ASSESSMENT REPORT on DIAMOND DRILLING

MT. BIGATTINI PROPERTY Negro Creek Area

Fort Steele Mining Division

NTS 82F8/E

Latitude 49° 28'N Longitude 116° 01'W

By Peter Klewchuk, P.Geo.

September, 1997

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT



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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The Mt. Bigattini property is located 17 kilometers west of Cranbrook, B.C. (Figure 1), near the headwaters of Negro and Wuho Creeks, tributaries of the Moyie River. The claims are on reference map NTS 82 F 8/E and centered near 49° 28' N latitude, 116° 01'W longitude.

The property is accessed by good logging roads from Highway 3/95 south of Cranbrook, B.C., up the Moyie River, Negro Creek and Wuho Creek drainages.

1.20 History

The Mt. Bigattini property is within a large area of widespread gold mineralization which trends northeasterly and extends through the drainages of the Moyie River, Perry Creek and the Wildhorse River, the three main placer gold bearing streams of the East Kootenays.

The presence of significant placer gold in these streams has attracted long-standing exploration activity for bedrock sources. Many small lode gold occurrences have been discovered, with a few seeing minor production.

More recent interest in the Mt. Bigattini claim area arose from a prospecting discovery of gold mineralization associated with hematite breccia within a major fault separating Precambrian Aldridge and Creston Formation rocks.

1.30 Property

The Mt. Bigattini property consists of 16 two-post claims, Aug 1 to 6 and Skay 1 to 10, in one contiguous claim block which covers a portion of the upper part of Wuho and Negro Creeks (Figure 2). The claims are owned by Mike and Tom Kennedy of Kimberley, B.C. and G.M. Rodgers of Fort Steele, B.C.

1.40 Scope of Present Work

During late July, 1996, two diamond drill holes were completed on the Mt. Bigatinni property to evaluate a surface occurrence of gold mineralization. Both holes were drilled on the Aug 4 mineral claim.





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2.00 GEOLOGY

The Mt. Bigattini property claims straddle a northeast fault contact separating Helikian Creston Formation rocks on the west and Helikian Aldridge Formation rocks on the east (Figure 3). The fault zone locally consists of a breccia zone with an intensely developed hematite matrix. Wallrock fragments within the breccia zone are commonly strongly albitized.

3.00 DIAMOND DRILLING

In late July, 1996, two diamond drill holes were completed from one drill site in the upper part of Negro Creek (Figure 3) to test a surface occurrence of gold mineralization. Both holes were NQ in size (7.3 cm in diameter). Drill hole Big 96-1 was oriented at an azimuth of 120°, inclined at -45° from the horizontal, and drilled to a depth of 42.68 meters. Drill hole Big 96-2 was oriented at an azimuth of 120°, inclined at -60° and drilled to a depth of 60.98 meters.

Both drill holes collared in quartzites, siltstones and argillites of the Precambrian Creston Formation after passing through surface overburden. In both drill holes Creston Formation rocks are altered by chlorite and albite and/or silica. In addition, narrow intervals of hematite alteration and hematite breccia are present.

Both drill holes then passed through a narrow zone of hematite breccia which is interpreted to represent a significant fault zone. This hematite breccia hosts localized gold mineralization on surface and was the prime drill target. The hematite breccia contains minor chlorite and disseminated pyrite as well as minor gold mineralization. Geochemical gold values for the core that was sampled are provided in the drill logs (Appendix 1.) And complete geochemical analyses are provided in Appendix 2.

Below and east of the hematite breccia zone both drill holes passed into altered siltstones and argillites of the Precambrian Aldridge Formation. These rocks are quite strongly chlorite altered and contain narrow zones of hematite breccia and hematite alteration, typically with minor disseminated pyrite. Healed minor fracturing is common and drill hole Big 96-2 has a number of thin, discontinuous quartz veins, many of which have associated minor disseminated pyrite.

Complete drill logs of both drill holes are provided as Appendix 1.



4.00 CONCLUSION

Two NQ diamond drill holes, Big 96-1 and Big 96-2 were completed on the Mt. Bigatinni property in late July, 1996. Drill hole Big 96-1 was drilled to a depth of 42.68 meters and drill hole Big 96-2 was drilled to a depth of 60.98 meters for a total length of 103.66 meters.

Both drill holes collared in Creston Formation, passed through a fault contact represented by a narrow, weakly gold-mineralized zone of hematite breccia, then terminated in chlorite-altered metasediments of the Aldridge Formation. Gold values encountered are low with the highest value being 44 ppb gold. Gold values in the hematite breccia zone where it was drilled by these two holes is lower than some of the gold values obtained on surface.

5.00 STATEMENT OF COSTS

103.66 meters diamond drilling @ \$60.78/meter\$6300.00Inclusive of supervision, transportation, core logging and report\$6300.00

6.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report I, Peter Klewchuk, certify that:

- 1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at 246 Moyie Street, Kimberley, B.C.
- 2. I am a graduate geologist with a B.Sc. degree (1969) from the University of British Columbia and an M.Sc. degree (1972) from the University of Calgary.
- 3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 22 years.
- 5. I have been employed by major mining companies and provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 15th day of September, 1997.

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Drill Hole Record

Property:	MT. BIGATTINI
District:	Fort Steele
Hole No:	BIG-96-1
Length of Hole:	42.68m
Commenced:	July 27, 1996
Completed:	July 28, 1996
General Location:	Negro Creek
Co-ordinates:	116°01'19"W longitude, 49°28'03"N lat. 547990 N., 572600 E.
Elevation:	1900 meters
Inclination:	-45°
Azimuth:	120°
Dip Test Results:	None
Hole/Core Size:	NQ
Logged By:	Peter Klewchuk
Objective:	Test hematite breccia zone
Location of Core/Cuttings	s Storage: 3380 Wilks Road, Cranbrook
Drilled By:	Lone Ranger Drilling
Type of Drill:	Longyear 44
WP51 File No:	Tplog. 10
Operator:	Abitibi Mining Corp. 1000 675 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C.

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Appendix 1 DDH Big 96-1 Meters Description

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0-6.1 CASING; NO CORE

- 6.1-12.5 SILTSTONE, SILTY QUARTZITE
 Gray-green, locally gray-white. Bedding is indistinct, at ~60° to core axis.
 Weakly to strongly chlorite-altered. Core moderately broken with weak
 limonite on fracture surfaces. At 12.0m a 3 4mm wide chlorite vein at 5 10° to core axis contains minor quartz and disseminated spec. hematite. 12.35
 12.50m is a healed silicified breccia with local dark blue-black hematite.
 Breccia fragments tend to be at ~60° to core axis.
- 12.5-18.5 CHLORITIC SILTSTONE, MINOR ARGILLITE Medium to dark green, thin and medium bedded with generally indistinct bedding planes, variably chloritic. Bedding is typically at 65° to core axis.
- 18.5-26.6 CHLORITIC SILTSTONE AND ARGILLITE, WEAKLY BRECCIATED WITH HEMATITIC FRACTURES Similar to previous interval but with widespread thin fractures that commonly carry abundant hematite. Variably chloritic; locally bleached by albitization and/or silicification adjacent to hematitic fractures. Hematitic fractures range up to 1.5mm thick; at 25.7m hematite is locally disseminated in a 4cm X 1.5cm patch. Minor pyrite occurs along fractures, with hematite and with chlorite (exclusive of hematite). Hematite fractures cut obliquely across bedding, with both at 60 - 65° to core axis.
- 26.6-28.6 ALTERED BRECCIATED SILTSTONE Chloritic siltstone, similar to previous intervals, is moderately to strongly altered by brecciation and albitic and/or silicic alteration. Altered zones are glassy in texture, pale gray to bluish-gray in color,. Minor disseminated pyrite is present. Bedding is at ~55° to core axis. Fractures

DDH Big 96-1

Meters Description

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are at ~50° to core axis with intersection of these fabrics at 70° to each other.

SAMPLE BIG-1 26.2 - 26.6 0.4m <5ppb Au

28.6-32.1 HEMATITE BRECCIA

Est. 65% bleached host rock fragments and 35% blue-black hematite; individual concentrations vary through the zone. Typically a matrix-supported breccia although locally the fragments are closely packed. Breccia fabric tends to be predominantly at ~60° to core axis. Minor pyrite occurs throughout the zone, disseminated with both matrix and clasts. Clasts are a pale tan-gray color, glassy in texture and intensely albitized and/or silicified. Minor chloritization occurs throughout, as vague bands parallel to breccia fabric and as more nebulous small patches.

SAMPLE	BIG-2	28.6 - 29.1	0.5m	10ppb Au
	BIG-3	29.1 - 29.6	0.5m	<5ppb Au
	BIG-4	29.6 - 30.1	0.5m	<5ppb Au
	BIG-5	30.1 - 30.7	0.6m	<5ppb Au
	BIG-6	30.7 - 31.3	0.6m	9ppb Au
	BIG-7	31.3 - 31.8	0.5m	44ppb Au
	BIG-8	31.8 - 32.1	0.3m	18ppb Au

32.1-33.8 CHLORITIC SILTSTONE, MINOR HEMATITE BRECCIA Medium to dark green, apparently thin and medium bedded. Bedding at 64° to core axis is disrupted by healed shearing. Scattered narrow zones of bleaching and hematite breccia occur at 32.75m (6cm wide), 32.9 - 33.0m (10cm wide), and 33.6 - 33.8m (20cm wide). Minor disseminated py occurs with the hematite breccia zones. Breccia texture is typically at 55° to core axis. DDH big 96-1 Meters

Description

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33.8-42.68 SILTSTONE, QUARTZITIC SILTSTONE, MINOR ARGILLITE

Medium dark green, thin and medium bedded. Bedding is extensively disturbed by healed fracturing. Minor thin, discontinuous quartz veining is present. Disseminated pyrite occurs with some veins, as is associated with minor bleaching. Qv are sub-parallel to bedding and at high angles to bedding. Minor py also occurs disseminated on chloritic fractures. At 37.4 - 37.5m is a 2cm wide vein, at 30° to core axis, consisting of a breccia of elongate fragments of wallrock, quartz vein matrix and disseminated pyrite. 38.1 -38.4m is rubble of normal-looking chloritic siltstone. 38.9 - 39.05m is a minor shear zone at 35° to core axis; may be weakly silicified, minor disseminated pyrite. 41.5 - 41.8m is a more altered zone with patchy pale gray silicification and locally abundant pyrite.

42.68 END OF HOLE



Drill Hole Record

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Property:	MT. BIGATTINI
District:	Fort Steele
Hole No:	BIG-96-2
Length of Hole:	60.98m
Commenced:	July 28, 1996
Completed:	July 29, 1996
General Location:	Negro Creek
Co-ordinates:	116°01"19"W. long., 49°28'03"N. Lat. 547990 N., 572600 E.
Elevation:	1900 meters
Inclination:	-60°
Azimuth:	120°
Dip Test Results:	None
Hole/Core Size:	NQ
Logged By:	Peter Klewchuk
Objective:	Test hematite breccia zone
Location of Core/Cuttings	5 Storage: 3380 Wilks Road, Cranbrook
Drilled By:	Lone Ranger Drilling
Type of Drill:	Longyear 44
WP51 File No:	Tplog.11
Operator:	Abitibi Mining Corp. 1000 - 675 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2

Appendix 1 Diamond Drill Log DDH Big 96-2

Meters Description

Page 1 of 2

0-5.5m CASING; NO CORE

- 5.5-11.5m SILTY QUARTZITE, SILTSTONE, MINOR HEMATITE BRECCIA Pale greenish gray; indistinct bedding suggests medium bed thickness, few thin beds. At 5.7 - 5.9m is a zone of pale tan-gray bleaching with a central zone of hematite veining 3 - 4mm wide, at 20° to core axis. A second narrow zone of cream-gray bleaching at 8.2m is partly in broken core. Hematite veins are at 45° to core axis. Bedding at 10.6m is ~80° to core axis.
- 11.5-13.0 BLEACHED ZONE WITH HEMATITE BRECCIA Cream-gray-tan colored. Weakly to intensely brecciated. Hematite common as thin fracture coatings except near 11.9m where, over 10cm, it forms a 25% matrix to brecciated, bleached (albitized and/or silicified) angular clasts. Breccia fabric is at 50° to core axis. 12.6 - 12.8m is chloritic siltstone and argillite.

SAMPLE BIG-9 11.85 - 12.0 0.15m <5ppb Au

13.0-35.0 SILTSTONE, MINOR QUARTZITIC SILTSTONE AND ARGILLITE Medium to darker green, chloritic. Generally indistinctly thin and medium bedded with bedding at 80 - 90° to core axis. Below 27.4m there is local, minor development of fracturing, bleaching and associated hematite breccia. At 31.4 and 31.9m are irregular patches of massive hematite with bleaching; each zone is 5 - 6cm wide. Near 33.7m a narrow band of more typical hematite breccia with small bleached clasts is ~3cm wide at 50° to core axis. An irregular patch of vein quartz at 29.2m has strongly chloritic margins with disseminated py and minor patchy hematite.

DDH Big 95-2 Meters	Descript	ion				Page 2 of	2		
35.0-37,95	HEMATITE	BRECCIA	<u> </u>					, , , _ , , _ , , <u>_ , , , , , , , </u>	-
	Mottled intensel textured present it. Bro 37.9m.	tan gray ly at margi l albitized in parts o eccia fabr.	to blui ns of z and/or f the zo ic is a	sh gray, cone. Hem silicific one and d: t 55° to	strongly Matite form ed wallroc isseminate core axis	brecciated ms a matrix k fragments d py is pre at 35.1m,	through to ble Mino sent th 45° to	nout but mos ached, glass or chlorite d rough most o core axis a	st sy is of at
	SAMPLE	BIG-10 BIG-11 BIG-12 BIG-13 BIG-14	35.0 35.3 35.8 36.4 37.05	- 35.3 - 35.8 - 36.4 - 37.05 - 37.6	0.3 m 0.5 m 0.6 m 0.65m 0.55m	9ppb Au 10ppb Au 43ppb Au 17ppb Au 7ppb Au			
		BIG-15	37.6	- 37,95	0.35m	25ppb Au			

37.95-60.98 SILTSTONE, MINOR ARGILLITE

Medium to dark green, chloritic, thin and medium bedded. More obviously thin bedded than interval above hematite breccia. Bedding typically at $70 - 80^{\circ}$ to core axis. 37.95 - 43.3m contains narrow zones of hematite breccia. Some are just thin hematite veins in weakly brecciated chloritic siltstone, some are more intensely bleached and brecciated. Strongest zone is at 41.15 -41.30m with "typical" hematite breccia. Minor disseminated py occurs with most of these zones. Sheer fabric at 41.3m is at 45° to core axis, subparallel to bedding. 54.4 to 55.7m is a sheared, brecciated, silicified zone; 54.4 to 55.0m is sheared siltstone with shearing at $5 - 15^{\circ}$ to core axis. 55.0 - 55.7 is more silicified, brecciated, bleached chloritic with disseminated py. Local rubbly core suggests this may be a minor fault zone. 57.3 - 57.5m is a silicified, sheared zone, at 50° to core axis, with minor pyrite.

60.98 END OF HOLE



	Bond Inchca	la pe	r (To	Cle estin	g S	s Ser	vi	ce	S			Ap	pend	lix 2	. Ge	eoch	emi	cal A	Anai	iyse	5						G L R	eo ab ep	och or	en t	nica	af
CLIENT: KE	NNECOTT CANADA ING. 6-01244.0 (COMPLETE)		-												••••••								•	PR DA	OJECT TE PR	: CR/ Intei	ANBRO D: 23	iokz I-aug	-96		PAGE	3
SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT AU30 Ag (Units PP8 PPM P)	Cu PH	Pb PPM	Zn ZnOL PPH PCT	мо Ррм р	Ni C PPM PPI	0 4	Cd i PPM PI	B i PM	As PPH F	Sb PPM	Fe PCT	Mn 1 PPM PI	Te B PM PPI	a Cr 4 PPM	V PPM I	Sn PPM	W PPM F	La PPM	AL PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM Pi	Y (PM PI	Ga L PM PF	.i N M PP	ib Si 19 PF1	C Ta 4 pph	i Ti I PCI	i I F PF
BIG-1 BIG-2 BIG-3 BIG-4 BIG-5 BIG-5 BIG-6 BIG-7 BIG-8 BIG-9 BIG-10	<5 <0.2 10 <0.2 <5 <0.2 <5 <0.2 <5 <0.2 <5 <0.2 9 <0.2 44 <0.2 18 <0.2 <5 <0.2 9 <0.2 <5 <0.2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	5 4 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 6	<1 13 13 4 4 4 <1 5 5 8 26	2 9 2 1 2 2 6 21 1 3	17 34 22 20 18 22 41 42 6 14	33 48 30 32 27 36 56 57 4 26	 <0.2 	<5 9 6 <5 <5 6 5 13 <5 <5	ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড ড		1,11 6,59 3,52 1,66 4,10 3,91 5,67 ≻10,00 2,28 2,64	69 90 103 48 167 215 122 31 327 635	<10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 11 <18 <10	10 96 4 75 5 98 3 10 4 80 3 70 3 7 3 6 5 5 7 7	5 21 9 103 8 53 2 27 0 56 0 47 3 61 1 114 2 37 2 23	 <20 <20	<20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20 <20	18 5 16 23 10 11 11 8 12 26 5	0.30 0.52 0.53 0.26 0.23 0.29 0.36 0.55 0.73	0.06 0.32 0.35 0.13 0.29 0.07 0.09 0.16 0.31 1.26	0.21 0.65 0.25 0.11 0.78 0.40 0.11 0.33 2.05	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	3 0.04 2 0.01 2 0.03 2 <.01 2 0.01 2 0.01 2 0.01 5 <.01 7 0.03 7 0.03	5 11 6 3 18 7 18 7 1 6 14 3 12 7 39	2 4 2 3 2 1 2 4 3		<1 4 4 2 1 <1 2 1 2 1 6	<1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <	<5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1	10 <.(10 0.(10 0.(10 0.(10 0.(10 0.(10 0.) 10 0.)	01 06 03 02 04 06 07 02 01
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Condar Clegg Inchcape Testing Services

REPORT: V96-01244.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE:

SUBMITTED BY: B. WOODFILL

CLIENT: KENNECOTT CANADA INC.

PROJECT: CRANBROOK

	ELE	EMENT	NUMBER OF	LOWER DETECTION	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE	FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS N
	. 10			F 600	fine trans of 70-	70- 51 4	S SOIL	8	1 .	80	8	DRY, SIEVE -80
1	ALISU	Gold	65	5 PPB	FIFE Assay of SUg	SUG FILE ASSAY - AA		27	γ.	• 150	57	PULVERIZATION
4	Ag	SILVER	60 75	0.2 PPM	HULTHNUS (STI)	INDUC, LUUP, PLASMA	U URIEL CORE	50				
\$	CU al	Copper	65	1 PPM	$\frac{1}{1}$	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
4	PD	Lead	65	Z PPM	HUL:HNUS (5:1)	INDUC. LUOP. PLASMA						
5	Zn	Zinc	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA	REMARKS: ZINC AND ARS	SENIC CONCEP	ITRALIC	XN >1% WILL ENR/	ANCE	
6	ZriOL	Zinc, semiquant	1	U.1 PCT	HCL:HNQ3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP, PLASMA	TUNGSTEN AND THEREFORE, T) cadmium re Iungsten And	esults d cadmi	RESPECTIVELY.	LD	
- 7	Но	Molybdenum	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA	BE GREATER 1	fiian true v/	ALUES.	THANK YOU, KAE		
8	NÍ	Nickel	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
9	Co	Cobalt	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
10	Cd	Cadmium	65	0.2 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA	REPORT COPIES TO: DR.	. R. WOODFIL	L	(D	INVOICE 1	O: HASTINGS MANAGEMENT
11	Bi	Bismuth	65	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA				()		
12	As	Arsenic	65	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
13	Sb	Antimony	65	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
14	Fe	Iron	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
15	Hn	Manganese	65	1 PPM	HCL:#NO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
16	le	Tellurium	65	10 PPH	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
17	Ba	Barium	65	1 PPH	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
18	Cr	Chromium	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
19	v	Vanadium	65	1 PPH	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
20	Sn	lin	65	20 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
21	W.	Tungsten	65	20 PPM	HCL:HN03 (3:1)	INDUC, COUP, PLASMA						
22	La	Lanthanum	65	1 PPH	HCL:HN03 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
23	AL	Aluminum	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASHA						
24	Mg	Magnesium	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
25	Ca	Calcium	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASHA						
26	Na	Sodium	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASHA						
27	ĸ	Potassium	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
28	Sr 🕤	Strontium	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASHA						
29	Y	Yttrium	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
3 0	Ga	Gallium	65	2 PPH	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC, COUP. PLASMA						
31	Li	Lithium	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
32	Nb	Niobium	65	1 PPM	l'CL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
33	Sc	Scandium	65	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC, COUP. PLASMA						
34	Ta	Tentalum	65	10 PPM	KCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASHA						
35	Ti	Titanium	65	0.01 PCT	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA						
36	Zr	Zirconium	65	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASHA						
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