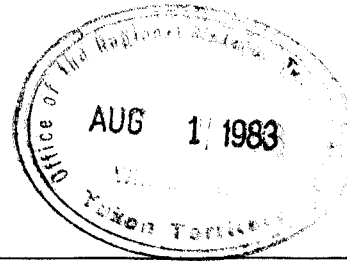


ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

Box 4127, 3125 THIRD AVENUE
WHITEHORSE, Y. T. Y1A 3S9



(403) 667-4415



GEOLOGICAL REPORT
BLENDE 1 - 15 CLAIMS
YA43524 - YA43533

APRIL 6, 1983

CLAIM SHEET 106D/7
LATITUDE 64°24'N; LONGITUDE 34°42'W

W.D. Eaton, B.A., B.Sc.

Work done August 13, 19 and 1 day in September, 1982

091475

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 4,500.

R. Watson
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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- Figure 2 Geology and Geochemistry

INTRODUCTION

The Blende 1-15 claims were staked by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited in March 1981 to cover lead-zinc vein occurrences previously held by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation as the Will claims. Cyprus Anvil discovered the veins in July, 1975 during a wide-ranging regional program exploring for Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc mineralization in Paleozoic carbonates. The Will claims were mapped and lightly prospected later that year, but were allowed to lapse without systematic sampling or evaluation of silver content. Archer, Cathro restaked the property because of its similarity to nearby occurrences being developed by Prism Resources Ltd., one of which (the Vera occurrence on Rusty Mountain) has drill-indicated reserves of 864,000 tonnes grading 9.8 oz/ton silver and 3.0% combined lead-zinc.

Exploration by Archer, Cathro has been directed toward evaluation of silver potential of the veins. In 1981 selected specimens collected during a brief property examination returned up to 34.3 oz/ton silver and exhibited an average silver-to-lead ratio of 0.8 oz/ton silver to 1% lead, thus confirming the presence of silver. Work in 1982 consisted of additional representative rock and chip sampling of the main occurrences, limited prospecting peripheral to the main area of interest, and an airphoto interpretation of linear structures.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 15 contiguous claims registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates Limited as follows:

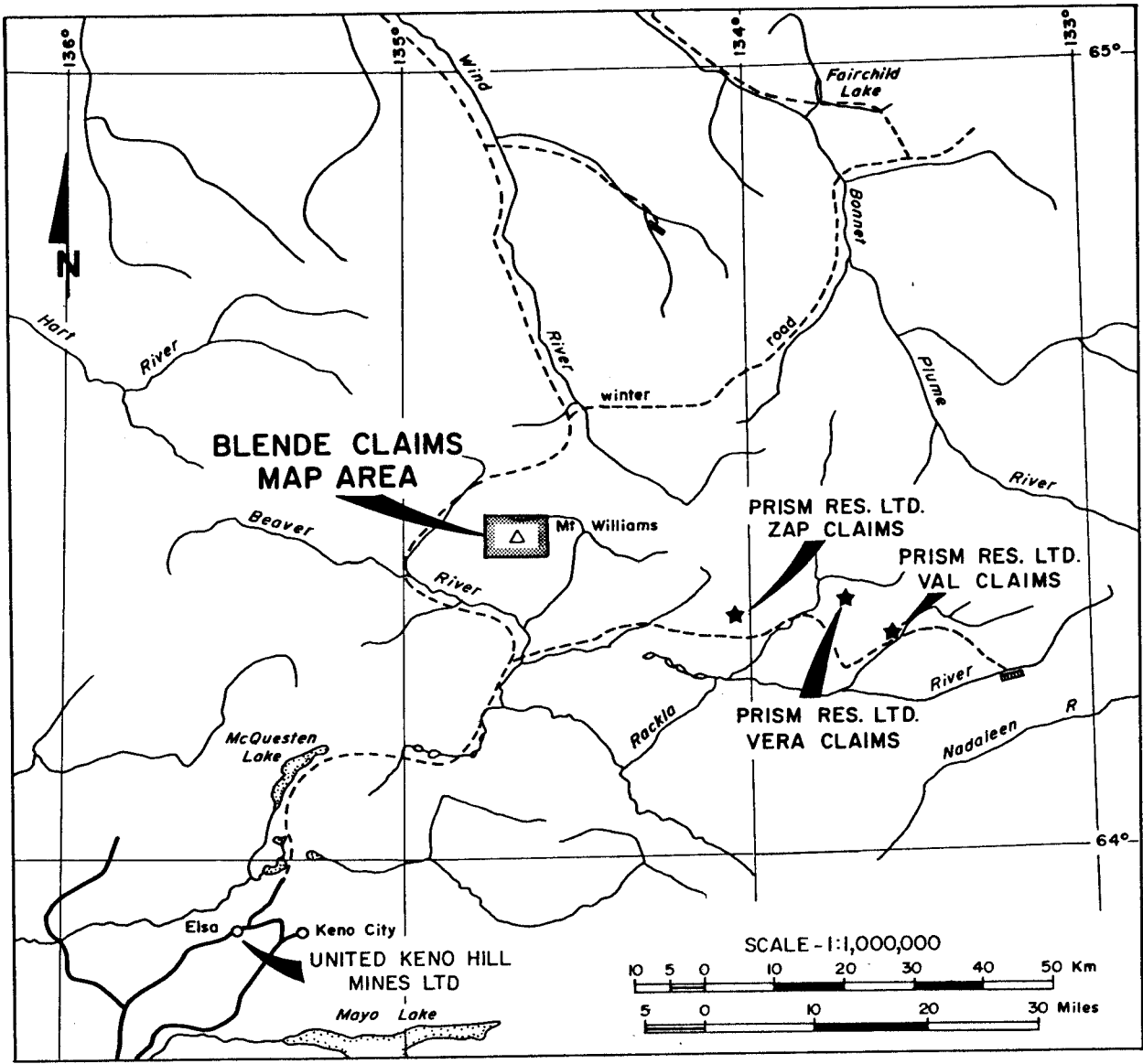


Figure 1: LOCATION MAP

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Blende 1-15	YA43524-533	March 11, 1986

The claims are located on Mt. Williams at latitude 64°24'N and longitude 134°42'W within NTS mapsheet 106D/7. They lie 40 miles northeast of the United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. townsite at Elsa which is accessible from Whitehorse by 275 miles of good grade all-weather gravel highway. A winter road (the Wind River Trail) extends north from Elsa and passes within 7 miles of the property. It was last used in 1981 when Prism moved mining equipment onto its Vera property. The location of Blende, the major Prism occurrences, Elsa, and the all-weather roads is shown on Figure 1 on the following page.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The area of interest is situated on the southern margin of the Wernecke Mountains immediately north of the Beaver River, which is part of the Yukon River watershed. Local elevations range from 2550 ft along the river to approximately 6000 ft on the summit of Mt. Williams near the centre of the property. The area has undergone Pleistocene to recent alpine glaciation and cirques are common at elevations above 4500 ft. Outcrop is most abundant on steep north-facing cirque walls, along ridge tops and in actively eroding creek cuts, while south-facing hillsides are normally blanketed by talus. Treeline in the area of interest is at about 4300 ft and, aside from sparse grasses and lichens, the property is unvegetated.

GEOLOGY

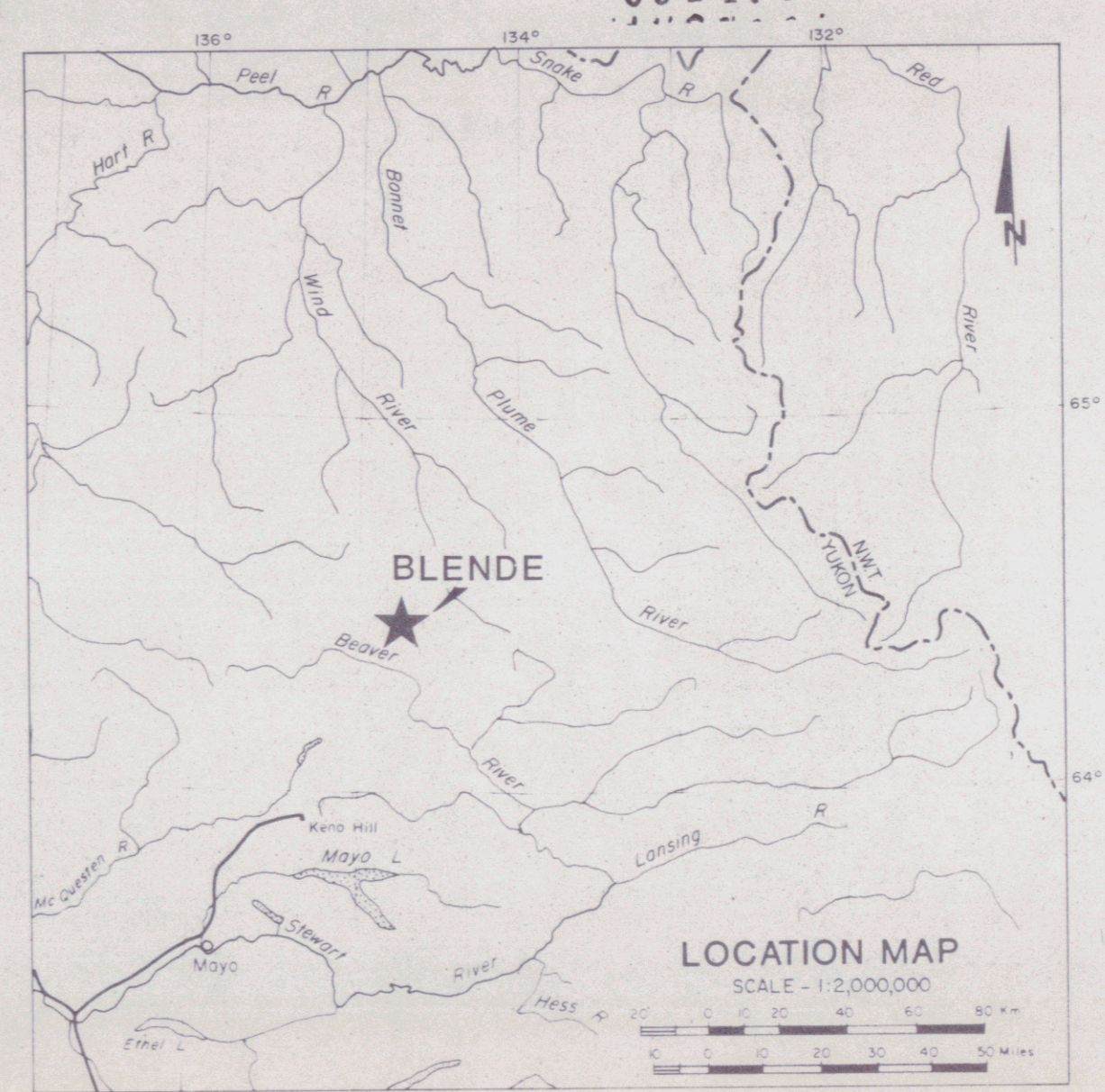
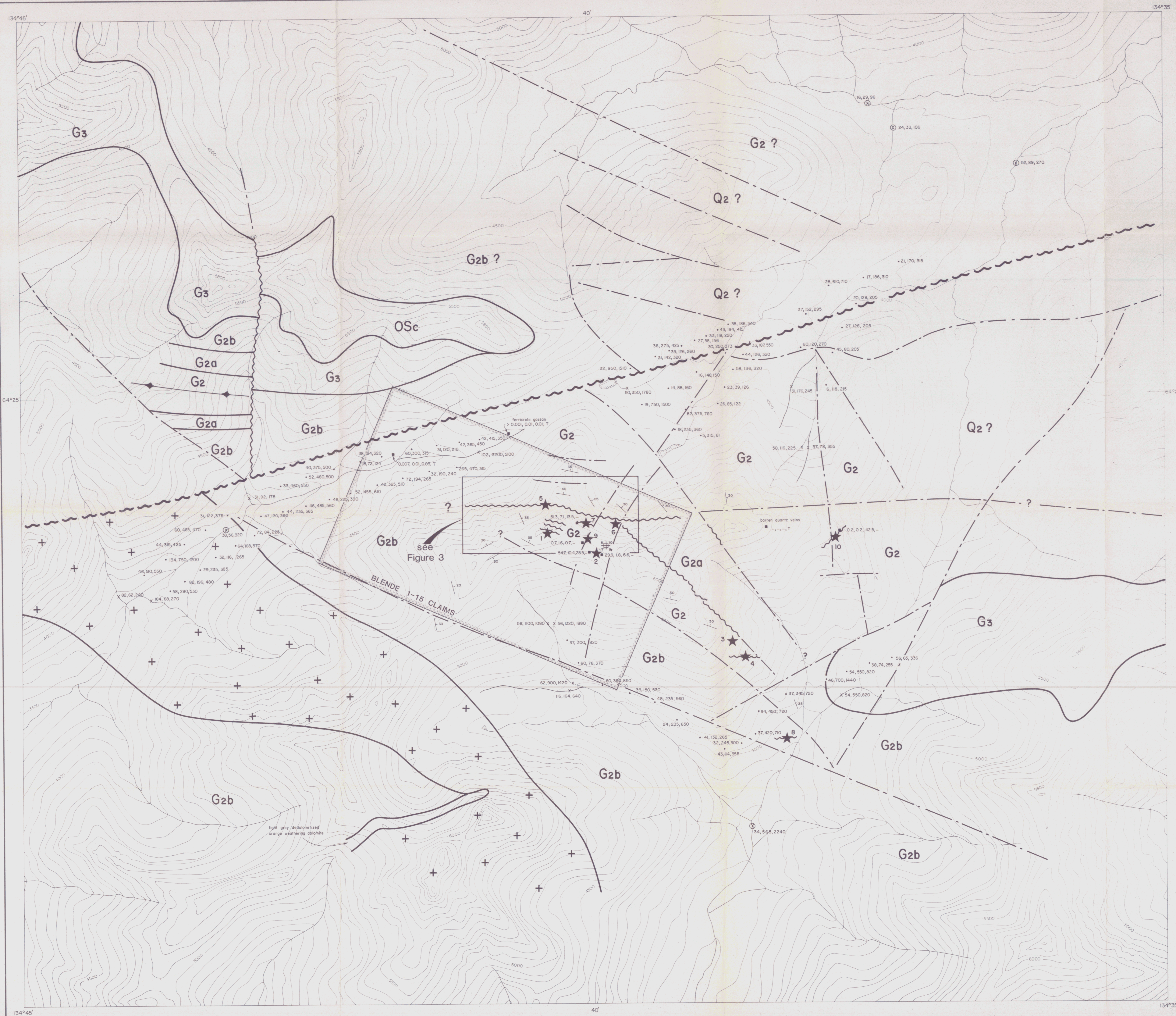
General

The Blende property, like the Prism occurrences, lies immediately north of a major south-dipping thrust fault (the Dawson Thrust) and is underlain by Helikian or older Wernecke Supergroup sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by diorite and gabbro dykes. The property geology is illustrated on Figure 2 in the pocket and is described below.

Stratigraphy

The oldest rocks in the area of interest belong to the upper portion of the Wernecke Supergroup, the stratigraphy of which has recently been published by the Geological Survey of Canada (DeLaney, 1981). These rocks include Quartet Group Q2 formation black slates, phyllite and argillites with minor interbedded quartzites, which are conformably overlain by Gillespie Lake Group orange weathering dolomites with interbedded argillaceous dolomites and lesser cherts, shales and argillites. The Gillespie Lake Group has been locally subdivided into two formations: G2, consisting of G2a interbedded black argillite, shale and chert and G2b light orange to maroon to green weathering shale interbedded with white to tan dolomite; and, G3, consisting of buff weathering, light grey to tan massive bedded crystalline dolomite with minor arenaceous and stromatolitic beds. GTR formation dolomitic argillites which regionally occur in the transition zone between the argillaceous Quartet Group and predominantly dolomitic Gillespie Lake Group have not been differentiated and are probably mapped with the Quartet Group strata.

Immediately northwest of the property Wernecke Supergroup sedimentary rocks are unconformably overlain by Ordovician-Silurian light grey to white weathering massive to thick-bedded limestones and dolomites (unit OS_c).



LEGEND

ORDOVICIAN SILURIAN

OSc light grey to white weathering massive to thick bedded limestone and dolomite

HADRYNIAN or OLDER

+ orange to brown weathering diorite and gabbro dyke

HELIKIAN or OLDER

GILLESPIE LAKE GROUP

G3 massive stromatolitic dolomite

G2 orange weathering interbedded grey, light grey and black argillaceous dolomite with minor chert interbeds

G2a interbedded black argillite, shale and chert

G2b typical G plus interbedded light orange, maroon and green weathering shale and white to tan dolomite

QUARTET LAKE GROUP

Q2 interbedded black shales, phyllites, argillites and quartzites

— geological contact

— fault

— airphoto linear (suspected faults)

— bedding attitude

— anticlinal axis

x Cyprus Anvil stream sediment } with Cu, Pb and Zn in ppm

• Cyprus Anvil soil sediment } with Cu, Pb and Zn in ppm

⊙ G.S.C. OF 51B stream sediment

■ Archer Cathro rock with Pb and Zn in % and Ag and Au in oz/ton

★ vein described in text

⊕ claim posts

Figure 2
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

BLENDE 1-15 CLAIMS

SCALE - 1:10,000

200 400 0 200 400 600 METERS

200 400 0 200 400 600 FEET

Intrusive Rocks

A 2000 to 5000 ft wide, 4 mile long diorite to gabbro dyke cuts Gillespie Lake Group carbonates directly south of the property. This body is one of a series of WNW-trending dykes occurring along the north side of the Dawson thrust. Although GSC mapping shows these bodies as Cretaceous, recent Rb-Sr age determinations indicate that they are Hadrynian or older. Alteration around these dykes is limited to scattered 10 to 60 ft wide zones of dedolomitization and rare skarns.

Structure

The property lies near the crest of a broad WNW-trending anticline and exhibits numerous small scale folds associated with this longer structure which overprints earlier NNE-trending folds that are responsible for the slaty cleavage in fine-grained clastic sediments. The WNW-trending folds and the nearby Dawson Thrust are related to the Cretaceous Laramide Orogeny, while the older deformation probably occurred during the Hadrynian Hayhook Orogeny.

Three main fault sets have been recognized on the ground and are clearly visible on airphotos. All appear to be post-Ordovician. The most prominent set exhibits ENE strikes and near vertical dips. Their sense of movement is uncertain, although sinistral strike slip is suspected as they are associated with a number of smaller approximately east-west striking steeply dipping (55-90°) structures that appear to be dilational splay faults with small displacements. These fault sets cut earlier NNW to NNE striking, steeply dipping structures that produced apparent vertical stratigraphic displacement in the range of 10 to 150 m.

MINERALIZATION

The Blende and Prism veins are hosted by Gillespie Lake Group dolomites and exhibit varying amounts of coarse-grained sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite

and tetrahedrite plus secondary minerals, notably hydrozincite, anglesite, limonite and malachite. Ten vein zones have been discovered to date in the Blende area, the most important of which is the No. 5 zone. Work has been largely restricted to areas of outcrop and less than 30% of the property and 2% of the surrounding area of interest has been systematically prospected. The zones are briefly described below and their locations are shown on Figure 2 in the pocket (those marked with an asterisk have not been visited by an Archer, Cathro geologist and the description is based solely upon Wayne Roberts' 1975 Cyprus Anvil assessment report).

- No. 1 Zone * - Multiple 2 to 3 ft wide near vertical faults trend at 100° across the top of Mt. Williams. They consist of breccia zones with matrix of secondary dolomite, limonite, galena and minor sphalerite. All weathered fractures in zones contain hydrozincite and there is minor mineralization in tight fractures outside the breccia zones. This showing is of minor importance.
- No. 2 Zone - An approximately 5 ft wide, highly brecciated fault zone containing limonite, galena and minor sphalerite trends roughly east-west, sub-parallel to zone No. 7 to the north and Zone No. 1 to the northwest. Two small hand trenches dug across the zone yielded predominately limonite and galena to a depth of 3 ft. Two galena-rich specimens from the trenches assayed 29.90% Pb, 1.77% Zn and 6.62 oz/ton Ag and 54.70% Pb, 10.40% Zn and 28.46 oz/ton Ag, respectively. The zone is visually estimated to average 15 to 20% combined lead-zinc over a strike length of 150 ft.
- No. 3 Zone * - Zones of fracturing and some brecciation parallel sub-vertical joints trending 080° in massive dolomite over a 200 to 300 ft strike length. The two main zones are 1 to 3 ft wide and are estimated to contain

5 to 10% combined lead-zinc. Individual fractures are less than 2 inches wide and are filled with reddish-brown to yellow sphalerite, galena and secondary dolomite.

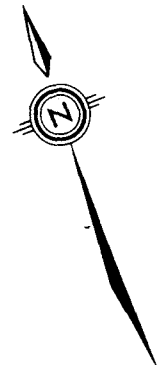
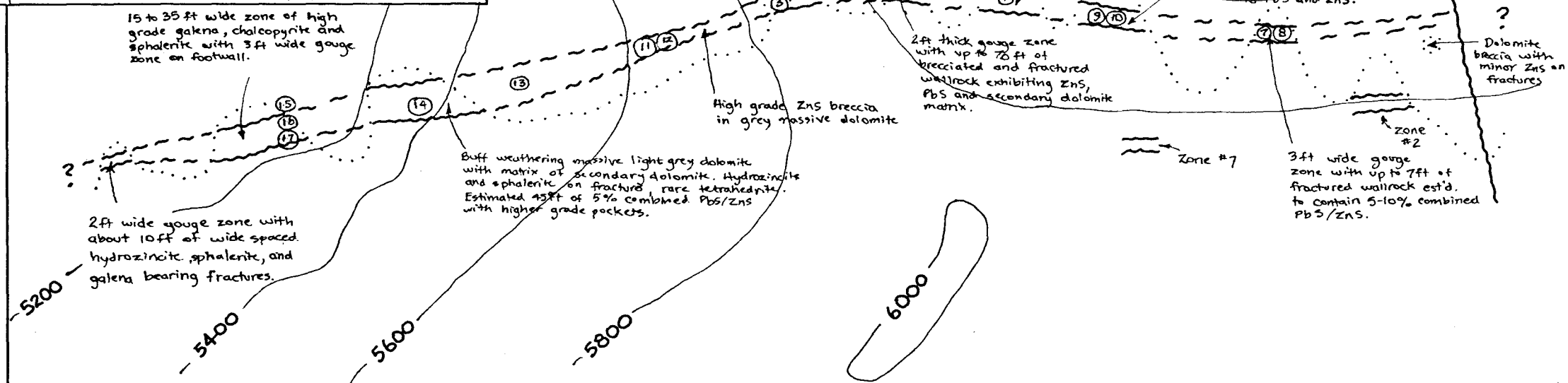
No. 4 Zone * - Two fault zones, roughly 20 ft apart, trend 100°, dip 70° to the south and exhibit secondary dolomite, galena and sphalerite over widths of 0.3 to 3 ft.

No. 5 Zone - The largest and most prominent mineralized structure discovered to date on the Blende claims. Mineralization occurs over a strike length of approximately 3000 ft and widths of up to 50 ft through a vertical range of about 800 ft. Figure 3 on the following page is a detail sketch map complete with assays and descriptions of mineralization at various points on the vein.

The vein strikes 110° and dips 80° to the south. It is characterized by a 1 to 6 ft wide yellow-brown gouge zone along the footwall giving way to an irregularly mineralized hanging wall breccia zone. The breccia zone is best developed and most intensely mineralized (20-50% combined lead-zinc) where the structure cuts competent massive dolomite horizons and is reduced to little more than the gouge zone where it crosses a shaly horizon just before disappearing below talus at its southwest end.

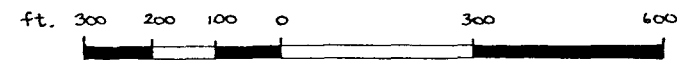
The mineralization exhibits pronounced metal zoning with honey yellow sphalerite and minor galena predominating near the top (east end) giving way to increasing galena and later galena ± chalcopyrite ± tetrahedrite with increasing depth (toward the west end). This mineralogical zonation is reflected in the silver-to-lead ratios which range from about 0.5 oz/ton Ag to 1% Pb at the top (east) to 1.0 oz/ton Ag to 1% Pb toward the bottom (west).

LOCATION	SAMPLE NO.	%Zn	%Pb	oz/ton Ag	DESCRIPTION
1	3853	6.10	3.34	1.76	Chip sample of talus and outcrop over a 10 ft wide area of brecciated dolomite.
2	8959	4.52	1.81	1.34	5 ft wide zone of vein gouge with no visible sulphides.
3	8958	7.16	3.34	2.20	7 ft wide vein gouge zone with no visible sulphides.
3	3855	1.92	6.70	4.46	Oxidized rock fragments in vein gouge at same location as 8958.
4	3854	13.70	5.73	3.56	Chip from talus overlying vein over a length of 170 ft.
5	3856	22.20	0.71	0.84	Grab sample of sphalerite-rich talus.
6	3857	9.30	38.60	34.34	Specimen of galena-rich talus.
7	M02312	0.18	0.06	0.07	Fault gouge over 7 ft.
8	M02313	1.22	7.03	3.22	Chip sample from a 7 ft in diameter outcrop exhibiting galena and sphalerite in matrix of hanging wall breccia.
9	M02314	2.09	18.17	8.80	Limonite coated galena-rich talus.
10	M02315	1.70	8.97	12.12	Galena and sphalerite bearing talus exhibiting a trace of malachite.
11	M02316	10.50	17.10	13.20	Hydrozincite coated, galena and sphalerite rich breccia talus.
12	M02317	0.64	1.24	7.98	Dolomite talus with 2-5% tetrahedrite in secondary dolomite filled tension gashes. Minor malachite on weathered surfaces.
13	M02318	13.50	27.50	11.88	Steel galena with sphalerite.
14	M02319	7.56	62.00	47.48	Nearly massive steel galena coated with a canary yellow oxide.
15	M00683	4.43	5.10	2.18	Soil across a 3 ft wide gouge zone along the footwall contact.
16	M00692	6.01	9.12	6.62	Chip sample of galena and sphalerite rich breccia over approximately 15 ft width directly adjacent to gouge zone described above.
17	M00691	1.62	8.97	15.64	Chip sample of galena and chalcopryrite rich breccia over approximately 15 ft width directly adjacent to previous sample.



Sketch after W. Roberts' Cyprus Anvil Assessment Report

Figure 3
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
 Detail Zone #5
 Blende 1-15 Claims



Cyprus Anvil estimated that the zone would average 10% combined lead-zinc over an average width of 20 ft for a strike length of at least 2000 ft. Visual estimates and assaying by Archer, Cathro tends to support this estimate. If the vein extends to a depth equal to one-half its strike length, it has potential for approximately 4 to 6 million tons averaging 10% combined lead-zinc and 3 to 4 oz/ton Ag, assuming that there is no significant improvement in the silver-to-lead ratio with depth. There is also potential for a smaller tonnage with a higher silver content. Thus, the No. 5 Zone appears to offer more tonnage potential than any of the reported Prism veins, although the silver content is somewhat lower.

- No. 6 Zone - Two parallel 1 to 3 ft thick fault zones, roughly 30 ft apart, contain limonite, secondary dolomite, subhedral to euhedral galena and minor sphalerite. The wallrocks between the faults exhibit minor galena and sphalerite on widespaced fractures. The faults are subparallel to the No. 5 Zone.
- No. 7 Zone - This is a 0.3 to 1 ft wide fracture containing limonite and minor galena and sphalerite, a sample of which returned 51.30% Pb, 7.05% Zn, and 13.54 oz/ton Ag. This zone appears to be another minor structure paralleling the No. 5 Zone.
- No. 8 Zone * - A 0.2 to 3 ft wide fracture zone trending 065°/65°N was traced for 50 ft along strike. The mineralization consists of yellow-brown sphalerite, galena and minor pyrite with little or no secondary dolomite occurring in narrow fractures, the best of which is a 0.5 ft wide breccia zone estimated to contain 15% sphalerite over a length of a few feet. This is not a significant showing.

- No. 9 Zone - An 8 ft wide north-trending breccia zone consisting of dolomite wallrock fragments cemented by limonite boxwork and traces of galena was followed for 300 ft before being obscured by talus. A sample of the boxwork returned 0.71% Pb, 1.58 % Zn and 0.74 oz/ton Ag.
- No. 10 Zone - Fragments of limonite and malachite-stained vein material from a 6 to 10 ft wide northeast- trending shear zone one-half mile east of the property returned 0.15% Pb, 0.17% Zn and 42.50 oz/ton Ag suggesting that the malachite is from oxidized tetrahedrite. Although the structure is not strongly mineralized at this point it has not been explored along strike.

A specimen of galena from Blende was submitted to Dr. C. Godwin of the University of British Columbia for lead isotope analysis and returned an Helikian model age. The isotopic data are illustrated on Figure 4 on the following page and are nearly identical to those from stratiform mineralization collected from the Hart River and Snakehead-Cord occurrences which are hosted by argillaceous horizons within the Gillespie Lake Group (Godwin and Sinclair, 1982). Although stratiform mineralization has not been identified on the Blende property, there is a strong possibility that the vein mineralization has been remobilized from an Helikian stratiform source. While most Yukon stratiform deposits are characterized by low precious metal and high lead-zinc contents, it should be noted that the Hart River deposit has an average grade of 3.6% Zn, 1.45% Cu, 0.9% Pb, 1.45 oz/ton Ag and 0.041 oz/ton Au and that its mineralogy includes tetrahedrite and other sulfosalts.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Figure 2 in the pocket is a compilation of Pb-Zn-Cu geochemical data from the Cyprus Anvil assessment report and GSC Open File 518. The most striking aspect of

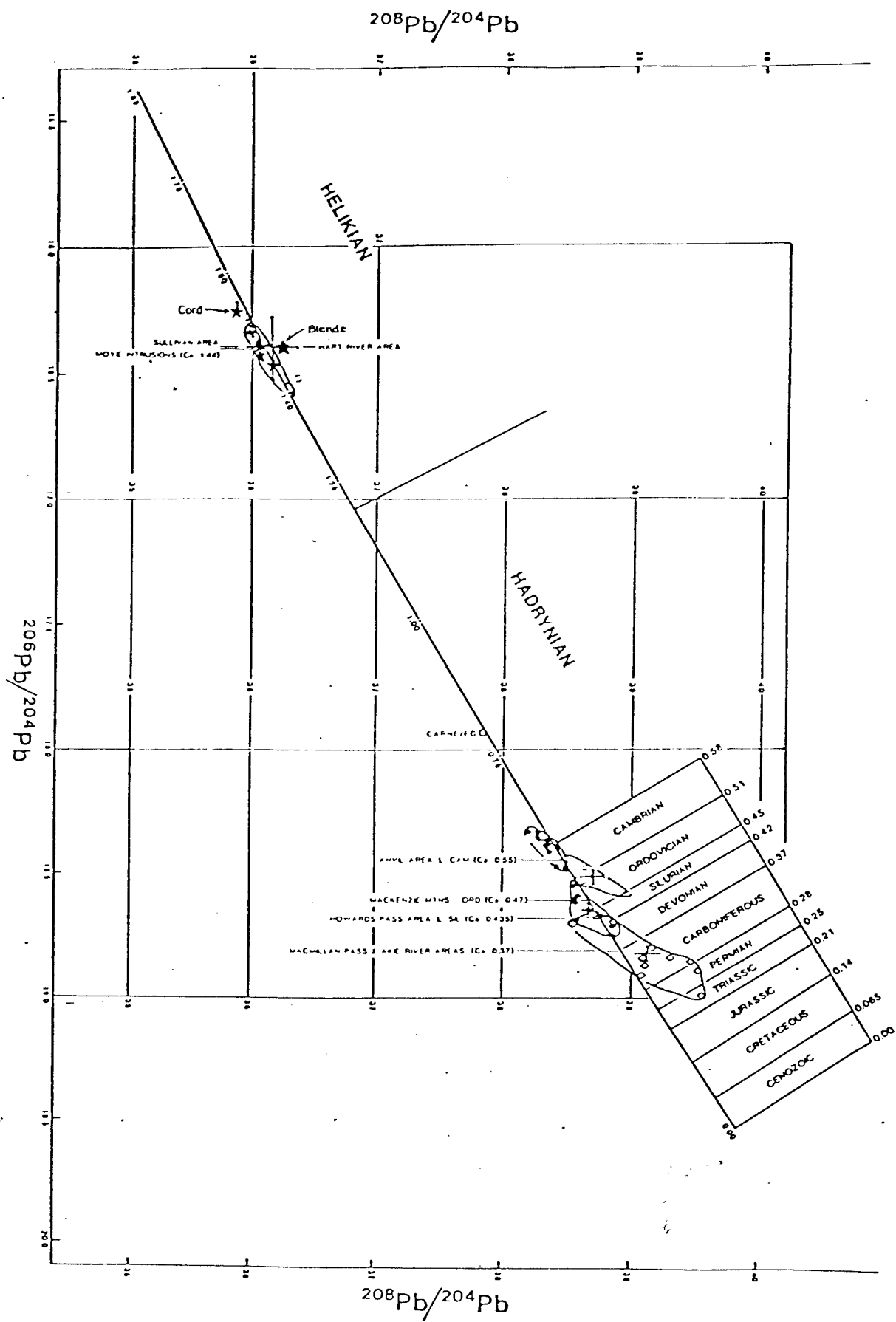


Figure 4: Plot of galena-lead $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ vs. $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ for deposits (Godwin and Sinclair, 1982)

the data is the abundance of strongly anomalous lead values. Background values for lead in the Gillespie Lake Group are in the 30 to 50 ppm range and the threshold for strongly anomalous values is about 200 ppm. Of the 91 soil and silt sample values available, 42 (46%) exceed 200 ppm Pb. The anomalous lead values cover a 2 by 3 mile area and are open in all directions. Zinc and copper values are less anomalous but still significant.

The distribution of the anomalies is also interesting in that most anomalous values do not occur below known mineralization suggesting that other mineralized veins have yet to be discovered. This is particularly true of the talus slope on the south side of Mt. Williams where three stream sediment samples returned values of 900 to 1350 ppm Pb. Aside from minor showings near the top of Mt. Williams there is no known mineralization in the drainages. There are, however, strong airphoto linears which parallel the No. 5 Zone, suggesting that other mineralized structures are probably present.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Several observations can be made concerning the general distribution of mineralization on the Blende property:

1. The best mineralization occurs in breccia zones associated with east-west trending, steeply dipping faults;
2. The breccias are best developed where the faults cut competent, massive dolomite horizons;
3. The mineralization is coarse grained and is limited to common sulphides plus minor tetrahedrite;
4. There appears to be a metal zonation with increasing lead, copper and silver and decreasing zinc with depth;

5. The proportion of silver to lead appears to be increasing with depth;
6. The vein mineralization may be remobilized from Helikian age stratiform mineralization; and,
7. Airphoto interpretation and geochemical data suggest that there are other as yet unidentified veins in the area.

Based on Cyprus Anvil and Archer, Cathro estimations of the grade and extent of the mineralization, the No. 5 Zone alone appears to have potential for 4 to 6 million tons grading 10% combined lead-zinc with 3 to 4 oz/ton Ag with further potential for increased silver plus copper values with depth. This occurrence has the advantage of a steep dip, competent wallrocks and simple, coarse-grained mineralization which should minimize mining and milling costs.

Although other known showings are of little direct economic significance, there is good potential for additional undiscovered well mineralized veins on or adjacent to the property. Work on Prism occurrences has shown that most veins exhibit silver-to-lead ratios of 1 oz/ton Ag to 1% Pb or less, but that occasional veins, notably the Vera occurrence, contain significant tonnage averaging 3 oz/ton Ag to 1% Pb. Exploration for such veins requires systematic prospecting supported by silver-lead geochemistry as the veins tend to weather recessively and the mineralization is often blanketed by coarser unmineralized talus. Gossans associated with the veins are rarely well-developed and where present are usually masked by the orange weathering colour of the host dolomites. Finally, in exploring for additional mineralization, it should be remembered that the veins are best developed in competent horizon; thus wherever possible, even poorly mineralized structures cutting shaly horizons should be followed along strike into more competent massive dolomite horizons.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W.D. Eaton', written in a cursive style.

W.D. Eaton, B.A., B.Sc.

/mjm

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

Delaney, G.D.

1981: The mid-Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup, Wernecke Mountains, Yukon Territory; in Proterozoic Basins of Canada, F.H.A. Campbell, ed.; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 81-10, p.1-23.

Godwin, C.I. and Sinclair, A.J.

1982: Average lead isotope growth curves for shale-hosted zinc-lead deposits, Canadian Cordillera; Economic Geology, V.77, pp.675-690.

Green, L.H.

1972: Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson map-areas, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 364, p.157.

Morin, J.A.

1977: A preliminary report on Hart River (116A/10) - a Proterozoic massive sulphide deposit; in Mineral Industry Report 1977, Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, W. Douglas Eaton, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia, and residential address in Burnaby, British Columbia, do hereby declare:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a B.Sc. and am currently enrolled in a M.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.
2. From 1971 to the present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory and on June 1, 1981, became a partner in Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



W. Douglas Eaton, B.A., B.Sc.

APPENDIX III

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Position</u>
W.D. Eaton	6108 Burns Street Burnaby, B.C.	Geologist
A.R. Archer	7823 Stanley Street Burnaby, B.C.	Geologist

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

VANCOUVER, B.C. (604) 688-2568

Box 4127, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 (403) 667-4415



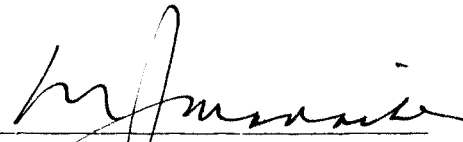
1016 - 510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1L8

AFFIDAVIT

091475

I, Joan Mariacher, of Vancouver, B.C. make oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on the Blende 1-15 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 106D/7 is accurate.




Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at Vancouver, B.C.

this 4th day of

March, 1983



Notary, Yukon Territory

Statement of Expenditures
Blende 1 - 15 Claims
March 1, 1983

Labour

D. Eaton - Aug. 13 and 19 plus 1 day airphoto interpretation plus 3 days report preparation - total 6 days at \$350/day	\$ 2,100.00	
A.R. Archer - Aug. 19 plus 1 day report preparation - total 2 days at \$450/day	<u>900.00</u>	\$3,000.00

Expenses

Drafting - 3 days at \$220/day	660.00	
Office and printing costs	350.00	
Geochem and assays - Chemex Labs - 20 samples for Pb, Zn, Ag, & Au	352.45	
Room and board - 3 mandays at \$50/day	<u>150.00</u>	<u>1,512.45</u>
		<u>\$4,512.45</u>



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

*** INVOICE ***

To : ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOC. (1981) LTD.,

Invoice # : 18213000

1016-510 WEST HASTINGS
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1L8

Date : 8-SEP-82
P.O. # : NONE
Project BLENDE

Invoice for analytical work reported on certificate(s) A8213000-001

Quantity	Analysed for code description	unit price	amount
13	312 - Pb %		
	316 - Zn %		
	383 - Ag FA oz/T	17.00	221.00

Sample preparation and other charges :

13	207 - Assay - PULVERIZE	3.75	48.75
----	-------------------------	------	-------

TOTAL	\$	269.75
Discount (20 %)	\$	53.95

Please pay this amount ---->	\$	215.80
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=====

TERMS -- NET 30 DAYS
2.0 % per month (24 % per annum) charged on overdue accounts

32.64

3.92

89.60

281.96

John J. ... 12/12
* 1083



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

*** INVOICE ***

To : ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOC. (1981) LTD.,

Invoice # : 18213001

1016-510 WEST HASTINGS
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1L8

Date : 8-SEP-82
P.O. # : NONE
Project BLENDE

Invoice for analytical work reported on certificate(s) A8213001-001

Quantity	Analysed for code description	unit price	amount
2	004 - Pb ppm		
	005 - Zn ppm		
	006 - Ag ppm		
	101 - Au NAA ppb	9.40	18.80
2	101 - Au NAA ppb	6.00	12.00

Sample preparation and other charges :

4	205 - Rock geochem - RING	2.50	10.00
---	---------------------------	------	-------

TOTAL	\$	40.80
Discount (20 %)	\$	8.16

Please pay this amount ----> \$ 32.64

TERMS -- NET 30 DAYS
2.0 % per month (24 % per annum) charged on overdue accounts





CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

*** INVOICE ***

To : ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOC. (1981) LTD.,

Invoice # : I8212998

P.O. BOX 4127,
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
Y1A 3S9

Date : 1-SEP-82
P.C. # : NONE
Project BLENDE

Invoice for analytical work reported on certificate(s) A8212998-001

Quantity	Analysed for code description	unit price	amount
1	004 - Pb ppm		
	005 - Zn ppm		
	006 - Ag ppm	3.40	3.40

Sample preparation and other charges :

1	203 - -35 mesh sieve + ring	1.50	1.50
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TOTAL	\$	4.90
Discount (20 %)	\$	0.98

Please pay this amount ----> \$ 3.92

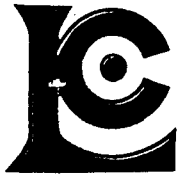
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MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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*** INVOICE ***

To : ARCHER CATHRO & ASSOC. (1981) LTD.,

Invoice # : I8212999

P.O. BOX 4127,
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
Y1A 3S9

Date : 3-SEP-82
P.O. # : NONE
Project BLENDE

Invoice for analytical work reported on certificate(s) A8212999-001

Quantity	Analysed for code description	unit price	amount
2	312 - Pb %		
	316 - Zn %		
	383 - Ag FA oz/T	17.00	34.00

Sample preparation and other charges :

2	203 - -35 mesh sieve + ring	1.50	3.00
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TOTAL	\$	37.00
Discount (20 %)	\$	7.40

Please pay this amount ---->	\$	29.60
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