

TYPHOON PROJECT
CLEAR CREEK MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
2005 ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT



Prepared for:
Select Resources Corporation
5555 Business Park South
Bakersfield California 93309

Prepared by:
Harold J. Noyes, Odin D. Christensen, Jeffrey A. Jaacks,
Sandra L. Perry, Craig W. Beasley, and Cinda Graubard.

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SELECT RESOURCES CORPORATION

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TYPHOON PROJECT

CLEAR CREEK MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

*Harold J. Noyes, Odin D. Christensen, Jeffrey A. Jaacks,
Sandra L. Perry, Craig W. Beasley, and Cinda Graubard.*

SUMMARY

The Typhoon project is an early-stage gold exploration project of Select Resources Corporation. The project is located in the Clear Creek mining district in the central Yukon Territory, Canada. Select Resources controls, through staking or leases, mineral rights to 98 Yukon quartz claims covering 17.8 square kilometers. The property is on the west bank of Left Clear Creek and covers 65 Pup Creek; historically, both drainages have been worked for placer gold. The property is exceptionally well situated for exploration and mineral development.

The Typhoon property is situated within the Tintina Gold Belt to the north of the Tintina fault zone in the Selwyn Basin. Bedrock consists of phyllite and quartzite of the Late Proterozoic-Cambrian Hyland Group. Numerous lode gold deposits occur immediately to the east of Typhoon in the Clear Creek mining district. These are all intrusion-related gold deposits associated with mid-Cretaceous intermediate plutons and stocks of the Mayo plutonic suite.

Although placer gold has been produced from Left Clear Creek for at least a century, there was no systematic exploration of the Typhoon property prior to 2004. The 2005 exploration program of Select Resources integrated a multidisciplinary review of available public information, geological field review, satellite image interpretation, soil geochemistry and ground geophysics.

Outcrop on the property is sparse; little can be learned from traditional prospecting. Satellite image interpretation suggests that the Typhoon property lies along the structural margin of an intrusive mass that underlies the entire Clear Creek district and is possibly the source of the known lode and placer gold deposits.

During 2005, Select Resources completed grid soil geochemical and ground magnetic surveys. Soil samples were collected on a 50x200 meter spaced, north-south oriented, grid covering an area of about 3.7 square kilometers. The 398 samples collected were analyzed for gold

and 32 additional elements. Ground magnetic measurements were collected on the same grid lines at a 12.5 meter spacing.

Data from soil geochemical surveys completed in 2004 and 2005 show coincident and coherent anomalies in element suites characteristic of intrusion-related gold deposits. The element suite Au+As+Bi+Sb+W+U is anomalously enriched and forms a ring-shaped feature, which is cored by anomalously enriched Mo and crosscut by linear enrichments of Au+Mo+Bi. The anomalous Mo is interpreted to be related to Mo-rich veins developed over the core of a buried intrusive. This part of the system also has linear features, which suggest sheeted quartz veins with Au+Mo+Bi (gold, molybdenum, and bismuthinite) oriented in NE- and NW-trending directions within the underlying intrusive. The surrounding ring-shaped Au+As+Sb+W+Bi enrichment is interpreted to be characteristic of gold-bearing vein sets developed in hornfels surrounding the intrusive system.

Three-dimensional modeling of the ground magnetic data defines a magnetic anomaly situated precisely beneath the surface geochemical anomaly. The core of the 3-D model is dominated by non-magnetic material interpreted as a Mayo Suite mid-Cretaceous intermediate-composition intrusive. In places, the margin of this inferred intrusive is flanked by steeply dipping zones of elevated magnetic susceptibility interpreted as zones of hornfels. These inferred zones of hornfels appear to be structurally controlled, correlate closely with the overlying soil geochemical enrichments, and are the primary target areas for steeply dipping, sheeted gold-bearing quartz veins.

The mineralization model considered most applicable in this terrane is the Intrusion-Related Gold Deposit model. All of the exploration data reviewed and developed by the Select Resources technical team during 2005 are consistent with this model. Recommendations for future exploration are presented.

INTRODUCTION

Early in 2005, Select Resources Corporation entered into an agreement with Curlew Lake Resources to explore the Typhoon claim group in the Clear Creek mining district, Yukon Territory. The immediate objectives of the 2005 Select Resources exploration program were modest:

- To review the current understanding of the geology of the claim area and the results of previous exploration activities; and
- To better define the mineral potential, and define possible exploration drill targets through a program of soil geochemistry, ground magnetic geophysics, and interpretation of available satellite imagery.

This report, the first annual report prepared for Select on this property, briefly summarizes the geographic and geologic setting of the property, the results of the 2005 exploration program, and recommendations for continuing exploration. More detailed information regarding certain aspects of the Clear Creek district and Yukon geology can be found in the technical references cited in the References. Information from these sources has been used liberally and occasionally verbatim in the preparation of this report. More complete information regarding the geochemical and geophysical work programs and interpretation can be found in the Select Resources Corporation technical reports cited.

Select Resources Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tri-Valley Corporation, a publicly traded USA company (AMEX symbol TIV) of Bakersfield California. The primary business activities of Tri-Valley Corporation are in the petroleum industry. Early in 2005, Select Resources Corporation was established to hold and advance the industrial and metal mineral interests of Tri-Valley Corporation. Dr. Harry Noyes was President of Select Resources during the period of this report.

The year 2005 was the first exploration season for Select Resources. All geoscience review, interpretation, and program planning was completed by Select's team of technical consultants – the authors of this report. All exploration field activities completed on the Typhoon property were executed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd of Whitehorse YT. Mr. Scott Casselman was the senior responsible geoscientist; Mr. Michael Schultz was field crew chief.

Harry Noyes and Odin Christensen visited the project area for one day, July 18, 2005, with Michael Schultz of Aurora Geosciences. This group toured the property, examined numerous rock outcroppings on and near the claim area, and discussed details of the planned soil geochemistry and ground magnetic surveys of the area.

This report has been prepared as an internal annual report for Select Resources Corporation. The report has been prepared in the format specified by FORM 43-101F1, consistent with the reporting requirements of National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties*, to facilitate the preparation of qualifying documentation for the project in the future. Although written in this format, this annual report is **not** intended to meet the requirements of this instrument.

This report summarizes a considerable amount of information from other reports and other authors. Where appropriate, data from these reports is reported using the same units of measure as in the original source. Units of measure are a mixture of both international metric and English units. Some of the more common units, abbreviations, and conversion factors are:

1 kilometer (km)	=	0.62 statute miles (mi)
1 meter (m)	=	3.28 feet (ft)
1 centimeter (cm)	=	2.54 inches (in)
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.47 acres (ac)
1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.20 pounds (lbs)
1 metric tonne (t)	=	1.10 short tons (st)
10,000 parts per million (ppm)	=	1 percent (%)
1000 parts per billion (ppb)	=	1 ppm
1 gram (g)	=	0.032 troy ounces (oz)
31.10 grams	=	1 troy ounce (oz)
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	=	1 ppm
34.286 g/t	=	1 troy oz/short ton (opt)

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In the preparation of this report, the authors have relied upon the data, information, and interpretation of other geoscientists. The report includes reviews of historical information completed by other companies and other geoscientists. All of these sources are listed in the REFERENCES section of this annual report. Although the authors cannot personally speak to the quality of this historical record, in general the information reported is consistent with the observations of the authors and is believed to be reliable.

Select personnel did not personally monitor the 2005 field activities on the Typhoon claims. Collection of field samples and geophysical information was completed by employees of Aurora Geosciences Ltd under contract to Select Resources Corporation. The work was supervised by Scott Casselman of Aurora Geosciences, a qualified person.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Property Location, Size, and Legal Description

The Typhoon Group Property is located 360 kilometers north of Whitehorse, 73 kilometers west-northwest of Mayo, and 100 kilometers southeast of Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The claims are situated along and near 65 Pup Creek, a small tributary of Left Clear Creek on NTS map sheet 115P/14 in the Dawson Mining District. The project area is centered at approximately coordinates 386000E, 7079500N, NAD83, Zone 8; or 63 degrees, 50 minutes latitude and 137 degrees, 20 minutes longitude, as shown on Figures 1 through 3.

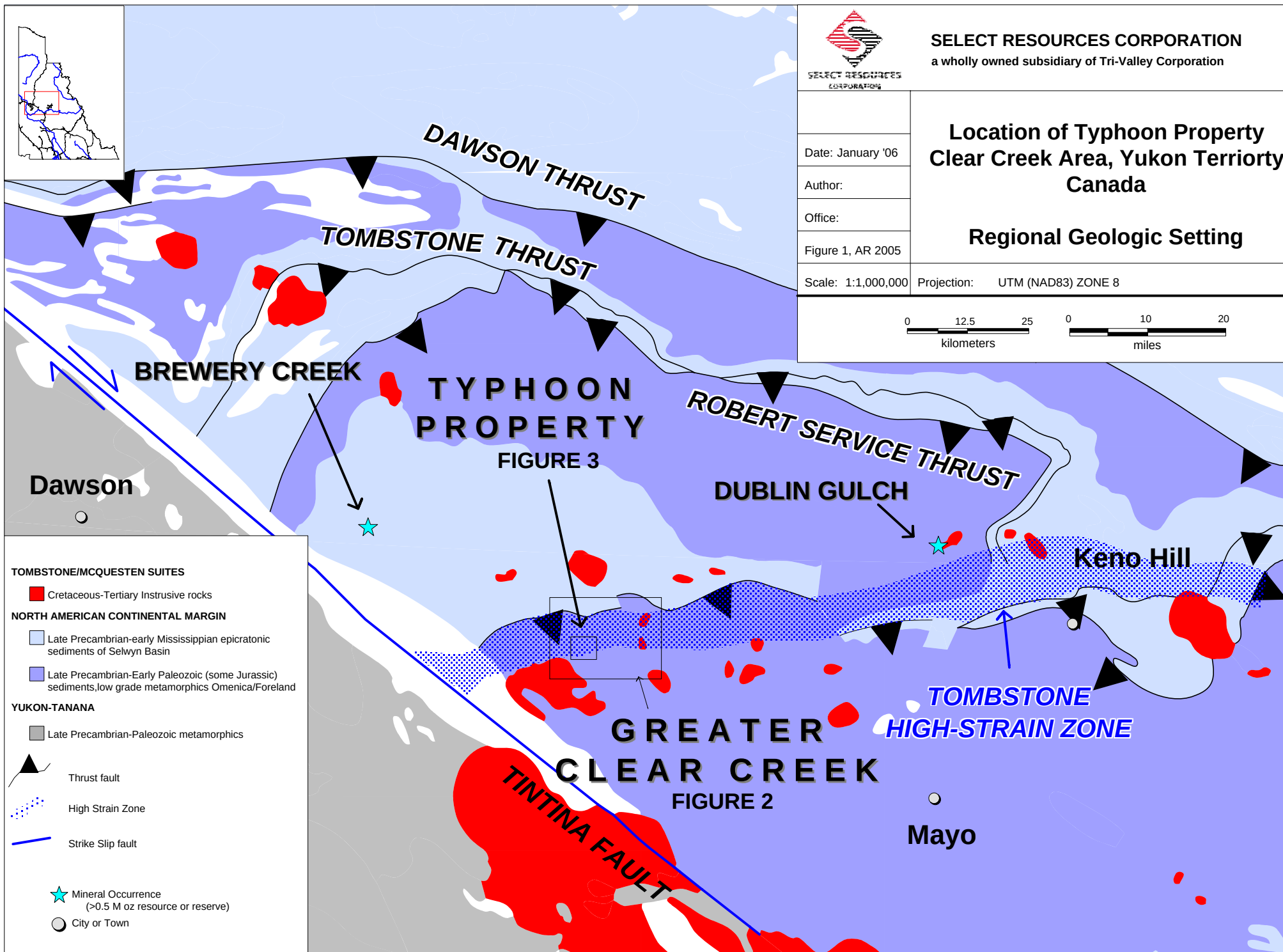
Information in this report regarding mineral claims and agreements between holders of mineral interests has been taken from public records and is believed to be correct and current; however, the authors did not conduct an audit of the claim records for this property, nor have they had access to the agreements between the parties with interests in the property.

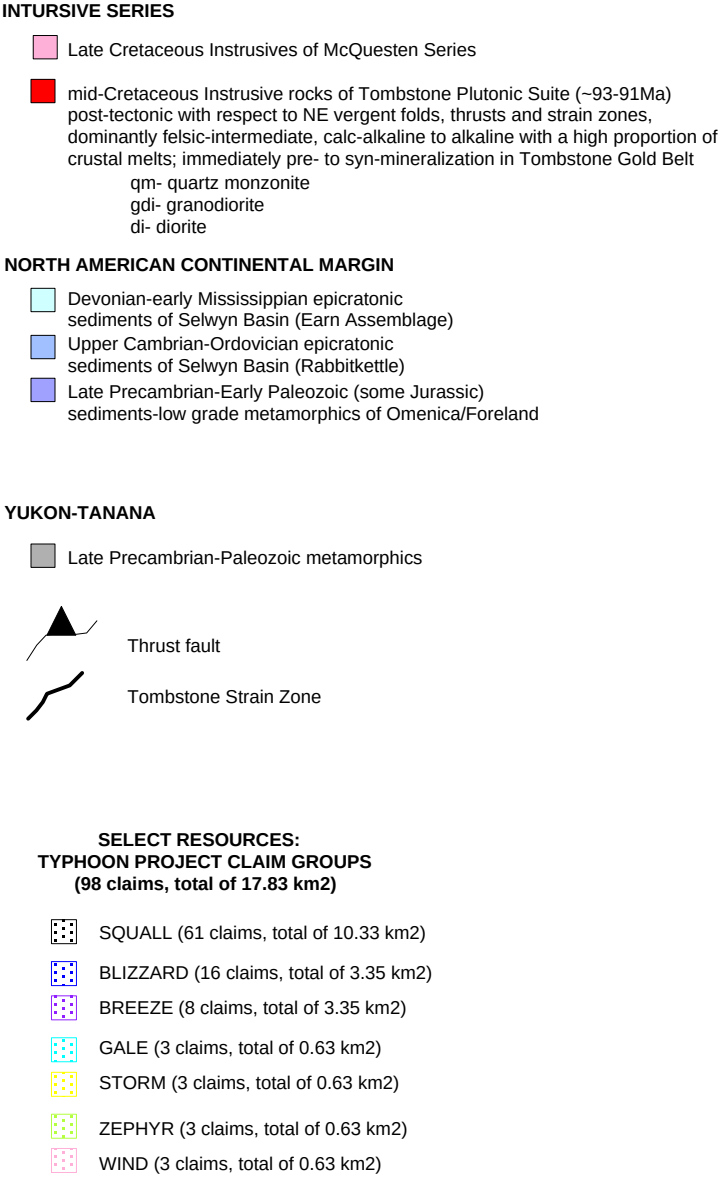
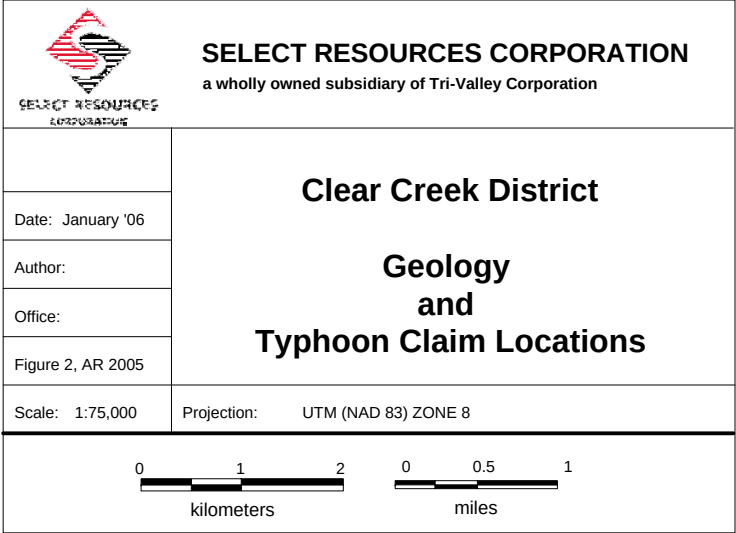
Select refers to this exploration property as the Typhoon project and the Yukon quartz claims informally as the Typhoon claim group; even though none of the claims is named Typhoon. The Typhoon project area is comprised of six separate claim groups as described in Table 1. The Wind, Zephyr, Storm, Gale, and Breeze groups were staked prior to 2005; the Squall group was staked in 2005. There are a total of 98 claims totaling approximately 17.83 square kilometers. Standard claims are 1,500 feet square (approximately 50 acres), with smaller sizes and irregular shapes where the land position is constrained by pre-existing claims of other owners.

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the government of the Yukon. First Nation Settlement Land areas belonging to the Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation lie 3 kilometers northwest of the mineral claims, on the north side of the Barlow Dome access road.

Table 1. Yukon quartz claims constituting the Typhoon Claim Group.

Claim Names	Grant Number	Expiry Date
WIND 1-3	YC28846 – YC28848	September 17, 2009
ZEPHYR 1-3	YC28849 – YC28851	September 17, 2009
STORM 1-3	YC28852 – YC28854	September 17, 2009
GALE 1-3	YC28855 – YC28857	September 17, 2009
BREEZE 1-8	YC34617 – YC34624	September 17, 2010
BLIZZARD 1-16	YC35578 - YC35593	December 9, 2015
SQUALL 1-62	YC36582 - YC36643	December 2, 2006







SELECT RESOURCES CORPORATION

a wholly owned subsidiary of Tri-Valley Corporation

Date: January '06

Author:

Office:

Figure 3, AR 2005

Scale: 1:20,000

Typhoon Claim Block,
Clear Creek Area,Yukon Terriorty
Canada

with individual claim groups

Projection: UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 8

SELECT RESOURCES:
TYPHOON PROJECT CLAIM GROUPS
(98 claims, total of 17.83 km2)

SQUALL (61 claims, total of 10.33 km2)

BLIZZARD (16 claims, total of 3.35 km2)

BREEZE (8 claims, total of 3.35 km2)

GALE (3 claims, total of 0.63 km2)

STORM (3 claims, total of 0.63 km2)

ZEPHYR (3 claims, total of 0.63 km2)

WIND (3 claims, total of 0.63 km2)

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS

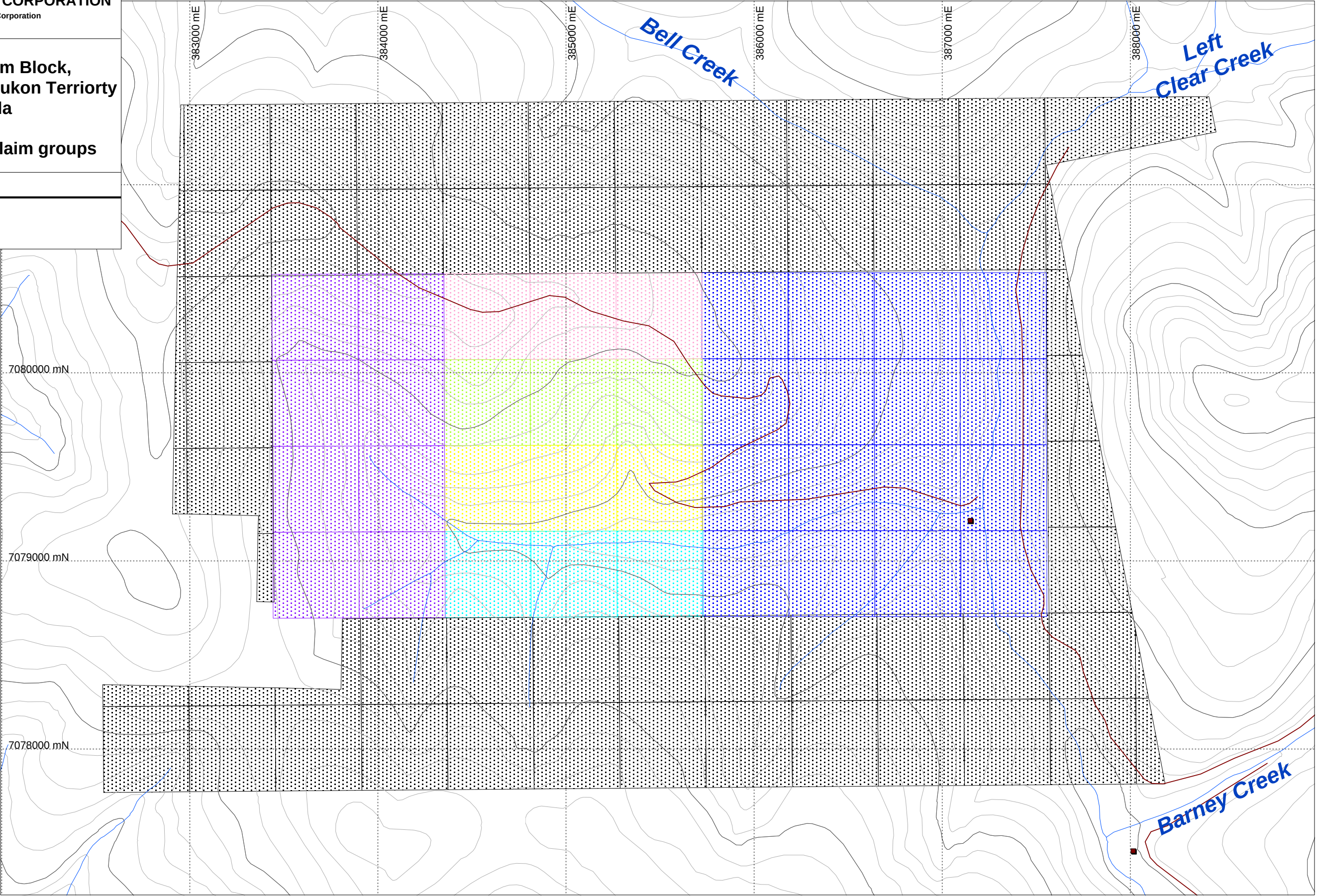
major contour interval 500 ft

minor contour interval 100 ft

CULTURAL FEATURE

building

road



Underlying Agreements

Select Resources Corporation's interest in the entire Typhoon Group is based on a Letter of Intent between Select Resources Corporation Inc. and Curlew Lake Resources Inc. of Langley, B.C. dated May 30, 2005. The Letter of Intent calls for annual cash payments to Curlew, annual exploration expenditures, and annual and periodic reports, all within an area of interest. Curlew has an underlying agreement with the Kingfisher Syndicate of Vancouver, B.C. for which it is responsible.

The Typhoon Claim Group consists of 96 Yukon quartz claims. The Wind, Zephyr, Storm, and Gale claims were owned 100% by William A Black of Kingfisher Syndicate. Curlew Lake Resources earned their interest in the property through cash payments and shares of Curlew Lake Resource Incorporated stock. The property is subject to a 2% NSR, 1% of which may be purchased at any time for \$600,000 in cash or shares. Curlew Lake Resources Incorporated owns the Breeze claims 100%.

Select Resources holds an interest in the Typhoon Property through an agreement with Curlew Lake Resources. Under this agreement, Select Resources may earn a 51% interest in the property. For this interest, Select Resources paid \$10,000 cash on signing the Letter of Intent; and to complete its earn-in they will carry out \$550,000 in work commitments over 4 years, and make cash payments of a further \$60,000 over 3 years. A minimum \$50,000 first-phase work program was the commitment for the 2005 field season.

After the earn-in phase, the agreement provides for the formation of a Joint Venture to carry out further development. Should Curlew Lake not participate, it will be diluted to a sliding scale NSR ranging from 2% (on a gold price up to \$300), to 5% (if gold is priced at \$500 or over). The agreement also includes a provision whereby Curlew, if diluted, may back in upon the decision of Select to commence commercial production based on a feasibility report, up to a 20% interest, by paying its shares of costs to that point, plus a penalty equal to 150% of the costs avoided by being diluted down. Curlew will be responsible for underlying obligations with respect to the Kingfisher agreement.

Title Verification

There has been no title verification to date by Select Resources. Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, Y.T., has conducted staking and exploration

activities for Curlew in 2004 and for Select in 2005. Aurora has provided documentation of the validity of the claim staking conducted in 2004 and 2005 and represents that all filings with the Yukon Territory government are appropriate and current. The Wind, Zephyr, Storm, and Gale claims were acquired by Curlew from Kingfisher. Curlew arranged staking of the Breeze claims in 2004. Select arranged staking of the Squall claims in 2005.

Exploration Permits

Exploration in 2004 and 2005 was conducted by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse. Aurora has represented that all work was conducted in accordance with applicable regulations.

Environmental Issues

The valleys of Clear Creek and 65 Pup Creek have been subjected to historical placer gold mining and there is considerable existing surface disturbance in the stream valleys. Forest fires charred much of the land to the west and north of the Typhoon claims in 2004. To the knowledge of the authors, current holders of quartz claims are not responsible for this historic disturbance.

Select Resources has relied upon Aurora Geosciences to conduct exploration in the Typhoon area. Aurora has not been contracted by Select to assess environmental issues in the area. However, Aurora has not indicated awareness of any environmental issues of particular concern for the property.

First Nations

First Nation Settlement Land areas belonging to the Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation lie 3 km northwest of the mineral claims, on the north side of Barlow Dome access road.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Typhoon claim group is exceptionally well situated for both exploration and mineral development. The prospect is crossed by the Barlow Dome Road, a well-constructed gravel road that runs along the ridge on the north side of Clear Creek from the North Klondike Highway for approximately 20 kilometers. During the summer months, one can

drive a rental car across the Typhoon property to Left Clear Creek. The Barlow Dome Road could readily be upgraded for all-weather access. By paved North Klondike Highway, the property is about 360 kilometers from the Yukon Capitol city of Whitehorse and about 120 kilometers from Dawson City and the Yukon River. Both Whitehorse and Dawson City have scheduled commercial air service.

The property lies on a south-facing slope in gentle rolling hills. Elevations range from 600-1200 meters. The area is sparsely forested with spruce, alder, aspen, and birch. Moss and low shrubs such as blueberry and Labrador tea mantle the soil. Soil cover on the prospect appears to be generally less than 50-100 centimeters.

The physiography of the site is favorable for establishment of mining infrastructure. The topography is characterized by rolling low hills. Water is abundantly available. Soils are shallow and well drained.

The Typhoon property is located in the Yukon Territory. Summers bring dry pleasant weather and long days; winters bring darkness and extremely cold temperatures. The comfortable exploration season is typically about May 15 through October. Development of mines in this climate requires additional engineering and costs, but is not prohibitive, as demonstrated by the Fort Knox, True North, Ryan Lode, and Pogo deposits nearby in Alaska, and the Brewery Creek and Anvil deposits in the Yukon Territory.

The closest large cities with skilled labor and international air service are Dawson City and Whitehorse. There is no electrical power at or near the property.

HISTORY

Early exploration in the Clear Creek District

The Clear Creek area of the Yukon Territory has a long history of gold production and prospecting for gold, antimony, copper, tungsten, and tin. The following chronology of exploration in the district has been taken from Casselman, 2004.

In 1971, a joint venture between Silver Standard Mines Ltd and Canada Tungsten Mining Corp staked claims in the area following the release of GSC Open File Report 51 indicating anomalous tungsten, gold and tin in the area. United Keno Hill Mines Ltd and Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Ltd also acquired land in the area during this time. The staking

generally occurred in the Left Clear Creek area. These companies conducted soil sampling and geological mapping programs on their properties.

In 1980-81, Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd acquired large blocks of claims through staking and agreements in the Dublin Gulch and Clear Creek areas and carried out extensive programs in search of tungsten, and to a much lesser extent, tin and gold. On Left Clear Creek, Canada Tungsten did extensive mapping and geochemical surveys. Some trenching and sampling was done on tungsten-bearing skarns but no work was done to follow up on gold geochemical anomalies. Canadian Tungsten's original claim group was gradually reduced to the Rain and Wind claims, which consisted of several non-contiguous claims covering various mineral showings and anomalies. Canada Tungsten later dropped its option.

In 1986, prospector Scottie Thom discovered gold-bearing massive pyrite float on the south side of Left Clear Creek. In 1987, placer operations conducted by Blackstone Placer Mining Company encountered heavy pyrite mineralization in a deep trench cutting into bedrock. The showing and properties were later optioned to Secret Pass Mineral Corp and in 1987 they conducted a program of line cutting, geophysical surveying, soil and rock sampling. The property was later optioned to Cambridge Resources Ltd, who in 1989 conducted trenching and drilled 276 meters in four diamond drill holes. The drill program encountered one significant intersection containing 0.546 oz/t gold over 0.49 meters.

In 1985, Kennecott Canada Ltd optioned the Clear Creek Property and conducted an extensive program of soil sampling, geological mapping, trenching, road construction and reverse circulation drilling on the Rhosgobel Stock. Kennecott dropped its option later that year. In 1996, New Millenium Mining Inc acquired the project and in the fall of 2004 it signed a deal to vend the project to Stratagold Corporation. Stratagold currently has a very large property position, covering most of the Clear Creek Mining District, and is actively exploring the property.

The Wind, Zephyr, Storm, and Gale claims were located by William A. Black of the Kingfisher Syndicate in 2003. Casselman (2004) reports that 16 soil samples and five stream samples collected during the staking of the claims returned some moderately anomalous gold values.

2004 Exploration Program

The 2004 exploration program was executed by Aurora Geosciences under contract for Curlew Lake Resources. The program consisted of four field days dedicated to line cutting and the collection of soil geochemical samples. Lines were established by compass and hip chain along generally east-west orientation. Lines were at nominal 200-meter spacing, with soil samples collected at 50-meter intervals. A total of 147 samples were collected from depth of 10-20 cm from pits opened by mattock.

Samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. Sample preparation consisted of drying the samples and sieving to -80 mesh. A 15-gram aliquot was digested in aqua-regia and analyzed for gold and 36 elements by ICP-MS. Geochemical Analytical Certificates are presented in Casselman, 2004.

The 2004 soil geochemical program completed by Aurora Geosciences for Curlew Lake returned a few samples slightly anomalous in gold on the eastern margin of the sampling grid at the eastern limit of the claim group. Based on this information, Curlew Lake added the 16 Blizzard Claims to their existing 20-claim property. This brought the eastern limit of the claim group to the Left Fork of Clear Creek.

Select Resources optioned the property from Curlew Lake Resources early in 2005. The Select Resources exploration program is discussed later in this report. Within the scope of the 2005 exploration program, Select completed an integrated interpretation incorporating the results from both the 2004 and 2005 soil geochemical programs.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Regional Geology

The Clear Creek district occurs within a larger gold province, which has been named the Tombstone Gold Belt (Marsh et al. 2003, from which paper much of the following discussion has been extracted). The Tombstone Gold Belt in the Yukon Territory is mostly underlain by Neoproterozoic to Early Mississippian metasedimentary and sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin, a 700 x 200 kilometer, fault-controlled, basin that developed on the North American cratonic margin. This part of the basin is bounded to the north by dominantly carbonate rocks of the MacKenzie platform. Neoproterozoic rifting, which thinned the region, was followed by passive margin sedimentation continuing through early Paleozoic time. Sedimentation included fine-grained, variably calcareous and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks with depositional

variation in response to episodic rifting events as young as Carboniferous. Less voluminous sedimentation continued intermittently until Late Jurassic.

In response to the collision of outboard allochthonous terranes against the continental margin, the Selwyn Basin sequence underwent northeast-vergent folding and thrusting in the Late Jurassic and Cretaceous. Deformation resulted in stratigraphic inversion and imbrication along the Dawson, Robert Service, and Tombstone thrusts and development of a region of highly strained rocks defined as the Tombstone Strain Zone.

Lithologies hosting mineral occurrences and intrusions include phyllite, quartzite, calc-silicate hornfels, gritty conglomerate, and marble of the Yusezyu Formation, which is the lower member of the Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group. These rocks were metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies, probably during Jurassic-Cretaceous deformation.

Mid-Cretaceous calc-alkaline to alkaline, moderately reduced plutons of the Tombstone-Tungsten Plutonic Suite intruded all of thrust sheets south of the Dawson thrust subsequent to the compressional deformation and strain-zone development. The Tombstone-Tungsten Plutonic Suite intrusives are well dated and consistently yield ages in the mid-Cretaceous (96-90 Ma). The intrusions range in composition from pyroxenite to syenite and granite. Aplite, pegmatite, and lamprophyre dikes and sills are also common throughout the region. Hornfels contact aureoles surrounding the plutons are as wide as several hundred meters.

Igneous rocks of the Tombstone-Tungsten plutonic suite have been further divided into three geographically, mineralogically, geochemically and metallogenetically distinct plutonic suites: the Tombstone, Mayo and Tungsten Suites (Hart et al., 2004). The plutons of the Clear Creek district fall within the Mayo Suite. The Mayo Suite is sub-alkalic, metaluminous to weakly peraluminous, and moderately reduced. Mayo Suite intrusions are characteristically gold-enriched, with associated As, Bi, Te, and W. The reduced character of the intrusions results in a typically flat aeromagnetic response.

The Tintina transcurrent fault system cuts across the Yukon about 20 km south of the Clear Creek district. Dextral movement along the Tintina fault zone has displaced the western Tombstone-Tungsten Plutonic Suite and associated mineralization within the Yukon-Tanana terrane, about 430 kilometers westward since mid-Cretaceous time.

Clear Creek District Geology

The Typhoon claim group is located immediately to the west of Left Clear Creek and immediately to the west of the area of known Clear Creek lode gold occurrences. By all evidence, the geology of the Typhoon project area is similar to that defined elsewhere within the Clear Creek district.

The Clear Creek district is underlain by variably deformed and metamorphosed siliciclastic rocks of the Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group within the hangingwall of the Robert Service thrust sheet and affected by the Tombstone Strain Zone.

Eight mid-Cretaceous intermediate stocks and their associated contact hornfelsed aureoles – the Saddle, Eiger, Pukelman, Rhosgobel, Josephine and Big Creek, Barney and Grizzly stocks - underlie the Clear Creek area. The stocks have surface exposures varying from 0.2 to 5.0 square kilometers in area. The composition of the intrusions ranges from diorite through equigranular granodiorite to porphyritic quartz monzonite. These are part of the Mayo Suite of igneous intrusives associated with gold deposits throughout the Tintina Gold Belt.

Zones of secondary biotite and associated hornfels in rocks of the Hyland Group extend for as much as 500 meters surrounding the stocks. Several small skarns are developed along the margins of stocks where they have intruded calcareous rocks.

The Clear Creek area was not glaciated during the Pleistocene.

Regional Geophysical Setting of the Clear Creek District

Interpretation of regional geology in the Yukon Territory, with its heavy forest cover and difficult access, is particularly well supported with regional geophysical data sets. Regional aeromagnetic data for the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle are available from the Geological Society of Canada web site (http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e.php). For this purpose, experience has demonstrated it to be most advantageous to work with reduced-to-pole (RTP) magnetic data, which maps the magnetic susceptibility of the underlying bedrock. RTP magnetic images exhibit high magnetic amplitudes over high susceptibility bodies, and low magnetic amplitudes over low susceptibility bodies. To discriminate distinct magnetic responses, it is useful to compute a residual data set that removes long-wavelength responses from deep magnetic sources. Figure 4 shows residual RTP magnetic data computed by applying a

Butterworth high-pass filter with a 25-km wavelength. Figures 5 and 6 present the mapped and inferred geology for the same area.

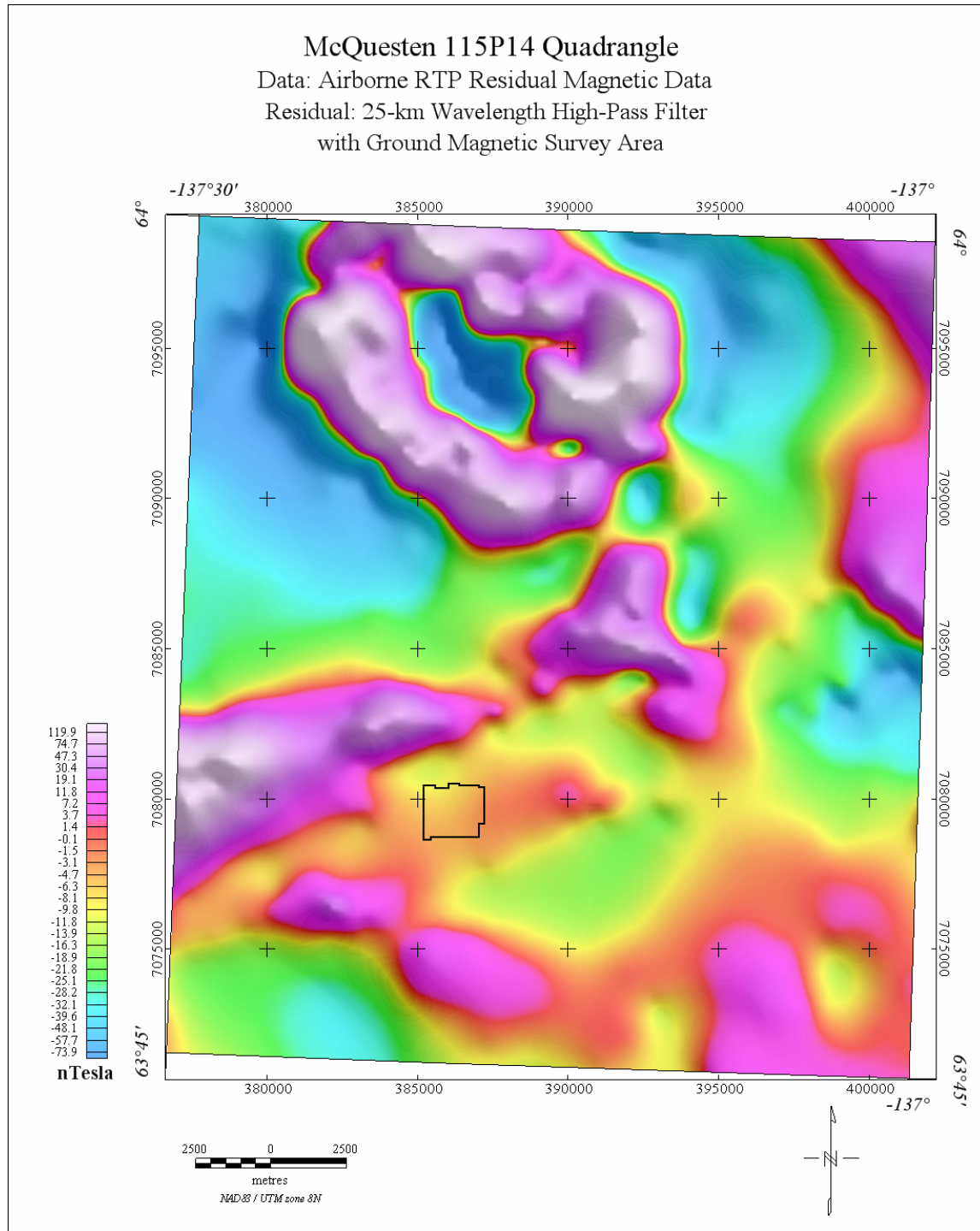


Figure 4. Reduced-to-pole residual (25-km wavelength high-pass filter) magnetic image of the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle.

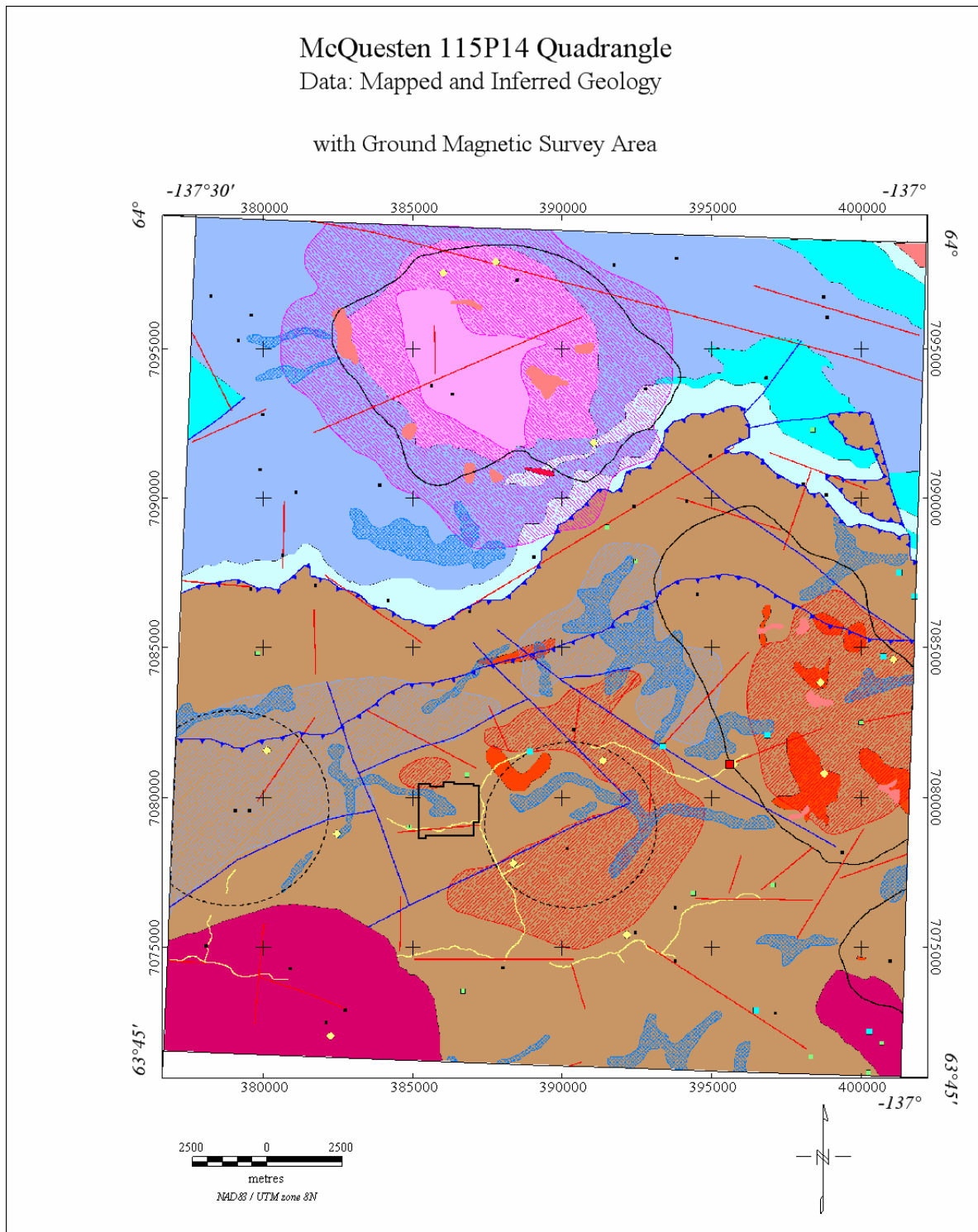


Figure 5. Regional mapped and inferred geology for the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle.

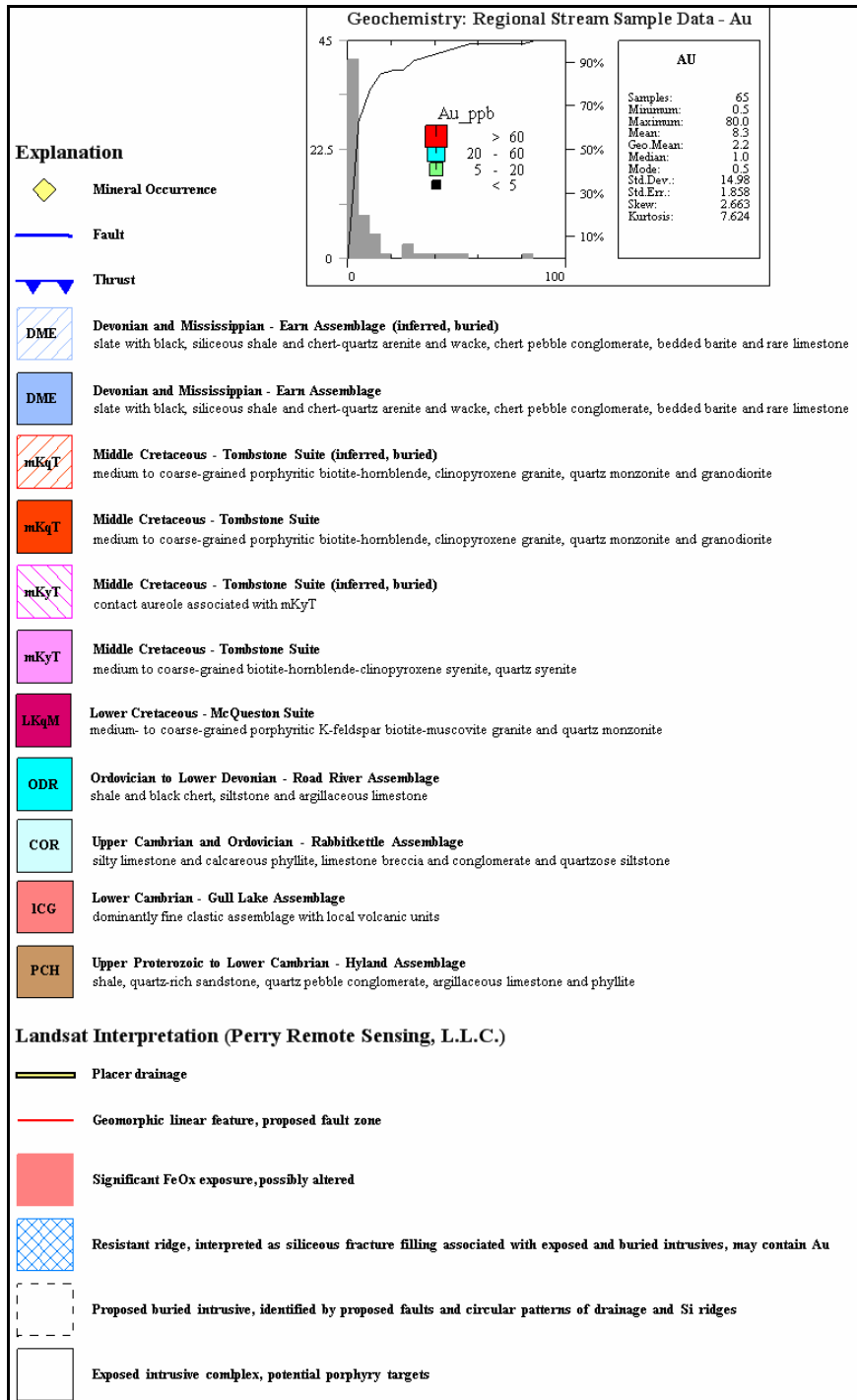


Figure 6. Explanation of regional mapped and inferred geology for the McQueston 115P14 quadrangle.

A cluster of felsic intrusives of the Mayo Suite within the central Clear Creek district, two to 14 kilometers to the east of the Typhoon project, have classic intrusion-related gold systems associated with them. These gold occurrences consist of auriferous, sheeted quartz veins containing 1-2% combined pyrite and arsenopyrite, with lesser pyrrhotite, bismuthinite, and scheelite that cut the Cretaceous stocks and their hornfels aureoles. Gold mineralization occurred during a Cretaceous period of extension as the Tombstone-Tungsten Plutonic Suite bodies intruded along older thrust planes. The spatial relationship between mapped intrusives and thrust faults is evident in the geologic map for the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle (Figure 5). The resolution of the aeromagnetic data is insufficient to identify any elevated response from hornfels zones associated with the mineralized plutons within the Clear Creek district.

Broad zones of low magnetic amplitude in the residual RTP magnetic data (Figure 4) are interpreted as large intrusive bodies that underlie and source the outcropping smaller stocks. The locations and lateral extents of these inferred buried intrusives generally coincide with equivalent intrusives identified in the interpretation of the satellite imagery (discussed later within this report). It is likely that the westernmost buried intrusive body inferred from the magnetic data could extend under the Typhoon project.

Variation in magnetic susceptibility and thickness of the overlying Hyland Group metamorphic rocks produce a slightly elevated magnetic response that masks the buried non-magnetic pluton. The presence of a buried intrusive below the Typhoon project area is further supported by the three-dimensional modeling of the aeromagnetic data and interpretation of the ground magnetic data, as discussed later in this report.

A large northeast-trending zone of moderately high magnetic amplitude north of the Typhoon project (Figure 4) is not reconcilable with the mapped Hyland group rocks. A review of the regional aeromagnetic data for the entire McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle indicates that the Hyland group rocks are only weakly magnetic, but locally variable. It is unlikely that this unit accounts for this prominent northeast-trending magnetic feature. This somewhat disconnected feature trends eastward across the McQuesten 115P15 and 115P16 quadrangles and can roughly be correlated with a subunit of the larger Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group Assemblage that contains primarily felsic volcanic flows and tuffs with minor amounts of basalt. Because of this correlation, the northeast-trending magnetic feature within the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle is interpreted as buried Earn Group metamorphic rocks. However, the

spatial correlation between this feature and silicification inferred from satellite image interpretation suggests the possibility of an intrusive source as well. From the available data, it is not possible to identify positively the cause for this dominant magnetic feature.

The most prominent feature in the regional aeromagnetic data is associated with a large mapped Tombstone Suite intrusive of syenitic composition in the northern portion of the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle. In general, Tombstone Suite intrusives are characterized by higher and more variable magnetic susceptibilities than Mayo Suite intrusives. The intrusion of the higher susceptibility Lost Horses pluton into the reactive Earn Group host rocks produced a large magnetic contact aureole as interpreted in Figure 5.

The combination of Tombstone Suite intrusive and the Earn Group host rock unit, which hosts numerous stratabound base-metal occurrences (Geological Society of Canada, 1999), including the Zeta silver-lead deposit within the interpreted contact aureole, is less likely to host an intrusive-related gold system than the combination of Mayo Suite intrusive and Hyland Group host rocks in the Clear Creek district. This assessment is supported by the absence of gold in stream-sediment geochemical data in the northern portion of the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle.

DEPOSIT TYPES

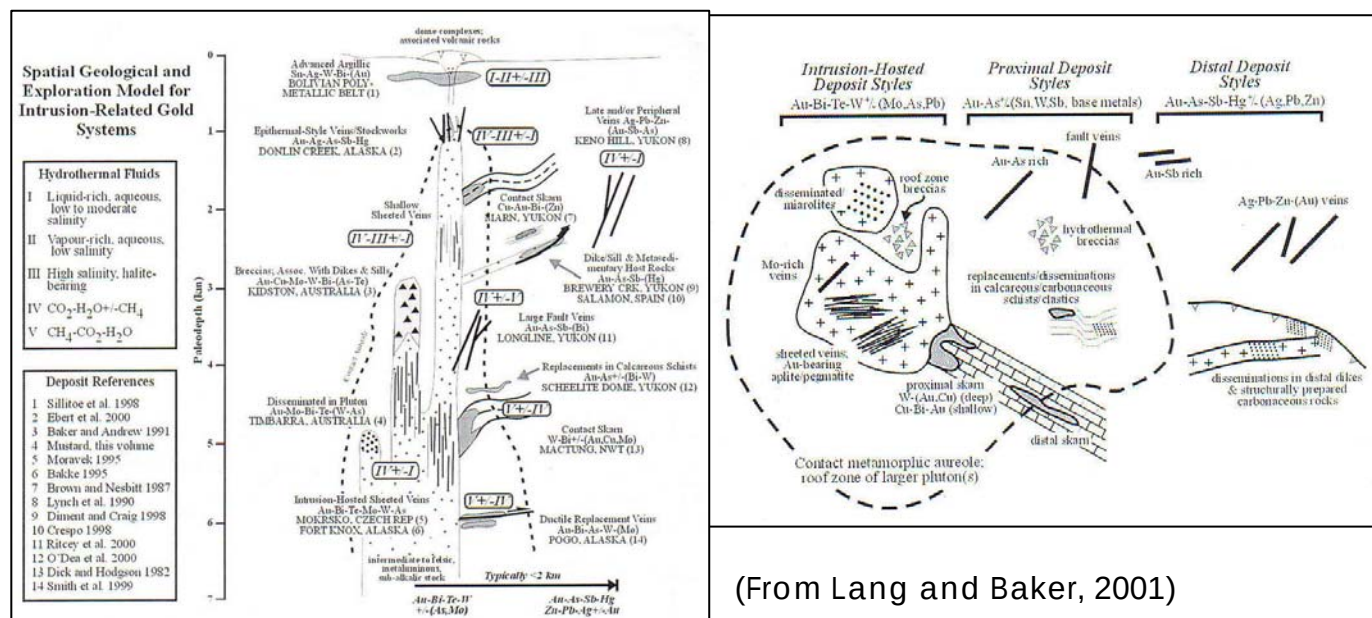
The lode mineral occurrences within the Clear Creek district can all be classified as Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits, a recently recognized class of gold deposits (see Lang and Baker, 2001)

Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits exhibit a wide variety of detail in their local characteristics, depending largely upon the physical properties of the host rock. Intrusion related gold systems are characterized by (1) a spatial and temporal association with predominantly metaluminous, subalkalic intrusions of felsic to intermediate composition that span the boundary between ilmenite and magnetite series; (2) a metal assemblage characterized by Bi, As, and Te, and less consistently anomalies for W, Mo, Sn, Pb, and Sb; (3) a reduced sulfide mineral ore assemblage commonly including pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and loellingite; (4) a low sulfide mineral volume (typically less than 5 volume % of veins); (5) comparatively restricted zones of predominantly fracture-controlled hydrothermal alteration; (6) CO₂ – rich hydrothermal fluids; and (7) formation within a continent, well-inboard of inferred or recognized convergent plate boundaries (Lang and Baker, 2001)

The most characteristic style of mineralization is sheeted arrays of low-sulfide quartz veins with narrow alteration envelopes hosted within intrusions or zoned within their adjacent hornfels aureole. In the Yukon Territory and Alaska, Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits are associated with the ± 90 Ma Tombstone-Tungsten Suite of intermediate intrusives. Significant gold deposits of this type within the Tintina Gold Belt include Fort Knox, Ryan Lode, Pogo, and True North in Alaska; Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, Clear Creek, and Longline in the Yukon Territory.

Gold deposits of the Tombstone Gold Belt that are considered possible deposit guides for the current exploration activity at Typhoon include the Brewery Creek deposit with about 270,000 ounces of past production and the Dublin Gulch deposit with a geologic gold resource of about 2 million ounces. Past placer gold production from the Clear Creek District is said to be about 500,000 ounces of gold.

Schematic models of the geometric features and spatial distribution within Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits are illustrated in Figure 7.



(From Lang and Baker, 2001)

Figure 7. Schematic geologic and exploration model for intrusion-related gold deposits.

The cross-section figure on the left emphasizes the vertical and lateral variation in deposit styles, fluid characteristics, and metal signatures. The plan figure on the right emphasizes the variation in deposit styles from intrusion hosted to proximal and distal styles.

Based on this model, the key exploration guides for Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits are considered to be:

- Proximity to reduced felsic intrusive bodies. These bodies may be mapped by their magnetic signature. It appears that all known gold deposits are within about 2 kilometers of a geologically or geophysically mappable intrusive body.
- Soil and rock geochemical anomalies in the suite of elements: Au, Ag, As, Sb, Bi, Te, W and Sn.

MINERALIZATION

There are two exploration objectives in the Clear Creek mining district. The first and oldest was the quest for the bedrock source of the placer gold. Allen et al. (1998) report 129,000 ounces of placer gold production from the Clear Creek drainage from 1941 to the present. The authors of this report consider this a very conservative estimate, considering the areal extent of placer production. Left Clear Creek has been worked with dredges for several kilometers, and most of the side drainages have been worked at smaller scales. Without doubt, a substantial amount of gold was recovered.

More recently, the Clear Creek district has realized intensive exploration, stimulated by the recognition of the gold potential within the Tintina Gold Belt and the characteristics of Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits. A cluster of felsic intrusives within the central Clear Creek district, two to eight miles to the east of the Typhoon Claim group, have classic intrusion-related gold systems associated with them. These gold occurrences consist of auriferous, sheeted quartz veins that cut six Cretaceous stocks and their hornfels aureoles. Gold mineralization occurred during a period of Cretaceous extension; extension-related veins have a dominantly east-west orientation. The sheeted gold-quartz veins contain 1-2% combined pyrite and arsenopyrite, with lesser pyrrhotite, bismuthinite, and scheelite.

To date, no economic gold mineralization has been located on the Typhoon group of claims. Anomalous concentrations of gold and pathfinder elements in soil samples provide exploration encouragement.

EXPLORATION

Historical Exploration

To our knowledge, the only systematic “modern” exploration of the Typhoon property was a soil geochemical survey completed by Aurora Geosciences for Curlew Lake Resources in 2004. This consisted of near-surface soil sampling along east-west-oriented lines with 147 samples collected at 50-meter intervals along four lines at nominal 200-meter line spacing. This program defined only a weak gold geochemical anomaly at the east limit of the sample grid. Based upon this geochemical anomaly, the original group of 20 quartz claims was expanded to the east by another 16 claims.

The analytical results of the 2004 soil geochemical survey were integrated with the results of the 2005 Select Resources soil geochemical survey for a consolidated interpretation, as discussed below.

Select Resources 2005 Exploration

Field Observations

During July 2005, Harry Noyes and Odin Christensen of Select Resources spent one day in the field on the Typhoon property. The claim group is underlain by rocks of the Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group. The Hyland Group here consists of slate-phyllite, quartzite, and quartz-pebble conglomerate. Argillaceous limestone and marble are reported for the unit, but no evidence of these was observed during this visit. To geologists from the conterminous United States, these rocks appear to be of similar lithology, metamorphic grade, general age and setting to rocks of the Belt Series in the Rocky Mountains. Along the crest of Barlow Dome, we observed a number of massive bull-quartz pods and veins; these appear to be little prospected and are presumably gold-barren. As potential host rocks for gold mineralization, lithologies of the Hyland Group appear neither permeable nor reactive; their positive characteristic is that of being brittle, particularly in the hornfels aureoles surrounding intrusive bodies.

During the course of this field review, Noyes and Christensen also walked about 500 meters up 65 Pup Creek. They observed a variety of lithologies of the Hyland group metasedimentary rocks: shale, phyllite, quartzite, metagrit, and metaconglomerate. None appeared to be hydrothermally altered. Also observed were a number of boulders and

cobbles of quartz-chlorite annealed breccias - hypothesized to be evidence of a WNW-oriented fault zone underlying 65 Pup Creek and not outcropping elsewhere on the claim group. Importantly, no intrusive lithologies were observed.

Interpretation of Satellite Imagery

Searches were conducted for multispectral satellite imagery covering the Typhoon project area, including Landsat, ASTER, and SPOT data sets as well as the high-resolution (hi-res) options QuickBird and IKONOS. No viable dates were available for ASTER, SPOT, or hi-res data, so Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM) imagery was selected that would offer multispectral bands for composition mapping at a reasonable spatial resolution (15-meter pixel size). Digital imagery was obtained for Path 62 Row 15 acquired July 7, 2000. Imagery was orthorectified to the designated UTM Zone 8 North, NAD'83 map base. Positional accuracy is estimated to be +/-50 meters.

Two base images were generated: 1) enhanced true-color composite (TRU), and 2) false-color composite (FCC) using ETM bands 5,4,3 (RGB). These orthorectified base images were used for surface interpretation as well as to provide imagery for general observations, field logistics, GIS backdrops, and data integration. Figure 1 shows the Typhoon claims on a subset of the Landsat FCC image.

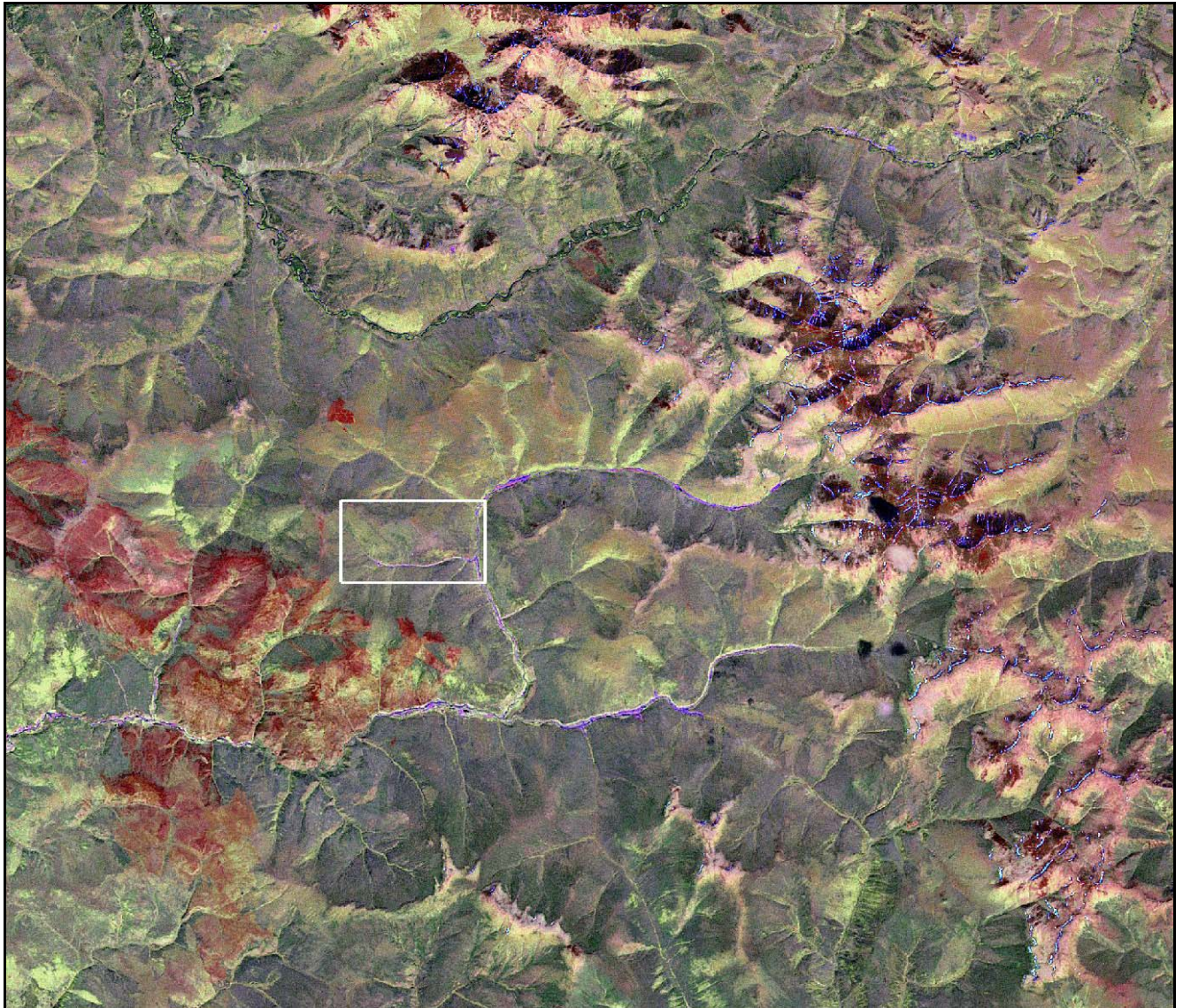


Figure 8. Landsat false-color image composite of the Typhoon Clear Creek district.

The location of the Typhoon claims is shown as the white rectangle. Vegetation is green; recent burn areas are reddish-brown; high-elevation scree slopes are pink to dark brown; snow and water features are blue. Image base is ~33 km.

The first objective of the image analysis was to evaluate lithologic mapping and alteration prediction using Landsat spectral bands. The terrain is characterized by a mixture of vegetation types with limited rock exposures, which likely are scree slopes and lichen-covered outcrop and float. Therefore, Landsat mineral modeling was of limited value. The strongest alteration spectral response is associated with iron-oxide minerals (FeOx), shown on the images.

The next step was to conduct a geomorphic/structural interpretation for the region to identify and map geomorphic features that could reflect subsurface structure and intrusions. The Typhoon claims are located on the western flank of a circular drainage feature (Figure 8). Closer inspection of the enhanced image bases revealed linear, oval, and circular patterns for resistant ridges throughout the area. In addition, massive exposures of crystalline rocks were observed east of the claim block, forming northwest-trending zones characterized by scallop-shaped ridges. Stepping back on a regional scale, a primary west-northwest-trending fault zone was observed, located about 10 kilometers north of the claim block. This well-developed fault zone likely sets the stage for secondary northwest- and northeast-trending faults in the Typhoon area. The overall surface structural grain for the region trends northwest. No apparent offset on these regional faults was discernible. However, northeast oriented faults appear to break dominant northwest-trending geomorphic features, suggesting regional fault reactivation. Exposed intrusive complexes were mapped that generally trend to the northwest.

Other surface features of exploration interest include widespread placer workings and recent fire burned areas (as of July 2000). Most major drainages in and around the Typhoon claim block appear to have placer workings and tailings. Roads and trails were also noticeable in the claim area as well as recently burned terrain located to the west. For logistics purposes, placer drainage was mapped as well as burned areas.

Figure 9 shows the final surface map interpretation for the district superimposed on black-and-white Landsat band 3 including:

- significant FeOx exposures, potentially altered
- resistant ridges, interpreted as siliceous fracture fillings associated with buried and exposed intrusions
- exposed intrusive complexes
- proposed buried intrusions, identified by observed faults and circular patterns of drainage and silicified ridges
- fire afflicted areas as of July 2000; placer drainages
- geomorphic linear features; proposed fault zones

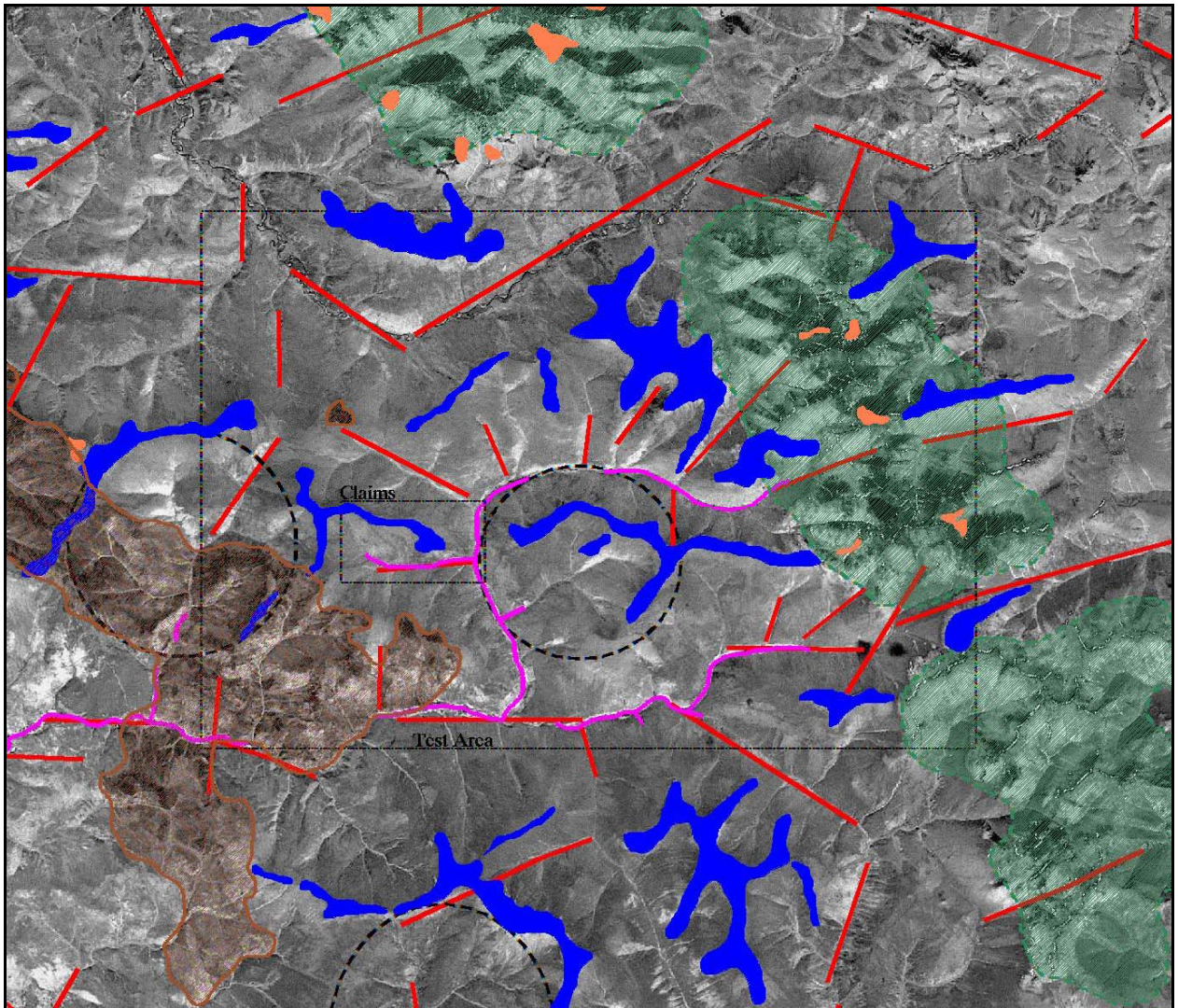


Figure 9. Satellite image interpretation of geological and geographical features of the Typhoon project area. Image base measures ~33 km.

Explanation:

- placer drainage: magenta vectors
- proposed fault zones: red vectors
- fire afflicted areas: brown polygons
- exposed intrusive complexes: green polygons
- proposed buried intrusions: black dashed circular polygons
- resistant ridges: blue polygons
- altered areas with FeOx: orange polygons

Satellite image interpretation suggests that the Typhoon claims are situated near the margin of a buried intrusion measuring approximately 5 kilometers in diameter. This interpretation is based on the model shown in Figure 10, where radiating and circular patterns of drainage, faulting/fracturing, and resistant ridges reflect the structural and alteration fabric developed above an intrusive system. Circular drainage and radiating fault zones may outline the extent of the proposed intrusion at depth.

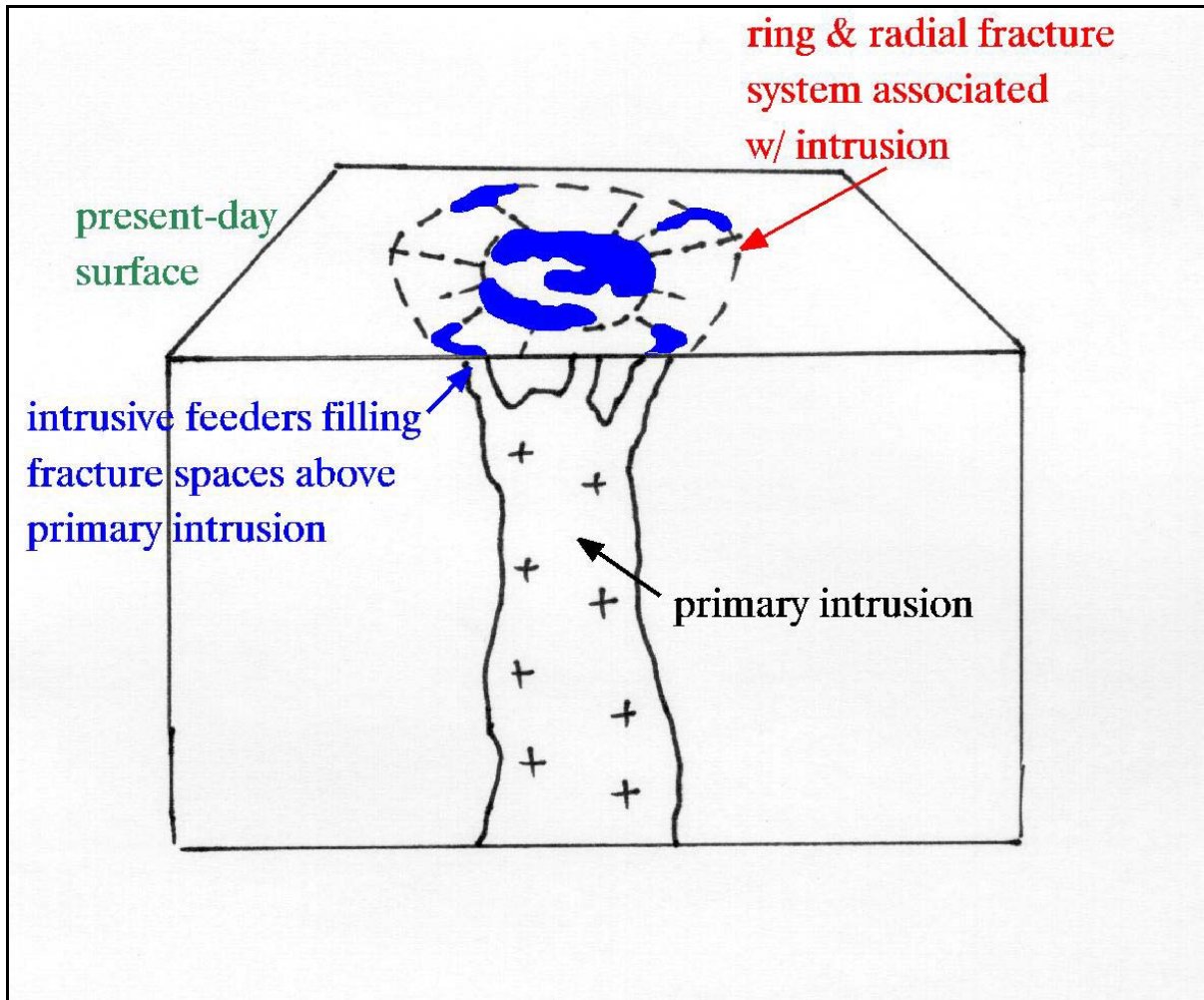


Figure 10. Model showing the geomorphic expression of a buried intrusion.

In a low-relief weathered terrain, intrusive feeders often are evident at the surface as resistant silicified ridges. Often these silica ridges contain Au that may be important sources for placer mining. Width of surface radial fracture pattern is about 5 km.

More regional-scale image interpretation was conducted throughout an area roughly 55 and 70 km (Figure 11). It is proposed that several buried intrusions exist to the west and south of the current claim area. These areas are recommended for field reconnaissance. Field traverses should emphasize the mapped resistant, and possibly silicified, ridges and structural intersections.

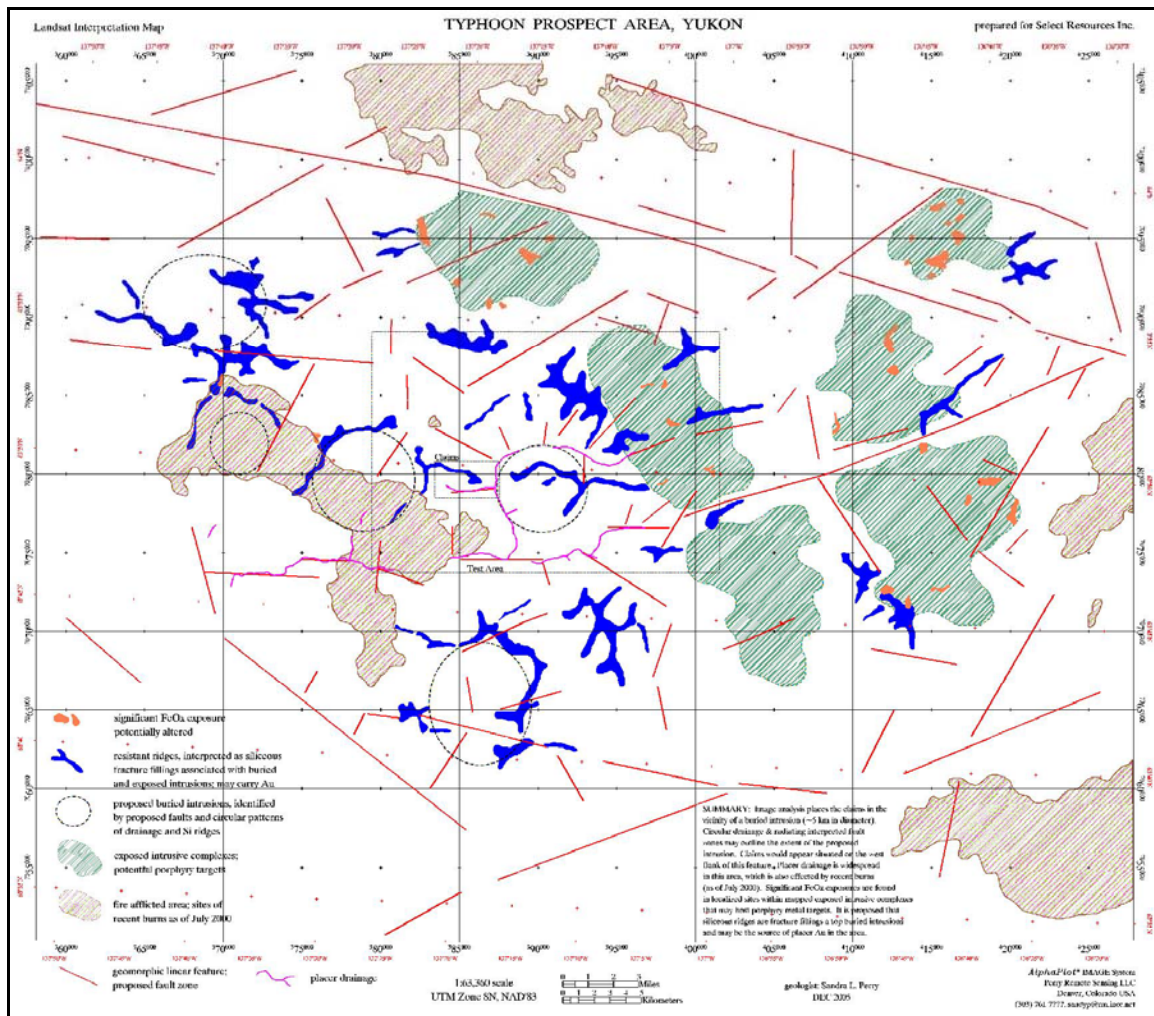


Figure 11. Regional-scale Landsat satellite interpretation of the Typhoon project area. The interpretation covers approximately 3,850 square kilometers. The image base measures ~55km.

Soil Geochemical Survey

During the summer of 2005, a soil geochemical sampling program was conducted on the Typhoon claims in order to follow up the gold anomaly located in the eastern portion of the 2004 soil geochemical grid. Specifics regarding sample collection and analysis are discussed in a later section of this report. The 2004 and 2005 programs were integrated for evaluation. Summary statistics were used to determine element thresholds and correlation analysis to examine the relationship between elements. Geochemical modeling was used to examine element associations in the soil geochemistry.

All of the Figures in this section are plotted at the same scale in the UTM NAD 83, Zone 8N datum (Figure 12). Topographic contours are shown in the figures. Soil Au analyses are shown as size-proportional symbols (yellow) with values ranging from 5-30 ppb in the following figures.

The original 2004 survey samples form east-west lines 200-500 meters apart with sample stations every 50 meters. The 2005 survey samples form north-south lines 200 meters apart with stations every 50 meters.

Sample sites with anomalous Au concentrations shown in Figure 12 form a circular feature 1.1 km by 1.5km across which is centered in the 2005 sample grid. This anomaly is not controlled by topography. Gold is statistically and spatially correlated with As, Bi, Sb, W, U, Ba, Sr, and K.

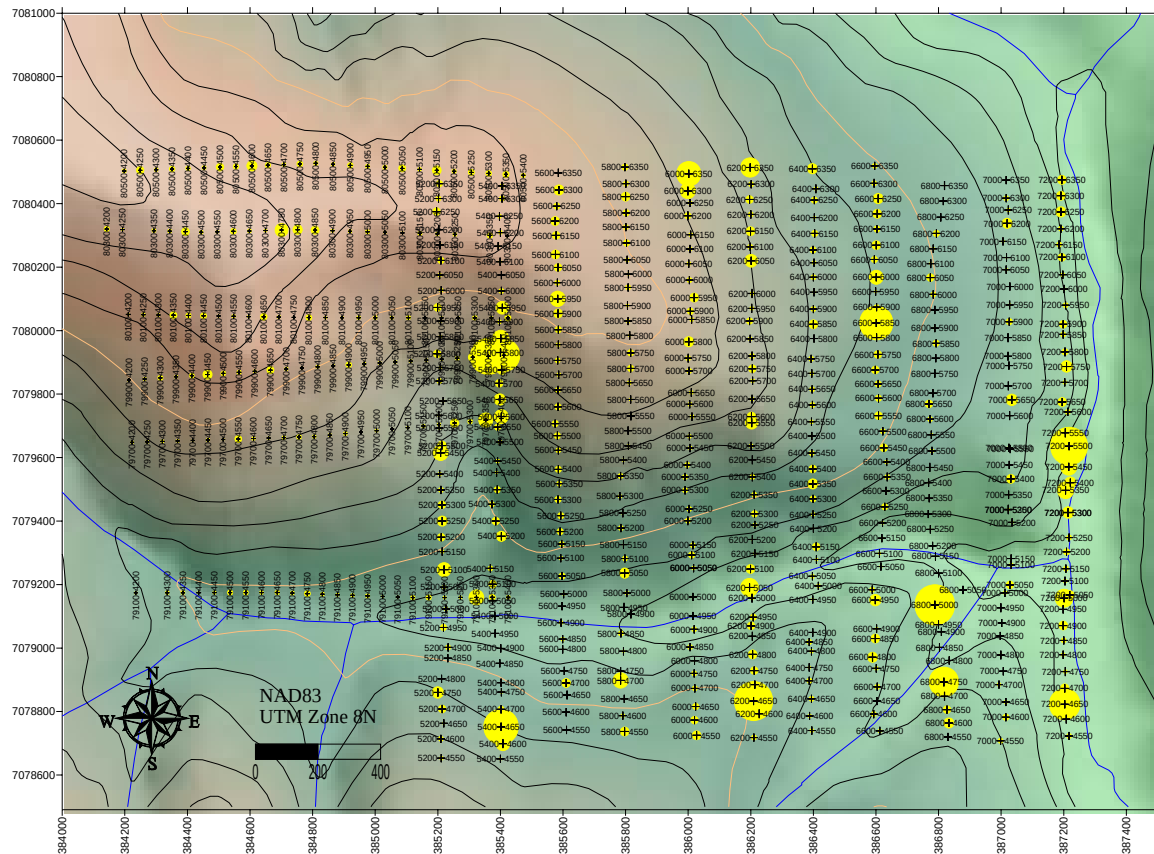


Figure 12. 2004-2005 Soil sample locations with Au proportional symbols overlaid on sample locations.

Integrated Interpretation of 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

There are two significant geochemical associations present in the soil geochemical data.

The first association contains Au+As+W+Sb+U+Bi. This association is depicted in Figure 13. The association strength is contoured (light green to blue) and overlaid on the reduced-to-pole ground magnetic signature. This geochemical association anomaly forms a generally circular feature centered about the magnetic anomaly.

All of the element concentrations of the association are anomalously enriched, with the anomalies being spatially coincident. Although the anomalous thresholds of the individual trace elements are lower than other mineralized locations of the Tintina Gold Belt, the anomaly is stable and coherent (Figure 13).

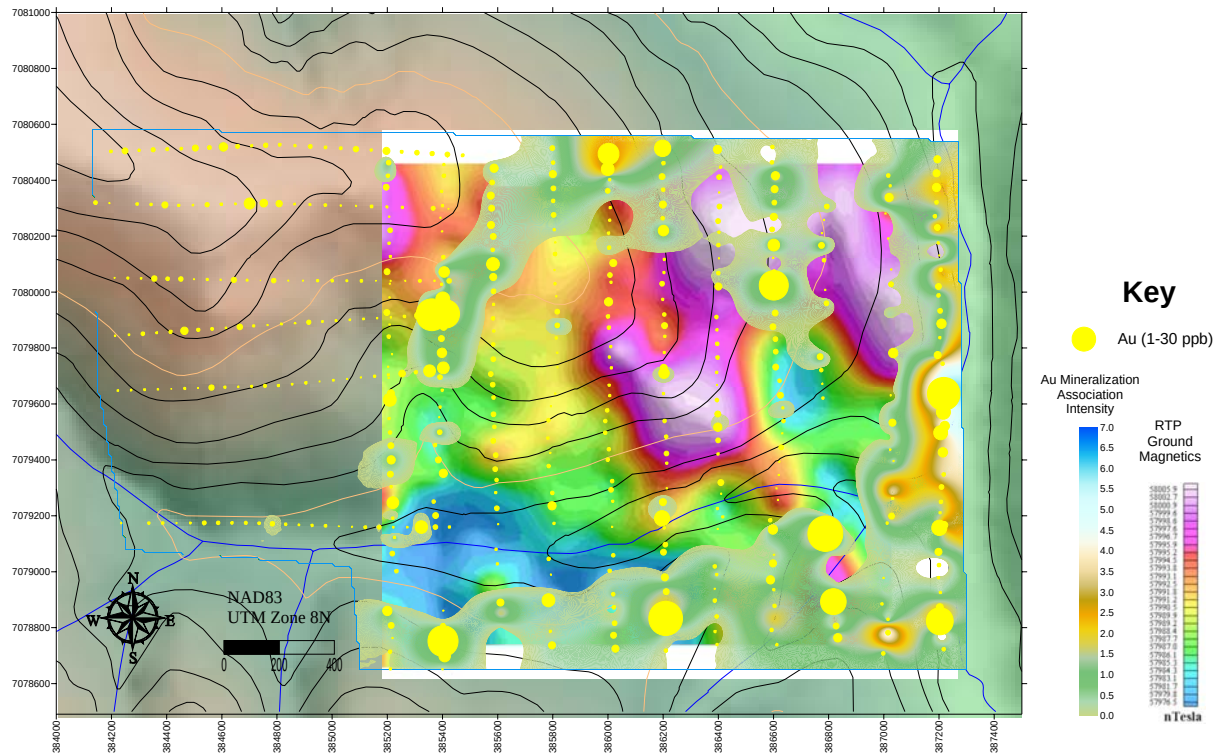


Figure 13. Intrusive gold association (Au+As+W+Sb+U+Bi) overlaid on reduced-to-pole ground magnetic data and overlaid with Au proportional symbols.

This association characterizes an intrusion-related gold system as depicted by Lang and Baker in Figure 7. In particular, the Au+As+Sb+W+Bi association is characteristic of gold-bearing vein sets developed in hornfels surrounding the gold mineralized intrusive systems - similar to those located nearby in the eastern Clear Creek area (Marsh et al., 1999).

The center of the circular feature is also enriched in Mo (Figure 14). This Mo enrichment suggests the presence of a buried intrusive coincident with the magnetic anomaly. In addition, there are coincident soil Au, Bi, and Mo linears oriented NE and NW which crosscut the circular Mo feature. These linears are most likely expressions of Mo-Bi-Au vein sets common to intrusive related gold systems (Lang and Baker: Figure 7 in this report).

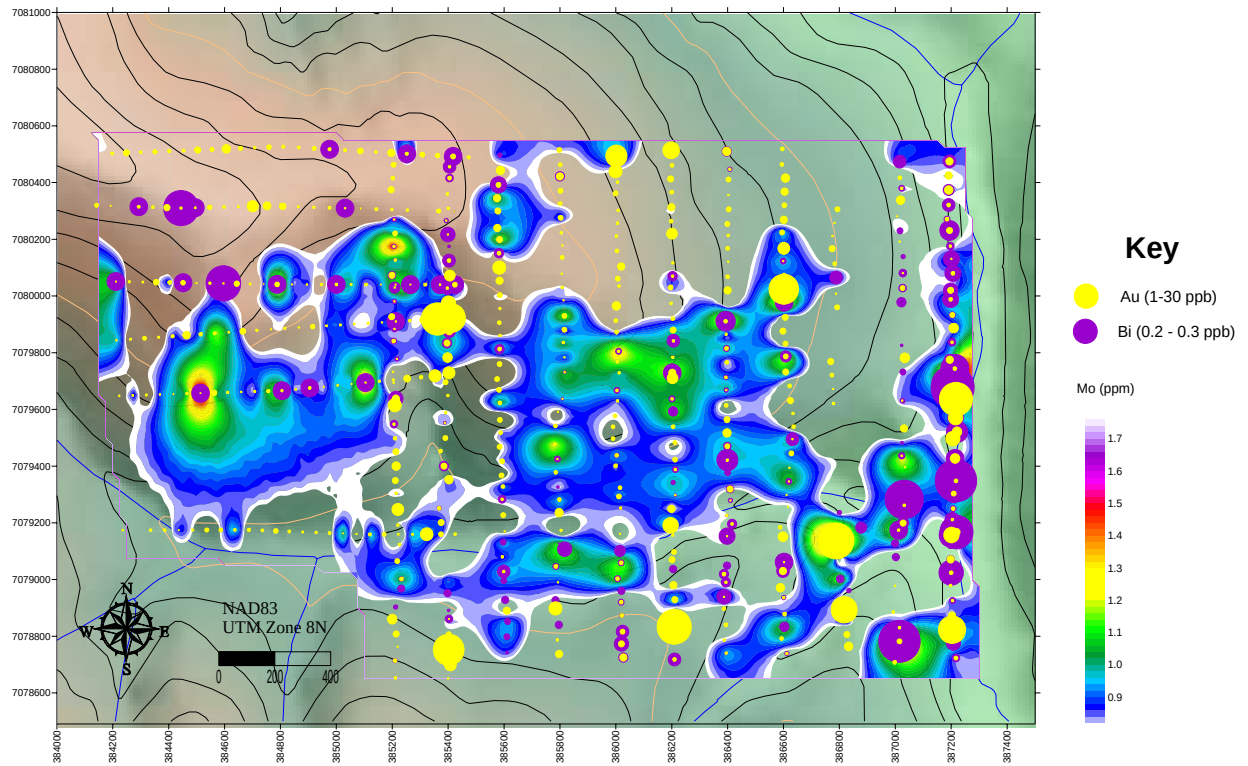


Figure 14. Contoured soil Mo overlaid with Au (Yellow) and Bi (Purple) proportional symbols.

Although not shown in the figures above, Sr, Ba, and K anomalies also spatially correlate with this circular feature. This enrichment could be caused by potassium feldspar, muscovite, sericite, and carbonate alteration associated with mineralization in the hornfels aureole located about the intrusive.

In summary, Au, As, Bi, Sb, W, and U are anomalous and form a ring-shaped feature that is cored by anomalous Mo and crosscut by Au+Mo+Bi linears (Figure 15). The absolute gold concentrations in the soils are lower than encountered over other intrusion-related gold deposits; this is not unexpected considering the non-reactive character of the host Hyland group rocks. From a positive exploration perspective, this may suggest that the host rock acted as a tight barrier confining the mineralization within the underlying igneous source.

The anomalous Mo is interpreted as Mo-rich veins developed over the core of a buried intrusive indicated by the ground magnetic survey (Figure 13) and corresponds with the Mo vein sets indicated by Lang and Baker in their model of intrusive related systems (Figure 7). This part of the

system also has linear features, which would suggest sheeted quartz veins with Au+Mo+Bi (gold, molybdenum, and bismuthinite) oriented in NE- and NW-trending directions within the intrusive. The strongest part of the gold anomaly forms a ring-shaped halo about the Mo core. This ring feature has a geochemical signature (Au+As+Sb+W+Bi) characteristic of the Au bearing vein sets developed in hornfels surrounding the intrusive system (Figure 15).

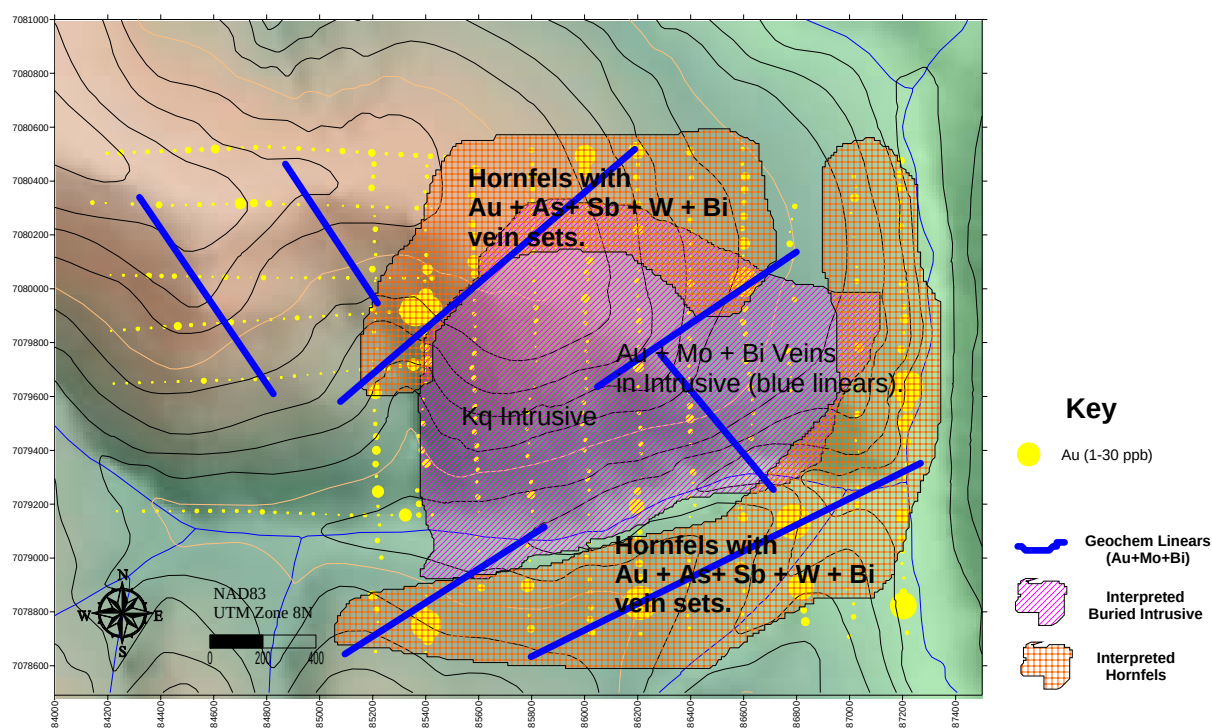


Figure 15. Geochemical Interpretation of the 2004 and 2005 Soil Geochemistry Programs.

In addition, there is evidence from the western-most Mo anomaly (Figure 14) that another lobe of the intrusive may extend to the west. Northwest-trending linears formed by anomalous Au+Bi+U extend from the distal margins of the ring feature to the northwest boundary of the 2004 soil grid. These linears suggest that fault related mineralization extends out beyond the hornfels aureole or the presence of a related system associated with another lobe of the intrusive.

2005 Ground Magnetic Survey and 3-D Model

In 2005, Aurora Geosciences, under contract to Select Resources, conducted a ground magnetic survey over a portion of the Typhoon project area. The ground magnetic survey was completed at the same time, and on the same lines, as the soil geochemical program. This survey consisted of 11 north-south-oriented lines, with a nominal line spacing of 200 meters and a station spacing of 12.5 meters. This survey is located in an area of moderate topography.

Figure 16 shows residual RTP magnetic data computed by applying a Butterworth high-pass filter with a 1-km wavelength. Despite the very low data range for this survey (68 nTesla), these data produce coherent responses that can be used to map the underlying bedrock geology.

To facilitate the interpretation of the ground magnetic data, a three-dimensional magnetic susceptibility model was derived using MAG3D, a 3-D modeling program developed at the University of British Columbia (UBC-GIF, 1998). MAG3D computes a 3-D magnetic susceptibility volume that produces synthetic data matching provided measured data. Although 3-D models computed by MAG3D are inherently non-unique given the nature of potential-field (magnetic) data, the resulting models are useful for lithological, mineralogical and structural mapping.

MAG3D uses DTM and TMI magnetic data to compute a 3-D magnetic susceptibility model. The MAG3D model for this project is generated from TMI magnetic data shifted so that the data mean equals zero. Shifting the data in this manner produces an amplitude-balanced data set that is well suited to MAG3D modeling. The MAG3D model specifications, including the final computed parameter ranges are shown in the Table 2. The relationship between amplitudes of magnetic susceptibility values and rock types is not intuitive, so it is convenient to convert susceptibilities to an equivalent-percent magnetite value (0.0377 S.I. susceptibility ~ 1% equivalent-percent magnetite).

Model	Voxel Size X x Y x Z (meters)	Core Mesh			Susceptibility Ranges	
		# Cells X	# Cells Y	# Cells Z	S.I. Units	Equivalent % MT
Typhoon	25 x 25 x 25	81	73	77	0 to 0.0035	0 to 0.093

Table 2. MAG3D model specifications.

In response to the very low data range of the ground magnetic data, the computed susceptibility values are very low. Nonetheless, the results provide geological insight into the geology underlying the area of the ground magnetic survey. Figure 17 shows magnetic susceptibility sections at 200-meter intervals through the MAG3D model. Although not presented in this figure, magnetic susceptibility sections or elevation slices can be generated at 25-meter intervals in any of the three Cartesian directions (east, north, and elevation).

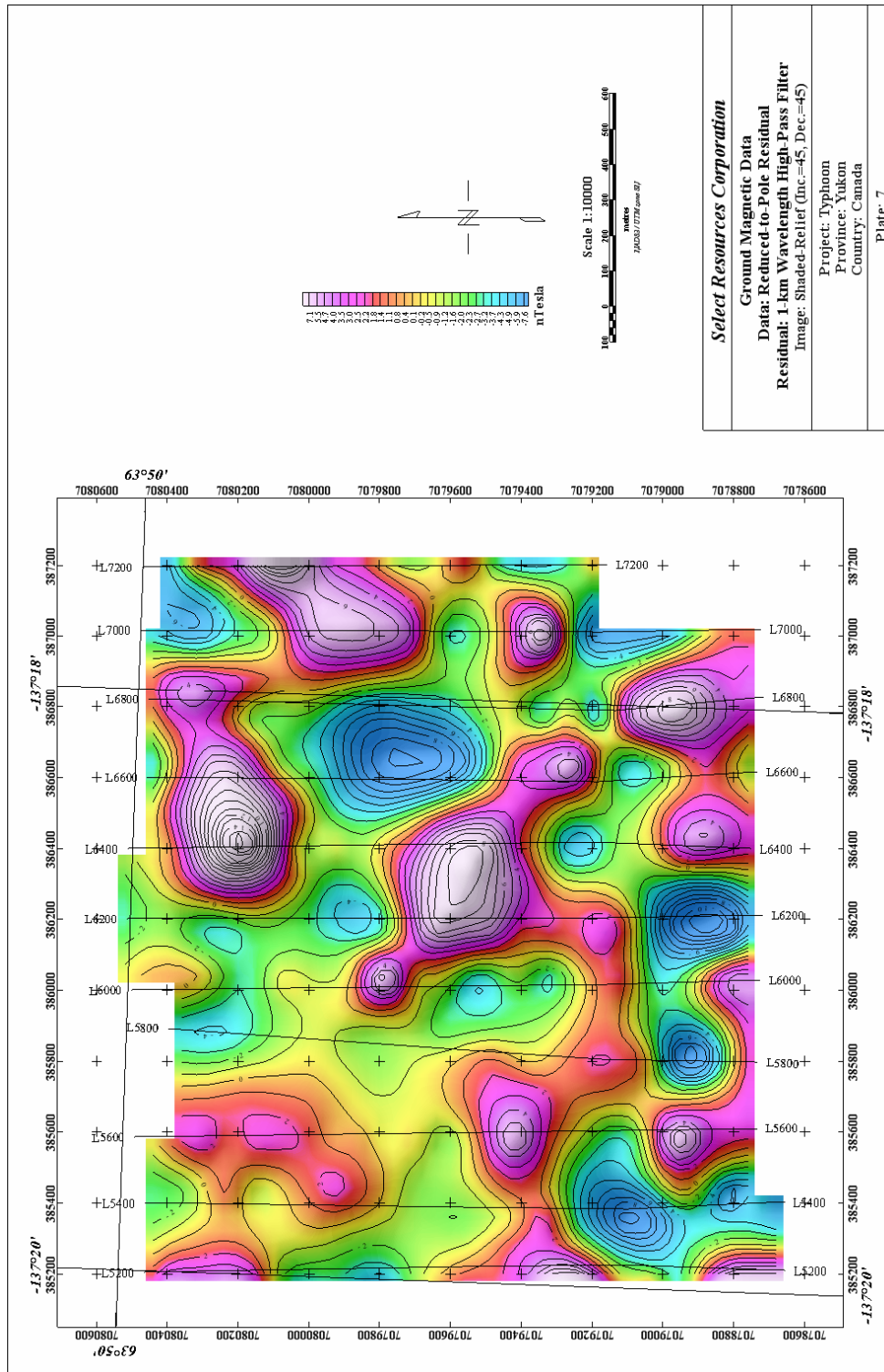


Figure 16. Reduced-to-pole residual (1-km wavelength high-pass filter) ground magnetic data for the Typhoon project.

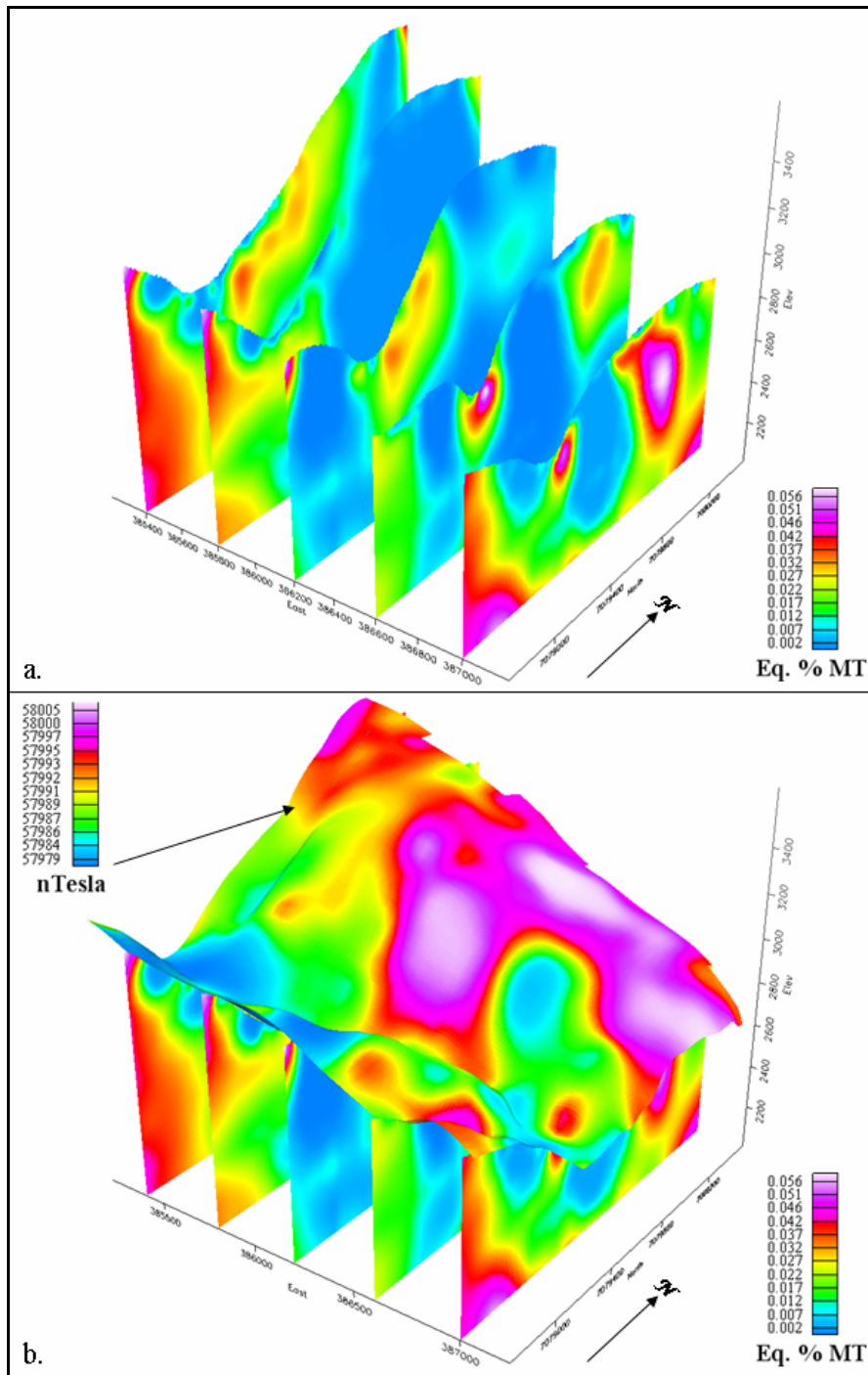
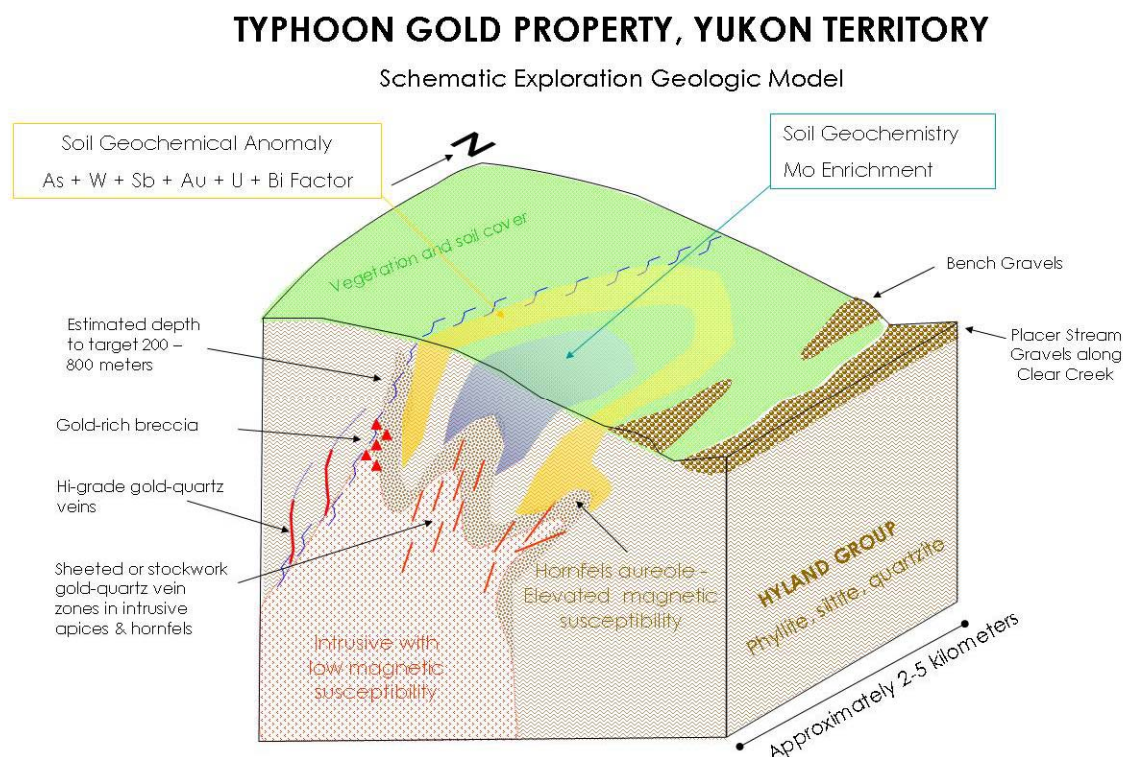


Figure 17. View looking northwest at (a) magnetic susceptibility sections through the MAG3D model and (b) with RTP magnetic data draped on topography.

Integrated Interpretation of Geophysical Information

Figure 18 shows a schematic representation of the intrusive-related gold target at the Typhoon project. In these types of gold systems, mineralization is present as steeply dipping, sheeted gold-bearing quartz veins within the Cretaceous intrusive bodies or their hornfels aureoles. Other recognized mineralization styles include disseminated, skarn, replacement, and discrete quartz veins.



Select Resources Corporation 12/2005

Figure 18. Conceptual exploration model for the Typhoon gold property, Yukon Territory.

The interpreted results of the Select Resources 2005 ground geophysical survey coincide extremely well with the interpreted results of the soil geochemical survey discussed previously. Figure 19 illustrates the spatial coincidence of the geochemical association As+W+Sb+Au+U+Bi, characteristic of intrusion-related gold deposits, with the three-dimensional magnetic model for the Typhoon property. Note particularly the circular form of the geochemical association and the relationship of this surface feature to the underlying magnetic model.

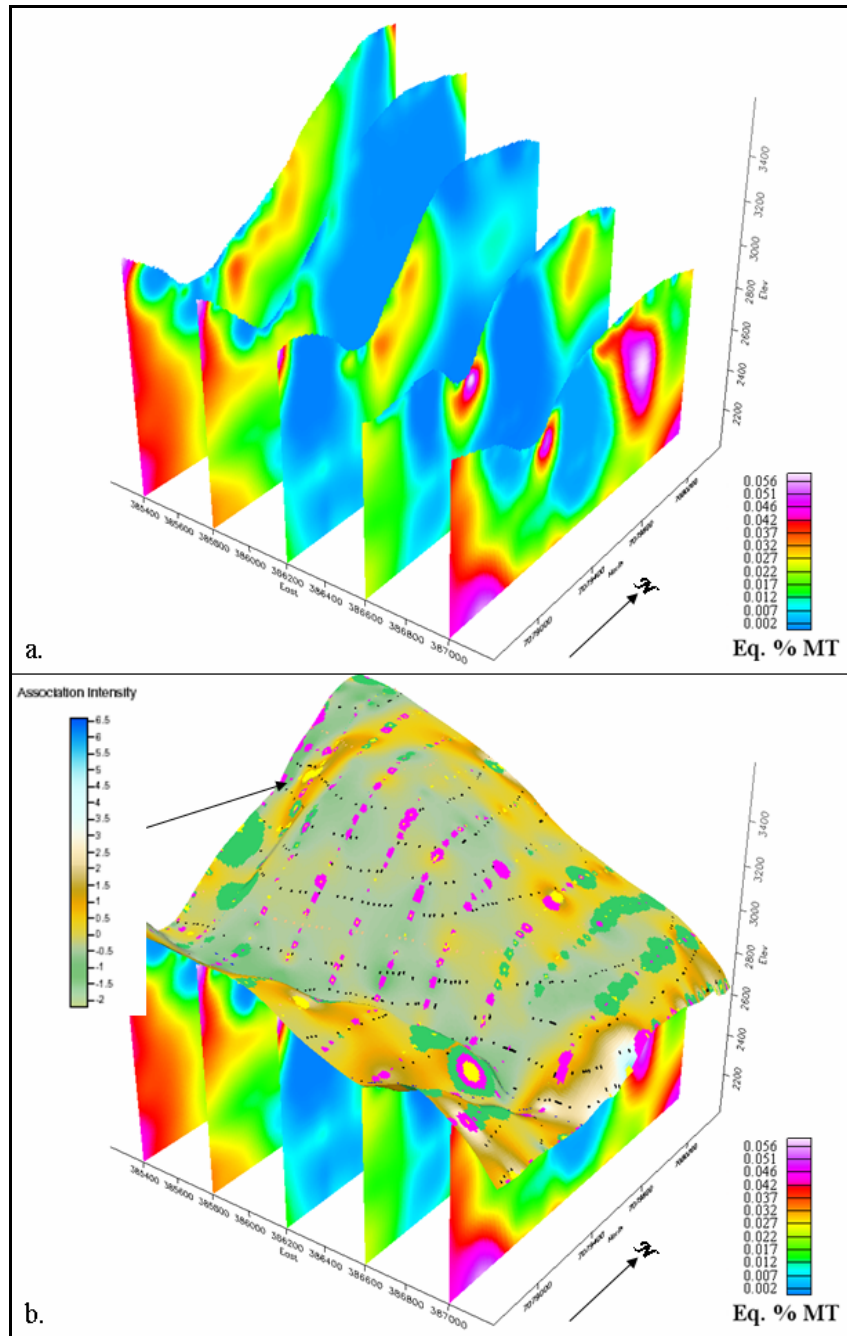


Figure 19. Sections through the Typhoon property showing the three-dimensional magnetic model and surface soil geochemistry.

View looking northwest at (a) north-south magnetic susceptibility sections through the MAG3D model and (b) with intrusive gold geochemical signature drapped on topography.

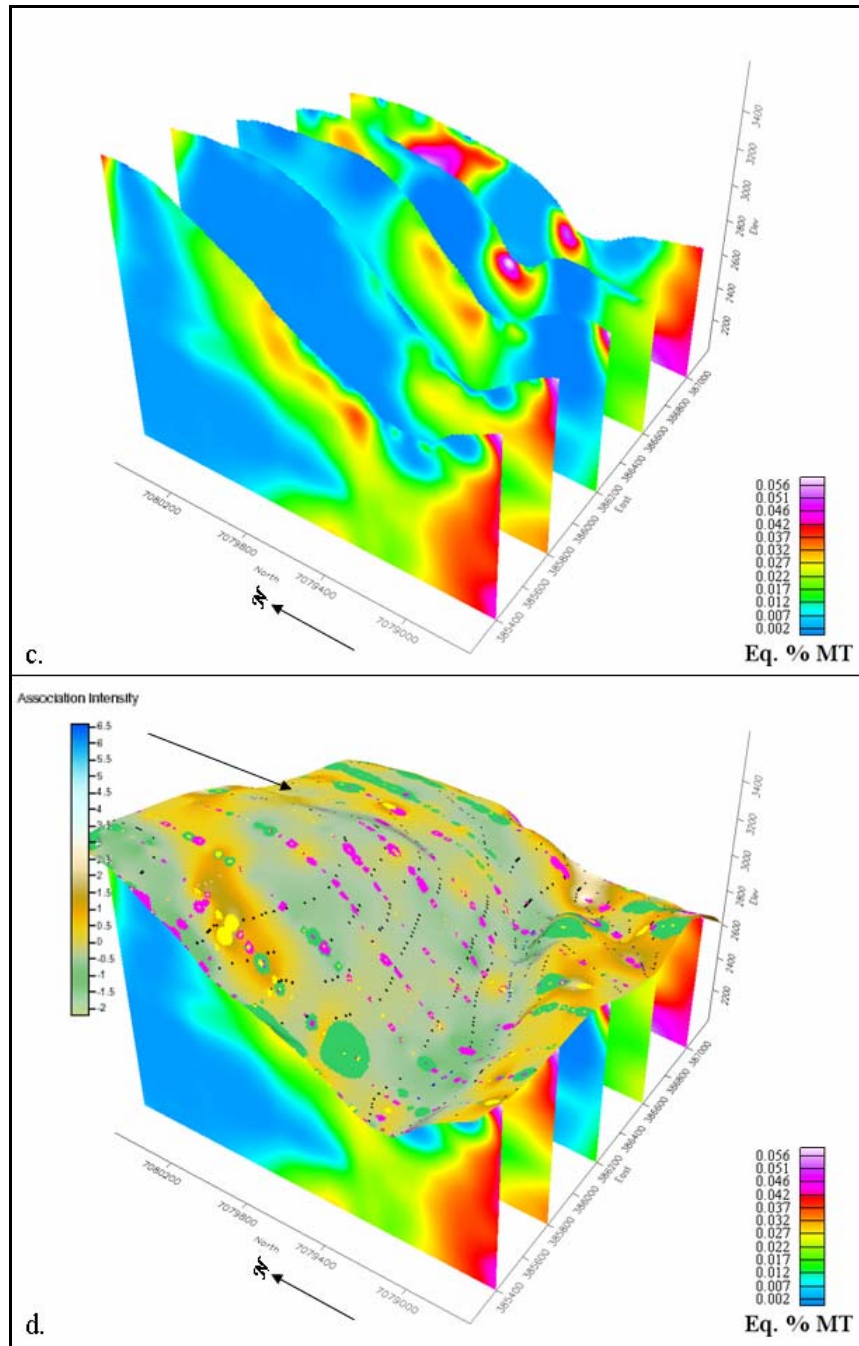


Figure 20. Sections through the Typhoon property showing the three-dimensional magnetic model and surface soil geochemistry.

View looking northeast at (a) north-south magnetic susceptibility sections through the MAG3D model and (b) with intrusive gold geochemical association data draped on topography.

Figure 21 shows a geologic interpretation of the 3-D magnetic susceptibility model. This geologic interpretation closely resembles the schematic of the intrusive-related gold target presented in Figure 18. The core of the 3-D model is dominated by non-magnetic material interpreted as a Mayo Suite mid-Cretaceous intermediate-composition intrusive. In places, the margin of this inferred intrusive is flanked by steeply dipping zones of elevated magnetic susceptibility interpreted as zones of hornfels. These inferred zones of hornfels appear to be structurally controlled, correlate closely with the intrusive gold soil geochemical association (As+W+Sb+Au+U+B), and are the primary target areas for steeply dipping, sheeted gold-bearing quartz veins. Significant geochemical enrichments along the southern and western margins of the inferred intrusive body and within Hyland group host rocks may constitute priority exploration targets as well.

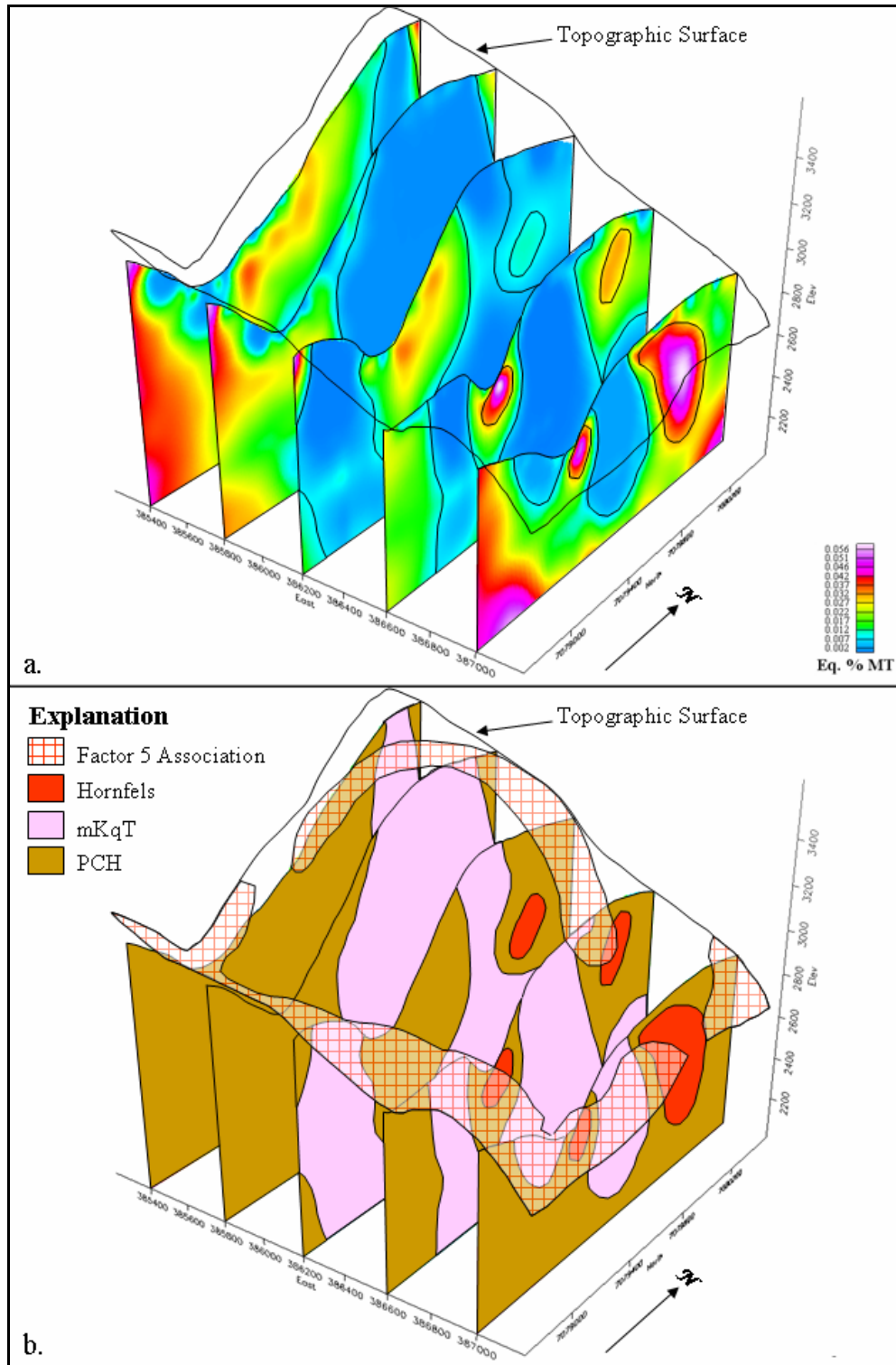


Figure 21. View looking northwest at interpreted geology from the MAG3D model (a) overlain on magnetic susceptibility sections and (b) as solid polygons for the Typhoon project

DRILLING

To the authors' knowledge, there has never been drilling on the Typhoon property.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The original 2004 survey samples form east-west lines 200-500 meters apart with sample stations every 50 meters. The design of the grid was altered in 2005 with the samples collected from N-S oriented lines 200 meters apart with stations every 50 meters. The program design was changed so that the soil lines would cross the known strike of geological units and structural orientations.

Soil samples were collected from a depth of 12-25 cm from pits hand-excavated with mattocks. Field experience had shown this to be the approximate depth of what can be considered C-horizon soils in this region. Soil samples were placed in paper sample bags, then within cardboard boxes for transportation to Whitehorse. The samples remained under the control of Aurora Geoscience field personnel from the time of collection to their delivery to the Aurora facility in Whitehorse.

Sample lines and stations for the 2005 exploration program were controlled by hand-held GPS units.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

In the original 2004 program, 147 soils were collected and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. These soils were dried and sieved to -80 mesh. A 15g sample was then digested in 90 ml of Aqua Regia and diluted to 300ml with distilled water. This solution was analyzed for gold and 36 elements by ICP-MS (Casselman, 2004).

In the 2005 program 398 soil samples were collected from a depth of 12 cm to 25cm in the "C" horizon. The samples were sent to ALS-Chemex in Vancouver, British Columbia where they were dried and sieved to -80 mesh. A 30g sub-sample was analyzed for Au using Fire Assay extraction with an ICP-AES finish (Method Au-ICP21). Another 10g sub-sample was digested with Aqua Regia and analyzed for 32 elements using a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES finishes (Method ME-MS-41). Standard samples and blanks were submitted with the sample lot; the results of these check analyses were satisfactory.

Samples were collected and held by Aurora Geosciences until shipment directly to ALS-Chemex in Vancouver.

DATA VERIFICATION

Select Resources Corporation has obtained the original assay certificates from Chemex Laboratories for all of the 2005 analytical work, and these appear to be in order.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Claim groups are located immediately to the west and east of the Typhoon property. Stratagold (SGV-TSX) is actively exploring their Clear Creek Property, adjacent to the Typhoon property to the east across Left Clear Creek. They report:

The Clear Creek Property is comprised of 639 contiguous claims 115 kilometers east-southeast of Dawson, in central Yukon Territory, Canada. The property is accessible by road and trails which are maintained to service continuing placer operations on the property.

Clear Creek has the potential for hosting one or more low grade, bulk mineable intrusive hosted gold deposits, similar to the Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska or the Dublin Gulch deposit near Mayo, Yukon. Historically, 129,000 crude ounces of placer gold has been reported since 1941 with prior placer operations known to exist as far back as 1900. To date the source of such placer gold has yet to be determined. One such possibility is the recently discovered Bear Paw breccia zone.

Redstar Resource's diamond drill project over the Bear Paw returned values of 2.0 g/t Au over 34.8 m and 2.3 g/t Au over 31.8 meters in separate drill holes. Much of the Bear Paw breccia zone still remains unexplored and shows significant potential. Other under explored areas include several intrusive stocks on the property such as the Rhosgobel, Steiner, Pukelman, Saddle, Eiger, and Barney which make up the larger bodies with other smaller stocks known. (Stratagold web site)

Claims to the west of the Typhoon group are held by Robertson S. Adamson and Douglas W. Scheving. We have no information regarding these properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No economic lode gold mineralization has been discovered on the Typhoon property yet. To the authors' knowledge, no testing of bedrock materials for metallurgical characterization has been conducted for the Typhoon prospect. We are aware of no petrographic or mineralogic examination of materials from the property.

Placer gold has been recovered from Left Fork of Clear Creek and 65 Pup along the margins of the claim block.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No economic lode gold mineralization has been discovered on the Typhoon property. To the authors' knowledge, no mineral resource or reserve estimate has been calculated on the Typhoon property, nor is adequate information available with which to complete such a calculation.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

It is the authors' opinion that there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and fully informative.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Typhoon project is an early-stage gold exploration project of Select Resources Corporation. The property is located in the Clear Creek district of the Dawson City Mining District in the central Yukon Territory. The initial claims in the Typhoon claim group were located presumably because of proximity to placer gold occurrences in Left Clear Creek and 65 Pup Creek.

Outcrop on the property is sparse. From these limited exposures, clasts found in drainages on the property, and geophysical information, it seems that the entire claim is underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Hyland Group, dominantly phyllite and quartzite. There is some evidence for an east-west fault following the course of 65 Pup Creek.

Integrated interpretation of satellite imagery, soil geochemistry and ground magnetic geophysical data provide strong evidence that the property is underlain by intrusive rocks and suggest potential for discovery of an intrusion-related gold deposit. Satellite image interpretation suggests that the Typhoon property lies along the structurally controlled

margin of an intrusive mass that underlies the entire Clear Creek district, and is possibly the source of the known lode and placer gold deposits.

Data from soil geochemical surveys completed in 2004 and 2005 show coincident and coherent anomalies in two suites of elements characteristic of intrusion-related gold deposits. The element suite Au+As+Bi+Sb+W+U is anomalously enriched and forms a ring-shaped feature which is cored by anomalous Mo and crosscut by linear enrichments of Au+Mo+Bi. The anomalously enriched Mo is interpreted as Mo-rich veins developed over the core of a buried intrusive. This part of the system also has linear features which would suggest sheeted quartz veins with Au+Mo+Bi (gold, molybdenum, and bismuthinite) oriented in NE- and NW-trending directions within the intrusive. The enrichment of gold and the element suite Au+As+Sb+W+Bi – the diagnostic chemical signature of intrusion-related gold deposits – suggests the underlying presence of gold-bearing vein sets developed in hornfels surrounding an intrusive body. The absolute values of gold enrichment are lower than encountered over other intrusion-related gold deposits; this is not unexpected considering the non-reactive character of the host Hyland group rocks.

Three-dimensional modeling of the ground magnetic data defines a magnetic anomaly situated precisely beneath the surface geochemical anomaly. The core of the 3-D model is dominated by non-magnetic material interpreted as a Mayo Suite mid-Cretaceous intermediate-composition intrusive. In places, the margin of this inferred intrusive is flanked by steeply dipping zones of elevated magnetic susceptibility interpreted as zones of hornfels. These inferred zones of hornfels appear to be structurally controlled, correlate closely with the overlying soil geochemical enrichments, and are the primary target areas for steeply dipping, sheeted gold-bearing quartz veins.

The mineralization model considered most applicable in this terrane is the Intrusion-Related Gold Deposit model. Indeed this model was first developed to describe the spectrum of gold deposits and prospects within the Tintina Gold Belt.

Integrated interpretation of the geologic setting, satellite imagery, soil geochemistry and geophysics suggests a quite reasonable probability that the eastern portion of the Typhoon property is underlain by an intrusive body with elevated content of gold and associated elements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Typhoon property presents a most intriguing exploration target. While the absolute values obtained in the soil geochemical survey are low, the element association and the spatial distribution of the element enrichments present strong evidence for the presence of an underlying intrusive body enriched in gold and associated elements. This is supported by three-dimensional modeling of the ground magnetic data.

Future exploration of the property can follow either of two strategies: (1) continue to acquire more exploration information for better target definition, or (2) trust the data we have and put the target to a drill test.

For the more conservative approach, we recommend:

- (1) Execute an auger soil geochemical survey, with ground magnetic measurements at the same stations, over the four tiers of new claims to the north and south of the older claims. The survey will cover about 6 square kilometers on a 50x200 meter grid.
- (2) Redo the soil geochemical survey, with ground magnetic survey, over the original 16 claims that had the poor prior geochemical coverage. This portion of the geochemical survey will cover 3.5 square kilometers on a 50x200 meter grid.

The more decisive approach will be to put the concept and target to a drill test. We suggest a minimum of three holes at 300-400 meters depth each. There must be a geologist on the drill to monitor the progress of the holes - to cut them if there is no evidence of veining, hornfels, or alteration, or to extend them if they hit ore. If drilling provides encouragement, the soil and ground magnetic work previously described should be completed. Ideally the drill test would be with diamond core; however in the interest of economy, reverse-circulation percussion drilling would adequately test for the presence of economic gold grades.

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DATE

This report was completed and considered current as of February 7, 2006.

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TABLE 3: Typhoon 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

S#	SAMPLE	YEAR	LINE	STATION	E-UTM8N	N-UTM8N	Lab	Cert#	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al pct	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ga ppm	K pct	La ppm	Mg pct	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na pct	Ni ppm	P pct	Pb ppm	S pct	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
1	L791N 4200E	2004	79100	4200	384.235	7.079.174	Acme		1.2	0.1	1.08	7.9	86	0.2	0.1	5.7	23.5	19	2.05	4	0.04	24	0.34	164	0.7	0.004	17.2	0.035	10.7	0.025	0.9	1.7	0.25	8	4.3	0.024	0.1	0.8	30	0.1	49
2	L791N 4300E	2004	79100	4300	384.335	7.079.174	Acme		2.1	0.1	0.97	14.2	138	0.2	0.1	11.2	18.2	26.7	2.6	3	0.04	33	0.28	390	0.7	0.005	22.4	0.046	15.7	0.025	1.6	1.8	0.6	15	2.6	0.011	0.1	1	27	0.1	59
3	L791N 4350E	2004	79100	4350	384.386	7.079.174	Acme		2.2	0.05	1.09	10.1	102	0.2	0.05	6.6	20.2	20	2.21	3	0.04	24	0.35	211	0.7	0.005	17	0.026	10.5	0.025	1.1	2.2	0.25	9	6.6	0.025	0.1	0.7	33	0.1	49
4	L791N 4400E	2004	79100	4400	384.436	7.079.174	Acme		0.8	0.1	1.05	7.3	123	0.2	0.1	4.1	15.2	15.6	1.7	5	0.04	23	0.18	129	0.9	0.007	10.9	0.03	17.2	0.025	0.7	1.6	0.25	9	4.5	0.02	0.1	0.5	35	0.1	33
5	L791N 4450E	2004	79100	4450	384.486	7.079.175	Acme		1.6	0.05	1.29	12.1	119	0.2	0.05	8.2	21.5	20.8	2.54	4	0.03	28	0.33	234	0.8	0.005	19.7	0.026	14.4	0.025	1.2	2.2	0.25	9	8.1	0.017	0.1	0.7	37	0.1	51
6	L791N 4500E	2004	79100	4500	384.536	7.079.175	Acme		3.3	0.05	1.42	11.6	124	0.1	0.1	8.3	27.1	23.2	2.45	4	0.03	21	0.38	245	0.7	0.006	21	0.022	12.7	0.025	1.2	2.4	0.25	9	7.3	0.027	0.1	0.8	40	0.1	53
7	L791N 4550E	2004	79100	4550	384.587	7.079.175	Acme		3.0	0.05	1.33	12	158	0.2	0.1	7.2	26.4	17.8	2.33	5	0.04	21	0.37	193	0.8	0.005	18.9	0.04	12	0.025	1	2.1	0.5	10	3	0.02	0.1	0.6	43	0.2	50
8	L791N 4600E	2004	79100	4600	384.637	7.079.175	Acme		2.1	0.1	1.32	12.1	176	0.2	0.1	7.8	24.8	20.8	2.33	5	0.05	24	0.35	210	1	0.006	19.7	0.035	12.1	0.025	1.1	2	0.25	13	2	0.024	0.1	0.6	44	0.1	52
9	L791N 4650E	2004	79100	4650	384.687	7.079.175	Acme		2.6	0.05	1.07	9.8	121	0.1	0.05	5.8	20.3	14.7	1.94	3	0.03	17	0.33	180	0.7	0.006	15.1	0.026	8.4	0.025	0.8	1.9	0.5	10	3.8	0.024	0.1	0.7	36	0.1	44
10	L791N 4700E	2004	79100	4700	384.735	7.079.173	Acme		2.3	0.05	1.08	14.9	125	0.2	0.1	8.9	20.6	20.9	2.38	3	0.04	23	0.34	305	0.7	0.006	19.7	0.031	13.1	0.025	1.7	1.6	0.25	10	3.3	0.023	0.1	0.7	34	0.1	53
11	L791N 4750E	2004	79100	4750	384.783	7.079.171	Acme		3.8	0.1	1.18	13.7	115	0.2	0.1	6.9	20.7	20.3	2.27	3	0.03	21	0.35	182	0.8	0.006	19.1	0.032	10.5	0.025	1.6	1.9	0.6	10	4.4	0.022	0.05	0.6	33	0.1	54
12	L791N 4800E	2004	79100	4800	384.831	7.079.170	Acme		2.2	0.1	1.09	8.8	138	0.1	0.05	5.9	19.2	15	1.85	3	0.03	15	0.34	152	0.7	0.005	14.5	0.04	8.1	0.025	0.7	1.9	0.5	10	3.3	0.024	0.1	0.7	32	0.2	43
13	L791N 4850E	2004	79100	4850	384.879	7.079.168	Acme		1.5	0.05	1.04	9.8	114	0.1	0.1	5.7	18.5	12.8	1.92	3	0.03	15	0.33	152	0.7	0.006	14.1	0.023	8.9	0.025	0.8	1.6	0.25	8	4.2	0.023	0.1	0.5	34	0.1	42
14	L791N 4900E	2004	79100	4900	384.928	7.079.166	Acme		1.9	0.05	0.99	8.3	109	0.1	0.1	5.1	17.9	12.3	1.79	3	0.03	16	0.31	173	0.6	0.005	13	0.021	9.1	0.025	0.5	1.6	0.5	8	4.5	0.024	0.1	0.6	33	0.2	40
15	L791N 4950E	2004	79100	4950	384.976	7.079.164	Acme		2.3	0.1	0.82	11.5	130	0.2	0.1	7.2	16.1	18.2	2.04	2	0.03	24	0.28	216	0.7	0.005	18.1	0.037	10.3	0.025	1.2	1.7	0.25	11	3	0.019	0.05	0.7	29	0.1	49
16	L791N 5000E	2004	79100	5000	385.024	7.079.163	Acme		0.6	0.1	1.05	11.4	134	0.2	0.1	5.7	17.8	13	2.2	4	0.03	21	0.28	174	1.1	0.005	14	0.033	11.1	0.025	0.7	1.6	0.25	9	4.7	0.024	0.1	0.5	43	0.1	42
17	L791N 5050E	2004	79100	5050	385.072	7.079.161	Acme		1.0	0.1	1.04	9.6	100	0.1	0.1	5.1	17.9	11	1.88	3	0.02	15	0.28	163	0.6	0.005	11.4	0.022	8.8	0.025	0.6	1.4	0.25	8	4	0.022	0.1	0.4	35	0.1	36
18	L791N 5100E	2004	79100	5100	385.120	7.079.159	Acme		2.5	0.1	1.33	13	102	0.2	0.1	5.7	21.6	12.3	2.59	4	0.03	18	0.34	185	1	0.007	13.6	0.033	11.6	0.025	0.6	1.8	0.25	8	4.7	0.022	0.1	0.6	46	0.1	43
19	L791N 5150E	2004	79100	5150	385.171	7.079.159	Acme		3.2	0.05	1.28	10.3	104	0.2	0.1	5.4	21.6	12.8	2.12	3	0.03	14	0.34	154	0.8	0.006	13.8	0.037	10.3	0.025	0.5	1.7	0.25	10	3	0.025	0.1	0.7	37	0.2	43
20	L791N 5200E	2004	79100	5200	385.222	7.079.159	Acme		1.4	0.05	0.97	6.5	83	0.2	0.1	9.4	17.3	18.8	2.26	3	0.03	26	0.36	288	0.6	0.004	18.8	0.033	12.8	0.025	0.4	1.3	0.5	10	7.2	0.022	0.05	0.9	24	0.1	52
21	L791N 5250E	2004	79100	5250	385.273	7.079.160	Acme		1.4	0.05	1.16	9.8	94	0.2	0.1	7.1	19.5	15.2	2.32	3	0.03	17	0.35	188	1	0.005	17.4	0.035	11.4	0.025	0.6	1.7	0.5	8	4.2	0.025	0.1	0.6	37	0.2	49
22	L791N 5300E	2004	79100	5300	385.323	7.079.160	Acme		10.7	0.1	1.23	11	95	0.2	0.1	5.8	20.5	11.3	2.34	4	0.03	16	0.33	181	0.9	0.005	14.4	0.031	10.8	0.025	0.5	1.6	0.25	8	4	0.027	0.1	0.5	43	0.2	44
23	L791N 5350E	2004	79100	5350	385.374	7.079.160	Acme		3.9	0.1	1.44	11.2	107	0.2	0.1	8.6	25.3	17.5	2.68	4	0.04	20	0.38	211	0.9	0.006	21.1	0.033	13.1	0.025	0.6	1.9	0.5	9	5.6	0.034	0.1	0.7	43	0.2	55
24	L791N 5400E	2004	79100	5400	385.425	7.079.160	Acme		2.0	0.1	1.03	7.4	155	0.2	0.1	7.9	18.6	21.8	2.11	4	0.04	23	0.32	207	0.7	0.006	19.4	0.038	12.8	0.025	0.4	1.1	0.25	13	1	0.014	0.1	0.9	26	0.2	49
25	L797N 4200E	2004	79700	4200	384.223	7.079.648	Acme		1.3	0.05	0.93	7.2	117	0.2	0.1	6.1	20.4	16.6	2.19	3	0.04	24	0.34	196	0.7	0.005	17.1	0.032	10.7	0.025	0.5	2	0.5	10	5.8	0.022	0.1	0.8	33	0.1	50
26	L797N 4250E	2004	79700	4250	384.272	7.079.650	Acme		1.4	0.1	0.99	6.9	146	0.2	0.1	5.8	19.3	17.3	1.96	4	0.04	21	0.27	182	0.9	0.006	14.3	0.058	12.8	0.025	0.5	1	0.5	12	0.5	0.012	0.1	0.8	32	0.2	40
27	L797N 4300E	2004	79700	4300	384.320	7.079.651	Acme		1.6	0.05	0.96	5.1	105	0.2	0.05	4.5	16.3	13.5	1.65	4	0.03	22	0.28	116	0.7	0.005	12.9	0.027	10.5	0.025	0.3	0.8	0.25	9	0.6	0.011	0.1	0.6	29	0.1	35
28	L797N 4350E	2004	79700	4350	384.369	7.079.653	Acme		1.3	0.05	1.14	6.8	111	0.2	0.1	5.9	19.9	17.1	2.2	4	0.04	21	0.32	183	0.9	0.005	15	0.028	12.6	0.025	0.5	1.7	0.25	9	4.6	0.018	0.1	0.5	36	0.2	44
29	L797N 4400E	2004	79700	4400	384.417	7.079.654	Acme		0.5	0.05	1.2	5.8	152	0.2	0.1	4.2	17.2	12.5	1.8	5	0.04	24	0.24	131	1	0.005	11.7	0.022	11.5	0.025	0.5	1.6	0.25	10	3.3	0.017	0.1	0.5	40	0.1	32
30	L797N 4450E	2004	79700	4450	384.466	7.079.656	Acme		1.8	0.05	1.07	7.7	95	0.2	0.1	6.3	20.2	22.7	2.36	3	0.05	32	0.3	238	1	0.004	19.8	0.027	13.2	0.025	1	1.8	0.5	8	6.8	0.014	0.1	0.7	32	0.1	49
31	L797N 4500E	2004	79700	4500	384.514	7.079.657	Acme		0.6	0.05	1.21	4.4	139	0.3	0.1	4.6	16.1	19.2	1.84	6	0.05	36	0.12	155	1.9	0.005	14.4	0.045	15.3	0.025	0.7	1	0.5	11	1	0.011	0.1	0.8	40	0.1	38
32	L797N 4550E	2004	79700	4550	384.563	7.079.659	Acme		4.5	0.05	1.52	8.7	113	0.2	0.1	6.3	25.2	14.8	2.48	5	0.04	16	0.37	200	1	0.005	16.4	0.024	11.5	0.025	0.6	2	0.6	9	3	0.023	0.1	0.6	45	0.2	45
33	L797N 4600E	2004	79700	4600	384.611	7.079.660	Acme		1.9	0.05	1.58	9.4	106	0.2	0.1	5.3	27.7	9.9	2.53	6	0.03	14	0.36	159	1	0.005	12.9	0.023	12.2	0.025	0.4	2.3	0.5	8	3.1	0.031	0.1	0.6	53	0.2	

TABLE 3: Typhoon 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

S#	SAMPLE	YEAR	LINE	STATION	E-UTM8N	N-UTM8N	Lab	Cert#	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al pct	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ga ppm	K pct	La ppm	Mg pct	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na pct	Ni ppm	P pct	Pb ppm	S pct	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
103	L803N 4400E	2004	803000	4400	384,343	7,080,313	Acme		2.11	0.05	1.16	4.9	103	0.2	0.2	9.1	17.2	12.3	2.11	4	0.05	23	0.21	301	0.7	0.005	13.2	0.023	15.2	0.025	0.5	1.7	0.25	8	6	0.014	0.1	0.6	31	0.1	38
104	L803N 4450E	2004	803000	4450	384,394	7,080,312	Acme		5.2	0.05	0.97	5.3	74	0.2	0.1	12.6	15.7	20	2.24	2	0.07	32	0.22	364	0.6	0.004	18.6	0.028	16.5	0.025	0.9	1.5	0.25	7	8.2	0.01	0.1	0.8	22	0.1	55
105	L803N 4500E	2004	803000	4500	384,444	7,080,310	Acme		2.0	0.05	0.82	7.1	63	0.4	0.1	14.1	15.2	16.6	2.88	3	0.05	28	0.15	643	0.8	0.004	12.9	0.032	23.7	0.025	0.8	1.2	0.6	6	5.3	0.01	0.1	0.8	29	0.1	48
106	L803N 4550E	2004	803000	4550	384,495	7,080,311	Acme		1.4	0.05	0.9	6.1	83	0.3	0.1	7	17.3	21.4	1.97	3	0.06	32	0.28	234	0.6	0.006	16.2	0.035	17	0.025	0.8	1.6	0.5	9	6	0.018	0.1	0.9	27	0.1	53
107	L803N 4600E	2004	803000	4600	384,547	7,080,313	Acme		3.6	0.1	1	7.6	260	0.1	0.3	7.9	21.7	25.7	2.12	3	0.04	18	0.42	300	0.7	0.007	20.4	0.055	13	0.025	0.7	2.7	0.5	17	3.5	0.038	0.1	0.9	38	0.2	61
108	L803N 4650E	2004	803000	4650	384,598	7,080,314	Acme		2.2	0.05	0.96	6.2	134	0.2	0.1	6.5	19.6	19.9	1.96	3	0.04	17	0.37	216	0.6	0.005	15.6	0.039	13	0.025	0.6	2	0.25	11	2.5	0.026	0.1	1	32	0.1	50
109	L803N 4700E	2004	803000	4700	384,649	7,080,315	Acme		1.4	0.05	0.92	5.7	130	0.1	0.1	6.2	18.8	17.4	1.71	3	0.04	17	0.31	179	0.6	0.005	13.3	0.035	12.1	0.025	0.8	1.8	0.25	11	1.6	0.02	0.1	0.8	31	0.1	42
110	L803N 4750E	2004	803000	4750	384,701	7,080,317	Acme		9.3	0.1	1.03	5.6	106	0.2	0.1	5.8	19.8	21.5	2	3	0.04	18	0.37	180	0.5	0.005	15.8	0.04	12.7	0.025	0.6	1.8	0.25	11	2.8	0.025	0.1	0.8	32	0.1	48
111	L803N 4800E	2004	803000	4800	384,752	7,080,318	Acme		6.5	0.05	1.22	7.7	153	0.2	0.2	6.7	23	22.6	2.32	4	0.05	16	0.36	227	0.8	0.005	18.8	0.052	15.1	0.025	0.6	2.5	0.25	11	2.3	0.022	0.1	1.2	36	0.2	54
112	L803N 4850E	2004	803000	4850	384,808	7,080,316	Acme		5.4	0.1	0.9	6.8	122	0.1	0.2	7.8	18.8	20.8	2.09	3	0.04	20	0.37	309	0.7	0.005	16.8	0.041	12.2	0.025	0.9	2.2	0.25	11	3.6	0.029	0.1	0.8	32	0.2	58
113	L803N 4900E	2004	803000	4900	384,864	7,080,315	Acme		1.5	0.05	1.02	6.2	100	0.2	0.1	5.4	18.4	18.1	2	3	0.05	19	0.31	183	0.6	0.005	15.2	0.035	15.1	0.025	0.5	2.1	0.25	9	4	0.023	0.1	0.8	31	0.1	44
114	L803N 4950E	2004	803000	4950	384,920	7,080,313	Acme		1.8	0.05	0.95	5.6	72	0.1	0.1	4.7	18.3	13.1	1.96	3	0.04	16	0.31	175	0.5	0.005	12.1	0.036	11	0.025	0.6	1.4	0.25	9	2.6	0.019	0.1	0.5	28	0.1	40
115	L803N 5000E	2004	803000	5000	384,975	7,080,311	Acme		2.3	0.05	1.25	8.1	95	0.2	0.2	9.5	22.3	15.9	2.26	4	0.04	13	0.35	273	0.7	0.005	17.5	0.03	14.5	0.025	0.6	2.4	0.25	8	4.3	0.017	0.1	0.7	33	0.1	49
116	L803N 5050E	2004	803000	5050	385,031	7,080,310	Acme		1.1	0.05	0.72	3.6	68	0.3	0.2	20.7	12.4	39.4	3.1	2	0.05	37	0.15	616	0.6	0.004	29.7	0.025	23.1	0.025	0.5	1.9	0.25	6	11.2	0.007	0.1	1	16	0.05	71
117	L803N 5100E	2004	803000	5100	385,087	7,080,308	Acme		0.8	0.05	0.95	6.5	107	0.2	0.1	8	18.7	25.1	2.26	3	0.07	30	0.32	294	0.7	0.005	17.7	0.026	12.1	0.025	0.5	2.5	0.25	9	6	0.023	0.1	0.8	28	0.1	54
118	L803N 5150E	2004	803000	5150	385,143	7,080,306	Acme		2.4	0.05	1.35	7.7	89	0.2	0.1	5.7	22.6	17.5	2.14	3	0.04	17	0.35	162	0.6	0.005	14.4	0.044	8.8	0.025	0.5	2.2	0.5	8	2.6	0.019	0.1	0.8	31	0.2	43
119	L803N 5200E	2004	803000	5200	385,199	7,080,305	Acme		1.8	0.05	1.07	7	97	0.1	0.1	6.7	20.7	16.4	2.17	3	0.04	14	0.37	204	0.5	0.005	16.4	0.046	10	0.025	0.6	2	0.25	10	3	0.027	0.1	0.5	32	0.1	46
120	L803N 5250E	2004	803000	5250	385,255	7,080,303	Acme		2.0	0.05	1.11	7	93	0.2	0.1	6.3	22.2	19.3	2.11	4	0.05	17	0.38	188	0.7	0.005	17.7	0.03	11.6	0.025	0.5	2	0.25	8	4.3	0.027	0.1	0.8	35	0.1	47
121	L803N 5350E	2004	803000	5350	385,366	7,080,300	Acme		3.4	0.05	0.94	6.8	163	0.2	0.1	10.7	17.8	28.7	2.32	3	0.06	35	0.33	407	0.5	0.005	23.4	0.037	11.2	0.025	0.5	3.5	0.25	9	7.8	0.019	0.1	0.8	29	0.1	55
122	L803N 5400E	2004	803000	5400	385,422	7,080,298	Acme		0.7	0.05	0.87	6.2	164	0.2	0.1	10.6	18.4	24.9	2.18	3	0.05	23	0.34	356	0.7	0.005	24	0.023	10.9	0.025	0.9	2.5	0.25	12	6.2	0.026	0.1	0.8	29	0.1	54
123	L805N 4200E	2004	805000	4200	384,198	7,080,503	Acme		2.3	0.1	1.2	6.6	119	0.2	0.1	4.9	21.7	17.7	2.14	4	0.04	15	0.38	142	0.8	0.006	14.4	0.043	13.5	0.025	0.6	1.5	0.5	10	0.7	0.021	0.1	0.8	40	0.1	47
124	L805N 4250E	2004	805000	4250	384,249	7,080,505	Acme		5.0	0.1	1.09	7.2	192	0.2	0.1	4.6	21.5	14.8	1.98	4	0.03	13	0.37	136	0.7	0.007	15.2	0.042	10.6	0.025	0.6	1.2	0.25	12	0.4	0.02	0.1	0.6	37	0.2	46
125	L805N 4300E	2004	805000	4300	384,300	7,080,507	Acme		2.1	0.1	1.02	7.9	177	0.2	0.1	6	20.3	20.6	2.08	4	0.04	13	0.39	182	0.8	0.006	17.9	0.056	12.6	0.025	0.6	1.9	0.25	17	1	0.022	0.1	0.6	37	0.1	55
126	L805N 4350E	2004	805000	4350	384,351	7,080,509	Acme		3.5	0.1	1.02	5.8	123	0.2	0.1	7.6	21.9	18	2.23	3	0.04	21	0.42	223	0.6	0.007	18.8	0.047	15.1	0.025	0.7	2	0.25	16	3.1	0.026	0.1	0.6	35	0.1	62
127	L805N 4400E	2004	805000	4400	384,402	7,080,511	Acme		2.6	0.05	0.93	4.8	146	0.2	0.2	4.3	18.7	17.7	1.44	3	0.03	13	0.36	114	0.5	0.006	13.8	0.051	12.2	0.025	0.5	1.2	0.25	13	0.6	0.014	0.1	0.6	29	0.1	49
128	L805N 4450E	2004	805000	4450	384,453	7,080,513	Acme		2.3	0.1	0.88	5.9	129	0.2	0.05	4.8	17.9	15.1	1.64	4	0.04	13	0.29	190	0.8	0.006	12.4	0.044	10.8	0.025	0.5	0.7	0.25	12	0.2	0.014	0.1	0.6	33	0.1	41
129	L805N 4500E	2004	805000	4500	384,504	7,080,515	Acme		5.1	0.1	1.01	7	160	0.1	0.2	6.8	21.5	18.2	1.99	3	0.04	17	0.41	272	0.6	0.006	17	0.054	9.5	0.025	0.6	2.3	0.5	14	2.7	0.033	0.1	0.7	35	0.1	57
130	L805N 4550E	2004	805000	4550	384,555	7,080,517	Acme		3.3	0.05	0.91	6.4	108	0.1	0.1	4.9	19.2	16.6	1.79	3	0.03	12	0.35	164	0.6	0.005	14.7	0.048	8.6	0.025	0.5	1.5	0.25	11	1	0.025	0.1	0.5	32	0.2	49
131	L805N 4600E	2004	805000	4600	384,606	7,080,519	Acme		7.1	0.05	1.02	7.3	100	0.2	0.2	5.1	20.4	16	2.03	4	0.03	14	0.3	220	0.7	0.005	13.2	0.044	12.3	0.025	0.5	1.2	0.5	9	0.6	0.019	0.1	0.6	35	0.2	42
132	L805N 4650E	2004	805000	4650	384,657	7,080,521	Acme		3.3	0.1	0.88	3.7	66	0.2	0.1	3.4	16.7	8.5	1.31	4	0.03	14	0.27	99	0.3	0.004	10.5	0.027	17.1	0.025	0.4	0.8	0.25	9	0.6	0.018	0.1	0.4	24	0.2	32
133	L805N 4700E	2004	805000	4700	384,708	7,080,523	Acme		2.0	0.05	0.86	5.9	97	0.2	0.1	5.8	17.3	17	2.07	3	0.04	21	0.3	242	0.7	0.005	14.9	0.041	14.7	0.025	0.7	1.6	0.5	10	4	0.026	0.1	0.6	30	0.1	51
134	L805N 4750E	2004	805000	4750	384,759	7,080,525	Acme		3.7	0.1	1.12	8.9	129	0.2	0.1	6.6	21.2	15.5	2.21	3	0.04	15	0.36	282	0.7	0.005	15.7	0.055	12	0.025	0.6	1.9	0.6	11	2	0.024	0.1	0.7	35	0.2	58
135	L805N 4800E	2004	805000	4800	384,810	7,080,527	Acme		2.4	0.1	0.86	7.1	107	0.2	0.1	6.1	19.3	12.2	2.02	4	0.04	17	0.3	287	0.7	0.005	13.8	0.045	12.3	0.025	0.5	1.3	0								

TABLE 3: Typhoon 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

Sr	SAMPLE	YEAR	LINE	STATION	E-UTM8N	N-UTM8N	Lab	Cert#	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al pct	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ga ppm	K pct	La ppm	Mg pct	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na pct	Ni ppm	P pct	Pb ppm	S pct	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
205	L5400E 5550N	2005	5400	5550	385,391	7,079,696	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.1	0.99	13.7	130	0.2	0.08	4.9	16	17.5	2.01	3.23	0.04	18.8	0.23	118	0.83	0.01	14.7	450	12.4	0.02	1.28	0.7	0.4	12.9	0.2	0.018	0.08	0.68	32	0.16	39
206	L5400E 5600N	2005	5400	5600	385,403	7,079,729	Chemex	VA05075502	10.0	0.08	1.04	17.8	120	0.2	0.08	5.7	17	18.1	2.18	3.16	0.05	20.3	0.24	189	0.8	0.01	15.3	400	13.3	0.01	2.17	1.5	0.5	11.7	0.8	0.026	0.08	0.72	32	0.16	42
207	L5400E 5650N	2005	5400	5650	385,398	7,079,783	Chemex	VA05075502	8.0	0.09	1.08	24.5	130	0.24	0.1	8.8	18	25.8	2.62	3.33	0.05	22.5	0.25	335	0.92	0.01	20.8	430	17.4	0.01	2.82	1.8	0.5	14.3	1.3	0.025	0.09	0.91	33	0.16	52
208	L5400E 5700N	2005	5400	5700	385,396	7,079,834	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.06	1.32	21.3	150	0.25	0.11	7.6	20	26	2.57	4.09	0.06	19.8	0.27	250	1.02	0.01	19.8	390	17.3	0.01	2.27	2.3	0.4	12.7	1.8	0.033	0.11	0.75	41	0.19	52
209	L5400E 5750N	2005	5400	5750	385,404	7,079,876	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.09	1.21	21.1	150	0.27	0.1	7.5	18	22	2.41	3.99	0.06	21.4	0.22	278	0.97	0.01	17.5	370	18.2	0.01	2.22	2.1	0.5	11.6	1.6	0.029	0.12	0.8	38	0.17	46
210	L5400E 5800N	2005	5400	5800	385,400	7,079,931	Chemex	VA05075502	8.0	0.04	1.03	13.6	120	0.19	0.08	9.7	17	26.2	2.32	2.86	0.05	24	0.28	389	0.67	0.01	19.4	290	15	0.01	2.53	2.7	0.5	10.8	5.4	0.031	0.08	0.96	31	0.14	48
211	L5400E 5850N	2005	5400	5850	385,401	7,079,975	Chemex	VA05075502	12.0	0.04	1.14	19	100	0.22	0.07	8.7	17	26.5	2.39	3.11	0.06	22.2	0.26	297	0.78	0.01	19.1	280	15.6	0.01	2.55	2.8	0.5	10.4	6.5	0.026	0.11	0.95	31	0.14	48
212	L5400E 5900N	2005	5400	5900	385,397	7,080,028	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.05	1.07	7.9	100	0.27	0.07	5.4	15	17.4	2	4.11	0.06	20.6	0.18	201	0.95	0.01	13.3	440	16.8	0.01	1.07	1.6	0.4	10.3	1.2	0.026	0.11	0.59	35	0.16	37
213	L5400E 5950N	2005	5400	5950	385,406	7,080,072	Chemex	VA05075502	9.0	0.04	0.9	13.6	80	0.24	0.08	12	15	30.5	2.7	2.74	0.06	27.5	0.21	410	0.68	0.01	24.7	280	17.9	0.01	4.69	2.6	0.5	10.3	7.2	0.027	0.1	0.94	27	0.12	57
214	L5400E 6000N	2005	5400	6000	385,403	7,080,125	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.04	1.1	6.9	80	0.27	0.07	6.2	19	25.3	2.51	3.22	0.07	24.7	0.2	175	0.8	0.01	18.5	230	18.2	0.01	1.4	2.7	0.4	9.3	8.8	0.022	0.11	0.79	33	0.09	45
215	L5400E 6050N	2005	5400	6050	385,403	7,080,175	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.05	1.04	5.9	70	0.21	0.08	5.3	15	17.6	1.99	2.63	0.05	22.3	0.16	156	0.7	0.01	13.8	220	14.4	0.01	0.83	1.9	0.4	6.7	5.8	0.018	0.1	0.61	26	0.12	36
216	L5400E 6100N	2005	5400	6100	385,399	7,080,217	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.02	0.84	7.2	60	0.28	0.05	4.9	13	18	2.07	3.89	0.06	25.7	0.14	135	0.83	0.01	13.6	320	18	0.01	0.68	1.6	0.4	8	3.5	0.03	0.12	0.66	35	0.11	37
217	L5400E 6150N	2005	5400	6150	385,393	7,080,266	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.01	1.26	10.4	80	0.22	0.05	3.3	23	7.6	2.25	5.35	0.03	13.2	0.18	97	0.59	0.01	7.2	380	16.5	0.01	0.46	2.2	0.6	8.3	2.2	0.053	0.13	0.64	53	0.19	22
218	L5400E 6200N	2005	5400	6200	385,400	7,080,309	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.02	1.76	10.9	170	0.18	0.14	10.2	25	19.7	2.67	3.61	0.05	13	0.39	308	0.8	0.01	25.1	270	14.8	0.02	0.83	3.5	0.6	11.1	4.5	0.037	0.11	0.76	42	0.28	55
219	L5400E 6250N	2005	5400	6250	385,397	7,080,360	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.01	0.99	6.7	80	0.18	0.12	8.4	16	18.5	2.23	2.54	0.04	18.4	0.25	301	0.62	0.01	19.8	430	12.1	0.02	0.71	1.9	0.5	10.3	2.8	0.027	0.08	0.62	28	0.23	51
220	L5400E 6300N	2005	5400	6300	385,405	7,080,416	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.01	1.28	6.9	100	0.24	0.13	11	17	16.4	2.36	3.3	0.05	22	0.24	288	0.69	0.01	17.2	330	17.4	0.03	0.6	2.1	0.6	10.6	4.2	0.025	0.11	0.63	32	0.15	48
221	L5400E 6350N	2005	5400	6350	385,405	7,080,456	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.07	0.91	4.2	100	0.27	0.11	4.6	14	16.9	1.64	3.47	0.05	19	0.12	149	0.67	0.01	10.5	520	17.5	0.06	0.34	0.5	0.6	14.6	0	0.011	0.1	0.64	25	0.11	36
222	L5600E 4550N	2005	5600	4550	385,611	7,078,742	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.13	1.22	13.3	190	0.21	0.15	12.8	18	13.9	2.94	3.33	0.03	15.1	0.1	302	0.86	0.01	20.5	610	14.5	0.05	0.67	1.7	0.7	16.8	1.3	0.019	0.09	0.89	26	0.36	54
223	L5600E 4600N	2005	5600	4600	385,610	7,078,798	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.05	0.92	22.7	80	0.23	0.13	10.2	14	25.4	3.09	2.78	0.03	28.5	0.3	229	0.94	0.01	23.3	480	15.8	0.02	0.94	1.7	0.5	10.7	7.4	0.022	0.04	0.96	22	0.15	64
224	L5600E 4650N	2005	5600	4650	385,613	7,078,852	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.1	1.06	14.9	130	0.23	0.12	8.1	16	18.9	2.64	3.17	0.03	16.4	0.32	179	0.95	0.01	19.1	610	12.8	0.04	0.78	1.6	0.5	12.7	1.4	0.023	0.06	0.88	28	1.26	55
225	L5600E 4700N	2005	5600	4700	385,610	7,078,890	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.06	0.96	13.3	110	0.21	0.12	6.8	14	15	2.3	2.8	0.03	17.4	0.27	105	0.73	0.01	14.9	460	12	0.03	0.84	1.4	0.5	10.9	1.7	0.02	0.06	0.9	24	0.29	47
226	L5600E 4750N	2005	5600	4750	385,604	7,078,928	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0																																
227	L5600E 4800N	2005	5600	4800	385,599	7,078,996	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.11	1.6	9.9	120	0.23	0.08	8.6	23	22.7	2.92	4.21	0.04	23.7	0.39	211	0.92	0.01	21.8	350	14.6	0.02	0.59	2.6	0.4	10.1	8.3	0.045	0.08	0.75	39	0.15	57
228	L5600E 4850N	2005	5600	4850	385,599	7,079,028	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.11	1.63	10	160	0.27	0.12	8.6	22	23.9	3.1	4.9	0.04	21.9	0.37	209	0.98	0.01	20.2	640	24.5	0.02	0.51	1.6	0.5	10.8	1	0.033	0.08	0.93	43	0.19	51
229	L5600E 4900N	2005	5600	4900	385,594	7,079,080	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.07	1.28	10.1	100	0.21	0.05	6.4	18	16.9	2.39	3.93	0.03	22.1	0.29	156	0.84	0.01	16.4	270	14.2	0.01	0.35	1.9	0.4	8.7	6.2	0.031	0.08	0.66	34	0.14	45
230	L5600E 4950N	2005	5600	4950	385,597	7,079,132	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.08	1.38	10.1	110	0.23	0.06	7.2	18	16.4	2.55	4.56	0.03	21.3	0.29	184	0.96	0.01	16.6	340	15.5	0.02	0.3	2.2	0.4	8.7	5.9	0.037	0.11	0.71	42	0.22	45
231	L5600E 5000N	2005	5600	5000	385,602	7,079,170	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.25	1.19	8.3	180	0.2	0.12	8.8	18	23.4	2.42	3.08	0.03	20.4	0.29	196	0.75	0.01	21.2	530	17.4	0.03	0.51	1.2	0.6	15.6	0.6	0.023	0.06	1.04	28	0.15	47
232	L5600E 5050N	2005	5600	5050	385,597	7,079,227	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.05	1.33	9.5	100	0.16	0.06	5.8	21	13.8	2.23	3.66	0.03	14	0.3	156	0.74	0.01	13.9	200	11.4	0.01	0.4	2.3	0.4	9.3	4.6	0.042	0.1	0.57	40	0.15	40
233	L5600E 5100N	2005	5600	5100	385,593	7,079,283	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.03	1.47	9	90	0.24	0.05	8.1	20	23.6	2.9	3.91	0.03	24.7	0.35	152	0.83	0.01	21.5	220	15.6	0.01	0.38	2.3	0.5	10.7	10.2	0.031	0.08	1.04	32	0.09	54
234	L5600E 5150N	2005	5600	5150	385,596	7,079,328	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.03	1.62	12.7	140	0.19	0.06	6.9	26	13.9	2.63	4.36	0.03	16.1	0.37	183	0.92	0.01	15.5	270	13.3	0.01	0.39	3.1	0.5	11.2	5.1	0.052	0.12	0.88	49	0.2	47
235	L5600E 5200N	2005	5600	5200	385,591	7,079,367	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.03	1.4	10.8	120	0.17	0.05	6.9	23	16.5	2.39	3.69	0.03	17	0.36	179	0.72	0.01	17	240	12.9	0.02	0.43	2.8	0.4	10.2	5.5	0.044	0.1	0.77	39	0.16	45
236	L5600E 5250N	2005	5600	5250	385,593	7,079,417	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.03	1.56	13.1	130	0.18	0.09	8.8	25	24.2	2.61	3.71	0.03	15.8	0.37	235	0.85	0.01	22.3	220</													

TABLE 3: Typhoon 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

S#	SAMPLE	YEAR	LINE	STATION	E-UTM8N	N-UTM8N	Lab	Cert#	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al pct	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ga ppm	K pct	La ppm	Mg pct	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na pct	Ni ppm	P pct	Pb ppm	S pct	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
307	L6000E 5050N-B	2005	6000	5050	386,017	7,079,252	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.1	1.13	9.7	130	0.21	0.11	6.2	18	25.7	2.79	3.37	0.04	23.5	0.25	179	0.96	0	17.8	510	15.8	0	0.42	2.1	0.5	10.6	3.1	0.027	0.06	0.97	33	0.19	47
308	L6000E 5100N	2005	6000	5100	386,011	7,079,293	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.13	1.24	10.3	130	0.21	0.09	5.7	16	22	2.52	3.93	0.03	23.3	0.23	147	0.92	0	15.6	300	13.2	0	0.34	2.4	0.5	9.7	6.1	0.026	0.09	0.88	35	0.19	43
309	L6000E 5150N	2005	6000	5150	386,015	7,079,324	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.09	1.12	10	100	0.2	0.07	5.5	15	19.8	2.42	3.41	0.03	25.2	0.23	151	0.89	0	15	390	12	0	0.33	2.1	0.4	8.9	4.7	0.024	0.07	0.83	31	0.15	42
310	L6000E 5200N	2005	6000	5200	385,999	7,079,401	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.06	1.23	9.8	100	0.18	0.06	6.1	19	16.8	2.58	3.5	0.03	20.8	0.27	183	0.85	0	16	220	11.5	0	0.34	2.5	0.4	7.6	7	0.03	0.08	0.77	34	0.13	46
311	L6000E 5250N	2005	6000	5250	386,003	7,079,438	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.05	1.32	11.7	100	0.22	0.05	6.7	18	21.3	2.83	4	0.03	26.7	0.3	185	0.96	0	18.6	250	12.4	0	0.38	2.3	0.5	8	8.6	0.029	0.08	0.71	35	0.15	50
312	L6000E 5300N	2005	6000	5300	385,990	7,079,497	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.02	1.2	10.8	120	0.17	0.05	7.6	19	21.4	2.53	3.28	0.03	27.9	0.34	260	0.74	0	17.4	220	11.8	0	0.42	2.8	0.5	8.7	8.7	0.033	0.06	1.1	30	0.12	50
313	L6000E 5350N	2005	6000	5350	385,990	7,079,539	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.04	1.15	11.9	80	0.19	0.05	6.7	16	21.4	2.65	3.28	0.03	30.3	0.26	189	0.78	0	18	220	12.4	0	0.37	2.2	0.5	8.8	9.8	0.024	0.07	0.82	29	0.1	48
314	L6000E 5400N	2005	6000	5400	385,997	7,079,577	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.05	1.44	15.6	100	0.19	0.06	7.5	21	22.8	2.73	3.73	0.03	24.9	0.32	209	0.81	0	20.5	190	13.3	0	0.41	3	0.5	9.3	8.7	0.031	0.08	1.05	34	0.12	52
315	L6000E 5450N	2005	6000	5450	386,006	7,079,630	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.03	1.24	12.2	90	0.19	0.04	6.7	19	20.9	2.69	3.58	0.03	22.9	0.28	187	0.84	0	18.6	200	11.1	0	0.46	2.5	0.4	9.2	8.1	0.029	0.09	0.81	33	0.12	49
316	L6000E 5500N	2005	6000	5500	386,004	7,079,667	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.11	1.2	12.8	80	0.23	0.06	7	16	24.2	2.95	3.75	0.03	29.3	0.21	191	1	0	19.1	250	14.2	0	0.49	2.3	0.4	9.3	9.2	0.023	0.09	0.9	34	0.1	53
317	L6000E 5550N	2005	6000	5550	386,012	7,079,729	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.04	1.64	10.7	100	0.19	0.05	5.4	23	13.6	2.56	4.58	0.03	16.8	0.3	130	0.96	0	14.1	220	12	0	0.43	2.8	0.6	7.7	5.3	0.037	0.12	0.7	43	0.17	39
318	L6000E 5600N	2005	6000	5600	386,005	7,079,768	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.04	1.92	9.8	140	0.2	0.06	6.6	28	13.5	2.82	5.19	0.03	13.8	0.36	204	1.18	0	15.2	210	11.2	0	0.43	3.6	0.6	8.9	4.8	0.058	0.14	0.84	54	0.19	44
319	L6000E 5650N	2005	6000	5650	386,010	7,079,805	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.05	1.74	13.6	100	0.23	0.12	7.5	25	21.3	3.55	4.94	0.03	19.6	0.37	193	1.29	0	19.6	260	15	0	0.53	2.8	0.7	8.1	7.6	0.043	0.11	0.8	47	0.16	53
320	L6000E 5700N	2005	6000	5700	386,003	7,079,873	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.02	1.52	11.5	110	0.17	0.08	9.2	24	20.5	2.68	3.66	0.03	18.9	0.35	227	0.81	0	19.2	200	11.7	0	0.49	3.7	0.5	7.9	7.2	0.043	0.09	1.1	38	0.14	49
321	L6000E 5750N	2005	6000	5750	386,000	7,079,913	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.01	1.18	10.4	100	0.15	0.09	8.8	18	23	2.57	3.14	0.03	22.1	0.34	331	0.68	0	21.1	300	12	0	0.44	2.5	0.5	7.4	5.2	0.031	0.06	0.95	29	0.13	58
322	L6000E 5800N	2005	6000	5800	386,002	7,079,965	Chemex	VA05075502	7.0	0.03	1.32	9.5	110	0.17	0.06	6.7	20	22.9	2.46	3.43	0.03	21.5	0.35	217	0.66	0	18.8	300	12.8	0	0.49	2.6	0.6	8.4	4.9	0.034	0.07	1	32	0.15	51
323	L6000E 5850N	2005	6000	5850	386,011	7,080,035	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.02	1.06	9.4	100	0.16	0.07	4.5	18	15.3	2.04	3.2	0.03	18.6	0.27	130	0.65	0	12.8	420	9.9	0	0.39	1.7	0.5	9.5	1.1	0.029	0.07	0.65	32	0.22	40
324	L6000E 5900N	2005	6000	5900	386,007	7,080,061	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.03	1.3	13.4	100	0.15	0.09	8.1	20	20.3	2.35	3.37	0.03	19.4	0.34	295	0.7	0	17.6	410	12.4	0	0.5	2.8	0.6	8.5	4.4	0.036	0.06	0.96	33	0.16	52
325	L6000E 5950N	2005	6000	5950	386,019	7,080,104	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.02	1.1	13.3	90	0.18	0.08	9.6	17	17.9	2.47	3.12	0.03	22.2	0.28	397	0.69	0	17.1	420	10.9	0	0.49	2.1	0.5	8.4	5.4	0.028	0.06	0.94	28	0.14	50
326	L6000E 6000N	2005	6000	6000	386,004	7,080,159	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.06	1	13.2	100	0.19	0.14	9.1	18	15.9	2.42	3.13	0.03	17.6	0.26	436	0.73	0	15	510	14.8	0	0.65	2	0.5	10.2	2	0.029	0.07	0.75	32	0.5	51
327	L6000E 6050N	2005	6000	6050	386,002	7,080,211	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.03	1.22	10.4	100	0.18	0.09	5.4	19	16	2.19	3.69	0.03	16.3	0.28	167	0.76	0	14	410	12.2	0	0.47	2.1	0.6	9.2	1.2	0.031	0.1	0.8	35	0.22	43
328	L6000E 6100N	2005	6000	6100	386,006	7,080,257	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.05	1	9	100	0.18	0.07	5.9	17	15.5	2.09	3.13	0.03	15.8	0.24	175	0.75	0	13.6	500	11.1	0	0.41	1.1	0.6	9.5	0.3	0.022	0.08	0.73	31	0.16	43
329	L6000E 6150N	2005	6000	6150	386,008	7,080,302	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.06	1.06	10.2	90	0.19	0.05	8.6	16	17.1	2.32	3.08	0.03	22.1	0.25	236	0.66	0	15.9	430	13.1	0	0.76	1.6	0.4	9.8	1.6	0.021	0.08	0.82	28	0.19	49
330	L6000E 6200N	2005	6000	6200	385,999	7,080,362	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.08	0.9	12.8	90	0.17	0.09	8	15	18.8	2.27	2.66	0.04	19.6	0.18	233	0.76	0	15.5	430	14.8	0	2.34	1.5	0.5	8.8	1.1	0.025	0.06	0.85	28	0.19	45
331	L6000E 6250N	2005	6000	6250	386,006	7,080,402	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.11	0.95	13.4	80	0.16	0.09	6.4	16	16.5	2.09	2.68	0.03	17.4	0.24	161	0.69	0	15.2	440	13.4	0	1.5	1.8	0.5	11	2.1	0.029	0.07	0.73	29	0.15	47
332	L6000E 6300N	2005	6000	6300	385,999	7,080,440	Chemex	VA05075502	11.0	0.06	1.08	68	110	0.19	0.09	6.4	16	14.8	2.17	3.27	0.04	18.8	0.22	175	0.78	0	13.5	460	14.4	0	2.2	1.4	0.6	16.9	0.7	0.022	0.09	0.81	32	0.25	43
333	L6000E 6350N	2005	6000	6350	386,002	7,080,494	Chemex	VA05075502	18.0	0.12	1.13	23.5	90	0.21	0.08	7.5	18	16.2	2.57	3.42	0.05	21.9	0.24	287	1	0	14.1	490	16	0	3.88	2.1	0.6	13.8	3	0.026	0.13	0.83	33	0.27	47
334	L6200E 4550N	2005	6200	4550	386,210	7,078,718	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.02	0.76	15.2	50	0.27	0.1	9.2	10	26.6	3.02	2.16	0.04	33.3	0.2	194	0.66	0	21.8	280	18.2	0	1.42	1.9	0.4	6.5	10.8	0.013	0.05	1.32	15	0.07	62
335	L6200E 4600N	2005	6200	4600	386,227	7,078,793	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.04	0.75	18.6	90	0.24	0.11	9.3	12	25.5	2.82	2.17	0.04	31.3	0.24	204	0.69	0	21.3	320	17.9	0	1.51	2.2	0.4	8.7	10.2	0.019	0.05	1.24	17	0.09	61
336	L6200E 4650N	2005	6200	4650	386,209	7,078,833	Chemex	VA05075502	337.0	0.04	1	17.4	60	0.27	0.11	7.1	16	20.1	2.88	3.07	0.04	20.8	0.24	206	0.91	0	16.5	420	18	0	1.5	1.9	0.5	7.7	3.9	0.022	0.08	0.92	27	0.19	56
337	L6200E 4700N	2005	6200	4700	386,213	7,078,885	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.05	1.01	28.4	150	0.22	0.16	7	18	23.6	2.76	2.97	0.08	26.2	0.34	168	0.68	0	20.6	430	13	0	2.19	2.8	0.4	9.9	8.2	0.043	0.11	1.35	24	0.32	64
338	L6200E 4750N	2005	6200	4750	386,211	7,078,929	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.1	1.12	20.7	180	0.22	0.19	8.1	18	20.6	2.94	3.09	0.04	21.9	0.31	195	1.03	0	17.4	570	15	0	1.27	3	0.6	14.6	4.6	0.031	0.0				

TABLE 3: Typhoon 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

Sr	SAMPLE	YEAR	LINE	STATION	E-UTM8N	N-UTM8N	Lab	Cert#	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al pct	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ga ppm	K pct	La ppm	Mg pct	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na pct	Ni ppm	P pct	Pb ppm	S pct	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
409	L6600E 4600N	2005	6600	4600	386,593	7,078,792	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.04	1.38	27.5	110	0.19	0.14	7.1	20	21.3	2.82	4.11	0.04	18.3	0.29	169	0.99	0	18.7	310	12.5	0	1.93	2.7	0.4	7.4	6.6	0.035	0.09	0.78	36	0.24	52
410	L6600E 4650N	2005	6600	4650	386,603	7,078,833	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.15	1.41	28.3	120	0.25	0.21	6.3	19	23.4	2.77	4.72	0.05	17.2	0.25	194	1.13	0	19.3	470	13.3	0	2.79	1.9	0.4	8.1	0.9	0.039	0.1	0.99	39	0.33	53
411	L6600E 4700N	2005	6600	4700	386,604	7,078,878	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.02	1.42	17.6	130	0.18	0.14	9.4	22	22.4	2.58	3.79	0.04	17.8	0.36	246	0.84	0	22.4	340	12.5	0	2.09	3	0.4	9.7	4.7	0.036	0.09	0.94	36	0.49	55
412	L6600E 4750N	2005	6600	4750	386,601	7,078,936	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.04	1.13	17.4	70	0.22	0.09	5.3	15	20.4	2.45	3.87	0.04	25.5	0.26	145	0.81	0	16.2	290	13.9	0	2.34	2	0.8	5.8	6.9	0.023	0.07	0.82	24	0.25	44
413	L6600E 4800N	2005	6600	4800	386,589	7,078,971	Chemex	VA05075502	7.0	0.02	1.12	10.7	80	0.16	0.06	5.4	15	18.3	2.17	3.23	0.04	24.6	0.22	130	0.72	0	14.6	220	9.4	0	0.51	1.8	0.4	6	6.5	0.019	0.07	0.58	25	0.18	34
414	L6600E 4850N	2005	6600	4850	386,598	7,079,030	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.03	1.06	16.1	80	0.27	0.09	15.4	15	35	2.88	3.2	0.06	30.7	0.31	519	0.65	0	28.8	370	12.9	0	2.57	2	0.4	8.6	9	0.022	0.06	0.76	23	0.17	50
415	L6600E 4900N	2005	6600	4900	386,602	7,079,061	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.07	1.42	16.2	120	0.3	0.13	8.8	20	33.8	3.31	4.53	0.07	20.5	0.48	308	0.7	0	28.3	520	10.1	0	0.75	2.1	0.5	16.3	7.1	0.014	0.05	1.18	21	0.21	46
416	L6600E 4950N	2005	6600	4950	386,598	7,079,151	Chemex	VA05075502	8.0	0.1	0.94	18.8	100	0.23	0.11	6.7	13	33.7	2.66	3.22	0.06	20	0.29	265	0.7	0	23.2	540	12	0.01	0.75	1.9	0.6	24.1	4.6	0.01	0.07	1.34	16	0.24	42
417	L6600E 5000N	2005	6600	5000	386,588	7,079,184	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.36	1.14	7.4	210	0.21	0.23	11.5	15	17.2	2.42	4.28	0.04	23.1	0.27	1165	0.77	0	16	760	13.7	0	0.46	1.2	0.3	12.5	0.8	0.017	0.06	0.72	31	0.37	47
418	L6600E 5050N	2005	6600	5050	386,616	7,079,257	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.14	1.44	9.3	100	0.19	0.08	7	20	22.5	2.99	4.82	0.03	26.5	0.33	149	0.77	0	20.5	240	14.4	0	0.45	2.4	0.3	8.8	9	0.027	0.08	0.76	34	0.25	48
419	L6600E 5100N	2005	6600	5100	386,611	7,079,298	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.15	1.48	9.5	110	0.19	0.05	6.3	21	21.2	2.99	4.67	0.03	22.5	0.31	140	0.9	0	18.2	220	15.1	0	0.44	2.3	0.2	8.9	8.1	0.03	0.1	0.75	38	0.16	48
420	L6600E 5150N	2005	6600	5150	386,619	7,079,346	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.12	1.7	10.4	100	0.23	0.06	7.9	22	25.9	3.46	5	0.03	27.1	0.35	166	1.09	0	22.4	310	18	0	0.48	2.5	0.3	9.1	10.2	0.025	0.09	1.1	35	0.15	60
421	L6600E 5200N	2005	6600	5200	386,621	7,079,394	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.05	1.44	10.4	110	0.2	0.07	7.3	21	21.9	3.01	3.96	0.03	21.8	0.31	193	1.01	0	18.8	260	16.7	0	0.86	2.4	0.4	8.3	8.3	0.03	0.09	0.84	36	0.17	52
422	L6600E 5250N	2005	6600	5250	386,628	7,079,445	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.18	1.2	11.4	100	0.18	0.06	5.9	15	14.9	2.72	4.63	0.03	21.2	0.22	173	0.86	0	15.1	330	13.2	0	0.55	2.1	0.3	7.8	6	0.023	0.1	0.54	38	0.21	40
423	L6600E 5300N	2005	6600	5300	386,632	7,079,495	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.12	1.68	8.6	140	0.27	0.1	7	19	30.9	2.89	5.38	0.04	28.1	0.31	116	1.07	0	21.5	380	20.3	0	0.41	2.2	0.5	9.8	3.6	0.019	0.09	1.99	28	0.15	48
424	L6600E 5350N	2005	6600	5350	386,636	7,079,539	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.08	1.1	8.8	160	0.16	0.09	7.5	18	23.8	2.22	3.45	0.04	25.1	0.36	215	0.67	0	19.9	330	11.1	0	0.83	3	0.4	12.1	6.9	0.036	0.06	1.23	26	0.19	52
425	L6600E 5400N	2005	6600	5400	386,634	7,079,586	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.11	1.26	8.2	170	0.15	0.07	7	19	20.4	2.19	3.69	0.03	24.7	0.36	175	0.66	0	17.3	370	11.8	0	0.5	3	0.4	12.7	5.6	0.035	0.07	1.15	29	0.56	51
426	L6600E 5450N	2005	6600	5450	386,625	7,079,631	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.11	1.31	9.5	190	0.14	0.09	7.4	19	20.5	2.28	3.72	0.03	23.9	0.35	186	0.74	0	18.4	420	13.3	0	0.47	2.8	0.5	12.7	4.9	0.035	0.07	1.05	30	0.16	54
427	L6600E 5500N	2005	6600	5500	386,622	7,079,683	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.07	1.08	7.7	150	0.12	0.09	6.6	16	18.8	2.06	3.22	0.03	25.5	0.32	182	0.62	0	16.5	380	10.2	0	0.52	2.6	0.4	11.9	5.6	0.036	0.05	1.02	26	0.14	49
428	L6600E 5550N	2005	6600	5550	386,608	7,079,732	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.13	1.58	8.4	190	0.22	0.13	6.5	21	23.2	2.5	4.7	0.04	19	0.32	133	1.05	0	18.5	600	13.7	0	0.48	1.4	0.6	13	0.4	0.022	0.08	1.22	34	0.17	57
429	L6600E 5600N	2005	6600	5600	386,608	7,079,787	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.09	1.5	10	160	0.26	0.17	6.6	20	25.3	2.66	4.8	0.04	21.4	0.31	147	1.22	0	18	460	16.4	0	0.53	2.6	0.6	10.4	2.9	0.033	0.08	1.23	38	0.24	56
430	L6600E 5650N	2005	6600	5650	386,607	7,079,832	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.09	1.12	7.8	100	0.13	0.11	5.6	16	16.6	1.99	3.25	0.03	19.6	0.3	127	0.65	0	14.4	440	10.5	0	0.45	2	0.5	10.4	2.3	0.03	0.06	0.85	27	0.17	49
431	L6600E 5700N	2005	6600	5700	386,598	7,079,876	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.09	1.16	10.4	100	0.16	0.11	5.4	17	15.2	2.07	3.47	0.03	17.3	0.3	147	0.68	0	14.6	410	12.3	0	0.51	1.9	0.4	8.7	2.6	0.03	0.07	0.7	28	0.21	51
432	L6600E 5750N	2005	6600	5750	386,606	7,079,925	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.11	1.06	11.6	100	0.13	0.18	5.8	17	16.9	2.02	3.17	0.03	16.6	0.3	181	0.68	0	15.5	410	11.3	0	0.64	2.4	0.3	9.6	5	0.035	0.07	0.76	27	0.23	54
433	L6600E 5800N	2005	6600	5800	386,602	7,079,978	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.25	2	35.4	150	0.3	0.2	6.1	28	17.9	3.51	6.71	0.05	16	0.33	239	1.46	0	18.3	460	19.5	0	0.71	3.1	0.4	10.8	5.7	0.041	0.14	0.68	58	0.28	62
434	L6600E 5850N	2005	6600	5850	386,601	7,080,024	Chemex	VA05075502	59.0	0.29	1.39	40.8	80	0.34	0.32	9.1	19	30.9	3.49	4.07	0.05	27.8	0.34	306	0.87	0	25.8	430	25.1	0	1.22	2.3	0.5	5.7	10.7	0.016	0.1	1.03	22	0.22	97
435	L6600E 5900N	2005	6600	5900	386,602	7,080,074	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.04	1.26	11.9	100	0.19	0.12	7.7	17	15.4	2.37	4.09	0.04	21.9	0.26	251	0.89	0	14	290	14.3	0	0.78	2.3	0.3	7.6	6.5	0.028	0.08	0.65	32	0.23	50
436	L6600E 5950N	2005	6600	5950	386,599	7,080,123	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.06	1.22	17.3	80	0.23	0.15	7.9	19	13.1	2.69	4.2	0.04	16.6	0.28	331	0.97	0	14.2	390	15.9	0	0.79	2.5	0.4	8.2	5	0.037	0.09	0.59	37	0.22	52
437	L6600E 6000N	2005	6600	6000	386,601	7,080,168	Chemex	VA05075502	10.0	0.15	1.25	21.5	130	0.21	0.25	7.7	18	19.8	2.36	3.99	0.04	17.3	0.28	233	0.86	0	17.8	470	17.8	0	0.83	2	0.5	10.5	1.1	0.029	0.09	0.94	32	0.33	63
438	L6600E 6050N	2005	6600	6050	386,595	7,080,224	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.14	1.24	12.2	330	0.16	0.36	8.9	21	26.6	2.3	3.72	0.04	18	0.37	288	0.97	0	22.8	570	12.9	0	0.84	4.2	0.8	20.6	5.5	0.053	0.08	1.02	36	0.22	69
439	L6600E 6100N	2005	6600	6100	386,601	7,080,269	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.18	1.24	8.7	250	0.15	0.23	6.5	19	18.8	1.97	3.54	0.03	16.8	0.33	143	0.7	0	17.5	570	10.9	0	0.54	2.7	0.6	15.6	1.7	0.035	0.1	0.87	31	0.18	55
440	L6600E 6150N	2005	6600	6150	386,603	7,080,320	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.11	1.22	12.7	180	0.18	0.19	5.6	18	15.6	2.13	3.77	0.03	18.4	0.28	109	0.66	0	15.7	550	13.5	0	0.64	2.3	0.6	12</							

TABLE 3: Typhoon 2004-2005 Soil Geochemistry

S#	SAMPLE	YEAR	LINE	STATION	E-UTM8N	N-UTM8N	Lab	Cert#	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al pct	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Ga ppm	K pct	La ppm	Mg pct	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na pct	Ni ppm	P pct	Pb ppm	S pct	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
511	L7000E 6000N	2005	7000	6000	387.028	7.080.139	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.1	1.02	13.2	180	0.22	0.21	8.5	18	22.2	2.4	3.23	0.04	29	0.3	250	0.77	0	19.7	480	13.8	0.01	1.01	2.7	0.5	16	7.5	0.034	0.06	1.11	27	0.34	64
512	L7000E 6050N	2005	7000	6050	387.016	7.080.192	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.12	1.21	11.5	250	0.19	0.14	7.3	20	21.6	2.27	3.54	0.04	21.1	0.32	186	0.73	0	19.1	550	10.7	0.01	0.84	3.6	0.5	20	5	0.04	0.06	1.05	34	0.35	61
513	L7000E 6100N	2005	7000	6100	387.017	7.080.230	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.07	1.26	18.1	220	0.23	0.17	8.1	20	24.4	2.59	4.04	0.05	22.2	0.29	271	0.83	0	19.7	450	12.9	0.01	0.91	3.2	0.5	15	5.3	0.036	0.07	0.98	35	0.19	55
514	L7000E 6150N	2005	7000	6150	387.006	7.080.281	Chemex	VA05075502	1.0	0.1	1.3	11.3	160	0.2	0.17	6.5	19	17.9	2.22	4.05	0.04	18.2	0.29	185	0.8	0	15.7	480	11.9	0.01	0.7	2.4	0.5	12.8	1.9	0.038	0.07	0.77	35	0.19	52
515	L7000E 6200N	2005	7000	6200	387.019	7.080.338	Chemex	VA05075502	7.0	0.06	0.84	8.1	120	0.14	0.11	3.9	15	9.7	1.62	2.98	0.03	13.7	0.2	111	0.67	0	10	470	7.9	0.01	0.43	1.3	0.4	11.8	0.5	0.029	0.06	0.58	29	0.85	32
516	L7000E 6250N	2005	7000	6250	387.023	7.080.380	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.15	1.37	16.7	170	0.23	0.15	7.9	21	21.6	2.55	4.22	0.06	20.3	0.31	246	0.87	0	20.9	490	13.5	0.01	1.88	2.7	0.6	15.6	2	0.034	0.1	1.43	33	0.37	60
517	L7000E 6300N	2005	7000	6300	387.016	7.080.417	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.1	1.1	13.2	230	0.2	0.21	8	18	21	2.23	3.64	0.06	24	0.35	229	0.64	0	18.2	500	12.3	0.01	2.29	3.5	0.5	18.7	8.1	0.042	0.06	1.41	28	0.22	63
518	L7000E 6350N	2005	7000	6350	387.016	7.080.474	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.05	1.02	14.2	130	0.27	0.19	12.6	14	33.1	3.3	3.35	0.05	27.6	0.3	470	0.91	0	27.5	440	16.9	0.01	1.32	2.5	0.5	9.6	9	0.022	0.05	1.79	21	0.4	78
519	L7200E 4550N	2005	7200	4550	387.217	7.078.723	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.05	1.27	16.2	110	0.24	0.1	5.5	19	16	2.38	4.05	0.05	20.6	0.25	223	0.82	0.01	15.9	310	10.3	0.01	0.79	2.1	0.3	7.2	5.3	0.029	0.07	0.75	31	0.32	40
520	L7200E 4600N	2005	7200	4600	387.208	7.078.776	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0	0.04	1.51	18.4	80	0.28	0.1	14.6	30	35.7	3.91	3.97	0.03	27.2	0.43	282	1.01	0.01	36.7	510	20.9	0.01	1.08	2.5	0.4	10.8	8.6	0.027	0.04	1.17	29	0.24	56
521	L7200E 4650N	2005	7200	4650	387.203	7.078.823	Chemex	VA05075502	23.0	0.06	1.2	16.4	120	0.23	0.1	7.3	18	24.1	2.5	3.73	0.04	23.6	0.29	307	0.98	0.01	19.1	340	12.1	0.01	0.93	2.5	0.3	8.2	5.6	0.033	0.06	1.5	29	0.48	51
522	L7200E 4700N	2005	7200	4700	387.203	7.078.873	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.03	0.93	12.6	60	0.18	0.07	4.2	13	15.9	2.2	3.38	0.03	22.7	0.19	136	0.81	0	13.8	250	9	0	0.67	1.6	0.2	4.7	4.9	0.017	0.06	0.78	22	0.74	35
523	L7200E 4750N	2005	7200	4750	387.205	7.078.926	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.03	1.33	17.1	80	0.23	0.1	3.8	19	12.8	2.77	4.45	0.04	19.9	0.2	105	0.89	0.01	10.7	270	19.1	0.01	0.47	2	0.5	6.5	7.3	0.033	0.09	0.67	38	0.29	30
524	L7200E 4800N	2005	7200	4800	387.198	7.078.979	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.02	0.82	10.5	80	0.2	0.07	5.3	12	20.1	1.93	2.56	0.03	24.9	0.19	147	0.55	0	13.5	370	11.5	0	0.58	1.6	0.4	5.9	5.1	0.015	0.05	0.99	17	0.17	36
525	L7200E 4850N	2005	7200	4850	387.200	7.079.024	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.04	1.21	16.8	130	0.34	0.19	22.1	15	83.9	3.08	3.54	0.03	40.4	0.44	797	0.73	0	35.9	480	24.9	0	0.55	2.4	0.5	11.4	13.2	0.013	0.03	2.09	14	0.14	59
526	L7200E 4900N	2005	7200	4900	387.198	7.079.071	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.02	1.14	14.4	60	0.24	0.1	8.7	15	21.3	2.64	3.52	0.02	27.8	0.27	277	0.74	0	16.3	360	13.6	0	0.56	1.5	0.4	6.3	5.4	0.021	0.04	0.89	24	0.48	40
527	L7200E 4950N	2005	7200	4950	387.198	7.079.122	Chemex	VA05075502	0.0																																
528	L7200E 5000N	2005	7200	5000	387.201	7.079.157	Chemex	VA05075502	13.0	0.06	0.36	21.4	60	0.34	0.15	19.9	6	41.4	3.57	1.53	0.09	60.8	0.11	543	0.58	0	35.5	330	28	0	2.2	2.5	0.6	14.2	16.1	0	0.06	1.72	10	0.29	78
529	L7200E 5050N	2005	7200	5050	387.219	7.079.167	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.07	0.87	57.9	100	0.39	0.06	11.2	16	34.5	3.27	2.73	0.05	44.1	0.17	308	1.12	0	40.6	390	20.1	0	4.45	3.5	0.5	13.6	13.7	0.01	0.07	1.38	20	0.3	56
530	L7200E 5100N	2005	7200	5100	387.204	7.079.211	Chemex	VA05075502	2.0	0.03	1.13	22.6	100	0.28	0.06	6.9	16	29.5	2.86	3.26	0.05	43.5	0.24	173	0.88	0	22.5	230	14.2	0	1.62	2.7	0.4	7.9	14.1	0.017	0.08	1.38	23	0.28	48
531	L7200E 5150N	2005	7200	5150	387.207	7.079.250	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.04	1.47	23.9	140	0.23	0.1	8.4	23	24.9	2.89	4.14	0.04	26.4	0.28	239	0.96	0.01	25.3	240	12.6	0	1.98	2.8	0.4	8.2	9.3	0.028	0.08	1.11	35	0.44	48
532	L7200E 5200N	2005	7200	5200	387.209	7.079.303	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.07	1.21	24	120	0.3	0.11	7.4	19	25.5	2.54	4.44	0.05	33.2	0.29	293	0.86	0.01	21.6	300	15	0	1.74	2.4	0.4	11.2	3.5	0.029	0.09	1.69	31	0.67	50
533	L7200E 5250N	2005	7200	5250	387.217	7.079.348	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.1	1.44	38.2	180	0.44	0.17	7.6	20	29.2	2.64	5.49	0.07	23.2	0.21	423	1.02	0.01	20.8	340	16.6	0	2.12	3	0.3	11.2	7.4	0.036	0.12	1.8	38	0.85	47
534	L7200E 5300N-A	2005	7200	5300	387.214	7.079.427	Chemex	VA05075502	8.0	0.1	0.91	33.3	80	0.25	0.09	7.4	16	33.2	2.75	2.97	0.06	32.2	0.25	204	0.59	0	21.9	260	13.6	0	5.86	3.4	0.3	6.8	10.8	0.025	0.06	2.78	20	0.27	54
535	L7200E 5300N-B	2005	7200	5300	387.214	7.079.427	Chemex	VA05075502	4.0	0.1	0.98	39.7	80	0.3	0.11	10.1	15	33.4	3.08	3.27	0.06	25.8	0.24	324	0.77	0	22.6	310	15.7	0	4.19	2.7	0.3	6.7	9.8	0.023	0.07	2.09	23	0.34	58
536	L7200E 5350N	2005	7200	5350	387.206	7.079.497	Chemex	VA05075502	12.0	0.12	1.24	26.8	160	0.24	0.17	6.7	21	22.7	2.41	3.76	0.04	19.3	0.32	242	0.76	0	19.6	330	11.3	0	1.64	3.1	0.3	11.2	5.1	0.033	0.08	1.54	32	0.47	50
537	L7200E 5400N	2005	7200	5400	387.221	7.079.521	Chemex	VA05075502	8.0	0.09	1.27	59.8	80	0.32	0.11	8.7	18	48.3	3.61	3.79	0.05	32.5	0.27	213	0.78	0	26.3	320	15.5	0.01	6.49	3.6	0.4	6.1	11.7	0.01	0.08	2.32	26	0.44	58
538	L7200E 5450N	2005	7200	5450	387.216	7.079.571	Chemex	VA05075502	12.0	0.08	1.55	32.7	120	0.29	0.16	7.9	25	21.1	3.04	4.71	0.06	15.5	0.33	225	1.03	0	20.2	300	13.1	0.01	1.56	2.9	0.3	10.8	5.8	0.047	0.12	0.9	44	0.58	52
539	L7200E 5500N	2005	7200	5500	387.217	7.079.636	Chemex	VA05075502	218.0	0.1	1.27	48.2	100	0.34	0.08	7.5	17	33.5	2.93	3.83	0.06	32.8	0.26	243	0.8	0	21	320	16.9	0.01	3.84	2.8	0.3	9.1	11.2	0.024	0.14	2.04	22	0.88	60
540	L7200E 5550N	2005	7200	5550	387.205	7.079.678	Chemex	VA05075502	5.0	0.06	1.54	59	200	0.45	0.26	8.8	24	46.3	3.55	4.88	0.09	25.2	0.34	363	1.01	0.01	27.2	540	16.8	0.02	3.82	3.4	0.4	9.3	8.1	0.044	0.17	2.17	32	1	72
541	L7200E 5600N	2005	7200	5600	387.213	7.079.744	Chemex	VA05075502	3.0	0.2	1.95	51.1	250	0.36	0.37	14.9	29	39.7	3.44	5.27	0.09	26.7	0.37	1245	1.83	0.01	38.1	420	17.1	0.01	3.13	4.7	0.6	16.7	9.2	0.043	0.17	2.11	40	0.95	68
542	L7200E 5650N	2005	7200	5650	387.195	7.079.775	Chemex	VA05075502	6.0	0.04	1.56	23.2	160	0.26	0.26	12.8	24	21.3	2.77	4.39	0.06	19.9	0.32	616	0.94	0.01	21.7	400	14.5	0.01	1.47	3.6	0.5	10.8	8.1	0.041	0.1	1.3			

**TABLE 4: SELECT RESOURCES CORPORATION, TYPHOON PROJECT, YKON TERRITORY
2005 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION DATA**

ITEM	DATE	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTANCE and ACTION
Casselman, S. Report on the 2004 Exploration Program on the Typhoon Group Property, Clear Creek Area, Yukon	2004	Annual Report for claim group with general property description, claim listing, 2004 soil geochemistry	Brief, 43-101 compliant annual report. Reviewed by O. Christensen and H. Noyes. From this review, HJN decided to pick up the property, and ODC planned the Select 2005 geochemical program. Information contained was fully utilized to guide Select 2005 exploration program.
Geochemical data referenced in the above report	2004	Digital multi-element geochemical data for 147 soil geochemical samples at Typhoon, 2004 program, analyses by ACME; data received from S Casselman (7/05) in XLS format.	This is quality data, received from Aurora Geosciences. The data was entered into the Select database and integrated with the Select 2005 geochemical data. The lines were widely spaced and not ideally oriented but the data is of value. The information was fully utilized.
Geochemical Surveys from 2004 (above) and 2005 (collected for Select)	2005	The 2004 geochemical data, plus additional 398 soil geochemical samples with analyses by CHEMEX and collected according to specifications from JJaacks (hand excavated pits to ~25 cm, "C" horizon; 200 m line spacing and 50m centers). The 2005 program was designed to follow up the eastern gold anomaly identified in 2004.	Integrated geochemical investigation of all 2004/2005 soil samples included statistical threshold-, correlation- and factor-analysis. A distinct element suite characteristic of intrusive gold systems forms a circular array around a combined Molybdenum and ground magnetic anomaly. These patterns suggest the presence of a buried intrusion, overlain by Mo-rich veins and with an Au- rich vein system within a hornfels rim.
Ground Magnetic Survey	2005	Ground Magnetic Survey conducted concurrently with geochemical sampling (~ 200 m line spacing on ~12.5 m centers)	Three dimensional magnetic susceptibility model was created to facilitate interpretation of the ground magnetic data. The model correlates very well with geologic and geochemical interpretations. The combined data suggest a buried, non-magnetic (Mayo/ilmente series) intrusion core, flanked by steeply zones of high magnetic susceptibility hornfels which may be indicative of structurally controlled zones which could be potential targets for sheeted, gold-rich vein systems.
Regional Airborne Magnetic Data	2005 processing	Public domain aeromagnetic data for the McQuesten 115P14 quadrangle (GSC) was processed to produce residual 25 km wavelength, RTP colorized grids.	Processed regional RTP residual data was correlated with regional geology, geochemistry and satellite imagery data to enhance understanding of the Clear Creek mineral occurrences and produce a set of targets for potential follow up exploration.
Satellite Imagery	2005	Enhanced true color composite and false color composite LANDSAT imagery was produced and orthorectified to UTM NAD83 Zone 8, with an estimated positional accuracy of +/- 50m. The base satellite data was used for geological, alteration and geomorphic interpretation as well as field logistics and map backdrops.	Image interpretation was used in conjunction with regional geophysical and geochemical data to understand the setting of local mineralization and identify potential targets for follow up exploration. Areas of significant Fe-Oxide, resistant ridges interpreted as fracture filled zones associated with buried and exposed intrusions, intrusive complexes, fracture and fault zones and placer-mined drainages were identified.
Technical References cited in text	2005	There have been several excellent technical publications in recent years from personnel from GSC, YGS, USGS, particularly related to the Clear Creek district and intrusives related gold deposits	These references provide an excellent geologic framework and geologic models by which to evaluate Typhoon.