

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS OF
THE FIFE 1 – 52 CLAIMS,
(YB94334 - YB94372, YC22998, YB94373 - YB94384)

AUGUST 7 TO 13, 2004

UTM – 414,500 E + 6,791,000 N
NTS 105 G/2 and 7

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY.

Prepared for:
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Summary:

The Fife Property is located in the Finlayson Lake area, southern Yukon Territory, approximately 168 km northwest of Watson Lake and 120 km southeast of Ross River. The property is made up of 52 Yukon Quartz Claims totaling 1,087 hectares (or 2,685 acres).

The property was staked by Arcturus in November of 2001 and belongs 100% to Arcturus and there are no payments of any kind pending on the property.

To date emeralds have yet to be found within the Fife property. However, the correct geological environment exists within the property for them to exist and the sampling from the 2004 program indicates that there is favourable geochemistry as well.

The discovery of the Shadow Zone within 500 metres of the northern boundary of the Fife Property was a particularly significant development.

Work by Chevron identified two large west northwest trending scheelite anomalies in the northern portion of the property. Where the southern of the two is in proximity to the two mica granite should be a high priority exploration target. The anomalies identified during the 2004 program appear to coincide with the southern of these.

The Cretaceous-aged two mica granite that is responsible for injecting beryllium into the system outcrops approximately 100 to 250 metres east of the Fife property. This portion of the property is the highest priority target area for emeralds.

Emeralds are a chromium rich variety of beryl ($\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_6$) where the chromium replaces the aluminum. In some environs vanadium replaces the aluminum – historically this variety was technically not called an emerald but green beryl and were therefore less sought after. Emeralds are the third most valuable of all the precious gems after diamond and ruby (Walton, 1996). Emeralds are so rare due to the fact that the two key components of emeralds – beryllium and chromium – are common in two completely different geological systems that rarely occur in the same environments.

The following indications of emerald mineralization occur within the Fife property: en-echelon quartz veining within the chlorite schist, clusters of tourmaline (bird's foot texture) within the chlorite schist, tourmaline within quartz boudins and veins, the presence of visible scheelite in soils, and anomalous geochemistry in soil samples.

1.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference:

Ian Foreman, P.Geol. (“the author”) was retained by Arcturus Ventures Inc. (“Arcturus”), a public company listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange and located in Vancouver, British Columbia, to inspect the Fife Property (“the Property”) located in the Finlayson Lake area of Yukon Territory, Canada.

The 2004 sampling program at Fife was run between August 7 and 13, 2004. The main object of the visit was to assess the potential for emeralds by soil sampling across a previously identified tungsten anomaly identified by previous operators in the early 1980’s.

The Fife Property is located in the Finlayson Lake area, southern Yukon Territory (see figure 1), approximately 168 km northwest of Watson Lake and 120 km southeast of Ross River.

The property was staked by Arcturus in November of 2001 and belongs 100% to Arcturus and there are no payments of any kind pending on the property.

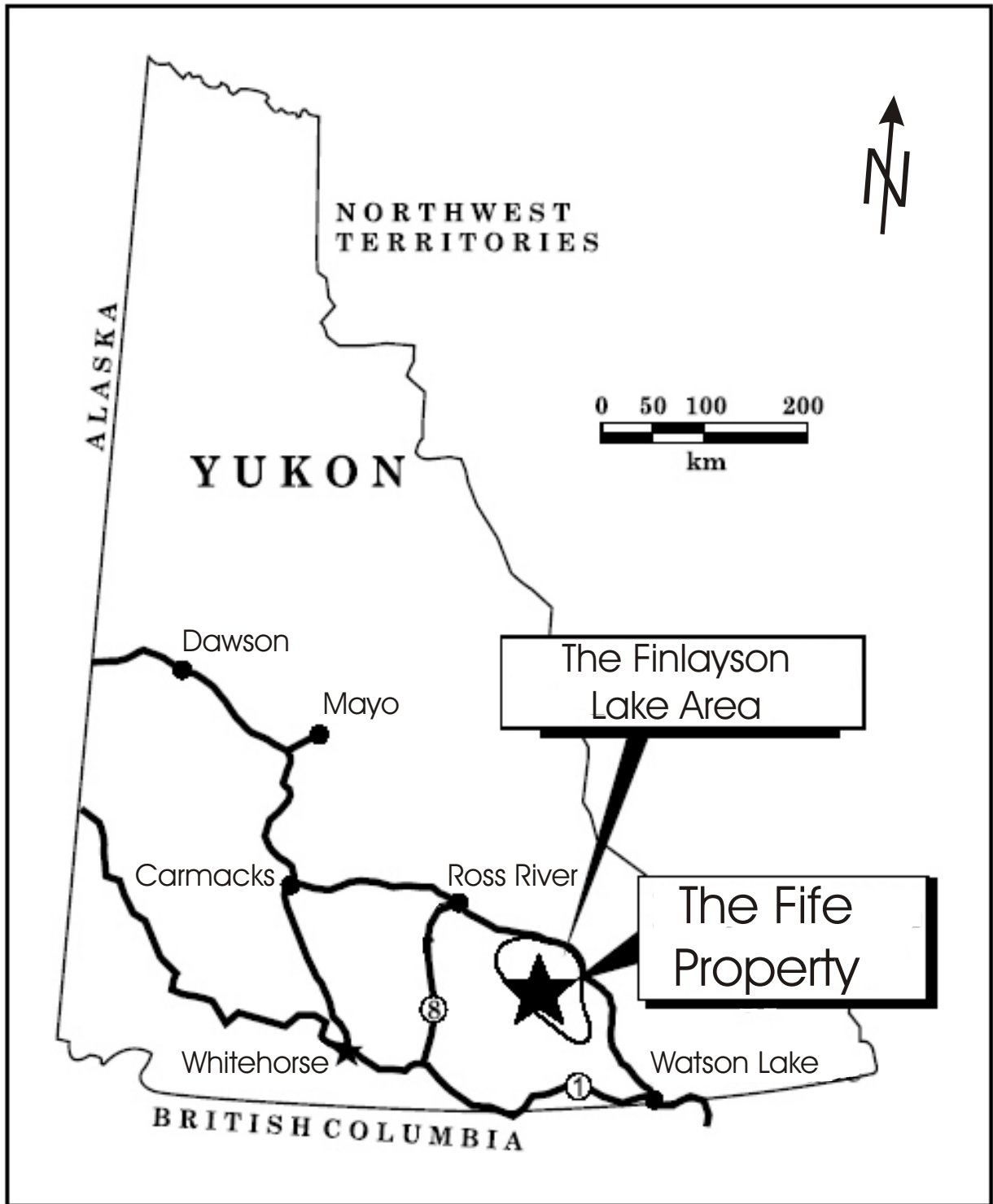
The author has ten years of experience in the mining industry, with substantial experience in precious and base metal exploration, and has completed numerous evaluation and valuation studies. This, however, is the author’s introduction to emeralds.

The author is familiar with NI 43-101 and can be defined as a “qualified person”. The author is an insider of Arcturus. The author owns stock in the Arcturus and realizes that he does not qualify as an “independent” qualified person.

In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports and maps, miscellaneous technical papers, published reports and documents listed in the “References” section at the conclusion of this report, public information and his experience in Yukon. In addition, during the author’s recent visit, two traverses were undertaken to confirm the geology of the property and to prospect for emeralds and/or potentially emerald bearing structures. A total of nine stream sediment samples were collected by geological assistants during the visit and the samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. in Vancouver for analyses. Due to the nature of the visit and the small number of samples taken, no duplicate or blanks were submitted with the samples.

2.0 Disclaimer:

The results and opinions expressed in this report are based on the author’s field observations and the geological and technical data listed in the “Resources”. While the author has carefully reviewed all of the information provided by Arcturus, and believes they are reliable, the author has not conducted an in-depth independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness. The results and opinions expressed in this report are conditional upon the aforementioned geological and legal information being current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this report, and that no information has been withheld which would affect the conclusions made herein. The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged to revise his report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to him subsequent to the date of this report. The author does not assume responsibility for Arcturus’ actions in distributing this report.



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Location of the Fife property

Figure: 1

Date: Nov. 2004

Drafted by: IJF

Scale: as shown

3.0 Property Description and Location:

The property is made up of 52 Yukon Quartz Claims totaling 1,087 hectares (or 2,685 acres, see figure 2). The property is immediately to the south of, and contiguous with, the Regal Ridge Property that belongs to True North Gems Inc. and is host to Canada's first emerald deposit.

The Fife Property is located in the Finlayson Lake area of the Watson Lake Mining District and is approximately 168 km northwest of Watson Lake and 120 km southeast of Ross River in southern Yukon Territory. The property is within NTS map sheet 105 G. The northern half of the property is within the 1:50,000 map sheet 105 G/7 while the southern portion is within 105 G/2.

The property was staked by Arcturus in November of 2001 and belongs 100% to Arcturus and there are no payments of any kind pending on the property. The Mining Recorders Office located in Watson Lake allowed the staking and filed the property as follows. The statements regarding the status of the Fife claims is shown in Appendix A.

Claim Name	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s
FIFE 1 - 39	YB94334 - YB94372	2004/11/21	Arcturus Ventures	100.00	105G02, and 105G07
FIFE 40	YC22998	2004/12/24	Blake Macdonald	100.00	105G02
FIFE 41 - 52	YB94373 - YB94384	2004/11/21	Arcturus Ventures	100.00	105G02, and 105G07

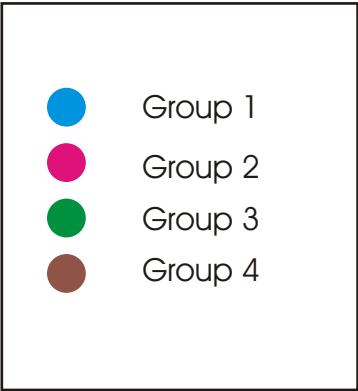
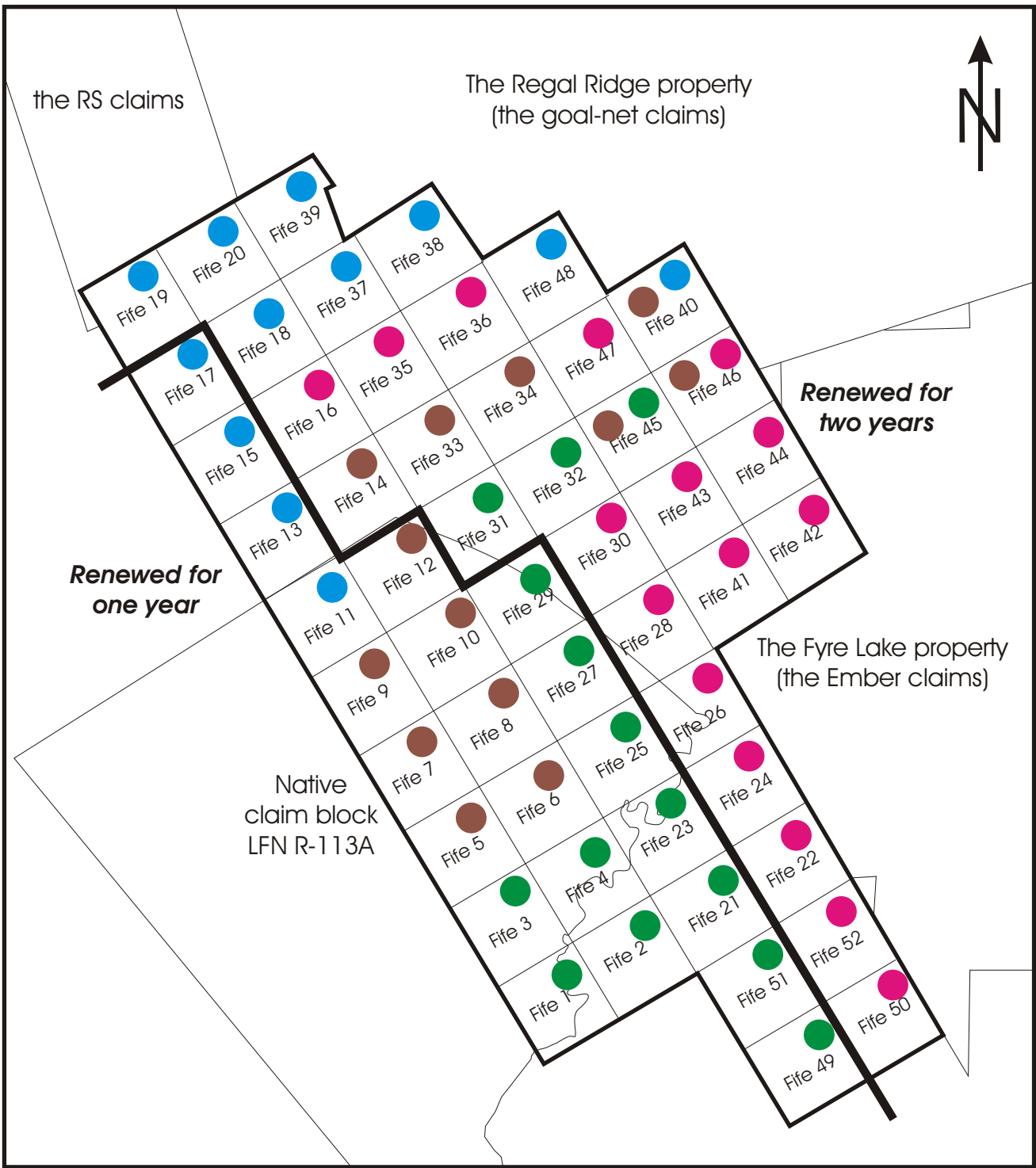
It has been discovered that in actual fact there is a portion of the Fife property that is covered by Native land claim LFN R-133A. The Liard First Nation selected this small block in June of 2002 but the Yukon Mining Recorder only put the block on the claim map (105 G/2) in September of 2003 (Patty McLeod, pers. comm.). This claim block was not printed on the claim maps until after the author's visit to the property. This claim block actually overlaps a portion of the Fife property. The claims that are completely or partially covered are Fife 1, 3-14, 23, 25-29, and 31.

According to the Yukon Mining Recorder the Fife claims were staked after the native claim block was selected but before it was made public – therefore there was no error on the part of Blake Macdonald, who staked the property. As of the time of this report the Company was still in negotiations with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder with regards to this oversight by them.

4.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography:

The principle access to the Finlayson Lake area is the Robert Campbell highway – a loose surface two lane road that connects Watson Lake in the south to Carmacks in the north. Finlayson Lake is approximately 45 km north of the Fife property. The only direct access to the northern portion of the Fife property is by helicopter. The southern area can be accessed by a float plane landing on Fire Lake. True North Gems has constructed an airstrip on top of the western most ridge of the Regal Ridge property – approximately 2 km from the Fife property.

The nearest community to the property is the town of Ross River, 120 km to the north northwest. Groceries, gas and basic supplies can be bought in Ross River. Watson Lake, approximately 165 km south of the property, is larger than Ross River.



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Fife property showing individual claims and their status

Figure: 2	Date: Nov. 2004
Drafted by: IJF	Scale: as shown

The climate of the Finlayson Lake area is defined as sub-arctic. The mean summer and winter temperatures are 14.9° C and -24.6° C respectively and the mean summer and winter precipitation average 25.7 cm and 21.9 cm respectively with a majority of the winter precipitation being in the form of snow.

There are two rivers that pass through the southern, and low lying, portion of the property and water is available there year round. There is a stream with year round flow immediately north of the property but access to water in the centre of the property is difficult as although the stream that flows through this section runs year round, it does have low volume.

There is no infrastructure on the property.

Vegetation through the valleys consists predominately of dense buck brush, which grades into thick growths of stunted balsam, black spruce and pine. The upper slopes are host to dwarf willow and the ridge tops support only lichen and sparse alpine grasses.

5.0 History

Exploration in the Finlayson Lake area has a long history dating back to Robert Campbell of the Hudson's Bay Company who established a trading post at Francis Lake in the 1840's. Since then many prospectors have searched for both placer and lode gold deposits. The discovery of the Anvil lead-zinc deposit in the 1960's changed the face of exploration in the area as Faro became an important centre due to the mine. No further significant discoveries were made in the area until 1993 when Cominco discovered the Kudze Kayah massive sulphide deposit (reserves of 11.3 million tonnes grading 6.0% Zn, 1.0% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 125.0 g/t Ag, and 1.3 g/t Au). This discovery was followed by huge amounts of ground being staked and large exploration programs over the next four years. In 1995 Westmin Resources [now Boliden] made the discovery of the Wolverine massive sulphide deposit (resources of 5.31 million tonnes grading 12.96% Zn, 1.41% Cu, 1.53% Pb, 359.1 g/t Ag, and 1.81 g/t Au). This was followed up by the discovery of the Fyre Lake massive sulphide deposit (resources of 8.0 million tonnes grading 2.1% Cu, 0.11% Co, and 0.7 g/t Au) by Columbia Gold Mines [now Pacific Ridge]. Between 1997 and 2001 work in the area only consisted of small exploration programs.

The first documented work done on the Fife property was performed by Chevron Canada who staked the northern portion of the property as the Howdee claims in 1979. The Howdee claims were staked in response to a tungsten anomaly called the Chapman showing, which was discovered the previous year. A brief field program was run to follow up the tungsten anomaly in hopes of finding gold. The 1980 program consisted of cutting a grid and the taking of 169 soil samples. Two samples were taken from each site – one was sent for analysis and the other was panned on site. The panned samples were inspected for scheelite using an ultraviolet lamp. This soil survey identified two large linear anomalies. One was in the northernmost portion of the Howdee claims while the other was in the south. Both anomalies appear to trend east southeast (across the sample lines). The property was dropped as it did not meet Chevron's criteria for gold potential.

In 1994 Cominco staked the Rife Property as part of their regional exploration associated with the Kudze Kayah discovery. The Fife Property overlaps the old Rife Property. Between 1994 and 1997 Cominco ran three small exploration programs on the Rife claims. The 1994 program consisted of line cutting, geophysics (HLEM/Mag/Gravity), soil geochemistry and geological mapping. The 1996 program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and the drilling of one diamond drill hole in the southernmost portion of the claim block. The final work program performed in 1997 consisted of additional geophysical work done on the ice over the northernmost end of Fire Lake. By 2002 Cominco had eventually allowed the Rife claims to lapse thus leaving the ground open for staking.

6.0 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

The Fife claims lie north of the Tintina Fault, a large trans-current Late Cretaceous to Tertiary fault system that caused at least 450 km of displacement. The tectonic setting of the Finlayson Lake area is the segment of the Yukon Tanana terrane that is bounded by northwesterly-trending right lateral faults, the Tintina and Denali faults. This has resulted in the lozenge-shaped Yukon Tanana 'banana'. During the Eocene volcanism and sedimentation deposited sequences of basalt, rhyolite, felsic tuff and conglomerate in the Tintina depression. Late Tertiary uplift and faulting preserved Eocene volcanoclastic rocks in structurally complex grabens.

The regional geology of the relevant portions of the Finlayson Lake and Francis Lake areas has been mapped and compiled by Murphy and Piercey (1999) of the Yukon Geological Survey in Open File map 1999-4.

The Fife property is underlain by rocks belonging to a package of rock units termed Layered Metamorphic Rocks (Murphy and Piercey, 1999), which are composed of both metasediments and metavolcanics. These are associated with various felsic and ultramafic intrusive rocks. The oldest rocks in the area are within Unit 1qsu of probable Pre-Mississippian age and composed of quartzite or meta-arenite with quartz, muscovite and biotite. It appears to grade upwards into Unit 2m, a chlorite schist with interbedded muscovite-tourmaline schist, quartzite and phyllite. This chlorite schist is overlain by a felsic to mafic metavolcanic sequence (Unit 3) with minor quartzite and argillaceous marble.

This metamorphosed package has been intruded by contemporaneous metagabbro and metapyroxenite sills (unit 2 mum), Cretaceous aged beryllium-rich granitic rocks (Kg), and Tertiary feldspar porphyry dykes (Td). Murphy (2001) updated his classification by putting Unit 2m and Unit 2mum into a single equivalent unit labeled "DF".

The rocks of the area were subjected to two phases of metamorphism and deformation resulting in green schist and to lower amphibolite facies. A sub-horizontal foliation is subparallel to the compositional layering and is parallel to the axial planes of local recumbent isoclinal folds. In general, the foliation in the area strikes west to northwest and dips gently to the north and northeast. The folds in the region are generally north-verging with the fold axes plunging 5-10° to the west.

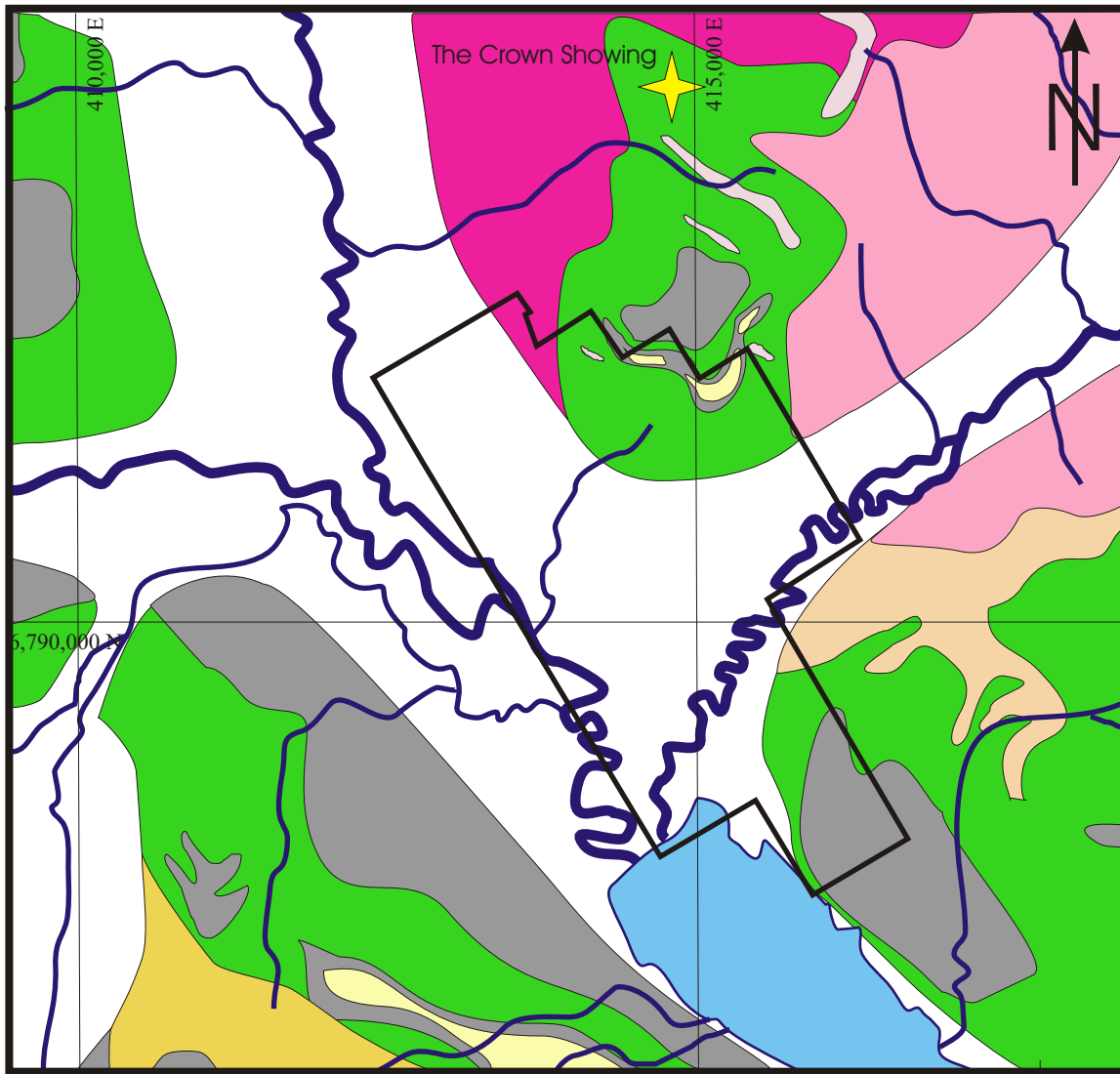
6.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Fife property and the surrounding area is shown in figure 3. There are six different rock types known to outcrop on the Fife Property: carbonaceous phyllite, felsic schist, chlorite schist, biotite quartz schist, ultramafic rocks, and porphyritic dykes.

6.2.1 Phyllite:












The carbonaceous phyllite is a greater than 500 metre thick package of rock that typically outcrops at the top of ridges in the Fire Lake area. This is true for the RB property where the phyllite consistently makes up the uppermost 20 to 150 vertical metres of the central ridge through the middle of the property. The phyllite/chlorite schist contact is relatively flat lying throughout the property and is generally at the 1,550 to 1,600 metre elevation.

In general the unit is finely laminated with alternating millimetre-scale black, grey, white, and brown compositional layers. The unit has a consistent dark grey to black appearance but the composition is locally



After Murphy and Piercey (1999)

Legend

-  Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and lacustrine glacial deposits.
-  Northeast trending undeformed, brown, clay altered feldspar porphyry dykes and light grey aphyric felsite dykes.
-  Weakly foliated, medium- to coarse-grained biotite-muscovite granite.
-  Carbonaceous phyllite and quartzite, minor quartzofeldspathic psammite.
-  Brown weathering, dark green to black, variably seppentinized ultramafic rock.
-  Fire Lake mafic metavolcanic unit: made up of biotite-plagioclase -actinolite-chlorite schist with local pillow basalts and grey marble.
-  Quartz-rich schist of probably volcanic or volcanoclastic origin.
-  Kudz Ze Kayah felsic metavolcanic unit: undifferentiated feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist.
-  Marble
-  Biotite-muscovite-feldspar-quartz schist, micaceous quartzite and psammite, quartz-biotite-muscovite metapelitic schist and marble.
-  The Fife Property

0 5 km

Scale

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Geology of the Fife property.

Figure: 3

Date: Nov. 2004

Drafted by: IJF

Scale: as shown

quite variable. The phyllite is generally very fine to fine grained and is locally carbonaceous. In hand sample the fine grained nature of the unit make identification of minerals other than quartz and biotite difficult to identify. Individual beds appear to vary from being less than one metre to greater than 30 metres in thickness.

Elsewhere in the region this phyllite unit contains chert, limestone, sandstone, and micaceous chlorite schist (volcanically derived sediments?) occur as thin beds and/or discontinuous lenses.

6.2.2 Felsic Schist:

Within the phyllites is a moderately thick section of light grey, tan to white platy (locally golden in colour) quartz-muscovite schist. Murphy (1997) states that locally this unit contains millimetre scale quartz and feldspar augen. This unit has been interpreted (Murphy and Piercey, 1999) to be within the Kudz Ze Kayah felsic metavolcanic unit and the lower portion of the Grass Lakes Succession.

6.2.3 Chlorite Schist:

The Fire Lake Unit is made up predominately of varieties of biotite-actinolite-chlorite schist that is greater than 800 metres in thickness (Murphy and Piercey, 2000). Within the RB property the thickness of the unit is unknown – Murphy (1998), however has estimated the unit to be approximately 300 metres thick at the northern end of the property. The unit is predominately made up of a strongly deformed succession of chlorite-quartz and chlorite-actinolite-quartz schists. These schists represent a series of mafic, to possibly intermediate, flows, tuffs, and fragmentals. The mafic schist is typically medium green in colour and very fine grained. The modal mineralogy is generally quite simple throughout as chlorite, biotite, and quartz have been identified from both hand samples and drill core. Chlorite, which makes up a bulk of the groundmass, is rarely seen in crystals greater than 2 mm. Biotite most commonly occurs as 1 to 5 mm lenses that are concentrated to form 2 to 5 cm wide rough bands. Preliminary petrographic studies (Foreman, 1998) noted that some of the biotite is green suggesting that field descriptions locally overestimated the modal percentage of chlorite. The same study also identified tremolite, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, muscovite, carbonate, and apatite crystals up to 1 mm long throughout the groundmass.

Murphy and Piercey (1999 and 2000) include 5 to 200 metres of felsic schist of volcanic and volcanoclastic protolith as well as siliceous carbonaceous phyllite. These rock types overlie the chlorite schist and essentially form a transition between the chlorite schists and the carbonaceous phyllite and quartzite (unit Mcp).

6.2.4 Biotite-quartz Schist:

This unit occurs on the western flanks of the northern portion of the property and is topographically lower than the chlorite schist. The unit was only seen in several outcrops over approximately one hundred metres. The full extent of this unit was is not known and needs to be determined with geological mapping.

The rock is banded in nature with 0.5 to 2 millimetre discrete brown, black and white layers. The darker layers tend to be made up of predominately biotite while the white layers are quartz-rich.

6.2.5 Ultramafic rocks:

The unit includes coarse-grained whitish-green leucoamphibolite (meta-gabbro), medium to dark green amphibolite (meta-pyroxinite) and dun-coloured meta-ultramafic rocks that are prominent in aeromagnetic surveys (Murphy, 1998). In the vicinity of the RB property the ultramafic rocks are made up of talc, magnetite, serpentine, tremolite, phlogopite, orthopyroxine, relict olivine, and possibly chromite.

This package of ultramafic rocks has been interpreted to be greater and 100 metres in thickness. From the brief visit by the author, it appears that there may be much less (or potentially none) ultramafic rocks on the northwestern flanks of the property. Although it has been interpreted to have been offset by a fault

coincident with the North River (Murphy, pers. comm.), this sheet is interpreted to continue to the west where it is considerably thinner.

In proximity to the northern edge of the property there are lenses of boudinaged quartz with radiating crystals of black tourmaline. Also, within the foliation planes of the chlorite schist 'birds foot' tourmaline occurs. This style of tourmaline occurs as 0.5 to 2 cm wide fans of 1 to 4 cm long sub to euhedral black crystals.

6.2.6 Porphyritic Dyke:

In several localities surrounding the highest point on the property a feldspar porphyritic dykes of similar, if not the same, composition outcrop. The fine grained matrix is generally olive green to tan in colour and locally strongly altered to a mixture of clay minerals. The feldspar phenocrysts tend to be euhedral and are 1 to 8 millimetres in size.

Mapping by Murphy (1997) indicates that there are a series of sub parallel dykes immediately to the north and northeast of the property. These feldspar porphyritic dykes probably have the same trend.

7.0 Deposit Types

Emeralds are a chromium rich variety of beryl ($\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_6$) where the chromium replaces the aluminum. In some environs vanadium replaces the aluminum – historically this variety was technically not called an emerald but green beryl and were therefore less sought after. Emeralds are the third most valuable of all the precious gems after diamond and ruby (Walton, 1996). Emeralds are so rare due to the fact that the two key components of emeralds – beryllium and chromium – are common in two completely different geological systems that rarely occur in the same environments.

There are two broad classifications of emerald deposits; those related to sedimentary rocks and those related to mafic volcanic rocks. The best examples of sedimentary related emerald deposits are in Colombia and are renowned for producing some of the highest quality emeralds worldwide. The emeralds of the Crown showing are related to mafic volcanic rocks.

In addition, the geology of the Finlayson Lake area has some similarities to that of Pakistan in that there are similar strained rocks of similar ages. From a review of literature it appears that the Crown showing has many similarities to the emerald deposits in the Mingora area of Pakistan. The Pakistani emerald deposits were only discovered in the 1970's and are therefore relatively new. Since then they have become important suppliers to the world emerald market.

At Mingora, the emeralds the deposits are neither regular nor stratabound, but largely occur in disseminations and are commonly associated with one or more of the following features: 1) faults and fractures, 2) limonite zones, 3) calcite nodules and vugs, and 4) quartz veins and stockworks (Kazmi et al, 1990). At the mines at Mingora emerald occurrences are found in the following four distinct modes:

- emeralds along shear planes
- emeralds in fracture fillings
- emeralds in stockworks
- emeralds along tension gashes (Kazmi et al, 1990).

For a full description of the Crown showing at Regal Ridge, please see the 'Adjacent Properties' section.

8.0 Mineralization

To date emeralds have yet to be found within the Fife property. However, the author has confirmed that the correct geological environment exists within the property for them to exist.

The following indications of emerald mineralization occur within the Fife property: en-echelon quartz veining within the chlorite schist, clusters of tourmaline (bird's foot texture) within the chlorite schist, tourmaline within quartz boudins and veins, and the presence of scheelite.

9.0 Exploration

The 2004 program at Fife involved the sampling of a small grid that covered the southern of the two previously identified tungsten-in-soil anomalies. A total of 71 soil samples from 3 parallel lines and the joining baseline and 2 silt samples were collected over a 4 and a half day span by a sampler and his assistant.

9.1 2003 Results

The results of the elements pertinent to the exploration of emeralds from the 2003 silt sampling program are listed below and are shown in figure 4.

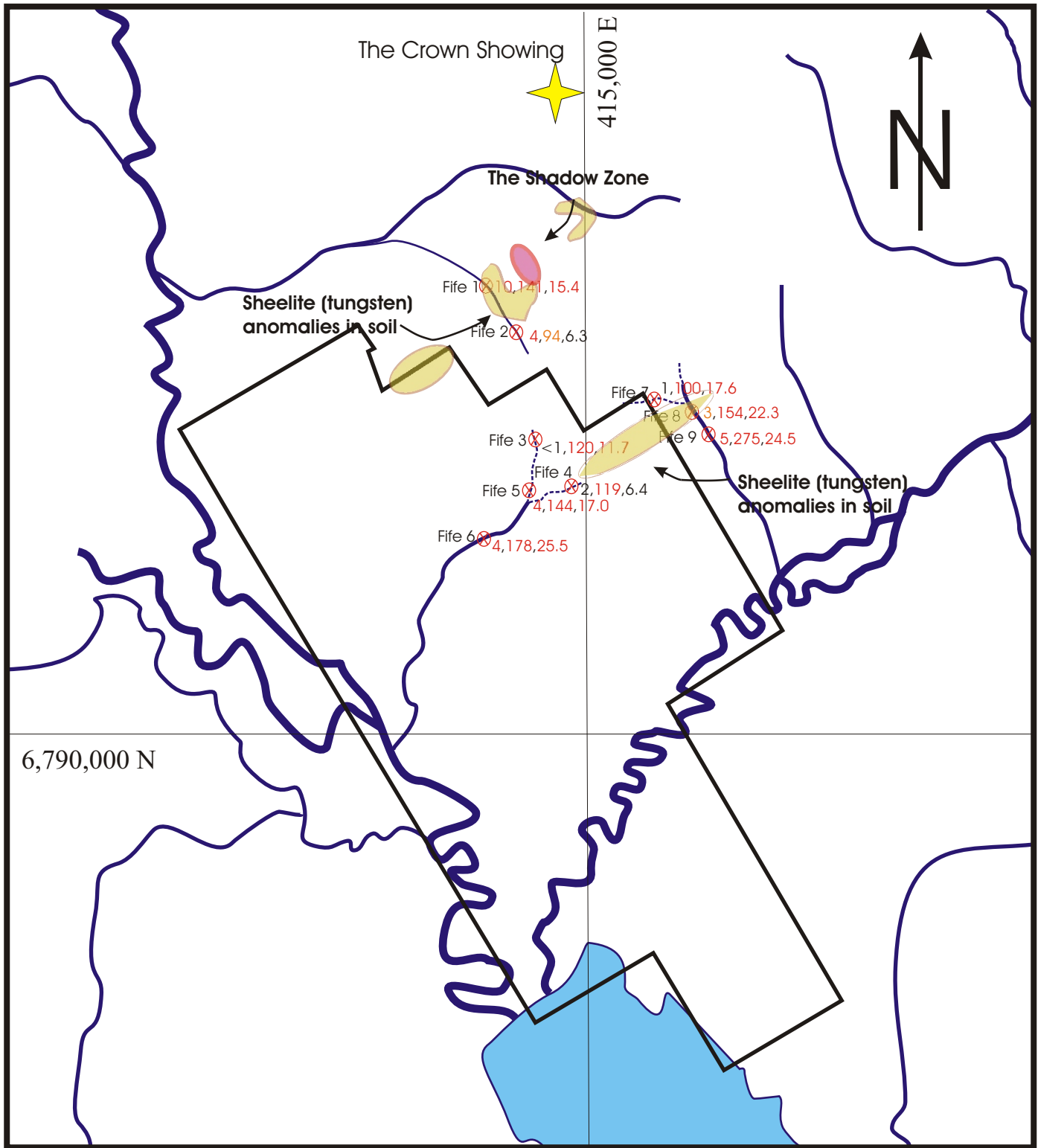
Sample #	Easting	Northing	Be (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	W (ppm)
Fife 1	414485	6792870	10	141	15.4
Fife 2	414675	6792525	4	94	6.3
Fife 3	414862	6791823	<1	120	11.7
Fife 4	415075	6791527	2	119	6.7
Fife 5	414787	6791484	4	144	17.0
Fife 6	414467	6791182	4	178	25.5
Fife 7	415632	6792069	1	100	17.7
Fife 8	415852	6792053	3	154	22.3
Fife 9	415971	6791887	5	275	24.5

There are several results of note. The most anomalous beryllium (10 ppm) result was from sample Fife 1, located approximately 800 metres north of the property from a stream that drains a large bowl. This bowl is over one square kilometre in size and additional sampling and mapping are required to further define this very strongly anomalous result.

Samples Fife 5 and 6, are from the only drainage that is completely within the Fife property. Both samples returned anomalous beryllium values as well as elevated chromium and tungsten values. The rock surrounding both of these sample sites is chlorite schist. In the vicinity of sample Fife 4, there are loose fragments of the porphyritic dyke – indicating that there is a structural weakness in the immediate area.

Of particular interest are samples Fife 7, 8 and 9, with the latter two both returning high values of beryllium, chromium, and tungsten. Interestingly, these samples have increasing values downstream – the opposite of what one would expect. Additional sampling and detailed mapping is required throughout this drainage in order to identify the source for these anomalous results. Sample Fife 9 returned the highest chromium anomaly (275 ppm Cr) from this survey.

Additional work is required to further identify chromium-rich sections of this portion of the Fire Lake Unit and locate potential zones of structural weakness where beryllium-rich fluids could have been introduced.



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Fife property silt results

Figure: 4

Date: Nov. 2004

Drafted by: IJF

Scale: as shown

9.2 2004 Results

The soil samples were taken from a small grid that was predetermined prior to the field program. The grid was established to cover the southern scheelite (tungsten) in soil anomaly that was identified by the 1980 program.

The results from the 2004 soil sampling program are included in appendix C. The results pertinent to the exploration of emeralds are summarized below and shown in figure 5.

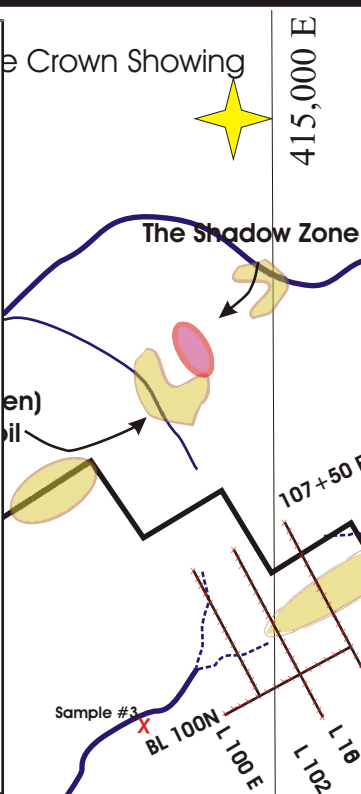
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	P ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	F ppm
BL 100N L-107+50E	8	1820	2.4	18	55	990	335	0.35	114	10	650
BL 100N L-107+00E	<5	1540	2.2	23	144	1020	332	0.47	175	10	670
BL 100N L-106+50E	<5	1720	1.9	14	88	730	305	0.47	151	<10	500
BL 100N L-106+00E	6	1150	1.8	13	107	720	296	0.41	130	<10	500
BL 100N L-105+50E	<5	2090	1.7	27	121	1030	256	0.37	203	10	600
BL 100N L-105+00E	<5	1680	2.8	23	69	2850	136	0.33	112	10	530
BL 100N L-104+50E	11	1530	1.7	38	110	1680	158	0.51	200	10	510
BL 100N L-104+00E	<5	600	1.1	34	230	1300	248	0.83	245	<10	420
BL 100N L-103+50E	11	270	1.4	38	223	1860	357	0.99	240	<10	390
BL 100N L-103+00E	<5	590	1.4	14	154	2130	220	0.63	165	<10	390
BL 100N L-102+50E	<5	210	0.9	40	195	1180	262	0.8	236	10	400
BL 100N L-102+00E	<5	460	1.2	35	177	2180	263	0.67	185	<10	560
BL 100N L-101+50E	<5	470	1.6	73	130	1800	271	0.38	128	<10	440
BL 100N L-101+00E	6	670	1.6	23	160	800	328	0.66	186	<10	530
BL 100N L-100+50E	<5	1860	2.1	25	157	1480	162	0.24	260	<10	780
BL 100N L-100+00E	<5	440	1	28	171	1460	177	0.76	212	<10	490
L-102+50E L-100+50N	<5	450	1.2	22	221	1300	534	0.54	129	<10	430
L-102+50E L-101+00N	<5	1540	2.2	25	156	1240	174	0.32	360	10	860
L-102+50E L-101+50N	22	1250	1.9	34	130	920	225	0.44	196	<10	580
L-102+50E L-102+00N	6	1390	1.7	38	146	1140	224	0.52	234	<10	850
L-102+50E L-102+50N	6	1220	2	19	111	1390	209	0.49	163	10	590
L-102+50E L-103+00N	<5	1280	2.1	42	146	1280	349	0.31	108	<10	540
L-102+50E L-103+50N	<5	1100	3.5	29	312	1260	158	0.34	170	10	680
L-102+50E L-104+00N	<5	1090	2.9	43	179	1670	252	0.35	128	10	610
L-102+50E L-104+50N	<5	1110	2.8	26	268	1390	186	0.3	141	10	580
L-102+50E L-105+00N	<5	1360	2	19	184	850	223	0.4	162	10	630
L-102+50E L-105+50N	<5	1660	2.2	15	66	2100	352	0.37	112	<10	570
L-102+50E L-106+00N	13	1740	2.3	14	111	1000	238	0.39	133	<10	620
L-102+50E L-106+50N	<5	2230	2.5	10	61	730	255	0.66	171	10	840
L-102+50E L-107+00N	15	2320	2.3	12	134	880	198	0.32	136	<10	720
L-102+50E L-107+50N	11	2910	2.3	6	53	810	161	0.27	89	<10	810
L-105+00E L-97+50N	<5	790	2.7	34	230	980	210	0.55	179	10	610
L-105+00E L-98+00N	5	1120	2.5	25	278	1130	181	0.41	182	10	690
L-105+00E L-98+50N	11	970	2.2	24	225	990	189	0.5	174	<10	590
L-105+00E L-99+00N	8	1350	2	35	178	1260	186	0.45	192	<10	630
L-105+00E L-99+50N	6	1560	1.8	40	195	1280	134	0.47	196	10	710
L-105+00E L-100+50N	<5	1840	2	12	69	1070	218	0.36	130	<10	760
L-105+00E L-101+00N	<5	2280	2.3	12	70	550	257	0.4	117	<10	890
L-105+00E L-101+50N	5	2200	2.2	16	113	1180	283	0.38	139	10	1160
L-105+00E L-102+00N	<5	2160	2.3	12	91	910	302	0.43	154	10	880
L-105+00E L-102+50N	<5	1990	2.2	13	89	810	300	0.4	126	<10	770
L-105+00E L-103+00N	<5	1960	2.2	17	91	1410	349	0.42	136	10	660
L-105+00E L-103+50N	<5	1080	1.6	9	64	1190	335	0.32	96	<10	510
L-105+00E L-104+00N	12	1380	2.1	17	135	1310	222	0.43	152	<10	690
L-105+00E L-104+50N	<5	1180	2	24	112	1240	203	0.42	164	<10	650
L-105+00E L-105+00N	9	1020	2.4	20	112	1170	190	0.44	158	10	610
L-105+00E L-105+50N	<5	1380	1.9	23	120	1720	203	0.47	176	10	660
L-105+00E L-106+00N	9	1050	2.2	15	81	1020	221	0.5	138	<10	670
L-105+00E L-106+50N	8	1380	2.1	26	122	1320	202	0.52	178	<10	700
L-105+00E L-107+00N	8	1120	1.6	32	137	1500	293	0.76	196	10	750

SAMPLE	As	Ba	Be	Co	Cr	P	Sr	Ti	V	W	F
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
L-105+00E L-107+50N	<5	1370	1.6	43	160	810	178	0.64	218	10	750
L-107+50E L-97+50N	8	1520	2	14	87	1260	353	0.45	124	10	610
L-107+50E L-98+00N	<5	1500	2.1	11	81	930	278	0.39	109	<10	570
L-107+50E L-98+50N	7	1180	1.4	6	24	1020	454	0.25	62	<10	380
L-107+50E L-99+00N	<5	1230	1.5	11	40	830	462	0.31	72	10	560
L-107+50E L-99+50N	8	4120	3.2	9	31	530	118	0.23	57	<10	1090
L-107+50E L-100+50N	7	1810	2.2	7	20	630	404	0.23	49	<10	660
L-107+50E L-101+00N	<5	2630	3.1	10	55	610	237	0.26	79	<10	970
L-107+50E L-101+50N	7	1750	2.4	16	108	520	219	0.37	117	<10	840
L-107+50E L-102+00N	<5	1860	1.9	22	165	1380	182	0.52	202	<10	720
L-107+50E L-102+50N	9	920	1.5	29	113	1160	204	0.57	164	<10	690
L-107+50E L-103+00N	<5	1840	2.1	32	136	2080	130	0.38	253	<10	860
L-107+50E L-103+50N	11	1140	2.9	16	85	1010	281	0.52	120	<10	600
L-107+50E L-104+00N	5	2930	4	8	86	700	265	0.37	119	10	1110
L-107+50E L-104+50N	8	870	2.7	17	72	1760	219	0.32	113	20	420
L-107+50E L-105+00N	<5	1260	3.6	59	82	640	192	0.28	128	10	540
L-107+50E L-105+50N	5	810	3.2	33	78	1030	207	0.35	118	10	460
L-107+50E L-106+00N	<5	870	3.1	59	86	1420	228	0.3	138	10	560
L-107+50E L-106+50N	<5	710	2.3	16	69	1380	163	0.34	107	<10	500
L-107+50E L-107+00N	8	870	2.8	26	76	1200	197	0.48	114	<10	450
L-107+50E L-107+50N	<5	730	3	23	72	1150	198	0.38	114	<10	480
Maximum value	22	2910	3.5	73	312	2850	534	0.99	360	10	1160
Minimum value	<5	210	0.9	6	53	550	134	0.24	89	<10	390
Average value	4.0	1351.6	2.0	24.8	141.9	1255.3	245.1	0.4	168.14	6.7	639.4
Median value	0.3	1360	2.1	23	134	1190	224	0.43	164	4	630
SAMPLE#3 CREEK	<5	1140	1.8	17	120	1080	204	0.44	150	<10	680
BELOW CREEK#4	<5	1100	1.7	17	118	1320	211	0.32	144	<10	580

The soil sampling program resulted in several anomalies. Of note is that the easternmost line – 107+50 E – contains a coincident beryllium and tungsten anomaly in the vicinity of the previously identified scheelite (tungsten) in soil anomaly identified in 1980. This anomaly stretches for 250 metres between stations 103+50 and 106+50 N. Interestingly, lower on the same line – between 101+00 and 104+00 N – is anomalous in fluorine and is also locally anomalous in chromium and vanadium.

The local anomalous values from the next line to the west – 105+50 E – show that similar geochemistry may continue 200 metres to the west.

	Be	Cr	V	W	F
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
L-105+00E L-97+50N	2.7	230	179	10	610
L-105+00E L-98+00N	2.5	278	182	10	690
L-105+00E L-98+50N	2.2	225	174	<10	590
L-105+00E L-99+00N	2	178	192	<10	630
L-105+00E L-99+50N	1.8	195	196	10	710
L-105+00E L-100+50N	2	69	130	<10	760
L-105+00E L-101+00N	2.3	70	117	<10	890
L-105+00E L-101+50N	2.2	113	139	10	1160
L-105+00E L-102+00N	2.3	91	154	10	880
L-105+00E L-102+50N	2.2	89	126	<10	770
L-105+00E L-103+00N	2.2	91	136	10	660
L-105+00E L-103+50N	1.6	64	96	<10	510
L-105+00E L-104+00N	2.1	135	152	<10	690
L-105+00E L-104+50N	2	112	164	<10	650
L-105+00E L-105+00N	2.4	112	158	10	610
L-105+00E L-105+50N	1.9	120	176	10	660
L-105+00E L-106+00N	2.2	81	138	<10	670
L-105+00E L-106+50N	2.1	122	178	<10	700
L-105+00E L-107+00N	1.6	137	196	10	750
L-105+00E L-107+50N	1.6	160	218	10	750



	Be	Cr	V	W	F
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
L-102+50E L-100+50N	1.2	221	129	<10	430
L-102+50E L-101+00N	2.2	156	360	10	860
L-102+50E L-101+50N	1.9	130	196	<10	580
L-102+50E L-102+00N	1.7	146	234	<10	850
L-102+50E L-102+50N	2	111	163	10	590
L-102+50E L-103+00N	2.1	146	108	<10	540
L-102+50E L-103+50N	3.5	312	170	10	680
L-102+50E L-104+00N	2.9	179	128	10	610
L-102+50E L-104+50N	2.8	268	141	10	580
L-102+50E L-105+00N	2	184	162	10	630
L-102+50E L-105+50N	2.2	66	112	<10	570
L-102+50E L-106+00N	2.3	111	133	<10	620
L-102+50E L-106+50N	2.5	61	171	10	840
L-102+50E L-107+00N	2.3	134	136	<10	720
L-102+50E L-107+50N	2.3	53	89	<10	810

	Be	Cr	V	W	F
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SAMPLE #3	1.8	120	150	<10	680
SAMPLE #4	1.7	118	144	<10	580

	Be	Cr	V	W	F
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
BL 100N L-107+50E	2.4	55	114	10	650
BL 100N L-107+00E	2.2	144	175	10	670
BL 100N L-106+50E	1.9	88	151	<10	500
BL 100N L-106+00E	1.8	107	130	<10	500
BL 100N L-105+50E	1.7	121	203	10	600
BL 100N L-105+00E	2.8	69	112	10	530
BL 100N L-104+50E	1.7	110	200	10	510
BL 100N L-104+00E	1.1	230	245	<10	420
BL 100N L-103+50E	1.4	223	240	<10	390
BL 100N L-103+00E	1.4	154	165	<10	390
BL 100N L-102+50E	0.9	195	236	10	400
BL 100N L-102+00E	1.2	177	185	<10	560
BL 100N L-101+50E	1.6	130	128	<10	440
BL 100N L-101+00E	1.6	160	186	<10	530
BL 100N L-100+50E	2.1	157	260	<10	780
BL 100N L-100+00E	1	171	212	<10	490

	Be	Cr	V	W	F
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
L-107+50E L-97+50N	2	87	124	10	610
L-107+50E L-98+00N	2.1	81	109	<10	570
L-107+50E L-98+50N	1.4	24	62	<10	380
L-107+50E L-99+00N	1.5	40	72	10	560
L-107+50E L-99+50N	3.2	31	57	<10	1090
L-107+50E L-100+50N	2.2	20	49	<10	660
L-107+50E L-101+00N	3.1	55	79	<10	970
L-107+50E L-101+50N	2.4	108	117	<10	840
L-107+50E L-102+00N	1.9	165	202	<10	720
L-107+50E L-102+50N	1.5	113	164	<10	690
L-107+50E L-103+00N	2.1	136	253	<10	860
L-107+50E L-103+50N	2.9	85	120	<10	600
L-107+50E L-104+00N	4	86	119	10	1110
L-107+50E L-104+50N	2.7	72	113	20	420
L-107+50E L-105+00N	3.6	82	128	10	540
L-107+50E L-105+50N	3.2	78	118	10	460
L-107+50E L-106+00N	3.1	86	138	10	560
L-107+50E L-106+50N	2.3	69	107	<10	500
L-107+50E L-107+00N	2.8	76	114	<10	450
L-107+50E L-107+50N	3	72	114	<10	480



ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.

Fife property soil results

Figure: 5	Date: Nov. 2004
Drafted by: IJF	Scale: as shown

9.3 Statement of Costs

The schedule of deferred exploration costs is shown in Appendix B. The total costs for the exploration work in the year 2004 was \$CDN 9,114.73. A total of 73 samples were taken during the 2004 program therefore each sample can be valued at \$124.86 of work costs. The four northernmost samples of line 107+50 E were off of the property and therefore are not included in the calculations for assessment work. Therefore the actual value of work done on the property claimed for the 2004 field season is \$8,615.29.

FIFE 40	11 samples	= \$ 1,373.46
FIFE 46	10 samples	= \$ 1,248.60
FIFE 45	15 samples	= \$ 1,872.90
FIFE 47	20 samples	= \$ 3,497.20
FIFE 48	10 samples	= \$ 1,248.60
FIFE 34	1 samples	= \$ 124.86
FIFE 32	1 sample	= \$ 124.86
FIFE 14	1 sample	= \$ 124.86
OUT	4 samples	= \$ 499.44

10.0 Drilling

In 1996 Cominco drilled one NQ sized diamond drill hole in the southernmost area (UTM: 415540E, 6788470N) of the Fife property. This hole was 130.7 metres long and was drilled towards Fire Lake with a collar azimuth of 240° and a dip of -70°. The hole was drilled to test a broad, moderately conductive feature with both a gravity and magnetic high that was coincident with anomalous soil geochemistry.

The hole is reported to have intersected “a sequence of variably pyritic/pyrrhotitic carbonaceous dark grey to black silty mudstone with fine quartz sand layers interbedded with light grey quartzite” (Senft, 1997). From the descriptions in the drill logs, the author believes that the drill hole was collared in the carbonaceous phyllites and passed into a metasediments that Murphy (Murphy and Piercey, 1999) has included as the upper portions of the Fire Lake Unit.

11.0 Sampling Method and Approach

The silt sample was taken from a streambed with seasonally flowing water. The sample consisted of approximately 1 to 2 kg of -2 cm material that was segregated manually.

Samples were taken at a 50 metre spacing along 3 parallel lines that ran perpendicular to topography. Each sample consisted of approximately 200 to 500 grams of fine material that was taken from the lower b horizon.

12.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Due to the small nature of the small nature of the program and the remote location of the property, minimal security measures were necessary. While in transportation the samples were under constant supervision. The samples were transported back to Vancouver in a personal vehicle to ensure additional security.

All the samples were sent to ALS Chemex Labs of Vancouver for analysis. Every sample was assayed for flourine (method F-ELE81a) and multi-element geochemistry by ICP (method ME-ICP61). The sample preparation and analytical procedures for the three separate analyses used by Acme are described below.

Method F-ELE81a:

Sample Decomposition: Potassium Hydroxide Fusion
 Analytical Method: Specific Ion Electrode

A prepared sample (0.2 g) is fused with potassium hydroxide and leached with de-ionized water. The pH is then adjusted. Fluoride concentration is determined potentiometrically by specific ion electrode in conjunction with matrix matched reference materials.

Element	Symbol	Lower Reporting Limit	Upper Reporting Limit	Units
Fluorine	F	20	20,000	ppm

(ALS Chemex, 2004).

Method ME-ICP61:

Sample Decomposition: Four Acid Digestion
 Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.250 gram) is digested with perchloric, nitric, and hydrofluoric acids to near dryness. The sample is then further digested in a small amount of hydrochloric acid. The solution is made up to a final volume of 12.5 ml with 11% hydrochloric acid, homogenized, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

Element	Symbol	Lower Reporting Limit	Upper Reporting Limit	Units
Silver	Ag	0.5	100	ppm
Aluminum	Al	0.01	25	%
Arsenic	As	5	10,000	ppm
Barium	Ba	10	10,000	ppm
Beryllium	Be	0.5	1000	ppm
Bismuth	Bi	2	10,000	ppm
Calcium	Ca	0.01	25	%
Cadmium	Cd	0.5	500	ppm
Cobalt	Co	1	10,000	ppm
Chromium	Cr	1	10,000	ppm
Copper	Cu	1	10,000	ppm
Iron	Fe	0.01	25	%
Potassium	K	0.01	10	%
Magnesium	Mg	0.01	15	%
Manganese	Mn	5	10,000	ppm
Molybdenum	Mo	1	10,000	ppm
Sodium	Na	0.01	10	%
Nickel	Ni	1	10,000	ppm
Phosphorus	P	10	10,000	ppm
Lead	Pb	2	10,000	ppm
Sulphur	S	0.01	10	%
Antimony	Sb	5	10,000	ppm
Strontium	Sr	1	10,000	ppm
Titanium	Ti	0.01	10	%
Vanadium	V	1	10,000	ppm
Tungsten	W	10	10,000	ppm
Zinc	Zn	2	10,000	ppm

(ALS Chemex, 2004).

13.0 Data Verification

The author has relied on the data verification of Acme labs for this program as the fact that the accepted 5% of the total number of samples used for duplicates would result in only 1 sample, which would not result in a reasonable sample set. There were no unreasonably high results returned by the lab and the author feels that the results can be considered valid. The data verification administered by ALS Chemex is described as follows:

The Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) inserts quality control samples (reference materials, blanks and duplicates) on each analytical run, based on the rack sizes associated with the method. The rack size is the number of sample including QC samples included in a batch. The blank is inserted at the beginning, standards are inserted at random intervals, and duplicates are analysed at the end of the batch. Quality control samples are inserted based on the following rack sizes specific to the method:

Rack Size	Methods	Quality Control Sample Allocation
20	Specialty methods including specific gravity, bulk density, and acid insolubility	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
28	Specialty fire assay, assay-grade, umpire and concentrate methods	1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
39	XRF methods	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
40	Regular AAS, ICP-AES and ICP-MS methods	2 standards, 1 duplicate, 1 blank
84	Regular fire assay methods	2 standards, 3 duplicates, 1 blank

The laboratory staff analyses quality control samples at least at the frequency specified above. If necessary, laboratory staff may include additional quality control samples above the minimum specifications.

All data gathered for quality control samples – blanks, duplicates and reference materials – are automatically captured, sorted and retained in the QC Database. Quality Control Limits for reference materials and duplicate analyses are established according to the precision and accuracy requirements of the particular method. Data outside control limits are identified and investigated and require corrective actions to be taken. Quality control data is scrutinised at a number of levels. Each analyst is responsible for ensuring the data submitted is within control specifications. In addition, there are a number of other checks (ALS Chemex, 2004).

14.0 Adjacent Properties

The Fife property is almost completely surrounded by other claim blocks (see figure 2). True North Gems' Regal Ridge Property is immediately to the north and northeast. The northwest corner of the property is adjacent to the RS claims. Immediately to the southwest of the Fife property is a new native claim block, LFN R-113A, which stretches down the entire western side of Fire Lake. The eastern margins of the property are contiguous with the Ember claims, which are part of the Fyre Lake property.

14.1 The Regal Ridge property

The Regal Ridge property was previously called the Goal Net Property and belonged to Expatriate Resources. True North has bought the rights from Expatriate and now has 100% interest in the emeralds.

In 1997, while prospecting for base metal occurrences, emeralds were discovered on Regal Ridge. The Crown showing is located approximately 1.5 km north of the Fife property (see figure 2). The significance of the discovery was not properly realized at the time due to the market conditions at the time. True North Gems bought the emerald rights from Expatriate and started to explore for emeralds at Regal Ridge in 2001. The program advanced rapidly and the budget for exploration (including underground development) for 2003 was 2.1 million dollars. The results from the 2003 program were not available at the time this report was finished.

At Regal Ridge, numerous emerald-bearing float trains and at least 6 main source regions have been discovered in a 900 by 400 m area on both sides of the ridge. The following description of the mineralization of the Crown showing was taken from Montgomery (2003) and Groat et al. (2000).

The emeralds occur associated quartz veins (see figure 3) where they cut mica-rich layers in a recessive weathering chlorite-mica schist. The schist is well foliated and dips gently to the north. The quartz veins associated with the emerald mineralization are slightly discordant to the bedding planes. At least eight such veins have been found on the north side of the ridge. In most cases, the quartz veins are bordered by a zone of yellow sulfate mineralization and a much more extensive, overlapping mass of fine tourmaline crystals, which locally contains minor amounts of scheelite. The emeralds occur in both the sulfate and tourmaline zones and (rarely) in the quartz veins. Where quartz veins cut mica-poor chlorite schist, there are no sulfate or tourmaline zones and no emeralds (although there may be tourmaline in the quartz veins), implying that mica poor strata are non-reactive with respect to the hydrothermal system. All quartz veins seem contemporaneous, and the presence or absence of emeralds is influenced strongly by the geochemistry of the host rock.

The quartz veins seem to be genetically linked to a large granitoid pluton about 600 m east of the emerald mineralization. U-Pb age determinations of ca. 112 Ma have been reported for this and similar plutons elsewhere in the Pelly Mountains. The pluton is zoned, with a marginal zone of muscovite granite that grades (over a surprisingly small distance) to a reddish-weathering, two mica granite, which may constitute the main mass of the pluton. A preliminary geochemical analysis of the granite shows that it is rich in W and Zr and impoverished in Eu and Lu, typical of an evolved S-type granitoid.

Tourmaline is ubiquitous and common in the area of the Crown showing. It is present as dravite in the granite, in the quartz veins, as masses of fine crystals surrounding the quartz veins where they cut the mica schists, and associated with the emerald mineralization. Larger, discrete crystals of schorl occur in the chlorite-mica schist. Tourmaline needles also occur as inclusions in many of the emeralds.

The crumbly yellow sulfate-rich material associated with the quartz veins is a mixture of jarosite, chlorite, vermiculite, and dickite. Gypsum is commonly seen forming thin layers on rocks in the talus below Regal Ridge.

As noted previously, scheelite crystals are sometimes found within the tourmaline zone around the quartz veins. The presence of scheelite rather than wolframite is probably related to the scavenging properties of tourmaline as regards Fe and Mn, and to the modestly calcic host rocks. Marble lenses have been identified in the host rocks, and pockets containing very pale beryl have been found encapsulated in secondary calcite. Geochemical surveys show a direct correlation between Be and W.

The emeralds range in size from less than 1 mm to 4 cm in length (see frontispiece). Some of the smaller crystals (up to approximately one-quarter carat) and sections of larger crystals are gem-quality, with excellent clarity and colour. Many of the larger crystals show a regular pattern of holes that likely represent growth features. Other crystals appear to have grown across the foliation of the schist, as shown by layers of micaceous inclusions; these create parting planes and increase susceptibility to mechanical weathering.

It is the opinion of Groat et al. that the Crown showing represents an unusual type of tungsten-enriched emerald deposit, a chromian relative, as it were, of the Sherlovaya Gora aquamarine deposit in Russia and

the Logtung W-Mo beryl deposit in southern Yukon. Somewhat similar examples have been found in China and Zambia.

During the 2004 season, a new zone of emerald mineralization was discovered. This new zone, the Shadow Zone, is located approximately 1.2km south of the Crown Showing. The Shadow zone is located on the lower portions of Howdy Ridge and is within 500 metres of the northern boundary of the Fife Property.

14.2 Native claim block LFN R-113A

This Native claim block is a recent addition to the area. Block LFN (Liard First Nations) R-113A is designated as an 'interim land selection' and until such time as a decision is made by the Territorial, Federal and Native governments the status of the land is undetermined.

The remaining ground covered by this native claim block has been removed from staking.

The area covered by this native claim block is low lying grassland and swamp and currently is of no geological interest to the Company.

14.3 The Ember Claims

The Ember Claims are part of the northern portion of the Fyre Lake property, which is split in two by the Straw claims. This portion of the Fyre Lake property has seen little work (only silt sampling) in the past. The Straw claims, which are approximately 2 kilometres from the Fife property belong to True North Gems and have been optioned to Hinterland Metals Inc.

15.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing done within the Fife Property. Metallurgical testing is not necessary however as there would be no need for any form of metallurgy to process emeralds if an economic deposit were to be found on the property.

During their 2002 field program True North Gems installed a processing plant consisting of a crushing circuit, a screening circuit and a visual picking belt that had a capacity of approximately 50 tonnes per day. The resulting 65 kg concentrate was then processed in Vancouver. The results are summarized in Montgomery's 2003 technical report. The results indicate that a majority of the emeralds can be classified as 'near gem' but several zones do have a considerable number of 'gem' quality stones that are greater than 4.5 mm in one dimension. The results from the 2002 program at Regal Ridge are considered preliminary as the 2003 program will provide much more detailed information.

16.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Exploration within the Fife Property is still in the earliest stage, hence there are no existing resources and none shall be estimated without an additional technical report.

17.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

At this stage of exploration, there is no other relevant data or information regarding the Fife Property.

18.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

It is evident that the correct geological environment occurs within the Fife Property for it to have the potential for emeralds.

According to mapping by Murphy (1997), the feldspar prophyritic dykes that outcrop in the northern portion of the property and also to the north and northeast of the property have the same orientation as the roughly 1km long tongue of two mica granite that is responsible for the emplacement of the emeralds at Regal Ridge. This may be due to a set of subparallel fractures/ faults that cut through the chlorite schists of the Fire Lake Unit. These fractures/faults would provide a conduit for mineralizing solutions to enter the chromium-rich environment. This could prove to be a way to narrow the search areas within the northeastern portion of the property where the Cretaceous-aged two mica granite is mapped (Murphy, 1997) as being only several hundred metres away from the property boundary.

It appears that there is much less ultramafic rocks within the property than indicated by the mapping of Murphy in the regional map of the area.

Work by Chevron identified two large west northwest trending scheelite anomalies in the northern portion of the property. The southern of the two, which is in proximity to the two mica granite, remains a high priority exploration target. Having confirmed the location of this anomaly and showing that there are coincident geochemical anomalies should be considered a success. However, the wide spaced nature of the sampling (a 200 by 50 m grid) could not properly pinpoint the anomaly and additional sampling is warranted.

19.0 Recommendations

Now that it has been confirmed that the correct geological environment exists for the formation of emeralds within the Fife Property it is critical to collect more detailed geological information. To do this a results based exploration program is recommended.

The first stage should involve the cutting of a grid through the northern half of the property with lines 100 metres apart. These lines should be sampled every 25 metres but only every second sample should be sent for analysis. In the event of anomalous results the surrounding samples (at a spacing of 25 metres) should then be run. The areas that overlie the two previously identified tungsten-in-soil anomalies should be sampled at a 50 by 25 metre spacing. During this first stage detailed geological mapping should be performed at a scale of 1:5,000.

Additional and in-fill stream silt sampling should be performed – especially in the vicinity of samples Fife 8 and 9 from the 2003 season.

An emphasis should be given to further identifying chromium-rich sections of the Fire Lake Unit and locating potential zones of structural weakness where beryllium-rich fluids could have been introduced.

Detailed prospecting should be concentrated along the northeastern portion of the property with an emphasis on identifying gossans or gossan-like staining as this was one of the factors in the discovery of the Crown showing. If such an area were to be identified, this area should be looked over in detail by a geologist with emphasis towards identifying quartz-tourmaline veining and/or discrete aplite dykes.

Anomalies identified by this sampling program should be followed up with either the digging of pits or localized trenching.

Proposed Budget:

- estimated program = 15 days

Personnel:

- 4 samplers/line cutters @ 175/day	=	\$ 10,500
- 1 geological assistant @ 200/day	=	\$ 3,000

Detailed mapping:

- 1 geologist (10 days) @ 300/day	=	\$ 3,000
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Prospecting:

- 1 prospector (7 days) @ 175/day	=	\$ 1,125
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Assays:

- 350 soil samples @ 25/sample	=	\$ 8,750
- 50 silt/rock samples @ 30/sample	=	\$ 1,500

Camp and support:

- estimate	=	\$ 15,000
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Transportation:

- helicopter (9 hrs) @ 950/hr	=	\$ 5,200
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Contingency:

- 10 percent	=	\$ 8,800
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Total:	=	\$ 56,625
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20.0 References

- ALS Chemex Laboratories, 2004. Company hand-outs to clients.
- Groat, L.A., Ercit, T.S., Marshall, D.D., Gault, R.A., A. Wise, M.A., Wengyznowski, W., and Eaton, W.D., 2000. Canadian Emeralds: the Crown Showing, Southeastern Yukon. *In: Newsletter of the Mineralogical Association of Canada*, Dec. 2000.
- Kazmi, A.H., Anwar, J., Hussain, S., Khan, T., and Dawood, H., 1990. Emerald Deposits of Pakistan. *In: Emeralds of Pakistan, Geology, Gemology and Genesis*. Edited by Kazmi, A.H. and Snee, L.A. p 39-74.
- MacRobbie, P.A., 1995. 1994 Assessment Report – Rife and Tor Properties
- McLeod, P. 2003. Personal communications with Watson Lake District mining recorder.
- Montgomery, J.H., 2003. Report on Regal Ridge Emerald Project Yukon Territory.
- Murphy, D.C. 1997. Open File 1997-4, Preliminary geological map of the Grass Lakes area Pelly Mountains, southeastern Yukon, NTS 105 G/7.
- Murphy, D.C. and Piercey, S.J., 1999. Open File 1999-4, Geological map of parts of Finlayson Lake (105G/7,8 and parts of 1,2,and 9) and Frances Lake (parts of 105H/5 and 12) map areas, southeastern Yukon (1:100,000-scale).
- Neufeld, H.L.D., Groat, L.A. and Mortensen, J.K., 2003. Preliminary investigations of emerald mineralization in the Regal Ridge area, Finlayson Lake district, southeastern Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002*, D.S. Emond and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 281-284.
- Schmidt, U. and Cathro, R.J., 1981. Report on the geology, panning and geochemistry Howdee 1-16 claims. Assessment Report.
- Senft, D.A., 1997. 1996 Assessment Report – Rife and Tor Properties
- Walton, L. 1996. Exploration Criteria For Gemstone Deposits and Their Application to Yukon Geology. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs: Yukon Region. Open File 1996-2(G).

21.0 Certificate of Qualification

I, Ian Foreman of 2160 West 3rd Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1992) with a Bachelor of Science honors degree with a subject of specialization in geology.
2. I have continuously practiced my profession as a geologist since 1993.
3. I am a professional geoscientist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 23572)
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I am **not**, according to paragraph 1.5(4)(c) of NI 43-101, "independent of the issuer".
6. I am responsible for the preparation of this report titled ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE FIFE 1-39, FIFE 40, FIFE 41-52 CLAIMS, (YB94334 - YB94372, YC22998, YB94373 - YB94384), dated November 9th, 2004.
7. I visited the property between August 1 and 4, 2003.
8. I have relied on current 'Claim Status Reports' supplied by the Mining Recorder, Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory, for information relating to legal title of the property.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical aspects of this report have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of this report with the Mining Recorder, Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory, provided that no portion be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning which differs from that set out in the whole.

Ian Foreman, P. Geo.
November 9th, 2004
Vancouver, Canada

Appendix A
Claim Data

24 July 2003

ARCTURUS VENTURES INC
101 - 1045 West 10th Avenue
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2E9

Dear Sir/Madam:

We are able to confirm the status of the following claim(s):

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #s
FIFE 1 - 39	YB94334 - YB94372	2004/11/21	ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.	100.00	105G02, 105G07
FIFE 41 - 52	YB94373 - YB94384	2004/11/21	ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.	100.00	105G02, 105G07
RB 1 - 58	YB93186 - YB93243	2006/08/30	ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.	100.00	105G07
RB 59 - 94	YB94298 - YB94333	2004/11/21	ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.	100.00	105G07

There is no provision in either the Quartz Mining Act or the Placer Mining Act for a Mining Recorder to interpret his/her records to the public. Where information regarding the status of a mineral claim is to be used for title opinions or quasi-legal purposes, we recommend that certified true copies of documents be obtained. All books of record and documents filed are open for public inspection, free of charge, during office hours. An enquirer may employ someone to search the records, or obtain abstracts of record at a cost of \$1.00 for the first entry and \$.10 for each additional entry.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.
Yours truly,



Patti McLeod
Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District
P.O. Box 269
Watson Lake YT Canada
Y0A-1C0
Ph: (867) 536-7366
fax: (867) 536-7842

Total claims selected : 1000176249

Left column indicator legend:

- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

15 July 2003

Blake Macdonald
301-1645 West 12th Ave.
VANCOUVER BC
V6J 2E3

Dear Sir/Madam:

We are able to confirm the status of the following claim(s):

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s
FIFE 40	YC22998	2004/12/24	Blake Macdonald	100.00	105G02

There is no provision in either the Quartz Mining Act or the Placer Mining Act for a Mining Recorder to interpret his/her records to the public. Where information regarding the status of a mineral claim is to be used for title opinions or quasi-legal purposes, we recommend that certified true copies of documents be obtained. All books of record and documents filed are open for public inspection, free of charge, during office hours. An enquirer may employ someone to search the records, or obtain abstracts of record at a cost of \$1.00 for the first entry and \$.10 for each additional entry.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Yours truly,



Patti McLeod
Mining Recorder
Watson Lake Mining District
P.O. Box 269
Watson Lake YT Canada
Y0A-1C0
Ph:(867) 536-7366
fax: (867) 536-7842

Total claims selected : 1

Left column indicator legend:

- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction



Energy, Mines and Resources

Watson Lake Mining District
P.O. Box 269
Watson Lake, Yukon
Y0A 1C0

PH: (867)536-7366
FAX: (867)536-7842

November 21, 2003

Blake MacDonald
Arcturus Ventures Inc.
301 - 1645 West 12th Avenue
Vancouver, B. C.
V6J 2E3

BY FAX

Dear Sir:

RE: FIFE mineral claims – 105-G-2/7

I am writing in regard to the FIFE 3 to 14 and 25 to 28 mineral claims located on claim sheet 105-G-2. We had previously written to you advising that the mineral claims appeared to have been staked and granted within an area withdrawn from staking and referred to as LFN R-113. This matter has been researched and we will now confirm that the land covered by LFN R-113 was available for staking in November, 2002.

Another matter is whether the land parcel covered by LFN R-113 exists today and that is still being looked into. Whatever its status, the FIFE mineral claims have priority and are in good standing. My request that you do not perform assessment work in this area is cancelled.

I apologize for this inconvenience and thank you for your patience.

Yours truly,

Patti L. McLeod
Mining Recorder

PLM

Cc: David Wiebe, Manager, Mining Lands
Doug Eaton, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

Appendix B
Statement of Costs

**Statement of costs
Fife Claims 1-52
Period August 7-13, 2004**

Personnel

Blake Macdnald	Supervisor	2 Days @ \$400/day	(15%mgmt+7.5%GST)	\$980.00
Pat Etzel	Prospector/GPS Tech	5 1/2 days @ \$200	(15%mgmt+7.5%GST)	\$1,347.50
Tyrell Ollie	Geochem Sampler	5 1/2 Days @ \$150	(15%mgmt+7.5%GST)	\$1,010.63

Analytical

ALS Chemex				\$1,687.38
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Helicopter

Trans North	mob	1353.34		\$1,353.34
	de-mob	1/2 of 2368.34		\$1,184.27

Miscellaneous Expenses

Ross River Service Centre Groceries etc	744.25		
Hotel Whitehorse	321.00		
Gas	51.46		
	39.91		
Truck	997.08		
Hotel Ross River	793.45		
Sat Phone	406.07		
	3353.22 divided by 2		\$1,676.61

Report Preparation

Ian Foreman	3 days @ \$285/day	\$855.00
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Total	\$9,114.73
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Appendix C
Soil sample geochemistry results



ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
 ALS Canada Ltd.
 212 Brooksbank Avenue
 North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: ARCTURUS VENTURES INC.
 1012 - 470 GRANVILLE ST.
 VANCOUVER BC V6C 1V5

Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 5 (A - B)
 Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2004
 Account: ARCVE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEL-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		Receivd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
RB L1+00N		0.26	<0.5	11.70	198	1800	2.9	<2	0.29	<0.5	5	106	43	3.13	3.46	0.51
RB L1+50N		0.24	<0.5	7.85	20	1030	1.7	<2	0.95	<0.5	10	102	26	4.19	1.77	1.06
RB L1+100N		0.28	<0.5	8.25	36	1070	1.8	<2	0.73	<0.5	12	156	29	5.44	1.72	1.20
RB L1+150N		0.28	<0.5	7.27	12	900	1.7	<2	1.16	<0.5	13	139	38	4.11	1.48	1.40
RB L1+200N		0.22	<0.5	7.66	10	880	0.7	<2	0.99	<0.5	29	101	148	5.85	0.99	2.09
RB L1+250N		0.24	<0.5	7.93	<5	520	0.6	<2	3.06	<0.5	23	151	17	5.38	0.68	3.31
RB L1+300N		0.38	<0.5	7.23	8	840	0.6	<2	2.55	<0.5	25	155	82	5.20	0.77	3.13
RB L1+350N		0.30	<0.5	7.10	6	690	0.5	<2	1.97	<0.5	29	136	152	6.18	0.51	3.12
RB L1+400N		0.32	<0.5	7.61	<5	980	1.0	<2	1.86	<0.5	17	122	41	4.75	1.04	2.16
RB L1+450N		0.24	<0.5	7.10	9	1080	1.3	<2	1.58	<0.5	14	113	47	4.20	1.32	1.58
RB L1+500N		0.34	<0.5	7.29	8	1130	1.2	<2	1.95	<0.5	18	107	100	4.58	1.13	1.88
RBL-6 00M		0.22	<0.5	8.46	10	340	0.6	<2	1.90	<0.5	49	425	19	8.04	0.88	5.28
RBL-6 50M		0.24	<0.5	7.47	5	270	<0.5	<2	1.70	<0.5	55	439	45	8.45	0.36	4.39
RBL-6 100M		0.28	<0.5	7.91	77	1240	0.9	<2	1.44	<0.5	45	462	78	7.02	1.05	3.98
RBL-6 150M		0.40	<0.5	9.57	38	1660	0.7	<2	0.65	<0.5	43	447	78	6.55	1.83	1.92
RBL-6 200M		0.34	<0.5	8.96	23	1690	0.8	<2	0.94	<0.5	39	361	73	6.53	1.56	2.31
RBL-6 250M		0.42	<0.5	8.53	11	3560	3.9	<2	0.23	<0.5	10	67	27	3.73	3.61	0.79
RBL-6 300M		0.40	<0.5	6.84	<5	>10000	3.6	<2	0.01	<0.5	16	84	150	5.09	3.42	0.69
RBL-6 350M		0.46	<0.5	8.09	11	1330	1.6	<2	2.44	<0.5	25	319	32	6.14	1.19	3.24
RBL-6 400M		0.26	<0.5	4.52	113	670	0.7	<2	1.10	<0.5	59	675	59	5.53	0.74	6.69
RBL-6 450M		0.30	<0.5	6.36	18	240	0.5	<2	3.15	<0.5	41	636	136	5.66	0.36	6.07
RBL-6 500M		0.24	<0.5	6.85	42	400	0.5	<2	2.70	<0.5	44	485	173	5.74	0.50	5.46
RBL-7 00M		0.30	<0.5	8.39	20	1950	2.0	<2	0.35	<0.5	15	135	51	4.35	2.16	1.30
RBL-7 50M		0.14	0.6	6.36	<5	780	1.4	<2	2.14	1.4	9	63	79	2.35	1.51	0.73
RBL-7 100M		0.32	<0.5	8.79	8	1240	2.2	<2	0.91	<0.5	13	146	25	4.38	1.89	1.84
RBL-7 150M		0.34	<0.5	7.45	7	930	0.6	<2	2.46	<0.5	19	235	60	4.87	0.93	3.61
RBL-7 200M		0.28	<0.5	7.12	14	580	<0.5	<2	2.41	<0.5	28	314	123	6.09	0.46	4.51
RBL-7 250M		0.32	<0.5	7.97	<5	830	0.6	<2	2.15	<0.5	25	300	142	6.33	0.65	4.86
RBL-7 300M		0.34	<0.5	8.12	6	1060	0.6	<2	2.34	<0.5	26	297	111	6.87	0.84	5.19
RBL-7 350M		0.22	0.5	7.59	7	730	0.6	<2	1.86	<0.5	22	257	122	5.82	0.67	4.31
RBL-7 400M		0.24	<0.5	7.61	6	750	0.7	<2	1.74	<0.5	18	224	33	5.47	0.80	3.28
RBL-7 450M		0.30	<0.5	7.63	<5	960	0.9	<2	2.01	<0.5	14	214	18	3.71	1.00	2.62
RBL-7 500M		0.30	<0.5	7.37	9	1160	1.0	<2	1.34	<0.5	14	207	25	4.53	1.02	2.05
RBL -2 00+00M		0.28	<0.5	9.84	14	1190	3.1	<2	0.41	<0.5	26	102	58	5.24	2.41	1.08
RBL -2 00+50M		0.26	<0.5	9.92	<5	1120	3.1	<2	0.31	<0.5	10	97	28	4.79	2.36	0.78
RBL -2 00+100M		0.26	<0.5	12.35	<5	1210	4.7	<2	0.14	<0.5	13	127	36	6.70	2.63	1.54
RBL -2 00+150M		0.44	<0.5	10.10	14	1040	3.1	<2	0.49	0.5	10	84	29	3.55	2.43	0.62
RBL -2 00+200M		0.26	<0.5	9.26	26	990	2.2	<2	0.80	<0.5	14	61	31	3.71	2.25	0.46
RBL -2 00+250M		0.34	<0.5	9.75	48	1910	2.7	<2	0.24	0.7	13	147	150	5.15	3.30	0.65
RBL -2 00+300M		0.30	<0.5	8.82	9	1260	2.5	<2	0.83	0.5	9	102	27	3.53	2.16	0.99



ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
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 212 Brooksbank Avenue
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 VANCOUVER BC V6C 1V5

Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 5 (A - B)
 Finalized Date: 27-SEP-2004
 Account: ARCVE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Au-AA23	F-ELE61a
		Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 5	Sr ppm 1	Ti % 0.01	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2	Au ppm 0.005	F ppm 20
RB L1+00N		219	3	0.91	16	670	30	0.06	<5	299	0.15	148	<10	47	<0.005	
RB L1+50N		556	4	1.36	29	1240	20	0.04	<5	215	0.33	130	<10	73	<0.005	
RB L1+100N		611	4	1.17	39	990	21	0.04	<5	180	0.39	147	<10	86	<0.005	
RB L1+150N		664	2	1.61	39	890	21	0.02	<5	209	0.38	148	<10	68	<0.005	
RB L1+200N		1110	1	2.16	48	290	10	0.01	<5	134	0.33	210	<10	74	0.005	
RB L1+250N		941	1	2.84	50	320	9	0.01	5	188	0.30	196	<10	66	<0.005	
RB L1+300N		908	1	2.34	50	170	9	0.01	<5	200	0.34	201	<10	76	0.010	
RB L1+350N		1030	<1	2.57	48	210	9	0.01	<5	128	0.34	236	<10	118	0.011	
RB L1+400N		749	1	2.20	40	320	14	0.01	<5	168	0.40	188	<10	81	<0.005	
RB L1+450N		687	1	1.68	32	350	15	0.01	<5	182	0.47	167	<10	68	<0.005	
RB L1+500N		735	1	1.96	33	440	11	0.01	<5	192	0.48	175	<10	83	<0.005	
RBL-6 00M		1220	<1	0.40	171	210	4	0.02	<5	30	0.24	307	<10	31	0.010	
RBL-6 50M		949	<1	0.92	168	180	5	0.01	<5	38	0.24	317	<10	27	<0.005	
RBL-6 100M		975	1	0.95	257	430	13	0.02	<5	98	0.30	256	<10	76	<0.005	
RBL-6 150M		1260	1	1.27	248	400	22	0.02	5	134	0.38	237	<10	80	<0.005	
RBL-6 200M		1075	<1	1.07	182	540	21	0.03	<5	136	0.37	234	<10	84	<0.005	
RBL-6 250M		560	3	0.50	33	450	73	0.01	<5	46	0.32	108	<10	176	<0.005	
RBL-6 300M		1755	4	0.08	72	800	22	0.01	<5	44	0.29	148	<10	310	<0.005	
RBL-6 350M		1115	6	1.55	137	1100	25	0.04	<5	136	0.72	195	<10	202	0.010	
RBL-6 400M		1065	2	0.62	940	1320	29	0.10	<5	84	0.24	108	<10	80	0.006	
RBL-6 450M		775	<1	1.30	759	260	6	0.01	<5	112	0.28	193	<10	43	0.006	
RBL-6 500M		981	1	1.28	497	510	13	0.02	<5	176	0.32	196	<10	54	0.005	
RBL-7 00M		868	11	1.24	47	1860	19	0.04	5	131	0.21	209	<10	124	0.005	
RBL-7 50M		513	3	1.21	36	1200	14	0.19	<5	300	0.15	61	<10	116	0.007	
RBL-7 100M		632	4	1.52	50	480	21	0.03	<5	190	0.22	161	<10	127	<0.005	
RBL-7 150M		1020	3	2.13	61	850	11	0.03	<5	228	0.24	173	<10	162	0.021	
RBL-7 200M		1245	1	1.70	95	410	10	0.03	<5	105	0.22	207	<10	250	0.022	
RBL-7 250M		1295	1	1.75	86	680	12	0.02	<5	104	0.24	226	<10	228	0.036	
RBL-7 300M		1365	1	1.63	90	300	10	0.02	<5	116	0.24	228	<10	215	0.017	
RBL-7 350M		1165	1	1.79	77	440	14	0.03	<5	119	0.23	204	<10	192	0.013	
RBL-7 400M		951	1	1.59	65	700	14	0.03	<5	132	0.28	196	<10	148	0.010	
RBL-7 450M		695	1	1.92	56	570	17	0.03	<5	144	0.27	181	<10	80	0.006	
RBL-7 500M		642	2	1.41	53	790	16	0.03	<5	120	0.28	175	<10	80	0.008	
RBL-2 00+00M		849	3	1.08	67	830	28	0.02	Δ	207	0.20	138	<10	102	0.005	
RBL-2 00+50M		384	3	1.03	30	550	28	0.01	Δ	221	0.22	146	<10	65	<0.005	
RBL-2 00+100M		481	4	1.26	33	750	37	0.02	Δ	307	0.11	159	<10	128	<0.005	
RBL-2 00+150M		371	2	1.40	34	1400	28	0.05	Δ	325	0.16	119	<10	77	<0.005	
RBL-2 00+200M		759	2	1.53	34	1290	21	0.05	Δ	336	0.19	104	10	102	<0.005	
RBL-2 00+250M		379	14	0.64	98	1100	34	0.01	Δ	149	0.26	227	<10	390	<0.005	
RBL-2 00+300M		407	6	1.31	24	610	27	0.01	Δ	220	0.37	182	10	79	<0.005	



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		Recvrd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	
RBL -2 00+350M		0.26	<0.5	7.48	15	860	1.5	<2	1.49	<0.5	16	122	29	5.07	1.24	1.76
RBL -2 00+400M		0.30	<0.5	8.02	5	1060	1.9	<2	1.28	0.5	8	71	22	3.52	1.98	0.93
RBL -2 00+450M		0.26	0.5	8.21	37	1220	2.3	<2	0.67	0.6	16	90	48	4.48	2.10	0.88
RBL -2 00+500M		0.24	<0.5	8.25	16	1220	2.0	<2	0.64	<0.5	10	79	26	3.61	2.04	0.87
107+50E BL 100N		0.30	<0.5	8.61	8	1820	2.4	<2	2.90	0.6	18	55	20	3.88	2.00	2.14
107 E BL 100N		0.38	<0.5	8.42	<5	1540	2.2	<2	2.45	<0.5	23	144	37	5.11	1.86	2.96
106+50E BL 100N		0.22	<0.5	7.51	<5	1720	1.9	<2	1.75	1.0	14	88	17	4.32	1.71	2.03
108E BL 100N		0.42	<0.5	7.02	6	1150	1.8	<2	2.07	<0.5	13	107	21	3.55	1.40	1.72
105+50E BL 100N		0.28	<0.5	7.53	<5	2090	1.7	<2	1.22	4.2	27	121	50	4.50	1.66	2.21
105E BL 100N		0.32	1.7	6.97	<5	1880	2.8	<2	1.02	1.4	23	69	81	6.32	1.72	1.13
104+50E BL 100N		0.28	<0.5	7.76	11	1530	1.7	<2	1.22	5.5	38	110	54	5.65	1.48	2.58
104E BL 100N		0.18	<0.5	8.05	<5	600	1.1	<2	1.80	2.2	34	230	42	6.55	0.82	2.46
103+50E BL 100N		0.20	<0.5	8.65	11	270	1.4	<2	4.50	<0.5	38	223	48	5.97	0.56	3.95
103E BL 100N		0.26	<0.5	6.70	<5	590	1.4	<2	2.18	<0.5	14	154	30	3.93	1.06	2.11
102+50E BL 100N		0.24	<0.5	7.20	<5	210	0.9	<2	3.52	<0.5	40	195	142	6.33	0.43	3.05
102E BL 100N		0.30	<0.5	7.27	<5	460	1.2	<2	2.04	0.7	35	177	63	5.18	0.78	2.33
101+50E BL 100N		0.24	<0.5	8.45	<5	470	1.6	<2	3.00	1.8	73	130	82	4.52	0.66	2.01
101E BL 100N		0.30	<0.5	7.45	6	670	1.6	<2	2.83	0.8	23	160	49	4.51	0.94	3.01
100+50E BL 100N		0.24	0.5	7.34	<5	1860	2.1	<2	0.68	2.2	25	157	108	5.03	1.72	2.38
100E BL 100N		0.22	0.8	7.81	<5	440	1.0	<2	2.06	2.0	28	171	80	6.70	0.78	3.47
L-107+50E L- 107+50N		0.34	<0.5	9.09	<5	730	3.0	<2	1.06	<0.5	23	72	76	4.61	1.66	0.92
L-107+50E 107N		0.48	<0.5	9.37	8	870	2.8	<2	1.32	0.6	26	76	84	5.55	1.95	1.03
L-107+50E L- 106+50N		0.30	<0.5	7.02	<5	710	2.3	<2	0.81	0.5	16	69	50	4.01	1.40	0.82
L-107+50E 106N		0.36	0.6	9.78	<5	870	3.1	<2	0.86	<0.5	59	86	130	5.95	1.98	1.16
L-107+50E L- 105+50N		0.40	0.8	8.91	5	810	3.2	<2	1.35	0.5	33	78	59	4.64	1.87	1.04
L-107+50E 105N		0.28	<0.5	10.55	<5	1260	3.6	<2	1.18	0.5	59	82	80	4.68	2.55	1.04
L-107+50E L- 104+50N		0.28	<0.5	8.03	8	870	2.7	<2	0.79	0.6	17	72	46	4.19	1.71	0.91
L-107+50E 104N		0.54	<0.5	9.68	5	2930	4.0	<2	0.48	<0.5	8	86	31	3.01	3.39	0.96
L-107+50E L- 103+50N		0.42	0.6	8.88	11	1140	2.9	<2	1.00	0.5	16	85	58	5.05	2.21	1.45
L-107+50E 103N		0.30	<0.5	7.53	<5	1840	2.1	<2	0.88	2.5	32	136	99	5.11	1.38	2.37
L-107+50E L- 102+50N		0.30	<0.5	7.98	9	920	1.5	<2	2.00	<0.5	29	113	55	5.36	1.36	2.99
L-107+50E 102N		0.40	0.5	7.90	<5	1860	1.9	<2	1.62	1.6	22	165	58	4.38	1.26	2.35
L-107+50E L- 101+50N		0.46	<0.5	7.81	7	1750	2.4	<2	1.49	0.7	16	108	39	4.04	1.96	2.56
L-107+50E 101N		0.32	<0.5	8.82	<5	2630	3.1	<2	1.28	1.2	10	55	27	3.35	3.26	2.36
L-107+50E L- 100+50N		0.24	<0.5	8.29	7	1810	2.2	<2	1.46	0.6	7	20	21	2.38	2.73	1.26
L99+00E		0.18	<0.5	7.34	<5	1230	1.5	<2	2.13	0.6	11	40	20	2.97	1.87	1.42
L99+50N		0.30	1.0	9.23	8	4120	3.2	<2	0.43	0.9	9	31	59	3.29	4.48	2.32
L98+50N		0.26	<0.5	7.42	7	1180	1.4	<2	1.59	0.6	6	24	27	2.19	1.97	0.65
L98+00N		0.30	<0.5	7.32	<5	1500	2.1	<2	1.67	0.8	11	81	20	3.43	1.70	1.66
L97+50N		0.24	<0.5	7.75	8	1520	2.0	<2	2.07	0.5	14	87	19	3.97	1.66	2.02



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Au-AA23	F-ELE81a
		Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 5	Sr ppm 1	Ti % 0.01	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2	Au ppm 0.005	F ppm 20
RBL -2 00+350M		750	3	1.99	47	920	24	0.02	<5	172	0.33	162	<10	101	<0.005	
RBL -2 00+400M		519	3	1.90	26	490	23	0.01	<5	339	0.31	124	10	71	<0.005	
RBL -2 00+450M		579	6	1.14	52	950	30	0.01	<5	212	0.26	148	10	121	<0.005	
RBL -2 00+500M		529	5	1.62	30	1170	22	0.01	<5	243	0.25	138	<10	89	<0.005	
107+50E BL 100N		765	<1	1.06	19	990	48	0.02	<5	335	0.35	114	10	202		650
107 E BL 100N		1025	1	1.38	46	1020	27	0.04	<5	332	0.47	175	10	142		670
106+50E BL 100N		856	2	1.22	23	730	32	0.04	<5	305	0.47	151	<10	155		500
106E BL 100N		610	2	1.40	31	720	24	0.02	<5	296	0.41	130	<10	89		500
105+50E BL 100N		1230	7	0.75	63	1030	29	0.07	<5	256	0.37	203	10	294		600
105E BL 100N		1400	11	0.90	41	2850	83	0.18	<5	136	0.33	112	10	174		530
104+50E BL 100N		2340	3	0.84	49	1680	53	0.07	<5	158	0.51	200	10	267		510
104E BL 100N		1415	4	1.72	69	1300	22	0.05	<5	248	0.83	245	<10	231		420
103+50E BL 100N		1285	1	2.11	107	1860	9	0.02	<5	357	0.99	240	<10	90		390
103E BL 100N		690	3	1.59	48	2130	13	0.06	<5	220	0.63	165	<10	68		390
102+50E BL 100N		1250	2	2.02	79	1180	12	0.06	<5	262	0.80	236	10	98		400
102E BL 100N		1500	1	2.07	92	2180	19	0.05	<5	263	0.67	185	<10	117		560
101+50E BL 100N		3250	3	0.96	232	1800	15	0.05	<5	271	0.38	128	<10	203		440
101E BL 100N		745	2	1.89	73	800	17	0.04	<5	328	0.66	186	<10	95		530
100+50E BL 100N		973	27	0.77	100	1480	27	0.35	5	162	0.24	260	<10	393		780
100E BL 100N		763	4	1.40	91	1460	14	0.10	<5	177	0.76	212	<10	164		490
L-107+50E L- 107+50N		528	6	0.65	63	1150	26	0.12	<5	198	0.38	114	<10	104		480
L-107+50E 107N		577	5	0.72	62	1200	25	0.13	<5	197	0.48	114	<10	109		450
L-107+50E L- 106+50N		522	5	0.71	47	1380	21	0.14	<5	163	0.34	107	<10	90		500
L-107+50E 106N		637	10	0.63	121	1420	28	0.14	<5	228	0.30	138	10	148		560
L-107+50E L- 105+50N		756	5	0.81	83	1030	27	0.11	<5	207	0.35	118	10	114		460
L-107+50E 105N		533	3	0.42	122	640	29	0.12	<5	192	0.28	128	10	135		540
L-107+50E L- 104+50N		746	4	0.94	39	1780	30	0.11	<5	219	0.32	113	20	88		420
L-107+50E 104N		416	5	0.58	16	700	17	0.28	<5	265	0.37	119	10	67		1110
L-107+50E L- 103+50N		611	5	1.21	35	1010	23	0.29	<5	281	0.52	120	<10	128		600
L-107+50E 103N		1660	24	0.53	107	2080	24	0.29	<5	130	0.38	253	<10	310		860
L-107+50E L- 102+50N		677	1	1.20	59	1160	16	0.07	<5	204	0.57	164	<10	112		690
L-107+50E 102N		916	7	1.22	75	1380	20	0.14	<5	182	0.52	202	<10	237		720
L-107+50E L- 101+50N		896	3	1.20	45	520	41	0.10	<5	219	0.37	117	<10	182		840
L-107+50E 101N		722	2	1.10	18	610	93	0.03	<5	237	0.28	79	<10	253		970
L-107+50E L- 100+50N		534	2	1.92	9	630	35	0.05	<5	404	0.23	49	<10	97		660
L99+00E		797	1	1.94	12	830	18	0.04	<5	462	0.31	72	10	94		580
L99+50N		634	3	0.58	11	530	219	0.15	<5	118	0.23	57	<10	350		1090
L98+50N		724	2	2.30	9	1020	19	0.03	<5	454	0.25	62	<10	61		380
L98+00N		545	1	1.42	28	930	27	0.02	<5	278	0.39	109	<10	100		570
L97+50N		885	<1	1.56	27	1260	23	0.02	<5	353	0.45	124	10	108		610



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Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
	Analyte Units LOR	Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Ag ppm 0.5	Al % 0.01	As ppm 5	Ba ppm 10	Be ppm 0.5	Bi ppm 2	Ca % 0.01	Cd ppm 0.5	Co ppm 1	Cr ppm 1	Cu ppm 1	Fe % 0.01	K % 0.01	Mg % 0.01
SAMPLE#3 CREEK BED		0.20	<0.5	6.41	<5	1140	1.8	<2	2.25	2.0	17	120	51	3.71	1.22	2.04
BELOW CREEK#4		0.16	<0.5	6.45	<5	1100	1.7	<2	2.43	2.8	17	118	62	3.40	1.26	1.92
RB1 SILT SAMPLE		0.40	<0.5	7.43	19	1000	1.2	<2	2.12	1.1	24	112	95	4.68	1.06	2.30
L-102+50E 107+50N		0.28	<0.5	8.04	11	2910	2.3	<2	0.65	0.9	6	53	60	3.76	3.28	2.13
L-102+50E 107N		0.28	0.5	8.29	15	2320	2.3	<2	1.46	<0.5	12	134	39	4.26	2.41	3.00
L-102+50E 106+50N		0.28	<0.5	8.75	<5	2230	2.5	<2	1.32	0.5	10	61	32	5.54	1.42	2.49
L-102+50E 106N		0.36	0.6	7.94	13	1740	2.3	<2	1.70	0.5	14	111	32	4.15	1.58	2.13
L-102+50E 105+50N		0.26	0.5	7.46	<5	1660	2.2	<2	1.38	0.8	15	66	47	3.70	1.70	1.60
L-102+50E 105N		0.52	<0.5	7.57	<5	1360	2.0	<2	1.64	<0.5	19	184	43	4.52	1.48	3.03
L-102+50E 104+50N		0.26	<0.5	6.63	<5	1110	2.8	<2	2.22	1.0	26	268	39	4.20	1.30	2.84
L-102+50E 104N		0.24	<0.5	6.80	<5	1090	2.9	<2	2.10	2.5	43	179	39	3.88	1.21	2.23
L-102+50E 103+50N		0.26	<0.5	7.07	<5	1100	3.5	<2	2.04	1.1	29	312	71	4.75	1.16	3.31
L-102+50E 103N		0.32	<0.5	7.04	<5	1280	2.1	<2	2.03	1.2	42	146	29	3.29	1.72	1.82
L-102+50E 102+50N		0.36	<0.5	7.65	6	1220	2.0	<2	1.80	0.7	19	111	46	4.18	1.38	2.00
L-102+50E 102N		0.22	<0.5	7.68	6	1390	1.7	<2	1.70	0.9	38	146	69	6.72	1.36	3.76
L-102+50E 101+50N		0.30	0.7	6.87	22	1250	1.9	<2	1.30	1.4	34	130	79	4.72	1.68	1.99
L-102+50E 101N		0.36	<0.5	7.55	<5	1540	2.2	<2	1.30	1.1	25	156	129	7.20	1.70	2.94
L-102+50E 100+50N		0.20	<0.5	6.99	<5	450	1.2	<2	3.53	<0.5	22	221	31	3.78	1.00	3.31
L-105+00E 97+50N		0.34	<0.5	7.64	<5	790	2.7	<2	2.66	5.4	34	230	42	4.93	0.84	3.51
L-105+00E 98+00N		0.32	<0.5	6.91	5	1120	2.5	<2	2.33	3.2	25	278	52	4.68	1.00	3.45
L-105+00E 98+50N		0.32	<0.5	6.88	11	970	2.2	<2	1.86	2.7	24	225	40	4.64	1.12	2.79
L-105+00E 99+00N		0.32	<0.5	7.24	8	1350	2.0	<2	1.56	1.7	35	178	79	5.42	1.40	2.73
L-105+00E 99+50N		0.38	<0.5	7.22	6	1560	1.8	<2	0.84	3.9	40	195	61	5.97	1.68	3.13
L-105+00E 100+50N		0.36	<0.5	7.86	<5	1840	2.0	<2	1.79	1.0	12	69	25	3.88	1.54	2.10
L-105+00E 101N		0.22	<0.5	8.12	<5	2280	2.3	<2	1.30	<0.5	12	70	21	4.07	1.87	1.94
L-105+00E 101+50N		0.28	<0.5	8.38	5	2200	2.2	<2	1.80	1.0	16	113	30	4.70	1.86	2.76
L-105+00E 102+00N		0.22	<0.5	8.41	<5	2160	2.3	<2	1.90	0.5	12	91	30	4.63	2.26	2.49
L-105+00E 102+50N		0.26	<0.5	8.25	<5	1990	2.2	<2	1.78	0.6	13	89	22	4.22	2.10	2.41
L-105+00E 103N		0.18	<0.5	8.59	<5	1960	2.2	<2	1.80	1.1	17	91	38	4.49	2.08	2.30
L-105+00E 103+50N		0.20	<0.5	7.23	<5	1080	1.6	<2	1.42	0.6	9	64	26	2.85	1.61	1.30
L-105+00E 104+00N		0.30	<0.5	7.54	12	1360	2.1	<2	1.47	0.7	17	135	46	3.92	1.43	2.00
L-105+00E 104+50N		0.24	<0.5	7.12	<5	1180	2.0	<2	1.22	1.5	24	112	58	3.96	1.24	1.91
L-105+00E 105N		0.38	0.6	7.81	9	1020	2.4	<2	1.38	0.9	20	112	56	3.64	1.38	1.85
L-105+00E 105+50N		0.36	<0.5	7.86	<5	1360	1.9	<2	1.44	0.8	23	120	59	4.45	1.50	2.05
L-105+00E 106+00N		0.34	<0.5	7.09	9	1050	2.2	<2	1.44	1.0	15	81	61	3.79	1.29	1.46
L-105+00E 106+50N		0.34	0.7	8.24	8	1380	2.1	<2	1.90	1.1	26	122	67	4.61	1.36	2.38
L-105+00E 107N		0.30	<0.5	8.50	8	1120	1.6	<2	2.92	0.5	32	137	61	5.43	1.28	3.04
L-105+00E 107+50N		0.38	<0.5	8.55	<5	1370	1.6	<2	2.25	0.6	43	160	82	5.83	1.29	3.39
RB1 L3 0+00		0.28	<0.5	8.39	79	1580	1.7	<2	0.87	<0.5	24	140	69	5.22	1.90	1.96
RB1 L3 0+50		0.26	<0.5	8.09	66	2360	1.5	<2	1.31	0.5	27	142	86	5.53	1.68	2.76



ALS Chemex

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Au-AA23	F-BLE81a
	Analyte	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	W	Zn	Au	F	
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
LOR	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.005	20		
SAMPLE#3 CREEK BED		822	5	1.05	67	1080	20	0.12	<5	204	0.44	150	<10	158		680	
BELOW CREEK#4		624	6	0.99	77	1320	19	0.16	<5	211	0.32	144	<10	180		580	
RB1 SILT SAMPLE		1105	1	2.10	48	670	17	0.03	<5	185	0.37	180	<10	170	0.015		
L-102+50E 107+50N		459	4	0.80	14	810	122	0.44	<5	161	0.27	89	<10	251		810	
L-102+50E 107N		679	4	0.98	31	880	54	0.17	<5	198	0.32	136	<10	211		720	
L-102+50E 106+50N		815	3	1.50	25	730	28	0.12	<5	255	0.66	171	10	201		840	
L-102+50E 106N		643	3	1.12	44	1000	26	0.08	<5	238	0.39	133	<10	138		620	
L-102+50E 105+50N		856	2	1.76	25	2100	19	0.07	<5	352	0.37	112	<10	89		570	
L-102+50E 105N		695	2	1.14	63	850	21	0.09	<5	223	0.40	162	10	163		630	
L-102+50E 104+50N		1115	2	1.14	95	1390	18	0.06	<5	186	0.30	141	10	100		580	
L-102+50E 104N		1915	2	1.39	65	1670	24	0.07	<5	252	0.35	128	10	162		610	
L-102+50E 103+50N		852	3	0.95	116	1260	19	0.07	<5	158	0.34	170	10	164		660	
L-102+50E 103N		1905	2	1.76	59	1280	18	0.05	<5	349	0.31	108	<10	122		540	
L-102+50E 102+50N		897	4	1.18	57	1390	23	0.10	<5	209	0.49	163	10	134		590	
L-102+50E 102N		1040	4	1.24	66	1140	17	0.15	<5	224	0.52	234	<10	182		850	
L-102+50E 101+50N		1185	13	1.21	111	920	32	0.07	<5	225	0.44	196	<10	255		580	
L-102+50E 101N		1185	30	0.73	115	1240	32	0.62	<5	174	0.32	360	10	379		860	
L-102+50E 100+50N		698	1	1.89	113	1300	9	0.04	<5	534	0.54	129	<10	55		430	
L-105+00E 97+50N		1020	3	1.45	104	980	19	0.05	<5	210	0.55	179	10	444		610	
L-105+00E 98+00N		1010	8	1.18	117	1130	20	0.07	<5	181	0.41	182	10	279		690	
L-105+00E 98+50N		1180	6	1.18	98	990	25	0.05	<5	189	0.50	174	<10	214		590	
L-105+00E 99+00N		1455	10	1.03	110	1260	34	0.07	<5	186	0.45	192	<10	216		630	
L-105+00E 99+50N		2060	6	0.64	101	1280	44	0.06	<5	134	0.47	196	10	429		710	
L-105+00E 100+50N		730	2	1.00	29	1070	27	0.08	<5	218	0.36	130	<10	152		760	
L-105+00E 101N		664	2	1.47	29	550	23	0.06	<5	257	0.40	117	<10	122		890	
L-105+00E 101+50N		1175	4	1.14	37	1180	29	0.09	<5	283	0.38	139	10	164		1160	
L-105+00E 102+00N		810	3	1.24	24	910	64	0.11	<5	302	0.43	154	10	156		880	
L-105+00E 102+50N		739	1	1.32	24	810	35	0.04	<5	300	0.40	126	<10	114		770	
L-105+00E 103N		1100	5	1.33	21	1410	58	0.08	<5	349	0.42	136	10	150		660	
L-105+00E 103+50N		522	2	1.72	25	1190	22	0.08	<5	335	0.32	96	<10	98		510	
L-105+00E 104+00N		881	3	1.26	48	1310	26	0.08	<5	222	0.43	152	<10	134		690	
L-105+00E 104+50N		966	7	1.06	74	1240	29	0.10	<5	203	0.42	164	<10	200		650	
L-105+00E 105N		612	4	1.11	61	1170	20	0.08	<5	190	0.44	158	10	134		610	
L-105+00E 105+50N		1180	6	1.14	57	1720	42	0.19	<5	203	0.47	176	10	141		660	
L-105+00E 106+00N		674	5	1.21	62	1020	21	0.11	<5	221	0.50	138	<10	132		670	
L-105+00E 106+50N		1040	5	1.22	92	1320	24	0.10	<5	202	0.52	178	<10	168		700	
L-105+00E 107N		1310	2	1.48	85	1500	22	0.05	<5	293	0.76	196	10	130		750	
L-105+00E 107+50N		1550	3	1.26	127	810	18	0.09	<5	178	0.64	218	10	168		750	
RB1 L3 0+00		1140	4	1.36	59	840	17	0.04	<5	140	0.29	173	<10	100	<0.005		
RB1 L3 0+50		1805	4	1.39	57	1180	20	0.05	<5	134	0.32	206	<10	100	0.006		



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
		Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Ag ppm 0.5	Al % 0.01	As ppm 5	Ba ppm 10	Be ppm 0.5	Bi ppm 2	Ca % 0.01	Cd ppm 0.5	Co ppm 1	Cr ppm 1	Cu ppm 1	Fe % 0.01	K % 0.01	Mg % 0.01
RB1 L3 100		0.30	<0.5	8.30	60	1280	1.2	<2	1.82	<0.5	31	176	55	6.15	1.11	3.17
RB1 L3 150W		0.26	<0.5	7.70	27	1720	0.7	<2	2.89	<0.5	34	172	60	6.27	0.75	4.30
RB1 L3 200W		0.24	<0.5	7.41	18	1160	0.7	<2	2.81	<0.5	36	214	63	5.95	0.72	3.80
RB1 L3 250W		0.26	<0.5	7.75	46	1820	0.7	<2	2.67	<0.5	31	158	50	5.65	0.78	3.96
RB1 L3 300W		0.20	<0.5	7.12	12	650	0.6	<2	3.62	<0.5	33	425	49	5.45	0.65	5.37
RB1 L3 350W		0.24	<0.5	7.81	<5	940	1.1	<2	3.09	0.8	29	229	51	6.16	1.06	3.39
RB1 L3 400W		0.28	<0.5	7.69	21	1480	1.3	<2	1.98	0.7	38	213	70	6.43	1.37	2.92
RB1 L3 450W		0.32	<0.5	7.81	10	1690	1.5	<2	2.06	<0.5	28	182	53	5.58	1.49	2.68
RB1 L3 500W		0.22	<0.5	7.34	13	1560	1.4	<2	2.90	<0.5	35	223	109	6.04	1.47	2.91



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04061370

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Au-AA23	F-ELE81a
		Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 5	Sr ppm 1	Ti % 0.01	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2	Au ppm 0.005	F ppm 20
RB1 L3 100		1255	2	1.85	67	630	14	0.02	<5	156	0.41	224	<10	100	0.005	
RB1 L3 150W		1460	<1	1.86	70	480	7	0.02	<5	152	0.44	245	<10	89	0.008	
RB1 L3 200W		1315	<1	2.03	77	600	9	0.02	<5	151	0.43	227	<10	100	0.007	
RB1 L3 250W		1310	<1	2.18	63	450	9	0.02	<5	160	0.46	243	<10	88	0.005	
RB1 L3 300W		1000	<1	1.99	178	400	12	0.01	<5	170	0.33	196	<10	79	<0.005	
RB1 L3 350W		1140	1	2.11	102	700	18	0.01	<5	196	0.58	245	<10	118	<0.005	
RB1 L3 400W		1545	2	1.58	103	1010	18	0.02	<5	152	0.61	248	<10	140	<0.005	
RB1 L3 450W		1135	2	1.65	79	860	18	0.01	<5	182	0.50	208	10	118	<0.005	
RB1 L3 500W		1720	1	0.89	102	1460	20	0.06	<5	220	0.63	210	<10	121	0.008	