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ASSESSMENT REPORT
for the
TISHAS HOPES CLAIM GROUP
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BC
NTS 82G/12E

Latitude 49°44'N. Longitude 115°38'W.

Prepared for
GREAT EAGLE RESOURCES LTD.
No.3 Rayborn Crescent
St. Albert, Alberta
T8N 5C5

by

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Cranbrook, BC V1C 4H4

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Submitted: December 1st, 1994

23,647

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	2
Property, Description and Location.....	3
Accessibility, Climate, and Local Resources.....	4
History	5
Geology	
Regional Geology.....	6
Property Geology and Mineralization.....	9
1994 Program.....	10
Conclusion and Recommendations.....	10
References.....	11
Certificate of Qualification.....	13

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>After Page</u>
Figure 1 General Location Map.....	3
Figure 2 Claim Location Map.....	3
Figure 3 Geology Map.....	9

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1:.....	Statement of Expenditures
Appendix 2:.....	Analytical Results
Appendix 3:.....	Program-Related Documents

SUMMARY

The **Tishas Hopes** group of claims, located 25km north of Cranbrook, British Columbia, consists of 8 claim units covering ground considered prospective for the presence of both base- and precious metal mineralization, with exploration focused on stratabound sedex silver/lead/zinc (Sullivan-Type) targets, as well as epithermal vein-hosted gold and silver systems.

Work carried out during the 1994 season consisted of trenching and sampling of narrow conformable fissure and shear-vein structures exposed in two separate locations hosted by PreCambrian sediments of the Creston Formation. Analytical results reveal that the structures are deficient in gold, but carry high-grade silver and lead values.

A brief geological inspection was made by the author on September 26th, 1994, accompanied by Mr. Jason Jacob, manager of the exploration program for Great Eagle Resources.

Placer mining activity presently takes place over the mineral claims controlled by Great Eagle, and as such, excavating equipment is readily available to assist in physical exploration activity.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an evaluation and discussion of results obtained from a brief property visit to the **Tishas Hopes** mineral claims on September 26th, 1994.

The 8 2-Post and fractional claim units overlay stratigraphy thought to be prospective with respect to both base and precious metal mineralization. The East Kootenay area is host to the world class Sullivan massive sulphide deposit, located 50km to the southwest. This deposit, with initial reserves in excess of 180,000,000 tons, has seen continuous production for over 80 years.

The **Tishas Hopes** claims partially overlay the Aldridge Formation, which hosts the Sullivan deposit. The Kootenay King Mine, located 7km north of the claim boundary, also produced stratiform massive sulphides, and as well, is hosted by Aldridge Formation sediments. Numerous lode gold occurrences are also documented in the Wildhorse River valley, but to this date, no economic quantities have been located.

The **Tishas Hopes** claims straddle the Wildhorse River, an historic placer-gold producing area, which in the late 1800's saw over 1,500,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. Placer mining is presently being conducted in river gravels which overlie the present mineral claim boundaries.

PROPERTY, DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Tishas Hopes Claim Group consists of 8 2-Post and fractional claim units staked in accordance with the Mineral Tenure Act. Claim post locations were not visited by the author during the property examination. The claims are located 6 km north of Fort Steele in the Fort Steele Mining Division on NTS mapsheet 82G/12E and are centred at 49°39' N latitude, 115°34' W longitude (Figures 1,2; following page).

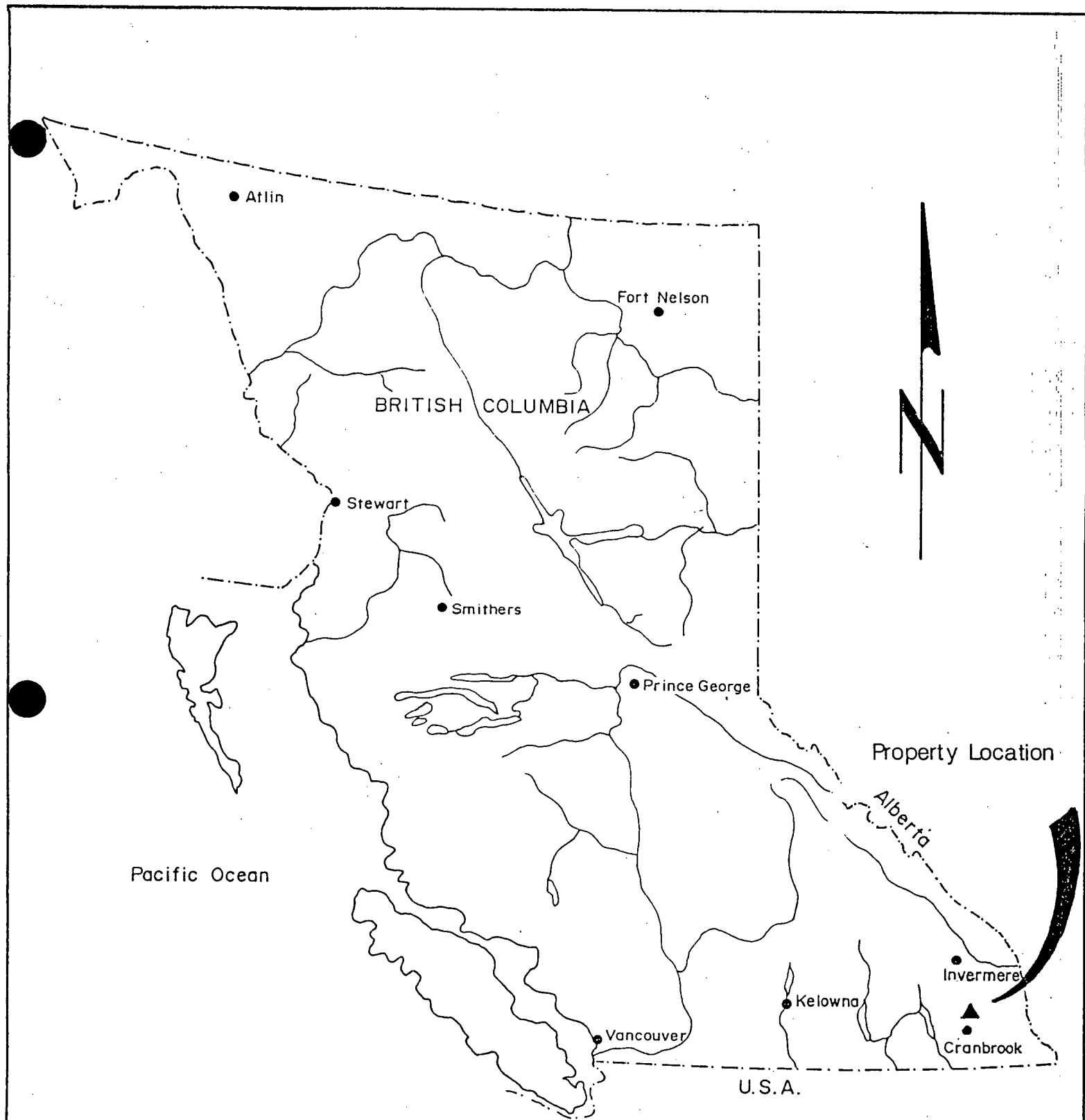
The claims cover an area of approximately 3 square km. Terrain above the river valley is relatively steep and densely wooded with moderate undergrowth. Outcrop is limited to escarpments, ridges and road cuts.

Tishas Hopes Claim Status

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>*Expiry Date</u>
Tishas Hope #3	305218	1	06/10/92	06/10/96
Tishas Hope #4	305219	1	06/10/92	06/10/96
Tishas Hope #5	305220	1	06/10/92	06/10/96
Tishas Hope #6	305221	1	06/10/92	06/10/96
Tishas Hope #7	317716	1	26/05/93	06/10/97
Tishas Fr. I	321381	1	05/10/93	05/10/96
Tishas Fr. II	321382	1	05/10/93	05/10/96
Tishas Fr. III	321383	<u>1</u>	05/10/93	05/10/96

Total: 8 units

The property is controlled by Great Eagle Resources Ltd., a private Alberta company. Details of any option agreement(s) in place at this time are unknown to the author.



0 40 80 120
km

GREAT EAGLE RESOURCES

TISHAS HOPES CLAIM GROUP

Location Map

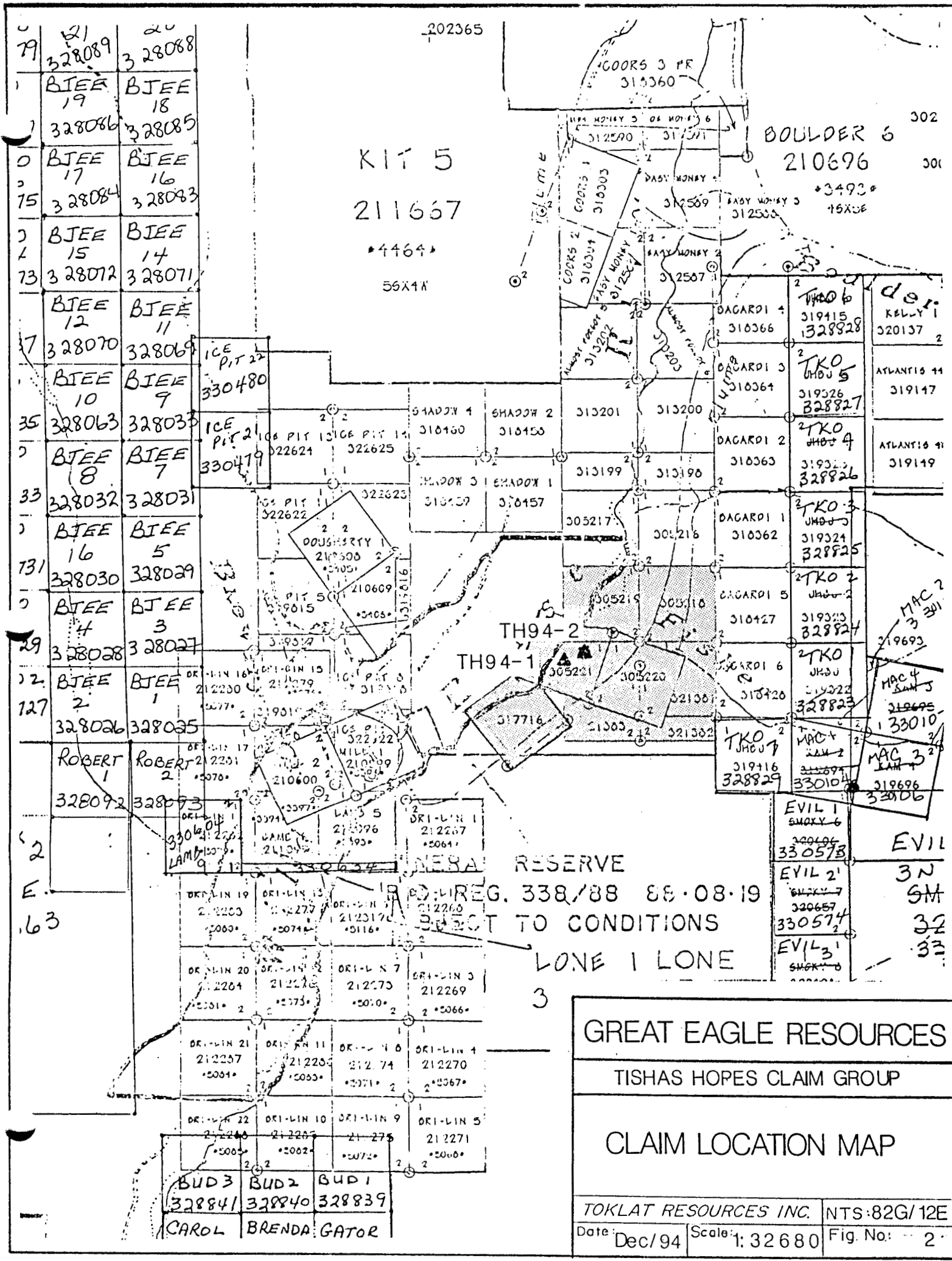
TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.

NTS:82G/12E

Date: Dec/94

Scale: 1:8,000,000

Fig. No: 1



▲ SAMPLE LOCATION

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES

Access to the property is made from Fort Steele via the paved Bull River Road, then along the Mause Creek Forest Service Road, then branching off to the Boulder Forest Service Road, which passes through the property area. Access is presently maintained during the summer months by the BC Forest Service. Access within the property is provided through a network of private roads, some which are maintained through placer mining activity.

The property area is subjected to relatively light precipitation. Pine trees dominate the forest cover, and drainage is restricted to very few watercourses. The property is workable from April through November, with drilling possible year-round.

The property is ideally situated for production. Road access to and within the property is excellent, and rail and power sources are within 5km of the centre of the claim group. Due to the presence of the nearby Sullivan Mine, a skilled mining work force is readily available, with support industries well established in both Cranbrook and Kimberley.

HISTORY

The East Kootenay area has long been known as a mineral resource-rich area, with numerous mineral showings documented over the years. The turn of the century discovery of Cominco's world-class Sullivan deposit near the present city of Kimberley, put the area into focus with mineral explorationists world-wide. The Sullivan massive sulphide ore body hosted 180,000,000 tons of ore averaging 6.5% zinc, 6.4% lead and 1.90 oz/t silver, with a mineable lifetime of over 80 years, and a contained metal value in present dollars estimated to be in excess of 25 billion dollars. (Over 5 years of mineable reserves still exist within the deposit).

Numerous other past-producers in the area reflect the excellent mineralogic potential of the region. These include:

- 1) St. Eugene Mine (1899-1929) - 1.63 million tons grading approximately 8% lead, 1% zinc, 4.4 oz/t silver
- 2) Estella Mine (1951-1967) - 120,000 tons grading 4.8% lead, 9.0% zinc, 6.4 oz/t silver
- 3) Kootenay King Mine (1952-1953) - 14,616 tons grading 5.3% lead, 15.1% zinc, 1.94 oz/t silver.

The area is also well known for the presence of once-rich placer gold deposits, though no economic hard-rock concentrations have yet been located. The Wildhorse River saw frenzied placer mining activity beginning in 1864, with over 1,500,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. Placer mining operations are still in place along the river.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Regionally the area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks. The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north trending thrusts throughout the Laramide orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time (Price, 1981).

The oldest rocks exposed in the area are greenish, rusty weathering thin bedded siltites and quartzites of the + 4000m thick Lower Aldridge Formation, along with the facies-related, dominantly fluvial Fort Steele Formation (the base of which is unexposed). The Sullivan deposit is located some 20-30m below the upper contact of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Overlying the Lower Aldridge is a continuous section of Middle Aldridge quartz wackes, subwackes and argillites some 3000+ m thick. Within the Middle Aldridge formation, fourteen varved marker horizons can be correlated over hundreds of kilometres. These represent the only accurate stratigraphic control. A number of aurally extensive, locally thick gabbroic sills are present within the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. These sills and dykes; the "Moyie Sills", locally were intruded into wet, unconsolidated sediments, and have been dated to 1445 Ma, providing a minimum age for Aldridge sedimentation and formation of the Sullivan deposit. The Middle Aldridge is overlain conformably by the Upper Aldridge, 300 to 400 meters of thin, fissile, rusty weathering siltite/argillite.

Conformably overlying the Aldridge Formation is the Creston Formation, comprising approximately 1800 meters of grey, green and maroon, cross-bedded and ripple marked platformal quartzites and mudstones. The Kitchener-Siyeh Formation, which includes 1200 to 1600 meters of grey-green and buff coloured dolomitic mudstone are shallow water sediments overlying the Creston Formation.

The upper portion of the Purcell Supergroup consists of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations. The Dutch Creek formation consists of approximately 1200 meters of dark grey, calcareous dolomitic mudstones. Overlying the Dutch Creek formation is the Mount Nelson formation, 1000 meters of grey-green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstones. This unit marks the top of the Purcell Supergroup.

The Purcell Supergroup in the Sullivan area was deposited along an active tectonic basin margin. Dramatic thickness and facies variations record Purcell-age growth faults and contrast with gradual changes characteristic of most Purcell rocks elsewhere.

These faults reflect deep crustal structures that modified incipient Purcell rifting, and led to the development of an intercratonic basin in middle Proterozoic time.

Local Mineral Occurrences

The Wildhorse River valley, while well known to be a highly prolific placer gold producer, has never seen any major economic lode gold production. A number of mineral occurrences are documented in the area, the most significant which are discussed below.

Kootenay King Deposit

The Kootenay King deposit, located 5 km north of the **Tishas Hopes** property, is considered an extremely significant ore body, second only in geological importance in the region to the world class Sullivan deposit. The Kootenay King is located at elevation 7000 feet on the south-facing slope of Lakit Mountain, and saw production from 1954-1956.

The Kootenay King, like the Sullivan, is interpreted to be a stratiform deposit. Although it is a relatively small ore body (14,616 tons), its location in the Wildhorse River area confirms that conditions were present whereby sedex-type deposits were forming. A brief description of the deposit is given by Hoy, 1993:

"Kootenay King is a stratiform lead-zinc massive sulphide layer in rocks correlative with the lower part of the middle Aldridge Formation. In contrast with the thickly bedded A-E turbidites in the Purcell Mountains, the succession comprises dominantly buff-coloured dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic argillite and dark grey argillite. A prominent thick-bedded "quartzite" referred to as the Kootenay King Quartzite, contains the stratiform sulphide layer. It comprises a sequence of interbedded wacke, arenite, and minor argillite up to 250 metres thick. It generally becomes thicker and coarser grained to the south, and appears to thin and eventually pinch out northward. The sulphide layer is near the top of the Kootenay King Quartzite, in an impure, fine grained dolomitic facies" (Hoy, 1979).

Tit for Tat

Located at elevation 6000' feet in the Shepherd Gulch drainage, this showing was originally surveyed in 1892, and consists of a gold-bearing quartz vein structure within green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation. This showing is situated 4 km northeast of the **Tishas Hopes** property.

Stratigraphy in the Tit for Tat area strikes 150-190° Az, dipping

40-60° to the west. The quartz vein has a northerly strike, but dips 12-45° easterly into the mountain, cross-cutting stratigraphy. Vein material consists of creamy-white, weakly fractured quartz material with galena, argentite and minor copper sulphides occurring as irregularly shaped clusters and stringers. Vein width varies up to one meter, but is more consistently 25-50 cm wide. The vein can be traced over 140m, exhibiting strong structural features with minor pinching. The vein is thought to be faulted off in the southerly direction. Four inclined shafts follow the structure into the mountainside. Ground conditions of the shafts are excellent, and the shallow depth of each allows adequate ventilation. The shafts are spaced at roughly 30m intervals, and are 10-15m long. Three blast trenches are also present along the trace of the vein. Mineralization present at the Tit for Tat occurrence is thought to be related to Ford Vein mineralization (Chamberlain, 1991).

Dardenelles

This gold/silver/copper/lead occurrence is located at elevation 6000' along the west-facing slope of Vertical Mountain, 5 km northeast of the Tishas Hopes claims. This deposit was staked in 1892, and has seen limited production over the years.

The host rock to the vein structure consists of green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Creston Formation. Stratigraphy within the property area strikes 150°-190° Az, dipping 40°-60° to the west. The quartz vein has a northeasterly strike, and dips 12°-30° southeasterly into the mountain, cross-cutting stratigraphy. Vein material consists of creamy-white, weakly fractured quartz material with galena, argentite and minor copper sulphides occurring as irregularly shaped clusters and stringers. The vein appears to represent two separate phases of emplacement. The first, a barren, bull quartz vein 0.9-1.1m wide, forms both a hangingwall and a footwall host to a high-grade, 0.2-0.3m wide, gold-mineralized band. Both phases carry gold values, but the narrower core band is by far the more richly mineralized of the two. Earlier reports reference visible free gold within the vein. The vein is thought to represent the northern extension of the Tit for Tat quartz vein system, located some 800m to the south.

Palmayra

This occurrence is located 5km north of the Tishas Hopes claims, at elevation 4800' along Spirit Creek. Five short tunnels and a shaft have been driven on one or more irregular-shaped syenite dykes cutting Aldridge argillites. Fractures within these dykes have been infilled by silver-lead-mineralized quartz. One tunnel exposes a highly fractured, flat-lying, sparsely mineralized vein with widths to 30 feet. No assay results are available for this occurrence.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The area underlying the Tishas Hopes claims was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Leech (1960) and more recently at 1:50,000 scale by Trygve Hoy (EMPR) in 1988 (open file 1988-14, Bulletin 84). His work reveals that the property overlays proterozoic rocks of the Creston and Aldridge formations, which are comprised primarily of quartzite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite and silty dolomite. This assemblage of coarse clastic sediments represents a shelf-type depositional environment existing 1.3 billion years ago along the margin of the present continental mass. An excerpt from Hoys' map is provided in Figure 3, following.

The property has been subjected to considerable strain throughout its history, as evidenced by well defined foliation and ubiquitous localized minor folding. Little natural outcrop exposure is available, contributing to an essentially inferred geological interpretation. Documentation of past-producers is abundant however, therefore mineralization processes are relatively well understood.

Mineralization

BCDM Minfile reports the presence of three documented mineral occurrences present on the property before exploration was undertaken on behalf of Great Eagle. These showings, named the **Magnet** (Pb, Zn, Ag), **Expander** (Au), and **Fort Steele** (Co?), apparently occur within claim boundaries, however their locations were not verified during the 1994 program.

Two mineralized structures were located during the 1994 field season however, and were exposed in an area presently worked for placer gold. These showings, named the Upper and Lower Occurrences, consist of narrow (2-3cm) quartz-veins hosting silver and lead. The showings are located some 150m apart, and are non-continuous. Trenching and sample locations are shown on Figure 2, following Page 3.

The Lower Occurrence is oriented 046/86°W, and is hosted by intensely foliated, contorted shales. Sample TH94-1, taken of vein material over 3cm, assayed 167.33 g/t (4.88 oz/t), and 25.6% Pb, with anomalous Cu and weakly anomalous Au returned. The vein material consists of conformable boudinage veining, and is exposed continuously for 60-70cm, before pinching out.

The Upper Occurrence, located some 150m north of the Lower Occurrence, consists of silver-lead mineralization hosted by a narrow (2cm) cross-cutting shear within rusty phyllite material. Sample TH94-2, a grab sample from mineralized shear-vein material, returned 125.6 g/t (3.66 oz/t) Ag and 1.20% Pb, again with anomalous Cu and weakly anomalous Au values returned.

1994 PROGRAM

The focus of the \$2,240 1994 program was to test by trenching for precious and/or base-metal mineralization near the site of high-grade placer gold material. Trenching was carried out between September 8th and October 3, 1994. A brief visit was made by the author on September 26th to assess showings discovered as a result of earlier work, and to recommend areas for further trenching.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The discovery of vein mineralization within the property area is encouraging, especially considering the rich placers located in the Wildhorse area. The location these structures in an area upstream of the richest placer workings is also encouraging. A number of high-grade gold veins located upstream of the veins (Dardenelles, Tit for Tat, etc.) display the geologic possibility for gold enrichment in the area.

Further exploration is recommended for the property area. In particular, research into the location and mode of occurrence of showings documented in the BCDM Minfile reports should be carried out, and every effort made to locate and sample these exposures. As well, contour soil geochemical sampling is recommended in areas above the Wildhorse River valley which are free of alluvium. A VLF-EM survey should be considered for the property area, in particular within those areas covered by river gravels. This type of survey is relatively inexpensive, and has shown success in the past for locating mineralized structures within similar host lithologies.

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1953-45,150; 1954-148

EMPR Minfile #082GNW009

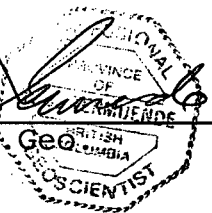
EMPR/GSC British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey; Fernie (NTS 82G) (MEMPR BC RGS 27).

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Tim J. Termuende, of 2720-17th Street South, in the City of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 2) I am a 1987 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in geology, and have practised my profession as exploration geologist continuously since graduation in 1987.
- 3) This report is based on my personal examination of the **Tishas Hopes** claim group, made during a brief property visit on September 26th, 1994.
- 4) I have no direct interest in the **Tishas Hopes** Claim Group, nor do I anticipate receiving any interest in the **Tishas Hopes** Claim Group in the future. I do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of Great Eagle Resources Ltd.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1994.


T.J. Termuende, P. Geo.


APPENDIX 1

Statement of Expenditures

Statement of Expenditures-1994 Program

The following expenses were incurred on the Tishas Hopes Claim Group as defined in this report for the purposes of mineral exploration between the dates of September 8th and October 3rd, 1994.

PERSONNEL

T. Termuende, P.Geo:	2.0 days x \$400/day.....	\$ 800.00
J. Jacobs, Assistant:	1.0 days x \$250/day.....	250.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4WD Vehicle (1)	1.0 days x \$50.00/day.....	50.00
Mileage	80km x \$.20/km.....	16.00
Bulldozer Rental		938.49

FIELD SUPPLY	2.0 days x \$20.00.....	40.00
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ANALYTICAL		71.16
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MISCELLANEOUS

Fuel		15.00
Shipping		9.35
Reproduction/Etc.		50.00

TOTAL: \$2,240.00

APPENDIX 2

Analytical Results; 1994 Program



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 94-823

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.
2720-17TH STREET SOUTH
CRANBROOK, B.C.
V1C 4H4

19-Oct-94

ATTENTION: TIM TERMUENDE

2 ROCK samples received October 3, 1994
Shipment # TH94-01
Samples Submitted By: T. Termuende

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb %
1	TH94-1	167.3	4.88	25.6
2	TH94-2	125.6	3.66	1.20

XLS/Toklat


ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

14-Oct-94

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 2J3

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC. ETK 94-823
2720-17TH STREET SOUTH
CRANBROOK, B.C.
V1C 4H4

ATTENTION: TIM TERMUENDE

2 ROCK samples received October 3, 1994
Sample Run Date: 12 October, 1994
Shipment # TH94-01
Samples Submitted by: T. Termuende

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y
1	TH94-1	20	>30	0.48	130	15	<5	0.51	5	8	133	708	2.04	<10	0.23	417	9	<.01	11	140	>10000	130	<20	52	<.01	<10	5	<10	<1
2	TH94-2	30	>30	0.30	35	65	115	10.40	13	9	65	194	6.49	<10	0.39	2151	10	<.01	7	10	>10000	55	<20	276	<.01	<10	5	<10	10

QC DATA

Repeat:

1	TH94-1	>30	0.49	130	10	<5	0.55	5	8	137	708	2.11	<10	0.23	424	10	<.01	13	150	>10000	140	30	50	<.01	<10	5	<10	<1
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Standard :

1.4	1.75	80	155	<5	1.85	<1	20	64	86	4.02	<10	0.96	657	<1	0.01	26	680	22	5	<20	58	0.10	<10	74	<10	5
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