermittent streams drain the property, flowing west and northwest into Tutshi Lake. The extreme upper slopes are cliffs that grade down to talus slopes which are covered with grass and moss. Below 1300 metres spruce trees and alders thicken towards the lake.

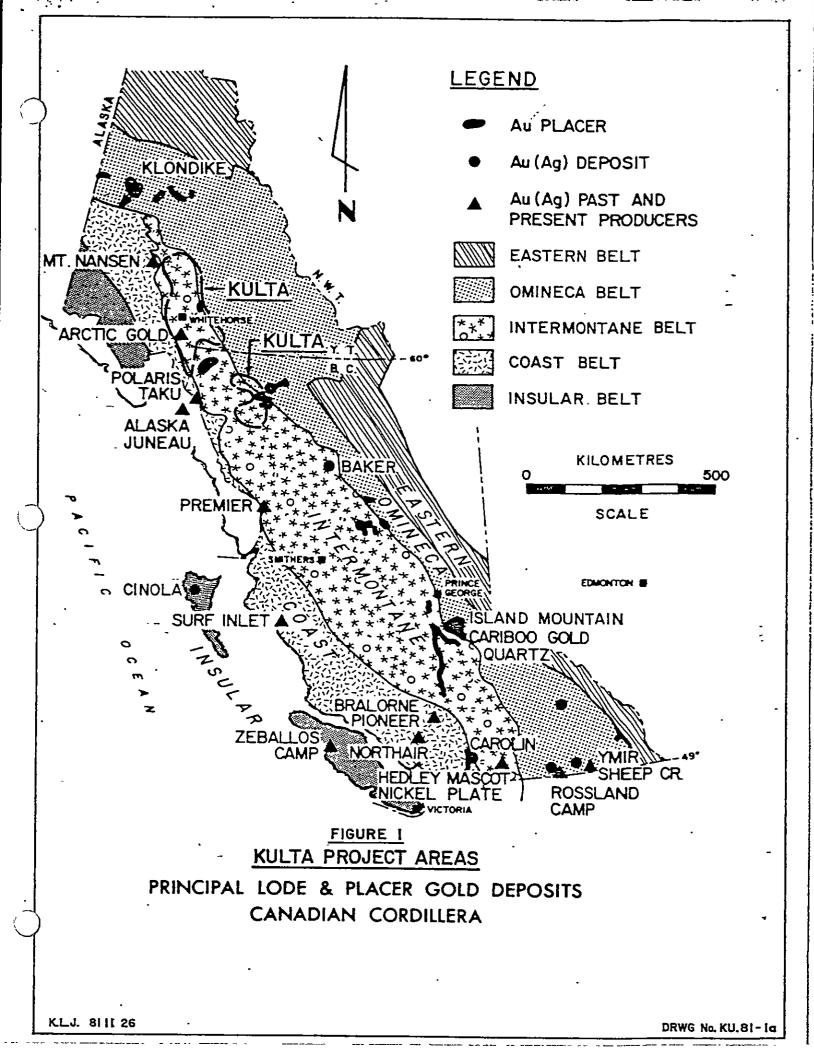
PROPERTY DEFINITION

The TUTS property consists of 20 claim units as shown on Dwg. No. KU.81- . The claims are in good standing until 1982 June 8.

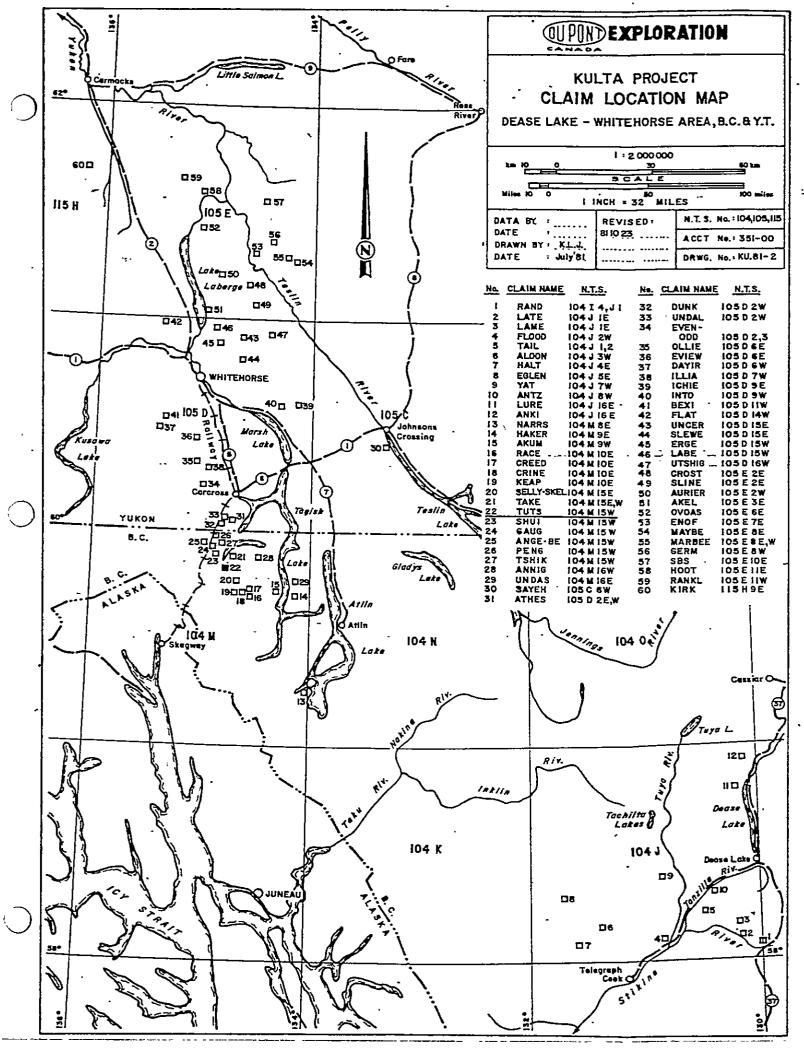
TUTS:	Record No.	1459					
	Tag No.	75815					
	Date Recorded:	1981 June 23					

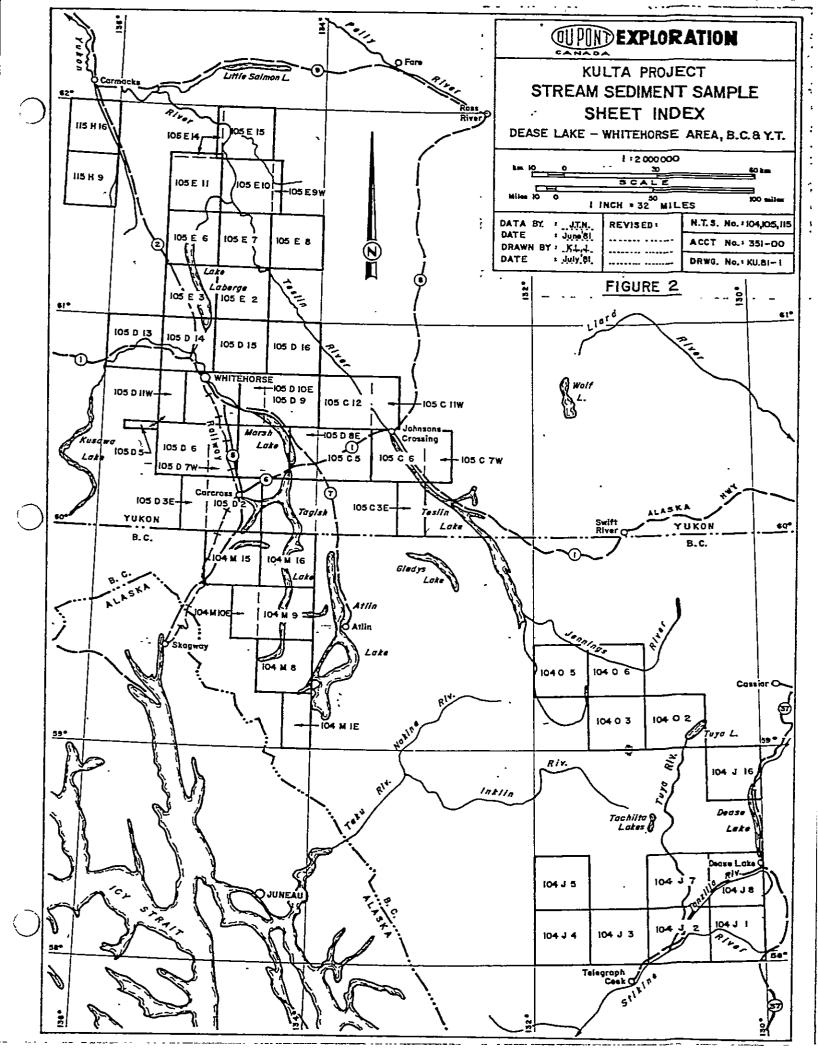
PREVIOUS WORK

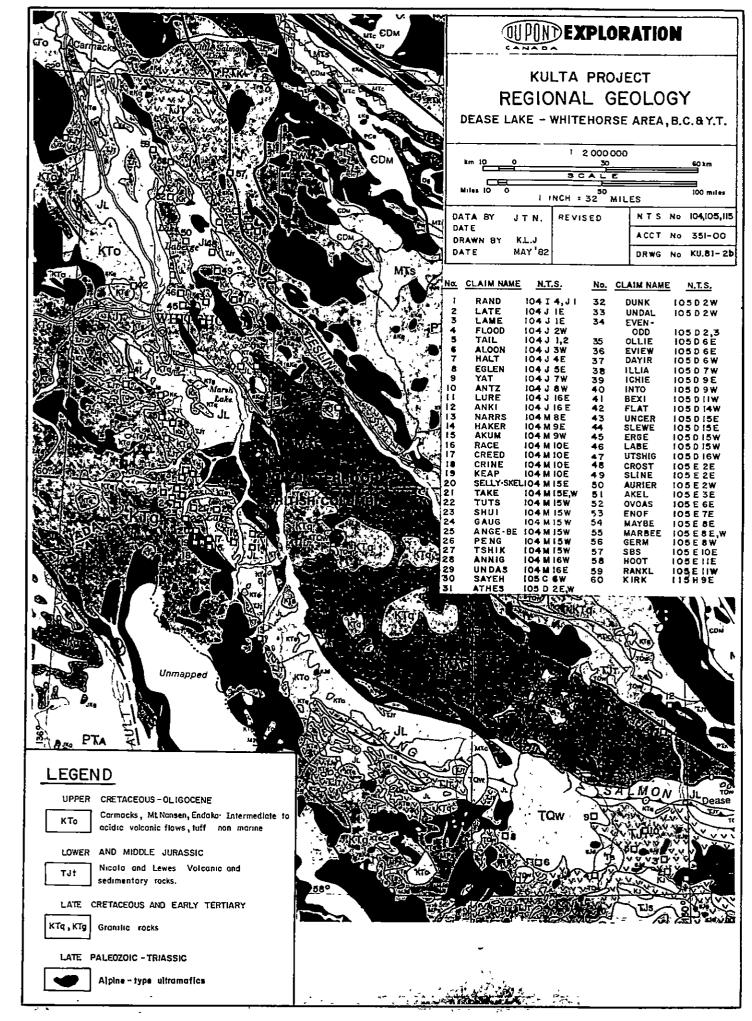
No previous work is recorded within the property. The property was staked in 1981 June on the basis of an auriferous stream sediment anomaly. Follow-up work in August and September consisted of soil, stream sediment and rock sampling. The property was observed to be underlain by granodiorites, volcanic rocks and metamorphic rocks.











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PERSONNEL

Property work was performed by the following people on the dates indicated:

1981 August 3: L. Holmgren (Senior Geological Assistant) J. Peter (Senior Geological Assistant) P. Webb & C. Naas (Jr. Geological Assistants)
1981 August 5: L. Holmgren & J. Peter A. Deak & A. MacArthur (Jr. Geological Ass'ts)
1981 Sept. 27: J.T. Neelands (Geologist J. Dupas & L. Harland (Jr. Geological Ass'ts)

1981 Sept. 28: J.T. Neelands

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the western Cordillera. The belt consisting mainly of sedimentary and volcanic rocks stretches from the Yukon to southern British Columbia. The belt averages 150 kilometres in width and trends northwest-southeast. Bordering the belt to the west are the granitic rocks of the Coast Mountain Intrusions, which stretch along the entire B.C. coast into Alaska.

Physiographically, the region is part of the Yukon Plateau. This area is characterized by glaciated mountain peaks generally under 2000 metres in elevation and long narrow lake-filled valleys. To the west, the rugged extensively glaciated peaks of the Coast Mountains dominate.

The Tagish-Bennett Lake areas are dominated by rocks of the Intermontane Belt with small plutons (2-8 km in size) of Late Cretaceous Coast Intrusions scattered throughout. The main front of the Coast Mountains occurs seven kilometres west of the area. The rocks of the Intermontane Belt comprise Palaeozoic metamorphic rocks (schists and gneiss), Pennsylvanian (?) and Permian volcanic and meta-volcanic rocks (Taku Group), Lower and Middle Jurassic sediments (Laberge Group), and Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks (Hutshi Group). See Table of Formations (Table 1) and Dwg. No. KU.81-2b (Kulta Project Regional Geology).

The rocks generally occur in northwest trending belts as part of a large regional synclinorium (Wheeler 1961, p. 103). All Pre-Cretaceous rocks show this trend. Locally tight folding has been observed, possibly due to intrusive placement.

TABLE I

Table of Formations

Miocene to Pleistocene (TQW)

Wrangell-Garibaldi: Basic to intermediate volcanics.

Upper Cretaceous-Oligocene (KTo)

Ootsa Lake - Kamloops (Hutshi Group): Intermediate to acidic volcanic flows, tuff; non-marine.

Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary

Nisling Range Alaskite, Nanika (KTq): Granite, quartz monzonite lesser granodiorite.

Babine (KTg): Granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, lesser quartz monzonite, diorite, monzonite.

Lower and Middle Jurassic (JL)

Laberge-Quesnel (Stuhini Fmn): Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate; marine.

Late Triassic - Early Jurassic

Hogem Granodiorite (EJg): Quartz diorite, granodiorite, lesser diorite, quartz monzonite.

Iron Mask (Ejd): Diorite, monzonite, syenite, quartz, diorite, minor pyroxenite, granodiorite.

Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic (TJT)

Takla-Nicola: Augite porphyry, basaltic volcanics; siltstone, shale, limestone, conglomerate.

Mississippian - Triassic (MTC)

Cache Creek - Anvil Range: Chert, argillite, carbonate, basalt, associated diabase, gabbro, alpine ultramafic; marine.

Proterozoic - Palaeozoic

Central Gneiss - Skagit: Granitoid Gneiss, migmatite schist, amphibolite, plutonic rocks.

Economic mineralization has been exploited in the area from various sources. The Engineer Mine (Au,Ag) is hosted by quartz-calcite veins occurring in shales and greywackes of the Laberge Group. Venus Mine (Au,Ag) is hosted by a quartz vein cutting through Hutshi Group andesites. Numerous other showings similar to the Venus Mine occur in the Tagish Lake region.

Local Geology

The TUTS claim is largely underlain by Pre-Permian metamorphic rocks consisting of mainly schist and gneiss with minor slates and quartzite. Mixed in with the metamorphic rocks are pods of Upper Triassic Lewes River Group Volcanic rocks - mainly rhyolites, andesites and basalts. Intruding all the above are small elongate bodies of Cretaceous Coast Intrusions consisting of granodiorite and feldspar porphyry dykes.

The metamorphic units dominate in the southwest while the volcanic units increase in abundance towards the northeast of the property. The following is a brief description of the units observed thus far on the property:

a. Schist and Gneiss - Map Units la,b

The metamorphic unit is variable between schist and gneiss. The schists are typically dark green in colour, foliated, with alteration to chlorite common. The gneiss is made up of light and dark laminations. The lighter layers are coarse-grained quartz and feldspar while the dark layers are fine-grained micaceous and foliated mafic minerals. A granitic gneiss which is typically coarse-grained, with chlorite alteration can also be differentiated in this unit. The metamorphic rocks have fine-grained disseminated pyrite visible in the gossanous weathering of the unit.

b. Quartzite - Map Unit le

This unit occurs in one zone between granodiorite and the gneissic units mentioned previously. The rock is white in colour with a slight gossanous colour in certain areas. Disseminated pyrite is visible in this unit.

c. Slate - Map Unit lg

This unit predominates in the northern half of the claim group. It has a well defined northwesterly trending and northeasterly dipping foliation. d. Rhyolite - Map Unit 41

The rhyolite crops out in two adjacent zones in the metamorphic rocks in the southern region of the property. The unit is light grey, fine grained and siliceous. Phenocrysts of feldspar, biotite and minor hornblende occur in the rock.

e. Mafic Volcanics - Map Units 4d,e

This unit comprises basalts and andesites which occur as small bodies in the metamorphic rocks. The andesite is porphyritic with a dark green fine-grained groundmass with small tabular phenocrysts of feldspar.

f. Granodiorite - Map Unit 7b

The granodiorite crops out in an oblong zone in the metamorphic rocks. The unit is grey, coarse-grained, and equigranular. There is a large percentage of mafic minerals (hornblende) and feldspar. Quartz is minor in the rock.

g. Feldspar Porphyry Dykes - Map Unit 7e

These dykes intrude metamorphic rocks in the south and the volcanic rocks in the north of the property. The dykes are a few metres across and trend northwesterly.

Structure

Foliation in the metamorphic rocks trends northwest-southeast and dips towards the notheast at angles between 50-60°. Bedding measurements in the schist unit indicates an easterly to southeasterly strike with a steep dip twoards the northeast. GSC map 19-1957 (Bennett) indicates a fault running through the metamorphic rocks along the western edge of the property.

Mineralization

Numerous rusty, siliceous and pod-shaped zones occur throughout the metamorphic rocks. Sulphide mineralization in these zones includes disseminations and blebs of pyrite and minor pyrrhotite. Malachite staining is minor. Pyrite also occurs as laminations in some zones of the metamorphic rocks. Quartz veining up to 1 metre wide cuts the metamorphic rocks. The quartz mainly appears barren but minor pyrite is present in certain areas.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedure

A total of 51 soil, 15 rock and 13 stream sediment samples were collected during 1981 marked by topofil. Soil sampling was carried out at 100 metre intervals. The samples were collected from below the organic layer with a mattock and placed in a Kraft paper envelope. Each envelope was marked with a number and a length of flagging tape was secured to the sample site.

Stream sediment samples were collected at 200 metre intervals with the use of an aluminum scoop. They were sieved to -1000 -14 and -10 mesh in the field and approximately 500 gms of sample was placed in a plastic bag with a sample tag. The sample site was marked with flagging tape bearing the sample number.

Rock samples were collected at random throughout the claim group and placed in plastic bags along with a sample tag. Each sample site was marked with a length of flagging tape.

All samples were shipped to Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. All samples were analyzed for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Hg, As, Mn, Au and Sb. A Pb, Zn, Ag, Au assay was performed on six of the rock samples. In addition, a heavy mineral separation and analysis for Cu, Ag and Au was carried out on the stream sediment samples. Details of the analytical procedures are outlined in Appendix I.

Results

A statistical analysis of the results obtained from regional stream sediment samples was performed to determine background and anomalous values for the various elements. Details of this analysis appears in a report by Neelands (1982) titled "Geochemical Report - Kulta Regional Stream Sediment Sampling Programme in the Dease Lake and Tagish Lake Areas". Table II reproduced from that report reveals median background values obtained for the elements studied. Table III shows the results of a report titled "Kulta Follow-Up" (Neelands 1982). The two studies show a good correlation between the stream sediment (heavy mineral) samples. The anomalous values given in Table III will be applied to the results of this property.

The results of geochemical sampling on TUTS are tabled on Dwg. No. KU.81-163. These results have also been tabulated according to frequency distribution of elements in soils (Table IV) and in stream sediments and heavy minerals (Table V).

TABLE II

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Kulta Regional Stream Sediment Sampling Programme

Element	No. of Samples	Mean ppm	Median Background	Standard Deviation	95% Threshold
		P.P.			ppm
Мо	625	1.8	1.0	1.39	4.0
Cu(Cl)CHm	598	44.5	38.0	27.39	150.0
Cu(C2)F	621	35.9	32.0	21.15	80.0
Pb	622	16.3	15.0	7.08	30.0
Zn	598	67.0	65.0	23.77	150.0
Ag(Sl)CHm	623	1.04	1.0	0.50	2.5
Ag(S2)F	628	0.71	1.0	0.32	1.6
Mn	602	589.6	570.0	232.6	1200.0
Au(Gl)CHm	588	8.21	5.0	5.22	25.0
Au(G2)F	579	6.2	5.0	4.66	15.0
¥НМ			6.0%		

Background and Anomalous Values

TABLE III

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Kulta Follow-Up

Background and Anomalous Values

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Element			M	ledium	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	(227	Mineral samples)		3 Samples)	Soil (461 samples)			
	Median	Anomalous	Median	Anomalous	Median	Anomalous		
MOF	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	15.0		
CuF CuFHM	30.0	90.0	70.0	160.0	40.0	250.0		
CuHM	50.0	180.0						
PbF	20.0	60.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	50.0		
ZnF	60.0	160.0	80.0	100.0	90.0	200.0		
AgF AgFHM	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.7		
AgCHM	0.8	2.6						
HgF	25.0	50.0	40.0	80.0	35.0	160.0		
AsF	10.0	50.0	15.0	45.0	15.0	120.0		
MnF	500.0	1000.0	800.0	2000.0	700.0	2000.0		
AuF AuFHM	5.0	30.0	5.0	15.0	5.0	20.0		
AuCHM	5.0	50.0						
SbF	15.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	20.0	40.0		
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	Table IV Soil Frequency		Tuts	5 · ·														
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Table **X** Tuts Reavy Mineral Stream Sediment Frequency Distribution of Elements

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The original stream sediment samples (5067D and 5084D) ran 495 ppm Zn and 336 ppm Zn respectively. Both showed a gold value of only 5 ppb in fine fraction. Follow-up samples confirmed this zinc anomaly as well as showing consistently high Mo and Cu values. One stream sediment sample (7600C) ran 1860 ppb Au in fine heavy mineral fraction. A sample 200 metres downstream of this produced only 30 ppb Au in fine heavy mineral fraction but showed 85 ppb Au in the coarse heavy mineral fraction.

Comparison of Table IV with the normal background and anomalous values of Table III reveals marked anomalies of Zn, Mo, As and Sb in the soils. The highest values occur in the northern half of the property. A few scattered gold anomalies turned up in the central area of the property, the highest being sample number P029 with ran 85 ppb Au.

Rock geochemistry results indicated a few high Mo, Cu and As values. Molybdenum ran as high as 47 ppm in sample 861C and copper hit a high of 650 ppm in sample 8621C. Gold results were all near background values in the rock samples. Summarized below are the rock types, sample number and any anomalous values obtained. Full geochemistry results of the rocks are shown on Dwg. No. KU.81-162.

Sample

Rock Type

Anomalous Values

857C 858C 859C 860C	Metabasalt with minor pyrite Schist Schist with minor quartz Metabasalt	As (1750 ppm) As (1970 ppm) Cu (580 ppm) None
861C	Unknown	Mo (47 ppm)
862C	Unknown	None
8616D	Gossanous siliceous pod rock	None
8617D ·	Schist/gneiss minor pyrrhotite	None
8618D	Quartz vein, minor pyrite	None
8619D	Quartz vein, minor pyrrhotite	As (1700 ppm)
8620D	Gossanous gneiss, pyrite	None
8621D	Gossanous gneiss, pyrite	Cu (650 ppm), Ag (3.7 ppm)
8622D	Gossanous quartz	None
8623D	Gossanous quartz, pyrite	None
8625D	Quartz float with mariposite	None

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Follow-up work on the original anomalous stream sediment samples confirmed the high Zn and Cu values obtained. Several soil anomalies, especially in the north part of the property turned up. It is recommended that soil grids be set over these anomalies in an attempt to determine their extent and possibly isolate the source rock of the anomalies.

HJC/krl

COST STATEMENT

Wages						Cost
		4 manday(s) (1981) , 4 manday(s) (1981			\$ 	249.84 211.74
Room & Board					\$	461.58
Location	Daily <u>Rate</u>	Date	No. of Days			
Carcross	\$25.00	1981 Aug. 1,3,5	8			\$200.00
Transportatio	m					
2 day(s	s) @ \$35.8!				Ş	71.70
\$432.50)/hr includ	ort of field work @ ling fuel (Flying b r Ltd. of Prince Geo				
Dates (19	981): Aug.	1,3,5	No. of hrs:	2.5	_1	,081.25
					\$1	,152.95

Analytical Services

Type of Sample	No. of	Fractic Analyze F FHM (đ	Mo	Cu					<u>nal</u> Hg			Au	Sb	Unit Price		
Heavy	2	х		х	х	х	х		х		x		x	x	\$17,35	Ś	34.70
Mineral	9	х		х	х	х	х	х		х		х			17,75	т	159.75
	9	Х			х				Х				х		7.90		71.10
	9		Х		х				х				х		7.90		71.10
Soil	31	Х		х	х	х	х		х	х	Х	х	х	х	22.75		705.25
	21			х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	23.65		496.65
Rock	6	х		х	х	х				х	х			х	15.05		90.30
•	6	X				х	х		х				х		31.00		186.00
	9	х		х	х	х	х	Х	х	х	х		х	X	22.75		204.75

Preparation - Rock	15 @ \$2.25/sample	33.75
	11 @ \$20.00/sample	220.00
- Soil/Silt	52 @ \$0.85/sample	44.20

Mo(\$0.90), Cu(\$0.90), Pb(\$0.90), Zn(\$0.90), Ni(0.90), Ag(\$0.90/ \$2.00), Hg(\$4.50), As(\$3.00), Mn(\$0.90), Au(\$5.00), Sb(\$3.75)

\$2,317.55

Report Preparation	۰ ۴		<u>Cost</u>
Drafting: 1 day @ \$100/day Typing: 1 day @ \$95.00 Map preparation 8 maps (9 sq ft) at 16¢/square	foot	\$ 	100.00 95.00 11.52
		Ş	206.52
	GRAND TOTAL:	<u>\$4</u>	,338.60

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 REFERENCES

- Christie, R. L.; "Geology: Bennett (104M)", G.S.C. Preliminary Series Map No. 19-1957, 1957.
- Neelands, J. T.; "Geochemical Report Kulta Regional Stream Sediment Sampling Programme in the Dease Lake and Tagish Lake Areas", B.C. Assessment Report, 1982.
- Neelands, J. T.; "Kulta Follow-Up (104-J, 104-M)" Geological and Geochemical Report, B.C. Assessment Report, 1982.
- Wheeler, J. O.; "Whitehorse Map-Area, Yukon Territory (105-0)", G.S.C. Memoir 312, 1961.

QUALIFICATIONS

- I, John Thomas Neelands, do hereby certify that:
- I am a geologist residing at 118-B W. 14th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia and employed by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.
- 2. I am a graduate of Carleton University (1971) in Ottawa, Canada, and hold a B.Sc., degree in Geology.
- 3. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada and of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
- 4. I have been practising my profession for the past ten years and have been active in the mining industry for the past sixteen years.
- 5. Between 1981 May and 1981 October, I supervised and participated in the field programme described in this report on behalf of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.

J.T. Neelands 1982 May

QUALIFICATIONS

- I, Lisa Dawne Holmgren, do hereby certify that:
- I am a geologist residing at 68 Wood Cres., SW, Calgary, Alberta and am employed by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.
- 2. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Honors) degree in geology.
- 3. I am an Associate of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4. I have been practiced my profession in geology continuously for the past two years in British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Canada.
- 5. Between 1981 May and 1981 August, I participated in the field programme described in this report on behalf of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.

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L. D. Holmgren 1982 May

APPENDIX I

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Laboratory Procedure

APPENDIX I

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke 705 WEST 15th STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORTS FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

PROCEDURES FOR Mo, Cu, Cd, Pb, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, As, F

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO_3 and $HClO_4$ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers.

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Cadmium, Cobalt, Nickel and Manganese are analysed using the CH_2H_2 -Air flame combination but the Molybdenum determination is carried out by C_2H_2 -N₂O gas mixture directly or indirectly (depending on the sensitivity and detection limit required) on these sample solutions.

For Arsenic analysis a suitable aliquote is taken from the above 1 gram sample solution and the test is carried out by Gutzit method using Ag CS₂N (C₂H₅)₂ as a reagent. The detection limit obtained is 1. ppm.

<u>Fluorine analysis</u> is carried out on a 200 milligram sample. After fusion and suitable dilutions the fluoride ion concentration in rocks or soil samples are measured quantitatively by using fluorine specific ion electrode. Detection limit of this test is 10 ppm F. APPENDIX I

PHONE 980-5814

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments Corner 15th Street and Bewicke 705-WEST 15th STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORTS FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

PROCEDURE FOR GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Geochemical samples for Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

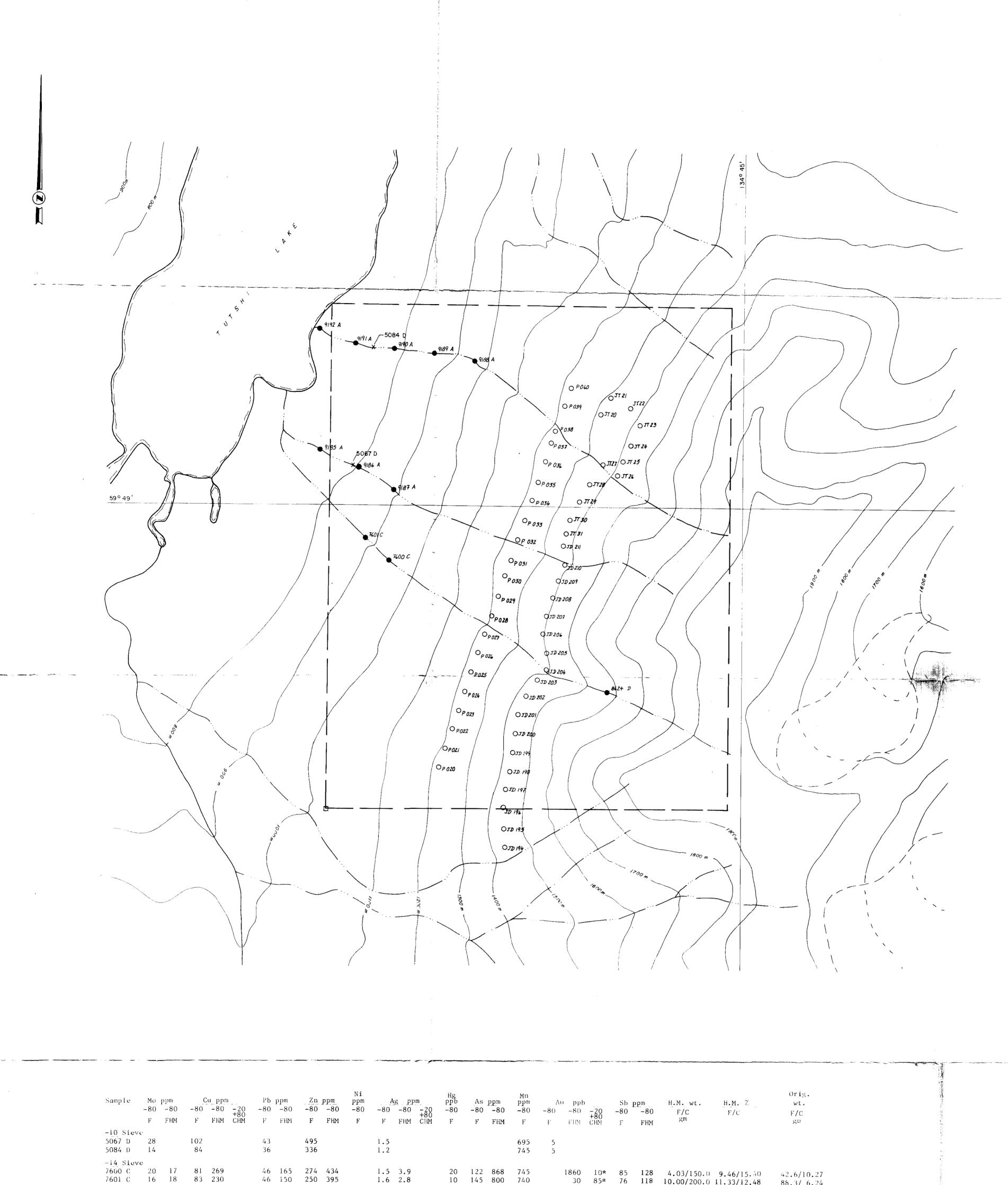
A suitable sample weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO₃ and HC102 mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with <u>Aqua Regia</u> solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

At this stage of the procedure copper, silver and zinc can be analysed from suitable aliquote by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric procedure.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 5 ppb.



Мо ррт -80 F Cu ppm -80 F РЪ ррт -80 Ni ppm -80 Au Sb ppb ppm -80 -80 Zn ppm -80 Ag ppm -80 Нg ррb -80 As ppm -80 Мп ррлі -80 Sample Soil P 020 35 1.8 1.0 P 021 24 1.3 .5 P 022 - 2 1.4 1.0 P 023 42 1.2 P 024 76 1.9 P 025 42 1.5 P 026 27 1.2 .5 P 027 1.5 P 028 1.6 P 029 **I.**8 P 030 73 1.8 P 031 75 2.1 P 032 1.7 90 P 033 1.8 - 6 P 034 1.8 P 035 2.0 - 5 P 036 20 1.0 - 4 P 037 31 1.3 425 LO P 038 34 230 70 1.3 80 P 039 25 127 49 1.2 40 213 520 P 0.40 6 86 18 133 66 1.0 55 53 335 1.0 26

LEGEND

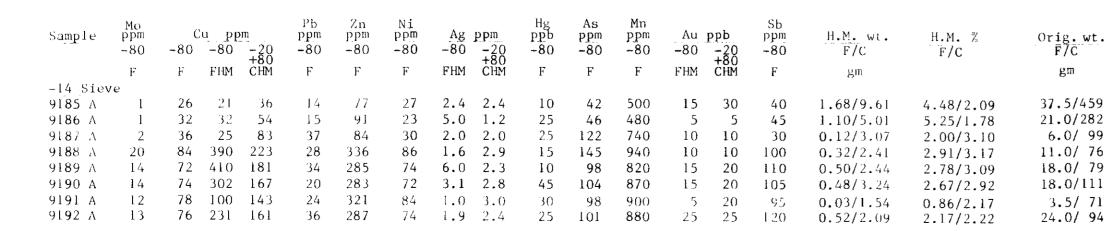
O P 040 SILT SAMPLE LOCATION and NUMBER

• 9188 A SIEVED HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION and NUMBER

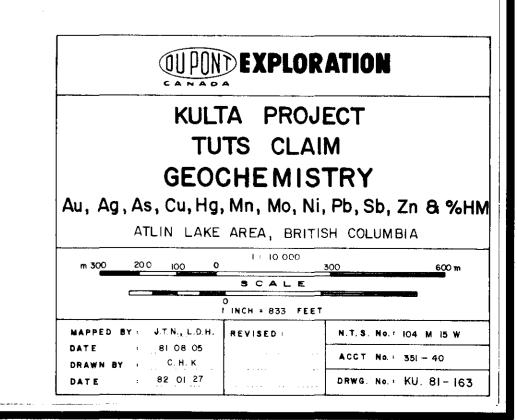
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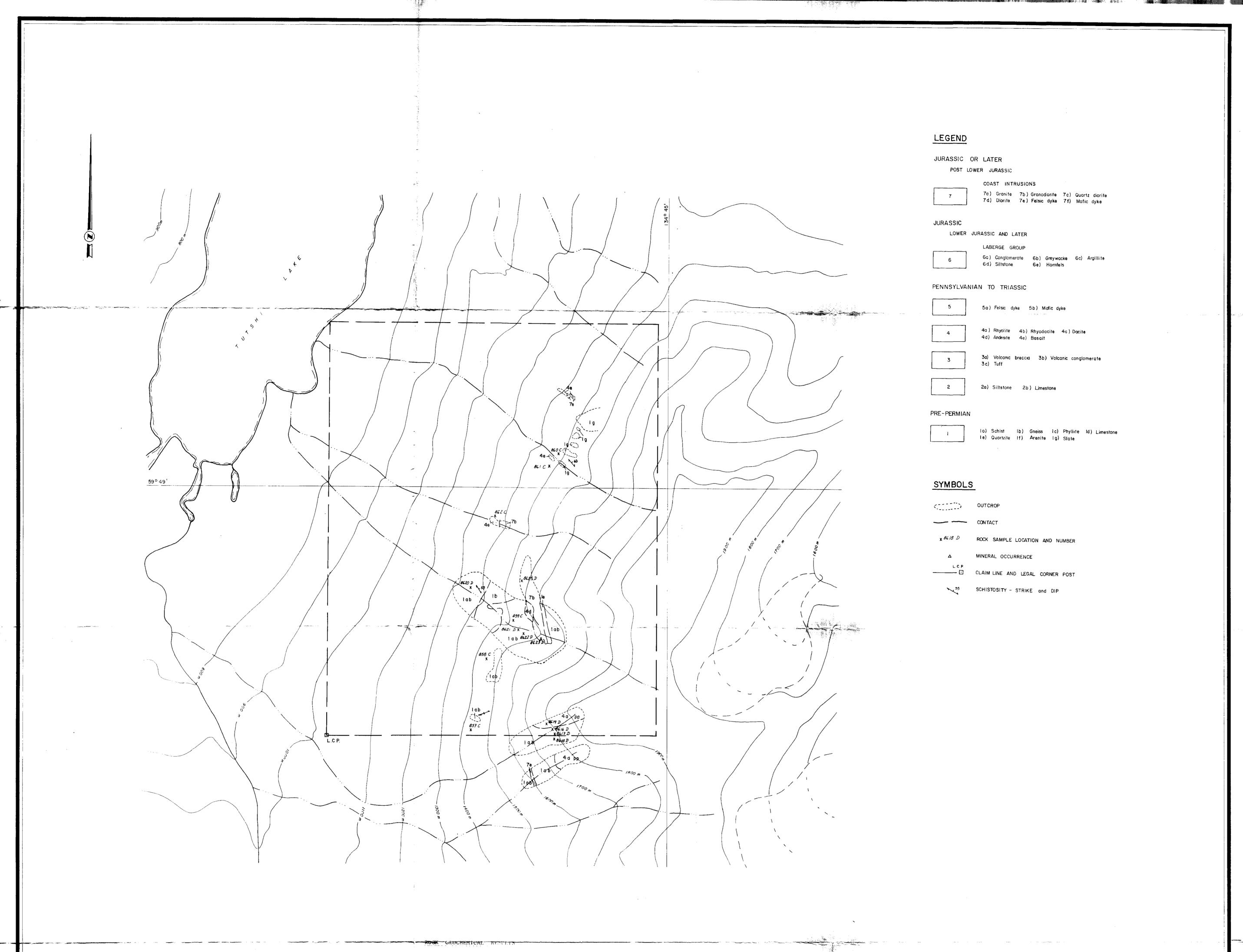
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MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

