GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SHARP 1-6 CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104 - B / 11

W. Longitude: 131° 15′ N. Latitude: 56° 35′

BY

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V7Y 1G5

July 15, 1991

SUMMARY

During the month of July 1991, a program of prospecting, silt and panned concentrate sampling and geological mapping was completed by a 3-man crew on the Sharp 1-6 claims. This work was concentrated on the Sharp-6 where two previous silt samples taken 400m apart returned 13,810 and 7,230 ppb Au, and on the Sharp-1 claim.

Geological mapping and prospecting during the current program has defined a north-northeast structure about 300m in length which occupies a gully some 50 to 100m wide on the Sharp 6 claim. Two streams draining this structure produced the earlier silt samples which were highly anomalous in gold (mentioned above). Current limited sampling failed to reproduce the earlier results, however the structure is still believed to have potential for hosting gold mineralization and should be subject to further investigation. A small to modest-sized grid should be established over this structure to facilitate detailed geochemical & geophysical surveys in order to establish if drilling is warranted.

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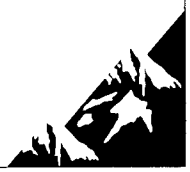
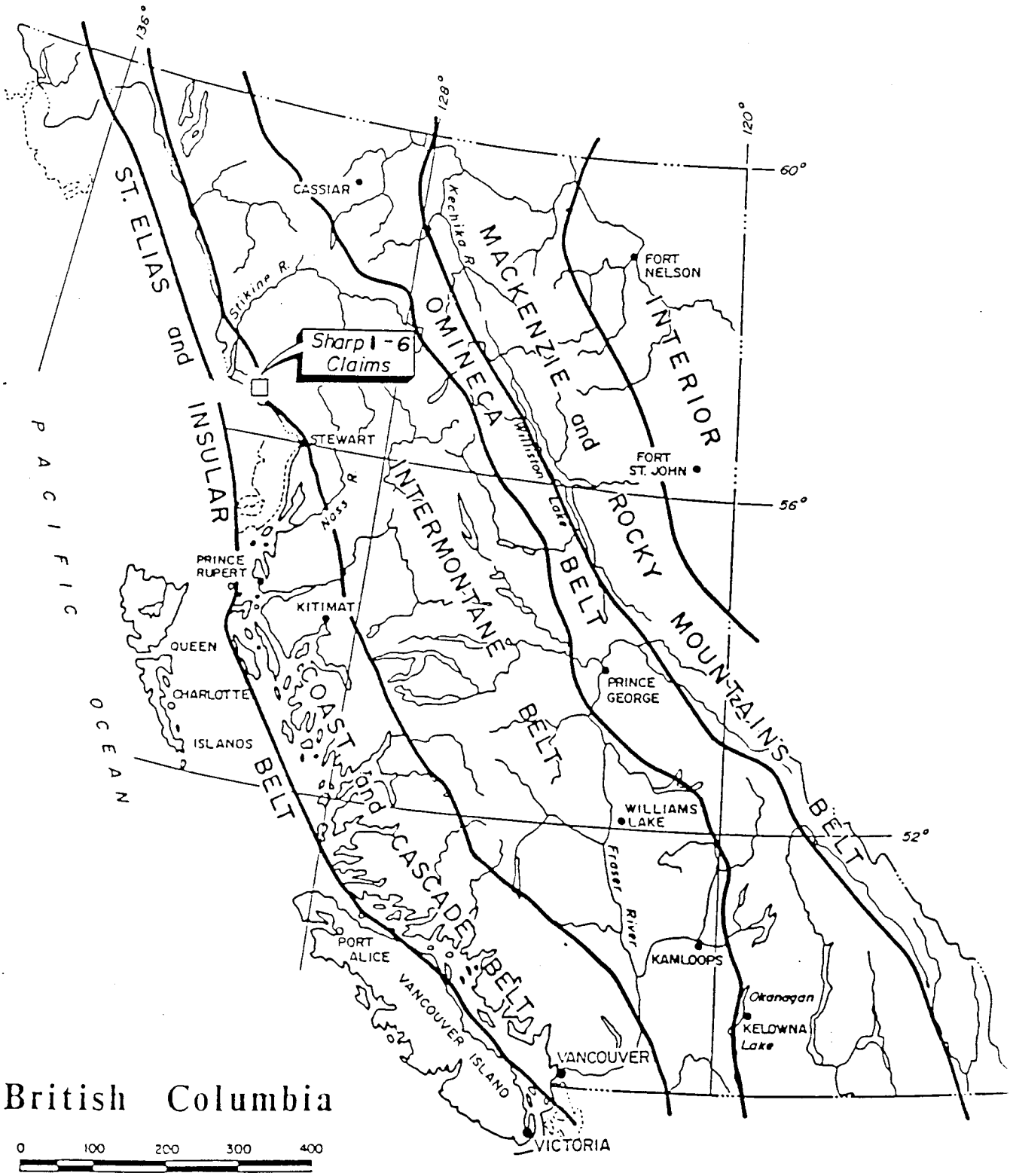


INTRODUCTION

This report documents a program of assessment work conducted on the Sharp 1 to 6 claims during the period of July 5 to 12, 1991. A total of 19 man days were spent on the Sharp 1 to 6 claims with the crew being camped on the Sharp 6 claim itself. Helicopter support was used to cover more area as well as mobilize and demobilize the camp. The assessment credit value of this work was $18,634.85, and the crew was comprised of E. Kastein, P. Sorbara, and D. Dunn.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Sharp 1 to 6 claims are located within the eastern boundary of the Coast Range Mountains (Figure 1). The property is situated about 18 kilometers southwest of Bronson Airstrip which is located on the Iskut River at its junction with Bronson Creek. The property is approximately 100 air kilometers from Wrangell, Alaska and can be found on NTS map sheet 104B/11. The area can be accessed by using fixed wing aircraft from Smithers, Wrangell, Terrace, or Stewart to gravel airstrips at Bronson Creek, or Johnny Mountain, located on the southern side of the Iskut River. From this point a helicopter or boat must be used to reach to subject property. The Sharp 1 to 6 claims cover the west side of the Craig River Valley and southeast facing slopes of Mt. Dick. Elevations range from 145 to 1500 metres above sea level and little, if any, of the property is covered by glacial ice.



British Columbia

0 100 200 300 400

kilometres

SHARP 1 - 6 CLAIMS

Liard M.D., B.C.

General Location Map

XITEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD	SCALE: as shown	N.T.S.: 104 B/11	FIGURE No.: 1
	DWN BY:	DATE:	
	CHKD BY:	PROJECT No.:	FILE No.:

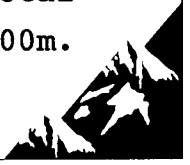
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

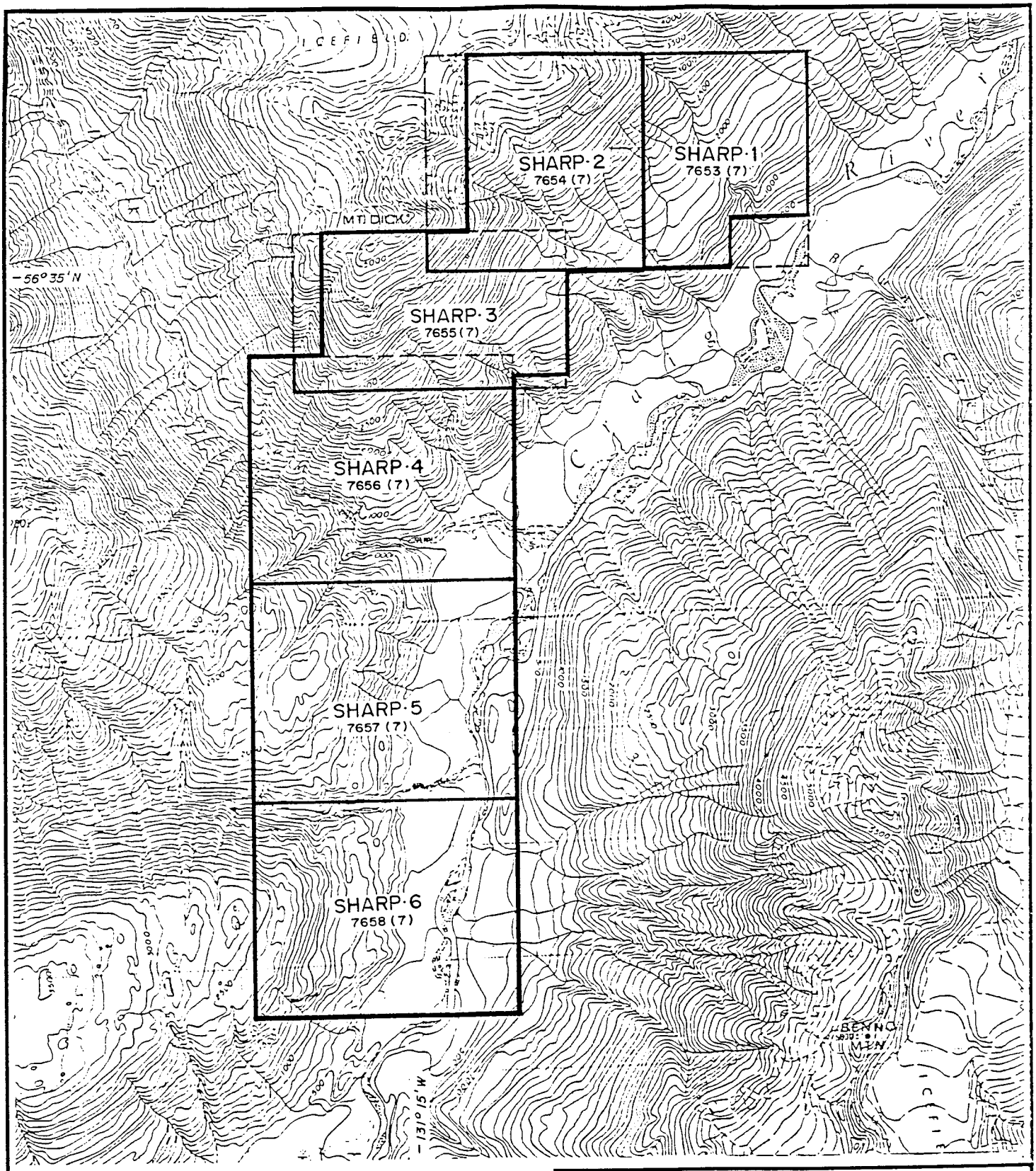
The subject property comprises 6 located mineral claims totalling 103 units in the Liard Mining Division (Figure 2). The claims are owned 100% by Malcolm Bell & J. Paul Sorbara of Vancouver, B.C. The claims are in good standing until July 23rd and 24th, 1992.

Claim Name	Record #	# of units	Record Date
Sharp 1	7653	12	July 23, 1990
Sharp 2	7654	16	July 23, 1990
Sharp 3	7655	15	July 24, 1990
Sharp 4	7656	20	July 24, 1990
Sharp 5	7657	20	July 24, 1990
Sharp 6	7658	20	Jyly 24, 1990

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Some 18 Kilometers northeast of the Sharp 1 to 6 claim is the SNIP gold deposit which is a joint venture between Prime Equities Inc. and Cominco Ltd. This deposit which is hosted in a Shear Zone was first explored by Cominco Ltd. in the late 1970's. Development work has progressed rapidly and reserves are now calculated at 1.57 million tons @ 0.64 0z/t gold. Production started during late 1990. In late 1990 a polymetallic (Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu) massive sulphide target (Black Dog horizon) was discovered on the Rock & Roll property adjacent to the SNIP deposit. Since drilling resumed in January 1991, 36 holes have been completed. The horizon has been delineated by geophysical methods and has been drill tested over a minimum strike length of 250 m (5% of total length interpreted from geophysics) and down dip to 200m.





SHARP 1 - 6 CLAIMS

Liard M.D., B.C.

Claim & Topographic Map

MI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 50000	N.T.S.: 104 B/11	FIGURE No: 2
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Recent reports included intercepts of 7.6 ft grading 15.21 oz/t Ag, 9.8 ft grading 1.52% Pb, 5.45% Zn, and 9.8 ft grading 0.459 oz/t Au and 1.68% Cu (TNM, March 4, 1991).

The exploration history of the subject property itself is quite limited. During 1987 preliminary exploration of the subject area was conducted by Regal Petroleum Ltd. and Achilles Resources Ltd. (Cavey & Raven, 1987). Favorable geology was reported and anomalous precious and base metal values were obtained. However, these companies allowed the claims to lapse. The Sharp claims were subsequently staked to cover part of this area.

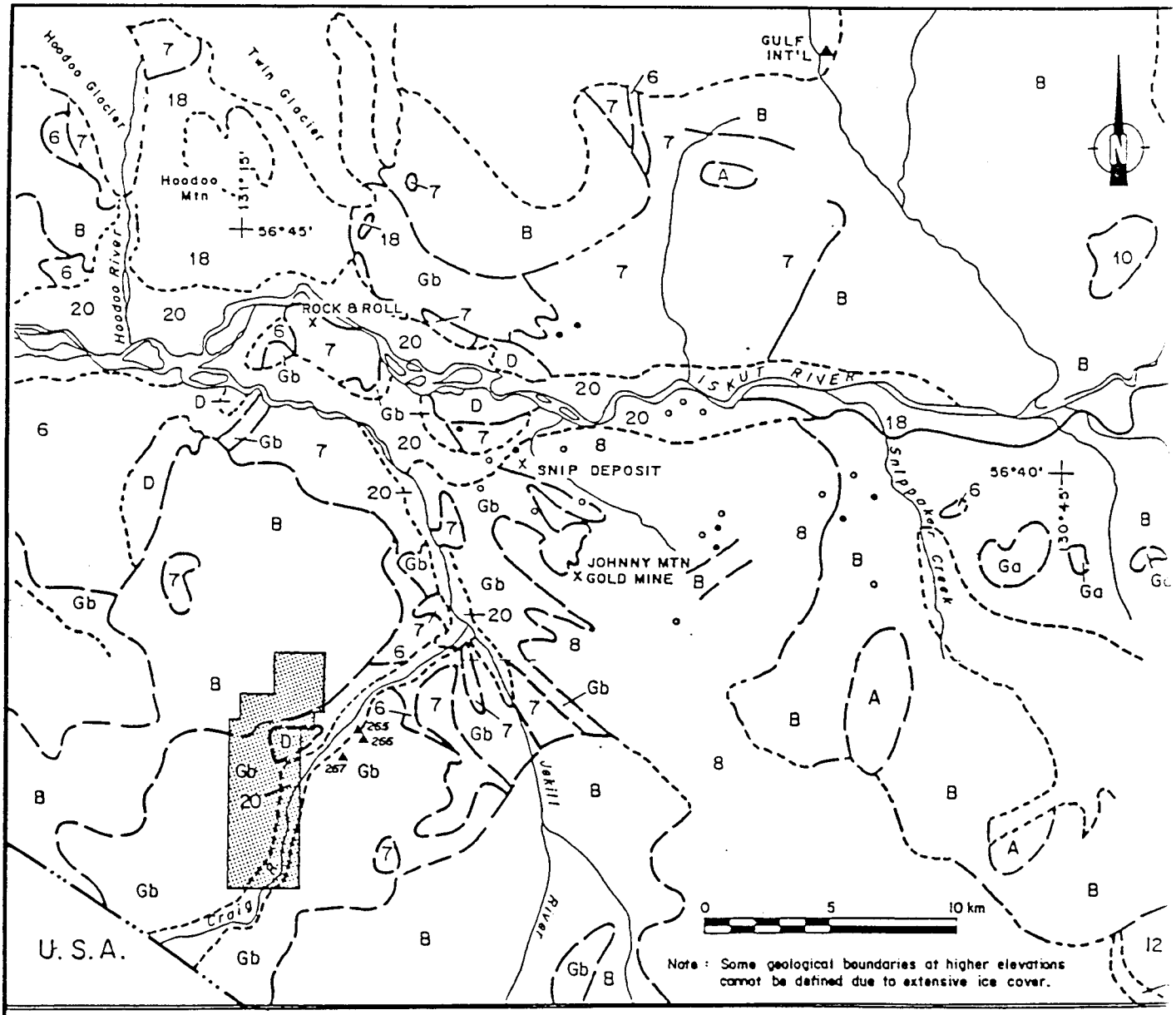
Recently (Summer 1991) a new massive sulfide discovery (The Sky Showing) has been made by Adrian Resources on claims 8 kilometers northeast of the subject property. Work is ongoing at this new showing which could be of economic significance.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The subject property lies within the western most part of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, close to its boundary with the Coastal Crystalline Tectonic Belt. As a result of the proximity of this area to a regional tectonic boundary, geologic relationships tend to be quite complex. The geology of this area (Figure 3) has been studied by Kerr (1930, 1948), and by Grove (1986), and is represented in Geological Survey of Canada Maps 9-1957, 1418A-1979.

The oldest rocks in the Iskut River area are complexly folded, metamorphosed schists and gneisses of probable mid-Paleozic age. The metamorphism occurs within and adjacent to a plutonic system. The metamorphic rock is commonly overlain by a white to grey crystalline bioclastic limestone which is believed to belong to a Late Paleozoic sedimentary sequence that includes some minor greenstone units. This oceanic assemblage is part of the Stewart Complex, a tectonic unit which has been correlated with the Cache Creek Group.

The principal component of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in the Iskut River area is an unconformable Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary sequence. This volcano-sedimentary assemblage hosts the Stonehouse, SNIP and Inel deposits. This was originally regarded as a Late Triassic sequence, correlative with the time equivalent Stuhini Volcanics; a theory which is supported by the presence of Monotis fossils



SEDIMENTARY & VOLCANIC ROCKS

QUATERNARY RECENT

20 Unconsolidated glacial & fluvial clay, silt, sand, gravel; till, peat, muskeg

18 Olivine basalt, ash, cinders

UPPER JURASSIC & LOWER CRETACEOUS

12 Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, coal

JURASSIC &/or EARLIER PRE-UPPER JURASSIC

10 Mainly sedimentary rocks

9 Mainly volcanic rocks; minor conglomerate, greywacke, argillite

TRIASSIC

8 Tuff, siltstone, limestone, conglomerate, breccia

PERMIAN &/or TRIASSIC

7 Volcanic & sedimentary rocks undivided; 7b) mainly greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate

PERMIAN &(?)EARLIER

6 Limestone, greenstone, chert, argillite, phyllitic quartzite, greywacke; meta-andesite & meta-diorite locally abundant near ultramafic bodies; may include younger greenstone

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

A Felsite, felsite porphyry

B Mainly quartz monzonite, granodiorite, granite

C Mainly diorite; minor gabbro

D Granite porphyry, granophyre, syenite & related rocks

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

PERMIAN &/or EARLIER PRE-MIDDLE PERMIAN

G Ga) Gneiss: Gb) phyllite, quartzite, minor crystalline limestone, highly altered & sheared greywacke & volcanic rock

▲ Minfile

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding (inclined)

• Heavy mineral concentrate

o Mineral occurrence

X Other significant deposits

SHARP 1-6 CLAIMS

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Regional Geology & Mineral Deposits

NI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD

SCALE: 1:250000	N.T.S.: 104 B/11		FIGURE No. 3
DWN. BY:	DATE:		
CHKD. BY:	PROJECT No:		FILE No:

on the north slope of Snippaker Peak and to the west of Newmont Lake. Grove (1986), however, correlated this unit with the Middle Jurassic Unuk River Formation of the Stewart Complex.

On the north slopes of Johnny Mountain and Snippaker Peak, Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks are found to overlie the Mesozoic sequence. These apparently represent the upper plate of a regional, east-west trending thrust fault, which pushed up and over to the south in a manner similar to that of the King Salmon Thrust Fault.

In the Coast Crystalline Tectonic Belt, Paleozoic and Mesozoic sequences are commonly intruded by plutonic rocks of quartz monzonite to quartz diorite composition. These intrusions are Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary in age. To the east of the main intrusive complex, smaller granitic plugs and stocks are prevalent. Porphyritic felsites of volcanic origin have been mapped by Souther (1971) in the More Creek area.

Quaternary flows and ash deposits of olivine basalt are the youngest rocks in the area. Hoodoo Mountain is underlain by these units, which also occur in parts of the valleys of the Iskut River and Snippaker Creek. The first mineral showing to be discovered in the western Iskut River area was located on Bronson Creek, two miles upstream from its confluence with the Iskut River. This is in the vicinity of the SNIP property currently being explored by the Prime Equities Inc.-Cominco joint venture. The original showing was marked by a prominent zone of gossan and extensive alteration

peripheral to an orthoclase porphyry intrusion. In this vicinity, there is a zone of sheared and altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks which is 3.2 kilometers long by 305 to 610 m wide. In this alteration zone, pyritization varies from fracture fillings and disseminations to nearly massive pyrite. Other sulfides which occur in lesser abundance include arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and molybdenite in fractures and quartz veinlets within and adjacent to the intrusion. Significant values of gold, copper and silver were revealed by early work on this zone.

Numerous quartz-sulfide veins and skarn deposits have been reported from various locations along the Iskut River. Low gold values, and good grades of silver, copper, lead, and zinc have been reported from these. Mineralized float has been observed below several glaciers in the area. At least seven auriferous, mineral rich quartz veins are known to occur on Skyline's Reg property (Grove, 1986). These are collectively known as the Stonehouse Gold Zone. This zone is hosted in an east-west striking, northerly dipping sequence of Jurassic volcaniclastics and porphyritic flows. A sequence of Middle Jurassic volcanic breccias and well stratified volcanic tuffs and sediments unconformably overlie the mineralized unit. Steeply dipping veins trending 050o-060o and dipping 70o NE along major fractures are the only known mineralization environment in the Stonehouse Gold Zone. These are developed in a zone some 1450m long and 277m wide. The mineralized zones consist of pods, lenses and quartz veins which contain 20% to 80% sulphides plus K-feldspar, in addition to native gold and

electrum. Adjacent to the zones, extensive wallrock alteration includes very fine biotite and sericite, and extensive massive orthoclase with minor carbonates (Grove, 1988).

On the SNIP property, native gold occurs in a 1-10m thick discordant banded shear zone cutting a massively bedded feldspathic greywacke-siltstone sequence. This strikes 110o to 120o and dips 65o to the southwest. It consists of alternating bands of massive streaky calcite with abundant disseminated to massive pyrite mineralization. Biotite-chlorite, quartz, pyritic to non-pyritic, fault gouge related, alteration is associated with this zone. It has been traced over a 1000 m distance between the 150m and 650m elevations of the lower slopes of Johnny Mountain and by drilling, to depths of 150m to 250m.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Cavey & Raven, 1987 report that the Sharp claims are underlain predominantly by Hazelton Group Marine Sediments of the Bowser Basin. The northwest corner of the property is underlain by a granitic intrusive body which has some contact-related mineralization associated with it. (Sorbara, 1988).

The Sharp-6 area is underlain by a sequence of sandstone, siltstone, argillite with minor chert and quartz-chlorite veins. This sequence is intruded by a small diorite plug to the west and quartz monzonite to the north. The diorite-sedimentary contact on the Sharp 6 claim runs northeast to northwest and has at least one gully like topographic feature, believed to host a fault structure, roughly parallel to it (See Figure 4). The sedimentary rocks, which locally are silicified and cut by small quartz veins, can carry up to several percent of disseminated to wispy pyrite and chalcopyrite. They strike about Az7° with 40° to 50° dips to the northwest.

A total of 7 rock, 6 silt, 3 soil and 1 panned concentrate sample were taken from the Sharp 6 claim during the current program.

The Sharp - 1 claim was found to be underlain by a granodiosite intrusive. A total of 13 silt, 2 soil, an 3 panned concentrate samples were taken from the Sharp - 1 claim and no anomalous values were returned.

SHARP · 4

SHARP · 5

DIORITE

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

SHARP · 6

River

Craig

N

x_D x_D x_{arg}

• 40 6/.4

• 39 <2/1.0

• 38 <2/.4

D.chl

x_{sil}

16 <5/.1

09 o <5/.4

10 o <5/.2

x_D 11 10/.3

12 <2/.1

15 <5/.5

$x_{sil,arg}$

13 <5/.2

14 20/.1

x_D x_D

x D_x

o 17 <5/.1

06 <5/.1

07 <5/.2

• 04, 4/.4

08 28/.5

05, <5/.2

x chl x x

0 o.5 1 kilometre

LEGEND

- Δ Soil Sample
- o Silt Sample
- • Rock Sample
- ▫ Pan Concentrate

4/.4 Au (ppb) / Ag (ppm)

All sample I.D.'s are prefixed by 4746.

- Geological contact
- O Outcrop
- x Small Outcrop
- ~~~ Fault
- arg argillite
- chl chlorite
- D diorite
- sil siliceous

SHARP 1 - 6 CLAIMS

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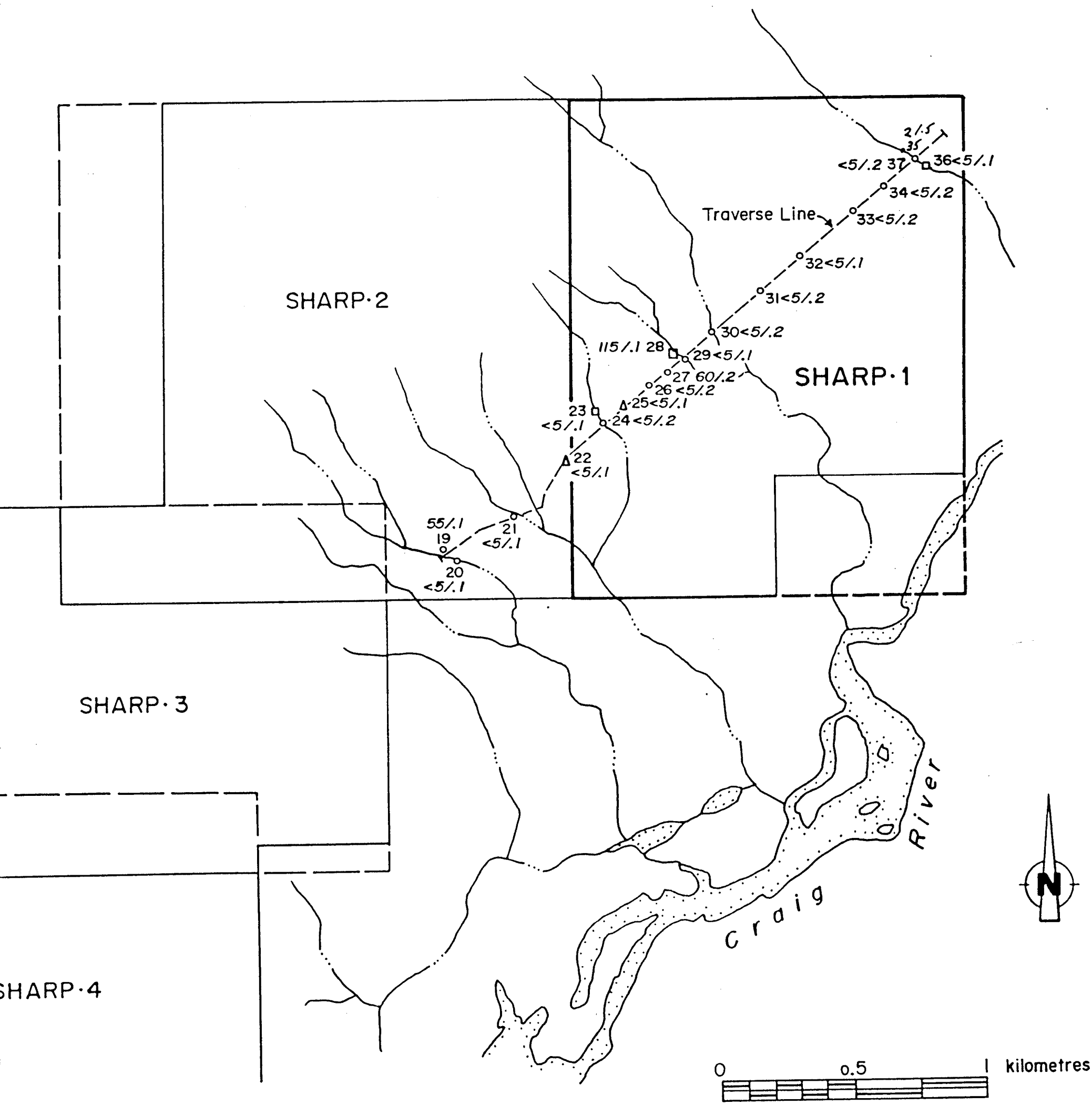
- Sharp-6 -

Geology & Geochemistry

Au (ppb) / Ag (ppm)

	Scale	NTS	Figure
HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	1:24,200	104 B/11	4
		Date Oct. '91	



LEGEND

- Soil Sample
- Silt Sample
- Pan Concentrate

60/.2 Au (ppb) / Ag (ppm)

All sample I.D.'s are prefixed by 4746.

SHARP 1 CLAIM
Liard M.D., B.C.

Geochemistry
Au (ppb) / Ag (ppm)

	Scale	NTS	Figure
HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	1:23,800	104 B/11	5
		Date Oct. '91	

Soil samples were taken from a depth of about 15cm in what was still "A" horizon. The samples were placed in Kraft paper bags and analyzed for Au, Ag, by Fire Assay prep with A.A. finish and were also analyzed for 28 elements by the I.C.P. method.

Panned concentrates were collected with a pan and sieve using silt and moss for source material. Analyses were the same as for soil samples.

The present results returned generally low values with only a few exceptions such as 233 ppm Cu in rock sample number 474612, and several silt samples elevated in Barium. Full results are plotted on Figures 4 & 5 and are listed in Appendix IV.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sharp 1 to 6 claims lie 18 kilometers southwest of the Skyline and SNIP gold deposits in the Iskut River area of British Columbia, and 8 kilometers southwest of the new 'SKY' massive sulfide prospect. The claims are underlain by sedimentary rocks intruded by diorite and granodiorite.

Limited work in the past on the southern claim area (Sharp 6) has demonstrated the presence of highly anomalous gold values in stream silts as well as anomalous values in silver and base metals. Limited sampling during the present program did not repeat the previous gold-in-silt values of 13810 and 7,230 ppb.

Geochemical sampling combined with prospecting, and mapping has delineated a possible shear structure (see Fig. 4) that has a surface expression 1000 m long by 50 to 100 m wide, from which the previous values were obtained. This structure is still believed to have potential for hosting gold mineralization.

A program of more detailed follow up grid work including soil samples taken from depth with an auger and magnetic and VLF-Em surveys could delineate good drill targets.

No further work is recommended on the Sharp - 1 claim.

Respectfully Submitted.

David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo

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Sorbara, J.P. (1988): Report on the Rob 1, 2, 3, and 5 claims, British Columbia. For Balcon Resource Corp.

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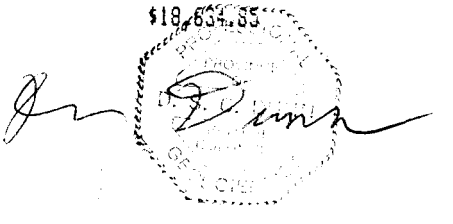
APPENDIX I

Statement of Costs

STATEMENT OF COSTS
Sharp 1-6

Project Preparation					$836.34
Mobilization/Demobilization					$4,079.68
Field Salaries					
Dave Dunn	Geologist	5 days @	$350.00 /day		$1,750.00
Eric Kastien	Technician	4 days @	$150.00 /day		$600.00
J.P.Sorbara	Geologist	4 days @	$400.00 /day		$1,600.00
Domicile		13 man days	$70.00 /man day	Camp Rental	$910.00
		13 man days	$18.54 /man day	Food	$240.40
Geochemistry and Laboratory Service					
	Soils	5 samples	$1.00 /sample preparation		$5.00
		5 samples	$10.50 /30 element ICP(AqR),Au(DiBK/AAS		$52.50
	Silts	18 samples	$1.00 /sample preparation		$18.00
		18 samples	$10.50 /30 element ICP(AqR),Au(DiBK/AAS		$189.00
	Pan conc	5 samples	$4.00 /sample preparation		$20.00
		5 samples	$10.50 /30 element ICP(AqR),Au(DiBK/AAS		$52.50
	Rocks	7 samples	$3.25 /sample preparation		$22.75
		7 samples	$13.50 /30 element ICP(AqR),Au(FA/AAS 30		$94.50
Helicopter		2.6 hours @	$735.80 /hour		$1,907.19
Rentals:					
Radio Rental		0.18 month @	$175.00 /month		$31.50
Walkie talkie Rentals					$76.32
Field Equipment Rental		13 man days @	$20.00 /day		$260.00
Field Supplies					
		Disposables			$190.16
Expediting					$14.04
Accounting					$161.28
Freight					$86.94
Communications					$146.02
Report					$1,800.00
Project Management		15.00%			$2,271.62
				Sub-Total:	$17,415.75
			GST @	7.00%	$1,219.10
				TOTAL:	$18,634.85



APPENDIX II

Statement of Qualifications

I, David St. Clair Dunn, with a business address of 2348 Palmerston Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 2W1, declare that;

1. I am a professional Geoscientist registered under the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Act of the Province of British Columbia.

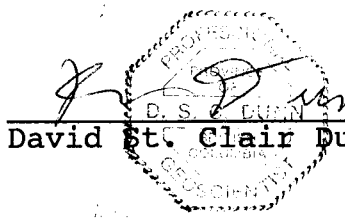
2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am an affiliate of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

4. I have practiced my profession as a prospector and geologist for more than 20 years in Canada, U.S.A. and Australia.

5. I assisted in the work program on the Sharp claims described in this report.

6. I do not have any interest in the Sharp claims, nor do I expect to receive any.



David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo

APPENDIX III

Analytical procedures

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

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

Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

(a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of sample is mixed with a combination of fluxes in a fusion pot. The sample is then fused at high temperature to form a lead "button".

(b) The precious metals are extracted by cupellation. The gold bead is then dissolved in boiling concentrated aqua regia solution heated by a hot water bath.

(c) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The gold value, in parts per billion, is calculated by comparision with a set of known gold standards.

QUALITY CONTROL

Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples. Samples with anomalous gold values greater than 500 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/AA methods. Samples with gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

Method of ICP Multi-element Analyses

(a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted aqua regia solution by heating in a hot water bath for 90 minutes, then cooled, bulked up to a fixed volume with demineralized water, and thoroughly mixed.

(b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.

* Aqua regia leaching is partial for Al,Ba,Ca,Cr,K,La,Mg, Na,Sc,Sn,Sr,Th,Ti,W and Zr.

QUALITY CONTROL

The machine is first calibrated using six known standards and a blank. The test samples are then run in batches.

A sample batch consists of 38 or less samples. Two tubes are placed before a set. These are an Inhouse standard and an acid blank, which are both digested with the samples. A known standard with characteristics best matching the samples is chosen and placed after every fifteenth sample. After every 38th sample (not including standards), two samples, chosen at random, are reweighed and analysed. At the end of a batch, the standard and blank used at the beginning is rerun. The readings for these knowns are compared with the pre-rack knowns to detect any calibration drift.

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Method of Gold Analysis by Solvent Extraction / AAS

(a) 5.00 to 10.00 grams of sample is digested with concentrated Aqua Regia solution, the insoluble matter is filtered off, and the volume of filtrate is reduced by heating.

(b) The sample solution is mixed with a di-isobutyl ketone (DIBK) and thiourea medium (anion exchange liquid "Aliquot 336"), where the gold is extracted into the DIBK.

(c) The gold solvent is analysed using an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The gold value, in parts per billion, is calculated by comparison with a set of known standards.

QUALITY CONTROL

- An internal standard or blank and a random repeat are digested and analysed with every 38 client samples.
- Anomalous gold values of greater than 300 ppb on soil samples and 500 ppb on rock samples are automatically checked by solvent extraction/AAS.
- Gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.

APPENDIX IV

Analytical Data

Report: 9100260 R Hi-Tec Resources Management Inc. Project: 91BC010 Page 1 of 2 Section 1 of 2

Sample Name		Type	Au ppb	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
LISA — 103453		Rock	5	--	0.4	77	3	85	14	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.2	24	24	<5
Sharp 1-C — 474604		Rock	4	--	0.4	61	<2	52	8	6	<3	2	<10	<2	0.7	15	8	<5
474608		Rock	28	--	0.5	13	5	1	<5	6	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	2	4	<5
474611		Rock	10	--	0.3	24	7	2	<5	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	2	8	<5
474612		Rock	<2	--	1.0	233	12	114	5	6	<3	2	<10	<2	0.6	24	17	<5
FOING — 474618		Rock	<2	--	0.2	86	2	53	13	5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	7	19	<5
— 474635		Rock	2	--	0.5	35	31	8	5	<5	<3	30	<10	<2	<0.1	3	11	<5
Sharp 1-6 — 474638		Rock	<2	--	0.4	95	<2	80	9	6	<3	6	<10	<2	<0.1	22	12	<5
474639		Rock	<2	--	1.0	9	9	<1	<5	5	<3	4	<10	15	<0.1	1	4	<5
474640		Rock	6	--	0.4	50	5	67	11	5	<3	4	<10	<2	0.3	11	10	<5
LISA — 103452	(39.46g)	Pan Conc	--	<5	0.1	17	<2	118	28	<5	3	2	<10	<2	2.9	24	17	<5
103455	(44.95g)	Pan Conc	--	<5	0.2	28	<2	117	26	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	1.5	21	17	<5
103457	(245.60g)	Pan Conc	--	<5	0.2	23	2	128	35	<5	3	<1	<10	<2	3.1	24	18	<5
Sharp 1-C — 474606	(18.64g)	Pan Conc	--	<5	0.1	5	3	43	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	14	3	<5
474619	(16.08g)	Pan Conc	--	55	0.1	<1	<2	108	22	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	6.9	28	16	<5
474623	(11.94g)	Pan Conc	--	<5	0.1	8	<2	87	29	<5	5	4	<10	<2	1.5	24	17	<5
474628	(35.67g)	Pan Conc	--	115	0.1	57	<2	116	27	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	2.7	31	18	<5
474636	(17.55g)	Pan Conc	--	<5	0.1	11	<2	46	12	<5	4	1	<10	<2	0.4	13	9	<5
LISA — 103451		Silt	--	<5	0.1	5	<2	37	5	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	0.3	6	6	<5
103454		Silt	--	<5	<0.1	3	3	24	<5	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	0.2	4	4	<5
103456		Silt	--	<5	0.2	4	2	23	<5	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	0.1	4	4	<5
Sharp 1-6 — 474605		Silt	--	<5	0.2	25	<2	102	5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.4	20	9	<5
474607		Silt	--	<5	0.2	13	<2	95	7	5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.3	23	7	<5
474609		Silt	--	<5	0.4	14	<2	43	23	7	5	5	<10	<2	0.8	13	9	<5
474610		Silt	--	<5	0.2	17	<2	121	13	7	3	2	<10	<2	0.5	21	7	<5
474613		Silt	--	<5	0.2	23	<2	123	10	5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	25	7	<5
474617		Silt	--	<5	0.1	13	<2	84	11	6	<3	3	<10	<2	0.4	17	6	<5
474620		Silt	--	<5	0.1	9	3	69	14	5	3	1	<10	<2	0.5	9	6	<5
474621		Silt	--	<5	0.1	58	<2	69	14	7	<3	4	<10	<2	0.2	17	8	<5
474622		~~Silt~~ Soil	--	<5	<0.1	3	15	13	5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	2	1	<5
474624		Silt	--	<5	0.2	11	3	42	10	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.3	7	6	<5
474626		Silt	--	<5	0.2	1	<2	102	13	<5	6	9	<10	<2	0.5	16	10	<5
474627		Silt	--	60	0.2	6	4	62	8	5	<3	16	<10	<2	0.2	8	4	<5
474629		Silt	--	<5	0.1	8	<2	32	10	5	3	1	<10	<2	0.5	10	6	<5
474630		Silt	--	<5	0.2	8	2	59	8	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	0.1	8	6	<5
474631		Silt	--	<5	0.2	5	<2	47	12	5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.6	7	5	<5
474632		Silt	--	<5	0.1	5	2	50	9	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	5	5	<5
474633		Silt	--	<5	0.2	4	<2	51	15	6	<3	2	<10	<2	0.7	8	6	<5
474634		Silt	--	<5	0.2	7	<2	44	19	8	5	3	<10	<2	0.5	8	5	<5
Minimum Detection			2	5	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection			10000	10000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method			FA/AAS	GeoSp	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed ReC = ReCheck in progress ins = Insufficient Sample

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
474637	Silt	--	<5	0.2	5	3	71	12	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.3	7	4	<5
474614	Soil	--	20	0.1	11	<2	89	13	5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	16	6	<5
474615	Soil	--	<5	0.5	8	12	5	6	<5	<3	3	<10	4	0.1	5	2	<5
474616	Soil	--	<5	0.1	20	<2	103	17	8	4	4	<10	<2	0.3	18	7	<5
474625	Soil	--	<5	<0.1	5	6	32	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	2	2	<5

Sharp 1-C

Minimum Detection	2	5	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method	FA/AAS	GeoSp	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
474637	74	<1	86	578	6	46	3	1	0.07	1.58	0.69	3.51	0.44	0.16	0.03	0.07
474614	727	<1	95	330	5	9	4	5	0.35	2.62	0.71	>5.00	1.02	0.32	0.02	0.31
474615	16	<1	77	47	3	4	7	1	0.20	0.48	0.12	1.54	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.04
474616	189	1	102	473	6	7	2	7	0.36	2.81	0.38	>5.00	1.16	0.47	0.02	0.19
474625	35	21	22	79	<2	10	<1	<1	0.03	0.29	0.13	0.99	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.04
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed ReC = ReCheck in progress ins = Insufficient Sample