

*A Mineralogical Description of a Head Sample from the XXXX Project*

Prepared for

## **XXXXX RESOURCES**

**Project # JUN2012-04**

**Date:** November 2, 2012

**NOTE:**

This report refers to the samples as received.

The practice of this Company in issuing reports of this nature is to require the recipient not to publish the report or any part thereof without the written consent of Process Mineralogical Consulting.

## **SUMMARY REPORT**

One sample identified as "XX Head" was submitted to Process Mineralogical Consulting Ltd for mineralogical examination. The purpose of the examination was to determine the deportment and distribution of gold within the sample detailing grain size and association.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The sample was received, weighed and a representative portion riffled for gold assay using fire assay techniques. The sample was then screened on a  $38\mu m$  screen to produce two fractions and a representative portion was riffled from each fraction for gold assay. The individual fractions were then pre-concentrated using a combination of heavy liquids and Superpan tabling. The heavy liquid separation was carried out on the individual size fractions using Lithium Metatungstate at a density split point of 2.90g/cc in a centrifuge to concentrate an optimal amount of the heavy minerals present in each sample. A representative portion of the 2.9g/cc float product was riffled and submitted for gold assay. The 2.90g/cc Sink fractions were submitted for further concentration using the Haultain Superpanner to prepare a high gold concentrate (Tip), a sulphide concentrate (Midd) and a heavy silicate concentrate (Tail) as illustrated in Diagram 1. The resulting Superpan products were submitted for polished section preparation where replicate polished sections were prepared from the Midd (2) and Tail (3) products and a single polished section prepared from the Tip product. Riffled portions of the Midd, Tail and Slimes products were also submitted for Au assays. The replicate polished sections were systematically scanned using bright phase recognition software equipped on a Tescan Vega 3 Scanning Electron Microscope equipped with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (SEM-EDS) to determine the elemental composition of the higher atomic weight elements (Au). The grains were measured based upon the pixel areas and the semi-quantitative elemental composition analyzed. The associations with other minerals were noted and the data assembled to present the grain size distribution, weight distribution and gold mineral association. Backscatter Electron Images (BEI) were taken of selected grains to demonstrate mineral texture and associations. Mineral abundance determinations were made of the individual size fractions of each sample using the Tescan Integrated Mineral Analyzer (TIMA). Additionally, Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS) work was carried out on the XX Float Concentrate sample (submitted under Project #SEP2-12-01) to determine the Au content in the pyrite family (pyrite, arsenopyrite and arsenian pyrite). These values were utilized in this dataset to account for the sub-micron Au in these minerals in the XX head sample.



**Diagram 1:** Schematic of gravity concentration procedures

## **RESULTS**

The results of the mineralogical investigation are presented in the graphs and tables included in this section, and demonstrate the following:

- The sample is primarily composed of non-opaque gangue minerals, which include quartz (28%) and plagioclase (39%) with moderate amounts of other silicate minerals (biotite, orthoclase and clay minerals). Pyrite was observed in minor amounts (4%), trace amounts of arsenian-pyrite (0.5%) and arsenopyrite (0.5%).
- The primary gold bearing mineral present in the sample is native gold, with minor amounts of electrum. The semi-quantitative EDX analysis of the gold grains indicates the gold content ranges from 48 to 100% with an average gold content of 98%.
- Distribution of gold between the separation products indicates that  $\sim 80\%$  of the gold was recovered into the heavy liquid sink products with 70% in the combined Tip and Midd for the XX Head sample.
- Gold-bearing minerals occur with a normal distribution between  $0.5 \mu m$  and  $18 \mu m$  with an average of 3 µm often occurring as inclusions in pyrite and arsenopyrite.
- Textural determinations made by Backscatter Electron Imaging (Appendix 1) indicate that gold-bearing minerals occur primarily as attachments to pyrite and non-opaque gangue, with a moderate amount locked in pyrite and 7 % as free gold-bearing grains.
- Overall, the visible gold distribution in Table 2 indicates  $\sim$ 7% is present as free grains,  $\sim$ 35% is associated with sulphide minerals, and  $\sim$ 13% is associated with non-opaque gangue minerals.
- Significant amounts of the gold in this sample remains as solid solution in arsenopyrite (31%), arsenian pyrite  $(\sim 10\%)$  and pyrite (4%) as shown in the SIMS report (Appendix 4)
- The distribution of  $\sim$ 35% as fine visible inclusions in sulphides averaging  $\sim$ 3 $\mu$ m in size added with the free gold grains observed, indicates flotation followed by CN Leach may recover  $\sim$  40 % of the gold. The large quantities of gold as sub-microscopic (solid solution) gold in arsenopyrite and pyrite would suggest that  $\sim$ 45% of the gold would be recovered by pressure oxidation (POX). The remaining  $\sim$ 15% of the gold remains as locked/attached grains to non-opaque gangue.

The accompanying tables, graphs and appendices of backscatter electron images and raw data provide further detail to the distribution of gold-bearing minerals present in each sample.

	Mineral Abundance- XXHead		
Fraction	$+38$	$-38$	Head
Fraction %	58.8	41.2	
Arsenopyrite	0.43	0.62	0.51
Arsenian Pyrite	0.48	0.48	0.48
Pyrite	4.63	3.6	4.2
Other Sulphides	0.07	0.25	0.14
Pyroxene	2.16	2.5	2.3
Quartz	32.8	21.3	28.1
Orthoclase	2.45	6.6	4.1
Plagioclase	35.9	45.4	39.8
Talc	0.37	0.03	0.23
Amphibole	1.49	0.47	1.1
<b>Biotite</b>	5.07	5.3	5.2
Clay	4.01	0.73	2.7
Other Silicates	3.57	5.7	4.4
Oxide	2.10	5.5	3.5
Phosphate/Carbonate	3.78	1.6	2.9
Other	0.63	0.0	0.38

**Table 1:** Mineral abundance of XX Head sample determined by TIMA analysis

<b>Association Summary</b>			<b>Gold Distibution %</b>		
	<b>Type of Association</b>	Frequency	Head	$+38$	$-38$
1	Free	14	6.6	6.5	6.0
2	<b>Locked in Pyrite</b>	82	8.8	12.7	1.7
3	<b>Exposed / Attached to Pyrite</b>	33	17.8	20.2	12.1
4	<b>Locked in Arsenopyrite</b>	18	0.9	1.4	0.1
5	<b>Exposed / Attached to Arsenopyrite</b>	16	4.2	5.4	1.8
6	<b>Locked in Non-opaque Gangue</b>	15	1.1	0.2	2.3
7	<b>Exposed / Attached to Non-opaque Gangue</b>	7	12.1	18.7	0.4
8	<b>Associated with Oxides</b>	2	0.01	0.0	0.03
9	<b>Associated with Tetrahedrite or Sphalerite</b>	2	3.0	0.0	7.1
10	<b>Solid Solution in Arsenopyrite</b>		31.3	23.0	49.3
11	<b>Solid Solution in Arsenian Pyrite</b>	$\overline{\phantom{a}}$	9.7	8.4	12.6
12	<b>Solid Solution in Pyrite</b>	$\overline{\phantom{a}}$	3.6	3.4	4.0
13	In Sp Slimes	$\overline{\phantom{a}}$	1.0	$\overline{\phantom{a}}$	2.6
TOTAL		187	100	100	100

**Table 2:** Association Distribution of Gold including "Invisible" Gold in Pyrite Group





Product	Weight (g)	Weight %	Au Assay (g/t)	% Distribution	
$+38$ Float	267.1	58.1	0.19	7.83	
+38 SP Tail	9.3	2.0	5.44	7.80	
+38 sp Mid	17.3	3.8	21:10	56.29	
+38 SP Tip	1.0	0.2	17.22	2.66	
-38 Float	141.4	30.8	0.50	10.90	
-38 SP Tail	7.6	1.7	1.94	2.27	
-38 sp Mid	2.4	0.5	11.70	4.3	
-38 SP Tip	0.5	0.1	80.27	6.19	
-38 Slime	12.8	2.8	0.88	1.74	
Head (calc)	459.4	100.0	1.41	100.00	
Head (assay)			1.44		

**Table 4:** Distribution of Gold Between Upgrade Products in XX Head



**Figure 1:** Gold-bearing Mineral Association Weighted by Au Distribution in XX Head



**Figure 2:** Visible Gold-bearing Mineral Association Frequency in XX Head



**Figure 3:** Visible Gold Grain Weighted Size Distribution in XX Head



**Figure 4:** Visible Gold Grain Size Distribution Frequency in XX Head

## **FINDINGS**

The occurrences of visible gold in the sample are primarily fine  $(16 \mu m)$  with significant amounts associated with sulphide minerals. The heavy liquid separation concentrated ~80% of the gold, suggesting gravity concentration may be an alternative for pre-concentration, although the fine nature of grains may limit this application. The mass distribution of gold in the separation products indicates that  $\sim$ 19% remains in the heavy liquid float products which is support through our observations with 15% of the visible gold occurring as locked or attached grains to non-opaque gangue minerals. The remaining 4% of the gold will be present as solid solution / sub-microscopic gold in the arsenopyrite / pyrite grains attached or locked to nonopaque gangue minerals. The textural occurrences of gold observed are primarily as fracture fillings in sulphide minerals and as finely disseminated grains interstitial to non-opaque gangue minerals. An increase in the grinding of the material may provide opportunity for leaching due to permeability along grain boundaries; although the very fine nature may limits this effect.

Significant amounts of gold are present in solid solution in the pyritic minerals; the arsenopyrite has an observed maximum of 427 ppm gold with an average gold content of 88.25 ppm. The pyrite in the SIMS report has been divided for mineralogical purposes into arsenian pyrite and pyrite, where arsenian pyrite contains arsenic that is greater than 5000 ppm and pyrite contains less than 5000 ppm. The arsenian pyrite has a maximum gold content of 127 ppm with an average content of 26.9 ppm; the pyrite has an observed maximum content of 2.1 ppm with an average of 1.2 ppm gold. The combination of SIMS and TIMA indicates that the gold found in solid solution comprises 44% of the total gold in the sample. This combined with the visible gold associated with sulphide minerals indicates that  $\sim$ 79% is in someway associated with sulphide minerals. This and the fine nature of the gold and suggest flotation followed by pressure oxidation or smelting as the most effective method to obtain the highest recovery.

November 1, 2012

Geoffrey R. Lane, B.Sc. (Hons), P.Geo. Chief Mineralogist *Process Mineralogical Consulting Ltd.*

**Technical Assistance:**

Alan Verstraeten, Mineralogical Technician Jason Redpath, Junior Mineralogist

# **Appendix 1**

# **Backscatter Electron Images of Gold Occurrences**



**Figure 1:** Three Native Gold Grains Exposed on Arsenopyrite



**Figure 2:** Pyrite binary with Native Gold



**Figure 3:** Native Gold Exposed on Pyrite



**Figure 4:** Native Gold attached to Pyrite grain







Figure 7: Native Gold binary with Arsenopyrite with small Galena inclusion





**Figure 9:** Interstitial Native Gold in Arsenopyrite fracture.



**Figure 10:** Native Gold binary with Pyrite



**Figure 11:** Native Gold attached to Pyrite





**Figure 13:** Native Gold Locked in Pyrite as attachment to Tetrahedrite



**Figure 14:** Native Gold Exposed on Pyrite



**Figure 15:** Native Gold locked in Pyrite/Non Opaque Gangue grain boundaries





**Figure 17:** Native Gold Locked in Pyrite exposed on Non Opaque Gangue



**Figure 18:** Electrum attached to Non Opaque Gangue with Pyrite Inclusions



**Figure 19:** Native Gold locked in fractured Non Opaque Gangue



**Figure 20:** Native Gold exposed as friable rim on Arsenopyrite



**Figure 21:** Native Gold locked in Non Opaque Gangue



**Figure 22:** Native Gold locked in Non Opaque Gangue with Pyrite inclusions



**Figure 23:** Native Gold locked in Non Opaque Gangue – Pyrite grain boundary



**Figure 24:** Native Gold locked in Non Opaque Gangue fracture with Pyrite inclusions



**Figure 25:** Electrum locked in Sphalerite



**Figure 26:** Electrum locked in Pyrite



**Figure 27:** Native Gold Locked in Pyrite with Non Opaque Gangue attached



**Figure 28:** Native Gold locked in Arsenian Pyrite fracture



**Figure 29:** Native Gold locked in Pyrite



**Figure 30:** Native Gold Locked in Brecciated Pyrite



**Figure 31:** Native Gold Exposed on Arsenopyrite



**Figure 32:** Native Gold locked in Pyrite- Non Opaque Gangue grain Boundary



**Figure 33:** Native Gold locked in Pyrite in Non Opaque Gangue



**Figure 34:** Native Gold locked in Arsenopyrite in Non Opaque Gangue

**Appendix 2**

# **Raw Data for All Visible Gold Occurrences**

## **Table 1.1:** Raw Data for All Occurrences in XX Head



## **Table 1.2:** Raw Data for All Occurrences in XX Head <continued>



## **Table 1.3:** Raw Data for All Occurrences in XX Head <continued>



**Appendix 3**

# **Visible Gold Distribution Data by Product**

# **XX Head**

#### **Association Summary +38 Float**



#### **Association Summary +38 Tail**



#### **Association Summary +38 Midd**



#### **Association Summary +38 Tip**



#### **Association Summary -38 Float**



#### **Association Summary -38 Tail**



#### **Association Summary -38 Midd**



#### **Association Summary - 38 Tip**





#### **Association Summary +38 Fraction**

#### **Association Summary -38 Fraction**



**Appendix 4 SIMS Report**

#### **SSW Reference: 45612.pro Final report**



### **BY ELECTRONIC MAIL**

October 29, 2012

Mr. Geoffrey Lane Chief Mineralogist Process Mineralogical Consulting Ltd.  $10630$  240<sup>th</sup> Street Maple Ridge, B.C. V2W3B2

Dear Geoff,

Attached is the final report on the analysis of your sample that was received in our laboratory on October 1, 2012. The following sample was received: powder sample from one con composite

You requested that we analyze the sample in an attempt to determine the gold content and distribution in selected minerals. Normal turnaround was requested for this work.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The Dynamic SIMS technique is a benchmark technique for analysis of sub-microscopic (invisible) gold in minerals.**The sub-microscopic gold detected and quantified by the Dynamic SIMS instrument is refractory gold, i.e. it is locked within the crystalline structure of the mineral phase (most often in sulphide minerals) and it can not be directly released by the cyanide leach process. This type of gold may be present as finely disseminated colloidal size gold particles (<0.5!m) or as a solid solution within the sulphide mineral matrix.** During the D-SIMS analysis an ion beam removes consecutive layers of material from the surface of the polished mineral grains and generates depth profiles of the distribution of the chosen elements of interest. Examples of D-SIMS depth profiles (Figures 4-7) show the distribution of the basic matrix elements (S, Fe and As) as well as the trace elements, Au and As (for pyrite). **The spikes in the gold signal intensity in the depth profiles represent colloidal gold (Figures 4a and 5a) and the yellow colored areas represent the approximate size of this colloidal type, sub-microscopic gold. The typical size is in the range of 100- 200nm.** D-SIMS depth profiles for solid solution sub-microscopic gold show a steady (flat) Au signal similar to the matrix elements but with different levels of intensity depending on the concentration of sub-microscopic gold present in the mineral phase (Figures 5b, 6,7).

The marked mineral particles of interest were analyzed using the Cameca IMS 3F SIMS instrument and concentration depth profiles for Au, As, S and Fe were produced. The quantification of the gold and arsenic was established using internal mineral specific standards. The experimental conditions are described in Appendix A.

### **SUMMARY**

The objectives of this study were to quantify the sub-microscopic gold content in the following minerals: pyrite and arsenopyrite.

The description of the sample analyzed by D-SIMS is provided in Table 1. In total, 93 analyses are provided. Examples of the mineral phases analyzed are presented in Figure 1.

A comparison between the determined Au content among the various analyzed mineral phases and morphological varieties in the sample is presented in Figure 2. In addition to the quantification of sub-microscopic gold in these minerals, the arsenic content in pyrite was measured. The correlations between sub-microscopic gold and arsenic content in different morphological types of pyrite was established, Figure 3.

### **Major findings:**

## **A. Identified gold carriers:**

## **1. Arsenopyrite: major gold carrier**

i) The following different morphological types of arsenopyrite in the sample were identified: coarse, porous and microcrystalline arsenopyrite, Figure 1.

ii) **The estimated average gold concentrations in the various morphological types of arsenopyrite in the sample are as follows, Table 2:** 



iii) Statistically, 100% of the SIMS concentration depth profiles in arsenopyrite showed presence of solid solution sub-microscopic gold, Figures 6 and 7.

### **2. Pyrite: major gold carrier**

i) The following different morphological types of pyrite in the sample were identified: coarse, porous and microcrystalline pyrite, Figure 1.

**ii) The estimated average gold concentrations in the various morphological types of pyrite in the sample are as follows, Table 3:** 



iii) Statistically, 62% of the SIMS concentration depth profiles in pyrite showed presence of colloidal size sub-microscopic gold (Figure 4a), the rest being solid solution sub-microscopic gold, Figure 5b.

iv) There is a positive correlation between the measured sub-microscopic gold concentration in pyrite and the arsenic content, Figure 3.

If you have any questions, or require further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

*Brian R. Hart Stamen Dimov*<br>Brian R. Hart **Stamen Dimov** Brian R. Hart

Research Scientists, *for* Surface Science Western

Att./Data

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Appendix A D-SIMS experimental conditions

## **I. Quantification of sub-microscopic gold**

The measured gold concentrations are given in Tables 2-3. Concentrations measured in each grain and their average values per mineral type with the corresponding 95% confidence intervals are included in the tables.

## **Table 1. Description of the sample**





## **Table 2: Measured concentrations of sub-microscopic gold in arsenopyrite**

 $\pm \lambda$ : 95 % confidence interval

 $\lambda = 2 \sigma/\sqrt{n}$ ;  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation; n is the number of analyses



## **Table 3: Measured concentrations of sub-microscopic gold and arsenic in pyrite**

 $\pm \lambda$ : 95 % confidence interval

 $\lambda = 2 \sigma/\sqrt{n}$ ;  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation; n is the number of analyses

**Table 4: Determined by optical microscopy abundance of morphological types in pyrite and arsenopyrite**





Figure 1. Examples of minerals/morphological types analyzed by D-SIMS



Figure 2. Comparison by mineral phase/morphological type of the measured mean values of sub-microscopic gold concentration.



Figure 3. Scatter plot of gold and arsenic concentration in different morphological types of pyrite. Note: Au and As concentrations are plotted logarithmically.



Figure 4. Concentration depth profiles of sub-microscopic gold in pyrite.

A) colloidal size sub-microscopic gold in a porous pyrite grain: Au= 1.20ppm

B) solid solution type sub-microscopic gold in a porous pyrite grain: Au= 98.04 ppm *Note: The spikes in the gold signal intensity in the depth profiles represent colloidal gold and the yellow colored areas represent the approximate size of the colloidal type sub-microscopic gold on the depth scale*





A) colloidal size sub-microscopic gold in a coarse pyrite grain: Au= 0.72ppm

B) solid solution/colloidal type sub-microscopic gold in a microcrystalline pyrite grain: Au= 46.77 ppm



Figure 6. Concentration depth profiles of sub-microscopic gold in arsenopyrite. A) solid solution type sub-microscopic gold in a coarse arsenopyrite grain: Au= 426.57ppm

B) solid solution type sub-microscopic gold in a microcrystalline arsenopyrite grain: Au= 194.65 ppm



Figure 7. Concentration depth profiles of sub-microscopic gold in arsenopyrite.

- A) solid solution type sub-microscopic gold in a porous arsenopyrite grain: Au= 468.98ppm
- B) solid solution type sub-microscopic gold in a porous arsenopyrite grain: Au= 120.54 ppm

## **APPENDIX A**

## **ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE AND CONDITIONS**

Technique: Secondary Ions Mass Spectrometry (SIMS)

**Instrument:** Cameca IMS-3f

## **Operating conditions for quantitative analysis:**

- $\blacksquare$  Primary ions:  $Cs^+$
- Secondary ions: Au, S, Fe, As
- **Example 10x Primary ion energy: 10kV**
- **Primary current: 15nA**
- $\blacksquare$  Primary beam spot size: 15 $\mu$ m
- -180V offset to suppress molecular interferences in depth profile mode