006019

PESO SILVER MINES LIMITED

Report On

No. 1 Crusscut into No. 1 Vein

February 28, 1962

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In this report the Progress of Crosscut and Geology, including accompanying diagrams, are supplied by the resident geologist and mine manager, Wayland S. Read, while the remainder of the text is by Dr. A. E. Aho.

Progress of Crosscut

The crosscut to the No. 1 vein has been advanced 360.8 feet, the latter 268 feet at a bearing of S 73° E. Timber has been carried throughout with continual back lagging and infrequent rib lagging. The vein was encountered on Feb. 8 and crosscut between 302 feet and 326 feet from the portal.

Geology - (See Geological Plan and Assay Plan of Crosscut)

Interbanded quartz-sericite schist and chlorite quartz schist are the predominant rock types. The quartz sericite schist appears to be derived from a feldspathic quartzite and varies from moderately schistose to near quartzite, in part due to the availability of feldspar. It is the most competent unit but tends to be blocky due to cross jointing.

The chlorite quartz schist appears to be derived from a shale. It is the least competent of the units and there is a wide variation in the quartz content. The schist may in part be slightly graphitic but graphite is not megascopically determinable.

Geological mapping indicates moderate folding has taken place with a plunge from east to east northeast of about 35°. The strike and dip of schistosity in general appears to parallel bedding planes. The dip varies from 20° to 55°.

Moderate faulting is encountered. The strike is northeast and the dip is from 33° to 52° to the northwest. Drag indicates normal faulting and left hand movement.

A fault 227 feet from the portal with three to four inches of gouge and crush has a movement in the order of tens of feet since it displaces one rock unit against another. It dips between 33° and 45° and projects to intersect the vein below surface. It contains arsenopyrite and yellow oxides and may therefore be pre-ore.

A fault of one foot to one and a half feet of gouge and crush is located at, and makes up the hanging wall of the vein zone, at the point of intersection. A slip on the hanging wall of the vein, when first encountered by the crosscut, dipped at approximately 70° to the west. The foot wall contact of the vein zone is moderately sharp and dips from 52° to 58° westerly. The dip of the vein from all available information appears to be in the order of 60° with local variation.

The immediate hanging wall of the vein zone is chloritic schist. Geological mapping indicates that more competent quartz sericite schist will be found on the hanging wall immediately to the west. Due to its greater competence, this may make a more favourable host rock for mineral deposition.

Vein Zone - (See Geologic Plan and Section and Assay Plan)

The hanging wall rocks near the vein zone are characterized by increased fracturing and disturbance for about 20 to 30 feet as the vein zone is approached, with several mineralized fractures being found within 10 feet of the hanging wall. Grey graphitic schist or phyllite (Chlorite-Quartz Schist" in Read's reports) on the hanging wall is only slightly altered or silicified; the hanging wall of the vein zone itself is a fault zone of 1 to 1.5 feet of crushed rock and gouge.

The vein zone can be divided into a well mineralized hanging wall section 9 to 14 feet wide and a less well-mineralized foot wall section 7 to 10 feet wide with a horse of 1 to 4 feet of altered schist between them. From surface to crosscut the vein zone has an indicated dip of about 60°; its true width is thus 21 feet.

The hanging wall section from N.W. to S.E. consists of the following zones:-

- 2 to 4 feet of fine-grained quartz impregnated with arsenopyrite and pyrite with minor jamesonite.

- 0 to 3 feet (north wall) of siderite and quartz, vuggy in part, with scattered tetrahedrite, pyrite, jamesonite.

- 0 to 1 foot (south wall) of abundant Chalcopyrite with secondary chalcocite .

- 2 to 5 feet of massive pyrite with abundant jamesonite and associated chalcopyrite, mostly on the south wall.

- 3 to 5 feet of crumbly, black-coated pyrite, minor jamesonite.

The footwall section consists largely of silicified schist cut by abundant stringers, lenses and impregnations of pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor jamesonite. On the footwall of this section is a zone of 1 to 2 feet of massive fine-grained pyrite with jamesonite and up to 3 inches of associated siderite.

The mineralogic sequence or paragenesis in the vein appears to be divided into an early phase of arsenopyrite and pyrite followed by a later lower temperature phase consisting of fine-grained to colloform pyrite with jamesonite and associated chalcopyrite, and an open-space filling of siderite with tethahedrite. Arsenopyrite is separate from the silver minerals. The Rex vein appears to have been deposited entirely in the later stage with little or none of the early arsenopyrite and pyrite present.

Values - (See Assay Plan and enclosed Assay Summary)

Chip-channel sampling for gold and silver has been carried along the entire north wall of the crosscut. In the vein zone two channel samples were cut along each wall, one at waist height the other at about 6 foot height, and muck samples were also taken. Two bulk samples of about 3/4 ton each were taken from the south wall, one from the hanging wall section, the other from the foot wall section.

All channel and muck samples across the vein were assayed for gold, silver, lead, antimony, copper, zinc, arsenic and some in the better portion of the hanging wall section were assayed for bismuth, which was indicated by spectograph in a bulk sample of oxidized vein material from No. 1 shaft.

Results of the channel and muck samples are shown on the accompanying assay plan and in the enclosed assay sheets.

On the north wall of the crosscut near the hanging wall side of the vein a zone of siderite with scattered tetrahedrite gave one channel assay of 51.6 oz./ton silver across 1.2 feet at waist height, and one of 42.2 oz./ton silver across 2.9 feet at 6 foot height. Selected specimens gave 184.5 oz./ton silver indicating about 1,000 oz./ton for pure tetrahedrite itself. Average of two channel samples across 3.7 feet of this north wall was 34.5 oz./ton silver, 5.1% lead, 3.1% antimony, 0.4% copper, 1.0% zinc and 1.6% arsenic. The south wall showed an average of 11.8 oz./ton silver, 4.0% lead, 2.43% antimony, 1.5% copper, 0.8% zinc, and 12.0% arsenic across 7.7 feet.

Across the entire width of 21 feet of vein zone, including schist and barren sections, the overall average is 6.39 oz./ton silver, 1.99% lead, 1.19% antimony, 0.98% copper, 0.68% zinc, and 5.21% arsenic.

Interpretation of Results

Silver Content - The silver occurs mainly in tetrahedrite associated with the open space siderite filling near the hanging wall, to a modest degree with the jamesonite - rich parts of the hanging wall section, and in lesser but variable amounts with jamesonite in the footwall section. Assuming that the silver occurs only with the lead-antimony minerals (chiefly jamesonite), the silver-lead ratio of 3.0 to 3.5 in the general hanging wall section suggests that a silver-lead-antimony concentrate could contain about 130 to 150 ounces per ton silver, with increasing silver content as the amount of tetrahedrite is increased. Arsenopyrite is entirely separate from the silver-lead-antimony minerals and therefore should present no problem in clean mill separation. Gold, present only in minor amounts, appears to be associated with the silver-rich sections. The presence of interesting amounts of copper suggests that if this metal occurs in consistent amounts, a copper concentrate might also be produced as a valuable by-product of a silver-lead-antimony concentrate. Concentration and metallurgy will be investigated in detail from bulk samples. A metallurgical report on recovery of silver by cyanidation of a bulk sample from the oxidized vein in No. 1 shaft will be completed soon by Mr. John W. Britton, Consulting Metallurgist.

Details of oxidized and unoxidized mineralization on the property are being investigated by Dirk Templeman-Kluit as a Geology 409 problem at the University of British Columbia.

The high silver values associated with tetrahedrite in siderite definitely enhance the possibilities in veins which contain siderite or signs of former siderite, particularly the Rex vein which appears to be largely siderite. Float of vein material "same as that on the Rex" is also reported from the slope a short distance below the powder-house switchback, only a few hundred feet north of No. 1 vein. This not only suggests another vein but possibilities of good values in tetrahedrite.

Grades - Comparison of grades on surface with those underground is difficult as yet due to the limited sampling and normal variations that can be expected in any vein system. Surface grade above the crosscut is only about 10 ounces per ton with a silver-lead ratio of about 1.7/1, suggesting a vein that originally carried jamesonite without much tetrahedrite. On this basis the underground silver-lead ratio associated with jamesonite appears to have nearly doubled. Much higher surface silver-lead ratios occur to the northeast along the 120-foot section of 19 ounce grade, and occasional fragments of weathered siderite float and tendency of values to favour the brown oxides suggest that more of the vein in this direction had consisted of siderite with tetrahedrite before it was oxidized. The large pyrite content of the vein has produced intense oxidation resulting in virtually complete destruction of any sulfides or siderite, and leaching of silver values near the surface, in which process high grade tetrahedrite would be one of the first minerals to be leached. Thus from the comparison of silver-lead ratios, the grade of tetrahedrite encountered underground, the indications of former siderite with good values on the surface to the northeast, and the indications of near surface leaching in No. 1 shaft, better grade can be expected as drifting is continued, particularly to the northeast and perhaps also the southwest.

Widths - Comparison of widths on surface with those underground cannot be made yet due to the limited work and expectable variations. However, where the vein has consisted largely or entirely of sulfides or siderite, considerable shrinkage of the original true width will have occurred during oxidation, thus average widths underground can be expected to be larger than indicated on surface. The present width of 21 feet may correspond to the surface width of 15 to 17 feet on the southwest end of the vein if this section rakes to the northeast.

Continuity Southwest - Continuity of No. 1 vein to the southwest appears more likely than before for the following reasons:-

(a) The evidence for being faulted off on surface is not clear and there is little evidence of such conditions underground as yet.

(b) Water seepages west along the slope suggest a possible channelway.

(c) Local change in direction to S 80° W and narrowing, as in the section 100 feet southwest of No. 1 shaft, may have concealed the extension by swinging the vein down hill.

(d) A vein-fault zone as strong as this is likely to continue farther unless offset by later faulting.

The evidence is still not clear but this continuity can be easily checked next season.

Secondary Enrichment - The fresh appearance of most of the silver-rich minerals and other sulfides and the assays in the crosscut suggest that little or no secondary enrichment of silver has occurred at this level. Slight silver enrichment may have occurred in the lower grades where secondary chalcocite appears to have enriched the copper content, but on the other hand, there may even be slight leaching at this level since the water seepages to the west indicate that the water table is probably still about 100 feet below the level of the crosscut.

Abundance of Sulfides - The abundance of sulfides is reminiscent of Ed Barker's description of a "300 - foot zone of pyrite" under placer tailings beside his cabin on Haggart Creek, of heavy pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite impregnation 3/4 mile to the south, and of a 20 - foot wide vein-fault zone with minor jamesonite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena across from the mouth of Dublin Gulch. This area may thus prove to contain larger sulfide zones than previously suspected from oxidized surface exposures, and even modest values in economic minerals could prove important.

Abundant sulfides will greatly facilitate geophysical work, particularly electromagnetic surveys which should prove very useful in tracing vein zones under deeper overburden, and in detecting the larger sulfide bodies under their oxidized outcrops.

Conclusions

In summary, recent work has shown gratifying results or confirmed previous indications as follows:-

1. The vein zone is much stronger than expected, 21 feet in true width, and is transverse to the structure of the schists.

2. Dip of the vein is steeper (60°) than expected and wall rocks are fairly competent, making the possibility of mining easier and cheaper than anticipated from surface inspection.

3. Most of the vein zone contains abundant massive fresh sulfides but is dry of any water, the water table apparently lying about 100 feet below this level.

4. Mineralogy consists of early arsenopyrite and pyrite followed by later massive pyrite, jamesonite and chalcopyrite, with siderite and argentiferous tetrahedrite forming an open-space filling.

5. The silver is contained mostly in tetrahedrite which itself would contain about 1000 oz. per ton, and also associated with the Jamesonite, both of which could be recovered by flotation to give a high grade silver-lead-antimony concentrate. However, jamesonite itself may also contain low silver values.

6. Arsenopyrite, being an earlier mineral with no silver content, could be separated during flotation and has not been observed in the Rex vein which appears to have received only the later phase of mineralization.

7. Interesting amounts of copper (.98% across 21 feet) could prove important as a by-product if present in consistent amounts.

8. Little or no secondary enrichment of silver is evident; copper is enriched to some extent; but whether silver is slightly enriched or slightly leached at this level is not yet known.

9. Grade of the fresh vein underground is higher than on surface, and because of the indicated nature of the vein on surface, better grade can be expected as drifting is continued, particularly to the northeast.

10. Where the vein consists largely or entirely of sulfides or siderite, fresh widths underground will be greater than widths on the surface which have shrunk due to the intense oxidation caused by abundant pyrite.

11. No. 1 vein may continue to the southwest.

12. The abundant sulfides and strength of vein indications in the area may indicate larger low grade possibilities.

13. Abundant sulfides will facilitate geophysical work which should be very useful in the area.

14. The high values in tetrahedrite associated with siderite point to the importance of available open space for deposition of high grade ore, and definitely enhance possibilities on the Rex vein or other vein sections where siderite is indicated.

Although certain conclusions can be drawn from the nature of the vein intersection, this single intersection cannot be considered representative of any average grade or width. It lies under a surface section that shows only 10 oz./ton silver across 4.5 feet and drifting can be expected to show varying width and probably sections of higher grade. Answers to many questions will unfold with continued drifting on No. 1 vein, prospect shaft sinking on the Rex vein, geophysical surveys, geologic mapping, trenching and other work.

Recommendations

1. Drifting should be carried on at least 200 feet to the northeast and 50 feet to the southwest in the foot wall section of No. 1 vein, with crosscuts being driven to test the full width at 30-foot intervals.

   This approach has the advantages of (a) avoiding costly drifting in the crumbly "running" ground in the hanging wall section which would require such close timbering that later examination would not be possible, (b) exploring full vein width and giving access to later examination, at 30 foot intervals with 24 foot pillars and (c) providing access for later mining in the event of production. If the vein narrows and becomes more solid drifting could continue within it.

2. Prospect shaft sinking should be carried out on the Rex vein concurrent with the above drifting in order to provide earlier evaluation of possibilities, and particularly to allow time for more extensive underground work during summer months.

Estimated total cost of these two phases of work, including additional equipment, is $60,000 and these phases should be completed by breakup in mid or late April. Results of this work should determine to a fair degree the mine-making possibilities of the property insofar as this type of mineralization is concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. Aho

Dr. A. E. Aho,
Consulting Geological
Engineer.

PESO #1 VEIN #1 CROSSCUT

South Wall Waist Height Channel

Assay #	LP.7 +	To	Width	Oz. Au.	Os. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS	% BI	Description
10878	22.9	26.8	3.9'	TR	2.1	0.78	1.82	0.74	1.06	6.13	0.13	Brecc. HW. As. py. js. cp.
10879	26.8	32.0	5.2'	0.04 ($1.40)	9.8	1.48	4.24	0.69	2.67	13.69	0.50	As. py. js. cp. cc
10880	32.0	34.0	2.0'	0.04 ($1.40)	22.0	TR	4.76	0.84	2.84	10.55	0.38	Crumbly py, js. cp
10881	34.0	36.6	2.6'	0.02 ($0.70)	5.8	TR	2.08	0.84	1.45	19.12	0.16	Crumbly sooty py. as?
10882	36.6	37.3	0.7'	TR	TR	0.14	0.42	0.54	0.56	0.55		Bleached schist
10883	37.3	39.8	2.5'	TR	7.6	2.18	1.61	0.79	0.95	4.77		1/5 gouge, rest py. as. js.
10884	39.8	43.1	3.3'	TR	7.0	0.64	1.07	0.69	0.50	4.50		Silic, as. py, js.
10891	43.1	45.3	2.2'	TR	1.4	.54	1.72	4.42	0.79	1.11		fg. py. js. cp. gouge
10893	45.3	46.7	1.4'	TR	0.8	.67	.65	7.24	0.74	0.56		cg. py. as. F.W.

	Os. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS
10879–10880	13.19 / 7.2	1.07 / 7.2	4.38 / 7.2	.73 / 7.2	2.72 / 7.2	12.8 / 7.2
10879–10881	11.22 / 9.8	0.79 / 9.8	3.77 / 9.8	.76 / 9.8	2.38 / 9.8	14.48 / 9.8
10878–10893	6.91 / 23.8	0.86 / 23.8	2.38 / 23.8	0.75 / 23.8	1.48 / 23.8	8.95 / 23.8

PESO #1 VEIN #1 CROSSCUT

South Wall 6 Ft. High Channel

Assay #	LP.7 +	To	Width	Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS	% BI	DESCRIPTION
10903	26.2	30.5	4.3'	TR	1.0	0.98	1.33	0.59	0.89	3.89	0.06	H. W.
10904	30.5	32.3	1.8'	0.02 ($0.70)	5.1	3.90	2.47	0.64	1.89	2.34	0.12	cp rich lens
10905	32.3	33.6	1.3'	0.02 ($0.70)	10.3	1.22	7.75	1.09	4.11	0.88	1.50	cp, js.
10906	33.6	36.2	2.6'	0.02	19.1	2.74	4.32	0.79	2.06	14.66	0.14	crumbly sooty js. as. cp.
10907	36.2	37.5	1.3'	TR	0.2	0.22	0.23	0.49	TR	0.22		Alt sch.
10908	37.5	40.4	2.9'	TR	1.6	0.85	0.39	0.54	0.17	0.66		Min FW zone
10909	40.4	44.9	4.5'	TR	5.0	0.60	1.09	0.64	0.83	10.69		fg py. as. js
10910	44.9	49.0	4.1'	TR	0.5	0.35	0.34	0.54	0.11	3.44		F. W.

Handwritten bracketed averages (value / width):

	Oz. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS
10904–10906	12.67 / 5.7	2.76 / 5.7	4.52 / 5.7	.81 / 5.7	2.47 / 5.7	7.60 / 5.7
10905–10906	16.17 / 3.9	2.23 / 3.9	5.46 / 3.9	0.89 / 3.9	2.74 / 3.9	10.06 / 3.9
10903–10910	4.65 / 22.8	1.18 / 22.8	1.72 / 22.8	.63 / 22.8	.99 / 22.8	5.47 / 22.8

SELECTED SPECIMENS FROM H.W. ZONE

Assay #	Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS	DESCRIPTION
10886	.02	184.5	.92	3.22	0.93	0.59	3.17	Coarse siderite wit tet. minor py, js.
10887	.02	13.0	.94	3.38	2.39	0.74	2.22	Coarse js & cp in fg py.
10888	.02	17.4	8.66	2.60	2.12	1.19	1.89	Chalcopyrite & Chalcocite
10889	.01	42.9	0.16	28.75	2.21	0.54	14.90	Yellow oxides near H.W.

PESO #1 VEIN #1 CROSSCUT

North Wall Waist Height Channel

Assay #	LP.7 +	To	Width	Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS	% BI	DESCRIPTION
10871	23.0	25.7	2.7'	TR	3.5	0.54	3.59	0.64	2.00	7.51	0.40	Silic. & Brecc. H.W. with As.
10872	25.7	27.8	2.1'	TR	18.6	0.12	6.08	1.04	3.39	0.68	0.95	Silic. with Js. cp. te
10873	27.8	29.0	1.2'	TR	51.6	0.58	4.29	1.83	2.95	1.59	0.09	Same with orange, gree oxides
10874	29.0	30.6	1.6'	TR	4.9	3.12	3.09	0.64	1.95	15.68	0.50	Crumbly blackcoated py. js.
10875	30.6	34.1	3.5'	0.04 ($1.40)	8.5	4.02	1.40	1.24	0.78	9.12	0.10	Same
10876	34.1	37.1	3.0'	0.01 ($0.35)	0.6	0.38	0.39	0.64	0.22	0.35		Alt. sch., sl. min.
10877	37.1	39.2	2.1'	TR	2.1	0.10	0.31	0.59	0.06	0.21		Silic sch. py. js.
10885	39.2	42.2	3.0'	TR	1.4	0.44	0.42	0.74	0.17	1.32		Same
10890	42.2	45.5	3.3'	TR	0.7	0.50	1.38	1.04	0.83	1.06		Same with qtz. js. py.
10892	45.5	47.0	1.5'	TR	0.2	0.75	1.14	1.09	0.61	2.56		Similar, some As.
10894	47.0	49.6	2.6'	TR	TR	0.35	2.83	0.49	1.45	1.68		fg. py. js. minor sid.

Handwritten bracketed figures (value / width):

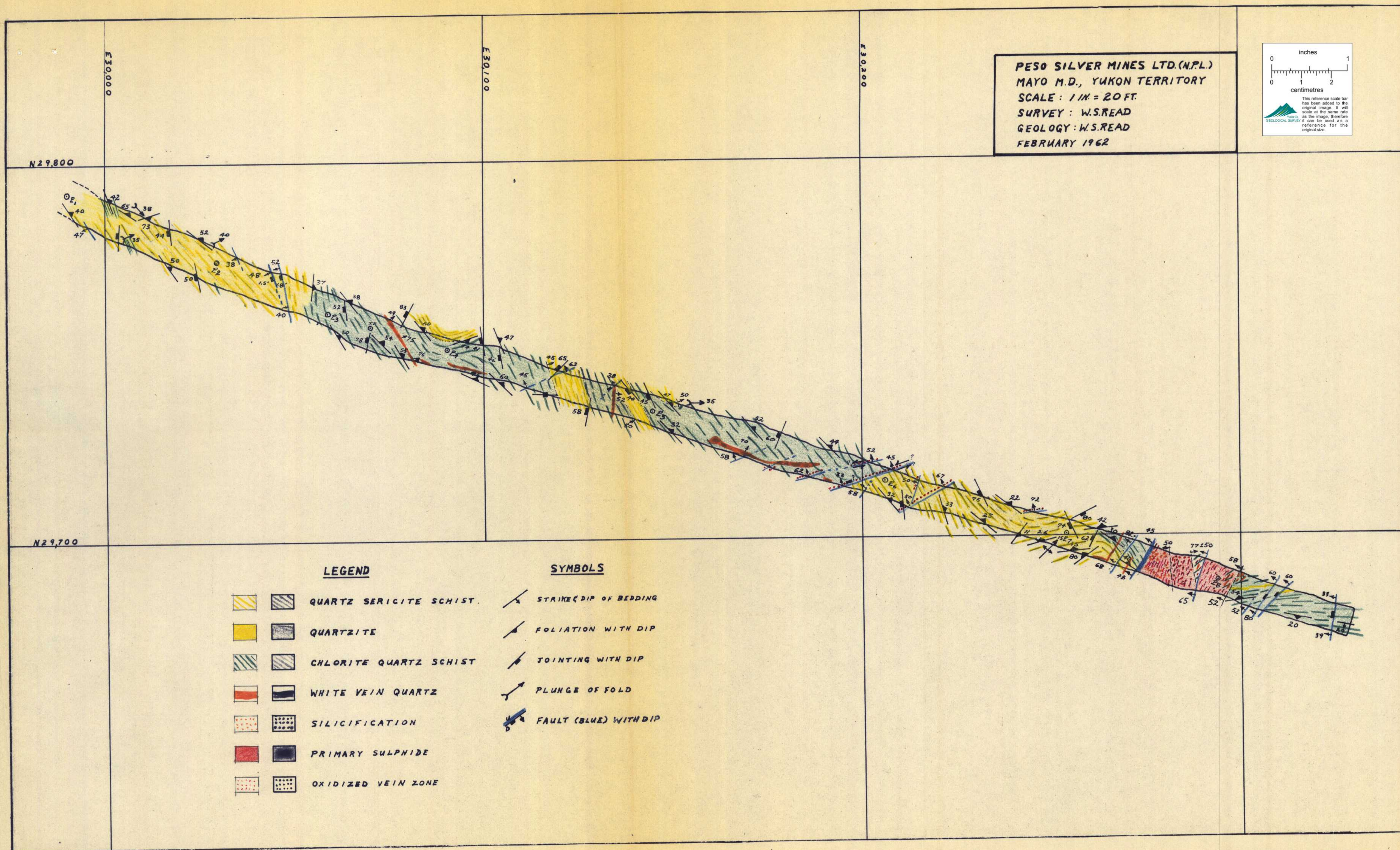
	Oz. Ag.	% CU	% PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS
10872–10873	30.60 / 3.3	.29 / 3.3	5.43 / 3.3	1.33 / 3.3	3.23 / 3.3	1.01 / 3.3
10871–10875	13.34 / 11.1	1.93 / 11.1	3.37 / 11.1	1.05 / 11.1	1.97 / 11.1	7.26 / 11.1
10872–10875	16.50 / 8.4	2.38 / 8.4	3.30 / 8.4	1.16 / 8.4	1.97 / 8.4	7.18 / 8.4
10871–10894	6.05 / 26.6	1.05 / 26.6	2.04 / 26.6	0.87 / 26.6	1.15 / 26.6	3.68 / 26.6

PESO #1 VEIN #1 CROSSCUT

North Wall #6 Ft. High Channel

Assay #	LP.7 +	To	Width	Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% CU	%PB	% ZN	% SB	% AS	% BI	Description
10895	26.0	27.1	1.1'	0.02	27.1	0.60	2.81	0.54	1.60	3.09	0.07	Silic. Py., Js.+tet. HW.
10896	27.1	28.6	1.5'	0.02	36.9	0.64	4.84	0.89	3.06	1.81	0.10	Sid., qtz. Py. tet. Js.
10897	28.6	30.0	1.4'	0.02	47.8	0.30	6.21	0.89	4.06	1.68	0.02	Vuggy Sid + qtz. py. tet. Js.
10898	30.0	31.8	1.8'	0.02	7.0	2.74	3.38	0.59	2.28	15.32	0.51	Crumbly, sooty Py. Js.
10899	31.8	33.8	2.0'	TR	2.4	2.87	2.37	TR	1.39	9.05		Same, > ½ gouge
10900	33.8	35.8	2.0'	TR	0.3	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.17	0.35		Graphitic Schist
10901	35.8	40.2	4.4'	TR	1.0	0.20	0.75	0.05	0.33	0.18		Same with py. qtz, stringers.
10902	40.2	44.4	4.2'	TR	0.8	0.40	0.57	0.64	0.45	0.18		Alt sch, abund py.
10911	44.4	45.8	1.4'	TR	1.5	0.50	1.82	0.59	1.17	0.84		Massive fg py, js. cp.
10912	45.8	47.4	1.6'	TR	TR	0.25	0.25	0.45	0.06	0.22		Sch with qtz. py.
10913	47.4	49.4	2.0'	TR	2.8	1.07	1.59	0.74	1.06	4.77		py. qtz, fg py, js. si

	Ag	CU	PB	ZN	SB	AS
10895–10897	38.02/4.0	.51/4.0	4.76/4.0	.80/4.0	3.01/4.0	2.12/4.0
10896–10897	42.16/2.9	.48/2.9	5.50/2.9	.89/2.9	3.54/2.9	1.75/2.9
10895–10898	28.39/5.8	1.2/5.8	4.33/5.8	.73/5.8	2.78/5.8	6.21/5.8
10895–10913	7.93/23.4	0.81/23.4	1.81/23.4	.46/23.4	1.13/23.4	2.88/23.4


PESO SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
MAYO M.D., YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE : 1 IN. = 20 FT.
SURVEY : W.S. READ
GEOLOGY : W.S. READ
FEBRUARY 1962
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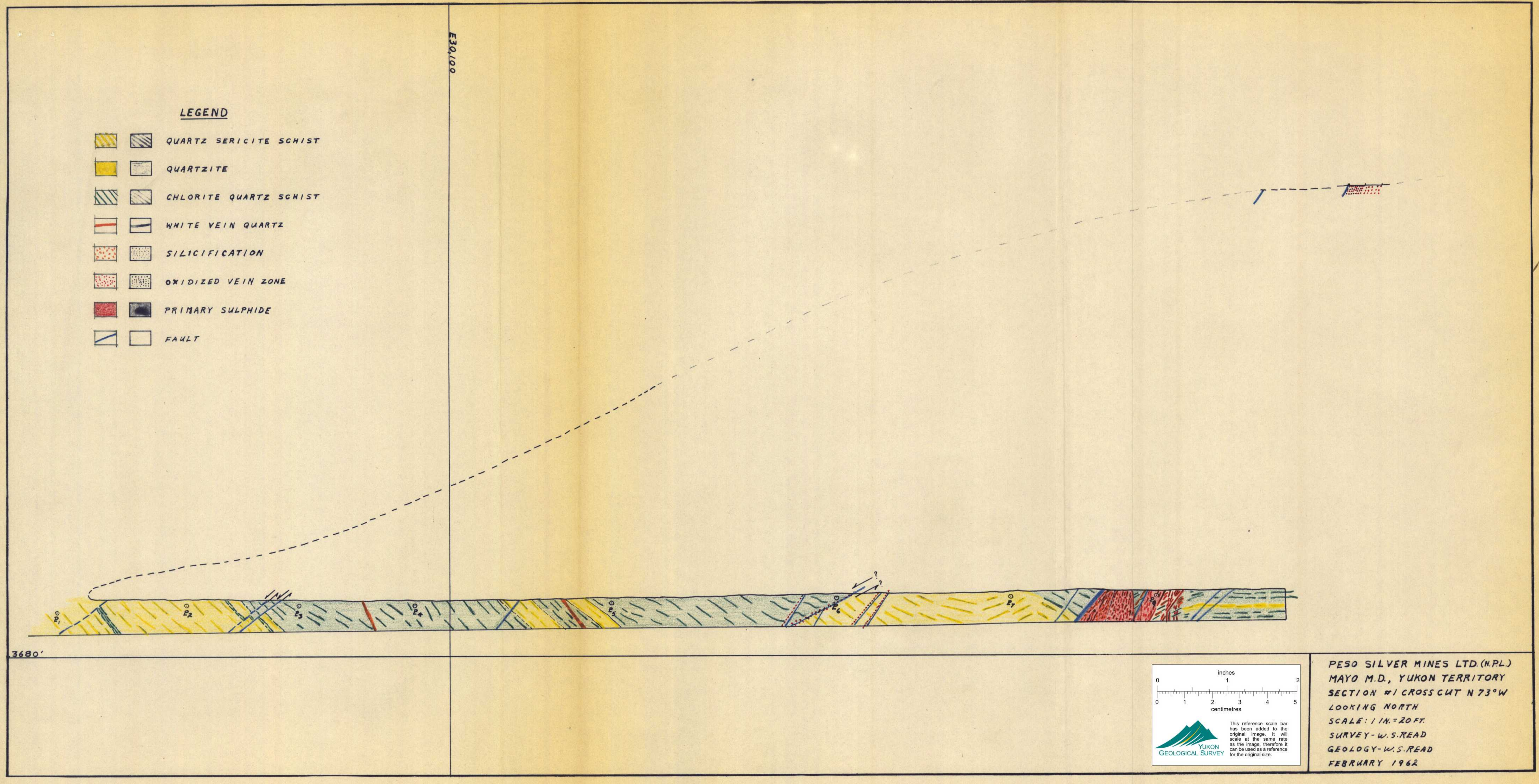
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
E30,000
E30,100
E30,200
N29,800
N29,700
LEGEND
QUARTZ SERICITE SCHIST.
QUARTZITE
CHLORITE QUARTZ SCHIST
WHITE VEIN QUARTZ
SILICIFICATION
PRIMARY SULPHIDE
OXIDIZED VEIN ZONE
SYMBOLS
STRIKE & DIP OF BEDDING
FOLIATION WITH DIP
JOINTING WITH DIP
PLUNGE OF FOLD
FAULT (BLUE) WITH DIP



E30,100
LEGEND
QUARTZ SERICITE SCHIST
QUARTZITE
CHLORITE QUARTZ SCHIST
WHITE VEIN QUARTZ
SILICIFICATION
OXIDIZED VEIN ZONE
PRIMARY SULPHIDE
FAULT
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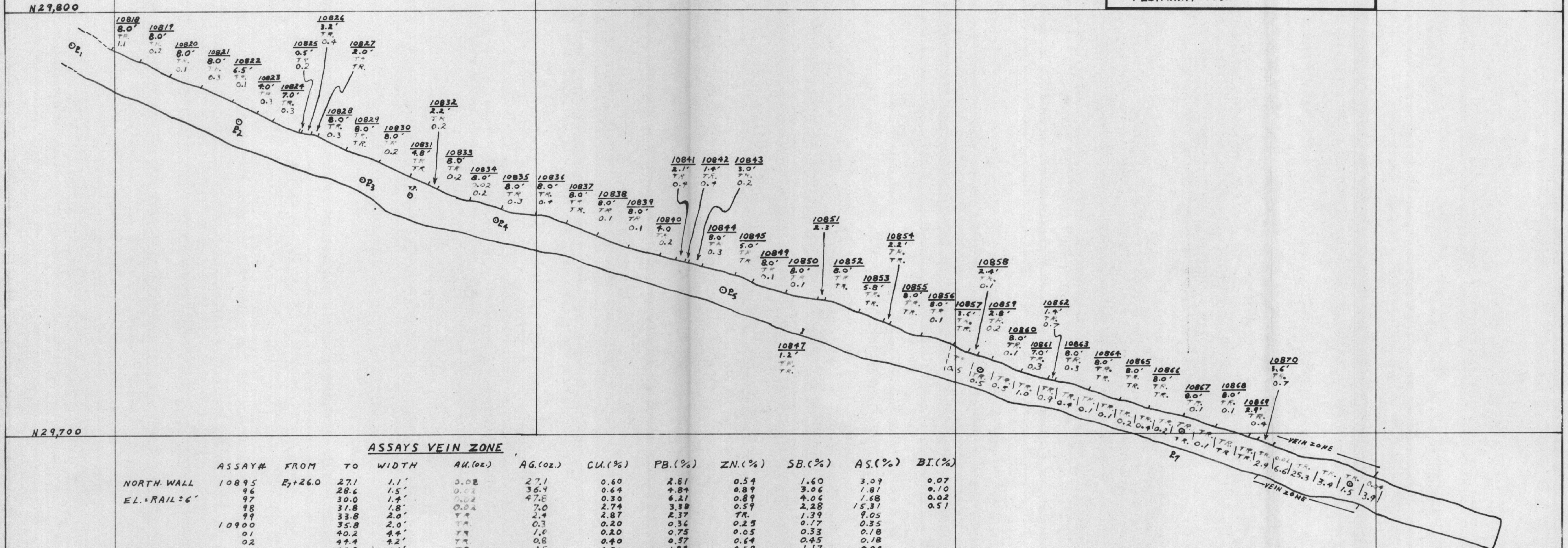
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PESO SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
MAYO M.D., YUKON TERRITORY
SECTION #1 CROSS CUT N 73°W
LOOKING NORTH
SCALE: 1 IN. = 20 FT.
SURVEY - W. S. READ
GEOLOGY - W. S. READ
FEBRUARY 1962

PESO SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
MAYO M.D., YUKON TERRITORY
ASSAY PLAN #1 CROSS CUT
SCALE: 1 IN. = 20 FT.
BY: W.S. READ
FEBRUARY 1962



ASSAYS VEIN ZONE

	ASSAY#	FROM	TO	WIDTH	AU.(oz.)	AG.(oz.)	CU.(%)	PB.(%)	ZN.(%)	SB.(%)	AS.(%)	BI.(%)
NORTH WALL	10895	P_7+26.0	27.1	1.1′	0.02	27.1	0.60	2.81	0.54	1.60	3.09	0.07
	96		28.6	1.5′	0.02	36.4	0.64	4.84	0.89	3.06	1.81	0.10
EL. = RAIL ± 6′	97		30.0	1.4′	0.02	47.8	0.30	6.21	0.89	4.06	1.68	0.02
	98		31.8	1.8′	0.02	7.0	2.74	3.38	0.59	2.28	15.31	0.51
	99		33.8	2.0′	TR.	2.4	2.87	2.37	TR.	1.39	9.05	
	10900		35.8	2.0′	TR.	0.3	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.17	0.35	
	01		40.2	4.4′	TR.	1.0	0.20	0.75	0.05	0.33	0.18	
	02		44.4	4.2′	TR.	0.8	0.40	0.57	0.64	0.45	0.18	
	11		45.8	1.4′	TR.	1.5	0.50	1.82	0.59	1.17	0.84	
	12		47.4	1.6′	TR.	TR.	0.25	0.25	0.45	0.06	0.22	
	13		49.4	2.0′	TR.	2.8	1.07	1.59	0.74	1.06	4.77	
NORTH WALL	10871	P_7+23.0	25.7	2.7′	TR.	3.5	0.54	3.59	0.64	2.00	7.51	0.40
	72		27.8	2.1′	TR.	18.6	0.12	6.08	1.04	3.39	0.68	0.95
EL. = RAIL ± 4′	73		29.0	1.2′	TR.	51.6	0.58	4.29	1.83	2.95	1.59	0.09
	74		30.6	1.6′	TR.	4.9	3.12	3.09	0.64	1.95	15.68	0.50
	75		34.1	3.5′	0.04	8.5	4.02	1.40	1.24	0.78	9.12	0.10
	76		37.1	3.0′	0.01	0.6	0.38	0.39	0.64	0.22	0.35	
	77		39.2	2.1′	TR.	2.1	0.10	0.31	0.59	0.06	0.21	
	85		42.2	3.0′	TR.	1.4	0.44	0.42	0.74	0.17	1.32	
	90		45.5	3.3′	TR.	0.7	0.50	1.38	1.04	0.83	1.06	
	92		47.0	1.5′	TR.	0.2	0.75	1.14	1.09	0.61	2.56	
	94		49.6	2.6′	TR.	TR.	0.35	2.83	0.49	1.45	1.68	
SOUTH WALL	10903	P_7+26.2	30.5	4.3′	TR.	1.0	0.98	1.33	0.59	0.89	3.89	0.06
	04		32.3	1.8′	0.02	5.1	3.90	2.47	0.64	1.89	2.34	0.12
EL. = RAIL ± 6′	05		33.6	1.3′	0.02	10.3	1.22	7.75	1.09	4.11	0.88	1.50
	06		36.2	2.6′	0.02	19.1	2.74	4.32	0.79	2.06	14.66	0.14
	07		37.5	1.3′	TR.	0.2	0.22	0.23	0.49	TR.	0.22	
	08		40.4	2.9′	TR.	1.6	0.85	0.39	0.54	0.17	0.66	
	09		44.9	4.5′	TR.	5.0	0.60	1.09	0.64	0.83	10.69	
	10		49.0	4.1′	TR.	0.5	0.35	0.34	0.54	0.11	3.44	