096370

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

MOLLY CLAIM GROUP

(MOLLY 1-36, 37-48)

LOCATED
NORTH-EAST OF WATSON LAKE
61° 0' N 127° 1' W
095E02 & 095E03

IN YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

FOR WORK DONE
MARCH 2008 TO AUGUST 2008

PREPARED FOR:

YANKEE HAT MINERALS LTD. (OWNER)

AND

YANKEE HAT MINERALS LTD. (OPERATOR)

BY

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April 9, 2009

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1. Introduction

The following report summarizes the work done on the Molly Claims held by Yankee Hat Minerals. Work was completed between March 2008 and August 2008. The objectives of the project were to analyze the property by prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, and ground geophysical surveys, with the goal to bring it to an adequate level for exploration drilling.

A statement of costs is provided in section 6 Expenditures.

2. History

Regional Work History

This area has been only lightly explored for mineral resources over the last few decades with efforts up to the late 1970's focused on Pb-Zn occurrences (skarns and veins) and tungsten skarns associated with mid-Cretaceous intrusions intruding Cambrian to Ordovician platform sequences. Most notable is a four-year Yukon-wide grassroots tungsten exploration program conducted by Archer-Cathro starting in 1978 and, in the Coal River area, culminating in 1981 with a drill camp at the Ivo/Salivo occurrence and minor regional exploration. That program was named the CUB Joint Venture with the major stakeholders being Union Carbide, Cassiar Resources, and Highland-Crow Resources. The majority of work done on tungsten showings in the Coal River area was part of that program, and little recorded work has been done since then. All information collected during the four-year program by Archer Cathro was summarized and catalogued into their database.

As far as government sponsored work is concerned, the last major mapping project in the area was by Gabrielse in 1973. A regional study on mid-Cretaceous intrusions by Heffernan (2004) included some of the intrusions in the Upper Coal River area. More recently, the area was visited by a Mineral, Energy, and Resource Assessment (MERA) project tied to the national park proposed for the Nahanni Ecosystem (Wright *et al.* 2007). The MERA project includes the works of Rasmussen *et al.* (2007), Yuvan *et al.* (2007), and Caron *et al.* (2007). Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) data exists for the Yukon side of the 095E mapsheet; however, it is not published like other geochemical surveys. The outcome of this is a large hole in geochemical data for 095E when accessed through the normally complete YGS Map Gallery. Consequently, aside from the two recent regional petrogenetic studies, the area is considerably under explored and provides an opportunity to follow up on company-generated and historical Archer Cathro anomalies that are not available to other groups.

Figure 1. Molly Property Location

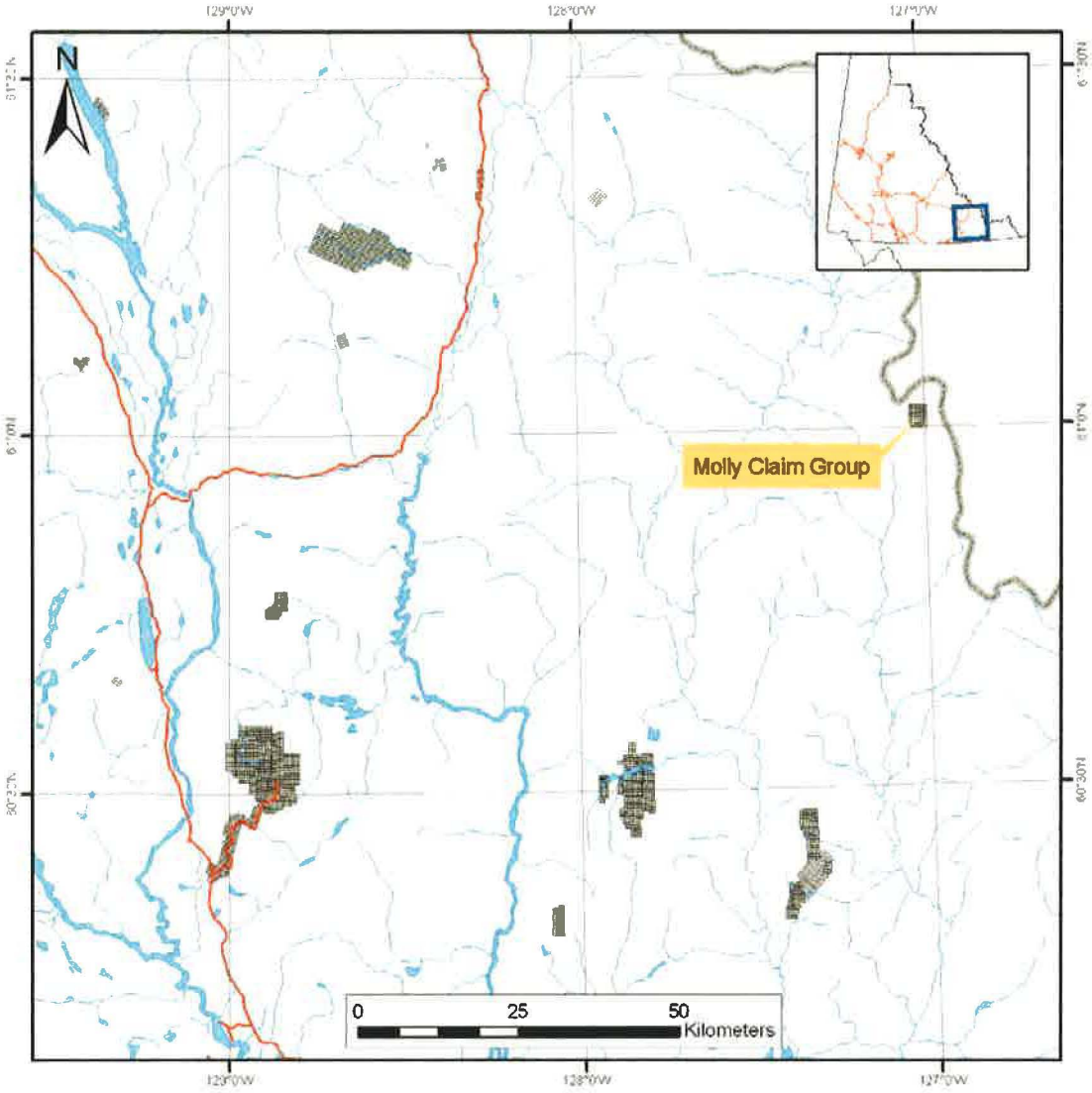
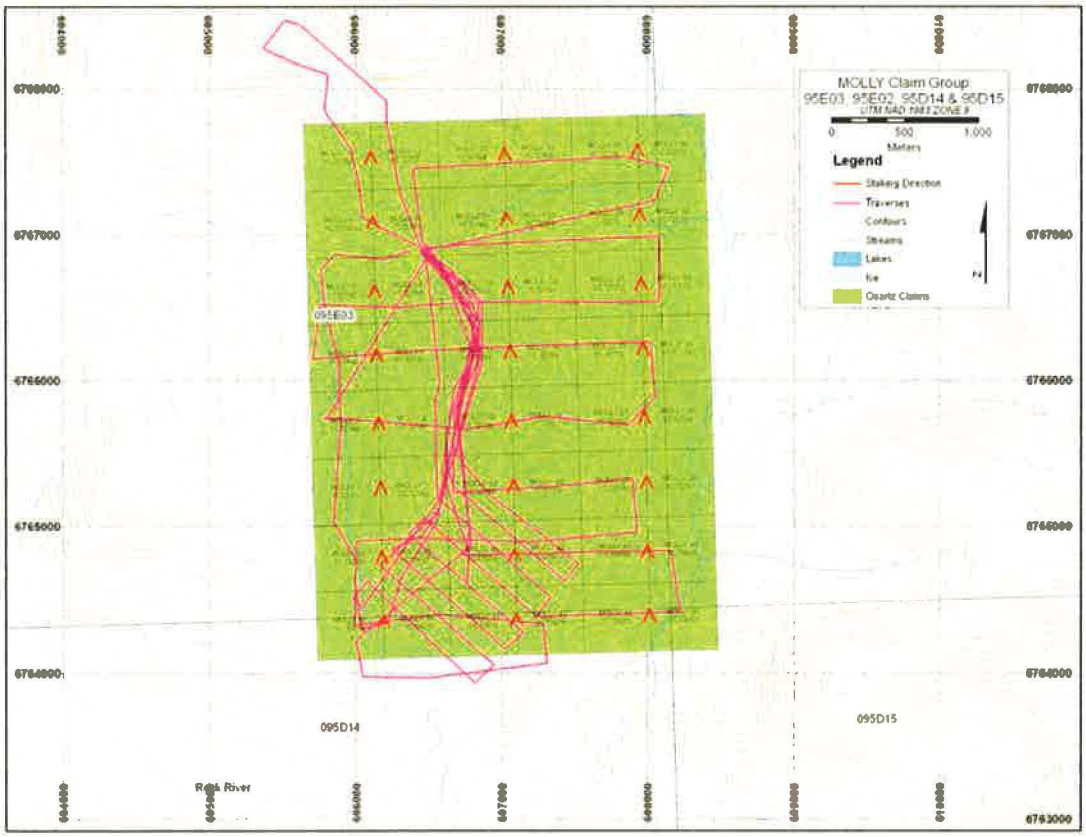


Figure 2. Molly Claim Block Locations and 2008 Field Traverses

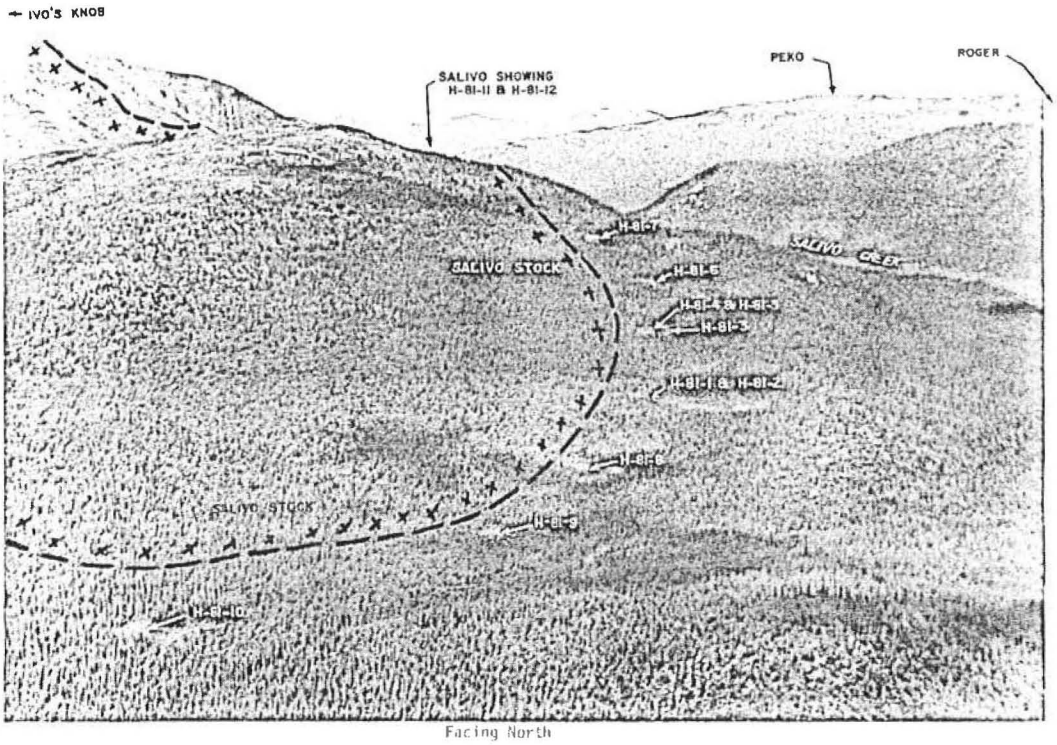


Property work history

Mineralization at the Ivo/Salivo occurrence was discovered in 1971 during follow-up of a panning anomaly; the mineralization was described as minor amounts of scheelite bearing massive sulphide float in a small roof pendant; this became the "Ivo" showing. Further work in 1978 resulted in the discovery of limestone and dolomite adjacent to the pluton, in which a small zone of high-grade garnet-diopside skarn talus was located ("78" showing). The northern half of the property was staked in 1979 and the overburden covered margin of the stock underwent grid soil panning, soil sampling, and prospecting. This resulted in the discovery of the "Main" and "Tuanipel" showings in outcrop, and the "Trevor" and "North" showings in float. In 1980, the contacts of the Ivo stock were defined by ground magnetic and EM surveys, and geochemical and soil panning surveys were focused along the southern and eastern areas of the stock. The extent of the stock was interpreted based on these results, and a long narrow magnetic anomaly (weakening to the north) with a coincident weak tungsten (and molybdenum) geochemical anomaly was found over a length of 3 km along the southwestern portion of the pluton where an inferred contact with Rabbitkettle limestone is obscured by overburden. The "Salivo" showing was discovered 1 km north and downstrike from the end of magnetic anomaly. In 1981, twelve BQ holes (totaling 1222 meters) were drilled between the "Salivo"

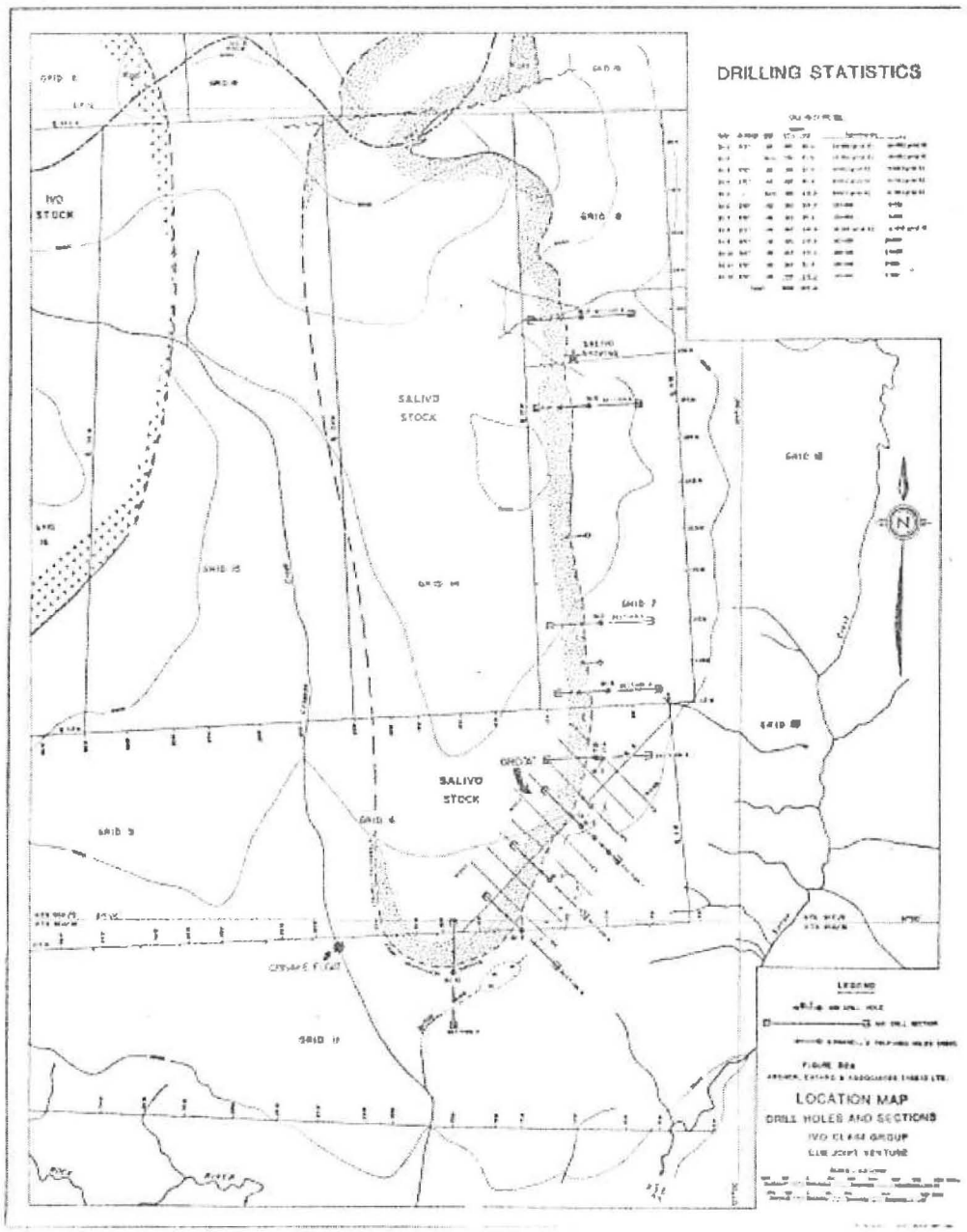
showing and the southern extent of the magnetic-geochemical anomaly, to test the cause of the anomaly: weakly to moderately mineralized skarn was intersected. Infill geophysical and geochemical surveys were also conducted over the remainder of the property, and further staking was completed to cover the southern and eastern extensions of prospective zones. It was determined by Cathro and Main (1982) that background values for tungsten at Ivo/Salivo are 10 ppm with a threshold value of 25 ppm, which corresponds to approximately 50 grains of scheelite in soil panning samples. The molybdenum background value in soil on the property was determined to be 1 ppm or less with a threshold value of 3 ppm. Several reports exist on the Ivo/Salivo property, all of which have excellent geological, geophysical, and geochemical maps (see list of references below). Ground-testing of the geological information in 2008 indicated that the maps are accurate, although largely based on inferred contacts and limited exposure.

Figure 3. Drill pad locations from the 1981 Salivo drill program.



PHOTOGRAPH TWO - IVO PROPERTY SHOWING DRILL LOCATIONS PERIFERAL TO SALIVO STOCK ALONG THE SALIVO ZONE

Figure 4. 1981 geology of the Salivo area and historical drill hole locations



3. Claims

The Molly property (Figure 1) is comprised of 48 claims, located in NTS mapsheets 095E02 and 095E03 with a centroid of 61° 0' 45" N, 127° 1' 8" W (607096 mE and 6765793 mN, Nad 83, Zone 9N). The Molly claims are owned by Kyle MacDougall, Normand Jacob, Michael Linley, and Martina Bezzola, and are held on behalf of Yankee

Hat Minerals, with Yankee Hat holding a 100% interest in the claims, as well being the sole operator.

The Molly claims cover the Ivo Minfile Occurrence (095E031) and mineralization at the Salivo showing (at the southeast margin) where historical drilling took place in 1981. The property location is shown in Figure 1, and the location of individual mineral claims is illustrated on Figure 2. All claims are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder, in south eastern Yukon Territory. Mineral claim tenure information is summarized below:

Table 1. Claim information

Claim		GrantNumber	Owner	Operator	ClaimExpiryDate
MOLLY	1	YC72742	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	2	YC72743	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	3	YC72744	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	4	YC72745	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	5	YC72746	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	6	YC72747	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	7	YC72748	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	8	YC72749	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	9	YC72750	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	10	YC72751	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	11	YC72752	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	12	YC72753	Kyle MacDougall - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	13	YC72754	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	14	YC72755	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	15	YC72756	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	16	YC72757	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	17	YC72758	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	18	YC72759	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	19	YC72760	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	20	YC72761	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	21	YC72762	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	22	YC72763	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	23	YC72764	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	24	YC72765	Normand Jacob - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	25	YC72766	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	26	YC72767	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	27	YC72768	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	28	YC72769	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	29	YC72770	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	30	YC72771	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	31	YC72772	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	32	YC72773	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	33	YC72774	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	34	YC72775	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	35	YC72776	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009
MOLLY	36	YC72777	Michael Linley - 100%.	Yankee Hat	4/1/2009

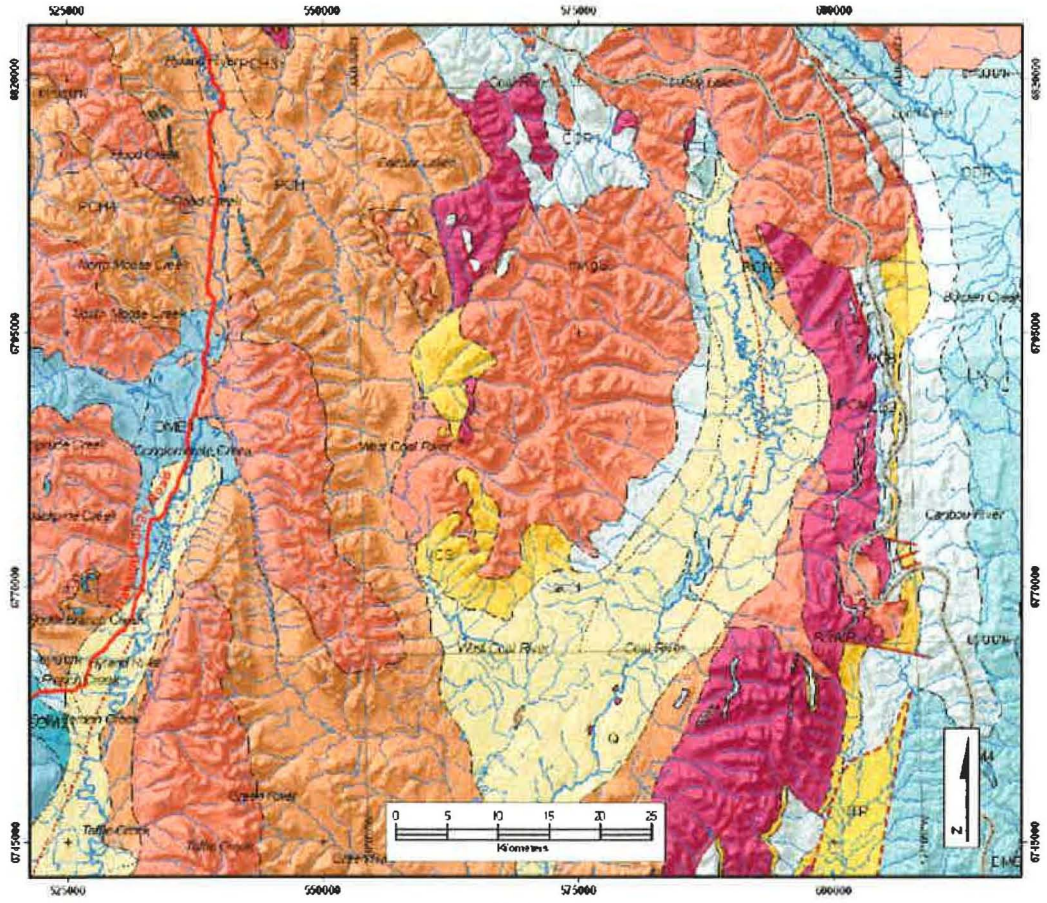
MOLLY	37	YC73674	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	8/28/2009
MOLLY	38	YC73675	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	8/29/2009
MOLLY	39	YC73676	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	8/30/2009
MOLLY	40	YC73677	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	8/31/2009
MOLLY	41	YC73678	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/1/2009
MOLLY	42	YC73679	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/2/2009
MOLLY	43	YC73680	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/3/2009
MOLLY	44	YC73681	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/4/2009
MOLLY	45	YC73682	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/5/2009
MOLLY	46	YC73683	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/6/2009
MOLLY	47	YC73684	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/7/2009
MOLLY	48	YC73685	Martina Bezzola - 100%	Yankee Hat	9/8/2009

4. Geology

Regional Geological Setting

The regional geological setting of the Upper Coal River area is equally dominated by rocks of the eastern margin of the Selwyn Basin and mid-Cretaceous granitic intrusions. The sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin range in age from Proterozoic to Devonian and in general grade from clastic sediments in the west to carbonate sediments in the east. Glacial till and fluvial sediments also cover a large area at the center of the Coal River Valley. Figure 5 shows the regional geology of the Upper Coal River area and includes the location of the Nahanni Range Road to the west and the Nahanni Ecosystem east of the YK-NWT border, and the subsequent table comprises the regional units as described by the Yukon Geological Survey.

Figure 5. Regional geology of the Upper Coal River area.



LEGEND

Map coordinate system: NAD83 UTM Zone 9N

Yukon/NWT Border	uPCV	PCH
Nahanni Range Road	mKgS	PCB2
Fault, approximate	ITR	PCB1
Fault, assumed	ICS	OS
Fault, defined	ICG1	ODR
Fault, extrapolated	SDM2	DME1
Contact, approximate	Q	DMBR1
Contact, assumed	PCH4	CSM4
Contact, defined	PCH3	CPM
Contact, extrapolated	PCH2	COR1

Table 2. Unit descriptions of regional geology in the Upper Coal River area

Q	QUATERNARY	unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits
ITR	LOWER TERTIARY, MOSTLY(?) EOCENE – **ITR: ROSS**	mixed bimodal volcanics (basalt (1), rhyolite (2)) and terrestrial clastics (3), dominantly along or near Tintina Fault; farther removed, scattered occurrences of rhyolitic lava and dikes (4) are also included
mKS	MID-CRETACEOUS – **mKS: SELWYN SUITE**	plutonic suite of intermediate (g) to more felsic composition (q) and rarely syenitic (y); equivalent felsic dykes (f); complete compositional gradation so that these designations are somewhat arbitrary
	g.	resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspasr) biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite and minor quartz diorite; minor leuco-quartz monzonite and syenite **(Selwyn Suite)**
CPM	CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN – **CPM: MATTSON**	generally divisible to lower thinly bedded grey sandstone, shale and coal overlain by massive bedded, grey to brown sandstone, in turn overlain by grey sandstone, limestone and shale **(Mattson)**
DMBR	DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN – **DMBR: BESA RIVER**	fine grained clastic assemblage (1); in southeastern Yukon, sandstone (2) and shale (3) units at the top of this succession are separately recognized
	1.	black shale and argillite; brown and green shale and argillite; cherty argillite; fine grained, quartzose sandstone; may locally include undivided black shale and chert of Ordovician to Devonian age **(Besa River and minor Fort Simpson)**
DME	DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN – **DME: EARN**	complex assemblage of submarine fan and channel deposits (1), (5) within black siliceous shale and chert (2), (4) and including separated small occurrences of felsic volcanic rocks (3); barite common, and many occurrences of stratiform Pb-Zn
	1.	thin bedded, laminated slate with thin to thickly interbedded fine to medium grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke; thick members of chert pebble conglomerate; black siliceous siltstone; nodular and bedded barite; rare limestone **(Earn Gp., Portrait Lake and Prevost)**
SDM	SILURIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN - **SDM: MCEVOY**	buff, platy siltstone (1) overlain by carbonate and quartzite (2)
	2.	medium grey, medium bedded to massive, laminated to sucrose, dolomite and sandy dolomite; dark grey, fetid, platy limestone; silvery white weathering, resistant, medium bedded, medium grained, mature orthoquartzite forms interbeds and thick members
ODR	ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN - **ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN**	black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 **(Road River Gp.)**

OS	MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN - **OS: SUNBLOOD**	mainly buff, rouge and light grey weathering platy dolomite and limestone; local interbedded light and dark grey fine crystalline and white coarse crystalline dolomite at base; rare thick beds of light blue-grey limestone **(Sunblood)**
CSM	CAMBRIAN TO SILURIAN – **CSM: MARMOT**	lower Paleozoic mostly mafic volcanics, in locally thick accumulations (1) - (6) but also of common occurrence as undifferentiated thin scattered members within other units (e.g. COR, OSR)
	4.	dark green to brown or orange weathering mafic, vesicular and amygdaloidal volcanic flows, carbonate-cemented hyaloclastic breccias, and volcanic-derived sandstone, grit, and pebble and cobble conglomerate
COR	UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN - **COR: RABBITKETTLE**	basinal limestone (1) that may locally include older and younger basinal pelitic strata undivided (2)
	1.	thin bedded, wavy banded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite; limestone intraclast breccia and conglomerate; massive to laminated, grey quartzose siltstone and chert and rare black slate; local mafic flows, breccia, and tuff **(Rabbitkettle)**
ICG	LOWER CAMBRIAN – **ICG: GULL LAKE**	dominantly fine clastic assemblage (1) with local volcanic units (2)
	1.	shale, siltstone and mudstone, locally bioturbated, with minor quartz sandstone; rare green-grey chert; local basal limestone and limestone conglomerate; phyllite to quartz-muscovite-biotite schist (+/-garnet +/-sillimanite +/-staurolite +/-andalusite) **(Gull Lake)**
ICS	LOWER CAMBRIAN - **ICS: SEKWI**	limestone, locally wavy bedded and nodular; limestone conglomerate slope breccia; massive grey dolostone; medium- to thick-bedded quartz sandstone; purple siltstone; bright orange weathering, fine crystalline dolostone **(Sekwi)**
uPCV	UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN – **uPCV: VAMPIRE**	dark brown weathering, thin-bedded, argillaceous fine-grained sandstone and siltstone, minor interbedded medium- to coarse grained white to light grey orthoquartzite; phyllite, slate, and argillite **(Vampire)**
PCB1 PCB2 PCB3	UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN - **PCB: BACKBONE**	massive quartzite (1) with regionally extensive carbonate member (2) and local mafic volcanic rocks (3)
	1.	light grey, red-brown, white, and pink, thick-bedded, medium- to coarse grained orthoquartzite; minor brown or maroon phyllite, platy siltstone, silty shale, thin-bedded fine-grained quartzite, grey limestone and sandy to pebbly limestone **(Backbone Ranges)**
	2.	crypto grained, mottled, mauve, pink, banded limestone and

		dolomite, locally silty, sandy or pebbly; massive light cream to pink weathering dolomite; massive grey limestone; minor quartzitic sandstone and brick red to purple shale **(Backbone Ranges "middle" carbonate member)**
PCH PCH2	UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN - **PCH: HYLAND**	consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics (1), limestone (2) and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale (3); may include younger (4) units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks (5) **(Hyland Gp.)**
	1.	thin to thick bedded, brown to pale green shale, fine to coarse grained quartz-rich sandstone, grit, and quartz-pebble conglomerate; minor argillaceous limestone; phyllite, quartzofeldspathic and micaceous psammite, gritty psammite and minor marble **(Hyland Gp., Yusezyu)**
	2.	grey weathering, dark grey to grey white, thin to thick bedded, very fine crystalline limestone, locally sandy; calc-silicate and marble; may locally include carbonate members within (1) or (4) **(Hyland Gp., Algae Lake , limestone member of Yusezyu)**
	3.	distinctive, recessive, maroon weathering, interbedded maroon and apple-green slate; "Oldhamia" trace fossils; rare grey chert; locally basal member and interbeds of quartz siltstone, sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate **(Hyland Gp., Narchilla , Senoah , Arrowhead Lake)**
	4.	quartzose clastic rocks as described in (1); mostly(?) equivalent to (1) but may include younger units **(Hyland Gp., mostly(?) Yusezyu)**

The intrusive rocks are dominated by the Upper Coal Batholith whose main lobe sits along the western edge of 095E and northern lobe that crosses over into NWT. A number of smaller plutons are also periodically exposed along the length of the watershed divide, which also roughly marks the location of the Grizzly anticline. The granitoids of the area are variably evolved and range from homogenous equigranular granodiorite to intrusives with many apparent pulses of activity including late phase tourmaline and beryl-bearing two mica granites, pegmatite dykes, aplites and quartz veins. Along the margin of many of these smaller plutons are tungsten-dominant skarns, however, Cu-Pb-Zn skarns are also noted in the area. The recent work by Rasmussen *et al.* (2007) also suggests the presence of a younger recessively weathering intrusive suite.

The country rock in the Upper Coal River area corresponds to a regional Lower Cambrian facies transition, from predominantly rift-related and basinal siliciclastic rocks to the west (Selwyn Basin), and predominantly platformal calcareous rocks to the east (Mackenzie Platform). The most relevant local formations include the Rabbitkettle Formation, Sekwi Formation, Backbone Ranges Formation, and the Hyland Group. The following is a brief description of these units by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) (Gordey and Anderson 1993) from youngest to oldest:

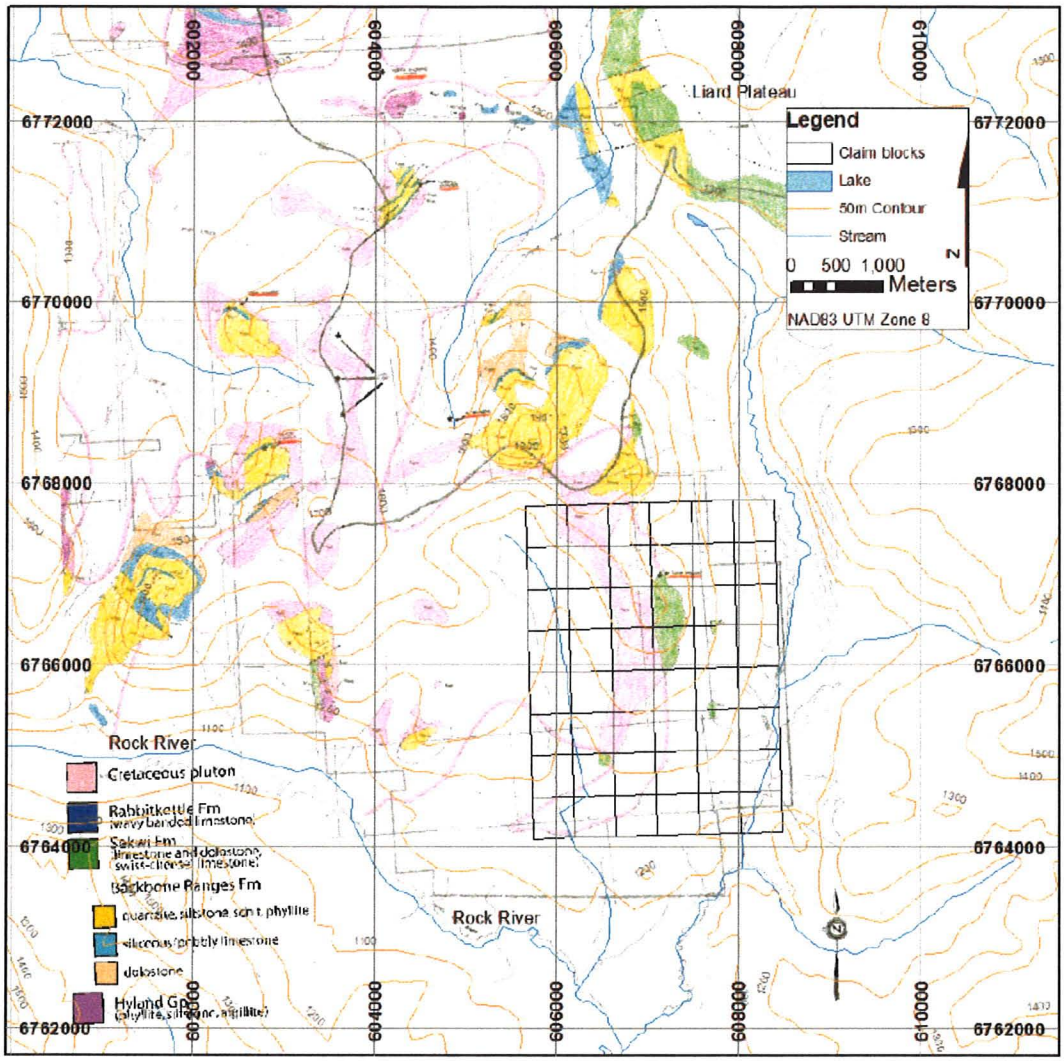
- Rabbitkettle Formation (Upper Cambrian-Ordovician): a wavy banded, grey to white-weathering, silty limestone with interbedded fine-grained siliciclastic material (silts and shales), and up to several hundred of meter thick in the area.
- Sekwi Formation (Lower Cambrian): the lower portion of a carbonate package consisting of 100 m thick massive limestone that is underlain by the "swiss cheese limestone" (a < 20 m thick, thin bedded, nodular, brown and grey weathering limestone); these units are the main hosts of tungsten skarn mineralization at Cantung.
- Backbone Ranges Formation (Lower Cambrian and older): several units capped by a fine-grained mica-rich quartzite/phyllite with sandy limestone lenses and at least one distinct 1-3 m thick limestone horizon (buff to grey weathering quartz-sand to pebble limestone), which is underlain by a 10-30 m thick horizon of a the buff to grey weathering quartz-sand to pebble limestone, which is in turn underlain by a 75-250 m thick massive pink to cream weathering dolostone.
- Hyland Group (Lower Cambrian and older): a series of undifferentiated fine-grained rift-related siliciclastic rocks, including phyllite, siltstone, argillite, pyritic hornfels, and minor fine-grained quartzite, with sandy limestone lenses up to 10 m thick interspersed throughout. This is often referred to as the Phyllite Unit.

Structure in the area is regionally simple. The Grizzly Anticline is the predominant feature and runs roughly north-south along the length of the NWT-YK border. Rock of the lower Cambrian Backbone Ranges is exposed in the core of the fold and several thrust and normal faults have been mapped roughly parallel to the hinge line. A large normal fault running the length of the Coal River and several other local faults have been tentatively mapped in regionally; however, the lack of recent regional surveys by government geologists makes conclusive placement and relationships of these faults difficult. Locally, many smaller faults have been mapped in property-focused exploration. Also, no regional geophysical data are available for this area to help interpret geology below treeline. The occurrence of numerous smaller highly evolved intrusions along the approximate hinge of the Grizzly Anticline is probably not a coincidence. Rather, the anticline likely acts as a control for the emplacement of the smaller intrusions.

Local Geology and Mineralization

Two separate intrusives are hypothesized to exist at the Molly property and are named the Ivo and Salivo stocks. Figure 6 shows the geology as revised contact between the Ivo and Salivo stocks whose distinct natures were recognized and published in the 1981 Cub JV report (Cathro and Main 1982).

Figure 6. Geology of the Ivo/Salivo Occurrence as mapped in 1980.



The Ivo stock is a medium-grained, K-feldspar porphyritic (up to 1 x 2 cm), cataclastic biotite monzogranite. Muscovite-bearing marginal phases cut by aplite dykes (with trace garnet), pegmatite dykes (with trace garnet and tourmaline, and abundant course books of Li-rich muscovite), and late quartz-tourmaline (schorl) veins were noted at the Main showing and local fine-grained equigranular leucocratic (quartz-feldspar) dykes are seen cutting at least the roof pendant at the Main showing. The Ivo stock is located north and west of the Molly claim block, and is about 10 km long and 4 km wide. Irregular, shallowly-dipping conformable contacts with country rock and the presence of abundant country rock rafts and roof pendants indicate that it is the uppermost portions of the Ivo stock that are exposed. An earlier K-Ar age from fresh biotite indicated that the intrusion was emplaced around 60 Ma; however, recent U-Pb geochronological work has returned

a crystallization age of 98.0 +/- 0.4 Ma from zircon, with a reset Ar-Ar age of 65.0 +/- 0.5 Ma from fresh biotite (Rasmussen *et al.* 2007). Therefore the Ivo stock appears to be part of the voluminous and widespread mid-Cretaceous belt of magmatism that underlies this portion of the Cordillera, although a later unexplained thermal event around 65Ma has reset the mica K-Ar ages.

The Salivo stock is a fractured biotite granite with K-feldspar phenocrysts up to 1 x 3 cm. The geophysical response of the Salivo stock was interpreted in 1981 to be distinctly different than that of the Ivo stock. The stock is elongate north-south, and approximately 4 km long and 1.5 km wide. Contacts with the country rock are discordant and steep, but flatten to a dip of ~50 degrees to the south. No geochronological data for the Salivo stock is currently available, although earlier work suggests that this intrusion is younger than the Ivo stock.

Evidence for at least two other stocks east of the Salivo Creek was suggested in 1981 and these define the Roger and Peko showings. The Roger "stock" comprises three fields of large granite cobbles found on a ridge. The cobbles consist of fractured biotite granite that is commonly crowded K-feldspar porphyritic and not similar to either the Ivo or the Salivo stocks. The Peko "stock" is described as a boulder field 3 km north of the Roger zone that is located near a sequence of concentric fractures up to 0.5 km across; the boulders are similar to the Roger boulders however random quartz-feldspar porphyry float are also found in the Peko area. A third area where another concentration of similar boulder material is found is located 3 km to the south of the Roger zone and is yet unnamed. All three of these areas were interpreted to represent regions where granitic stocks are buried just below the surface; however, historical and current ground magnetic surveys did not show any convincing indications of buried intrusions or mineralization. As in most of the Upper Coal River area, the country rock in the Ivo/Salivo area corresponds to a Lower Cambrian facies transition, from predominantly rift-related and basinal siliciclastic rocks to the west (Selwyn Basin), and predominantly platformal calcareous rocks to the east (Mackenzie Platform). The intrusions at Ivo/Salivo essentially bisect this boundary where it is exposed on the surface in the core of the Grizzly anticlinal structure, and in general siliciclastic rocks fine to the west and carbonate rocks thicken to the east.

Fifteen tungsten skarn showings have been found near Ivo/Salivo in outcrop and in float to date. In general, the mineralization at the Ivo/Salivo occurrence can be described as banded garnet-diopside-calcite scheelite skarn with moderate pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite content and rare chalcopyrite. Some of the scheelite appears to have a molybdenum component, as suggested by the yellow colour of the UV fluorescence. Historical work focused on skarn mineralization, however, it should be noted that significant scheelite was also noted within the bleached intrusive, which had not been sampled prior to 2008.

Fifteen tungsten skarn zones have been found near Ivo/Salivo in outcrop and in float to date. The showings are separated below in terms of "*size/potential*", and

summarized with greater detail provided for the main occurrences. The geological map from 1980 shows many of the showing locations.

Small/Low:

Ivo (float) – a small roof pendant with dark pyrite-pyrrhotite diopside skarn grading up to 0.40% WO_3 (grab sample); ground magnetic surveys indicate that this showing has no potential although work in 1981 show a strong anomaly near "Ivo C"

78 (float) – an erratic but high grade, dark pyrite-pyrrhotite-diopside skarn along the dolostone-granite contact and grading up to 3.84% WO_3 (grab sample); ground magnetic surveys and thorough prospecting failed to find mineralization at depth or on the surface, but it is associated with a widespread tungsten soil geochemical and panning anomaly

Tuanipel (outcrop) – pale calc-silicate skarn with scheelite in massive pyrrhotitequartz-clay in a vertical NW-trending zone at the limestone-granite(leucocratic) contact, with up to 1.04% WO_3 over 5 m (chip sample in trench); associated with a widespread and unexplained tungsten (with local copper) soil geochemical and panning anomaly (up to 291 ppm W) where a 1980 ground geophysical survey showed only an isolated magnetic anomaly

Chicken (float) – pale, weakly developed, tremolite (and banded garnet-diopside?) skarn grading up to 0.86% WO_3 (grab sample); detailed ground magnetic surveys did not indicated mineralized skarn in this area

Ovi (subcrop) – banded pale garnet-diopside skarn grading up to 1.73% WO_3 but typically 0.3-0.4% WO_3 (grab samples); similar to the Trevor zone but of limited extent

TF (outcrop/subcrop) – dark green garnet-diopside-pyrrhotite skarn grading up to 3.04% WO_3 but typically 0.6-0.8% WO_3 (grab samples); appears to be confined to a roof pendant but still open to the southwest

M*edium/Low-Moderate*:

North (float) – fine-grained, miarolitic/vuggy, thinly laminated skarn with garnet porphyroblasts in a pyroxene matrix (probably replacing pebbly limestone), and grading up to 0.16% WO_3 (grab sample); about 500 m north, weak tremolite skarn grading up to 0.18% WO_3 was also found; immediately north of a widespread tungsten soil geochemical and panning anomaly (up to 125 ppm W)

Trevor (float/subcrop) – banded, dark to pale garnet-diopside skarn grading up to 1.65% WO_3 (grab sample); float occurs over about 100 m and comprises ~5% of talus, and a mineralized zone about 30 cm wide in phyllitic hornfels is present but does not appear to be the source of the float; although small tungsten and copper anomalies were detected, no large soil geochemical or panning anomalies are present downhill

Large/Moderate-High:

Crisake Creek (float) – dark coarse-grained garnet-diopside-calcite skarn with coarsely-zoned scheelite and molybdo-scheelite similar to mineralization in the South Salivo drill core, grading ~0.2% WO_3 (visual estimate); associated with an unexplained tungsten soil geochemical and panning anomaly (up to 45 ppm W, on the west side of the creek) but as of yet, no work has been done on this zone

North Ivo (float) –dark garnet diopside skarn to weakly altered dolomitic skarn (found by lamping) grading up to 0.48% WO_3 and 2.28% WO_3, respectively (grab samples); associated with an anomalous lead, silver, and zinc soil geochemical anomaly and a moderate magnetic anomaly; a specimen of unmineralized brecciated quartzite returned up to 262 ppb Au, >500 ppm As, up to 1.1 ppm Ag, and 24 ppm Pb

Main showing (including the "Main", "Poolit", "K" , and "C" Zones) – a 600 x 700 m roof pendant (50-100 m thick) of Backbone Ranges Formation in the Ivo stock, comprising quartzite/phyllite with interspersed limestone beds showing varying degrees of coarsely crystalline marble, pale-green calc-silicate, and dark-green sulphide-rich skarn development. Below the Main showing to the west and southwest, a large soil geochemical and panning anomaly exists for tungsten, with isolated pods of anomalous molybdenum values and one small area of anomalous copper values. The Main zone lies in the western portion of the roof pendant; four hand trenches (1, 2, 3, and 4) dug into the zone encountered rusty, pyrrhotite-rich (+/- chalcopyrite), garnet-diopside skarn mineralized with scheelite. Assays across the trenches were: 1 = 0.50% WO_3 / 9 m; 2 = 0.26% WO_3 / 4 m; 3 = 0.24% WO_3 / 5 m; 4 = 0.47% WO_3 / 10 m. Grab samples assayed up to 2.51% WO_3, and all samples had low Cu, Mo, Ag, and Au values. Grades increase to the southwest towards the nearest intrusive contact, and the Main zone appears to lie on the western limb of a small syncline near the western edge of the roof pendant. A magnetic anomaly from detailed ground surveys underlies the known mineralization and appears to continue north into the mapped granite; this northern extent was never examined. The Abbott Fault is a prominent north-south structure cutting the fold and limits the extent of the Main zone skarn to the north, however the fault is accompanied by several parallel faults to the east in altered, granitic material, called the Poolit zone. The Poolit zone comprises vein material that is strongly mineralized with scheelite and assays up to 2.12% WO_3 and 0.195% Mo (grab sample), and it may have some potential for gold mineralization. Finally, the K zone occurs near the eastern margin of the roof pendant and was defined by a 600 m long arcuate magnetic anomaly, open to the north, offset by weak crossfaults, and striking northeasterly. Marbles are seen outcropping above the zone and several samples of well-developed dark garnetdiopside skarn were located (grading up to 0.48% WO_3) on the surface; the magnetic data suggest that mineralized skarn may be at a depth of 50-100 m, near the granite contact at the base of the roof pendant. Finally, the "C" zone corresponds to an area of minor mineralization and skarn in the central southern portion of the main pendant, also coincident with a magnetic anomaly.

Salivo showing (including the "Salivo" and "Salivo South" Zones) – The Salivo showing occurs on the southeastern portion of the mapped intrusive bodies (Salivo stock). The Salivo zone was found in 1980 and comprises an area of mineralized outcrop (~10 m true thickness) and float exposed by a recent rock slide through thickly vegetated terrain. Mineralization at the Salivo zone consists of brown massive garnet skarn with scheelite and molybdo-scheelite (assaying up to 3.0% WO_3 and 200 ppm Mo), interbedded with dark grey porphyroblastic garnet skarn; lower in the mudslide (and further from the granite contact) siliceous banded pale green and pink garnet-diopside skarn (assaying 0.20% WO_3 and 10 ppm Mo) is found. Trace chalcopyrite and minor fine-grained molybdenite may also be present, however no other sulphide minerals were observed. To the north, there is no evidence for skarn due to vegetation; mineralized float with weak scheelite and coarse molybdenite up to 800 meters to the south. One kilometer south of the Salivo zone, the South Salivo zone is defined by a 3km long magnetic anomaly along the length of the interpreted granite-country rock contact, which is also largely coincident with an EM anomaly and soil geochemical and panning (up to 1000 grains scheelite!) anomalies in tungsten and, locally, molybdenum. A detailed ground magnetic survey indicates that the zone could be 20-40 meters wide, dipping <45 degrees

to the southeast (also detected by EM), and cross-faulted at least four times. The survey also indicates that the zone is open to the west where at least two magnetic trends have been defined, as far west as the easting: 604500 m. Widely-spaced drill holes (~300 m apart) tested the Salivo and Salivo South zones close to the granite-sediment contact and intersected what was interpreted to be Sekwi Formation carbonates except for the two northernmost holes that are interpreted to have intersected biotite hornfels of the Backbone Ranges Formation; all holes bottomed out in the Salivo stock. The best mineralization, particularly in DDH4 and 5, consisted of garnet-diopside-pyrrhotite (± silica/magnetite) skarn with scheelite, molybdo-scheelite, and molybdenite (up to 0.37% WO_3 over 3.0 m, with 0.49% over 3.3 m; DDH5), although several intersections of bleached calcic endoskarn and alteration of feldspar to calcic plagioclase (as is typical of intrusive phases that are proximal to high grade mineralization at the Cantung mine), +/- greisenization in the altered granite (*incorrectly* referred to as "diorite") in contact with skarnified country rocks were also highly mineralized (up to 0.436% WO_3 over 7.6 m; DDH4). This mineralization was interpreted to be distal, either laterally or vertically, from a higher-grade core, if present.

5. Exploration

From March to August, 2008, a team of six people spent a total of 66 person-days collecting ground data at the Salivo showing and conducting minor regional follow up on the previously collected silt samples. The three main objectives were to (1) geologically map the Salivo stock and better understand its relationship to the Ivo stock and the other host sedimentary rocks, (2) collect magnetic and VLF geophysical data over the previously delineated intrusive contact; and (3) collect soil and rock samples for geochemical analysis with particular focus at the southern tip of the Salivo stock. Ground magnetic and VLF geophysical surveys were conducted at the Salivo stock along East-West lines spaced approximately 500 m apart. Magnetic readings were taken automatically every 2 seconds on the GPS-enabled unit's 'Walk-Mode', and integrated VLF readings were taken down the long sections at intervals of ~30 m. A total of ~29 line kilometers of ground magnetics was collected, providing a total of 34809 data points of sufficient signal quality. 1532 VLF station measurements (frequency = 24.8 kHz) were also taken at the Molly property for a total of ~22 line kilometers. This data is shown in the figures below as point and grid data for the magnetics and only as point data for VLF.

At the time of this report full geochemical analysis of these samples had been returned from the laboratory and petrographic examinations were being carried out. The following table shows major element geochemistry and selected trace element results. Excluded elements from the table include those below detection (Ag, Cr, Cu, Ni, Tl) and Zr, Zn, V, Ta, Sr, Sn, Rb, Pb, Nb, Ga, Co, Ba, Hf, Y and the REEs.

Figure 7. Ground magnetics survey at the Molly property

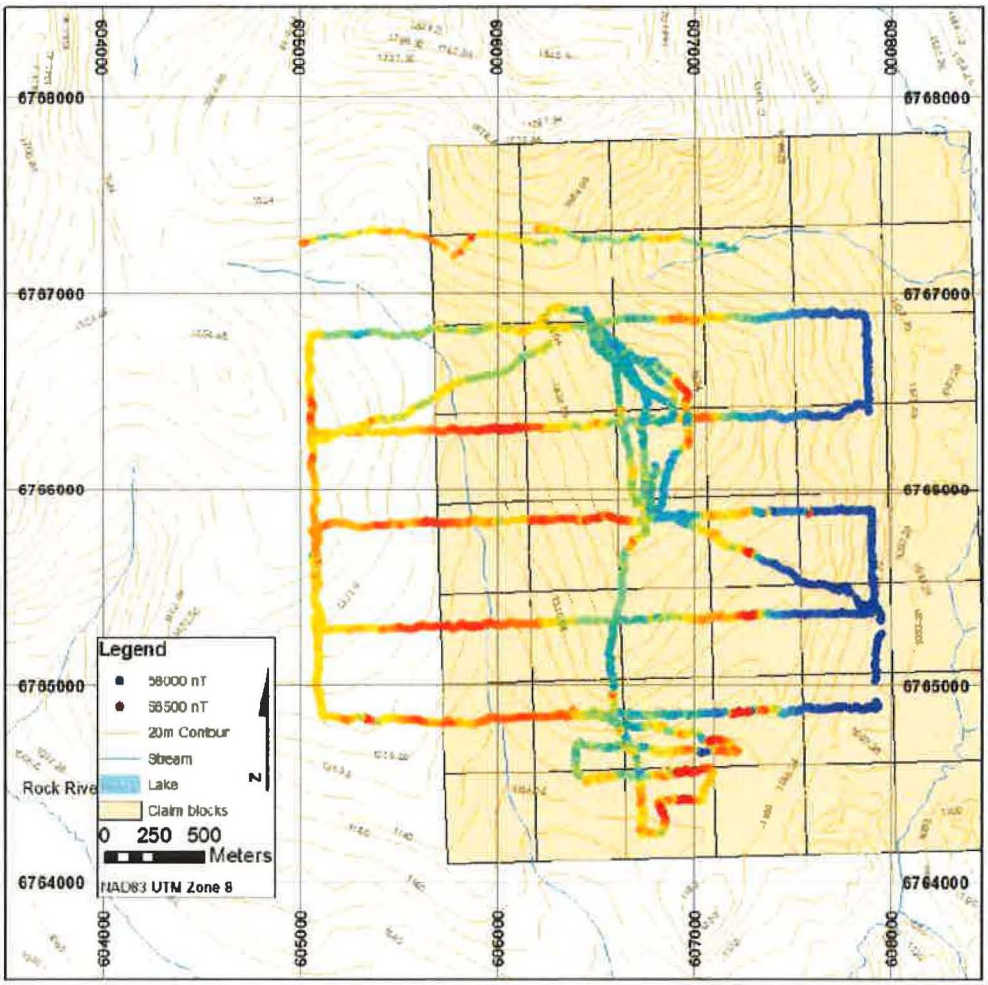


Figure 8. Gridded ground magnetics survey at the Molly property

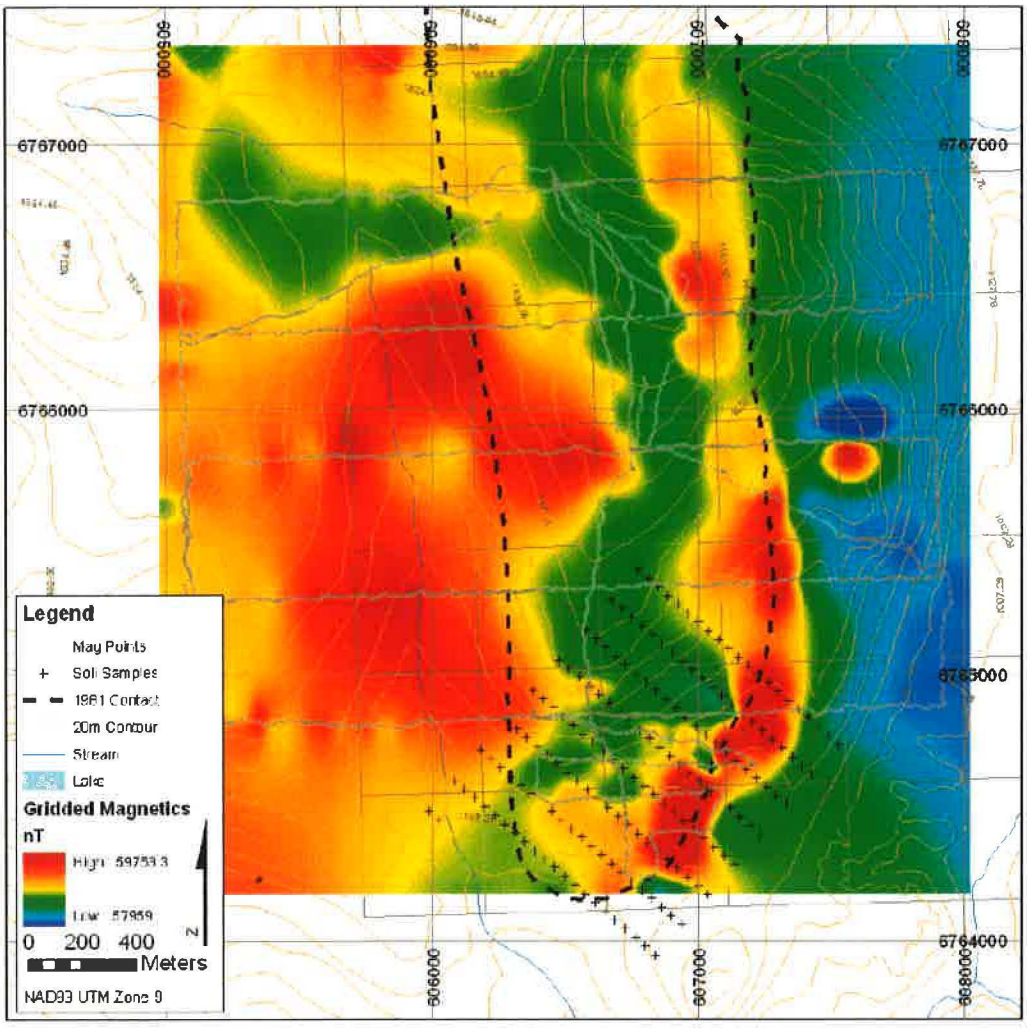
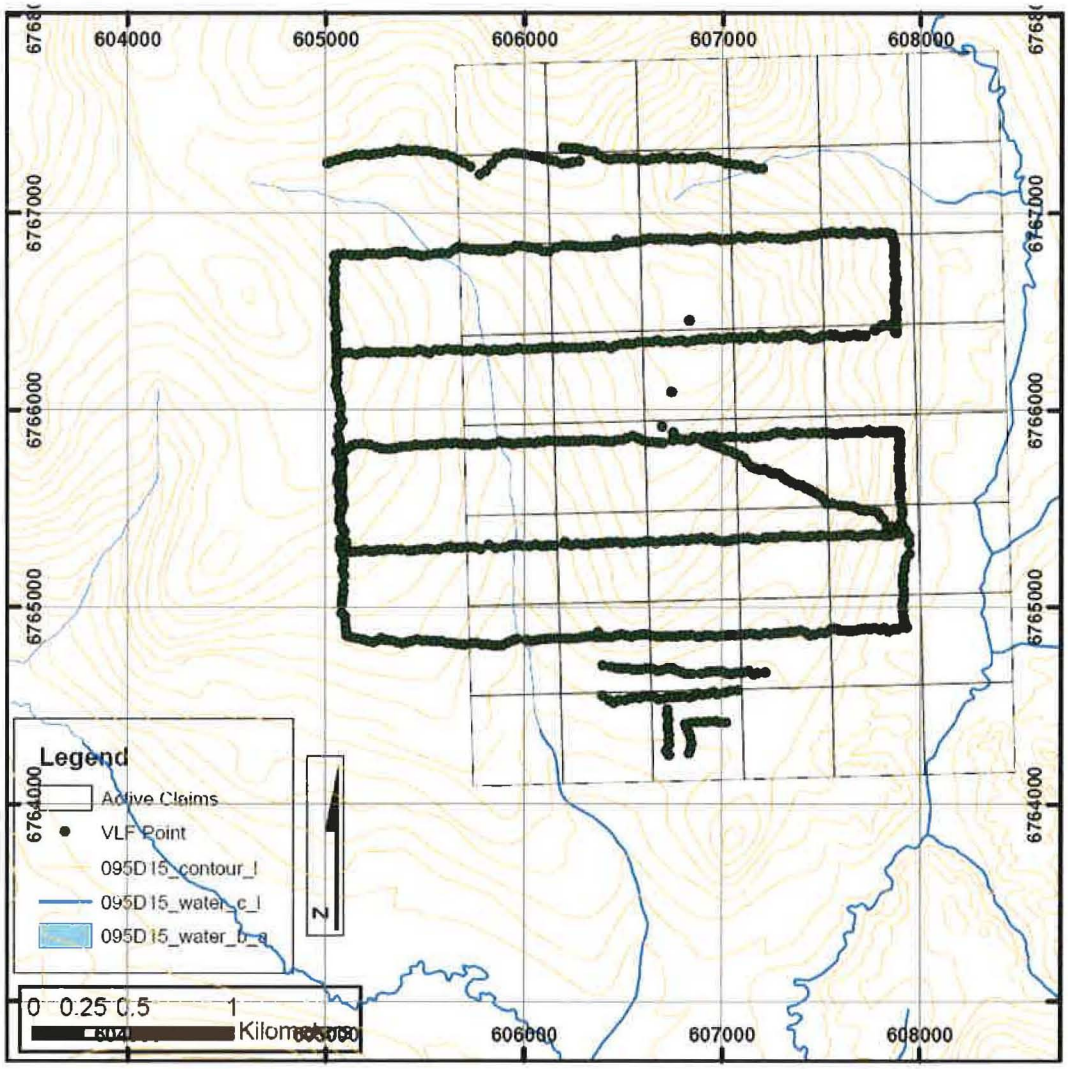


Figure 9. VLF collection points at the Molly property



A total of 170 soil samples, 5 silt samples, 2 HMC samples, and 49 rock samples were collected, and the locations of the rocks and soils are shown below in two separate figures. Silt and HMC sample locations are given in the section regarding regional work in the Upper Coal River area. Seven samples of drill core were also taken from historical diamond drilling. Soil geochemistry results for selected elements are also shown.

Figure 10. Rock Sample Locations from the Molly Property

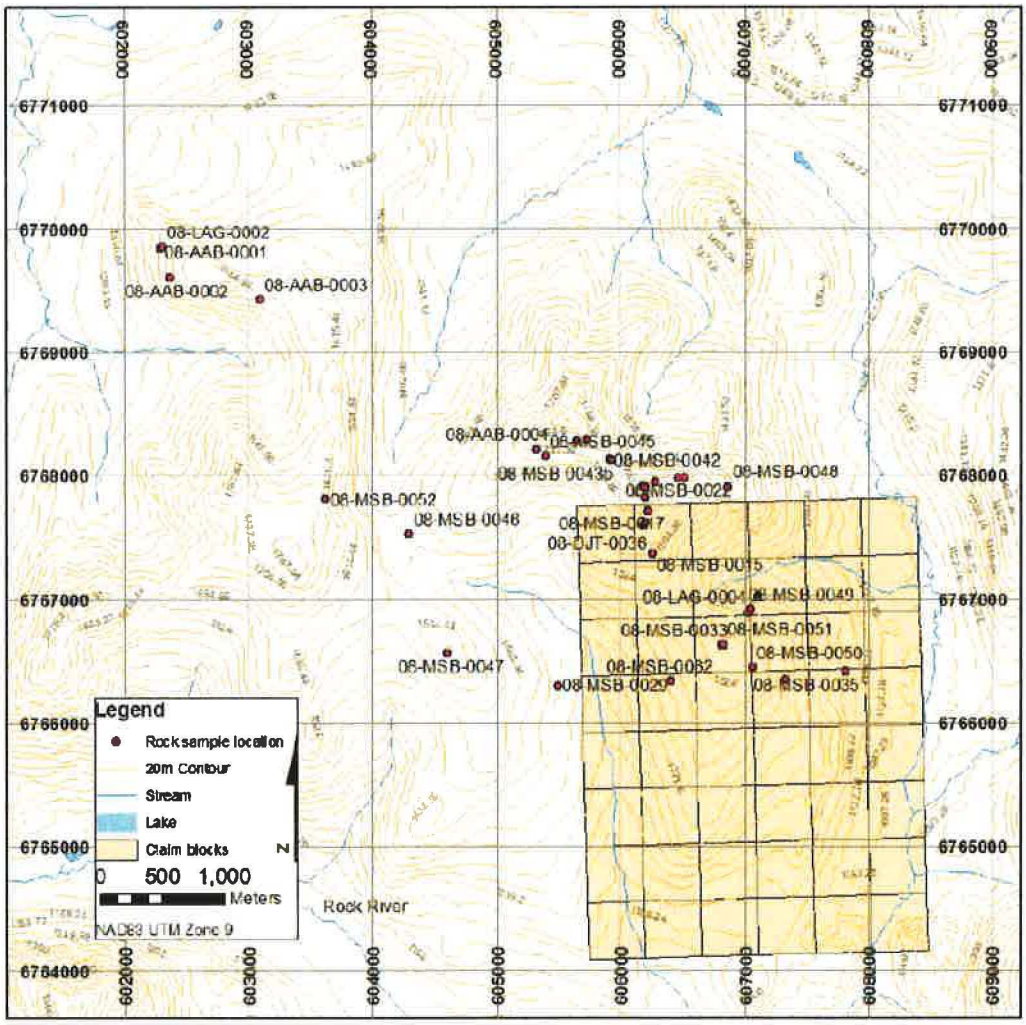


Table 3. Rock Sample Assay Results from the Molly Property

Sample ID	Property	W Assay %	W (ICP, ppm)	Mo (ICP, ppm)	Ag (ICP, ppm)	Cu (ICP, ppm)
08-DJT-0043	Molly	0.0520	5.0	11.0	0.1	10
08-DJT-0044	Molly	0.0005	5.0	0.5	0.3	5
08-AAB-0002	Molly	0.0005	5.0	0.5	0.1	9
08-AAB-0003	Molly	0.0460	5.0	0.5	0.1	18
08-LAG-0006	Molly	0.3540	5.0	39.0	1.2	524
08-DJT-0042	Molly	0.0220	5.0	6.0	0.3	35
08-AAB-0001	Molly	0.2930	5.0	42.3	0.7	958
08-AAB-0006	Molly	0.0005	5.0	4.0	0.1	21
08-LAG-0008	Molly	0.2540	5.0	79.0	0.1	211
08-LAG-0009	Molly	0.0050	5.0	7.0	0.1	24
08-LAG-0010	Molly	0.2610	5.0	43.0	0.1	222
08-LAG-0011	Molly	0.0130	5.0	51.0	0.1	20
08-LAG-0005	Molly	0.0950	5.0	65.0	0.4	587
08-AAB-0004	Molly	0.0005	5.0	3.0	0.2	18
08-AAB-0005	Molly	0.0005	5.0	4.0	0.1	59
08-LAG-0007	Molly	0.2660	5.0	37.0	0.1	61

6. Expenditures

Expenditures for the Program are outlined in Table 4, below.

Table 4. Program Costs

Item	Cost
Helicopter	$14,375
Wages	$41,975
Total	$56,350

6. Expenditures

Table 5. Breakdown of costs per claim.

Claim	Samples	
MOLLY 2	3	$ 971.55
MOLLY 6	1	$ 323.85
MOLLY 12	5	$1,619.25
MOLLY 13	20	$6,477.01
MOLLY 14	2	$ 647.70
MOLLY 18	1	$ 323.85
MOLLY 19	2	$ 647.70
MOLLY 20	1	$ 323.85
MOLLY 22	1	$ 323.85
MOLLY 29	1	$ 323.85
MOLLY 37	3	$ 971.55
MOLLY 38	22	$7,124.71
MOLLY 39	2	$ 647.70
MOLLY 40	24	$7,772.41
MOLLY 41	27	$8,743.97
MOLLY 42	8	$2,590.80
MOLLY 43	28	$9,067.82
MOLLY 44	23	$7,448.56
TOTAL	**174**	

Amendment to the "Geological Assessment Report on the Molly Claim Group (MOLLY 1-36, 37-48)" dated April 9, 2009 by Chris Davis.

April 17, 2009

ADDED SECTIONS

Personnel

UPDATED SECTIONS

6. Expenditures

Personnel

Bev Quist – 8 days

June 28, 2008
June 29, 2008
July 1, 2008
July 3, 2008
July 5, 2008
July 6, 2008
July 7, 2008
July 8, 2008

Mike Burns – 8 days

June 28, 2008
June 29, 2008
July 1, 2008
July 3, 2008
July 5, 2008
July 6, 2008
July 7, 2008
July 8, 2008

Chris Davis – 8 days

June 28, 2008
June 29, 2008
July 1, 2008
July 3, 2008
July 5, 2008
July 6, 2008
July 7, 2008
July 8, 2008

Laurel Arness – 8 days

June 28, 2008
June 29, 2008
July 1, 2008
July 3, 2008
July 5, 2008
July 6, 2008
July 7, 2008
July 8, 2008

Martina Bezzola– 8 days

June 28, 2008
June 29, 2008
July 1, 2008
July 3, 2008
July 5, 2008
July 6, 2008
July 7, 2008
July 8, 2008

David Turner – 8 days

June 28, 2008
June 29, 2008
July 1, 2008
July 3, 2008
July 5, 2008
July 6, 2008
July 7, 2008
July 8, 2008

Total Days = 48 **June to Aug**

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Certificate of Qualifications

I, Chris Davis, of 539 4th Street East, North Vancouver, BC, V7L 1J7 do hereby certify:

(a) that this Certificate applies to the Geological Report entitled "Geological Assessment Report on the Molly Claim Group" dated April 9, 2009.

(b) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (2005) and I am registered as a Geologist in Training with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member #147439). I have practiced my profession continuously since 2005 and have direct experience in the exploration and development of gold, copper and tungsten in Canada.

(d) I am responsible for the preparation of the report dated April 9, 2009 "Geological Assessment Report on the Molly Claim Group" and have relied on publicly available information including assessment reports, and research papers; and

(g) as of the date of this Certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Geological Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 8th day of April, 2009
Vancouver, British Columbia

Chris Davis, B.Sc., GIT

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Kamloops, British Columbia,
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Alex Stewart GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AW 2008-8339

Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd
Suite 1010-789 W Pender St
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1H2

8-Oct-08

No. of samples received: 118
Sample Type: Rock
Project : Generative
Submitted by:Chris Davis

ET #.	Tag #	W (%)
1	08-AAB-0001	0.293
2	08-AAB-0002	<0.001
3	08-AAB-0003	0.046
4	08-AAB-0004	<0.001
5	08-AAB-0006	<0.001
11	08-LAG-0005	0.095
12	08-LAG-0006	0.354
13	08-LAG-0007	0.266
14	08-LAG-0008	0.254
15	08-LAG-0009	0.005
16	08-LAG-0010	0.261
17	08-LAG-0011	0.013

Alex Stewart
GEOCHEMICAL

Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd - 8339 8-Oct-08

ET #.	Tag #	W (%)
34	08-BSW-0040	<0.001
41	08-CGD-0006	<0.001
42	08-CGD-0007	<0.001
43	08-CGD-0008	<0.001
44	08-CGD-0009	<0.001
45	08-CGD-0010	0.033
46	08-CGD-0011	0.055
61	08-DJT-043	0.052
62	08-DJT-044	<0.001
64	08-DT042-WALL	0.022

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Alex Stewart
GEOCHEMICAL

Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd - 8339 8-Oct-08

ET #.	Tag #	W (%)
77	08-AAB-0005	<0.001

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.
10041 Dallas Drive,
Kamloops, British Columbia,
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8-Oct-08

Alex Stewart Geochemical
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10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2008- 8339

Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd
Suite 1010-789 W Pender St
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1H2

No. of samples received: 118
Sample Type: Rock
Project : Generative
Submitted by: Chris Davis

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	08-AAB-0001	0.6	0.59	<5	135	5	0.33	18	31	9	967	>10	<10	0.18	823	46	0.02	39	210	12	20	<20	15	0.08	<10	18	<10	<1	40
2	08-AAB-0002	<0.2	0.24	<5	15	<5	0.20	<1	2	138	9	0.51	<10	0.04	187	<1	0.07	3	80	4	<5	<20	22	0.05	<10	5	<10	2	82
3	08-AAB-0003	<0.2	0.88	<5	25	<5	2.90	<1	4	86	18	2.07	<10	0.13	3858	<1	0.02	10	200	4	<5	<20	28	0.10	<10	12	<10	<1	42
4	08-AAB-0004	0.2	1.80	<5	95	15	0.04	1	9	80	18	2.99	20	0.78	171	3	0.02	8	260	20	<5	<20	<1	0.14	<10	49	<10	<1	27
5	08-AAB-0006	<0.2	2.19	<5	50	15	0.02	3	15	58	21	3.90	20	0.75	211	4	0.01	22	160	22	5	<20	10	0.11	<10	40	<10	<1	33
11	08-LAG-0005	0.4	5.21	<5	50	20	3.41	5	21	31	587	7.97	30	0.75	923	65	0.10	11	540	40	15	<20	28	0.05	<10	65	<10	4	21
12	08-LAG-0006	1.2	0.41	4955	40	45	2.58	28	27	33	524	6.52	<10	0.32	446	39	0.04	11	650	22	45	<20	102	0.02	<10	7	<10	12	40
13	08-LAG-0007	<0.2	0.52	145	25	5	0.29	<1	10	109	61	1.94	20	0.10	313	37	0.03	<1	460	20	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	8	<10	10	23
14	08-LAG-0008	<0.2	0.11	<5	30	15	3.37	3	7	18	211	4.77	<10	0.31	655	79	<0.01	6	30	4	<5	<20	15	0.04	<10	13	<10	<1	10
15	08-LAG-0009	<0.2	1.88	<5	15	<5	5.30	<1	4	70	24	2.62	<10	0.37	1673	7	0.03	<1	400	14	<5	<20	27	0.07	<10	33	<10	5	14
16	08-LAG-0010	<0.2	1.45	<5	25	<5	2.20	3	19	50	222	4.35	<10	0.81	463	43	0.07	6	540	16	5	<20	28	0.08	<10	39	<10	10	23
17	08-LAG-0011	<0.2	1.09	10	70	10	0.75	1	7	89	20	1.83	20	0.65	379	51	0.07	6	550	14	5	<20	13	0.09	<10	49	<10	9	22

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2008- 8339

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Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
34	08-BSW-0040	<0.2	1.41	20	75	15	0.67	<1	9	121	9	2.27	30	0.58	391	4	0.11	6	370	30	<5	<20	39	0.17	<10	45	<10	11	67
41	08-CGD-0006	0.5	1.95	<5	80	20	1.54	2	44	107	63	4.59	10	0.49	197	7	0.27	76	2990	32	5	<20	105	0.23	<10	106	<10	<1	39
42	08-CGD-0007	<0.2	1.07	15	40	<5	0.35	<1	12	127	4	2.94	20	0.26	42	4	0.10	24	560	18	<5	<20	8	0.04	<10	17	<10	4	12
43	08-CGD-0008	<0.2	1.70	15	35	<5	0.78	1	16	173	77	2.66	<10	0.21	193	6	0.26	26	160	46	<5	<20	59	0.06	<10	18	<10	10	41
44	08-CGD-0009	<0.2	1.96	30	40	<5	3.16	<1	9	104	160	1.99	<10	0.33	157	13	0.10	22	9080	34	<5	<20	158	0.07	<10	123	<10	12	55
45	08-CGD-0010	4.0	0.33	<5	190	380	0.16	21	37	4	4145	>10	<10	<0.01	124	45	0.01	34	<10	8	15	<20	23	0.11	<10	6	<10	<1	28
46	08-CGD-0011	0.4	0.40	<5	30	10	2.98	2	4	79	143	4.03	<10	<0.01	863	<1	<0.01	6	380	6	<5	120	13	0.06	<10	8	<10	<1	8
61	08-DJT-043	<0.2	2.85	<5	60	35	4.99	3	4	19	10	3.57	<10	4.17	1612	11	0.02	8	110	30	15	<20	49	0.03	<10	7	<10	15	144
62	08-DJT-044	0.3	1.53	10	10	<5	1.79	<1	1	93	5	0.49	<10	0.53	295	<1	0.18	<1	90	36	<5	<20	17	0.10	<10	<1	<10	16	29
63	08-LAG-0012	8.3	0.05	310	35	<5	1.05	8	11	134	>10000	4.26	<10	0.70	186	9	<0.01	17	<10	14	20	<20	12	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	247
64	08-DT042-WALL	0.3	1.49	<5	30	15	1.80	2	<1	19	35	0.49	<10	0.46	275	6	0.33	3	440	20	5	<20	30	0.01	<10	<1	<10	1	25

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Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
77	08-AAB-0005	<0.2	1.67	5	50	10	0.01	<1	5	27	59	2.94	10	0.69	85	4	0.01	8	190	26	<5	<20	5	0.04	<10	8	<10	1	55