GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

SEEL #1 TO #7 MINERAL CLAIMS

TAHTSA REACH

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 093E/11E
53°38' N
127°05' W

for

GRAYD Resource Corporation
Owner and Operator

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February 9, 2004

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

The Seel Mineral Claims are situated in the Central Interior of the Province of British Columbia, approximately 100 kilometres southwest of the town of Houston, BC. The claims lie in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheet 093E/11E. Grayd Resource Corporation (Grayd) has acquired one hundred per cent interest in the Seel Mineral Claims through and subject to an agreement with Mr. Rupert Seel of Seel Enterprises Ltd. of Sechelt, British Columbia. Mr. Seel has been actively exploring the region for many years. His field work and work by previous operators led to the discovery of subcroppings of bedrock containing pervasively quartz-sericite altered intrusive and volcanic rocks. Geochemical and geophysical testing of the prospects led to the excavation of a number of diamond drill holes on the property between 1982 and 1985.

3.1 History

The area enclosed by the Seel Mineral Claims has been intermittently explored by a number of operators over a 34-year period. Separate programs have led to identification of the Seel Breccia Pipe, the Damascus Vein, and of an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Initial programs of soil geochemistry and ground geophysics were followed by diamond drilling for both prospects. Approximately 2597 metres were drilled in 72 holes on the Seel (Lean-To) prospect by Lansdowne Oil and Minerals. A similar amount of work completed on the Damascus Vein by International Damascus Resources and other operators.

Portions of the Seel Mineral Claims were previously explored as the REA, Lean-To, OX B, OX C and OX-EAST groups of mineral claims. The earliest recorded work was in the late 1960's, and work continued intermittently until 1989. Various operators have tested the sulphide occurrences which may be seen in outcrop and in the streams which dissect the property. Soil geochemical and ground and airborne geophysical surveys have been used to generate drill targets. Several drill programs have ensued from this work, which led to the discovery of the Seel Breccia Pipe and the Damascus Ag-Pb-Zn vein. References to this work may be found in the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Geological Survey Branch MINFILE occurrences 093E 101 (OX B and 0X C) and 093E 119 (OX-EAST), British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessments Reports and private company reports.

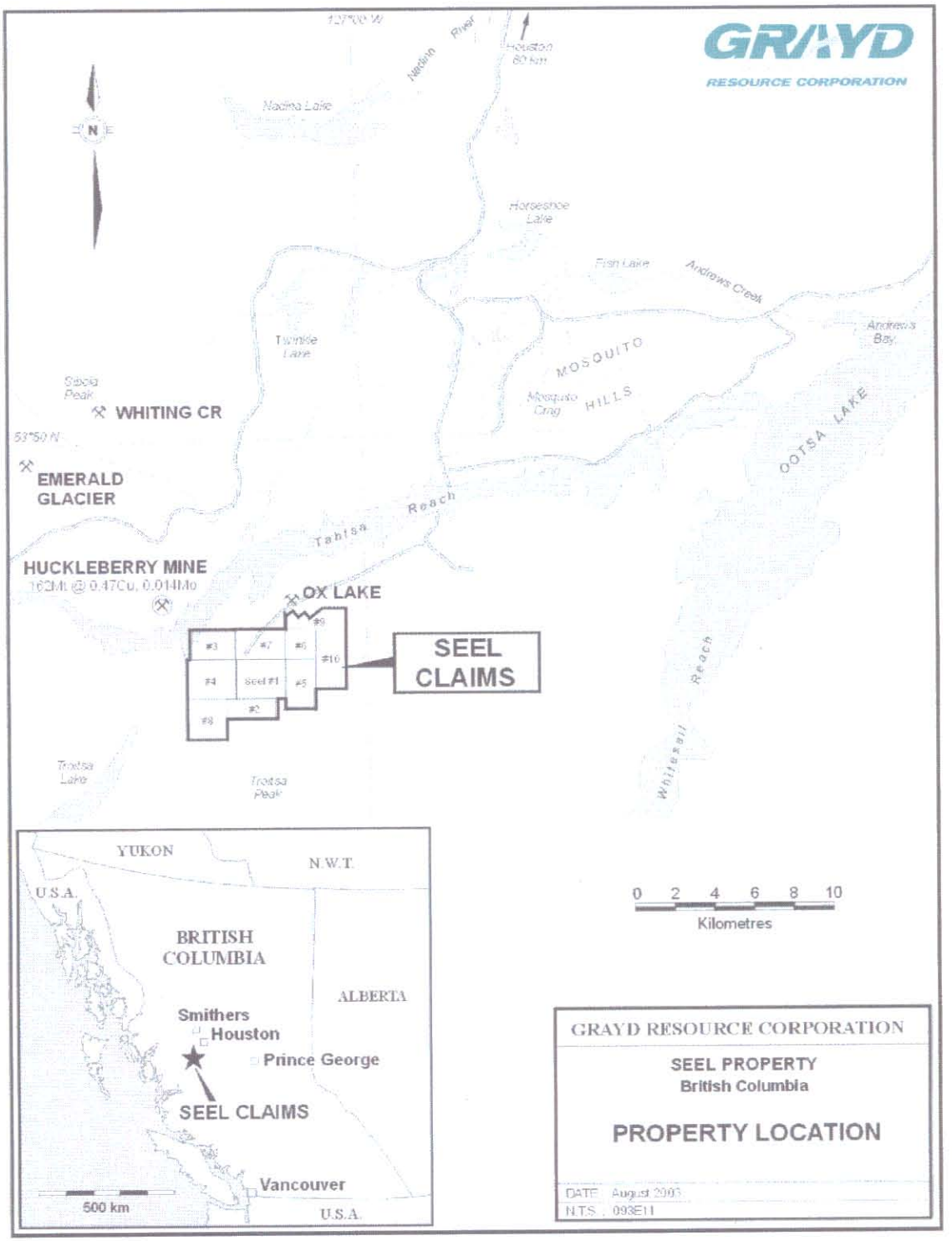

Figure 1. Location of the Seel Project of Grayd Resource Corporation

3.2 *Property Description*

The Seel Mineral Claims consist of a total of 150 mineral claim units, and accordingly encompass a surface area of approximately 3750 hectares. The claims are located on the western margin of the Central Interior physiographic region of the Province of British Columbia, Canada on National Topographic System sheet 093E 11E. The claims are centered at approximately Universe Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates 627000E, 5945500N using North American Datum (NAD) 83, or latitude 53°38' N 127°05' W. The property is comprised of a total of ten mineral claims. The claims are contiguous: however a location post survey would be necessary to establish this definitively. Grayd Resource Corporation, 900-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2B3 holds one hundred per cent interest in the Seel #1 to Seel #7 Mineral Claims subject to an agreement with Seel Enterprises Ltd., 6155 Sechelt Road, Sechelt, British Columbia V0N 3A3. Grayd also acquired and holds one hundred per cent interest in Mineral Claims Seel 8, Seel 9 and Seel 10 through staking in 2003, subject to the same agreement with Seel Enterprises Ltd. The claims have not been legally surveyed, but a Global Positioning System (GPS) location has been established for the initial post of the Seel #1 Mineral Claim to a standard acceptable to the Mineral Titles Branch of the Province of British Columbia.

Table 3.1 Summary of Mineral Tenures
Seel Claims, Tahtsa Reach, British Columbia

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	Issue Date	Expiration Date
Seel #1	387586	20	2001 06 28	2009 06 28
Seel #2	387587	10	2001 06 30	2004 06 30
Seel #3	392096	15	2002 02 23	2006 02 23
Seel #4	392097	20	2002 02 24	2006 02 24
Seel #5	398490	15	2002 11 19	2005 11 19
Seel #6	398491	9	2002 11 18	2005 11 18
Seel #7	398492	15	2002 11 18	2005 11 18
Seel 8	403805	16	2003 07 17	2004 07 17
Seel 9	403806	12	2003 07 20	2004 07 20
Seel 10	403807	18	2003 07 20	2004 07 20

The location the Seel Mineral Claims in relation to known mineralized zones, forest service access roads and exploration access trails may be seen on Figure 2.

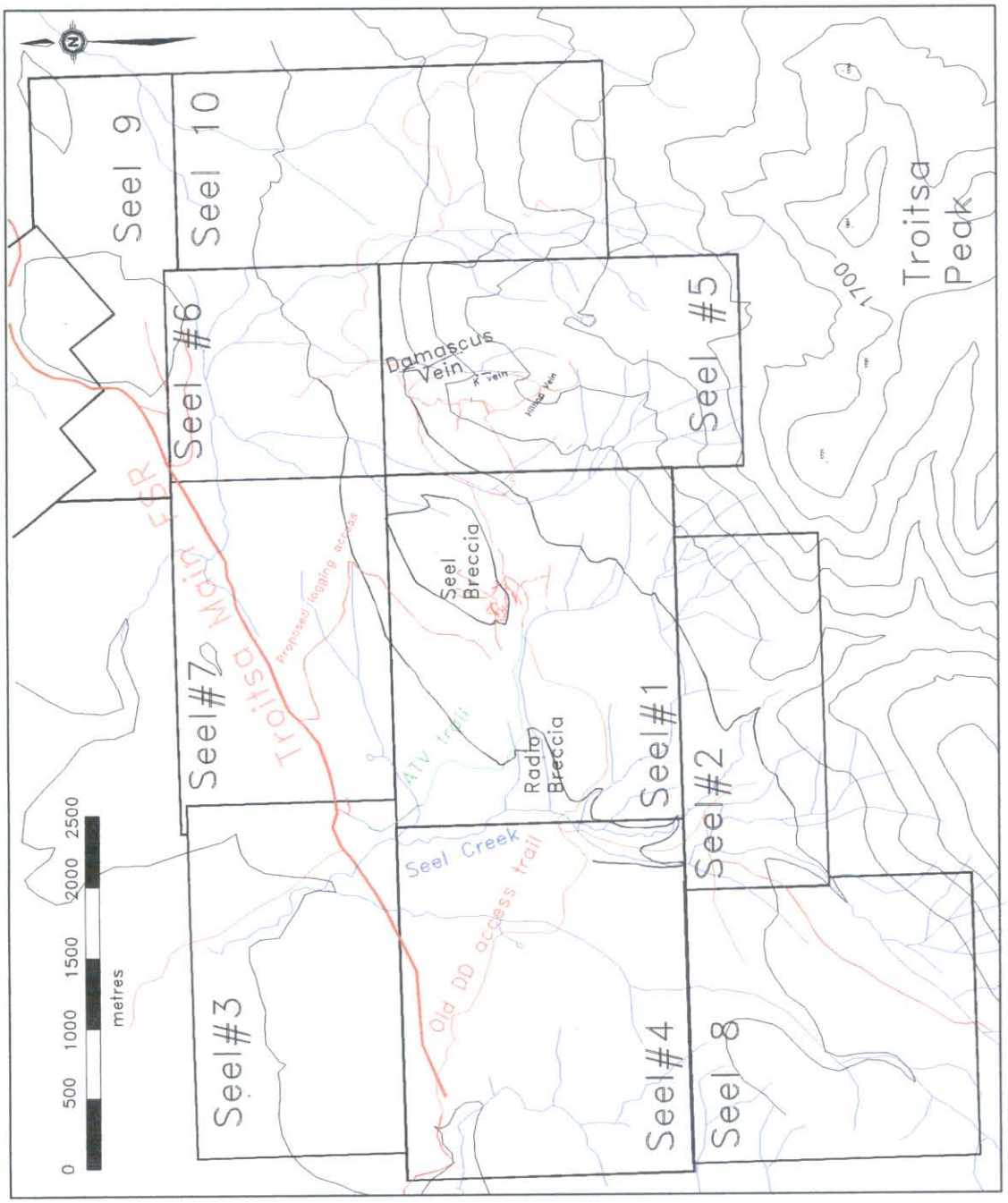

Figure 2. Location of Seel Mineral Claims, Tahtsa Reach Area
Claim posts located by Garmin GPS

3.3 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The property is located approximately 100 kilometres south of the town of Houston in the Central Interior of British Columbia.

Houston is a major supply and industrial centre and is serviced by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. Daily air service to Vancouver is available from Smithers, BC, approximately 70 kilometres by road to the west of Houston.

From Houston, access to the property is by road using a two-wheel drive vehicle in fair weather, and a four-wheel drive vehicle in poor weather. Road access is achieved by first travelling west from Houston on Highway 16 to the intersection with the Morice Forest Service Road; thence south 56.5 km on the Morice FSR and the Morice Owen FSR to the intersection with the Morice Nadina Forest Service Road. Travel is then south and west along the Morice Nadina FSR a further 33 kilometres to the Morice Reach Forest Service Road. The Morice Reach FSR is taken to the south for a further 20 km to the Tahtsa Reach Ferry crossing. The ferry is taken to the southern shore of Tahtsa Reach, and travel is resumed west and south by road to approximately km 14 of the Troitsa Main Forest Service Road. Access is thence by trail further to the south and west for approximately 3 km to the showings on the property.

A logging camp has been constructed on the southern side of Tahtsa Reach approximately 4 km south of the ferry landing to service the logging development in the area, and is approximately 12 km from the Seel showings.

3.4 Climate and Physiography

The property lies at the northern end of the Whitesail Range on the southern shore of Tahtsa Reach. The district is located in the Tahtsa Ranges physiographic region of central British Columbia. Relief is moderate on the property with a maximum difference in elevation of approximately 400 metres.

Climate is transitional between that of the Coast Ranges and that of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperature variation in the

region is approximately –25 to +25 degrees Celsius. Snowpack in the winter ranges from approximately 1 to 4 metres. The operating season for ground based activities such as geological mapping, surface sampling and geophysical surveys would extend from approximately early June to late October. With sufficient support, diamond drilling could be conducted year round.

The property is covered by a mature stand of mixed coniferous trees. Logging development has progressed onto the property, with clearcutting planned for the block immediately north of the showings.

3.5 Economic assessment overview - Seel Breccia Pipe

The rocks underlying the Seel Mineral Claims are principally fragmental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group, and Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Smithers and Ashman Formations which have not been divided. These have been intruded by elliptical plugs of quartz-eye porphyry and granodiorite assigned either to the Upper Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions by MacIntrye (1985) or to the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group by Woodsworth (Foye and Owsiaki, 1995). The Seel Breccia Pipe is located on the southwestern edge of the quartz-eye porphyry plug.

The Seel Breccia Pipe is located at approximately UTM 627000E, 5945500N using NAD83. The pipe is an incomplete ellipse or horseshoe shape in plan, open to the west, with a long axis of 210 metres and a shorter north-south axis of 180 metres. The pipe was tested through surface workings and diamond drilling in 1982 and 1983 by Lansdowne Oil and Minerals (Goldsmith, 1984). A further drill program in 1985 has also been reported.

Surrounding the Seel Breccia Pipe is an extensive zone of pervasive hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Sulphide contents commonly range between 1 and 8 per cent, and locally reach 40 per cent.

At the request of Mr. Hans Smit, Vice-President of Exploration for Grayd, the author examined a number of exposures of breccia hosted copper, gold and silver mineralization found on the Seel Mineral Claims. The claims were visited on July 4 and 5, 2002, and were explored in greater detail during the period June 6 to June 13, 2003. In particular, a number

of samples of rock and soil were collected to verify the presence of copper and gold mineralization on the property; rock and stream sediment samples were collected; and an extensive review of data was undertaken

Check sampling appears to confirm the presence and grade of the Cu, Ag and Au mineralization reported by Mr. Seel and by previous operators. The trenching of the surface exposures by Mr. Seel and shallow diamond drilling by previous operators indicate the presence of an Eocene porphyry Cu+Au+-Mo system of unknown size and grade. Located within this system there is a breccia hosted Cu-Ag occurrence with significant but erratic gold values. Copper and silver grades in the breccia are an order of magnitude higher than in the adjoining porphyry style mineralization.

3.6 Economic assessment overview – Damascus Vein

The Seel Minerals claims also contain an occurrence of Ag-Pb-Zn vein mineralization described in earlier reports as the OX C or Damascus Vein. The vein is located at approximately UTM 628700E, 5945900N using NAD83, and is approximately 1700 metres east of the Seel Breccia.

The Damascus vein was extensively explored by International Damascus Resources, Cominco Limited and Granges Inc. between 1980 and 1986 using geochemical surveying, geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Geochemical surveying revealed anomalous concentrations of copper, lead, arsenic and silver in soils overlying the vein and also over adjoining targets. In addition, an Induced Polarization anomaly with chargeabilities greater than 40 milliseconds overlies the central portion of the Damascus vein. Diamond drilling of these targets led to the deliniation of an unclassified resource of 196,087 tonnes at 411.3 g/t Ag, 0.47 g/t Au, 2.85% Pb and 4.63% zinc.(*This resource estimate was determined prior to the implementation of NI 43-101, and does not conform to that standard. It is included here for the sole purpose of providing a scope for this occurrence.)*

The Damascus vein system is not considered a target for the current exploration proposal. However, the anomalous concentrations of copper reported in the soil geochemistry and the Induced Polarization anomalies surrounding the Damascus Vein may indicate the presence of an unreported breccia occurrence, or of a larger scale porphyry copper style deposit.

3.7 Exploration Concept

Field evidence and reported historical exploration work indicate that the Seel Mineral Claims are underlain by an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization. Systems of this size and extent may arise from the presence of a previously unreported porphyry copper or porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. Breccia pipes and precious and base metal veins are common adjuncts to this type of deposit, but may either be zoned around or displaced from the centre of porphyry style mineralization. Breccia pipes in particular can be clustered around centres of porphyry mineralization, and are commonly the source of early production in porphyry districts owing to their relatively high grades.

It is proposed that the Seel Breccia Pipe, the Damascus Ag-Pb-Zn vein, and the penetrative hydrothermal alteration and pyritization all support the existence of a large porphyry system. Systems of this type generally respond well to Induced Polarization techniques of geophysical surveying, which serve to generate targets for testing by diamond drilling. The exploration concept for the proposed program of work is to use Induced Polarization geophysical surveys and diamond drilling to confirm reported results on the Seel Breccia Pipe, to test for extensions of the Seel Breccia Pipe horizontally and at depth, to search for additional pipes and to test for the presence of a related porphyry style deposit.

3.8 Summary of work done

Thirty eight stream sediment samples were collected and analyzed, including two samples collected for orientation purposes. Forty-five rock samples were collected and analyzed. An area 3 km by 1 km in extent was examined for geological control at a reconnaissance scale. The work was undertaken on the Seel #1, Seel #2, Seel #3, Seel #4, Seel #5, and Seel #7 mineral claims.

3.9 Summary – Conclusions and Recommendations

In the opinion of the author, the Seel Mineral Claims encompass a porphyry copper or porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of unknown size and grade. From surface exposures and historical drill testing, the mineralization encountered indicates the presence of an Eocene porphyry copper-gold system. Within this system, zones of brecciation have developed

wherein intensely altered angular fragments of the broken host rocks are cemented by infillings of massive chalcopyrite with lesser sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite.

Further testing of the claims is warranted to determine the nature and extent of the underlying hydrothermal system. Further testing is warranted to ascertain the controls on the distribution of copper, silver and gold in the Seel Breccia Pipe. Further testing is similarly warranted to test for the presence of previously unreported breccia pipes. Further testing is also warranted to test for the existence of a larger scale porphyry style deposit.

4.0 DISCLAIMER

- *The author has relied upon the description of the Seel Mineral Claims as provided by Mr. Rupert Seel and Grayd Resource Corporation, and has no reason to doubt the property description.*

- *The author has not verified title to the Seel Mineral Claims held by Grayd Resource Corporation., and hereby disclaims all responsibility for such matters.*

- *The historical data as reviewed is incomplete. Field evidence was observed that drill holes may have been excavated in the early 1970s on the REA group of mineral claims which overlapped the current western margin of the Seel property. Despite due diligence, no public record of this work has been found at the time of preparation of this report. Similarly, the author has relied on reports and diamond drill records prepared by Lansdowne Oil and Minerals for work done on the Seel (Lean-To) property in the 1980s (Goldsmith, 1984). Some of the diamond drill records contained in these reports were incomplete. The author has no reason to doubt the drilling summaries provided, but must nonetheless disclaim all responsibility in these matters.*

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the area encompassed by the Seel Mineral Claims is subject.

The author is not aware of any owners of surface rights in the area encompassed by the Seel Mineral Claims. The area of the claims is covered by a registered trap line, and is also included in a registered guiding territory. Portions of the area of the claim lie either within areas of interest claimed by the Wetsuweten, Cheslatta-Carrier or Carrier-Sekani First Nations.

To perform the proposed program of work, Grayd must first file and receive approval of a Notice of Work and Reclamation as required by Section 10 of the Mines Act of the Province of British Columbia. The author is not aware of any impediment to the application or approval of any of the required permits to complete Grayd's proposed program of work on the Seel Mineral Claims.

5.0 HISTORY

The Tahtsa Reach area has been actively explored since the early part of the 20th century. The Emerald Glacier Mine is located approximately 20 km northwest of the Seel Claims and was one of the first mines developed in north central British Columbia. The mine intermittently exploited a high grade Ag-Pb-Zn vein up to the late 1960s.

A major thrust of exploration occurred in the late 1960's and early 1970's. This work led to the discovery of the Berg porphyry copper deposit, and the Ox Lake porphyry Cu-Mo deposits which is located approximately 3.5 km north of the Seel Breccia.

Exploration during this period also led to the discovery of the Huckleberry Mine, which was brought into production in 1997, and remains in production at the time of preparation of this report. The Huckleberry mine is located approximately 6 km northwest of the Seel property on the northern shore of Tahtsa Reach. The mine is a modern mine and mill industrial complex producing copper, molybdenum and silver. The mine is well serviced with road, power and water.

5.1 History – Ownership

Portions of the area enclosed by the Seel Mineral Claims were acquired at various times between 1995 and 2000 as the SEE 1 to 29 two post claims by Seel Enterprises Ltd. These claims were all abandoned on June 25, 2001, and the area was restaked as the Seel #1 and Seel #2 Mineral Claims on June 28 and June 30, 2001 by the same owner. The Seel #3 to Seel 10 Mineral Claims were added at various time between June 30, 2001 and July 20, 2003. Details of issue and expiration dates may be seen in Table 3.1.

The eastern portion of the area enclosed by the Seel #1 to Seel 10 Mineral Claims was previously held as the OX A, OX B, OX C, and OX-EAST Mineral Claims. These claims

were staked between 1981 and 1982, and forfeited on October 1, 2002. The claims were held by Ravenhead Recovery Corporation of Vancouver, BC at the time of forfeiture.

5.2 Previous Exploration – Seel (Lean-To) Project

The first recorded work on the Seel Claims was done on the REA group of mineral claims in the early 1970's by Bethlehem Copper (Anderson, 1972). A widely spaced geochemical grid survey covered the middle and upper reaches of Seel Creek for copper and silver. The geochemical survey appears to have led to a diamond or percussion drilling program, but there is no public record of the drilling. The geochemical survey has been incorporated into the project database.

The Lean-To prospect was staked by Lansdowne Oil and Minerals in 1980. They actively explored the area around the Seel Breccia Pipe from 1980 to 1985. Surface work consisted of geochemical soil sampling, trenching, magnetometer and VLF (Ager, 1981). A Induced Polarization geophysical survey in 1985 reported very high chargeablities (to 80 milliseconds). The area of high (+20 msec) chargeabilities extends beyond the limits of the survey (Ager, 1985). The raw IP data was reprocessed in 2003 using modern geophysical inversion techniques, and revealed in cross section a zone of high chargeabilities in the form of an inverted bowl. These geochemical and geophysical surveys have also been included in the project compilation.

This work led to three drilling programs in 1982, 1983 and 1985. In 1982, 38 EQ diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 917.3 metres (Ager et al, 1983). In 1983, 24 holes were completed for a total of 1480.9 metres. Drill logs for the 1983 program were not provided, but summary results were obtained from a compilation map. An additional ten holes totalling 203 metres were completed in 1985, but drill logs for this program also were not provided. Locations and significant intersections of the 1985 drilling were supplied on a map prepared by Arctex Engineering Services in 1986, but both the 1983 and 1985 drilling would require examination of the logs to verify the plotted results. There is an indication that a minor drill program took place in 1987, but there are no public records to verify this. Core from the earlier drill programs remains at the old diamond drill camp below the Seel Breccia, but has suffered considerable damage.

The surface exploration and drilling resulted in the delineation of an arcuate zone of sulphide cemented breccia. Highlights of the programs were DH82-19 which reported 18 metres of 1.59% Cu and 640 ppb Au; DH85-1 with 9.76 metres of 2.08% Cu, 47 g/t Ag and 0 .3 g/t Au; DH85-9 with 0.46m of 8.14% Cu, 112.7 g/t Ag and 6 g/t Au, and DH85-10 with 0.9 metres of 8.26% Cu, 120 g/t Ag and 9.5 g/t Au. In general, the breccia has been intersected along an arc length of 450 metres to a depth of approximately 40 metres. Although the records as supplied are incomplete, the average width and grade as observed in core may be estimated at approximately 8.5 metres at 1.7% Cu, 20 g/t Ag and 0.20 g/t Au.

The property was revisited between 1995 and 2000 by Mr. Rupert Seel, who undertook a program of excavating trenches, and collecting rock and reconnaissance soil samples on the property. A limited program of stream sediment geochemical surveying and prospecting was performed in 2003, and which is the subject of this report.

5.3 Previous Exploration - Ox C and Ox-East Projects

The claims were explored from 1981-1983 by International Damascus Resources, who completed prospecting, soil geochemical and airborne VLF-EM surveys. This work led to the drilling of four diamond drill holes in 1982 and 36 holes in 1983 and the discovery and delineation of the Damascus vein. The property was operated by Cominco Ltd. in 1984, who completed Induced Polarization, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, as well as geological mapping and extensive trenching on the Damascus vein.

The OX C property was drilled again in 1989 with Granges Inc as operator. Eight diamond drill holes were completed, six on OX C and two on OX-EAST for a total of 748.56 metres. On the Damascus vein, DDH OX51 intersected 1.5 metres which reported 0.723 g/t Au, 194.39 g/t Ag, 2.7% Zn and 1.1% lead (Deveaux, 1989). The two holes drilled on the OX-EAST claim were located approximately 3.5 km SW of the Damascus vein to test an IP chargeability anomaly. Both holes were lost in shears.

Exploration began on the OX-EAST claim in the early 1980s (Ager, 1983). Road access was constructed onto the claim, and 43 line kilometres of soil geochemical survey was reported for Ag, Au, Pb, As, Zn and Cu. The claim was further explored by International Damascus Resources in 1984 (Kallock, 1984). Following grid soil sampling, magnetometer surveying

and 11.65 line km of Induced Polarization surveying, seven diamond drill holes were completed on OX-EAST. DDH 84-4 intersected approximately 8 metres with stringers of sphalerite and galena. The core from this program is stored at the old diamond drill camp below the Seel Breccia. Boxes are legibly labeled. Most of the core was not split, and a cursory examination revealed extensive hydrothermal alteration. The OX-EAST soil survey only considered Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Sb. This data has been considered in the property compilation, but the lack of copper analyses in the soil data leaves a gap in the data. A more extensive Induced Polarization survey covering 30 line kilometres was completed in 1986 (Smallwood and Sorbara, 1986). This program also reported some trenching on the K vein, which is located around 200 metres south of and above the Damascus vein.

The Damascus Vein reported resources of 4711 tonnes at 580.31 g/t Ag, 0.54 g/t Au, 3.75% Pb and 4.55% Zn to a down dip depth of 9 metres (Goldsmith et al, 1984). The mineralized inventory reported in the MINFILE database of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines has an inferred reserve of 198,087 tonnes at 411.3 g/t Ag, 0.47 g/t Au, 2.85% Pb and 4.63% Zn to a depth of 100 metres, and an indicated reserve of 20,735 tonnes at the same grade to a depth of 20 metres. The source for the figures is given as a Statement of Material Facts supplied by International Damascus Resources in 1986. All of the reserve and resource figures were determined before the implementation of NI 43-101, and may not conform to that standard. The author has not verified the source of the determination, and has no comment to make on its accuracy. Although the Damascus vein is not considered to be a target for this stage of exploration, the extensive Induced Polarization and soil geochemical surveys from the OX C and OX-EAST claims have been included, with some gaps in the data, in the Seel project compilation.

There has been no recorded production from any portion of the Seel Mineral Claims.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Geological Setting – Regional

The rocks underlying the Seel Mineral Claims have been assigned to Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton and Bowser Lake Groups (MacIntyre, 1985). The oldest rocks in the area are the andesitic fragmental unit of the Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian) Telkwa Formation (lJf) of the Hazelton Group. These have been described as thin to thick bedded red to green lapilli, lithic, crystal and ash tuff, tuff breccia, agglomerate and porphyritic andesite flows. Rocks of this unit exposed west of the claims are comprised of red, green and maroon agglomerate typical of the Telkwa Formation. The Telkwa Formation appears to be overlain by a felsic volcanic and chert unit tentatively included with the middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Smithers and Whitesail Formations (lmJc) of the Hazelton Group. Structurally, these basal rocks form a north trending arch or horst block within a larger graben structure. The horst block has its axis trending from the Ox Lake deposit to the Seel deposit, and is flanked to the east and west by younger rocks (mJs) ascribed to the Smithers Formation of the Hazelton Group and the Ashman Formation of the Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. These rocks have been described as a marine sedimentary unit of lithic and feldspathic wacke, pebble conglomerate, cherty black argillite, ash tuff, and shale. Rocks included with the Smithers Formation are exposed on the Seel Claims as black argillite, sandstone and chert.

The bounding graben structure which encloses these lithologies extends from Troitsa Peak to the south of the claims to the mouth of Sibola Creek on the north side of Tahtsa Reach, for a width of five km and an length of twelve kilometres.

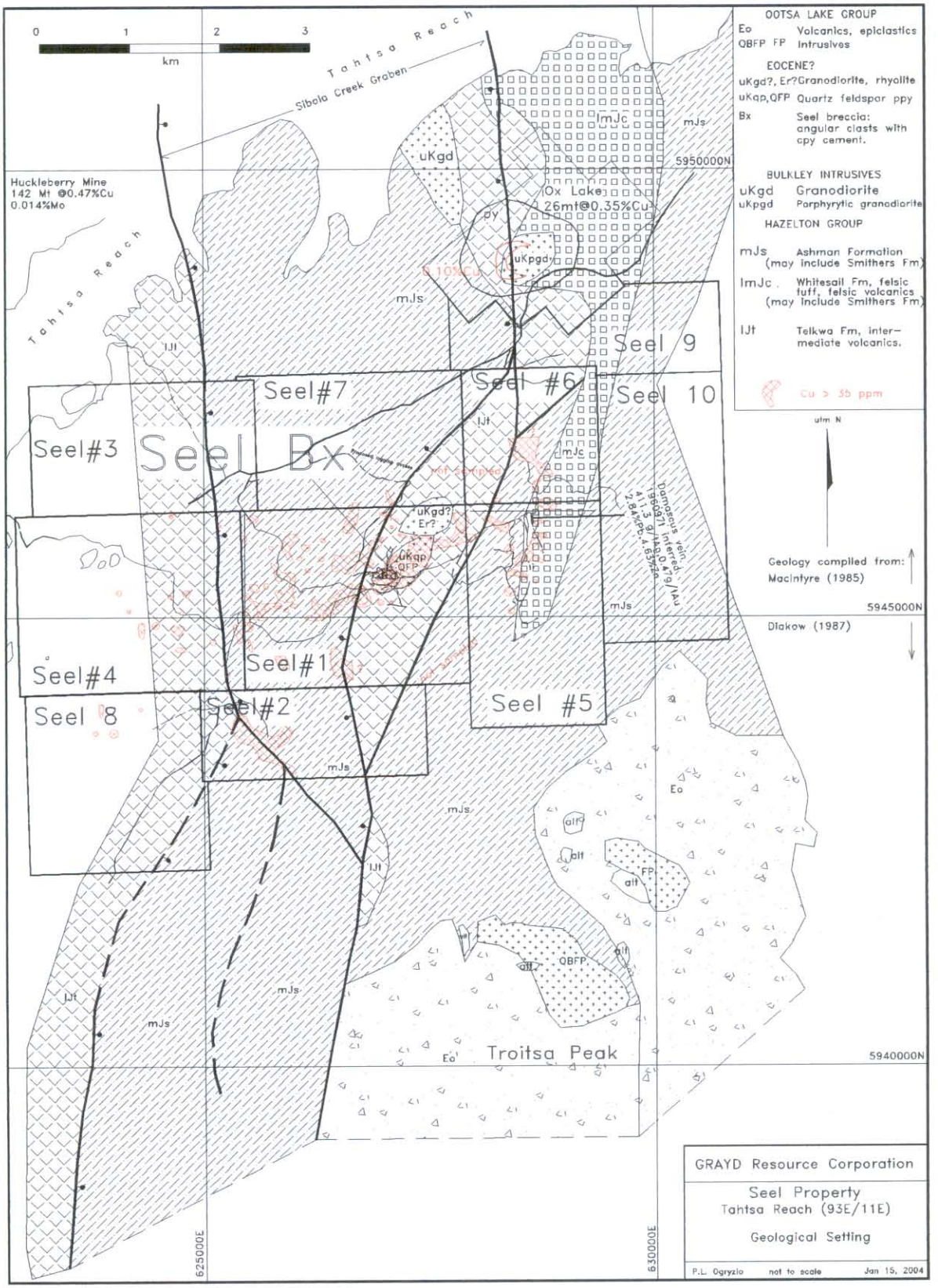

Figure 4. Geological Setting, Seel Mineral Claims

The Jurassic sequence has been intruded by a plugs of granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry variously assigned either to the Upper Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions or to the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group. To the south, the Jurassic Rocks are unconformably overlain or in fault contact with Eocene volcanic rocks and epiclastic mudflows, rubble and partially consolidated volcanic ash which comprise the upper slopes of Troitsa Peak, and which are ascribed to the Ootsa Lake Group.

6.2 Geological Setting – Seel Mineral Claims

On the Seel Mineral Claims, a body of quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) attributed to felsic intrusions associated with the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group outcrops on a small hill. The quartz-eye porphyry is a distinctive lithology, with rounded quartz phenocrysts ranging from 5 to 10 mm in diameter. The intrusion locally exhibits intense quartz-sericite alteration to the extent that original rock textures are obliterated. The quartz feldspar porphyry reportedly cuts andesitic volcanic rocks attributed to the Hazelton Group (Goldsmith, 1984) and younger dacitic rocks. A second body of QFP has been reported from the upper reaches of Seel Creek. A carapace of ferricrete derived from cementation of overlying till and colluvium by iron oxides was observed on the southwestern slope of the quartz-feldspar porphyry knoll.

Most of the exposures observed to date on the Seel Claims are of sedimentary rocks assigned by the author to the Smithers and Ashman Formations of the Hazelton Group. These rocks outcrop as black shale or as a sandstone/grit unit. Hydrothermal alteration and brecciation frequently obliterate primary textures to the extent that original lithology is indeterminate. A zone of brecciated rocks is exposed in trenches on the western margin of the QFP. This will be discussed below as the Seel (Lean-To) Breccia.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES AND EXPLORATION MODEL

Historical exploration and field evidence indicates that the Seel Mineral Claims may cover a mineral deposit of the porphyry copper+gold or porphyry copper+molybdenum style. There is one well-exposed occurrence of a clast supported breccia (the Seel Breccia) with dolomite, chalcopyrite and lesser galena and sphalerite cementing the clasts. There is also a well-exposed Ag-Pb-Zn vein (the Damascus Vein).

Porphyry copper deposits are large, relatively low grade deposits that occur in orogenic settings. They are commonly accompanied by extensive envelopes of hydrothermal alteration that can affect several cubic kilometres of rock, and by sulphide envelopes commonly referred to as pyrite haloes. The mineralization tends to be introduced into the country rocks as fine disseminations and as fracture fillings. The extensive circulation of hot hydrothermal brines can cause local dissolution of the host rocks, and subsequent caving and formation of clast supported breccias. These breccias often occur in the shape of a pipe or cylinder, the long axis being vertical. The deposits tend to be zoned, both in sulphide and alteration mineralogy with the primary controls on mineralization being pressure, temperature, structure, and the chemical composition of the enclosing rock. This zoning of elements such as Pb and Zn peripheral to the more centrally located Cu, Au and Mo rich core zones frequently leads to the development of Ag –Pb- Zn bearing precious metal veins around porphyry centres. Breccia pipes may form relatively higher grade deposits within porphyry systems, and are frequently mined out early in the history of a mining district.

The possibility for the existence of a porphyry style deposit on the Seel Claims is supported by the presence in the district of the nearby Ox Lake porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, and the Huckleberry Cu-Ag-Mo deposit, which was in production at the time of preparation of this report.

The development of hydrothermal alteration and pyrite haloes makes this type of deposit amenable to geochemical and geophysical surveying. The distribution of elements in a soil survey can frequently point to a centre of porphyry mineralization. The disseminated nature of the sulphides responds well to Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, where an

electrical charge is induced into the ground, and the decay of this charge at sulphide grain boundaries can be measured.

It is proposed that soil geochemical and Induced Polarization geophysical techniques be employed to ascertain the presence and location of a centre of porphyry style mineralization and any associated breccia occurrences for testing with a diamond drill.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

Three styles of mineralization have been reported or observed on the Seel Mineral Claims. These are a dolomite-chalcopyrite cemented breccia (Seel or Lean-To Breccia plus two newly identified breccia occurrences); a structurally controlled precious and base metal vein (Damascus Vein); and an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and pyritization.

8.1 Mineralization - Seel (Lean-To) Breccia

The Seel (Lean-To) Breccia is exposed on the south facing slope of a small hill on the Seel #1 Mineral Claim. The breccia has been traced over an arc length of approximately 450 metres and to a depth of approximately 40 metres by trenching and diamond drilling, and forms an arcuate zone 210 metres on its long axis and 180 metres on the shorter north-south axis. The zone is open on its western side. "The breccia consists of large, angular quartz porphyry clasts and lesser siliceous hornfels fragments... The fragments are extremely angular with no evidence of rounding or abrasion and vary in size from microscopic to 10 cm. The fragments are infilled and welded by carbonate (siderite)-quartz-sulphides." (Goldsmith, 1984).

The width of the breccia zone averages approximately 8.5 metres. The breccias exposed in the trenches are comprised of a clast and matrix supported breccia. In the breccia body, angular clasts of pervasively altered volcanic and intrusive country rocks are cemented by dolomite, calcite, quartz, rock flour, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and galena which fill the angular cavities between rock fragments.

Two other breccia zones were located during 2003 fieldwork. These have been tentatively named the Knoll Breccia and the Radio Creek Breccia. The Knoll Breccia is located at the crest of the hill that hosts the Seel Breccia, and has galena filling the interstices between clasts. The Radio Creek Breccia is located 1.2 kilometres west of the Seel Breccia and is

exposed below a waterfall in a deeply incised creek near the confluence with Seel Creek. In outcrop, the breccia is cemented with pyrite, but a cobble of chalcopyrite bearing float returned 0.64% Cu and 1.4 g/t gold.

8.2 Mineralization – Damascus (OX C) Vein

The Damascus (OX C) Vein has been traced by diamond drilling and trenching over a strike length of approximately 400 metres. The vein is exposed on a north facing hillside on the Seel #5 Mineral Claim.

The vein is structurally controlled. Mineralization is associated with a shear zone trending 170 degrees azimuth with a dip of 80 to 85 degrees to the west. Galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrite occur in the shear zone. The width of the mineralized zone is approximately 1.5 metres. Two other similar occurrences, the K Vein and the Hilltop Vein have been reported.

Chalcopyrite has also been reported in sandstone accompanied by tourmaline, and has been observed in float as a tourmaline-chalcopyrite cemented breccia.

8.3 Mineralization – penetrative alteration

Extending eastward from the Seel Breccia, fieldwork in 2003 identified an extensive zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite flooding on the property that had not been described by previous operators. There are numerous excellent bedrock exposures in the creeks that dissect the property for which there is little recorded mapping or sampling. Sulphide contents can be high, reaching 30% of the rock mass, and averaging 3-5 per cent. The zone extends westward from the Seel breccia, and has been observed over an area 1700 m E-W by 750m N-S. The levels of sulphidization are more than adequate to explain the IP response observed in earlier surveys. Alteration is penetrative: all lithologies within the area of qz-ser-py flooding are similarly affected, and appear as a uniform bright white altered siliceous pyritic rock, with relict textures giving hints as to original lithology.

9.0 TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Reconnaissance exploration was undertaken on the Seel Property, Tahtsa Reach, British Columbia 093E 11 between June 6 and June 13, 2003. Eight days were spent on the property by two prospectors under the direction of the author. The purpose of the program was to visit areas of anomalous gold and copper concentrations outside of the known occurrences; visit areas of high IP response revealed in previous geophysical surveys; and to explore the possibility for the existence of a large porphyry copper gold system on the property. The methods used were grass roots prospecting and stream sediment sampling, both directed by the extensive geochemical and geophysical database. Forty-five rock and 38 stream sediment samples were collected. The sampling was accompanied by reconnaissance level geological mapping.

Samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia. Multi-element analytical scans were performed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrophotometry (ICPMS) after aqua regia digestion. Acme Analytical Laboratories have achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. Analyses and sample descriptions are included in the appendix.

9.1 Rock geochemistry

The Seel Breccia was examined, but only for instructional purposes to familiarize the prospectors with the breccia style (angular clasts cemented with py and cpy) and with the ferricrete blanket. This proved useful, as both prospectors later identified mineralized breccias and ferricrete in float and in outcrop. The most important of the new occurrences are:

1. Radio (Breccia Creek) Breccia prospect. A single cobble of cpy cemented breccia was found in float near the south bank of a creek near its junction with Seel Creek at 625572E 5945118N (NAD 83). Examination of the creek revealed several hundred metres of outcrop with exposures of ferricrete and qz-ser-py altered sedimentary and intrusive rocks. Sulphide contents were locally high. One enigmatic outcrop of cpy cemented breccia was discovered, which reported appreciable concentration of copper and gold. An exposure of "tight" breccia (well mineralized with py, but with little porosity) was noted over several hundred metres in the creek. There is a strong

possibility that an unidentified breccia pipe lies close to these exposures, most likely on the south bank of the creek.

2. Upper Damascus tourmaline zone. A single cobble of tourmaline and py cemented breccia float was collected (628460E 5945652N) from one of the upper trenches on the Damascus (Ox-C) showing. Tourmaline cemented breccias are of considerable importance in Chilean breccia pipes, and may be both barren and highly mineralized. The area lies within the Damascus IP anomaly, and warrants further work. The cobble reported 323 ppm Cu and 48 ppb gold.

3. Breccia knoll. An occurrence of weathered breccia (with galena? cement) was collected at the top of the knoll (627236E 5945732N) which contains the Seel Breccia. The occurrence is approximately 400 metres northeast of the Seel Breccia. This area lies near the edge of a gap in the sampling between the Lean-To (Seel) and the Damascus historical work. The underlying lithology is QFP (quartz-feldspar porphyry) pervasively altered to qz-ser-py. The occurrence reported 7080 ppm Pb and 18.5 g/t silver.

4. Creek C. This drainage was visited and sampled by R. Seel in 1997, who reported a sample at 0+600 of around 2.3 g/t Au. The creek cuts through qz-ser-py altered sandstone and felsic volcanics attributed to the Smithers Formation. Sandstones are decalcified and pyritized, giving a "sanded" texture. A sample of sandstone? with around 30% pyrite was collected from an outcrop believed to be the same as the one sampled by R. Seel, and returned 1373 ppb gold.

5. Sampling confirmed the presence of gold silver, lead and zinc in the Damascus Vein. A sample of arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite bearing vein float collected at 628737E, 5945936N NAD27 returned 753 ppb Au and 200 g/t silver. Scorodite was observed on the float samples.

Results for rock geochemistry are plotted in Figure 5.

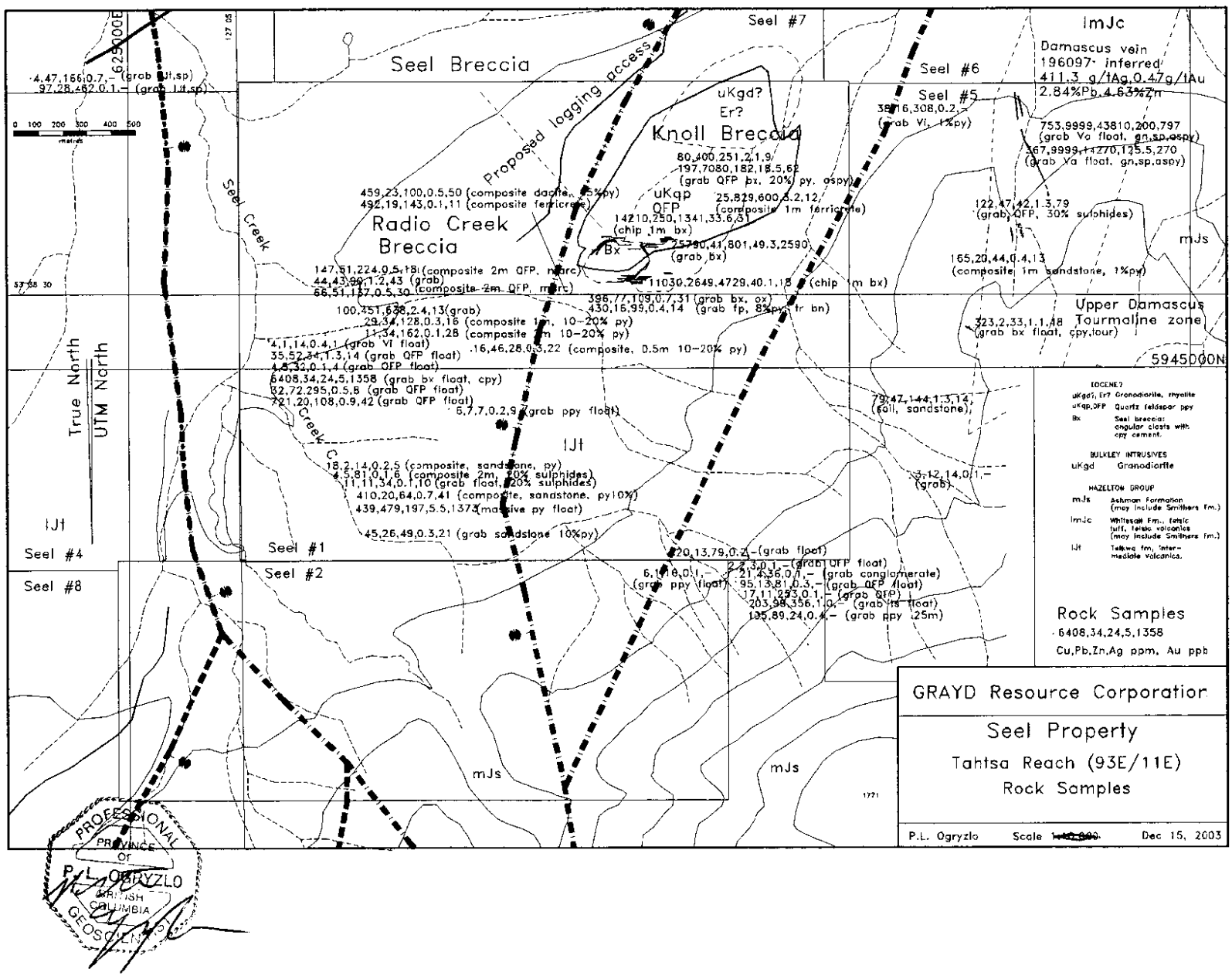

Figure 5. Rock geochemistry 2003, Seel Property.

9.2 Stream sediment geochemistry

A stream sediment survey was conducted to test the southeastern portion of the property, which has no recorded sampling or ground geophysical surveying. Six orientation samples were collected, three regional samples and three samples from "mineralized" drainages. Six conventional silt samples were also collected at the same sites.

Approximately five kilograms of sample were collected over 50 metres of stream bed at each site. The sample was field sieved down to –20 mesh, with the collection of approximately 300g of sieved sample. Samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia where they were further sieved to –80 mesh. Multi-element analytical scans were performed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrophotometry (ICPMS) after aqua regia digestion. Acme Analytical Laboratories have achieved an accreditation of ISO 9001:2000. Analyses and sample descriptions are included in the appendix.

The stream sediment survey was designed to test the distribution of gold in the size fractions collected. The orientation samples were also sieved to –80 mesh in the lab, and the –80 mesh fraction and the +80-20 mesh fraction were both analyzed by ICP-MS on a 30g split for base and precious metals. These results were compared with analyses of the conventional silt samples. The rationale for the detailed analysis results from the initial property visit in 2002, and the identification of erratic gold distribution from the trenches and the drill core. Thirty eight stream sediment samples were collected in total. Access was good for most streams, but was hampered to some extent by snow in the ravines above 1500 metres. One drainage remains inadequately sampled.

Despite a small sample population, some anomalous areas were indicated by the stream sediment survey. The lower reaches of the stream labeled Creek C located 250 metres south of the Radio Creek breccia prospect was anomalous in copper, gold, silver and zinc (71 ppm Cu, 20 ppb Au, 0.6 ppm Ag, 372 ppm Zn respectively). The upper reaches of a branch of the same stream draining the slopes of Troitsa peak were also anomalous in copper and zinc (55 ppm Cu and 345 ppm Zn respectively collected at UTM 627520E, 5944030N NAD27). Two samples, the first of limestone float and the second of altered feldspar porphyry were collected at this site, and were anomalous in copper at 203 an 105 ppm Cu respectively. This area lies outside the area of historical geochemical and geophysical coverage.

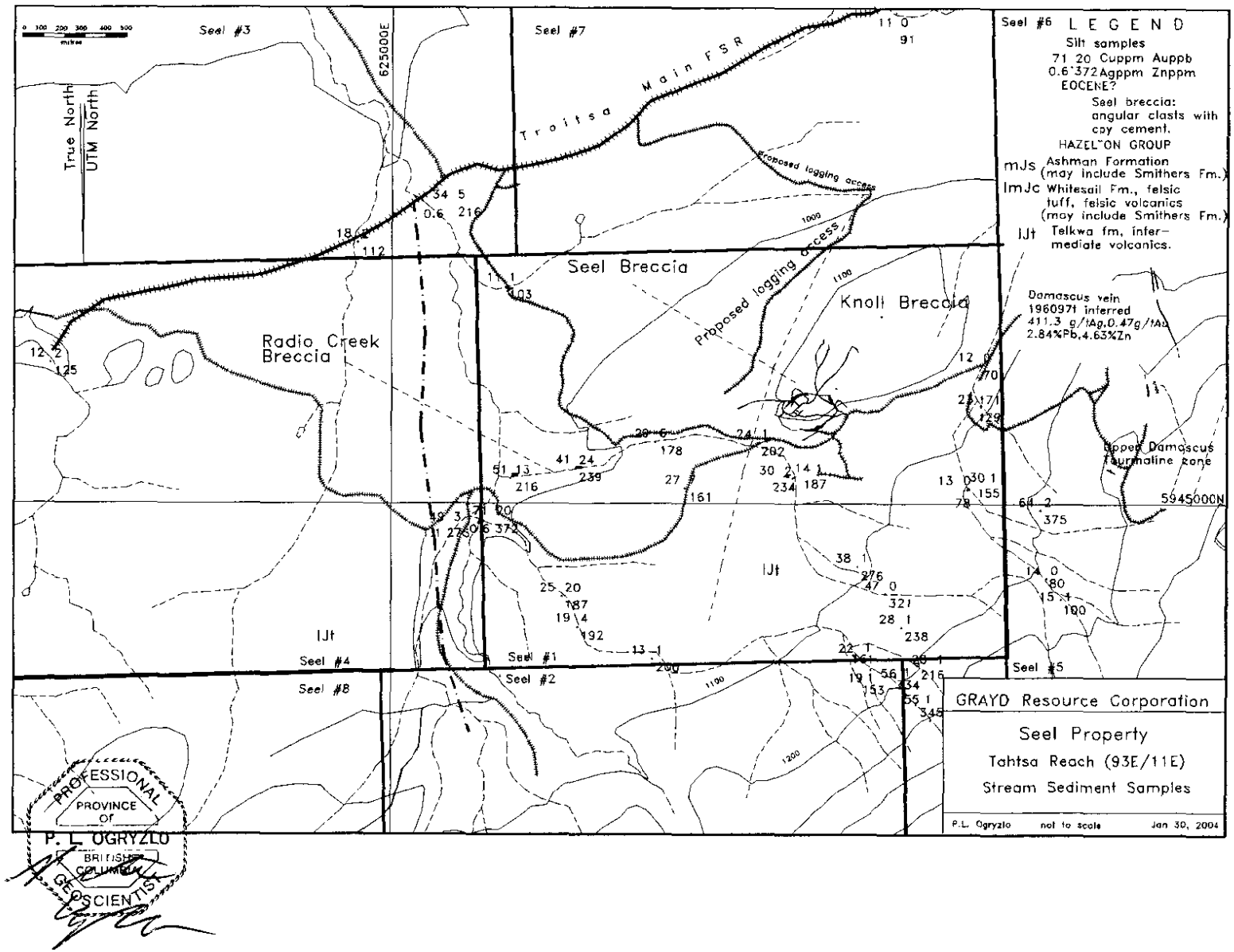

Figure 6. Stream Sediment Geochemistry, Seel Mineral Claims.

The stream that drains the upper part of the Damascus vein was likewise anomalous in copper and zinc. A sample of pyrite and tourmaline cemented breccia was collected above this site (UTM 628450E, 5945170N NAD27) which returned 323 ppm Cu.

Stream sediment geochemistry for copper, gold, silver and zinc is plotted in Figure 6.

The conventional stream sediments were collected as 300 to 500 grams of stream sediment over 10 to 30 metres of stream length at the same location as the sieved samples. Comparison of analytical values for gold, silver, copper and zinc are tabulated below.

Table 9.2.1: Comparison of –20 mesh and conventional stream sediment samples.

Au sieved	Au conventional	Ag sieved	Ag conventional	Cu sieved	Cu conventional	Zn sieved	Zn conventional
5.3	3.2	0.6	0.3	34	30	216	202
1.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	18	22	112	125
2.0	1.1	0.1	nil	12	17	125	179
13.3	7.5	0.3	0.4	51	64	216	243
31	24	0.3	0.3	41	42	239	250
Nil	nil	nil	nil	11	14	91	75

The number of samples was not adequate for statistical analysis of the variances between sieved and conventional stream sediment samples. Inspection of the data does not reveal any significant difference between the two sampling techniques.

The sampling was carried out under the author's direction as contractor to Grayd Resource Corporation. The issuer had no contact with the samples or the analyses.

The data is reliable for the purpose intended, which was for geological reconnaissance. There will be natural levels of uncertainty in the data from the normal distribution of sample values. Quality control was exercised through the performance of an orientation survey, and to the insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards into the stream of samples at the laboratory.

9.3 Geological mapping

Geological mapping was undertaken to provide a framework for interpretation of the stream sediment and rock geochemistry.

The oldest rocks observed on the Seel Mineral claims were maroon and green volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks assigned to the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group. These rocks outcrop in road cuts on the western side of the property at UTM 624600E 5946200N NAD27. The rocks show varying degrees of propylytic alteration with the development of chlorite and carbonate, and are sparsely mineralized with sphalerite. A second exposure exhibiting propylytic alteration in mafic volcanic rocks was observed at UTM 628300E 5947500N NAD 27. This outcrop appears to be peripheral to both the Ox Lake and Seel alteration haloes, and may provide a northern limit to mineralization on the Seel property.

These rocks are presumed to be overlain by or in fault contact with felsic volcanic, felsic tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks assigned to the Smithers and Whitesail Formations (lmJc). These rock are locally intensely altered to the extent that primary textures are obscured, and the resulting lithology can only be described as a quartz-sericite-pyrite rock.

Black shale, grey shale, sandstone, conglomerate and limestone were observed in Seel Creek and in tributaries to the east of Seel Creek, and have been assigned to the Ashman Formation (mJs) of the Hazelton Group. Some of these rocks were highly fossiliferous, and are similar to exposures of the Bajocian Smithers Formation observed elsewhere in northwestern British Columbia. Hydrothermal alteration has also affected the sedimentary rocks, with bleaching, silicification and decalcification of sandstones. Pyrite content ranges from 2 to 40%.

All of these rocks have been intruded by porphyritic rocks tentatively assigned to the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group. The best exposures of the intrusive rocks are on Breccia Knoll around UTM 627250E 5945600N NAD27. The rocks exposed here are a quartz-feldspar phryic quartz diorite (QFP) with distinctive rounded quartz-eye phenocrysts 5-10 mm in diameter. The rock is invariably bleached with the groundmass altered to sericite with dissemination of pyrite. A feldspar phyric intrusive rock (FP) is also assigned to the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group, and appears as a white to buff porphyritic intrusive.

The Seel Breccia, Knoll Breccia and Radio Creek Breccias are commonly associated with the QFP intrusive rocks, generally on the margins of the intrusive. The Seel (Lean-To) Breccia has been well documented (Ager 1981, 1983, 1985). The Radio (Breccia) Creek Breccia has not been documented by previous workers in the area, and may represent a more extensive development of mineralized breccias than the Seel Breccia. Similarly, the Knoll Breccia is also a newly document occurrence, but appears to be cemented by sphalerite and galena.

An enigmatic occurrence of breccia was noted near the junction of Radio (Breccia) Creek with Seel Creek at UTM 625550E 5945120N NAD27. A boulder sized clast of chalcopyrite cemented breccia is exposed in the cutbank of the creek and is partially enclosed by grey shale assigned to the Ashman Formation. The age relationships in this occurrence are inconclusive.

Hydrothermal alteration has affected most of the rocks on the property. The alteration is expressed as penetrative and pervasive development of quartz, sericite and pyrite. Where hydrothermal alteration has affected clastic sedimentary rocks, a "sanded" texture has been observed where decalcification of carbonate cement results in a gritty surface texture.

The highly sulphidized breccia zones are also accompanied by a dissected blanket of ferricrete, which has formed as a result of cementation of till and colluvium with iron oxides. Boulders and blocks of ferricrete as large as an automobile may be seen in the deeply incised drainages. Samples collected of ferricrete were highly anomalous (829 ppm Pb, 1239 ppm As, 3.2 g/t Ag). This sample was associated with the galena cemented Knoll breccia, which returned 7080 ppb Pb, 4484 ppm As and 18.5 g/t silver. Similarly, a sample of ferricrete collected near the chalcopyrite cemented Seel breccia returned 492 ppm copper. Geochemically, the ferricrete appears to reflect the chemistry of the underlying soil.

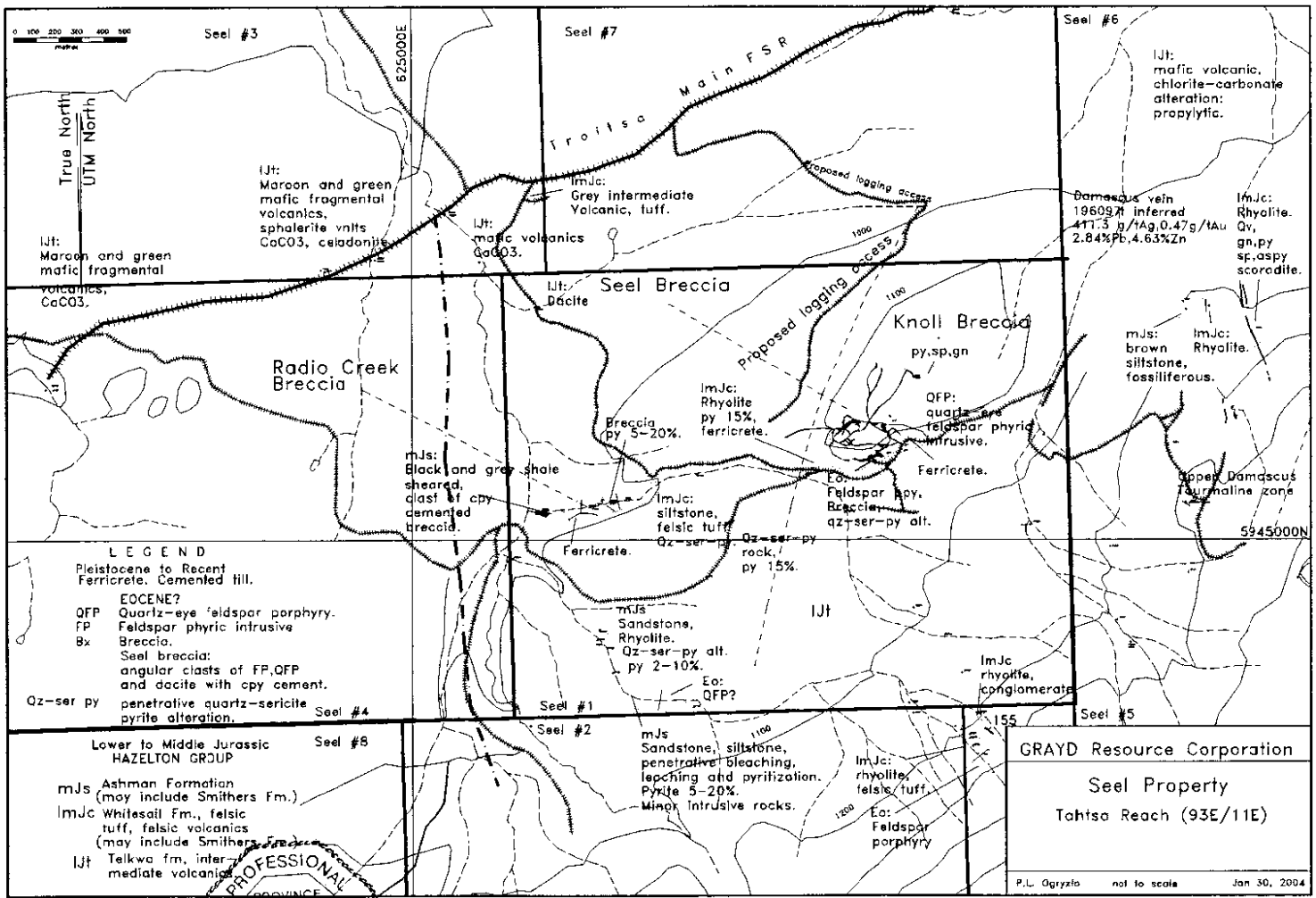

Figure 7. Geological Mapping – Seel Mineral Claims.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

In the opinion of the author, the Seel Mineral Claims cover an extensive system of hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralization that arises from a porphyry copper or porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit of unknown size and grade. Surface exposures and historical drill testing indicate the presence of an upper Cretaceous or Eocene porphyry copper-gold system. Associated with this system are one or more breccia hosted Cu-Ag +-Au deposits of modest size: zones of brecciation have developed wherein intensely altered angular fragments of the broken host rocks are cemented by infillings of dolomite and chalcopyrite with lesser sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite. Breccia deposits are common adjuncts to porphyry copper deposits, and are often mined out early in the development of a porphyry copper district owing to their high and sometimes spectacular grades. They have been important producers of copper, silver and gold in Mexico and Chile. The outer contact of the quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) is considered to be prospective for the development of such deposits.

Two other breccia occurrences were noted during the course of fieldwork in June 2003. These have been named the Radio Creek and Breccia Knoll breccias. The Radio Creek Breccia appears to be larger in areal extent than the Seel (Lean-To) Breccia. Although the Radio Creek Breccia is typically cemented with pyrite, chalcopyrite cement was observed in one outcrop and a sample of chalcopyrite cemented breccia float was collected a few tens of metres south of Radio Creek. The Knoll Breccia is cemented with galena and sphalerite. All three occurrences of breccia are accompanied by carapaces of ferricrete, which is attributed to circulation of iron rich surface and groundwater from the weathering of the highly sulphidic rocks which comprise the breccias.

The historical Induced Polarization surveys completed on the Lean-to (Seel), OX C and OX-EAST projects indicate that a very extensive area of high chargeability underlies the area now covered by the Seel Mineral Claims. The zone of >10 millisecond apparent chargeability as outlined in these surveys extends for approximately 6.3 km east-west, and is approximately 1.5 km in width. In particular, the area west of the Seel Breccia Pipe reported an apparent chargeability anomaly with dimensions of approximately 1000m by 500m that has not been closed off. Within this envelope there is a zone of low conductivity approximately 700 metres

by 200 metres in size, and very high (>60 msec) chargeabilities. The chargeabilities may be due to a very well developed pyrite halo, or may represent the highly sulphidized extension of the breccia body. Considering the high concentrations of pyrite observed in exposures of outcrop in this area, it is assumed that the zone of high chargeability arises from an extensive zone of hydrothermal alteration and sulphidization. If these assumptions are correct, the hydrothermal system would be one of the most extensive in central British Columbia. The limits of the zone of high chargeability has not been determined.

11.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Personnel

P.L Ogryzlo	June 6 to June 13, 2003 8 days @520/day, June 2,3,13,14,16 17,21 18 hours @$50	$5060.00
G. Thompson	June 6 to June 13, 2003 @200/day	$1600.00
D. Young	June 6 to June 13, 2003 @$275/day	$2200.00
GST on personnel		$ 490.84
Camp 3 persons 8 days		$ 240.00
Transportation	Topley Landing-Tahtsa Reach return 2 vehicles 1060 km	$ 312.60
Misc. camp, ATV rental, office, communications		$1131.22
Analytical		$ 903.14
Misc. GST		$ 63.22
Report preparation P. Ogryzlo 3 days @$400/day		$1284.00
Total		**$13,285.02**

12.0 REFERENCES

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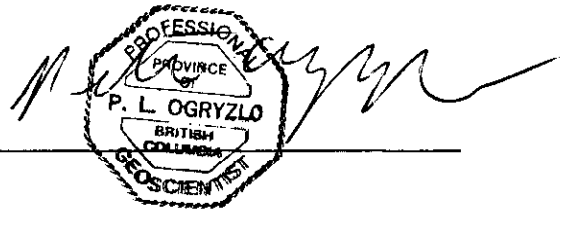
13.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Peter L. Ogryzlo, M. Sc., P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with place of business at:
1407 Columbus House, 1651 Harwood Street
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
V6G 1Y2
2. I graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill University in 1969. In addition I obtained the degree of Master of Science from the University of Regina in 1995.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia License No. 20152.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of thirty-four years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set on in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this assessment report. I visited the Seel Mineral Claims on July 4 and July 5, 2002, and again from June 6 to June 13, 2003.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property.
8. I am not aware of any material fact of material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclosure which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of Grayd Resource Corporation applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

Dated this 12th day of February, 2004.



14.0 APPENDIX – ANALYTICAL RESULTS

APPENDIX 1 Seel Claims
Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Sampler	Date	Property	Area	Location	Grid	Easting NAD83	Northing	Type	Type2
06070301	plo	07/06/03	seel	south	Troitsa N slope		627434	5944135	grab	rock
06070302	plo	07/06/03	seel	south	Troitsa N slope	no gps-calc	627521	5944037	grab	rock
06080302	plo	08/06/03	seel	central	radio creek		625573	5945115	grab	rock
06100301	plo	10/06/03	seel	bx	bx west		626881	5945310	grab	rock
06100302	plo	10/06/03	seel	bx	road		626881	5945310	grab	rock
06100303	plo	10/06/03	seel	bx	road		626790	5945323	comp	rock
06100304	plo	10/06/03	seel	bx	road		626790	5945323	comp	rock
06110301	plo	11/06/03	seel	creek c	central west		625864	5944548	comp	rock
06110302	plo	11/06/03	seel	creek c	central west	no gps-calc	625883	5944495	comp	rock
06110303	plo	11/06/03	seel	creek c	central west	no gps-calc	625879	5944464	grab	rock
06110304	plo	11/06/03	seel	creek c	central west	no gps-calc	625950	5944310	grab	rock
06120301	plo	12/06/30	seel	Damascus	Poison ck		628679	5945932	grab	rock
10001	dy	07/06/03	seel		Troitsa N slope		627232	5944219	grab	rock float
10002	dy	07/06/03	seel		Troitsa N slope		627444	5944144	grab	rock float
10003	dy	07/06/03	seel		Troitsa N slope		627483	5944106	grab	rock float
10004	dy	07/06/03	seel		Troitsa N slope		627484	5944124	grab	rock o/c
10005	dy	07/06/03	seel		Troitsa N slope		627497	5944072	grab	rock o/c
10006	dy	10/06/03	seel				628432	5946074	grab	rock o/c
10007	dy	10/06/03	seel				628460	5945652	grab	rock o/c
10008	dy	10/06/03	seel				628366	5945426	composite	rock
10009	dy	10/06/03	seel	upper Damascus			628460	5945166	grab	rock
10010	dy	10/06/03	seel				628454	5944852	grab	soil
10011	dy	08/06/03	seel				625610	5946208	grab	
10012	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625572	5945121	grab	rock float
10013	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625572	5945121	grab	rock float

APPENDIX 1 Seel Claims
Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Sampler	Date	Property	Area	Location	Grid	Easting NAD83	Northing	Type	Type2
10014	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625572	5945121	grab	rock float
10015	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625572	5945118	grab	rock float
10016	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625572	5945115	grab	rock float
10017	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625804	5945141	composite	
10018	dy	08/06/03	seel		radio ck		625815	5945157	composite	
10019	dy	11/06/03	seel				626311	5944831	grab	rock float
10020	dy	11/06/03	seel		creek c		625845	5944531	grab	rock float
10021	dy	11/06/03	seel		creek c		625873	5944512	composite	
10022	dy	12/06/03	seel	Damascus			628737	5945936	grab	rock float
10023	dy	12/06/03	seel	Breccia E			627404	5945517	composite	
10024	dy	12/06/03	seel	N Breccia			627236	5945732	grab	rock
10025	dy	12/06/03	seel	N Breccia			627236	5945732	grab	rock
17540	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX			627521	5944037	Bd Rk	Grab
17541	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk			624599	5946217	Bd Rk	Grab
17542	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk			625805	5945151	Bd Rk	Grab
17543	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk			625884	5945170	Bd Rk	Grab
17544	GT	10/06/03	Seel				628201	5944538	Bd Rk	Grab
17545	GT	11/06/03	Seel				626403	5945073	Bd Rk	composite
17546	GT	12/06/03	Seel		redo	no signal	625949	5945178	Bd Rk	composite
17547	GT	12/06/03	Seel		redo	?	625949	5945178	Bd Rk	composite

APPENDIX 1 Seel Claims
Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Lithology	Unit/Series	Alteration	Mineralization	Description
06070301	ppy/qfp		ser	siderite filling cavities	stream ravine
06070302	ls		none	pitted solution band, sp	float in ravine at silt 060705
06080302	fp	Eocene?	qz-ser-py	py 5-8%	float in old road cut
06100301	bx	Eocene?	qz-ser-py	oxidized porous bx	grab from trench on road
06100302	fp	Eocene?	qz-ser-py	py 8% tr bn	rolldown from trench
06100303	dacite	Eocene?	qz-ser-py	py 15% diss=vnlt	trench 2000-6
06100304	ferricrete	recent	hem	hem+lim cemented till	rolldown in trench
06110301	sandstone	mJs	qz-ser-py	bleached, kaol, sulphidized, sanded	fossiliferous leached loose
06110302	sandstone	mJs	qz-ser-py	highly sulphidized ~10%	decalcified ss
06110303	qz-sulphide	mJs	qz-ser-py	massive py float in cave	loose qz-ser-py rock SEE-10
06110304	sandstone	mJs	qz-ser-py	py 10% cpy tr, lim jar	intensely altered sandstone
06120301	Va	lJt	qz-ser-py	3-4cm band of gal/py/aspy float	
10001	BB			tr	
10002	QFP	Eocene?	ser		
10003	QFP	Eocene?			
10004	cong	mJs			
10005	QFP	Eocene?		tr	
10006	volc			1% py, marcasite	
10007	QFP	Eocene?		30% sulphides	
10008	s/stone	mJs		1% py, marcasite	
10009	Breccia	Eocene?		tourmaline, py	
10010	s/stone	mJs			B horizon
10011	sandstone	mJs	carb	celadonite	
10012	volc			5% sulph	
10013	QFP	Eocene?	ser	5-8% py and tr cpy	

APPENDIX 1 Seel Claims
Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Lithology	Unit/Series	Alteration	Mineralization	Description
10014	QFP	Eocene?		2% sulph	
10015	Breccia	Eocene?		cpy cemented bx fragments	
10016	QFP	Eocene?		5% py	
10017	QFP	Eocene?		marcasite	S Bank
10018	QFP	Eocene?		marcasite	N Bank
10019				py/tetra?	
10020				20% sulph	
10021				20% sulph	
10022					
10023	ferricrete	recent			
10024	QFP	Eocene?		20% sulphides + arseno?	7m outcrop, 25cm mineralized?
10025	QFP	Eocene?			7m outcrop, 25cm mineralized?
17540			white		.25m,bd rk sample, beginning of gorge
17541			maroon	sphalerite	Shot Rk logging rd 1kg
17542			Rusty/Tan		262,1kg,North side of Ck
17543			Rusty/Tan		262,1kg,Below falls South scarey
17544			bluish gray		Dipping North 38, strike 286
17545			Reddish/Br/	10-20% sulphides	.5m,sample taken 20-25 m below silt 061101; 2 kg + specime
17546			Rusty	10-20% sulphides	1m,2kg + specimen 50 m above falls no gps signal
17547			Rusty	10-20% sulphides	.5m/sq,10m above 061201

APPENDIX 1 Seel Claims
Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Easting NAD83	Northing	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au	Sb	Bi
06070301	627434	5944135	1.4	6	1	15	0.1	4.1	1	0.1	0.1
06070302	627521	5944037	1.2	203	99	356	1	66.9	1	2.3	0.1
06080302	625573	5945115	2.3	721	20	108	0.9	36.2	42	1.6	2.2
06100301	626881	5945310	8	396	77	109	0.7	85.7	31	0.3	1.9
06100302	626881	5945310	7.7	430	16	99	0.4	4.2	14	0.6	0.7
06100303	626790	5945323	0.5	459	23	100	0.5	19.6	50	11.6	2.7
06100304	626790	5945323	3.8	492	19	143	0.1	65.8	11	1.9	0.5
06110301	625864	5944548	2.2	18	2	14	0.2	2.2	5	0.5	0.8
06110302	625883	5944495	0.7	410	20	64	0.7	85.8	41	19.2	2.5
06110303	625879	5944464	2.5	439	479	197	5.5	1100.5	1373	130	4.9
06110304	625950	5944310	0.4	45	16	39	0.3	18.4	21	0.8	2.2
06120301	628679	5945932	4.5	367	9999	14270	125.5	412.8	270	200	28.7
10001	627232	5944219	1	20	13	79	0.2	10.7	1	0.5	0.1
10002	627444	5944144	7.3	2	2	3	0.1	0.9	1	< .1	0.1
10003	627483	5944106	1.6	95	13	81	0.3	36.4	1	0.9	0.1
10004	627484	5944124	41.3	21	4	36	0.1	11.2	1	0.2	0.3
10005	627497	5944072	0.9	17	11	253	0.1	15	1	0.2	0.1
10006	628432	5946074	1.4	38	16	308	0.2	25.2	1	8.8	0.6
10007	628460	5945652	1.4	122	47	42	1.3	625.3	79	6.7	4.9
10008	628366	5945426	1.3	165	20	44	0.4	138.7	13	27.3	2.4
10009	628460	5945166	1.6	323	2	33	1.1	10.1	48	2.2	1.1
10010	628454	5944852	2.4	79	47	144	1.3	364.3	14	13	3
10011	625610	5946208	0.4	97	28	462	0.1	6.8	1	4	0.1
10012	625572	5945121	1.6	4	1	15	0.4	4.7	1	0.2	0.1
10013	625572	5945121	0.7	35	52	34	1.3	71.8	13	2.1	4.1

APPENDIX 1 Seel Claims
Rock Geochemistry

Sample	Easting NAD83	Northing	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au	Sb	Bi
10014	625572	5945121	0.9	4	5	32	0.1	4.4	4	0.3	0.7
10015	625572	5945118	1.9	6408	35	25	5	7.5	1358	1.9	2.7
10016	625572	5945115	0.9	32	72	295	0.5	3.6	8	0.7	0.8
10017	625804	5945141	0.5	66	51	137	0.5	40.4	30	0.1	8.4
10018	625815	5945157	0.6	147	51	224	0.5	27.5	18	1.1	5.3
10019	626311	5944831	4.3	6	7	7	0.1	10.6	9	1.9	0.8
10020	625845	5944531	0.3	4	5	81	0.1	7.4	6	0.4	0.7
10021	625873	5944512	0.2	11	11	34	0.1	3.2	10	0.5	0.8
10022	628737	5945936	1.6	753	9999	43810	200	9999	797	2000	25.9
10023	627404	5945517	1.8	25	829	600	3.2	1239.8	12	46.8	0.3
10024	627236	5945732	0.9	80	400	251	2.1	200.9	9	8.8	2.9
10025	627236	5945732	1.3	197	7080	182	18.5	4484.4	62	66.9	27.6
17540	627521	5944037	1.3	105	89	24	0.4	96.9	1	3	0.7
17541	624599	5946217	0.2	4	47	166	0.7	39.6	1	3.4	0.2
17542	625805	5945151	0.9	55	53	90	1.2	209.7	43	3	8.6
17543	625884	5945170	0.2	100	451	638	2.4	42.2	13	1.3	6.2
17544	628201	5944538	0.8	3	12	14	0.1	5.5	1	0.3	0.1
17545	626403	5945073	1.4	16	46	28	0.3	258.9	22	4.2	2.2
17546	625949	5945178	0.8	29	34	128	0.3	48.1	16	1.1	1.6
17547	625949	5945178	10.6	11	34	162	0.1	1952	38	24.2	1.1

APPENDIX. Seel Claims
Stream Sediment Geochemistry

Sample	Sampler	Date	Property	Area	Easting	Northing	Type	Type2	Depth	Colour	Description
060701	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627234	5944695	S.S.	-20		brown	1mg,310,500 gr.
060702	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627215	5944266	S.S.	-20		brown	.25m,324,500gr
060703	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627319	5944122	S.S.	-20	?	brown	.25m,340,500gr
060704	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627418	5944161	S.S.	-20		brown	1m, below small water fall,500gr
060705	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627521	5944037	S.S.	-20		brown	1.5,left fork below deep gorge
060706	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627521	5944217	S.S.	-20	?	brown	.5mg,350,150gr
060707	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627449	5944401	S.S.	-20	?	brown	1m, 500gr
060708	GT	07/06/03	Seel	SBX	627369	5944564	S.S.	-20		brown	2m,270,500gr
060802	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625146	5946463	S.S.	-20	32	brown	6m,325,500gr,west of camp
060803	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625146	5946463	S.S.	Conv.S.	03	brown	6m,325,500gr,west of camp
060804	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	624840	5946260	S.S.	-20	04	brown	2m,20,150gr,40m upstream
060805	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	624840	5946260	S.S.	Conv.S.	05	brown	2m,20,500gr,40m upstream
060806	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	623373	5945679	S.S.	-20		brown	1m,360,500gr,old flagging CkA,0+024
060807	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	623373	5945679	S.S.	Conv.S.		brown	1m,360,500gr,old flagging CkA,0+024
060808	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625579	5945121	S.S.	-20		brown	1m,266,500gr
060809	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625579	5945121	S.S.	Conv.S.		brown	1m,266,500gr
060812	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625884	5945170	S.S.	-20	12	Brown/Tan	3m,262,400gr,Below falls
060813	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625884	5945170	S.S.	Conv.S.	13	Brown/Tan	3m,262,500gr,Below falls
060814	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625445	5944916	S.S.	-20		brown	1m,298,500gr,10m upstream from Ck junction
060815	GT	08/06/03	Seel	West Blk	625424	5944902	S.S.	-20		brown	9m,344,500gr,GPS@Junction
061001	GT	10/06/03	Seel		627812	5945670	S.S.	-20		brown	2m,15,300gr,12m upstream where cat trail X
061002	GT	10/06/03	Seel		627815	5945471	S.S.	-20		brown	.5m,322,500gr,second cat trail going up the hill
061003	GT	10/06/03	Seel		627760	5945073	S.S.	-20		brown	.5m,305,500gr,small drainage into 061004
061004	GT	10/06/03	Seel		627755	5945068	S.S.	-20		br/Gr Tint	>10m,14,500gr,Heavy Eash Ck
061005	GT	10/06/03	Seel		628136	5944639	S.S.	-20		br/Gr Tint	8m,314,500gr,Turn over
061006	GT	10/06/03	Seel		628107	5944969	S.S.	-20		brown	1m,317,500gr,2 pieces of Ck float to observe
061008	GT	10/06/03	Seel		628201	5944538	S.S.	-20		br/Gr Tint	2m,332,600gr,GPS taken at Ck jct, for both 07 & 08
061101	GT	11/06/03	Seel		626403	5945073	S.S.	-20		brown	.5m,288,300gr
061103	GT	11/06/03	Seel		625823	5944549	S.S.	-20		brown	1.5m,315,300gr,course material
061104	GT	11/06/03	Seel		625897	5944401	S.S.	-20		brown	1.5m,326,500gr,Taken above falls
061105	GT	11/06/03	Seel		626254	5944248	S.S.	-20		brown	1m,258,500gr,Area flatting out
061106	GT	11/06/03	Seel		626755	5945293	S.S.	-20		brown	1.25m,298,500gr,
061203	GT	12/06/03	Seel		626266	5945297	S.S.	-20	3	brown	1.5m,272,500gr
061204	GT	12/06/03	Seel		626925	5945123	S.S.	-20	1	brown	2m,342,500gr
061205	GT	12/06/03	Seel		626932	5945128	S.S.	-20	5	brown	.5m,54,500gr,Flows into 1204
061301	dy	12/06/03	Seel	atv bridge	625549	5946048	Sand	-20		brown	-1m,-slow flat
061302	plo			km 11 brid	627412	5947378	Sand	-20		grey	orientation -20
061303	plo			km 11 brid	627412	5947378	Sand	Conv		grey	orientation

APPENDIX ..eel Claims
Stream Sediment Geochemistry

Sample	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Al	As	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg_ppm	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni
060701	0.5	0.3	0.57	39.3	1	117	0.2	0.31	0.9	11.8	8	38.1	3.64	2	0.05	0.07	10	0.19	1468	4.2	0.008	8.8
060702	0.5	0.2	1.41	17.2	2	153	0.2	0.35	0.6	12.7	18.4	22.4	3.59	6	0.03	0.06	12	0.31	1753	1.1	0.013	11.8
060703	0.5	0.1	1.08	24.2	2	158	0.1	0.48	0.6	12.9	17.5	19.3	3.57	4	0.03	0.05	13	0.34	1516	1.2	0.017	11.1
060704	1	0.4	0.94	48.6	1	200	0.2	0.41	1	19.4	33.8	55.8	4.97	4	0.05	0.06	9	0.82	2198	5.9	0.008	22
060705	1	0.5	0.89	51.8	2	232	0.2	0.45	1.2	19.4	35.7	55.4	4.72	3	0.04	0.07	9	0.87	2049	7	0.004	24.8
060706	0.8	0.2	1.13	22.9	2	196	0.1	0.52	0.7	16.9	23.3	28	4.22	4	0.02	0.08	12	0.49	1811	1.5	0.021	14.6
060707	1.3	0.2	1.08	32.9	1	177	0.2	0.48	0.9	15.4	17.2	28.3	3.99	4	0.04	0.07	11	0.36	1871	1.4	0.014	11.6
060708	< .5	0.3	0.58	43.2	< 1	136	0.2	0.31	1.1	12.7	8.7	46.9	4.28	2	0.04	0.08	11	0.19	2002	5.6	0.009	10.4
060802	5.3	0.6	1.04	52.4	2	101	0.8	0.42	0.9	16.2	17	33.8	5.1	5	0.03	0.05	13	0.66	1211	2.4	0.012	17.5
060803	3.2	0.3	1.18	49.1	< 1	129	0.4	0.4	0.9	17.5	18.6	30.1	4.82	5	0.04	0.06	11	0.77	1483	1.9	0.013	18.1
060804	1.8	0.1	1.37	19.7	1	103	0.1	0.33	0.3	11.6	17.3	18	3.38	5	0.02	0.04	7	0.66	1061	1.3	0.013	11.5
060805	2.2	0.1	1.5	26.1	< 1	131	0.1	0.41	0.5	14.9	28.4	22.3	4.4	5	0.02	0.05	8	0.78	1885	2	0.013	17.8
060806	2	0.1	1.38	14.7	< 1	167	0.1	0.28	0.6	14.6	13.1	12.1	3.92	5	0.03	0.04	8	0.58	3423	1.7	0.005	11.3
060807	1.1	< .1	1.24	22.6	< 1	317	0.1	0.32	1.6	28.5	13.9	16.7	5.37	4	0.02	0.07	7	0.54	9606	2.6	0.004	15.9
060808	13.3	0.3	1.03	71.1	< 1	177	4.4	0.4	1	20.6	17.3	51.1	4.61	4	0.06	0.05	13	0.46	1686	2.1	0.012	19.8
060809	7.5	0.4	1.12	97.7	< 1	221	4	0.51	1.5	25.4	17.2	64.1	5.18	4	0.1	0.08	15	0.48	2237	2	0.013	22.7
060812	24	0.3	0.86	90.1	1	171	2.6	0.44	0.9	21.3	14.3	41.2	5.28	3	0.13	0.05	14	0.37	1849	2.8	0.013	17.2
060813	31	0.3	1.01	152	< 1	294	4.1	0.49	1.2	21.4	14.3	42.4	5.12	3	0.18	0.08	15	0.44	2291	3.7	0.017	17.2
060814	19.6	0.6	1.08	74.6	1	162	2.4	0.39	2.2	28.7	18.9	71	6.5	4	0.06	0.06	13	0.39	1569	1.9	0.011	39
060815	2.8	1.1	1.23	66.7	1	125	0.6	0.55	1.2	21.8	19.5	49.1	6.28	5	0.03	0.07	14	0.76	1669	2.8	0.015	22
061001	< .5	< .1	0.99	48.2	< 1	265	0.1	0.96	0.1	13.9	10.8	12	2.98	3	0.12	0.08	24	0.51	758	1.2	0.026	12
061002	171.4	0.2	1.95	31.5	2	192	0.3	0.37	0.4	12	19.7	23.1	3.45	6	0.04	0.07	10	0.42	971	0.9	0.015	11.4
061003	0.7	0.1	1.8	39.6	1	272	0.2	0.49	0.7	16.9	20	29.5	4.08	5	0.05	0.07	13	0.47	1458	1.1	0.023	21.9
061004	< .5	< .1	1.11	48.3	1	351	0.1	1.14	0.1	14.5	15	13	3.31	4	0.08	0.09	28	0.57	810	1.3	0.03	12.9
061005	< .5	< .1	1.19	51.6	1	471	< .1	1.15	0.2	16.4	15.5	13.9	3.52	4	0.07	0.1	28	0.62	879	1.3	0.036	14.8
061006	1.5	0.5	0.43	53.4	2	143	0.2	0.39	1.4	12.7	5.2	63.5	4.18	1	0.06	0.09	9	0.18	1928	6.6	0.005	9.3
061008	0.5	0.1	1.02	47.3	1	264	0.1	1	0.2	15.8	15.3	15.4	3.73	4	0.08	0.08	23	0.52	1070	1.9	0.02	13.7
061101	7.1	0.2	1.8	63	2	239	0.3	0.25	1	28.5	17.8	26.5	6.46	6	0.06	0.05	10	0.39	5987	3.3	0.011	12.3
061103	19.9	0.3	1.3	38.3	1	209	0.7	0.46	0.9	15.3	13.1	25.4	4.69	4	0.05	0.06	12	0.38	1422	1.4	0.013	9.7
061104	3.8	0.2	1.44	42	1	216	0.4	0.45	0.9	14.8	14.6	19	3.98	5	0.06	0.06	14	0.41	1845	1.6	0.013	9.7
061105	1.3	0.2	1.39	38	1	208	0.1	0.46	0.7	12.2	14.4	13	3.97	5	0.06	0.06	14	0.41	1608	1.4	0.012	8.8
061106	0.7	0.1	0.94	44.4	1	183	0.1	0.45	0.7	14.2	13.3	24	3.89	3	0.04	0.07	14	0.34	2251	3.1	0.015	11.1
061203	5.9	0.2	0.92	40.2	2	181	0.2	0.53	0.6	14.8	18	28.6	4.01	4	0.12	0.07	14	0.35	1803	2.6	0.014	12.7
061204	1.7	0.2	0.8	37.6	1	159	0.2	0.38	0.7	12.6	9.4	29.7	3.59	3	0.04	0.07	12	0.26	1726	3.8	0.01	9.1
061205	1.1	0.1	1.21	32.6	1	206	0.1	0.54	1	15.7	19.8	14.1	4.59	4	0.05	0.06	14	0.46	3201	2.1	0.018	13.4
061301	1.1	0.1	1.52	42.9	1	215	0.1	0.24	0.2	37.9	12.7	11.2	11.91	4	0.03	0.05	12	0.36	9045	3	0.008	8.3
061302	< .5	< .1	0.66	45	< 1	393	0.1	0.98	0.2	15.3	21.9	11.2	3.77	4	0.08	0.05	30	0.43	870	1.3	0.016	16
061303	< .5	< .1	0.99	47	2	398	0.1	1	0.2	14.3	13.6	13.5	3.28	4	0.07	0.07	26	0.52	931	0.9	0.027	12.3

Sample	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sr	Th	Tl	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
060701	0.085	36.1	0.15	4.6	5.9	< .5	14	1.1	0.029	0.2	0.6	46	0.1	276
060702	0.105	19.2	< .05	2.1	3.8	< .5	27	0.7	0.068	0.2	0.6	85	0.1	161
060703	0.098	17.9	< .05	2.1	4.3	< .5	31	1	0.07	0.1	0.6	81	< .1	153
060704	0.077	51.7	0.18	2.7	8.7	0.5	26	0.9	0.018	0.2	0.3	70	0.1	334
060705	0.075	59.8	0.21	2.6	9.2	< .5	30	1.1	0.014	0.1	0.3	67	< .1	345
060706	0.086	28.6	0.07	2.6	7.1	< .5	28	1.7	0.069	0.1	0.6	97	< .1	216
060707	0.083	40.5	0.08	2.7	6.2	< .5	23	1.1	0.048	0.2	0.6	84	< .1	238
060708	0.081	39.5	0.11	5.6	7.4	< .5	15	1.3	0.036	0.2	0.7	52	< .1	321
060802	0.114	30	0.37	4.2	6.3	0.5	23	1.3	0.055	0.1	0.5	97	0.1	216
060803	0.089	32.4	0.19	2.5	6.9	< .5	27	1.7	0.032	0.1	0.4	91	< .1	202
060804	0.052	11.9	< .05	1.1	4.8	< .5	23	0.8	0.052	0.1	0.3	70	0.1	112
060805	0.057	14	< .05	0.9	6.1	< .5	25	1	0.057	0.1	0.3	92	0.1	125
060806	0.048	6.6	< .05	0.8	5.4	< .5	20	0.8	0.022	0.2	0.3	64	0.4	125
060807	0.063	8.2	< .05	0.7	10.8	< .5	20	0.9	0.014	0.4	0.3	81	0.3	179
060808	0.105	31.6	0.18	11.3	5.1	< .5	27	1.7	0.077	0.3	0.7	80	0.1	216
060809	0.114	42.7	0.07	7.8	6.7	< .5	30	2.8	0.06	0.4	0.8	75	< .1	243
060812	0.12	33.6	0.8	14.4	5.2	0.8	28	2.2	0.094	0.4	0.9	82	< .1	239
060813	0.134	74.4	0.3	12	7	1.2	32	3.1	0.063	0.9	0.9	78	< .1	250
060814	0.095	55.7	0.25	3.3	5.6	0.9	21	1.4	0.027	0.1	0.4	68	0.1	372
060815	0.111	45.9	0.67	4.6	7.8	0.6	24	1.6	0.048	0.1	0.5	104	0.1	275
061001	0.24	7.9	0.06	26.2	4.5	< .5	74	3.8	0.101	0.4	1.7	85	0.1	70
061002	0.054	24.8	< .05	1.7	5.3	< .5	26	1.1	0.056	0.1	0.6	77	0.1	129
061003	0.091	26.9	< .05	3.6	5.9	< .5	58	1.5	0.072	0.2	0.5	84	0.1	155
061004	0.268	8.9	< .05	30.8	5.2	< .5	89	3.9	0.107	0.4	1.9	104	< .1	78
061005	0.251	9.9	< .05	32.8	5.6	< .5	93	4.2	0.117	0.5	2	108	< .1	80
061006	0.082	50.8	0.24	4.3	7.9	0.5	14	0.9	0.01	0.2	0.5	31	< .1	375
061008	0.247	13.6	0.08	26.8	5.2	< .5	69	3.4	0.108	0.4	1.7	103	< .1	100
061101	0.089	19.2	0.09	2.6	4.7	< .5	28	1.1	0.064	0.3	0.5	79	0.1	161
061103	0.077	32.8	0.37	2.5	5.1	0.5	29	0.9	0.036	0.1	0.5	55	0.1	187
061104	0.084	32.6	0.1	1.9	5	< .5	29	1	0.038	0.2	0.5	62	0.1	192
061105	0.095	36	< .05	1.2	4.9	< .5	28	0.9	0.036	0.1	0.5	60	< .1	200
061106	0.115	27.2	< .05	10.7	5.6	< .5	25	1.8	0.084	0.2	0.8	77	< .1	202
061203	0.129	25.2	< .05	12.3	5.2	< .5	29	1.8	0.109	0.2	0.9	99	< .1	178
061204	0.092	32.5	0.06	6	6	< .5	21	1.3	0.039	0.2	0.7	52	0.1	234
061205	0.117	26.3	0.06	4.9	4.7	0.5	31	1.5	0.079	0.2	0.6	78	< .1	187
061301	0.061	8.8	< .05	0.9	3.5	< .5	23	1.1	0.031	0.1	0.4	82	0.1	103
061302	0.284	9.3	< .05	36.8	4.3	< .5	75	2.8	0.12	0.4	1.8	138	0.1	91
061303	0.25	8.9	< .05	20.7	5.3	< .5	85	4	0.119	0.4	1.7	99	< .1	75