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**Prospecting and Geochemical Report**

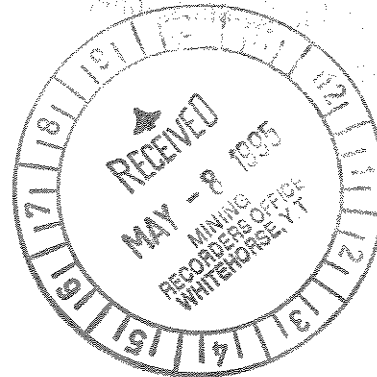
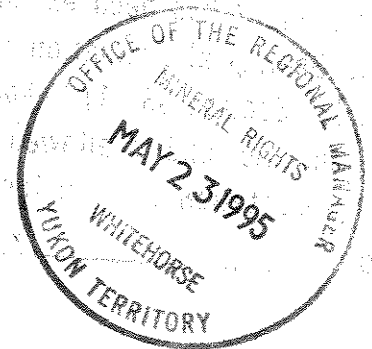
**Scotty Claims 1-14**

**YB46544-YB4657**

**Whitehorse Mining District**

**NTS 105D/4 & D/5**

**Latitude 60°15' Longitude 135°35'**



**By:**  
**Ron Berdahl**  
**Box 5664**  
**Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5L5**

**For work performed**  
**Between**  
**July 28 - August 1, 1994**

**Claims Owned By:**

**R.S. Berdahl and John Alton**  
**c/o P.O. Box 5664**  
**Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5L5**  
**December 1994**

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Appendix "A"	Location Map
Appendix "B"	Skukum Gold Inc. Anomaly Map
Appendix "C"	Geology/Showings Map
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## Summary

This report describes general exploration work performed on the Scotty 1-14 mineral claims located near the headwaters of the Watson River in southern Yukon.

The property is underlain by Yukon group metamorphic rocks of the Yukon crystalline complex, which have been intruded by granitic rocks of the coast plutonic complex. These units are intruded and overlain by Eocene Skukum Group volcanics. Epithermal and mesothermal veins and structures are found throughout the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex and the potential for finding commercial precious metal deposits is good.

Exploration work consisted of general prospecting over the Scotty claim group with emphasis on geochemical sampling of rocks, soils and talus fines in anomalous areas discovered by Skukum Gold Inc. in 1988.

Anomalous values, though at generally lower values, were confirmed in some zones. A new showing near the surprise zone assayed .233 opt Au, 6+opt Ag, and 1385 ppm As.

Much more infill sampling and grid re-establishment work needs to be done. A Mag/EM survey would be beneficial and is recommended.

### 1.0 Introduction

This report was prepared to compile information gathered during the 1994 field season. Its purpose is to help assess the areas' economic and exploration potential as well as to report work for assessment on the Scotty claims on 105D/4 and D/5.

The claims group consists of 14 claims, in three blocks in the southern Yukon approximately 50 miles south of Whitehorse. Follow-up prospecting was performed in order to verify results from a 1988 soils survey carried out by Skukum Gold Inc. Reconnaissance prospecting was carried out over the three separate claim blocks. Epithermal and mezo-thermal gold (+ silver, copper, lead, arsenic) targets were sought.

## **2.0 Access/Location**

Access to the Scotty claim groups was via helicopter from Whitehorse approximately 50 miles to the north, no passable roads currently access the Scotty claim area. The Mount Skukum mine with its road access via the Annie Lake Road is approximately 10 kilometres southeast of the Scotty claims. The Scotty claims are located north and west of the headwaters of the Watson River, the entire area is within the jurisdiction of the Whitehorse Mining Recorder.

## **3.0 History**

The first known recorded claims in the immediate area were staked by Skukum Gold Inc. in 1988 as 198 Mag claim. However, as the nearby Wheaton River Valley was "actively" prospected near the turn of the century and beyond, one can assume the nearby Upper Watson was also looked at to some degree. In 1989, Skukum Gold carried out three soil sample grids over various Watt and Mag claims. There were 897 soil samples taken resulting in four mineralized showings with grades of up to .302 opt at the Surprise Vein (covered by Scotty #14).

## **4.0 Physiography/Vegetation:**

The area is characterized by rugged mountains to 7300'asl, 3000' above the valley floor, within a level plateau above the north flowing Watson River. The area has been glaciated

with several small ice fields still present in the general area. The past glacial history complicates structural interpretation. Talus and felsmer cover much of the area. There are good, yet often inaccessible exposures on steep slopes (cliff faces).

The entire area is above tree line (approximately 4300') and vegetation consists of various species of lichen, moss and in favourable microclimate, small willow. Larger willows inhabit high valleys.

## **5.0 Geology**

### **5.1 Regional Geology**

The Scotty claims lie on the eastern edge of the Nisling Terrane, near the boundary with folded Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Whitehorse Trough to the east. The Nisling Terrane is composed of rocks of the Proterozoic to Permian Yukon Crystalline Terrane and the Triassic to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex.

Lower Tertiary volcanics of the Skukum Group unconformably overlie the granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the discontinuous roof pendants of schists, gneisses, marbles and quartzites of the Yukon Group. The Skukum Group is the northern most part of the Sloko volcanic province and outcrops in two distinct areas. The Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex of Eocene age, is the more northerly of the two pockets of Skukum Group volcanics. It is divided into seven volcanic cycles and is made-up of predominantly felsic to andesitic tuffs and flows and related epiclastics (Doherty et al, 1988).

Rhyolite dykes cross-cut all the above units are considered to be the latest phase of Eocene volcanism.

## 5.2 Property Geology

Property geology is presented in Appendice C.

The Scotty claims are underlain by Cretaceous light grey, medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite (Kqm), grey, medium to coarse or grained, hornblende ± biotite granodiorite (Kgd), and dark grey, medium to fine grained diorite (Kdr) of the Coast Mountain Plutonic Complex, as well as roof pendants of Proterozoic to Permian, light grey to white, crystalline marbles (Hm), dark grey, sometimes gossanous, quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite gneisses and schists (HCsn) and hornblendes diorite gneiss (Pdr) of the Yukon Group. The Yukon Group and the Coast Mountain Plutonic Complex have been intruded and overlain by Eocene high level quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusives and volcanic breccias of the Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex (ESK). Rhyolitic to dacitic dykes cross-cut all the units and are considered to be the latest phase of the Eocene Volcanism. (MacKinnon, 1990)

On the Scotty #13 there is a zone of intense argillic alteration of quartz-monzonite surrounding vertical pipes of volcanic breccia. This area is believed to represent a volcanic centre of Eocene volcanism. Pegmatite dykes are also found on the property, however, the age relationships of these dykes is unknown. (MacKinnon, 1990)

## 6.0 Mineralogy/Modelling

The nearby Mt. Skukum deposit consisted of epithermal mineralization. Other showings in the Watson/Wheaton Area (Charleston et cetera) are of mesothermal origin. Both types of mineralization were considered on the Scotty Claims. Epithermal style structures are apparent, especially in the volcanic centre zone. The Pb, As, Cu associations in the TH shear zone and near the surprise area suggest a mesothermal origin, as does multi-element anomalies in the Watson Zone. Three in-place mineralized showings were

discovered by Skukum Gold. They are described below from AR #09280.

The "Volcanic Centre Zone" consists of vuggy, euhedral quartz crystal pods with minor galena, pyrite and wad. The pods occurred in quartz-sericite alteration of a volcanic breccia in a volcanic pipe. The pipe like volcanic breccia and the surrounding quartz-monzonite contains pervasive argillic alteration up to five hundred metres wide. The pipe is believed to represent a volcanic centre for Skukum Group volcanism. Analysis of up to 312 ppm lead and 7.0 ppm silver have been returned from this showing. One sample from this area analyzed 1591 ppm barium and 31.35 percent iron. (Skukum Gold samples)

The "TH shear zone" consists of a graphitic shear zone up to 2 metres wide in Yukon Group with arsenopyrite and galena mineralization. The zone is traceable for about 125 metres. Analysis of up to 6919 ppm arsenic, 1474 ppm lead, 18.1 ppm silver, 3940 ppb gold and 20.86 percent iron have been returned from the shear zone. (Skukum Gold Inc. sample)

The "surprise showing" consists of a malachite and azurite stained quartz vein with sericite, chlorite, wad and limonite. Quartz veins in the area are vuggy and euhedral. Analysis of 3742 ppm copper and 685 ppm lead, and assays of 1.54 ounces per ton (52.8 grams/tonne) silver and 0.302 ounces per ton (10.36 grams/tonne) gold have been returned from the vein.

An additional anomalous zone, named the Watson Zone, consists of a large number of clusters of arsenic, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc anomalies covering a roughly 1.2 kilometre by 1.2 kilometre area. Anomalies trend roughly northwest and occur mostly over the metamorphic rocks.

Confirmation work in 1994 found anomalous values in all four areas. In addition, a new showing (R4D55) north of the Surprise vein yielded values to .233 opt Au, 200 ppm Ag., 1385 ppm Pb., 3748 ppm As, .2 percent Bi, 7.2 ppm Cd and sub-anomalous Cu (308) and Zn (404) from a rusty quartz float within a frost polygon. A sample of yellowish soil from the same polygon (D4D56) ran 578 ppb Au, 100 ppm AG, 930 Pb, 1275 As, .2 percent Bi + 1.2 ppm Cd, again, with sub-anomalous values in Cu (167) and Zn (24) except the soil values were roughly half the Au and Bi rock values. The dominate rock type in the frost boils is a white quartz, some of which contains trace pyrite crystals.

The surprise showing was not definitely located, however, a four-inch wide epithermal quartz vein with a sericite envelope along with quartz float with manganese and possible disseminated galena malachite stain along with minor epidote skarn was found in a complex lithology of two phase granites in contact with limestone and intruded by a felsic feldspar porphyry tuff (R4D51). Only anomalous Cu (580 ppm) was found in rock assays (R4D54).

Just west of sample (R4D55) wollastonite skarn consisting of small amounts of good acicular 1/8" wollastonite crystals  $\pm$  Cu and numerous garnets occurs.

A bright yellow stain on skarn juxtaposes ultra mafic at the head of a small creek in the same area. Skarn consists of magnetite, epidote, diopide and manganese. Within granite (felsic to dioritic) and calcareous talus. Quartz float was slightly anomalous in Ag and Ag (R4D57 & 8). Sample #7 had a pink stain and red veinlets, sample #8 contained bright yellow stain. Neither sample was anomalous in As or Cu. Sample #8 registered minor Cu (453 ppm).

A "TH shear zone" sample consisted of metalliferous quartz veins in graphitic schists, silicic biotite schists and metalliferous or limonitic schists, metalliferous "schistose quartz". Sample R4D12 consisting of white to yellow stained quartz within graphitic schists with

pyrite, galena and limonite, rang 830 ppb AU, 1 opt Ag, 2295 ppm Pb and 6,012 As and 3.0999.Fe. The highest Au values in Skukum Gold's TH Shear Zone were accompanied by lower arsenic values (466 ppm). Samples #15 and #16 were not assayed.

The anticipated high soil gold values (>44 ppb) along line 10 + 00N north of the TH shear zone were not confirmed (Values of 0 to 16 ppb with six samples). The arsenic values were anomalous and as high as those mapped on Line 9 by Skukum Gold. Other elements were not anomalous.

Two "dry" stream sediment samples draining the area (D4D5-9 and 10) were anomalous in Au (46 ppb and 33 ppb) As (733 and 344 ppm) and Ag (2.4 ppm #9). Some complications arose in re-establishing lines 9 and 10. Very heavy fog and an apparent magnetic disturbance make the confirmation locations suspect, probably to the north of mapped locations. No mention of compass deflection was reported in the Skukum Gold Inc. report.

The Volcanic Centre Zone did not return significant values despite interesting geology. Volcanic breccias of basalts to rhyolites (often mixtures) were common. Limonitic granites, flow-banded rhyolites and, apparently, hydro thermally altered rocks are not uncommon. Quartz veins are rare, although some well-developed quartz crystals are present in small veins.

Minor fluorite was observed (R4D520), as was minor metalliferous andesites. Clay altered limonitic porphyry (R4D521) and heavily altered metalliferous rocks thought to contain arsenopyrite (scapolite) (R4D523) were found in talus. The later returned a value of 7.4 ppm Ag. Granitics with trace galena returned low Pb and other values (R4D522).

The Watson zone was sampled with one line along "re-established" grid line L5 + 00N measured from established line 4 and BL soil samples were difficult to take, some among

mostly granitic talus, and consisting of mostly coarse-grained sand (L5 + OON 100W). Snow pack and granitic outcrop above and east of the soil line limited additional soil sampling. The geology and snow pack does not seem to directly correspond with results of the Skukum map. While samples L5+OON + 100, 150 and 200 W were anomalous in ~~Ag~~<sup>Au</sup> (27, 29 and 26 ppb respectively) there was no multi-element anomalies as outlined in Skukum's report. L5 + OON + 50n was slightly anomalous in As.

## **7.0 Methodology**

General prospecting was carried out over anomalous zones that Skukum Gold Inc. had discovered. Minimal confirmation samples were taken in an attempt to reproduce Skukum results. Thirty-two rock or soil samples were collected and analyzed. Lab analysis was carried out by NAL of Whitehorse using 30 element ICP (By IPL of Vancouver) and fire assay gold. One sample, R4D55, was re-assayed for Au to establish a value. (.233 Au)

Soil samples were taken along re-established grid lines.

## **8.0 Conclusions & Recommendations**

Sampling in three of four of the Skukum "showings" confirmed that anomalous areas exist. Only in the volcanic centre zone were results disappointing, this despite rock samples, clearly depicting advanced stages of alteration with minor mineralization.

More complete grid re-construction and thorough sampling has to be done on both the TH shear zone and Watson zone before definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the size or value in these areas. A late season program would allow for maximum snow pack melt, opening more area for sampling.

More work is warranted on the Scotty claims in the vicinity of the Surprise, TH and Watson zones. Recommendations are as follows:

1. 50m x 25 m spaced, gridded surveying over the surprise TH and Watson zones. This grid should tie-in with the Skukum grid if possible. That grid should be extended to close-off anomalies.
2. Geophysical surveying of the same grid areas as in 1 using a combination of instruments including: magnetometer to define contacts, stratigraphy and possible sub-volcanic stocks; EM surveys - VLF to define structure and other EM to define graphitic (mineralized) zones or other chargeability horizons.
3. Detailed prospecting and mapping of the anomalous zones already defined and those outlined in the above program.
4. Trenching and or diamond drilling of the TH, Watson and Surprise zones contingent on the results of the above surveys.

#### 9.0 Costs

Helicopter: (Whitehorse to Watson River)	\$1148.74
Labour: (5 days @ \$200/day + 7% GST)	1070.00
Per Diem: (5 days @ \$52/day)	260.00
Sample analysis: (32 rock, soil and stream sediment samples)	717.50
Report preparation:	<u>500.00</u>
	\$3696.24

## References

- Doherty, R.A., & Hart, C.J.R.**, 1988 Preliminary Geology of Fenwick Creek (105D/3) and Alligator Lake (150D/6) Map Areas; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Open File 1988-2, 80pp. With 1:50,000 scale maps.
- MacKinnon, H.F.** 1990, Geological and Geochemical Report on the MAG Mineral Claims Skukum Gold Inc., AR#092809
- Wilkins, A.L., and MacKinnon, H.F.**, 1988a Geological and Geochemical Report on the MAG Mineral Claims; Skukum Gold Inc., unpublished assessment report. AR#092177.

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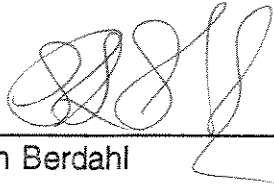
R. S. Berdahl

**Statement of Qualifications**

I, Ron Berdahl, declare that I am an independent prospector who has worked in the Watson/Wheaton area for portions of two field seasons. I have also worked on the Scotty area claims during the 1994 field season.

I have taken several courses related to prospecting and make the bulk of my living directly from prospecting.

The data contained herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Ron Berdahl', is written above a horizontal line.

Ron Berdahl

## Project Personnel

<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Task</b>
R. Berdahl	Whitehorse, YT	July/Aug 1994	General Prospecting Grid Re-establishment Report Writing

## Appendix "A" Location Map

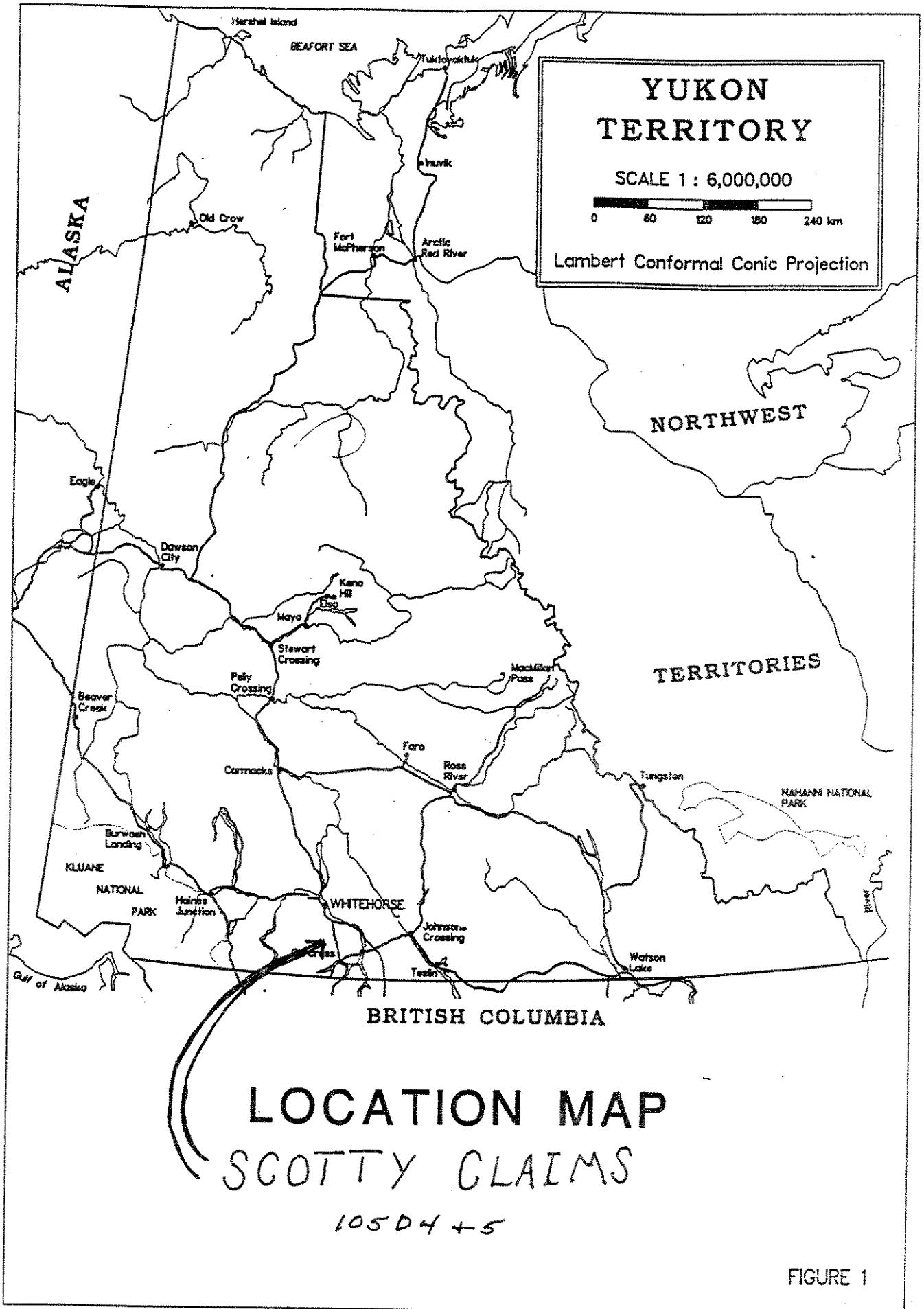
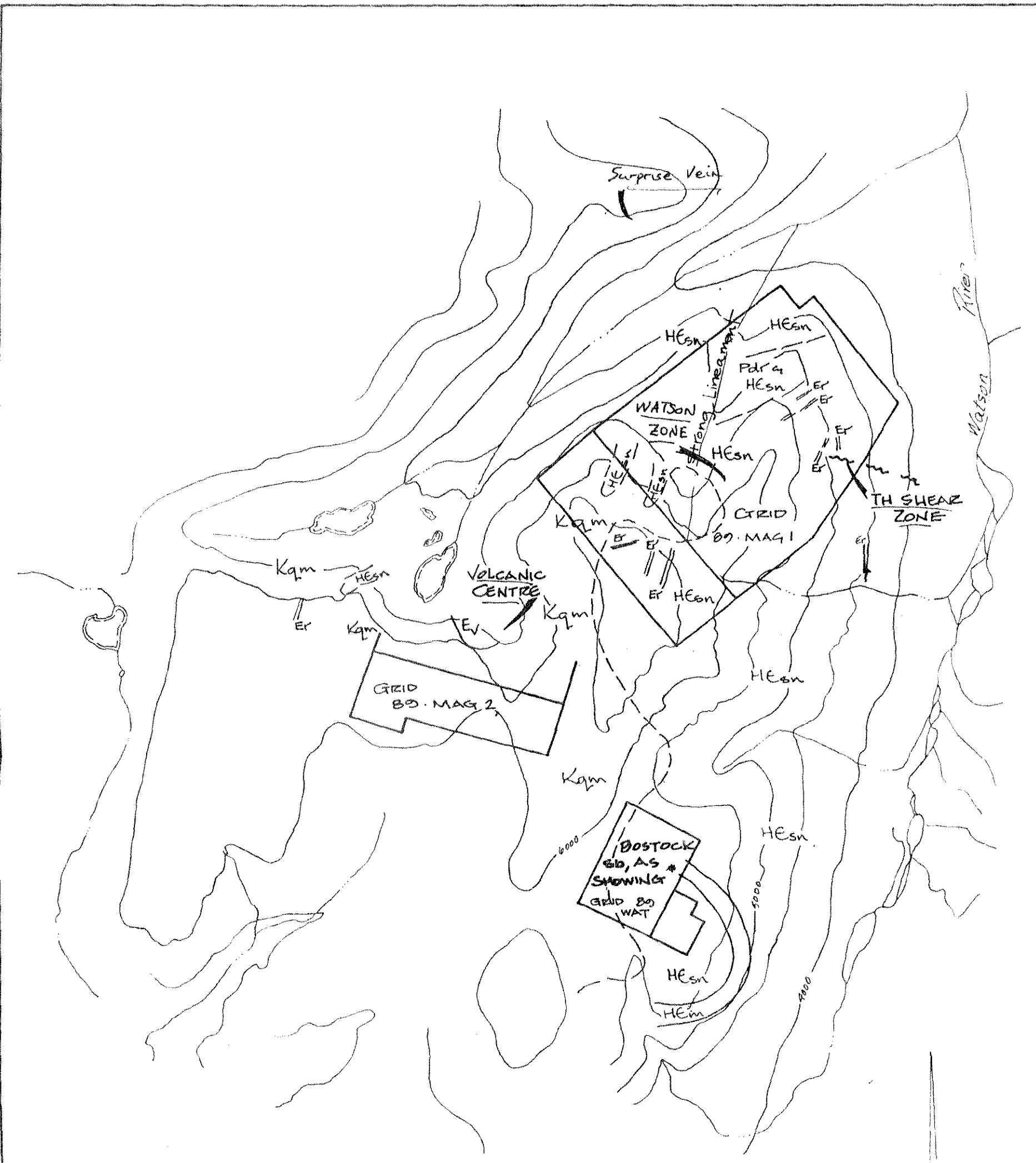


FIGURE 1

## **Appendix "B" Skukum Gold Inc. Anomaly Map**



**LEGEND**

LITHOLOGY -

**Eocene**

- EV** - SKUKUM GROUP VOLCANICS  
Including volcanic breccia
- Er** - Rhyolite to andesite dykes

**Cretaceous**

- Kqm** - COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX  
Hornblende - biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite

**Paleozoic or Older** - Yukon Group

- Pdr** - Hornblende - diorite and diorite gneiss
- Hesn** - Quartz - feldspar - biotite - muscovite schist and gneiss
- HEm** - Marble

SYMBOLS -

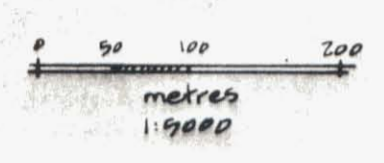
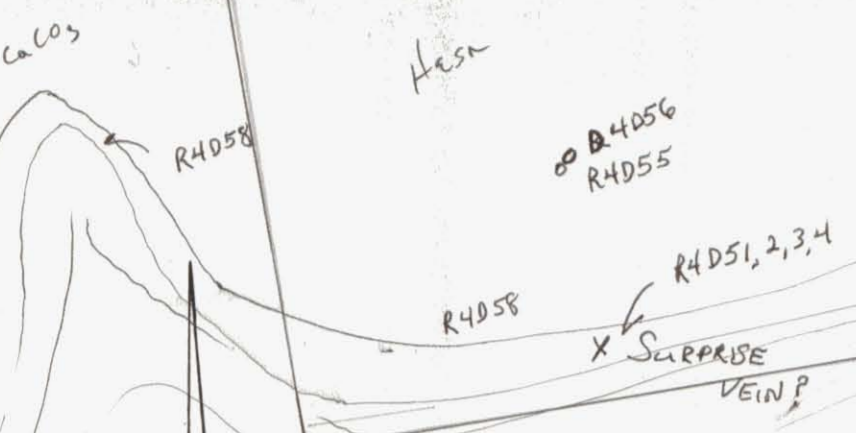
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- ~ ~ ~ Fault

**SKUKUM GOLD INC.  
MAG-WAT CLAIMS  
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT  
SUMMARY OF GRID  
AREA GEOLOGY**

Drawn by: HM/vh Date: 1/90 FIGURE  
NTS: 105/D4.9 Scale: 1:70,000 **4**

## Appendix "C" Geology/Showings Map

SCOTTY 14



Area of no grid geochemistry coverage

No grid geochemistry coverage

WATSON ZONE

TH ZONE

TH SHEAR ZONE

140° shears

From AR# 092809

093292

UPPER WATSON RIVER SCOTTY CLAIMS

Geology

- Er - Skukum Group Volcanic Rocks
- Kqm - Coast Plutonic Complex: granitic rocks
- Pdr, Hcsn - Yukon Group: diorite, schist and gneiss
- o - 1994 Sample Location
- - Scotty claims

ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMISTRY

- 141 ppm Cu
- 88 ppm Pb
- ..... 393 ppm Zn
- ... 25 ppm Ag
- 44 ppb Au
- xxxx 261 ppm As

Au values in ppb

365 SKUKUM GOLD INC. MAG CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT GRID 85 - MAG 1

COMPILATION MAP

Drawn by HM/vh Date: Dec 85 MAP No. NTB: 05/D.1.5 Scale: 1:9000

## **Appendix "D" Geochemistry Results**

09/21/94

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Ron Berdahl

WO#25396

Sample #	Au ppb
2	7
4	35
7	268
8	8
9	9
10	5
11	<5
12	2312
14	113
15	1668
16	366
21	21
22	639
23	19
24	8
25	6
26	7
R4D51	7
R4D52	5
R4D53	<5
R4D54	8
R4D55	>6667
R4D57	82
R4D58	30
R4D512	830
R4D513	39
R4D514	41
R4D520	10
R4D521	11
R4D522	7
R4D523	7
R04G 141	16
L5N + 50W	18
L5N + 100W	27
L5N + 150W	29

Certified by 

*10/15*

09/21/94

Assay Certificate

Page 2

Ron Berdahl

WO#25396

Sample #	Au ppb
L5N + 200W	26
L950 + 550	13
L10 + 350	14
L10 + 400	16
L10 + 450	11
L10 + 500	9
L10 + 550	13
D4D56	578
D4D59	46
D4D510	33
D4D511	29
D4D517	8
D4D518	8
D4D519	10

*Copy*

30/09/94

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Ron Berdahl

WO#25396a

Sample #	Au oz/ton
R4D55	0.233



INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## iPL 94I1907

2036 Columbia Street  
 Vancouver, B.C.  
 Canada V5Y 3E1  
 Phone (604) 879-7878  
 Fax (604) 879-7898

**RON BERDAHL**

Northern Analytical Laboratories 50 Samples

Out: Sep 23, 1994 Project: WO 25396  
 In: Sep 19, 1994 Shipper: Norm Smith  
 PO#: 00828 Shipment: ID=C030900

0= Rock 0= Soil 0= Core 0=RC Ct 50= Pulp 0=Other [049411:15:55:49092394]  
 Raw Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/Dis -- Mon=Month Dis=Discard  
 Pulp Storage: -- -- -- -- 12Mon/Dis -- Rtn=Return Arc=Archive

Msg:  
 Msg: ICP(AqR)30  
**Document Distribution**  
 1 Northern Analytical Laboratories  
 105 Copper Road  
 Whitehorse  
 YT Y1A 2Z7  
 ATT: Norm Smith  
 Ph:403/668-4968  
 Fx:403/668-4890

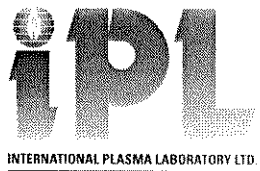
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##	Code	Met	Title	Limit	Limit	Units	Description	Element	##
		hod		Low	High				
01	721P	ICP	Ag	0.1	100	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	01
02	711P	ICP	Cu	1	20000	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	02
03	714P	ICP	Pb	2	20000	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	03
04	730P	ICP	Zn	1	20000	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	04
05	703P	ICP	As	5	9999	ppm	As ICP 5 ppm	Arsenic	05
06	702P	ICP	Sb	5	9999	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	06
07	732P	ICP	Hg	3	9999	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	07
08	717P	ICP	Mo	1	9999	ppm	Mo ICP	Molydenum	08
09	747P	ICP	Tl	10	999	ppm	Tl ICP 10 ppm	Thallium	09
10	705P	ICP	Bi	2	999	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	10
11	707P	ICP	Cd	0.1	100	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	11
12	710P	ICP	Co	1	999	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	12
13	718P	ICP	Ni	1	999	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	13
14	704P	ICP	Ba	2	9999	ppm	Ba ICP	Barium	14
15	727P	ICP	W	5	999	ppm	W ICP	Tungsten	15
16	709P	ICP	Cr	1	9999	ppm	Cr ICP	Chromium	16
17	729P	ICP	V	2	999	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	17
18	716P	ICP	Mn	1	9999	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	18
19	713P	ICP	La	2	9999	ppm	La ICP	Lanthanum	19
20	723P	ICP	Sr	1	9999	ppm	Sr ICP	Strontium	20
21	731P	ICP	Zr	1	999	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	21
22	736P	ICP	Sc	1	99	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	22
23	726P	ICP	Ti	0.01	1.00	%	Ti ICP	Titanium	23
24	701P	ICP	Al	0.01	9.99	%	Al ICP	Aluminum	24
25	708P	ICP	Ca	0.01	9.99	%	Ca ICP	Calcium	25
26	712P	ICP	Fe	0.01	9.99	%	Fe ICP	Iron	26
27	715P	ICP	Mg	0.01	9.99	%	Mg ICP	Magnesium	27
28	720P	ICP	K	0.01	9.99	%	K ICP	Potassium	28
29	722P	ICP	Na	0.01	5.00	%	Na ICP	Sodium	29
30	719P	ICP	P	0.01	5.00	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	30

N=Envelope # RT=Report Style CC=Copies IN=Invoices FX=Fax(1=Yes 0=No)  
 L=Download 3D=3-1/2 Disk 5D=5-1/4 Disk BT=BBS Type BL=BBS(1=Yes 0=No)

Totals: 2=Copy 2=Invoice 0=3-1/2 Disk 0=5-1/4 Disk





# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## iPL 94I1907

2036 Columbia Street  
 Vancouver, B.C.  
 Canada V5Y 3E1  
 Phone (604) 879-7878  
 Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
 Project: W0 25396 50 Pulp

iPL: 94I1907

Out: Sep 23, 1994  
 In: Sep 19, 1994

Page 2 of 2  
 [049411:16:13:49092394]

Section 1 of 1  
 Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
R 4 D5 5 <sup>2.00 Pulp</sup>	0.2m	308	1385	404	3748	<	<	9	<	0.2%	7.2	24	21	25	<	63	139	80	<	9	5	<	<	0.10	0.05	27%	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07
R 4 D5 7	3.2	24	16	9	70	<	<	3	<	20	0.2	2	4	6	<	127	8	63	<	3	<	<	0.01	0.16	0.03	1.12	0.07	0.02	0.03	<
R 4 D5 8	2.5	453	6	12	45	<	<	5	<	4	0.5	16	4	9	<	119	5	249	<	3	<	<	0.10	3.05	3.87	0.03	0.01	0.02	<	<
R 4 D5 12	34.8	53	2295	344	6012	<	<	14	<	79	59.3	3	13	288	<	150	173	174	11	339	1	2	<	0.45	0.31	3.09	0.03	0.28	0.04	0.53
R 4 D5 13	0.9	61	29	199	101	<	<	7	<	<	2.2	9	69	130	<	167	107	278	15	26	1	3	<	0.90	0.82	1.72	0.67	0.16	0.03	0.35
R 4 D5 14	1.3	118	19	21	46	<	<	10	<	3	0.4	11	36	62	<	216	39	119	5	25	<	1	<	0.24	0.08	3.11	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.04
R 4 D5 20	5.3	2	171	29	12	<	<	4	<	21	0.5	3	4	55	<	85	11	1691	3	87	3	2	<	0.60	5.42	1.84	0.11	0.17	0.14	0.01
R 4 D5 21	0.2	216	9	65	8	<	<	22	<	<	1.0	9	5	8	<	88	31	161	16	5	13	4	0.10	0.70	0.39	4.91	0.52	0.07	0.07	0.04
R 4 D5 22	1.4	9	125	137	<	<	<	3	<	<	0.9	1	3	57	<	88	3	304	28	13	2	1	<	0.16	0.54	0.54	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.02
R 4 D5 23	7.4	321	163	592	<	<	<	11	<	26	4.3	3	4	44	<	32	15	258	12	4	5	1	<	0.56	0.03	7.61	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.01
R04 G 141	1.3	318	30	93	6	<	<	5	<	<	1.1	12	19	75	<	153	79	300	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.86	0.15	4.17	0.81	0.38	0.02	0.03

Min Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01  
 Max Reported\* 99.9 20000 20000 20000 9999 9999 9999 9999 999 999 99.9 999 999 9999 999 9999 999 9999 9999 9999 9999 999 99 1.00 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 5.00 5.00  
 Method ICP  
 ---No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate  
 International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898