

1978 Geochemical Assessment
Report



TITLE Anvil Creek Property
LU 1-100 Claims

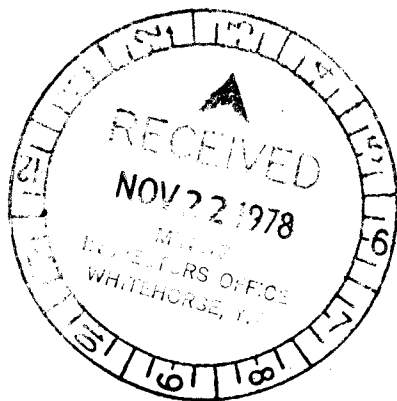
AUTHOR R.G. Kidlark

DATE October, 1978

COMMODITY Pb-Zn

LOCATION Anvil Range, Yukon Territory
Whitehorse Mining District
62 30'N Latitude 133 50'W Longitude
105 K 5 and 12

WORK PERIOD June 11 - 23, 1978
July 16 - 20, 1978



AMAX VANCOUVER OFFICE

090389

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SUMMARY

The LU 1-100 claims were staked as a contiguous block in the summer of 1977 to cover a geological environment similar to that hosting the Anvil orebodies.

The property is situated 24 miles northwest of Faro, Yukon and is accessible by helicopter.

Work from late May to mid-August consisted of geological mapping, geochemistry, gravity, Max-Min and magnetic surveys. This report deals only with the geochemical survey of the LU claims. The geology is presented in a separate 1978 geological assessment report, Anvil Creek Property, LU 1-100 claims; by A.C. Hitchins.

Because soil geochemistry has been found to be effective in outlining Pb-Zn deposits in the Anvil area a geochemical survey consisting of rock, soil and silt sampling was carried out on the LU claims as part of an exploration program. A number of randomly distributed low order anomalies were located on the property.

CONCLUSIONS

No significant Pb-Zn soil, silt or rock chip geochemical anomalies appear to exist on the LU property.

INTRODUCTION

Physiography

The topography of the LU claims rises from creek bottoms at 1000 m elevation to a relatively flat saddle near the centre of the property up to a 1870 m peak at the north-west end.

Roughly half of the property is above tree-line and is sparsely covered by alpine grasses or buckbrush. The steep valley slopes are covered by stunted spruce and pine.

Streams are relatively youthful, moderately to fast flowing and vary from hillside seepages to creeks three feet in width.

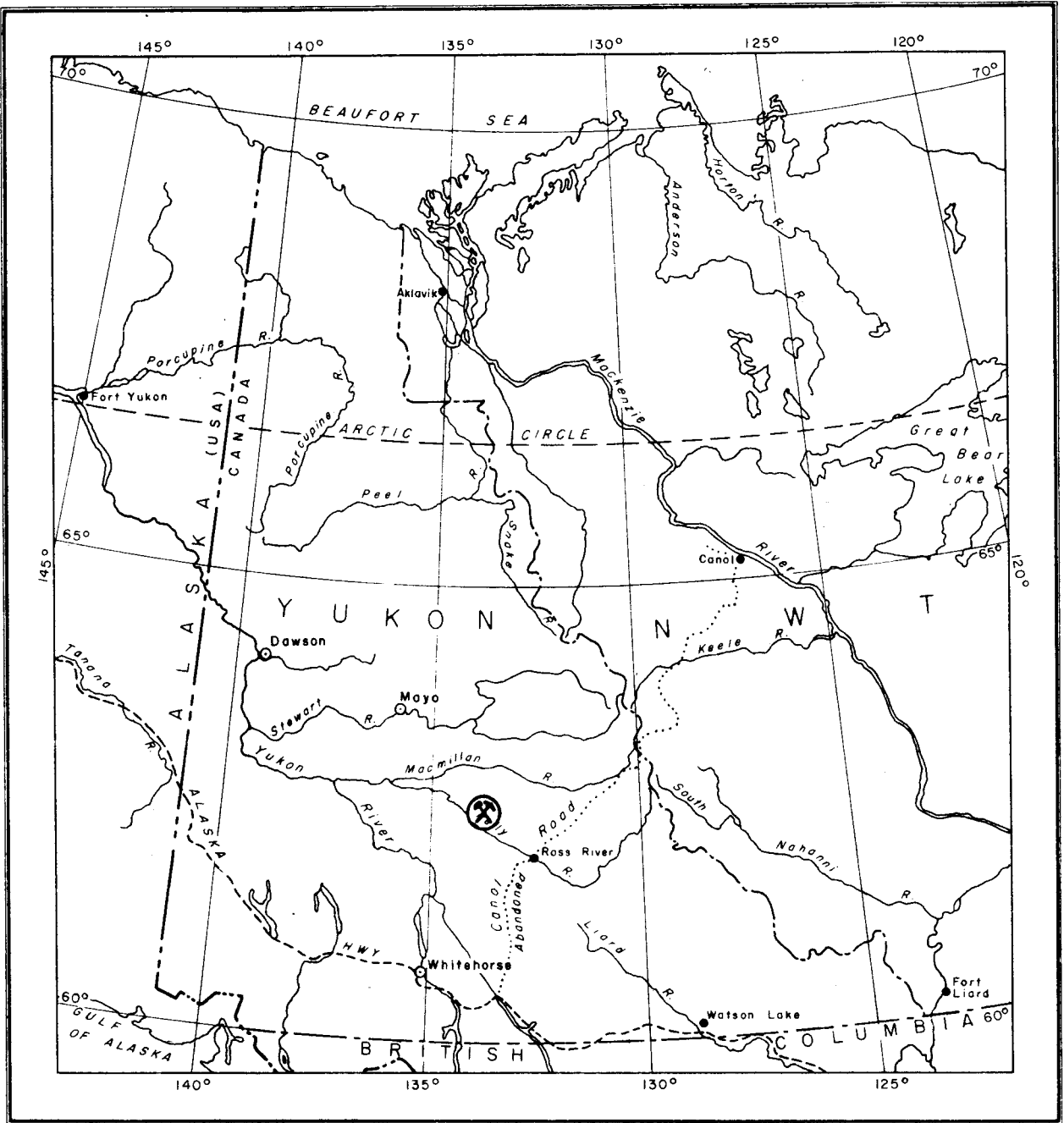
Immature soil profiles reflect the sub-arctic climate and glaciated history of the region.

Previous Work

Several companies including Cyprus Anvil and Welcome North have worked in the vicinity of the LU claims to the extent of drill testing geophysical anomalies, mainly to the south of the LU group in the Anvil Creek valley. No old claim posts were found on the LU claims.

Templeman-Kluit mapped the area from the LU claims south-east through the Anvil area deposits to Ross River for the G.S.C., in 1967-1968.

AMAX interest in the area began in 1975 with regional mapping and silt sampling. The main block of LU claims were staked in June 1977 to cover Lower Cambrian biotite schists and graphitic units considered favourable for Anvil-type mineralization. Additional claims were staked later in the season to include anomalies discovered in the course of an AEM survey carried out in 1977.



N. T. S. Ref. 105 K 5 and 12

AMAX POTASH LIMITED
 ANVIL CREEK PROPERTY
 LU CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT — YUKON TERRITORY

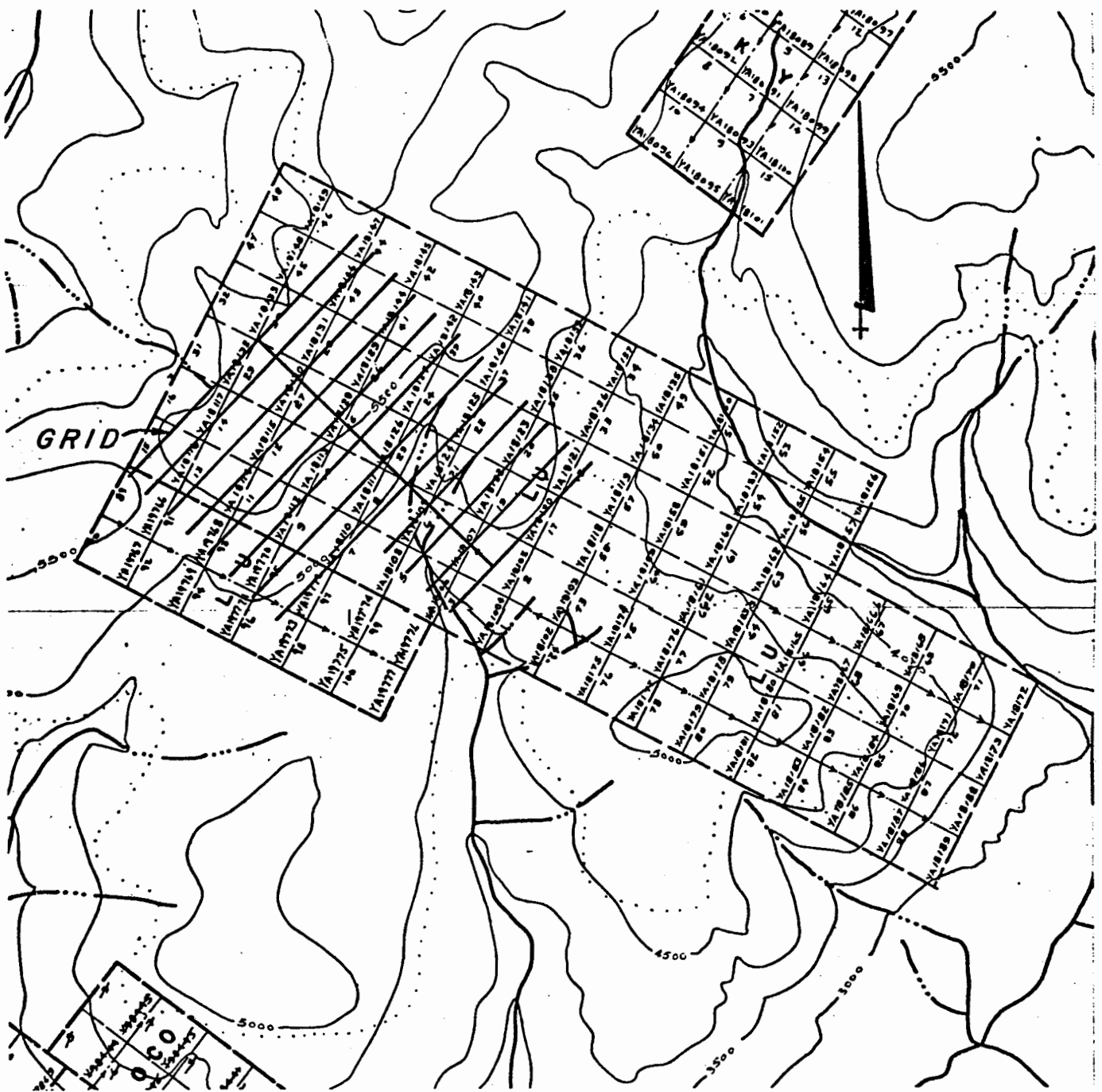
LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1" = 120 MILES

Vancouver -

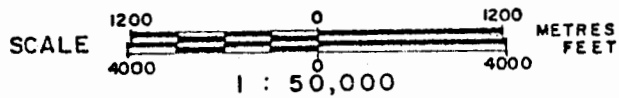
H.P.

FIG. 1



AMAX POTASH LIMITED
 ANVIL CREEK PROPERTY
 LU CLAIMS
 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT — YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM MAP



4461
 1947
 18109

Vancouver —

M.P.

N. T. S. Ref. 105 K 5 and 12

FIG. 2

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY

The following discussion is a summary of previous work by Leary et al (1977) and Morton (1970) on orientation surveys carried out by AMAX and others over major deposits in the Anvil area.

Despite the presence of permafrost and glacial overburden the trace element content of bedrock is reflected in the soil. However, soil horizons are often discontinuous leading to varying degrees of metal enrichment. At Vangorda local clay layers within the overburden mask metal ion migration from the underlying massive sulphide body to produce geochemical highs separated by areas of background values. In spite of these problems soil sampling over the Anvil, Vangorda and Swim deposits reveal secondary Pb, Zn, Mo and Ba haloes above the ore zones. In general the Zn anomalies appear to be the most extensive and uniform whereas Pb anomalies are more erratic.

At Vangorda erratic spot anomalies of 2 to 3 times background occur in low swampy areas and are not associated with underlying sulphide mineralization. Only homogeneous areas with anomalies greater than 2 to 3 times background are considered significant.

Soils overlying magnetic greenstone are enriched in nickel and copper while soils overlying granite are slightly enriched in tin.

Soil development in the region is immature and consists of the following zones:

- A) Humus - several inches thick
- B) Volcanic Ash - unconsolidated, up to 6" thick
- C) Glacial - gravel, sand and clay to bedrock.

Orientation studies have concluded that the C soil zone is the most reliable zone to sample.

From previous AMAX surveys threshold values for soils in the Selwyn Basin are as follows:

<u>Element Analyzed</u>	<u>Anomalous Threshold</u>
Pb	> 50 ppm
Zn	>150
Ba	>700
Ag	>1.0
Cu	> 80
Mo	> 10
Ni	>100
Co	> 70
Mn	>600
Fe	>5.0% {- Upper Threshold
W	> 10

Cyprus Anvil has noted that rock chip samples from the ore-bearing graphitic unit, collected from outside the ore zone, are geochemically anomalous (whereas rock chips collected from other graphitic horizons are generally not).

PROPERTY GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Introduction

The objective of the present survey was to delineate areas of bedrock mineralization and expand the geochemical data base for the Anvil Creek area.

Soil samples were taken at 200 foot intervals along a number of traverse lines run perpendicular to the geological strike. Grub hoes were utilized to collect samples from the top of the C zone; just below the ash layer.

Silt samples were taken wherever traverses intersected streams.

Rock chip samples were collected from every graphite-bearing outcrop encountered.

Soil, silt and rock chip samples were analyzed by Rossbacher Laboratory for Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Mo.

A total of 801 samples consisting of 695 soil, 51 silt, and 55 rock chip samples were collected.

Environment

Soil development on the property closely resembles the general regional profile. Gleysols are prevalent over most of the property except on steep valley slopes where fairly clean sands are the dominant soil type. Slumping down valley slopes results in an increase of overburden thickness towards the valley bottom.

Wooded northern slopes locally have soil profiles completely indurated by permafrost, in which case, soil samples cannot be collected from the C zone and humic samples are accepted.

Results

Sample sites and corresponding values for Pb, Zn, Ag are plotted on 1:10,000 scale maps (Figure 3). Data for the remaining elements is presented in Appendix I. The range of values for each element is presented below.

Soil Samples

<u>Element Analyzed</u>	<u>Low (ppm)</u>	<u>High (ppm)</u>
Mo	1	8
Cu	2	124
Ni	4	440
Co	2	76
Mn	60	3400
Fe	0.4%	5.7%
Ag	0.2	3.0
Zn	6	246
Pb	2	160

Silt Samples - the range of geochemical values is as follows:

Mo	1	6
Cu	16	70
Ni	12	124
Co	10	38
Mn	100	3200
Fe	1.1%	>10.0%
Ag	0.4	6.0
Zn	54	880
Pb	12	120

Rock Chip Samples - the range of values are presented below:

Mo	1	52
Cu	12	248
Ni	38	1280
Co	32	104
Mn	80	1580
Fe	1.1%	8.6%
Ag	0.2	1.8
Zn	22	200
Pb	18	110

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Threshold values determined from previous AMAX soil surveys (see page 4), were used in the present survey.

Soil Samples

A few scattered low order lead-zinc anomalies exist on the property. They are close to threshold value and appear to have no particular lithologic correlation.

Silt Samples

A value of 880 ppm Zn adjacent to calc-silicate and graphitic rock units occurs at the northwestern corner of the property. Soil anomalies in this area are just above threshold values.

Two other anomalies of Pb (120 ppm), Zn (300 ppm), Ag (6.0 ppm) and Pb (48 ppm), Zn (180 ppm), Ag (1.4 ppm) occur at the bottom of a stream valley along the central northern part of the property (Figure 3). The stream is part of the drainage system of a geochemically anomalous lake situated on the former KY claims; northeast of the LU property.

Rock Chip Samples

Rock chips from graphitic units on the property are only slightly anomalous in Pb and Zn.

Rock chips with high Ni values are associated with bands of amphibolite at the southeastern end of the property.

REFERENCES

- HITCHINS, A.C., 1978: Geological report on the Anvil Creek Property, LU 1-100 Claims. AMAX Company report.
- LEARY, G.M., HITCHINS, A.C., LITTLE, J.G., 1977: 1976 Anvil Range Prospecting Program, AMAX Company report.
- MORTON, R.C., 1970: Geochemistry of bedrock and soils in the vicinity of the Anvil Mine, Yukon Territory. MSc. thesis submitted to the University of British Columbia, May 1973.
- TEMPLEMAN-KLUIT, D.J., 1972: Geology and Origin of the Faro, Vangorda, and Swim Concordant Zn-Pb Deposits, Central Yukon Terr., G.S.C. Bull. 208.



R.G. Kidlark

APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

and

Procedures for Collection and Processing of Geochemical
Samples

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

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CANADA
TELEPHONE: 299-6910
AREA CODE: 604

2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: *Ammax Minerals Exploration*
Vancouver BC
PROJECT *791, L.V. Claims*

CERTIFICATE NO. *8043*
INVOICE NO. *8056*
DATE ANALYSED *JUNE 178*

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Pg	Zn	Pb		No.
01	8FTL 1		1	52	58	20	380	3.0	1.0	220	42		01
02	2		1	26	38	16	440	2.4	.6	150	30		02
03	3		1	34	42	18	360	2.5	.6	132	30		03
04	T4		32	22	58	54	120	1.2	.4	30	54		04
05	T5		41	38	102	98	180	2.4	.6	72	54		05
06	L6		1	30	50	18	520	3.0	.6	124	28		06
07	7		2	16	36	16	920	2.5	.4	152	24		07
08	8		1	20	46	14	520	2.3	.4	140	28		08
09	T9		1	46	76	42	240	2.9	1.8	148	74		09
10	L10		1	36	50	24	520	3.1	.6	104	32		10
11	11		1	30	48	26	520	3.1	.4	112	26		11
12	12		2	28	46	16	360	2.5	.6	170	26		12
13	13		1	28	44	22	420	2.8	.4	112	24		13
14	T14		9	38	76	56	180	2.4	.6	50	26		14
15	L15		1	30	48	20	380	2.5	.4	118	26		15
16	16		1	22	38	14	320	2.4	.4	120	22		16
17	T17		8	44	78	52	400	3.1	1.4	200	44		17
18	T18		6	42	66	50	200	2.9	.8	110	32		18
19	T19		4	38	38	36	440	4.7	.6	100	32		19
20	T20		25	34	48	50	120	1.8	.4	34	18		20
21													21
22													22
23													23
24													24
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38													38
39													39
40													40

Certified by *J. Rossbach*

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1978

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE.,
BURNABY, B. C.
CANADA
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AREA CODE: 604

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OFFICE

CERTIFICATE NO. 8055

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED

July 178

TO: *Amor Minerals Exploration*
5355 Shurlock St Van. B.C.
PROJECT 791

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Ag	Zn	Pb	No.
01	78 FTL 40		1	20	28	16	380	2.4	.2	104	20	01
02	41		1	16	20	14	400	2.1	.2	100	18	02
03	42		1	16	20	14	400	2.2	.2	84	18	03
04	43		4	52	32	32	8900	5.4	1.8	160	40	04
05	T 44		26	28	64	56	100	0.8	.2	24	36	05
06	45		5	24	64	52	500	5.6	.2	120	32	06
07	46		9	32	64	52	340	4.7	.4	76	28	07
08	L 47		2	14	18	14	340	2.5	.4	84	24	08
09	48		2	16	20	18	460	2.6	.4	120	32	09
10	49		1	22	20	14	240	1.8	3.8	148	92	10
11	T 50		1	110	1280	104	640	8.6	.6	72	64	11
12	L 51		1	24	48	20	280	2.3	.2	84	24	12
13	T 52		10	40	72	30	260	3.2	.4	76	32	13
14	T 53		12	24	52	48	120	3.8	.2	124	24	14
15	L 54		2	32	40	20	840	2.3	.2	124	20	15
16	T 55		14	44	96	78	240	3.0	.2	84	24	16
17	56		3	52	72	40	160	3.1	.4	84	36	17
18	L 57		2	36	48	34	400	3.8	.2	128	24	18
19	58		1	36	44	38	360	2.9	.2	112	20	19
20	59		1	30	56	22	320	3.0	.4	116	20	20
21	T 60		3	64	56	36	200	2.9	.6	124	24	21
22	61		30	24	52	52	120	2.6	.4	104	16	22
23	62		4	48	68	44	120	1.6	.2	24	36	23
24	L 63		2	32	42	22	340	2.6	.2	108	24	24
25	64		2	36	48	26	320	3.2	.2	148	24	25
26	T 65		8	16	32	32	260	2.8	.2	84	24	26
27	69		36	24	78	78	120	1.5	.2	160	16	27
28	70		50	14	72	70	120	1.4	.2	22	22	28
29	71		28	8	44	40	80	1.0	.2	16	16	29
30	72		38	30	52	52	120	2.0	.2	52	20	30
31												31
32												32
33												33
34												34
35												35
36												36
37												37
38												38
39												39
40												40

Certified by *P. Rossbach*

Rossbacher Laboratory

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4

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Amax Minerals Exploration
Vancouver, B.C.

VANCOUVER OFFICE

CERTIFICATE NO. 8043

INVOICE NO. 8056

TO:

PROJECT

791 - LV CLAIMS

DATE ANALYSED

JUNE 178

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Pb	No.
01	8FWS41		1	6	6	6	100	0.6	.2	16	4	01
02	42		1	12	14	10	180	1.2	.4	40	12	02
03	43		2	26	34	18	660	3.0	.8	136	26	03
04	44		3	20	26	16	260	1.8	.6	60	20	04
05	45		1	10	10	10	160	1.0	.2	32	6	05
06	T46		10	30	50	40	180	1.1	1.0	30	34	06
07	L47		1	26	46	20	680	2.5	.8	136	24	07
08	S48		2	38	46	20	2360	2.8	1.2	96	28	08
09	49		1	16	30	14	240	2.0	.6	66	18	09
10	50		1	18	30	12	200	1.8	.6	60	16	10
11	51		1	24	42	18	360	2.2	.8	96	22	11
12	52		1	22	38	14	340	2.3	.8	100	26	12
13	53		1	26	38	12	240	2.1	1.4	112	22	13
14	54		1	22	36	10	360	1.8	1.2	88	20	14
15	55		1	12	20	10	240	1.4	.6	58	12	15
16	56		1	16	16	10	1040	0.6	.4	78	12	16
17	L58		1	18	22	26	760	2.0	.8	118	16	17
18	59		1	22	34	20	1240	3.2	.6	180	26	18
19	60		1	18	38	18	380	2.5	.6	100	28	19
20	S61		1	26	30	14	260	2.4	.4	72	18	20
21	62		1	14	10	12	160	1.8	.4	36	10	21
22	63		1	36	52	30	360	4.3	.8	96	28	22
23	T64		13	20	60	54	500	4.6	.8	104	26	23
24	S65		2	54	76	28	440	4.3	1.0	126	30	24
25	66		1	6	6	6	60	0.7	.2	12	2	25
26	67		1	36	46	26	440	4.5	.8	122	30	26
27	68		1	10	14	8	140	1.4	.2	40	12	27
28	69		1	20	38	14	480	2.5	.4	98	22	28
29	70		1	30	50	24	880	3.3	.6	136	26	29
30	71		1	10	6	10	100	1.1	.2	20	2	30
31	72		4	42	50	18	280	3.0	.8	136	26	31
32	73		1	30	58	24	500	3.1	.6	140	30	32
33	74		1	24	30	22	2200	1.0	.4	42	20	33
34	75		1	26	24	12	560	1.0	.4	126	16	34
35	76		1	22	26	10	200	1.5	.4	76	14	35
36	77		1	2	6	6	60	0.6	.2	12	4	36
37	78		1	26	48	22	400	2.5	.4	100	26	37
38	L79		1	18	46	16	420	2.2	.4	156	24	38
39	8FW 580		1	26	22	12	400	1.5	.4	60	16	39
40	G 21		12	980	22	18	220	3.4	1.2	186	60	40

Certified by

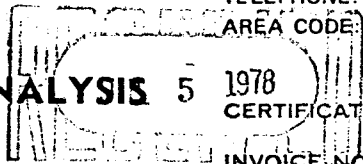
J. Rossbacher

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

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TELEPHONE: 299-6910
AREA CODE: 604

AMA



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS 5

1978
CERTIFICATE NO.

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED

8045
8056

June 178

TO: *Amal Minerals Exploration*
535 Dunbar St Vancouver B.C.

PROJECT *North Anvil Range L.V. Claims 799*

VANCOUVER OFFICE

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Pb	No.
01	78 FWS 117		2	30	50	18	440	2.7	.4	78	24	01
02	118		3	30	50	24	420	2.7	.4	134	22	02
03	119		3	24	34	16	140	1.7	.4	80	16	03
04	L 120		2	36	82	10	100	1.1	.4	66	16	04
05	S 121		3	16	30	12	140	1.7	.2	48	10	05
06	122		1	10	14	10	180	0.7	.2	18	8	06
07	123		1	22	46	18	280	3.0	.4	124	24	07
08	124		4	26	44	22	400	3.2	.4	122	24	08
09	125		4	60	60	24	380	3.0	.4	160	26	09
10	126		4	40	64	36	420	4.9	.4	124	28	10
11	127		1	26	46	30	340	4.0	.4	94	26	11
12	128		2	34	62	22	380	3.7	.4	98	30	12
13	L 129		2	26	52	20	340	2.5	.4	86	24	13
14	S 130		3	38	66	28	400	3.2	.4	108	32	14
15	131		3	34	42	20	200	2.7	.4	70	20	15
16	132		2	40	66	32	560	4.5	.4	126	28	16
17	T 133		6	56	94	66	420	5.3	.6	138	30	17
18	S 134		2	48	64	56	500	4.7	.6	136	34	18
19	135		1	42	60	34	520	3.4	.4	126	28	19
20	136		1	22	32	16	180	2.1	.4	52	14	20
21	137		2	36	42	28	420	3.6	.4	88	28	21
22	138		2	34	34	28	1460	1.8	.4	48	16	22
23	L 139		4	50	80	36	640	4.1	.6	156	36	23
24	S 140		3	46	64	32	600	3.5	.8	124	30	24
25	141		2	40	34	16	420	1.7	.4	90	26	25
26	L 142		1	34	64	28	460	3.5	.4	118	30	26
27	S 143		1	16	18	18	840	1.8	.2	24	14	27
28	144		2	26	42	22	260	3.2	.4	82	26	28
29	145		1	30	14	16	220	2.4	.2	42	20	29
30	146		1	16	22	10	140	1.6	.2	36	14	30
31	147		1	56	74	38	580	4.0	.6	134	36	31
32	148		1	12	14	8	120	1.5	.2	26	14	32
33	149		1	4	6	6	60	0.8	.4	10	6	33
34	150		1	24	34	14	160	2.0	.2	62	22	34
35	151		1	14	18	10	140	1.6	.2	44	16	35
36	152		1	8	14	10	540	1.4	.2	22	8	36
37	153		1	10	18	8	140	1.0	.2	24	10	37
38	154		1	20	42	14	280	2.2	.4	62	20	38
39	155		1	6	10	6	60	0.8	.2	12	6	39
40	E 1		7	38	14	16	200	2.6	.4	106	28	40

Certified by

P. Rossbacher

Rossbacher Laboratory

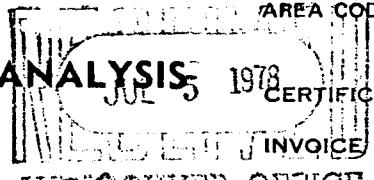
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

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AREA CODE: 604

AMAX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: *Amor Minerals Exploration*
535 Thurlow St Vgn B.C.
PROJECT *North Amal claims L.V. Claims*



CERTIFICATE NO. *8048*
INVOICE NO. *8056*
DATE ANALYSED *June/78*

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Ag	Zn	Pb	No.
01	78 EWS 195		2	26	70	30	500	3.7	.4	150	28	01
02	196		1	16	50	10	160	2.2	.2	86	14	02
03	197		1	14	18	10	140	1.9	.2	50	10	03
04	198		1	10	6	8	160	1.0	.2	20	6	04
05	199		1	10	6	6	140	0.6	.2	18	8	05
06	200		1	10	6	6	80	0.7	.2	18	6	06
07	201		1	6	4	6	60	0.9	.2	14	8	07
08	202		1	36	62	26	320	2.6	.4	94	32	08
09	203		1	6	2	6	60	0.9	.2	16	8	09
10	204		1	12	6	6	40	0.6	.2	14	8	10
11	205		3	30	42	22	460	3.2	.4	90	28	11
12	206		3	22	20	14	340	1.5	.2	54	14	12
13	207		4	26	30	14	280	2.0	.4	102	22	13
14	208		5	28	38	22	260	2.9	.6	114	34	14
15	209		5	42	52	22	420	3.2	.6	182	30	15
16	210		4	34	42	16	460	2.9	.6	170	28	16
17	211		4	32	34	14	500	2.3	.4	118	24	17
18	212		6	26	30	22	380	1.9	.4	98	20	18
19	213		3	32	54	8	580	3.2	.6	116	36	19
20	214		4	26	16	16	100	0.9	.2	66	14	20
21	215		1	26	30	26	540	1.9	.2	66	20	21
22	216		3	34	58	6	520	3.4	.4	126	30	22
23	217		1	16	22	14	100	1.2	.2	30	10	23
24	218		2	26	34	14	180	2.0	.2	72	14	24
25	219		2	26	38	14	180	1.9	.2	56	14	25
26	220		1	30	36	16	240	2.3	.6	70	20	26
27	221		2	24	40	18	220	2.6	.6	82	22	27
28	222		1	14	14	12	120	1.5	.2	38	12	28
29	223		1	10	12	12	140	2.0	.4	42	8	29
30	224		1	32	10	24	1360	0.8	.2	34	10	30
31	225		1	6	2	6	60	0.9	.2	14	2	31
32	226		2	38	54	30	340	3.8	.6	138	50	32
33	227		1	30	10	8	60	0.8	.2	26	12	33
34	228		1	2	6	6	60	0.8	.2	10	4	34
35	229		1	16	42	20	200	2.6	.4	102	20	35
36	230		1	64	98	32	380	3.4	.6	110	34	36
37	231		1	18	40	22	220	2.7	.4	104	24	37
38	232		1	40	16	12	460	0.6	.2	42	16	38
39	233		1	30	34	18	280	1.4	.4	68	20	39
40	67		28	194	230	12	100	1.0	.4	78	66	40

Certified by *P. Rossbacher*

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: *Amer Mineral Explorations*
535 Huron St. Van. B.C.
PROJECT *North Anvil Claim L.V. Claims 791*

CERTIFICATE NO. *8045*
INVOICE NO. *8056*
DATE ANALYSED *June 1/78*

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Pb	No.
01	78 FWS 273		2	30	56	30	300	3.5	.4	88	30	01
02	274		2	38	82	32	420	3.4	.4	102	30	02
03	275		2	10	10	6	80	0.9	.2	14	6	03
04	276		4	28	58	24	320	3.6	.4	118	26	04
05	277		1	8	6	6	60	0.8	.2	12	4	05
06	278		1	6	6	8	220	0.9	.2	12	6	06
07	279		2	28	50	26	300	2.8	.6	86	30	07
08	280		1	8	8	6	100	1.0	.2	16	12	08
09	281		3	20	30	18	360	2.7	.4	78	28	09
10	282		4	16	30	12	280	2.2	.2	74	22	10
11	283		3	14	14	10	120	1.6	.2	30	10	11
12	284		2	14	10	8	120	1.0	.2	22	10	12
13	285		2	22	22	16	440	2.2	.4	54	24	13
14	286		3	28	44	22	340	3.0	.4	86	28	14
15	287		1	8	6	6	60	1.0	.2	16	10	15
16	288		3	50	70	36	320	5.4	1.0	112	40	16
17	289		1	14	10	12	100	1.5	.2	22	8	17
18	290		1	26	40	24	340	3.7	.4	86	32	18
19	291		2	22	38	14	400	2.7	.4	90	32	19
20	292		1	22	24	14	340	2.2	.4	60	24	20
21	293		1	20	28	16	300	2.5	.4	54	26	21
22	294		1	18	36	16	280	2.4	.4	58	28	22
23	295		1	34	96	30	340	3.1	.6	90	36	23
24												24
25												25
26												26
27												27
28												28
29												29
30												30
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39												39
40												40

Certified by *P. Rossbach*

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

AMAX

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

7

JUL 12 1978

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VANCOUVER OFFICE

CERTIFICATE NO. 8055

TO: *Amos Minerals Exploration*
535 *Thurston St* Van. B.C.

INVOICE NO.

PROJECT 791

DATE ANALYSED *July 3/78*

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Ag	Zn	Pb	No.
01	78FW5334		2	38	44	20	400	3.0	.8	108	20	01
02	335		2	38	52	24	520	3.9	.6	126	20	02
03	336		2	34	44	18	400	3.2	.6	128	20	03
04	337		3	36	48	20	560	3.4	.6	130	20	04
05	338		2	30	48	20	400	3.3	.4	154	16	05
06	339		1	20	32	12	400	2.1	.4	92	16	06
07	(T) FWD340		1	66	60	40	280	2.0	1.2	86	76	07
08	S341		2	24	36	16	300	2.6	.5	110	24	08
09	342		1	14	20	8	520	1.2	.2	28	4	09
10	343		1	36	84	16	600	2.5	.6	114	18	10
11	344		2	24	84	16	440	2.4	.4	90	16	11
12	345		2	32	68	18	360	2.6	.4	102	16	12
13	346		1	12	24	12	240	2.0	.4	54	8	13
14	347		1	22	20	8	240	2.3	.4	66	18	14
15	348		1	22	24	16	520	2.5	.6	122	16	15
16	349		1	20	28	16	400	2.5	.4	98	16	16
17	350		1	14	20	12	240	1.9	.4	58	14	17
18	351		2	20	16	16	480	2.2	.4	70	16	18
19	352		1	46	52	24	560	3.4	.6	130	28	19
20	353		2	30	36	20	480	3.1	.6	122	20	20
21	L354		2	34	40	20	480	3.2	.6	108	28	21
22	S355		2	22	26	20	680	3.4	.6	102	24	22
23	356		2	20	24	16	280	2.4	.6	74	22	23
24	357		2	30	34	16	480	3.0	.6	108	28	24
25	358		2	26	32	16	360	3.0	.6	98	28	25
26	359		2	10	8	8	280	1.5	.4	36	12	26
27	360		3	20	28	14	280	3.0	.4	100	28	27
28	361		1	4	4	8	120	1.5	.2	24	4	28
29	362		1	16	28	8	360	2.2	.4	82	20	29
30	363		1	10	8	6	120	1.0	.4	24	8	30
31	364		1	14	12	8	120	1.0	.2	26	8	31
32	365		2	16	28	12	480	2.9	.4	122	16	32
33	366		1	34	8	6	1720	0.5	.2	20	10	33
34	367		2	26	28	10	420	2.5	.4	82	24	34
35	368		1	6	8	4	100	1.0	.2	22	8	35
36	L369		6	18	28	16	3200	2.8	.6	220	24	36
37	S370		1	2	4	8	160	1.2	.2	22	4	37
38	371		2	8	8	4	120	0.7	.4	24	4	38
39	372		2	16	12	8	240	1.5	.4	42	12	39
40	G7		28	198	224	12	120	1.0	.4	78	72	40

Certified by

A. Rossbach

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

AMAX

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1978

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

3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 8055

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED

July 3/78

TO: *Amor Minerals Exploration*
535 Thurlow St. Van. B.C.

PROJECT 791

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Pb	Zn	Al	No.
01	78FB579		1	12	24	8	400	1.4	.4	50	8	01
02	80		1	22	28	12	400	2.1	.4	66	14	02
03	81		1	30	44	20	400	4.0	.6	106	20	03
04	82		1	22	32	20	420	2.7	.4	74	14	04
05	83		2	24	36	16	520	2.6	.4	92	16	05
06	84		1	2	8	4	80	0.5	.2	10	4	06
07	85		1	6	8	8	200	1.2	.2	26	4	07
08	86		1	32	20	16	300	3.0	.4	62	12	08
09	87		1	10	12	12	200	2.5	.2	40	4	09
10	88		1	54	40	24	280	4.1	.8	82	16	10
11	89		2	36	40	20	280	3.5	.4	86	12	11
12	90		2	44	32	20	460	3.4	.4	80	14	12
13	91		2	34	32	16	280	3.0	.4	62	16	13
14	92		2	22	28	20	320	3.4	.4	82	20	14
15	93		1	34	30	16	360	3.0	.6	76	16	15
16	94		1	14	16	12	240	1.9	.4	50	14	16
17	95		1	14	16	12	280	2.4	.4	56	12	17
18	96		1	6	10	8	280	1.5	.2	32	8	18
19	97		1	6	8	16	200	2.3	.2	34	8	19
20	98		1	34	40	24	360	3.1	.6	128	24	20
21	99		2	32	40	16	360	2.9	.4	114	24	21
22	100		2	26	28	16	400	2.8	.6	106	20	22
23	101		2	18	28	20	480	2.6	.4	86	20	23
24	102		2	26	24	16	320	2.3	.4	90	16	24
25	103		1	30	20	16	240	2.4	.4	82	20	25
26	104		2	28	20	12	520	1.8	.6	54	16	26
27	105		MISSING									27
28	106		1	18	12	16	160	2.2	.4	42	12	28
29	107		2	26	36	16	240	3.2	.4	150	20	29
30	108		1	14	12	8	120	1.6	.4	38	12	30
31	109		1	22	28	16	360	2.5	.6	66	16	31
32	110		1	46	12	12	500	1.2	.4	34	16	32
33	111		1	20	12	6	400	1.4	.4	40	12	33
34	112		4	44	42	20	720	3.0	.8	134	24	34
35	113		1	10	12	14	240	1.6	.2	34	8	35
36	114		1	26	32	20	480	2.8	.6	80	20	36
37	115		1	34	44	24	400	3.5	.6	98	20	37
38	117		6	22	24	12	160	2.9	.6	84	16	38
39	118		4	30	32	20	560	3.0	.6	120	24	39
40	67		30	200	224	12	120	1.0	0.4	78	68	40

Certified by

P. Rossbach

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

JUL 12 1978
VANCOUVER OFFICE

4225 S. SPRINGER AVE.,
BURNABY, B. C.
CANADA
TELEPHONE: 299-6910
AREA CODE: 604

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: *Amor Minerals Exploration*
535 Thurlow St. Vancouver
PROJECT *791*

CERTIFICATE NO. *8055*
INVOICE NO.
DATE ANALYSED *July 1978*

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Ag	Zn	Pb	No.
01	<i>78-FB5158</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>.2</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>8</i>	01
02	<i>159</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>.4</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>24</i>	02
03	<i>160</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>.4</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>24</i>	03
04	<i>161</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>.6</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>20</i>	04
05	<i>162</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>.6</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>28</i>	05
06												06
07												07
08												08
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36												36
37												37
38												38
39												39
40												40

Certified by *J. Rossbacher*

Rossbacher Laboratory

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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

4.

JUL 17 1978

TO: AMAX EXPLORATIONS INC
535 THURLOW STR VAN. 5 BC
PROJECT FISHOOK CREEK

CERTIFICATE NO. # 8061
INVOICE NO. 8068
DATE ANALYSED July 1978

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	Ag	Zn	Pb	No.
01	8FBS 202		1	8	12	12	160	1.9	.2	20	4	01
02	203		1	12	10	8	120	1.3	.2	28	4	02
03	204		2	16	16	12	200	1.9	.2	24	12	03
04	205		2	32	72	26	360	3.5	.2	64	20	04
05	206		2	36	68	24	320	3.2	.4	88	20	05
06	207		1	36	68	28	460	3.5	.4	100	20	06
07	208		2	20	36	20	320	2.8	.4	68	20	07
08	209		2	14	32	20	320	2.9	.4	84	18	08
09	210		3	16	32	16	360	3.1	.4	68	20	09
10	211		2	40	128	36	600	3.7	.4	120	28	10
11	212		2	32	84	32	320	5.2	.6	96	20	11
12	213		2	4	12	8	120	1.7	.4	32	12	12
13	214		4	36	80	24	440	3.4	.4	124	16	13
14	215		2	14	24	12	140	1.5	.4	40	4	14
15	216		4	32	60	24	300	3.9	.6	104	20	15
16	217		1	12	12	16	200	2.8	.2	44	2	16
17	218		2	68	120	32	520	3.1	.6	92	20	17
18	219		2	124	316	56	520	5.2	.8	136	28	18
19	220		3	112	440	76	720	5.6	.6	192	24	19
20	221		2	48	124	28	360	5.2	.6	100	20	20
21	222		1	20	36	20	240	2.7	.4	52	8	21
22	223		1	44	150	32	420	2.9	.4	92	20	22
23	+ 224		1	108	180	64	840	5.7	.6	168	160	23
24	225		1	30	64	24	280	3.0	.4	68 60	20	24
25	226		1	28	60	24	360	3.2	.2	60 72	24	25
26	227		1	36	156	32	320	3.6	.4	72	20	26
27	228		2	14	44	16	240	2.3	.4	72 44	16	27
28	229		6	92	108	28	280	5.0	.4	90 57	20	28
29	230		4	84	240	56	520	5.2	.6	140	32	29
30	231		2	16	24	12	240	1.4	.2	24	6	30
31	232		1	32	24	8	240	1.0	.4	20	4	31
32	233		2	40	48	28	1680	4.4	.4	124	32	32
33	234		1	2	4	8	80	.6	.2	12	4	33
34	235		3	24	48	28	560	3.2	.6	120	36	34
35	236		2	14	20	16	320	1.9	.2	56	16	35
36	237		2	8	12	12	200	1.3	.6	44	12	36
37	238		2	26	20	12	360	1.0	.4	120	16	37
38												38
39												39
40	G1		7	40	12	12	240	2.6	.4	110	24	40

Certified by

J. Rossbacher

Procedures for Collection and Processing
of Geochemical Samples

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

SAMPLE COLLECTION

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 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 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

iii

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.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURESSilver

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 3281A Dial 287.4

Fuel - acetylene - flow - 14

Oxidant - air - flow - 14

Burner - techtron AB_51 in line

Maximum Conc. 3 to 4x

Calibration

1. Set 1 gamma/ml 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 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_2SO_4 dissolved in 20 mls Hx10_3
and dilute to 500 mls
2. 100 gamma/ml Ag - 10 mls of above + 20 mls HClO_4 , 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 1.000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls with 20% HClO₄. 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.

$$1 \text{ ppm} = .0292 \text{ oz/ton}$$

conversion factor

$$\text{oz/ton} = .0292 \times \text{ppm Ag}$$

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

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, H₂O, HCl, HNO₃, HClO₄, fumed to HClO₄ -
make up to 100 mls H₂O

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

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, HNO₃, and fumed into
HClO₄, dilute to 1 liter

Pipette

1, 2, 10, 20 mls into 100 ml vol flasks diluted to mark
with 20% HClO₄

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

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% HClO₄. This gives

5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 300, 500, 800, 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 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 MoO₃ (acid molybdic) with 20 mls H₂O, 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 gamma/ml add 5 mls 10% AlCl₃
and dilute to 100 mls with 20% HClO₄

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 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/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

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 - 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 118

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% HClO

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%

HClO₄. This gives

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

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 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, H₂O, HCl, HNO₃ until dissolved, add

HClO₄, fume dilute to 100 mls

1000 gamma/ml 10x dilution above in 20% HClO₄

2000 gamma/ml 20 mls 10,000 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls in
20% HClO₄

100 gamma/ml 10x dilution 1000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in
20% HClO₄

200 gamma/ml 10x dilution 2000 gamma/ml dilute to 100 mls in
20% HClO₄

Pipette

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 mls 100 gamma/ml - dilute to 100 mls with
20% HClO₄ 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 80. 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_3 , 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% HClO_4

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_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

W in Soils and Silts

Reagents and apparatus

Test tubes - pyrex disposable

Test tubes - screw cap

Bunsen Burner

Flux - 5 parts Na_2CO_3

4 parts NaCl

1 part KNO_3 pulverized to -80 mesh

7% SnCl_2 in 70% HCl

20% KSCN in H_2O

Extractant - 1 part tri-n-butyl phosphate

9 parts carbon tetrachloride

Standards

1000 gamma/ml W

.18 gms $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dissolved in H_2O , 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

2. Sinter in rotary for 2 to 3 minutes (Flux dull red 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 $SnCl_2$, heat in hot water bath for 5 minutes ($80^\circ C$)
7. Cool to less than $15^\circ C$
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 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 H₂O, and continue step #2.

This equivalent to -

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

Artificial color - Nabob orange extract dilute with 1:1 H₂O 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 H₂O

Mixed SnCl₂ - KSCN

3 parts SnCl₂ to 2 parts KSCN

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 $m\mu$ against a demineralized water blank
4. Read again at 400 $m\mu$ and subtract from sulphate reading
5. Calculate ppm sulphate from the graph

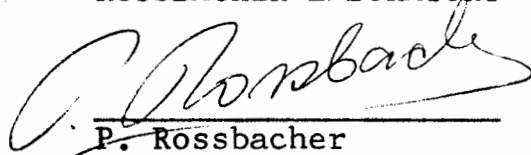
Reagent

Dissolve 54 grams red mercuric oxide (J.T. Baker 2620- Can Lab) in 185 ml 70% perchloric acid and 20 ml H_2O , shake for one hour. Add 46.3 grams ferric perchlorate $[Fe(ClO_4)_3 \cdot 6H_2O]$ (GFS 39) and 47 grams aluminum perchlorate $[Al (ClO_4)_3 \cdot 3H_2O]$ (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



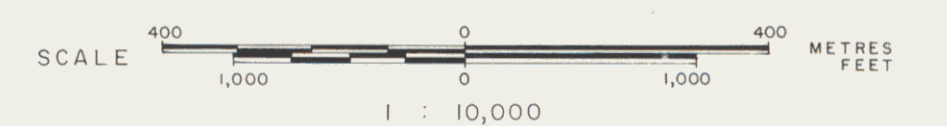
S Y M B O L S

- BFB55 Soil
 - BFT12 Silt
 - ⊠ BFG6 Rack chip
 - Property boundary
 - 1000 Topographic contour (contour interval 20 metres)
 - Stream
 - Swamp, swamp boundary
- } Sample site, sample number; p.p.m. Pb, Zn, Ag.
(See APPENDIX I for analytical values of other elements)

AMAX POTASH LIMITED

**ANVIL CREEK PROPERTY
LU CLAIMS**
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT — YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMICAL MAP



To accompany 1978 Geochemical Assessment Report by R.G. Kidlark and A.C. Hitchens.