

**AN ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OF THE  
NORTH STEWART CLAIMS BLOCK,  
MAYO MINING DISTRICT,  
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA  
FOR  
CANTEX MINE DEVELOPMENT CORP.  
CENTRAL POINT (NAD83 ZONE 9W):  
392020 E, 7126929 N  
NTS: 106B03/B06**

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Date: August 2013

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## 1. SUMMARY

During the summers and autumns of 2012 and 2013, Cantex Mine Development Corporation ("**Cantex**") carried out an extensive early stage exploration program on its various claim blocks in the Yukon Territory, Canada. In 2012 this work focussed on heavy mineral sampling. In 2013 the program included an extensive soil-sampling program, limited heavy mineral sampling, and a prospecting and rock sampling program.

## 2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Cantex is a publically traded company based in Kelowna, BC trading on TSX Venture Exchange as CD.V.

The data supporting the statements made in this report have been verified for accuracy and completeness by the author. No meaningful errors or omissions were noted. The sources for the data are given in the "Reference" section of this report.

### 2.2 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Throughout this report, measurements are in metric units, unless the historic context dictates that the use of Imperial units is appropriate. Tonnages are shown as tonnes ("t"), equivalent to 1,000 kg, linear measurements are metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km") and precious metal values are as grams per tonne ("g Au/t") or troy ounces per ton ("oz Au/T" or "opt"). Grams are converted to ounces based on  $31.104 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ troy ounce}$  and  $34.29 \text{ g/t} = 1 \text{ oz/T}$ .

### 3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

#### 3.1 LOCATION

The North Stewart property is located approximately 240 km east northeast of the Town of Mayo. The location of the property relative to the town of Mayo and the Company's Rackla camp is shown in Figure 1. Also portrayed on the map are Cantex's other claim blocks in the central Yukon region.

#### 3.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The North Stewart Property is comprised of 44 contiguous Quartz Claims with which this report is concerned. These Claims are NS 1 - NS 44 with Grant Numbers YF43895 to YF43938.

Figure 2 shows the individual claims plotted on topography. Details of the individual claims are presented in Appendix 1.

These Claims are currently in various stakers' names and the application for transfer is still pending. Once the transfer has completed, these claims will be owned 100% by Cantex. The approximate centre of the property has an easting of 392020 and northing of 7126929 (UTM zone 9, NAD 83).

Figure 1. Property Location Map of North Stewart Claim Block

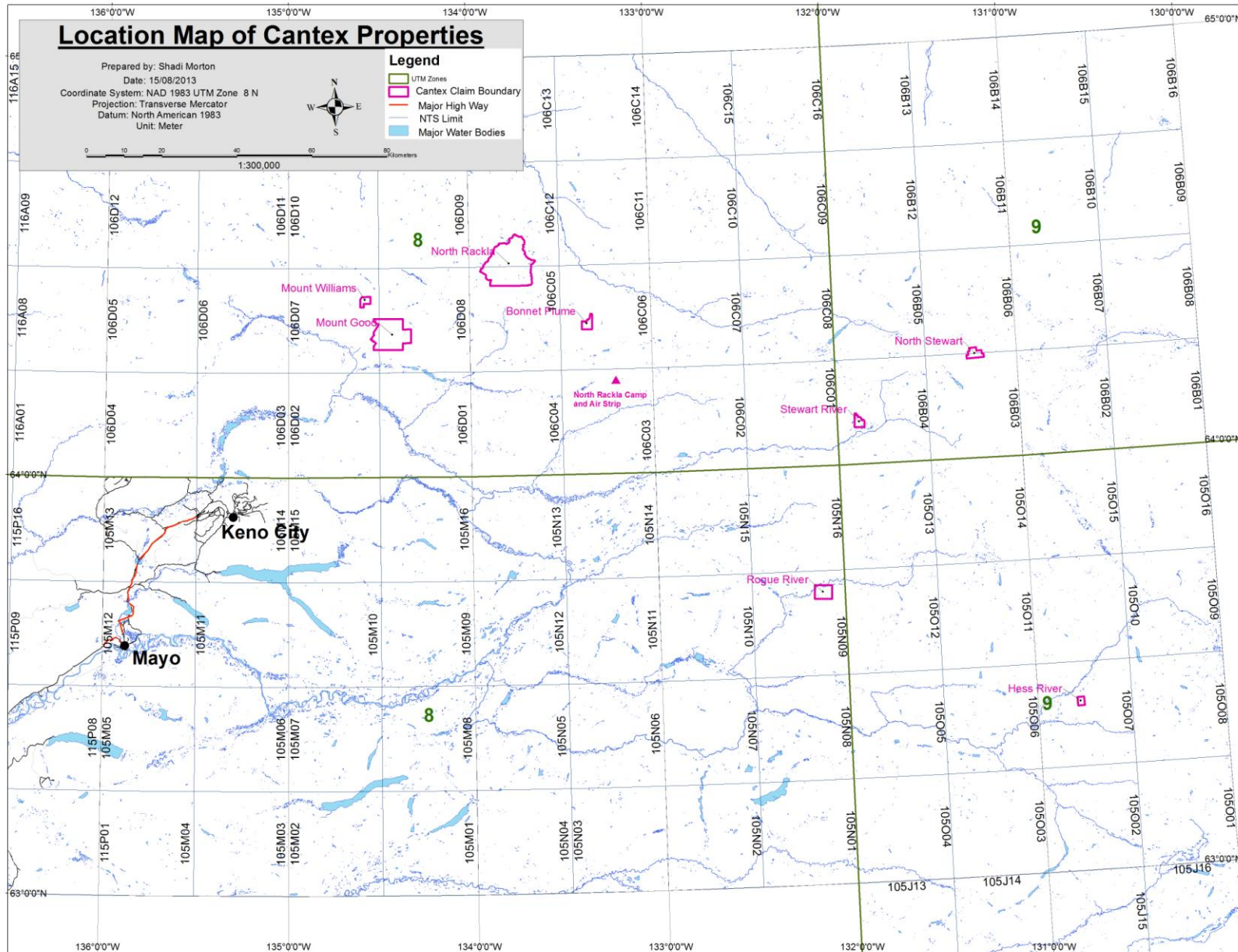
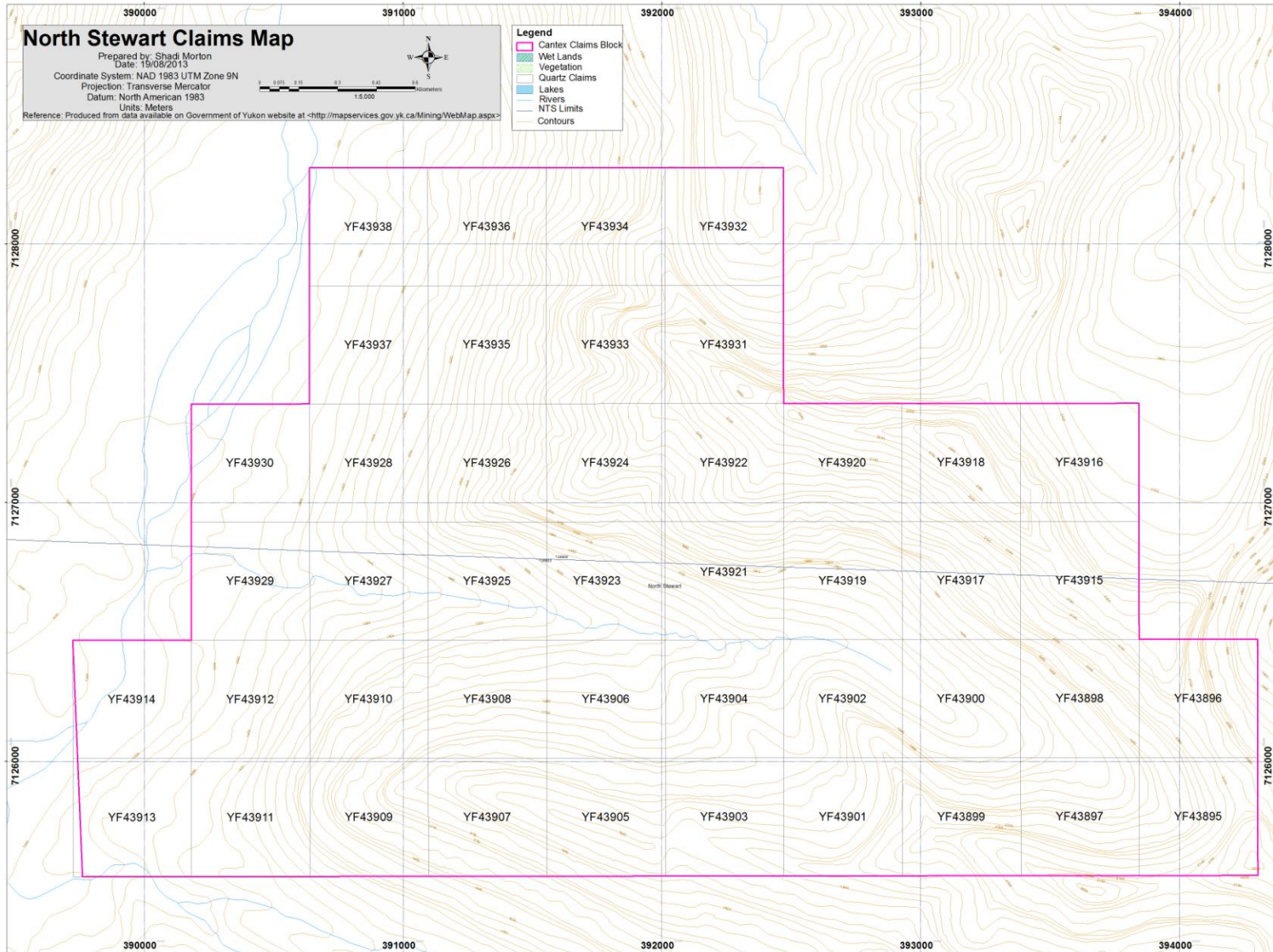


Figure 2. 2013 North Stewart Claims Map



## 4. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 4.1 ACCESS

The North Stewart claim group is best accessed by helicopter. The 2012 and 2013 field programs were based from the Rackla airstrip where Cantex maintains a camp. The camp is located at 64° 13.4' N 133° 12.2' W. The North Stewart claim group is 96 kilometers southeast from the Rackla camp.

### 4.2 CLIMATE

The following information was sourced from weatherspark.com.

The data in this report is generated by the weather station at the Mayo Airport (Mayo, Yukon Territory, Canada) which is the nearest major centre with historic meteorological records. The climatic data presented is based on the historical records from 1977 to 2012.

Mayo has a continental climate with short dry cool summers. The area within 40 km of this station is covered by forests (79%), tundra (18%), and lakes and rivers (4%). Mayo experiences dramatic temperature swings through the course of a year, with average temperatures varying from -29°C to 22°C. However, temperatures can fall below -46°C or climb to above 27°C on rare occasions. The warm season lasts from mid May to mid September with an average daily high temperature above 14°C. Typically the hottest portion of the year is mid July when daytime highs average 22°C and night time lows fall to 10°C.

The cold season lasts from mid November to late February with an average daily high temperature below -11°C. The coldest part of the year is early January when average lows fall to -29°C and daily highs only reach -20°C.

The median cloud cover ranges from 77% (partly cloudy) to 95% (overcast). The sky is cloudiest in late October and clearest in mid March. The clearer part of the year begins around January 23. The cloudier part of the year begins around May 12.

The probability of precipitation is highest in mid November, occurring on 69% of days. Precipitation is least likely in mid April, occurring on 36% of days.

During the warm season there is a 52% chance that precipitation will be observed at some point during a given day. When precipitation does occur it is most often in the form of light rain (66%), thunderstorms (17%), or moderate rain (12%).

During the cold season there is typically a 61% chance of precipitation. When precipitation does occur it is most often in the form of light snow (83%) and moderate snow (15%).

#### 4.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The claims are located in a mountainous region which is remote from permanent infrastructure. Elsa and Keno are the closest towns to the project area. With no aviation companies based from either Elsa or Keno, Mayo was used as the location for supplies to be mobilized to camp and samples from camp.

Mayo is a small town and as such has limited availability of goods and services (beyond fixed wing air support) needed to support an exploration program. The bulk of the project's needs were sourced in Whitehorse.

#### 4.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

As noted in Figure 2, majority of the property lies above the tree line in the mountains of the Yukon Territory. The claim block is drained by a small tributary that is a portion of the watershed of the North Stewart which is located within the Interior Hydrologic Region.

### 5. HISTORY

The company is not aware of any significant previous work completed within the claims area. The claims were staked in August of 2012.

### 6. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

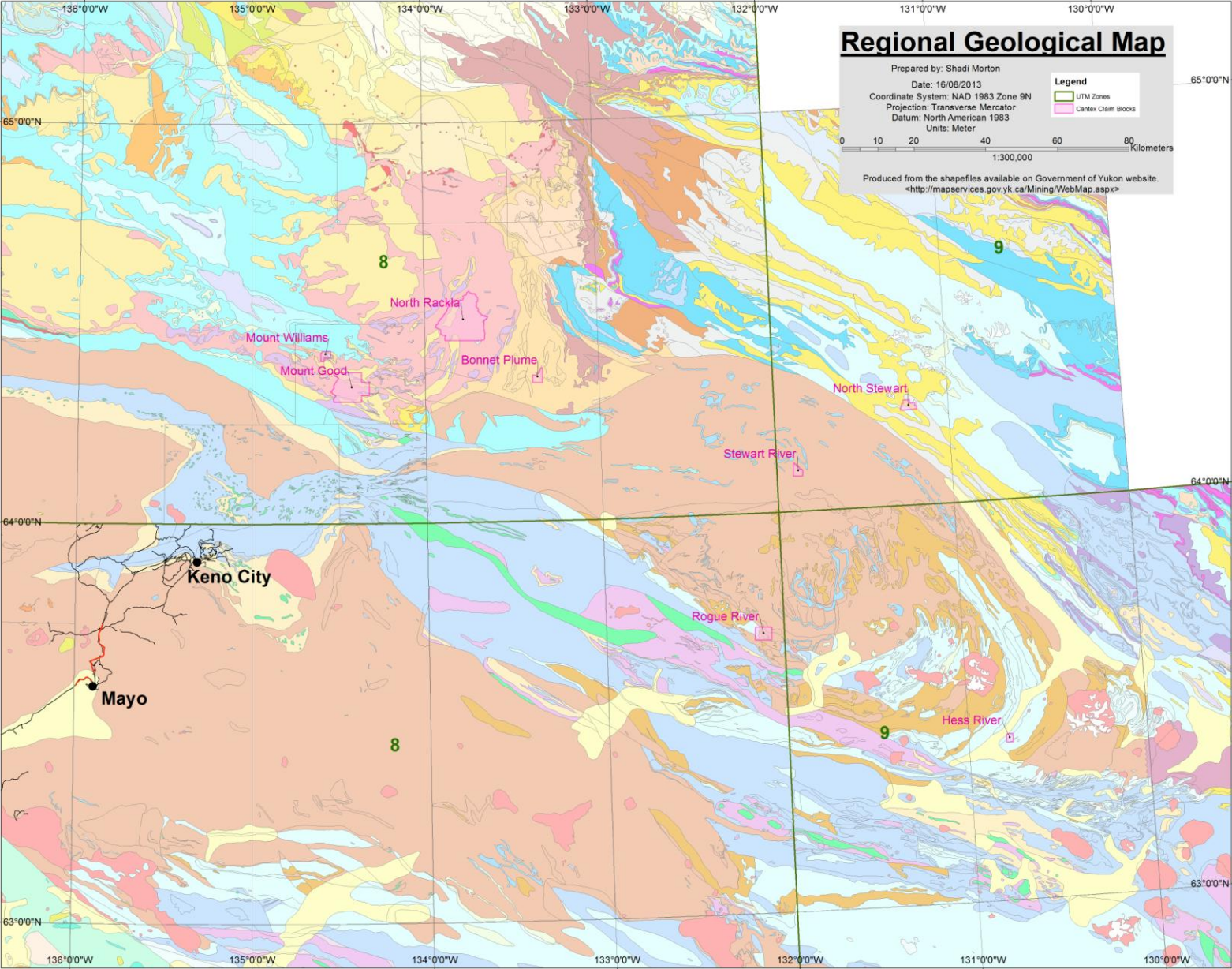
#### 6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The North Stewart Property is located within the 106B map sheet and the following is retrieved from a geoprocessed file by government of Yukon.

The Bonnet Plume Lake map area is located with the Foreland Belt. The Yukon side of the map area, in the southwest corner of the map sheet, is dominated by the extremely rugged Hess and Selwyn Mountain ranges, and the Stewart and Bonnet Plume River drainages. The map area is underlain by 570 million years and older Hyland Group quartzite, sandstone, quartz-pebble conglomerate, shales, phyllite and limestone that is overlain by Ordovician-Devonian rocks of the Selwyn Basin. The area within Yukon is characterized by northwest-trending faults.

A regional geologic map is presented in Figure 3. The geologic legend for the map is presented on the following page.

Figure 3. Regional Geological Map of the N Stewart Property





## 6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed geological mapping of the project area has not yet been undertaken by Cantex staff. Unfortunately, a search of publications has not yielded any focused mapping on the area.

In general the property covers the lower proterozoic clastic, sedimentary rocks, comprised of mudstone, shale, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate (Blusson 1974) and are thought to be part of the Wernecke super-group.

The exploration area occurs within the Omineca morphogeological belt of east-central Yukon. The claims are underlain by a sequence of variably metamorphosed sedimentary rocks deposited on the ancient North American craton margin between 300Ma and 1,000Ma BP.

The sediments were deposited in the Selwyn Basin. Black shales and cherts were deposited in deeper waters while the rarer carbonate rocks were deposited in a shallower environment. (Hart, nd; Monger, 1989; Wheeler and McFeely, 1991; Wheeler et al, 1991).

This region was within the extent of the McConnell glaciation; however, there is no published information on the surface or Quaternary geology in this region. When interpreting geochemical anomalies one should keep in mind that there may be a glacial influence as well as fluvial / colluvial influence.

Figure 4. North Stewart Property Geology

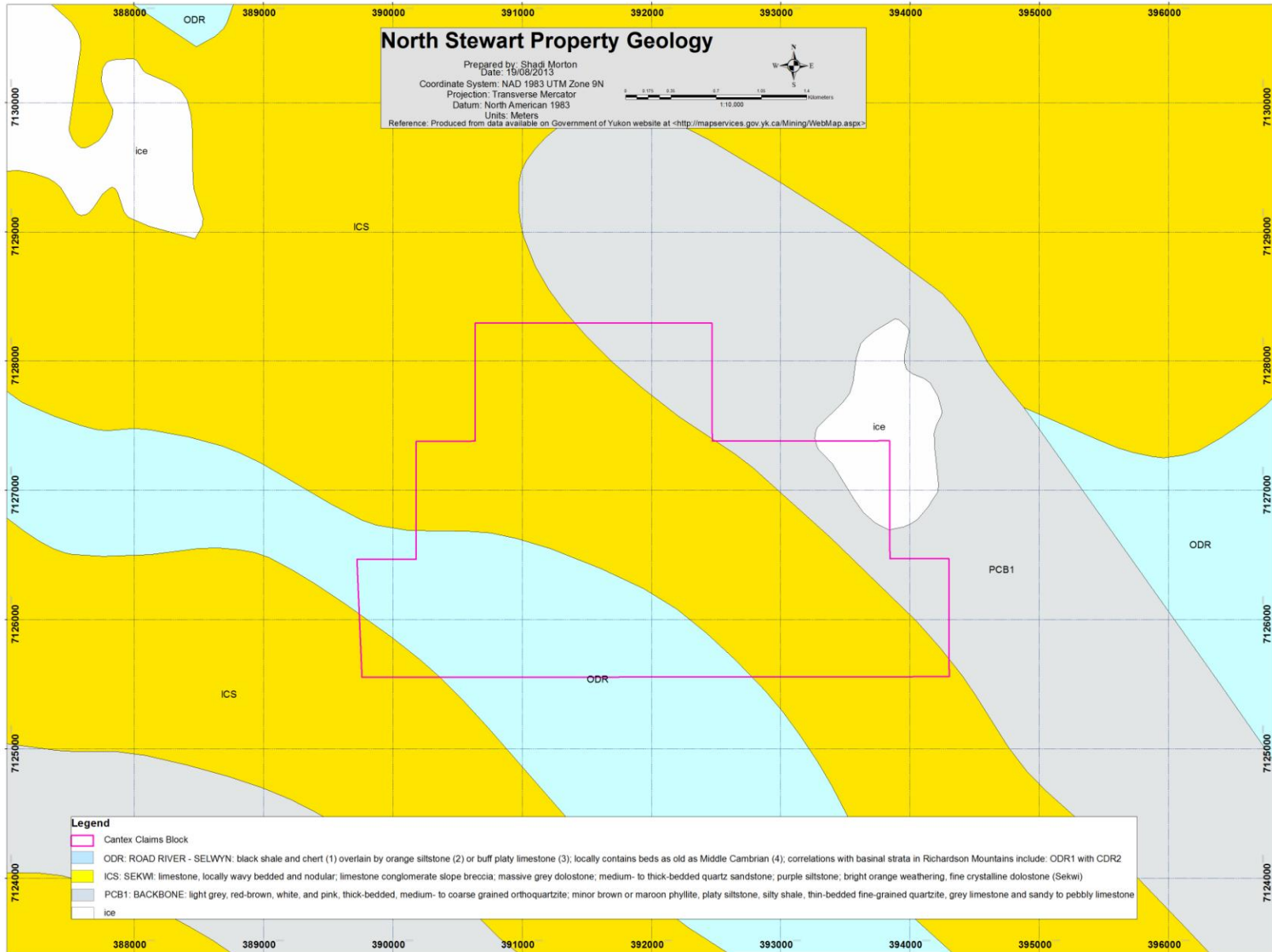
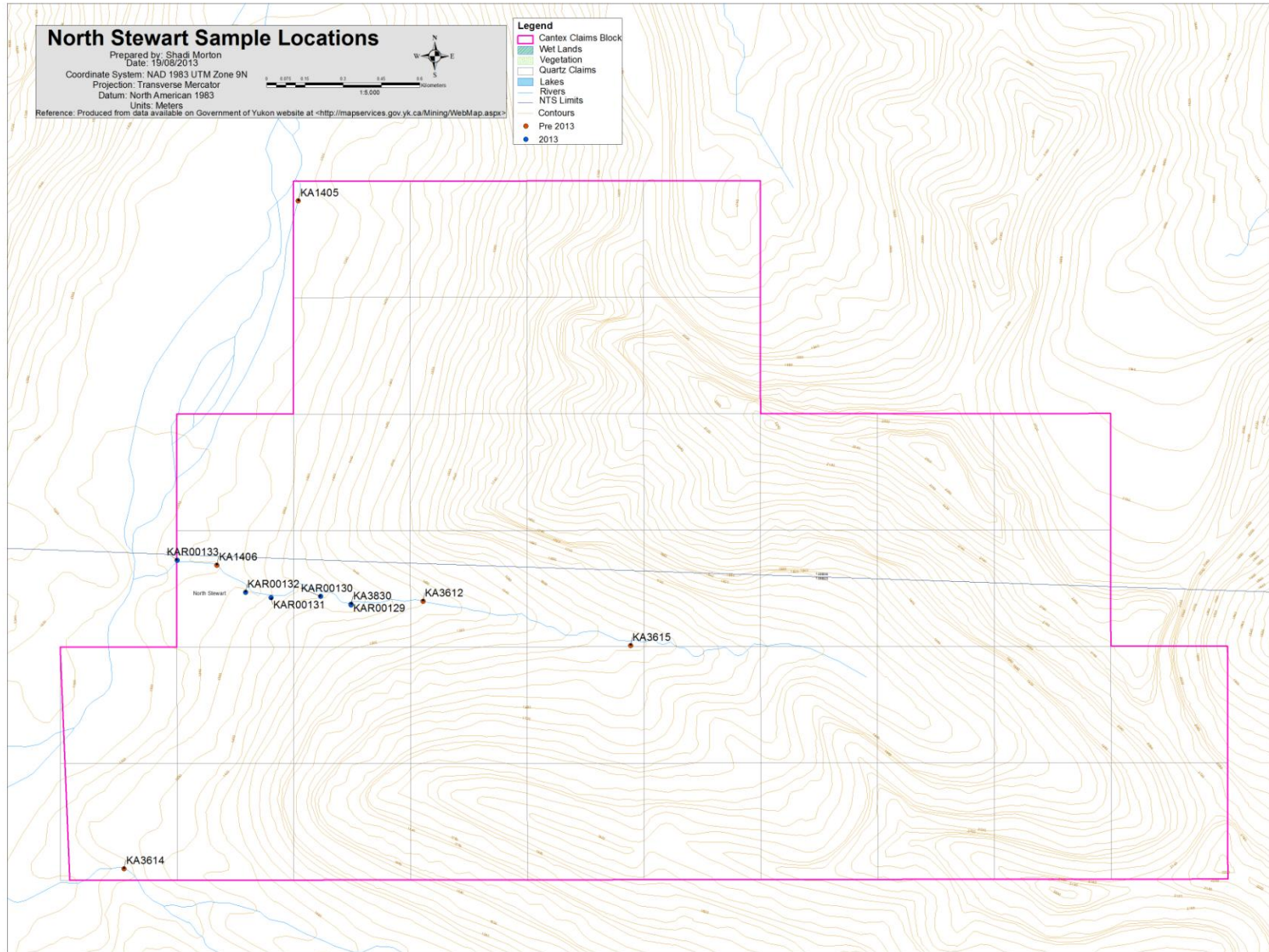


Figure 5. North Stewart 2013 Work Program



## 7. MINERALIZATION

There are five mineral occurrences in the Yukon portion of the Bonnet Plume map area. The showings consist of lead-zinc veins, lead-zinc-barite sedimentary exhalative and zinc-lead breccia hosted deposits. Any conclusion on the possible minerals on the property are pending the current exploration results.

## 8. EXPLORATION

The property was first staked by the company in August of 2012, and little is known of any prior exploration activity within the claim block. In late 2012, a detailed heavy mineral sampling program was undertaken which included 5 samples on the claim block. In 2013, the property was once again visited by geologists Charles Fipke and Chad Ulansky. A day was spent prospecting and one heavy mineral sample and 5 rock samples were collected. Locations of these samples are presented in Figure 5 and are also contained within Appendix 2.

## 9. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

### 9.1 HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLING

Cantex has developed expertise in heavy mineral sampling techniques targeting gold mineralization. The successful application of these techniques has been demonstrated in exploration programs in both Nevada, USA and the Republic of Yemen.

Successful sampling requires a systematic approach which accounts for local variations in geology, geomorphology, climate and target properties. Using the proprietary techniques developed by CF Mineral Research, minerals considered pathfinders for gold mineralization are concentrated to for subsequent analysis.

Evaluation of the results allows the company to focus its time and assets on exploring areas of potential economic significance.

Sampling procedures utilized for the heavy mineral sampling program were as follows:

- Sample locations were chosen prior to the field program by senior technical staff. These were then digitized and plotted on topographic maps at a suitable scale for field operations. The sample sites were located based on the following factors:
  - Historical data available in the public domain
  - The drainage network
  - Claim locations

- During field operations technicians were transported to the field by helicopter. After completing a sample the technician would be moved to the next proposed location by helicopter.
- The technician chose the specific sample site once the local conditions were evaluated at the digitized location. The technicians selected a site where heavy minerals would naturally be concentrated.
- Once the specific site was selected a 10 kilogram sample of sediments sieved to -20 mesh was collected. The site was then plotted on the field map and the coordinates saved in a handheld GPS. Field maps and GPS coordinates were collected at the end of each day.
- At the end of each day the collected samples were transported to the base of operations by helicopter and then stored in a secure location. At the end of the program the samples were shipped in sealed megabags to Kelowna, BC for processing.

## 9.2 ROCK SAMPLING

A prospecting program was undertaken on the license. This location of the areas to be prospected was driven by several factors including past sample results, local geology, and any mineralization seen by technicians previously on the property. Should potential mineralization be encountered while prospecting it was sampled. The following procedures were used for the prospecting / rock sampling program:

- Field access by the geologists was by helicopter. Once in the area of interest the geologists completed traverses of the selected area.
- When a sample was found that was of interest the geologist followed the following protocol:
  - A photo of the sample was taken
  - Coordinates of the sample were recorded in a GPS
  - A description of the sample was recorded
  - A grab sample was collected of approximately 1 to 2 kg for analysis.
- At the end of each day this information was collected and compiled.
- At the end of each day the collected samples were transported to the camp by helicopter and then stored in a secure location. Periodically the samples were flown from camp to Mayo where they were stored in a secure sea-can before being trucked in security sealed mega-bags to CF Minerals Research Ltd in Kelowna, BC for processing.
- 5 rock samples have been collected as a part of this program

## 10. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

### 10.1a HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE PROCESSING

The till samples are washed and wet sieved in a multi-stage jig to obtain -20 +35, -35 +60 and -60 mesh fraction samples, followed by drying and re-sieving of the same size fractions.

Various density and magnetic separation techniques are used to prepare the heavy mineral concentrates. The minerals of interest include: arsenopyrite and its weathering products scorodite and goethite; stibnite and its weathering product stibiconite; realgar, galkhaite, cinnabar and pyrite.

Once the samples are reduced to the size, density and magnetic fraction required for analysis the procedure is as follows:

- A heavy liquid separation was carried out using the desired fraction. The heavy liquids used are tetrabromoethane (TBE, SG = 2.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), followed by methylene iodide (MI, SG = 3.09 to 3.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). The final product of the heavy liquid separation is the desired fraction split into light (SG < 2.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), intermediate (2.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup> < SG < 3.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), and heavy portions (SG > 3.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>).
- Magnetic Separation (3 to 4 stages at various magnetic intensities) using a Franz separator to yield fractions with the desired magnetic properties.
- -20+32 HP (Heavy Paramagnetic) and -60 HN (Heavy Nonmagnetic) fractions were prepared for assay.
- The -20+32 HP fraction was digested using a sodium peroxide fusion with a ICPMS finish. The concentrations of 57 elements were determined.
- The -60 HN fraction was assayed using INAA for 34 elements.

### 10.1b PROCESSING ROCK SAMPLES

The processing of the rock samples is much less involved than the heavy mineral samples. Upon receipt by the CF Mineral Research laboratory the samples are first weighed. Thereafter a small portion of the sample is selected as a reference sample and the remainder of the sample is crushed to 90% passing a 10 mesh sieve. The sample is then homogenized before an approximately 500 gram split of the crushed material was then pulverized to 95% passing through an 80 mesh sieve. A portion of the pulverized material is then vialled and weighed in grams to three decimal places to be sent for assay.

The analysis is to be conducted at Activation Laboratories Ltd. where the Code 1D Enhanced analysis will be performed using INAA. At the time of writing Cantex is still awaiting results.

## 10.2 QAQC

During field operations approximately one in every hundred samples was a blank. An empty bag was submitted with the samples to be filled with barren quartz. The barren quartz is to be run as a normal sample to test for any contamination in the preparation and analytical processes.

## 10.3 SECURITY

Chain of custody procedures were implemented as an integral part of the program. As the samples were collected in the field they were placed in a rice bag. Every 10 to 20 samples the rice bags were sealed with a cable tie and then flown to a staging point and then on back to the camp at the Rackla airstrip. During the period Cantex was operating we were the only people to be using the airstrip.

Alkan Air was used to service the camp, and on their backhauls they would ferry out samples. When the samples arrived in Mayo they were stored in a secure sea container awaiting onward transport. The samples were either driven to Kelowna by Cantex staff or were driven to Whitehorse where the samples were placed in one ton mega bags closed with a numbered tamper proof security seal prior to being shipped with the commercial carrier Manitoulin Transport.

# 11. RESULTS

## 11.1 HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample results for the 5 heavy mineral samples collected in 2012 are presented in Appendix 3. Significantly, in terms of gold the -20+32 HP fraction of sample KA1405 was moderately anomalous with 317 ppb. In the same fraction all five samples contained moderately anomalous arsenic which is a pathfinder element for Carlin style mineralization.

## 12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the heavy mineral samples show that the claim block has the potential to host gold mineralization.

It is recommended that once the rock samples collected during prospecting have been assayed the results from the claim block be assessed to best determine what the next phase of exploration entails. Possible next steps include a detailed prospecting program, a soil sampling program, a geophysical survey or detailed mapping.

## 13. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

The work undertaken on the claim group was a part of a much larger exploration program. As such the work on the claims benefited significantly from economies of scale. Mobilization, camp set-up, equipment, shipping, logistical support and planning were far cheaper than if the work program had occurred in isolation.

The costs associated with the collection of heavy mineral samples in 2012 were \$662.61 per sample. This includes all helicopter, fixed wing, fuel, wages, supplies, mobilization, shipping and other field related costs. Processing and analysis of a heavy mineral sample costs \$365.64.

In 2013 the claims were visited on one day for a prospecting program. Helicopter costs are for access from the Rackla camp. \$1700 is allocated for wages, field costs, travel, etc. Processing costs for the samples collected in 2013 are not included as results are not yet available.

In total \$8,096.25 was spent on the claim group.

Table 1. Claim Group Share of Field Program Costs

<b>Yukon Field Program Costs</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Claim Group Cost</b>
2012 Sample collection costs (per sample)	662.61	5.00	3,308.05
2012 Heavy mineral processing cost (per sample)	365.64	5.00	1,828.20
2013 Helicopter costs (incl fuel per hour)	1,260.00	1.60	1,260.00
2013 Field costs	1,700.00	1.00	1,700.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$8,096.25</b>

## REFERENCES

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**Monger, J.W.H. (1989)** Overview of Cordilleran Geology; Chapter 2: *In:* B.D. Ricketts, (ed.). Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin; Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, 9-32.

**Roots, C. F.** Geology of the Mayo Map Area, Yukon Territory (105 M)

**Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P. (1991)** Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera. Geological Survey of Canada Map 1712A, 1:2 000 000 scale with legend.

**Wheeler, J.O., Brookfield, A.J., Gabrielse, H., Monger, J.W.H., Tipper, H.W. and Woodsworth, G.J. (1991)** Terrane Map of the Canadian Cordillera. Geological Survey of Canada Map 1713, 1:2 000 000 scale with legend.

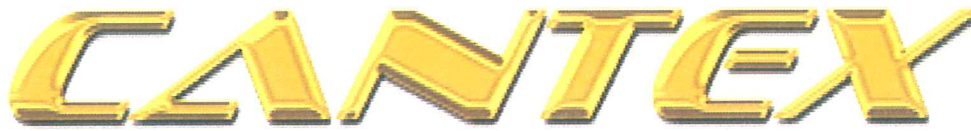
Also see:

<[http://ygsftp.gov.yk.ca/publications/openfile/2002/of2002\\_8d\\_geoprocess\\_file/documents/map\\_specific/106c.pdf](http://ygsftp.gov.yk.ca/publications/openfile/2002/of2002_8d_geoprocess_file/documents/map_specific/106c.pdf)>

< [http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/pdf/yukon\\_overview.pdf](http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/pdf/yukon_overview.pdf)>

< <http://weatherspark.com/history/28297/2013/Mayo-Yukon-Territory-Canada>>

<<http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/Mining/WebMap.aspx>>



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August 30, 2013

**RE: Statement of Qualifications**

I, Chad Stanley Ulansky, geologist with business address in Kelowna, British Columbia and residential address in West Kelowna, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Cape Town, South Africa in 1998 with a B.Sc. (Honours) in Geology.
2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (registration number 37150).
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (registration number 1800).
4. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration since 1991.
5. I have personally participated in and supervised the work reported herein.

Signed,

Chad Stanley Ulansky  
B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF CLAIMS

Claim Details for North Stewart Claims Block

District	Grant Number	Reg. Type	Claim Name	Claim No.	Staking Date	Claim Expiry Date	NTS Map Number
Mayo	YF43895	Quartz	NS	1	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43896	Quartz	NS	2	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43897	Quartz	NS	3	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43898	Quartz	NS	4	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43899	Quartz	NS	5	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43900	Quartz	NS	6	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43901	Quartz	NS	7	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43902	Quartz	NS	8	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43903	Quartz	NS	9	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43904	Quartz	NS	10	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43905	Quartz	NS	11	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43906	Quartz	NS	12	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43907	Quartz	NS	13	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43908	Quartz	NS	14	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43909	Quartz	NS	15	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43910	Quartz	NS	16	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43911	Quartz	NS	17	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43912	Quartz	NS	18	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43913	Quartz	NS	19	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43914	Quartz	NS	20	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43915	Quartz	NS	21	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43916	Quartz	NS	22	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43917	Quartz	NS	23	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43918	Quartz	NS	24	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43919	Quartz	NS	25	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43920	Quartz	NS	26	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43921	Quartz	NS	27	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43922	Quartz	NS	28	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43923	Quartz	NS	29	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43924	Quartz	NS	30	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43925	Quartz	NS	31	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43926	Quartz	NS	32	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43927	Quartz	NS	33	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43928	Quartz	NS	34	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43929	Quartz	NS	35	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B03
Mayo	YF43930	Quartz	NS	36	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43931	Quartz	NS	37	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06

<b>District</b>	<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>Reg. Type</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Claim No.</b>	<b>Staking Date</b>	<b>Claim Expiry Date</b>	<b>NTS Map Number</b>
Mayo	YF43932	Quartz	NS	38	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43933	Quartz	NS	39	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43934	Quartz	NS	40	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43935	Quartz	NS	41	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43936	Quartz	NS	42	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43937	Quartz	NS	43	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06
Mayo	YF43938	Quartz	NS	44	01/08/2012	31/08/2013	106B06

## APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Locations of the samples in North Stewart Claims Block

Sample ID	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Datum	Year
KA1405	Heavy Mineral	64.26144	-131.258	NAD83	2012
KA1406	Heavy Mineral	64.24917	-131.268	NAD83	2012
KA3612	Heavy Mineral	64.24868	-131.246	NAD83	2012
KA3614	Heavy Mineral	64.23748	-131.266	NAD83	2012
KA3615	Heavy Mineral	64.24738	-131.229	NAD83	2012
KA3830	Heavy Mineral	64.24849	-131.252	NAD83	2013
KAR00129	Rock	64.24847	-131.252	NAD83	2013
KAR00130	Rock	64.24873	-131.254	NAD83	2013
KAR00131	Rock	64.24862	-131.258	NAD83	2013
KAR00132	Rock	64.24878	-131.26	NAD83	2013
KAR00133	Rock	64.24982	-131.266	NAD83	2013

## APPENDIX 3: ASSAY RESULTS

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Ca (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Fe (%)
KA1405	INAA -20+32 HP	317	-27	532	-935	591	-12	126	354	-8	51.3
KA1406	INAA -20+32 HP	-10	-18	419	1700	935	-11	196	-17	-3	55
KA3612	INAA -20+32 HP	-5	-5	397	3990	867	-1	181	-10	-2	43.2
KA3614	INAA -20+32 HP	-5	-5	398	-200	658	-1	131	-10	-2	56.5
KA3615	INAA -20+32 HP	-5	-5	388	-200	1230	-1	231	-10	-2	48.9

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Ir (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)	Ni (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)
KA1405	INAA -20+32 HP	-3	-10	-62	-33	0.264	-1330	-121	95.2	41	-45
KA1406	INAA -20+32 HP	1.7	-5	-50	145	-0.05	-725	-86	30.8	9.01	93
KA3612	INAA -20+32 HP	-1	-5	-50	93.4	-0.05	-200	-50	28.8	7.83	64.5
KA3614	INAA -20+32 HP	-1	-5	-50	208	-0.05	-200	-50	54.7	5.71	-20
KA3615	INAA -20+32 HP	-1	-5	-50	138	-0.05	-200	-50	32.4	9.59	-20

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Sr (%)	Ta (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)
KA1405	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.3	-6	-2.6	-6.3	68.9	3000	141	206	-40	16.5
KA1406	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.2	-3	6.63	14.5	-9	2820	25.5	50.2	-12	2.64
KA3612	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.2	-1	8.13	9.15	-4	1920	24.2	49.8	88.8	3.57
KA3614	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.2	-1	-0.5	-0.5	-4	2680	21.4	27.6	60.3	2.8
KA3615	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.2	-1	-0.5	17.3	-4	1810	28.7	57.8	142	4.56

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Eu (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	Cert #
KA1405	INAA -20+32 HP	-1	-2	5.7	1.5	
KA1406	INAA -20+32 HP	2.47	-2	2.89	0.221	
KA3612	INAA -20+32 HP	0.771	-2	3.24	0.271	#PW12MA45002535
KA3614	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-0.05	#PW12MA45002535
KA3615	INAA -20+32 HP	-0.2	-2	-0.2	0.484	#PW12MA45002535

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Br (ppm)	Ca (%)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cs (ppm)
KA1405	INAA -60 HN	-32	-21	-2	79100	34.9	-7	23.8	626	-4
KA1406	INAA -60 HN	-9	-5	40	240000	210	-2	23	-10	4
KA3612	INAA -60 HN	-5	-5	7.1	303000	28.5	-1	-5	-10	-2
KA3614	INAA -60 HN	-5	-5	30	390000	56.8	-1	-5	-10	-2
KA3615	INAA -60 HN	-5	-5	18.6	290000	47.4	-1	10	-10	-2

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Fe (%)	Hf (ppm)	Hg (ppm)	Ir (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)	Ni (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
KA1405	INAA -60 HN	3.76	21.3	-8	-50	-20	0.289	-802	131	-0.7
KA1406	INAA -60 HN	10.9	20	-5	-50	-20	-0.05	-200	-50	2.4
KA3612	INAA -60 HN	1.97	-1	-5	-50	-20	-0.05	-200	-50	0.569
KA3614	INAA -60 HN	9.17	87.9	-5	-50	-20	-0.05	-200	-50	2.96
KA3615	INAA -60 HN	4.09	36.1	-5	-50	-20	-0.05	-200	-50	1.69

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Sc (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Sr (%)	Ta (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	La (ppm)
KA1405	INAA -60 HN	91	-29	-0.2	20.4	13.3	-4.2	-9	580	306
KA1406	INAA -60 HN	1.5	-20	-0.2	-1	4.2	-1.4	15	642	170
KA3612	INAA -60 HN	0.571	-20	-0.2	-1	5.01	-0.5	-4	714	77.6
KA3614	INAA -60 HN	2.17	-20	-0.2	-1	20.2	-0.5	-4	-200	375
KA3615	INAA -60 HN	1.21	-20	-0.2	-1	9	-0.5	-4	7240	168

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Ce (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	cert #
KA1405	INAA -60 HN	510	274	17.9	12.3	-2	4	0.629	
KA1406	INAA -60 HN	210	-10	7.6	-0.3	-2	-0.2	0.3	
KA3612	INAA -60 HN	144	-10	3.76	-0.2	-2	-0.2	-0.05	#PW12MA45002535
KA3614	INAA -60 HN	635	429	22.9	-0.2	-2	3.99	0.246	#PW12MA45002535
KA3615	INAA -60 HN	295	75.6	10.1	1.41	-2	-0.2	-0.05	#PW12MA45002535

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	As (ppm)
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	343	240	270	83.5	22.5	1460	205	8	242
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	812	370	-30	176	61.4	2670	508	6	224
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	788	390	-30	194	39.9	2120	477	9	376
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	906	300	-30	91.5	37.2	2160	296	7	262
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	1050	430	-30	211	48.2	2340	571	10	414

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Sn (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	B (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Be (ppm)	V (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Ga (ppm)
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	1.2	58	67	30	12	3	223	1170	7.7
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	-0.5	31	118	40	8	3	63	799	2.8
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	-0.5	27	106	50	3	3	42	801	2.8
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	-0.5	53	122	20	5	-3	37	698	2.2
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	-0.5	33	125	50	4	4	53	894	3

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Ge (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	In (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ba (ppm)
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	9.1	15.4	81	24.1	31.9	-0.2	-6	1.3	797
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	8.9	10.6	34	30.9	-2.4	-0.2	-6	0.5	1080
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	9.6	12.2	31	28.8	4.1	-0.2	-6	0.6	1190
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	11.2	9	24	21.3	-2.4	-0.2	-6	1.3	524
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	9.6	13.9	19	29.6	-2.4	-0.2	-6	0.8	686

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Dy (ppm)
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	66.5	141	15.3	46.5	8.5	2.1	5.7	0.8	4.4
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	26.1	41.3	6.3	22.2	5.1	1.2	4.2	0.8	4.3
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	31.5	55.2	6.6	23.5	4.3	0.9	4.7	0.7	3.7
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	19.8	27.7	4.2	13.8	2.5	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.4
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	24.7	35.1	5	18.1	3.9	0.9	4.4	0.7	3.8

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Ho (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	W (ppm)	Tl (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	0.8	2.3	0.3	1.8	20	1.7	-0.7	0.3	-2
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	0.9	2.5	0.3	2.2	-10	-0.2	-0.7	0.9	-2
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	0.9	2.5	0.4	2	-10	0.4	-0.7	0.8	-2
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.2	-10	-0.2	-0.7	0.6	-2
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	0.9	2.6	0.4	2	-10	-0.2	-0.7	0.6	-2

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Al (%)	Ca (%)	Fe (%)	K (%)	Mg (%)	P (%)	S (%)
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	3.4	5.8	2.08	3.22	36.3	0.5	1.84	0.098	0.66
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	3.7	13	0.78	0.7	51.4	0.3	0.34	0.065	3.92
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	7.6	18.4	0.84	0.57	50.7	0.4	0.43	0.102	2.4
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	1.7	11	0.51	0.51	48.4	0.2	0.27	0.068	1.89
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	5.9	16.1	0.92	0.54	50	0.4	0.46	0.098	2.21

Sample Name	Analysis and Fraction	Si (%)	Ti (%)	Cert #
KA1405	UT7 -20+32 HP	7.65	1.41	5102-UT7
KA1406	UT7 -20+32 HP	2.98	0.06	5102-UT7
KA3612	UT7 -20+32 HP	3.31	0.09	PW12MA45002535
KA3614	UT7 -20+32 HP	3.03	0.05	PW12MA45002535
KA3615	UT7 -20+32 HP	3.9	0.06	PW12MA45002535