

MOUNTAINEER MINES LTD. - PAN OCEAN OIL LTD.

JOINT VENTURE

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the

RAM 1-48 MINERAL CLAIMS

N.T.S. 106-C-14

64°58'N 133°11'W

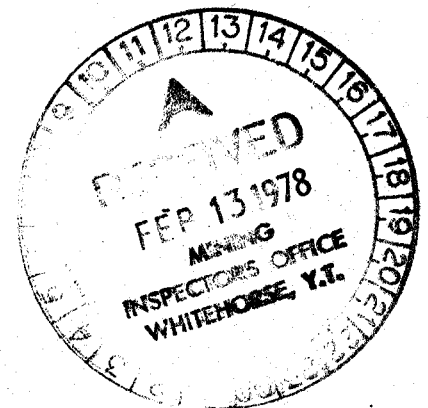
YUKON TERRITORY

November, 1977

by

M. A. Stammers - Geologist

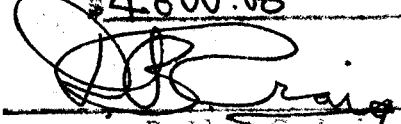
C. K. Ikona - P.Eng.



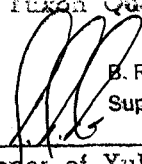
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
This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

\$4,800.00

  
Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

  
B. R. BAXTER  
Supervising Mining Recorder

  
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The RAM 1-48 Mineral Claims were staked on November 16, 1976 by Pamicon Developments Ltd. for a Mountaineer-Pan Ocean joint venture to cover a favourable geological target area during a regional claim staking programme.

During the period August 13 to August 21, 1977 preliminary geological evaluation and detailed prospecting were carried out in the claims area by Pamicon Developments Ltd. under the field supervision of R. Darney.

## 2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORDING DATE</u>	<u>GRANT NO.</u>
RAM 1-48	November 25, 1976	YA14243-YA14290

Claim posts examined by the author appear to conform with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act regulations.

## 3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The RAM group is located 15 miles east of Fairchild Lake and 5 miles north of the Dolores Creek airstrip in the northeastern Yukon Territory. The property is 128 miles northeast of Mayo, Y.T. Approximate co-ordinates of the claim group are 64°58'N latitude and 133°11'W longitude.

Access to the property is recommended by either float-equipped aircraft to Fairchild Lake or to the Dolores Creek airstrip with wheeled aircraft. Helicopter transport from

# YUKON LOCATION MAP

## RAM GROUP

SCALE IN MILES



DRAWN

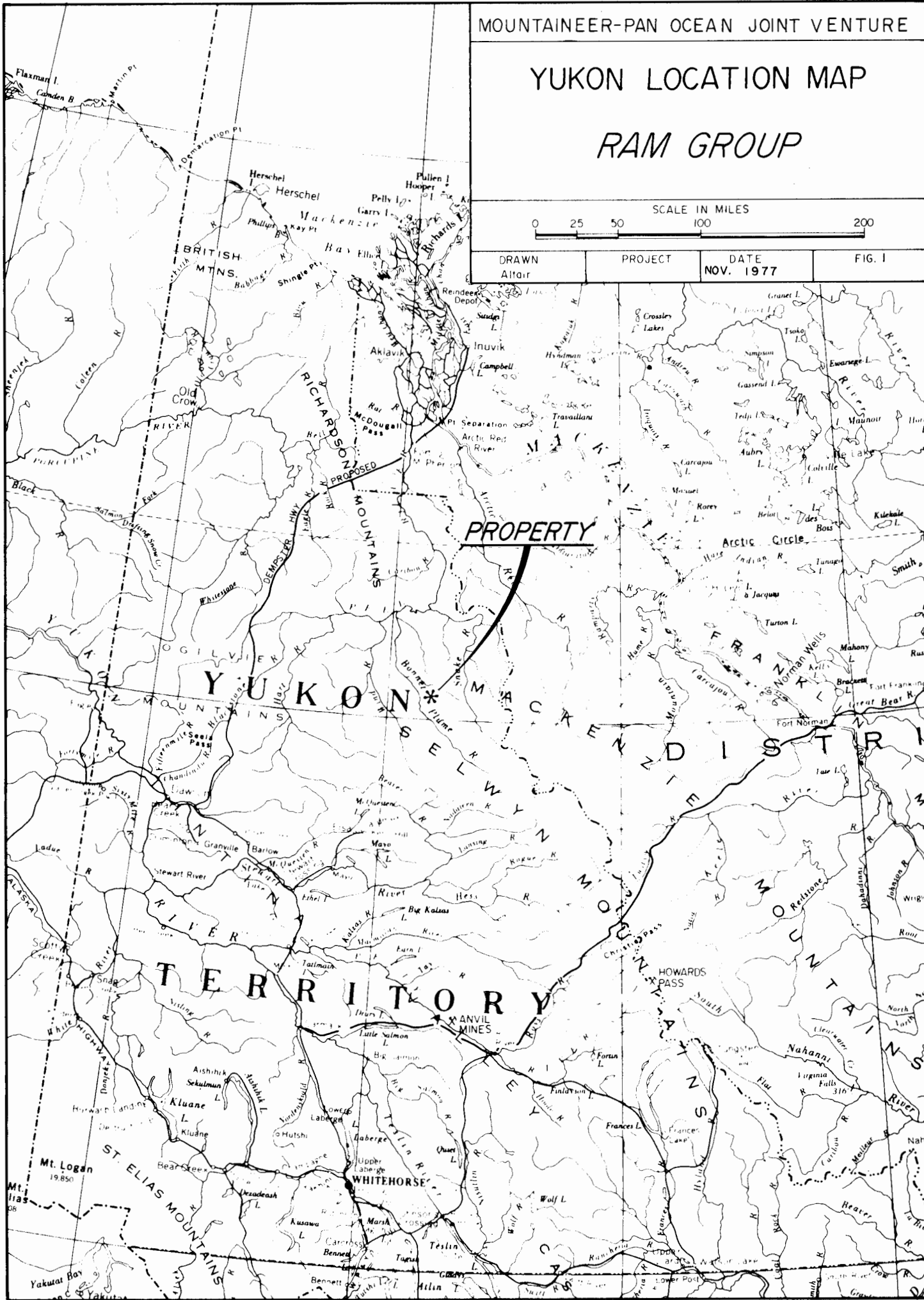
Altair

PROJECT

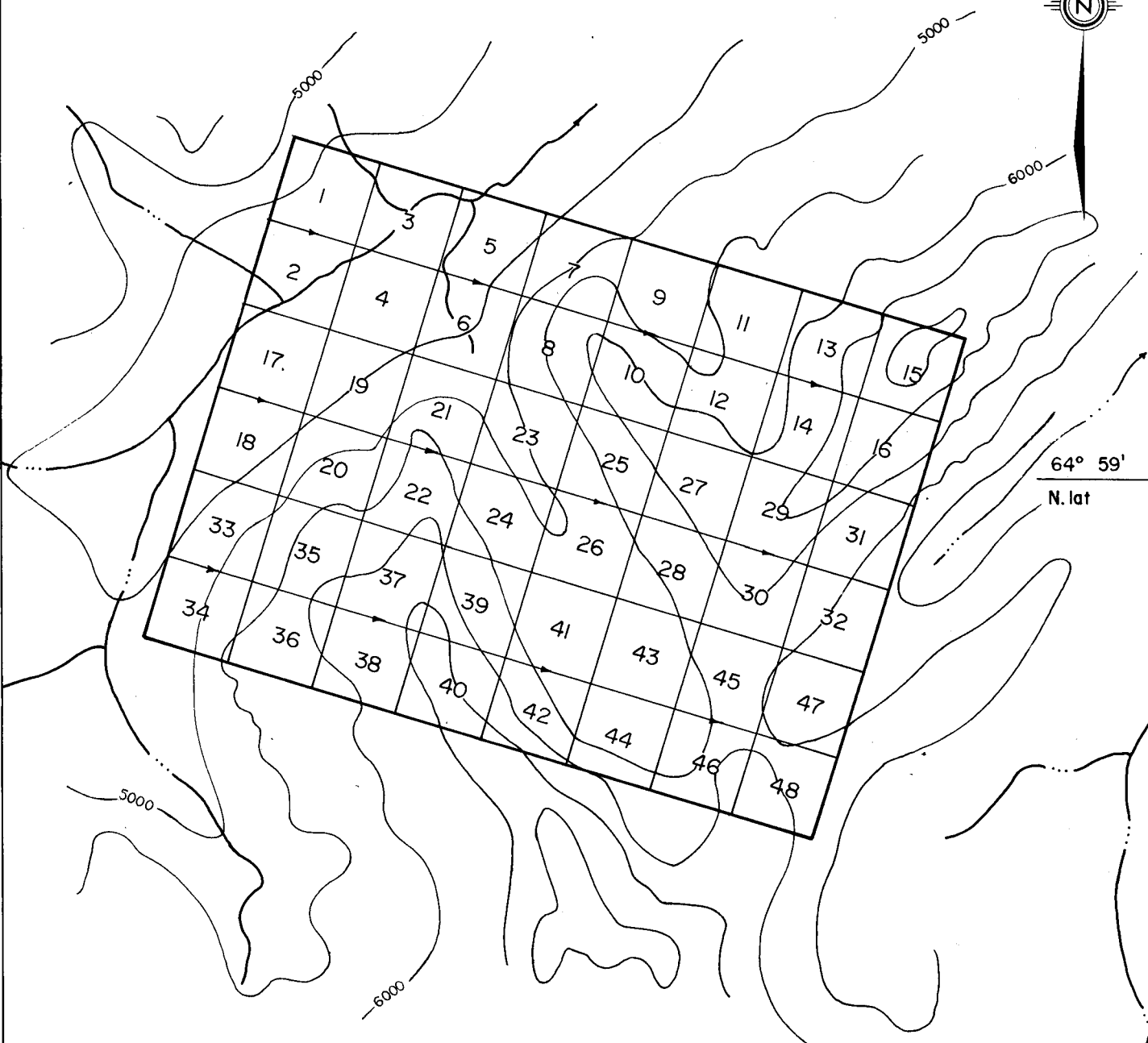
DATE

NOV. 1977

FIG. 1



133° 16'  
W. long



64° 59'  
N. lat

Fig. 2

MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE	
RAM I-48 CLAIM GROUP	
64°59'N. & 133°16'W.	
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE	NOVEMBER 1977

either fixed-winged landing location is required to reach the property.

#### 4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Elevations on the property range from 4,200 to 7,200 feet. Topography on the RAM group ranges from very rugged to extremely rugged. Two active glacial ice sheets are found on the property. Outcrops are abundant on the property but some areas are inaccessible by ground exploration. The entire group lies well above treeline with only caribou moss and low grasses present in limited areas.

#### 5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Quartet-Fairchild region lies in the Wernecke Mountains of the north eastern Yukon Territory. In the general area, the Werneckes consist of local ranges which include the Rackla Range, Bonnet Plume Range and Knorr Range. Topography is normally moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 2,000 to 6,500 feet. The major river valleys are broad, timbered and extensively overburden covered, while most mountain slopes present greater than 60% outcrop above the 4,000 foot level.

The entire area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and three separate publications are presented. The following memoir and open file reports give 1" = 4 miles geological coverage of the Nash Creek, Nadaleen River, Wind River and Snake River map areas.

- (1) Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson Map-Area, Yukon Territory by L.H. Green 1972 (Memoir 364).
- (2) Open File 205 (Geology of Nadaleen River and Bonnet Plume Lake Map sheets by S. Blusson) 1975.
- (3) Open File 279 (Geology of Snake River and Wind River Sheets by D.K. Norris) 1975.

In the Quartet-Fairchild-Gillespie Lakes region Helikian rocks are exposed over an area of some 1,500 sq. miles in a roughly circular fashion centered near Longitude  $134^{\circ}00'W$  and Latitude  $65^{\circ}00'N$ .

These rocks have been described as Units 1 & 2 by L. Green on the Nash Creek Sheet.

Recent G.S.C. stratigraphic work by Bell and Delaney (1976) has redesignated Units 1a, 1 and 2 (Green 1972) as Units A, B, and C respectively. The unit designations as established by Bell and Delaney will be used in this report.

Unit A whose base is not exposed, is composed of a thick succession of moderately metamorphosed fine grained clastic sediments with interbedded carbonates. The overlying Unit B consists of thinly interbedded slates and argillites with occasional quartzite beds.

Unit C, which conformably overlies the uppermost slate-quartzite section of Unit B, consists mainly of thickly bedded orange weathering dolomites. The base of the unit is marked by a series of transitional beds of alternating buff weathering dolomites and interbedded slates and quartzites.



Erratically distributed throughout the Proterozoic metasediments are irregularly shaped breccia bodies. The breccia zones vary from tens of feet to several thousand feet in size and appear as cross cutting pipe-like features at all levels in the stratigraphic column. Several varieties exist, but all exhibit an assortment of angular clasts derived from rock types common to the area. Hornfels margins observed at several localities indicate an intrusive origin.

A common association with many of the breccia bodies are zones of veining or locally pervasive feldspar alteration seen as internal features within the breccias or in host rocks adjacent to them.

The alteration zones are pink in colour due to either K-spar or strong hematization and in some instances contain varying amounts of specularite, chalcopyrite and minor uranium mineralization.

## 6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

### 6.1 Introduction

The RAM 1-48 mineral claims contain a wide range of Hadrynian and Helikian stratigraphy (See Figure 3).

Proterozoic, Helikian sediments on the property include Unit A carbonates and siltstones; Unit B siltstones, shales and sandstones and Unit C dolomites. Younger strata of Hadrynian age including basal maroon and green shales and overlying

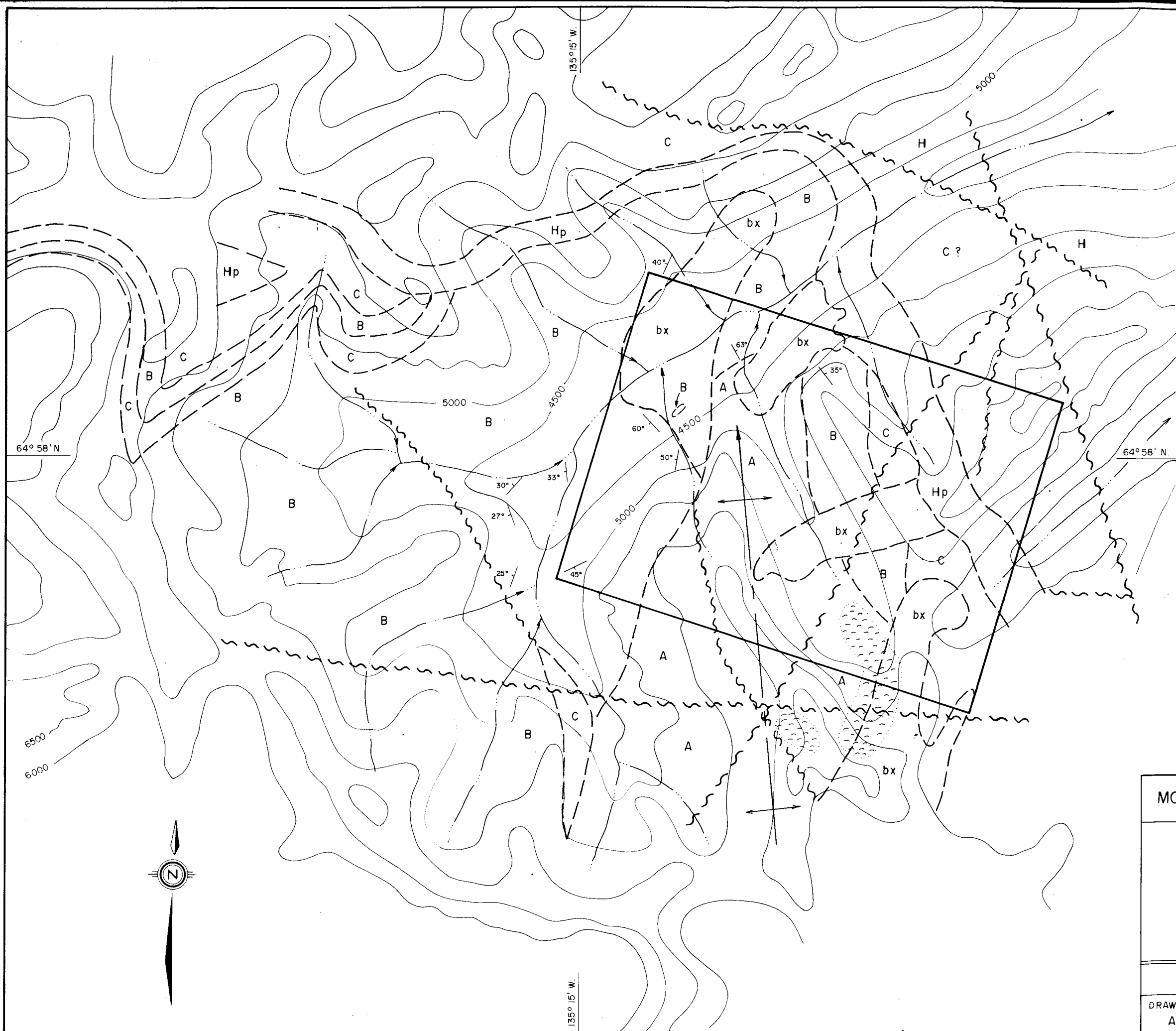
undifferentiated shales and carbonates are found to the east and north of the property. Three large discordant diatreme breccia bodies crosscut Proterozoic strata and in one case border Hadrynian rocks.

Abundant and intensive faulting of strata has led to the exposure of such a wide range of Helikian and Hadrynian rocks. Uranium and copper mineralization appears to occur contemporary to structural deformation.

## 6.2 Lithology

Unit A rocks are found in the central area of the property. Bluff forming limestones, silicified dolomites and calcareous siltstones comprise the majority of the unit. Some shale and slate interbeds were found. The limestone is light grey weathering, massively bedded and has undergone extensive alteration, particularly in the property's north end. Because of similar weathering colours and other visual features, the Unit A rocks and the diatreme breccia bodies that may be located in inaccessible areas, were mapped collectively as Unit A.

Unit B rocks flank the Unit A rocks and are found in abundance to the west of the property. Unit B is composed of equal amounts of silty sandstone, black shales and banded sandstones. The dominant weathering colour is dark grey and most rocks are thinly bedded, banded, and pyrite or hematite bearing. Strong alteration and metasomatism of Unit B occurs in the vicinity of the breccia bodies.



**LEGEND**

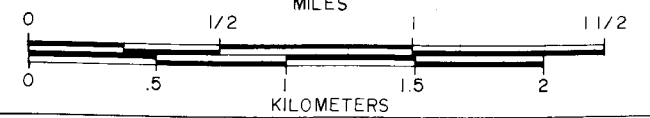
- |           |    |   |
|-----------|----|---|
| Hadrynian | bx | Breccia bodies & associated altered rocks   |
|           | H  | Carbonates & Shales   |
|           | Hp | Basal Hadrynian Maroon & Green Shales   |
| Helikian  | C  | Orange weathering dolomites   |
|           | B  | Dark grey weathering siltstones, shales & sandstones.                                     |
|           | A  | Light grey weathering limestones, dolomites & siltstones.<br>(May include breccia bodies) |

**SYMBOLS**

- Geologic Contact
- Fault
- Bedding Attitude
- Glacier
- Inferred anticlinal fold axis

MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

**RAM CLAIMS**  
106-C-14  
**GEOLOGY**  
YUKON TERRITORY  
MILES



PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DRAWN: Altair	PROJECT: Quartet-Fairchild	DATE:	FIGURE: 3
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Unit C rocks are found in the eastern area of the property. The principal lithology is an orange weathering dolomite with minor interbeds of tan-grey shales. The dolomite is medium to massively bedded and exhibits a "ribbed-like" weathering character.

Hadrynian rocks are found to the east of Unit C dolomites. Thin bedded, colourful, green and maroon weathering shales are generally thinly bedded and laminarly banded. Remnants of a basal Hadrynian conglomerate beneath the maroon shales are found locally on the property.

Off the property, to the north and east, is found a younger group of Hadrynian carbonates and clastic rocks. This unit was not examined in any detail.

Diatreme breccia bodies of undetermined age and origin were found to crosscut Proterozoic strata throughout the property. Irregular alteration zones about the breccia bodies have made determination of an exact geological contact difficult. The breccia bodies' weathering colours range from light grey to a light greenish-red. Clasts range from less than 1/4" to more than 4". The matrix varies from siliceous to calcareous, depending on the location of the body. The bodies range from very small finger-like dikes to large sheet-like masses. Uranium, copper and cobalt mineralization occurs in the breccia bodies and the associated altered rocks.

### 6.3 Structure and Stratigraphy

Stratigraphically, the Unit A carbonates and clastic sediments are the oldest rocks exposed on the property. Unit B clastic sediments conformably overlie Unit A rocks along the flanks of an anticlinal fold structure that has an axial trace running north-northwesterly and plunges in that direction. Unit C orange weathering dolomites conformably overlie Unit B without any significant B/C transition zone on the property. The green and maroon, basal Hadrynian shales follow a major unconformity. They are in contact with both Units B and C.

Hadrynian carbonates and shales are the youngest rocks exposed in the vicinity of the property. The exact stratigraphic relationship between this unit and the basal Hadrynian shales is not yet understood. A major thrust-fault is suspected. The diatreme breccia bodies intrude the Proterozoic sediments and may go as far up in the section as the basal Hadrynian.

The area in and around the RAM claims is intensely faulted. The major faults have been plotted on the Geology Map (Figure 3). Three major orientations are evident from the regional fault patterns. They are:  $020-030^{\circ}$ ;  $100-110^{\circ}$  and  $150-160^{\circ}$ . The magnitude of displacement is appreciable in some areas where large thrust wedges of Unit C are now seen overlying the basal Hadrynian shale group.

#### 6.4 Mineralization

The Geology and Geochemistry map (Figure 4) indicates zones of uranium mineralization. Uranium showings are not continuous but are so numerous they have been illustrated as zones of mineralization. Five zones of uranium mineralization have been arbitrarily delineated.

To date, all known uranium, copper and cobalt showings occur in the western half of the property. Showings are mainly elliptical pods ranging in size from a few feet to tens of feet and are found in or adjacent to the diatreme breccia bodies. Uranium minerals may include varying amounts of pitchblende, brannerite and yellow weathering carnotite. The copper mineralization is normally associated with the uranium and consists mainly of chalcopyrite and malachite. Cobalt is found in the only noted mineralized shear zone and here is associated with copper and uranium. Minerals include cobaltite and pink weathering erythrite.

Table 6.4.1 lists all 28 uranium occurrences and describes their dimensions and strength in counts per second.

Table 6.4.1

RAM Group - Uranium Assessment

<u>Showing No.</u>	<u>Scintillometer Readings (cps BGS-1SL)</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Associated Minerals</u>	<u>Host Unit</u>
<u>ZONE 1</u>				
1.1	500-8,000	5'x7 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.2	300-1,400	6'x4 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.3	300-2,900	5'x3 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.4	1,000-10,000	25'x15 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.5	300-2,900	1'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.6	500-6,000	20'x10 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.7	500-9,000	5'x7 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.8	300-4,000	20'x20 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.9	300-1,200	~30'x20 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.10	300-2,200	10'x10 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
1.11	300-7,550	5'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
<u>ZONE 2</u>				
2.1	300-1,000	~100'x100 Shear	Cu, Fe, Co	bx-B
2.2	300-1,200	20'x15 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-B
<u>ZONE 3</u>				
3.1	300-7,500	~5'x7 (?) Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
3.2	300->10,000	~10'x8 (?) Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
<u>ZONE 4</u>				
4.1	300-2,700	5'x3 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
4.2	700-4,500	float	Cu	bx-A
4.3	300-8,700	float	Cu, Fe	bx-A

ZONE 4 Cont.

Showing No.	Scintillometer Readings (cps BGS-1SL)	Size	Associated Minerals	Host Unit
4.4	300-1,700	float	Cu, Fe	bx-A
A 4.5	600-2,500	5'x3 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx
4.6	1,000->10,000	large float train	Cu, Fe, Ba	bx-A
4.7	900-1,500	4'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
4.8	300-8,000(?)	5'x5 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
4.9	300-2,500	3'x4 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
4.10	300-5,000(?)	2'x8 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
4.11	300-5,000(?)	2'x2 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A
A 4.12	300-10,000	12'x7 Pod	Cu, Fe	bx-A

ZONE 5

5.1	300-600	Float	Fe	bx-A
5.2	300-1,200	Float	Fe	bx-A

Table 6.4.2.

Assay Results: RAM Group

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Showing</u>	<u>Description</u>
62556	0.595	0.96	1	4	Chip sample from outcrop. Good secondary. over 3'
62558	0.140		1	8	Grab sample from outcrop.
62559	0.476		1	7	Grab sample from outcrop.
62560	1.32		4	12	Two grab samples from outcrop.
62612	0.242	0.07	4	5	Chip sample from suboutcrop across 2½ feet. Au assay, <.003%



Table 6.4.2 Cont.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Showing</u>	<u>Description</u>
62613	0.650	0.95	1	4	6' continuous chip sample (same area as 62556) Au assay <.003%.

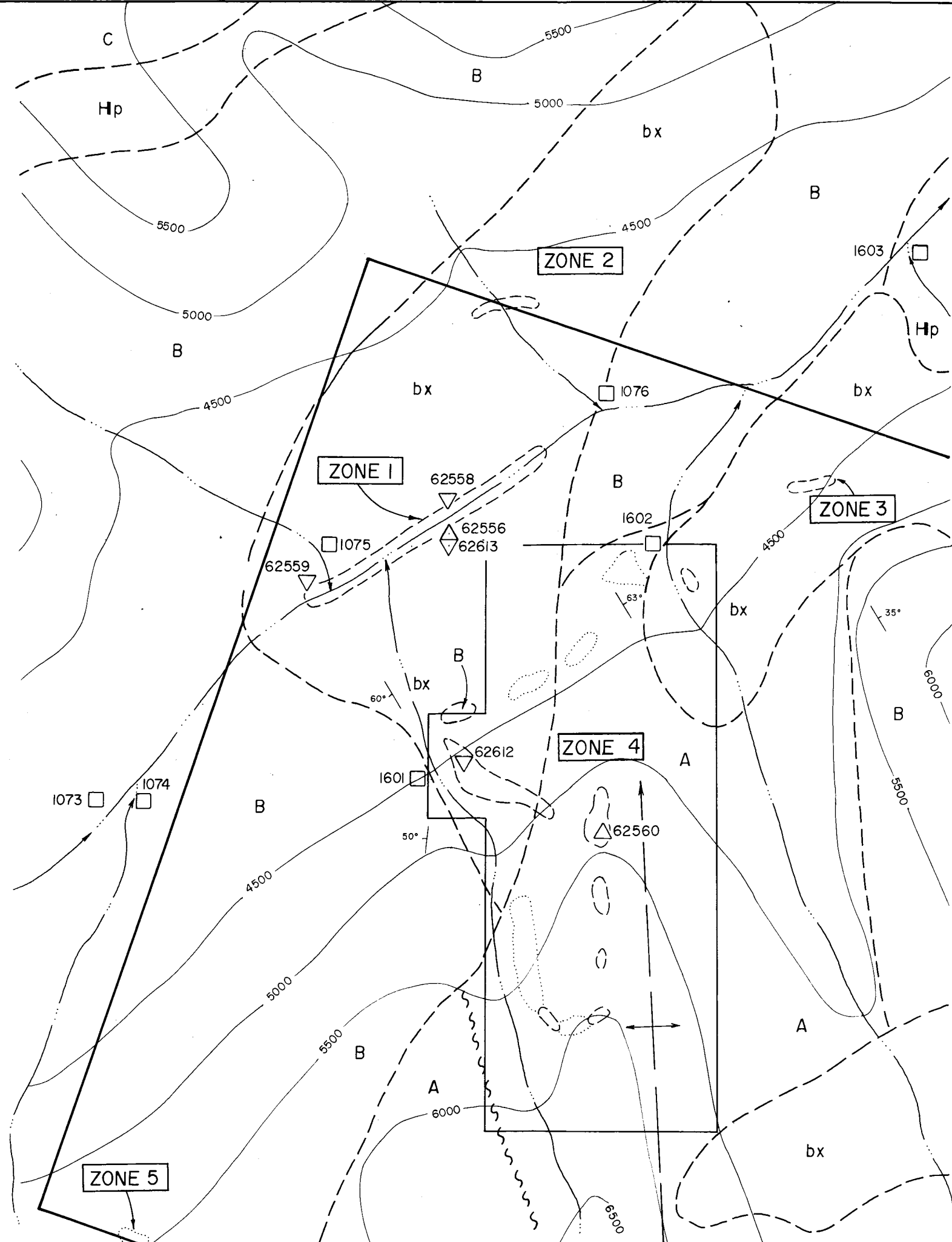
## 7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

During prospecting on the property six water geochemistry samples were taken from active streams. Samples were collected in numbered, acid cleansed, plastic sample bottles. Samples were sent for analysis to Chemex Labs. Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. and upon receipt were analysed for uranium using standard fluorometric procedures. (See Appendix II for complete description of procedures).

Results of the survey ranged from <0.2 to 3.5 parts per billion uranium. Four values of 3.5 ppb, 3.3 ppb, 1.6 ppb and 1.0 ppb were considered anomalously high in uranium content. The results confirm known zones of uranium mineralization.

## 8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

The RAM claim group has demonstrated its suitability for uranium mineralization. Numerous surface uranium occurrences over a wide area, encouraging uranium grades and a favourable lithologic and structural environment justify the retention of the RAM group.

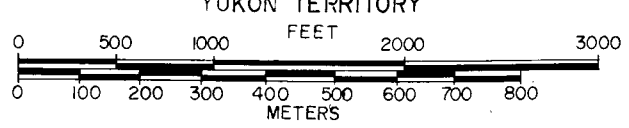


**LEGEND**

- URANIUM MINERALIZATION**
- OUTCROP
  - FLOAT
  - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
  - FAULT
  - 35° BEDDING ATTITUDE
  - INFERRED ANTICLINAL FOLD AXIS
- 1076 WATER GEOCHEM. SAMPLE LOCATION
- < 0.5 ppb U, 0.5-3ppb U, 3-10 ppb U,
  - > 10 ppb U.
- ROCK GEOCHEM. ASSAY LOCATION
- < 0.1% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, 0.1 - 0.5% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
  - 0.5 - 1.0% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, > 1.0% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- Hadrynian**
- bx Breccia bodies & associated altered rocks
  - Hp Basal Hadrynian Maroon & Green Shales
- Helikian**
- C Orange Weathering Dolomites
  - B Dark grey weathering siltstones, shales and sandstones
  - A Light grey weathering limestones, dolomites & siltstones (May include breccia bodies.)

MOUNTAINEER-PAN OCEAN JOINT VENTURE

RAM CLAIMS WEST  
NTS 106-C-14  
**GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY**  
YUKON TERRITORY



PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

DRAWN: Altair	PROJECT: Quartet-Fairchild	DATE:	FIGURE: 4
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Uranium mineralization is clearly associated with the diatreme breccia bodies and the adjacent altered rocks. A belt 4,500' wide and 7,000' long running north-south encompassing RAM mineral claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 37 contains all uranium mineralization found to date.

Most of the uranium occurrences are small and podiform. However, with respect to the continuity of uranium mineralization, the deep canyon cutting Zone 1 provides some information on possible along strike relationships. Four of the showings (1.7, 1.8, 1.10 & 1.11) on the north side correspond to four showings (1.1, 1.4, 1.5 & 1.6) on the south side. A strike orientation of 160-180° links north and south bank showings. This relationship suggests a possible structural control to uranium mineralization and can be used as a guide for future exploration.

#### 9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two point programme is recommended for the RAM 1-48 mineral claims. A general one or two day reconnaissance-type prospecting and mapping programme is required in the unexplored eastern quarter of the group.

In the area of existing mineralization, detailed geologic mapping, prospecting, sampling, geophysical surveying and trenching is recommended.

- (1) Geologic mapping at a scale of 1" = 200' is recommended. Lithologic breakdowns into sub-units is required. An understanding of the relationships between mineralization, lithology and structure must be further developed.
- (2) Detailed prospecting in RAM mineral claims 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 37, 38, 39 and 50 should be pursued. It must be realized that rugged and dangerous terrain for ground exploration does exist. Helicopter support is essential to cover some of the ground where uranium mineralization is favoured.
- (3) Sampling of uranium occurrences to determine the grade and areas of best mineralization is recommended. Chip sampling across anomalous zones, rather than grab samples is required.
- (4) With respect to geophysics, the I.P. method is recommended. Abundant chalcopyrite disseminated with the uranium is common. For example, Zone 1, showing 4 assays at 0.95% copper in two chip samples taken over the mineralized zone. A closely spaced grid should cover Zones 1, 2 and the northern part of Zone 4 where topography is gentle and overburden is present.
- (5) Trenching by hand with the assistance of explosives is recommended on the Zone 1, showing 4 location. The trench should be developed from the creek to the south.

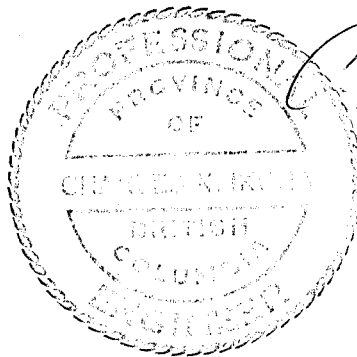
- (6) Aerial photograph enlargements at a scale of 1,000 ft = 1 inch should be acquired for mapping and topographic control purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Stammers, Geologist

*M. S.*

C. K. Ikona, P.Eng.



*C. K. Ikona*

URANIUM

Analytical methods for uranium presently in use at Chemex have been modified from procedures developed by the USGS and GSC. For uranium at PPB and PPM level, fluorometric methods of analyses are highly acceptable in terms of accuracy, cost and turn around time.

The following methods are used extensively to determine uranium potential in a variety of material.

(a) Water Samples - By Fluorescence Analysis

Clean 100 or 200 ml plastic bottles are provided for field use. If a portion of the water is to be stored we require a 200 ml sample.

A 75 ml aliquot is transferred to a clean 100 ml pyrex beaker. 3 ml of concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  is added and the solution is evaporated to dryness at low uniform temperature. The dry residue after ashing is dissolved in 3 ml of warm 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ . An aliquot of the dissolved residue is transferred to a small platinum dish, dried, and fused with an 0.50g tablet of carbonate-fluoride flux at  $650^\circ\text{C}$ . The fused disc is removed from the platinum dish and uranium fluorescence is determined using a G. K. Turner III Fluorometer or Jarrell-Ash 26-000 Fluorometer. Detection limit is 0.20 PPB U. Analytical capability approx. 200 samples per day including check samples and quality control standards.

(b). Soil, Silt, Lake Bottom Sediments & Rocks - By Fluorescence Analysis

These materials normally arrive unprepared. Preparation requires drying @  $60^\circ\text{C}$  and screening to obtain the -80 mesh fraction. Coarse material is retained if the screened fraction is small. A 0.25 gm sample of -80 mesh material is weighed into a 100 ml pyrex beaker. The sample is ashed at  $550^\circ\text{C}$  to remove organics. The ashed residue is digested in 5 mls 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$  and taken to dryness twice. The residue is leached in 50 mls 1%  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The solution is swirled and allowed to settle. A few microlitres of

the clear solution is transferred by micropipette to a platinum dish. The sample is evaporated to dryness and an 0.50 gm tablet of carbonate - fluoride flux is added to the sample dish. Fusion and fluorometric determination of uranium is as described for water samples. Detection limit is 0.50 PPM U. Analytical volume approx. 400 samples per day including duplicates and quality control standards. Upper limit of analytical method - 400 PPM U.

(c). Assay Materials (% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) By Colorimetric Methods

1 gram of homogenized sample pulp is weighed into a Teflon dish and digested with 10 mls 52% HF, 5 mls 70% HClO<sub>4</sub> and 5 mls conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> to dryness. The residue is dissolved in 25 mls 9M HCl. The uranium is separated from interfering elements by anion exchange procedures. The adsorbed uranium is eluted from the resin and a suitable portion of the uranium bearing solution is reduced, filtered and then complexed using Arsenazo III reagent. Absorbance is measured using "Spectronic 700" Spectrophotometer. The U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> concentration is evaluated by correlation with a standard reference curve. Analytical volume - 40 samples/day. Concentration range 0.001% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> to 10.0% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.



# CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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 CANADA V7J 2C1  
 TELEPHONE: 985-0648  
 AREA CODE: 604  
 TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 32970

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.,  
 610 - 850 W. Hastings St.,  
 Vancouver, B.C.

INVOICE NO. 21884

RECEIVED September 6, 1977

ATTN: c.c. Mr. Darney - Mayo

ANALYSED September 16, 1977

SAMPLE NO. :	% Copper	% U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	oz/ton Gold
62556	0.96	0.585	
62581		0.007	
62582		1.08	
62583		0.147	
62584		0.079	
62585		0.092	
62611	1.07	-	
62612	0.07	0.242	<0.003
62613	0.95	0.650	<0.003
62614		0.011	
62615		0.036	
62616		0.003	
62617		0.002	
62618		0.008	
62619		0.024	
62620		0.016	
62621		0.046	
62622		0.020	
62623		0.042	
62624		0.007	
64626		0.016	
64627		0.212	



MEMBER  
 CANADIAN TESTING  
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*Sen Amadori*  
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# CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.  
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.  
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TELEPHONE: 985-0648  
AREA CODE: 604  
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.,  
610 - 850 W. Hastings St.,  
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTN: V6B 1P1

c.c. Mr. R. Darney

CERTIFICATE NO. 33020

INVOICE NO. 21957

RECEIVED September 15, 1977

ANALYSED September 22, 1977

SAMPLE NO. :	%
	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>
62557	0.256
62558	0.140
62559	0.476
62560	1.32
64628	0.665
64629	4.56
64630	0.721
64631	0.468
64632	0.027
64633	0.125
No tag #	11.2
No tag #	5.61



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