| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAP NO.: | ASSESSMENT REPORT X | DOCUMENT NO: 092717 |
| | PROSPECTUS | MINING DISTRICT: Dawson |
| 116 B 8 | CONFIDENTIAL X | TYPE OF WORK: Geology |
| | OPEN FILE | |

REPORT FILED UNDER: K. Hudson

DATE PERFORMED: Sept 4-8, 1987 DATE FILED: October 1988

LOCATION: LAT.: 64° 16' 30" N AREA: Tombstone Range

LONG.: 138° 15' 00" W VALUE $: 9708.00

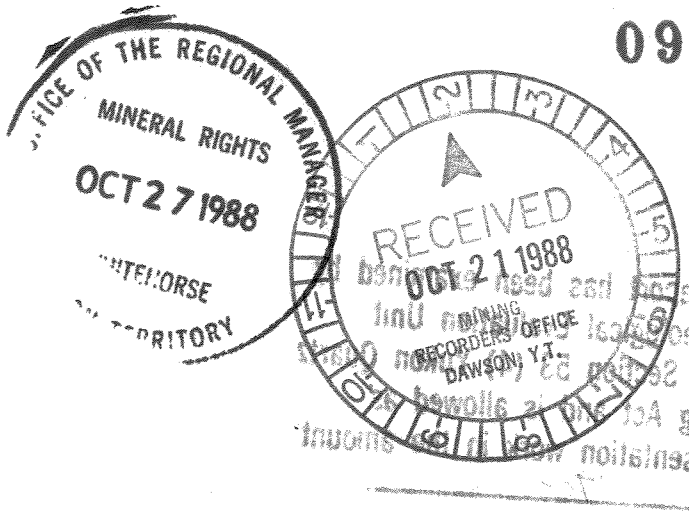
CLAIM NAME & NO.: BUZ 1-6, HUD 1-12

WORK DONE BY: K. Hudson

WORK DONE FOR: K. Hudson

| DATE TO GOOD STANDING: | REMARKS: # 74 SANDOW |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

092717




ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

ON THE

GEOLOGIC EVALUATION OF THE

BUZ 1-6 AND HUD 1-12 CLAIMS

DAWSON MINING DIVISION NTS 116 B 8

LAT 64 16'30"

LONG 138 15'00"

SEPTEMBER 4-8, 1987

by

KIM HUDSON

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 $ 9708.00 .

A.P. LeBarge

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

## Summary

The Buz and Hud claims were staked late in the summer of 1987 as a result of a regional prospecting program in the Tombstone Mountain range. A total of 15 man days was spent on the property, prospecting, and silt sampling and staking, at a total after staking cost of $10,218. Eighteen claims were staked in the Antimony Mountain Region covering an area of good mineral potential which was previously held by Anaconda.

The prospecting target was gold mineralization related to felsic alkali intrusions.

The preliminary investigation of the Buz and Hud claims has outlined an area of extensive structural preparation which has been invaded by an alkali syenite known to carry anomalous precious metal values. The Buz and Hud claims show good potential for a vein, a disseminated hydrothermal precious metal deposit and/or a precious metal skarn.

The geology of the area includes a Cretaceous alkali syenite which intrudes quartzites and siltstones and has associated gold, silver, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, bornite, malachite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, orpiment, realgar and scheelite mineralization (Carlson, 1980).

Mineralization seen to date on the property occurs in the form of

1) quartz-arsenopyrite veins, quartz-tourmaline veins, and carbonate-tourmaline-arsenopyrite veins,

2) open-space fillings and breccias with a tourmaline and a quartz-limonite matrix,

3) disseminations of pyrrhotite or chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and pyrite in sediments and syenitic dikes.

Alteration of the sediments near the syenitic intrusion include two stages of silicification, potassium alteration, pyritization, chloritization and carbonate alteration.

Thirty-four rock samples (grab and chip) were taken while prospecting the area. Several arsenic anomolies of over 10,000 ppm were indicated by rock geochem. Gold values above background (10ppb as determined by Anaconda, 1979 and Mutschler, 1985) are commonly associated with these areas of elevated arsenic. Values as high as 440 ppb Au and 50 ppm Ag came from a sample of float in which a vug was lined by quartz crystals and galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Another sample of float found by C. Roots, which was traced to veins approximately 500 m towards the headwaters of the same valley, assayed 13.2% Cu, 14.7 oz/T Ag and 0.05 oz/T Au. Elevated gold values were also associated with oxidized sediments near the intrusion, and a pyrrhotite bearing syenite dike.

Silt samples indicated the arsenic anomoly extends south of the Buz and Hud claims, along the western contact of the Antimony Intrusion. The highest gold level from a silt sample was 680 ppb taken from a creek east of the Buz and Hud claims, which drains the north contact of the Antimony Intrusion. All samples

taken from areas draining the northern contact of the Antimony intrusion and the west end of North Ridge were anomalous (see PH 10-15).

## Recommendations

An exploration program for the Buz and Hud claims is recommended for the summer of 1988 which includes further geologic mapping, and, rock and silt-sample geochemistry. Since the stratigraphy of the claim area has been determined by Anaconda during their 1979 program, geologic mapping can now concentrate on the structural features of the property including the patterns of veining, distribution of fault and shear zones and location of breccia zones. Sampling should include an orientation survey to determine the most effective sample size and analytical method for this area. Systematic rock chip sampling will aim to distinguish the units or structures more susceptible to gold mineralization, including the carbonate-quartz alteration zones.

## Location and Access

The Buz and Hud claims of the Antimony Group are located along the headwaters of Antimony Creek at 64 18'30" N latitude and 138 15' 00" W longitude, NTS sheet 116 B/8 (fig. 1).

The property is best accessed by helicopter from Dawson City. The 135 km return trip takes approximately 40 minutes. The nearest road to the claim group is the Dempster Highway which

occurs 8 km west of the claims at km 50 (Wolfe Creek), a one hour drive from Dawson City.

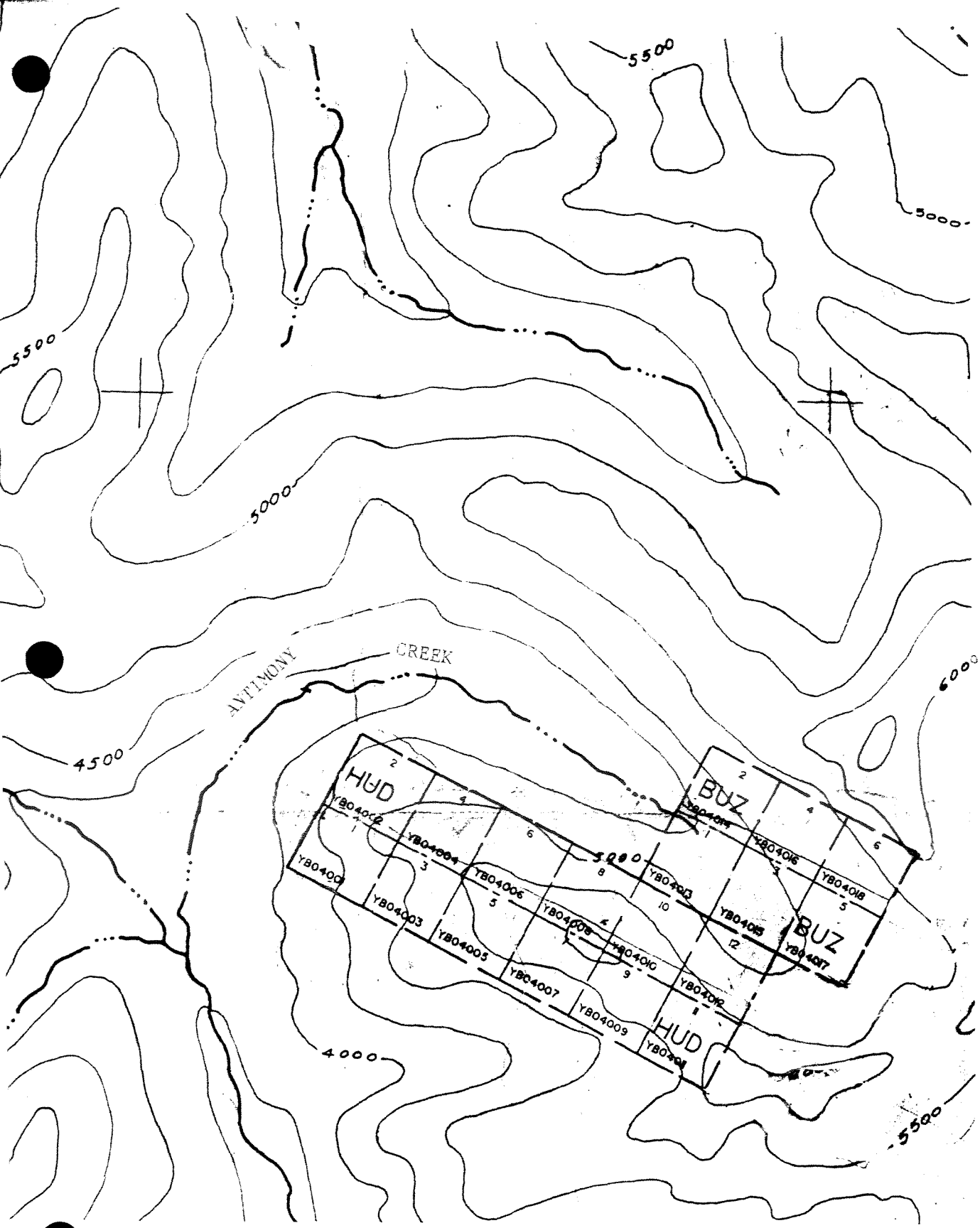
The topography in the Antimony Mtn. region is fairly rugged. The syenitic stock creates jagged peaks and ridges which have been carved by alpine glaciation. The sedimentary rocks form steep walls on the glaciated U-shaped valleys and gentler slopes on the lee side.

The property is above tree line (1200m) with some scrub brush occurring just below camp (1400m). Bedrock exposure is excellent over much of the claim group and 100 % at higher elevations. Loose tallus slopes surround the valley. The valley floor contains glacial deposits which obliterate much of the bedrock at lower elevations, however, two streams drain the valley creating local bedrock exposures.

## Claim Information

| Claim Name | Grant Number |
|---|---|
| Hud 1-12 | YB04001-12 |
| Buz 1-6 | YB04013-18 |

Owner: K. Hudson




fig[illegible] 1: Claim Information for the Buz and Hud Claims

smaller intrusive exposures and related dike rocks occur along the ridges on either side of Antimony Creek.

The Antimony Mountain Stock is a multiphase porphyritic hornblende-pyroxene-biotite syenite, with a local trachytic texture created by the alignment of tabular feldspar crystals. A smaller intrusion of medium grained and homogeneous biotite syenite occurs in sharp intrusive contact with a course grained K-feldspar-amphibole syenite in the valley of Antimony Creek. K-feldspar forms both a primary and secondary mineral. The anhedral K-feldspar overgrowths on the primary K-feldspar in K-feldspar amphibole syenite indicate potassium metasomatism has occurred. Coarse, euhedral biotite is added to the K-feldspar-amphibole assemblage, locally. It too may be a product of potassic alteration.

Aplite dikes up to 6 cm wide cut the syenitic phases.

Intrusive contacts with the sediments are generally sharp and passive although several breccias have been seen in float. A pyritic alteration halo marks the contact zone, and extends several hundred meters along North Ridge.

Syenite dikes occur peripheral to the intrusion and commonly display a trachytic texture. They are compositionally very similar to the Antimony stock with a greater proportion of mafic minerals. Sulfides have been observed in the alteration envelope which surrounds these dikes.

Sulfide bearing Biotite-syenite dikes also occur on both walls of the valley which is drained by Antimony Creek. Blebs of pyrite and arsenopyrite compose up to 30% of the rock and average

10%. These dikes contain numerous fragments of hornfelsed mudstone.

Lamprophyre dikes occur low in the valley.

## Previous Work

Regional geologic mapping of the area was done by Green in 1972 at a scale of 1:250,000. GSC surveys which include the area are, a regional reconnaissance silt sampling program (GSC OF 519, 1978), a radiometrics survey, and an aeromagnetic survey (Map 4339 G, 1968).

The Area was staked by Anaconda in 1978 (Thor claims) as a result of the GSC silt sampling program. In 1979 they invested $77,619 on a geochemical, geological and geophysical program. Soil sampling outlined strong Cu and Pb-Zn-Ag anomolies near known replacement type mineralization in sediments along North Ridge. A strong Cu anomoly was also found in the area of the syenite intrusion. indicated >10 ppb Au to be anomalous. The results of the Max Min survey were disappointing due to instrument problems. A number of mineralized showings were outlined by mapping, dominantly in the upper reaches of North Ridge, and mineralized float of undetermined origin was discovered. A sample of high grade float assayed 13.2% Cu, 14.7 oz Ag/T and 0.05 oz Au/T. A detailed map of the stratigraphy in the North Ridge area was produced during this program and is available with the other results in Assessment Report # 090552. During the 1980 field

season a drilling and trenching program was conducted which outlined 10,000 tons of ore with an average grade of 0.6 oz/ton.

The claims were restaked as the Roth claims but no assessment work was filed and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The adjacent area to the north was staked for its Uranium potential in 1976 by Standard Oil of BC. (Wober, 1976). Those claims were also allowed to lapse.

## Current Work

### Prospecting

Several types of alteration and mineralization assemblages were discovered in the preliminary prospecting program. Potassium metasomatism within the intrusion is evidenced by anhedral clouded K-feldspars which overgrow clear primary feldspars. Also, the local occurrence of coarse euhedral biotite suggests a potassium alteration event.

Within the intrusion, near its contact with the sediments, three varieties of veins were observed. They include quartz-tourmaline veins, tourmaline veins and carbonate-quartz-tourmaline veins.

A quartz tourmaline vein 1.1 m wide and trending 118 /90 contains pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Tourmaline veins were much more common, with highly varying orientations and narrower widths (up to 2.5 cm). Carbonate-tourmaline veins reach widths of 8 cm and contain up to 20% arsenopyrite.

Breccias are also commonly seen in float material below intrusion outcrops. A limonite-quartz breccia contained minor tourmaline and arsenopyrote as well as 10% pyrite. Lithic fragments in the breccia with leached textures indicate an active hydrothermal system was present.

In the contact zone of the intrusion, quartz-carbonate-limonite alteration forms zones 2 to 10 m wide. More broadly, a zone of pyritc alteration surrounds the syenitic intrusions.

Textures in the sediments provide further evidence of an active hydrothermal system which moved through the rock. Milky quartz veins in sandstone are cut by clear quartz veinlets which are in turn cut by pyritic veinlets, indicating two stages of silicification and a late pyrite phase occurred.

Pyrite occurs in at least two generations, indicated by a coarse and a fine grained variety. It is seen to occur along sedimentary bedding planes and along micro-thrust planes within bedded sediments. Dissolution textures are also evident in the pyritic sediments.

Quartzites are locally silicified with chloritic alteration.

Pyrrotite occurs in quartzites and argillites which surround sulphide bearing dikes. Other dikes are surrounded by chloritic and sericitic alteration.

Tourmaline breccias within the sediments indicate a period of more explosive activity, while vugs which are filled with large calcite and quartz crystals indicate a later period of

slow growth in an open space. The best gold values to date come from float samples of the vuggy quartz material.

Thus, the area surrounding the intrusion is highly fractured and faulted indicating the structural preparation required to form a deposit exists in this area. Superimposed on this structural preparation is evidence of an active hydrothermal system which has deposited visible chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena, and pyrite mineralization. The preliminary investigation of the Bud and Hud claims indicates that the critical characteristics of many gold deposits are found to exist here.

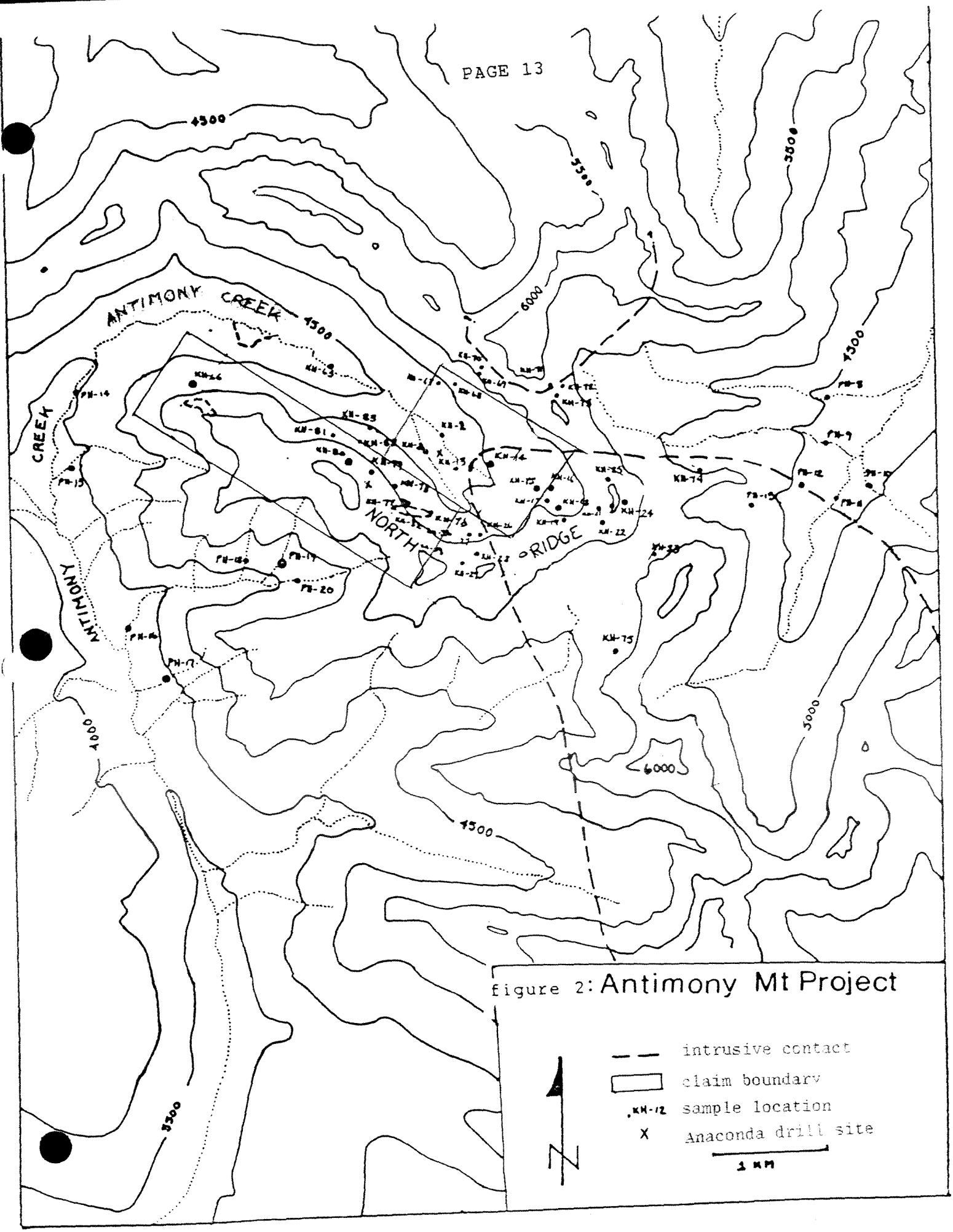



figure 2: Antimony Mt Project

Geochemistry

While prospecting the area, grab samples were taken of float material, and chip samples were taken in a channel across the mineralized outcrops. The samples were sent to Chemex Labs, Vancouver, where 10 grams of sample were used in the gold analyses. Two different methods of gold analyses were used (Atomic Absorbtion and Fire Assay). Cross-checking of the analytical methods will be neccessary to establish the optimum method for this area. The sample locations are indicated in figure 2 and the results of the analyses are included at the end of this report.

Based on extensive sampling conducted by Anaconda in a previous program on the property, gold values greater than 10 ppb are considered above background. Elevated gold values were indicated in samples of oxidized pyritic sediments (145 ppb), syenite dikes (26 ppb) and vuggy float material (440 ppb). High gold values were associated with arsenic values as high as 10000 ppm in several cases. Several areas show high arsenic levels but lack the anomalous gold levels. Possibly there is an arsenic anomoly which is broader than the gold distribution or, gold grain size dictates a larger sample size is required to determine the gold levels.

Silver values were generally low with the exception of the vuggy float sample which returned 50 ppm Ag. Rare earth levels were slightly elevated from average intrusives.

Silt samples were sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed by Atomic Absorbtion. One sample was taken from each creek along the

northwest contact of the syenite, above its confluence with another creek. The majority of the silts contained gold values above background levels. A sample taken from the valley to the east of the Buz and Hud claims which drains the north contact of the Antimony Intrusion indicated 680 ppb gold. The western end of North Ridge, which is covered by the Hud claims, was also anomalous in gold, silver and arsenic.

# REFERENCES


Carlson G., C. Roots, K. Baldry, 1980. Assessment Work Report on the Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics of the Thor 1-192 Claim Group, Antimony Mnt. Area. Assess. Rpt # 090552, 35pp.

Green L. H., 1972. Geology of the Nash Creek, Larson Creek and Dawson Map Areas, Yukon. GSC Memoir 364.

Morin, J.A., 1980. Model of Mineralization related to cauldron facies syenite in the Pelly Mountains. YEG 1979, p. 88-90.

Mutschler F. E., M. E. Griffin, D. S. Stevens, S. S. Shannon, 1985. Precious Metal Deposits Related to Alkaline Rocks in the North American Cordillera-An Interpretive Review. Trans. Geol. Soc. S. Afr., vol.88, pg. 355-377.

Sillitoe R. H., 1979. Some Thoughts on Gold Rich Porphyry Copper Deposits. Mineral Deposita, vol. 14, pg. 161-174.

St. Amand P., 1957. Geological and GEophysical Synthesis of Tectonics of a Portion of BC, Yukon, Alaska. Bull Geol. Soc. Amer., vol. 68, pg. 1343-1370.

Taylor D. P., 1982. Seamus Young, Mike Lake Area, Yukon. Assess. Rpt. # 091446, 11pp.

Templeman-Kluit D., 1976. The Yukon Crystalline Terrain : Enigma in the Canadian Cordillera. Geol. Soc. Amer. Bull., vol. 87, pg. 1343-1357.

Wober H., 1976. Standard Oil Company of BC, Antimony Mtn. Area, Yukon. Assess. Rpt. # 090115.

Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1980. Dept of Indian and Northern Affairs, pg. 283-292.

# LIST OF EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| Prospecting Equipment | 628.55 |
| Airphotos, Maps, Research Materials | 364.59 |
| Geochemistry | 674.68 |
| Transportation | 3288.13 |
| Food | 242.34 |
| Accommodation | 260.00 |

Wages

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (K. Hudson) | Geologist 5 days @ $250/day | 1250 |
| (M. Vincent) | Prospector 5 days @ $200/day | 1000 |
| (P. Hudson) | Prospector 5 days @ $200/day | 1000 |
| | Report Writing 4 days | 1000 |

GRAND TOTAL= $9,708.29


092717

# STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

KIM E. HUDSON
Village of Fulford Harbour, BC

1. Graduated from University of BC, 1983
   Honors Bachelors in Geological Sciences
   Thesis Topic: Geology, Petrology and Genesis of a Base and Precious Metal Vein Occurrence on Vancouver Is., BC.

2. Graduated from Queen's University, 1987
   Applied Masters in Mineral Exploration
   Project Topic: The Geology of the Lake Zone in the Thor Lake Rare Metals deposit, Blachford Lake Complex NWT, and the Occurrence of Gallium.
   Major Study: A Comprehensive Exploration Proposal for Gold Mineralization in Brazil
   1987 Three week field study of the geology and mineral deposits of the southwest U.S.
   1986 Three week field study of the geology and mineral deposits of the Abitibi greenstone belt, Canada

3. Work Experience

1987 Report on the Economic Mineral Potential of the Kluane District for Purposes of Land Retention in Indian Land Claim Negotiations; Kluane Tribal Council; Burwash Landing, Yukon.
1987 Prospecting the Kluane Mtn Ranges and the Tombstone Mtn Ranges, Yukon; self employed and Montgomery Cons. Ltd.
1986-5 Geologic investigation of the Thor Lake rare metals deposit including core logging, reserve estimation and underground sampling; Highwood Res., Vancouver.
1984 Project generation and reconnaissance exploation on Vancouver Is.; Falconbridge Ltd, Vancouver.
1983 Geologic mapping in the Hemlo area, Ont., reconnaissance scale; Montgomery Cons. Ltd, Vancouver.
1982 Property examinations in BC, and prospecting Dawson City area, Yukon; Lornex Exploration, Vancouver.
1981 Geochemical sampling, Toodoggone, BC; Great Western Petroleum, Vancouver.

# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221


To: [redacted]SON, KIM

GEN[redacted]AL DELIVERY
DAWSON CITY, YT
Y0B 1G0

Project : ANT. MTN.
Comments: ATTN: KIM HUDSON cc: CHARLES GAUTHIER

*Page No: [redacted]
Tot. Pages: [redacted]
Date : 25-AUG
Invoice # : I-8720183
P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8720183

| SAMPLE DESCRIPTION | PREP CODE | | As ppm | Au oz/T | Pt oz/T | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH - 17 | 207 | -- | ----- | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 18 | 207 | -- | 950 | 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 21 | 207 | -- | 210 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 22 | 207 | -- | 240 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 24 | 207 | -- | 10000 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 25 | 207 | -- | 1100 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 27 | 207 | -- | 40 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 28 | 207 | -- | 60 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 30 | 207 | -- | 250 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 31 | 207 | -- | 25 | < 0.002 | ----- | | | | | | | |
| KH - 32 | 207 | -- | ----- | < 0.002 | < 0.001 | | | | | | | |

ALL ASSAY DETERMINATIONS ARE PERFORMED OR SUPERVISED BY B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATION : [signature]

# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221


To: JASON, KIM

GENERAL DELIVERY
DAWSON CITY, YT
Y0B 1G0

Project : ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN
Comments: CC: K. HUDSON

*Page No. :
Tot. Pages:
Date : 15-SEP-87
Invoice # : I-8720169
P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8720169

| SAMPLE DESCRIPTION | PREP CODE | | Ga ppm | Be ppm | Y (XRF) ppm | Au oz/T | U NAA ppm | Th NAA ppm | La NAA ppm | Ce NAA ppm | Sm NAA ppm | Eu NAA ppm | Tb NAA ppm | Yb NAA ppm | Lu NAA ppm | Nd NAA ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH-13-87 | 207 | — | — | — | — | 0.002 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| KH-16-87 | 207 | — | — | 3.8 | 7 | 0.001 | 15 | 42 | 55 | 79 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | < 0.1 | 14 |
| KH-19-87 | 207 | — | — | 0.7 | 32 | 0.001 | 14 | 52 | 296 | 468 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | < 0.1 | 107 |
| KH-23-87 | 207 | — | 12 | 3.8 | 11 | — | 15 | 41 | 62 | 87 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | < 0.1 | 16 |
| KH-26-87 | 207 | — | — | — | — | 0.001 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| KH-29-87 | 207 | — | — | — | — | 0.002 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| KH-S-2 EAST | 207 | — | 11 | 1.9 | 28 | — | 15 | 14 | 30 | 53 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | < 0.1 | 24 |
| HG-S-3 WEST | 207 | — | 13 | 1.5 | 31 | — | 5 | 12 | 39 | 77 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 37 |

ALL ASSAY DETERMINATIONS ARE PERFORMED OR SUPERVISED BY B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATION : _____

# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221


To [redacted]SON, KIM

GENERAL DELIVERY
DAWSON CITY, YT
Y0B 1G0

Project : ANTIMONY MTN.
Comments: CC: C. GAUTHIER

**Page No. [redacted]
Tot. Pages: [redacted]
Date : 22-OCT-87
Invoice # : I-8722724
P.O. # :

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8722724

| SAMPLE DESCRIPTION | PREP CODE | | Cu ppm | Ag ppm Aqua R | As ppm | Ga ppm | Be ppm | Au ppb FA+AA | Ce NAA ppm | Y (XRF) ppm | Au ppb AFS | Pd ppb AFS | Pt ppb AFS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH-65-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 17 | ——— | ——— | < 5 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-66-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.3 | 150 | ——— | ——— | 15 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-68-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.3 | 180 | ——— | ——— | < 5 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-69-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.2 | 100 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 4 | < 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-70-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 9 | ——— | ——— | < 5 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-71-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 30 | ——— | ——— | 5 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-73-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.4 | 90 | ——— | ——— | 15 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-74-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 2.2 | >10000 | ——— | ——— | 145 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-75-87 | 205 | — | 28 | ——— | ——— | ——— | 3.0 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-76-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.3 | 180 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 26 | < 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-77-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 120 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 | 4 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-78-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 48 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 | 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-79-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 170 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 | 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-80-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 30 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 4 | < 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-81-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 9 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 10 | < 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-82-87 | 205 | — | ——— | 0.1 | 36 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | 6 | < 2 | < 5 | | | |
| KH-83-87A | 205 | — | ——— | 25.0 | 6700 | ——— | ——— | 365 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| KH-83-87B | 205 | — | ——— | 50.0 | 10000 | ——— | ——— | 440 | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |
| PH-12-87 | 205 | — | 74 | ——— | ——— | 23 | 3.0 | ——— | 96 | 30 | ——— | ——— | ——— | | | |

CERTIFICATION : Bart Bichler

# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221


[redacted]DSON, KIM

GENERAL DELIVERY
DAWSON CITY, YT
Y0B 1G0

Project : ANTIMONY MTN.
Comments: CC: CHARLES GAUTHIER

**Page [redacted]
Tot. [redacted]
Date : 1-OCT-87
Invoice # : I-8722723
P.O. # :

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8722723

| SAMPLE DESCRIPTION | PREP CODE | | Ag ppm Aqua R | As ppm | Au ppb FA+AA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PH-08-87 | 201 | -- | 1.1 | 90 | 20 |
| PH-09-87 | 201 | -- | 0.7 | 300 | 10 |
| PH-10-87 | 201 | -- | 0.6 | 780 | 65 |
| PH-11-87 | 201 | -- | 0.3 | 790 | 680 |
| PH-12-87 | 201 | -- | 0.7 | 1000 | 35 |
| PH-13-87 | 201 | -- | 0.8 | 1000 | 40 |
| PH-14-87 | 201 | -- | 0.4 | 450 | 15 |
| PH-15-87 | 201 | -- | 3.6 | 360 | 35 |
| PH-16-87 | 201 | -- | 0.6 | 60 | 10 |
| PH-17-87 | 201 | -- | 0.4 | 55 | 15 |
| PH-18-87 | 201 | -- | 0.3 | 15 | < 5 |
| PH-19-87 | 201 | -- | 0.3 | 150 | 20 |

CERTIFICATION : _____