## Geochemical silt sampling survey

Carried out during July 21<sup>st</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup> 2004 On and around the **Bonaparte Gold Property** 

**Kamloops Mining Division** 

Map sheets 092P008 and 092I098

Utm 679300 E and 5654000 N

Owner: Uganda Gold Mining Ltd. Operator: North American Gem Inc.



Egil Livgard P. Ent Vancouver B.C.
December 6<sup>th</sup> 2004

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Summary 1

The Bonaparte Gold property consists of two contiguous claims, the Aparte #1 with 20 units and the Aparte #2 with 18 units. They are located in the Kamloops Mining Division about 35 kilometers north of Kamloops B.C.. The property was first explored for molybdenum then in 1984 gold was discovered by following up indicator minerals for epithermal deposition in a regional stream survey. Exploration consisting of geological mapping, soil surveying, trenching and substantial diamond drilling followed. Many high grade intersections were located both on surface and in drilling but the results were scattered. The property was sold and in 1994 a bulk sample of 3700 tonnes was mined from an open pit and shipped to smelter. 98,000 grams of gold were recovered. The property lies on the North Thompson plateau at an elevation of about 1800 meters above sea level.

The mineralization consists of free gold and gold tellurides (?) with spars sulphides mainly pyrite and chalcopyrite, in quartz veins located in north-south trending fractures and weak shear zones (?) in a highly quartzous-silicified diorite of early to mid Mesozoic age. The quartz diorite has intruded argillic and silty sediments of early Mesozoic or late Paleozoic age. These rocks were covered by basalt flows of Miocene age.

A wide zone of alteration adjoins the intrusion in exposed areas. The sediments are hornfelsed and in places phyllitic. They carry, in part, several percent sulphides mainly pyrrhotite and exposures are rusty black. This altered halo has not been explored other than by soil surveying and a few drill holes which entered the zone at depth. The writer believes the zone warrants exploration. The very scattered good gold grade intersections in drill holes can now, based on the accumulated information, be shown to be located in the main part at vein intersections either along strike or dip. This also warrants follow-up exploration first by stripping and mapping then more short hole drilling.

In late 2004 a stream silt sampling program was carried out consisting of 59 samples, analyzed by Acme Analytical labs for 30 elements by ICP and for gold. The results show clusters of anomalous values in Wentworth Creek below the confluence with Mine Creek that drains the gold quartz vein area, and in some small creeks which drain an area south of Aparte #2. This is of interest as there has always been speculation about whether the mineralized quartz veins extended south below the basal cover. The Wentworth Creek valley is deep and may have exposed older rocks below the basalt.

Introduction 2

A silt sampling program was carried out at and around the Bonaparte Gold occurrence during the last 10 days of July 2004. The survey was done on behalf of North American Gem Inc. which has an option on the two central claims, Aparte #1 and #2 and owns nine claims surrounding the central two claims. Aparte #1 and #2 are owned by Uganda Gold Mining Ltd. Approximately half the survey – 34 samples of the 59 total – are of interest to the central two claims although only 10 samples were collected on the claim ground itself.

The survey was carried out by Bryan Livgard, explorationist under the writer's supervision. The Writer examined the survey twice during the work. Uganda Gold Mining Ltd. wishes to use half of this survey costs as assessment work on the Aparte #1 and #2 claims.

#### **Property**

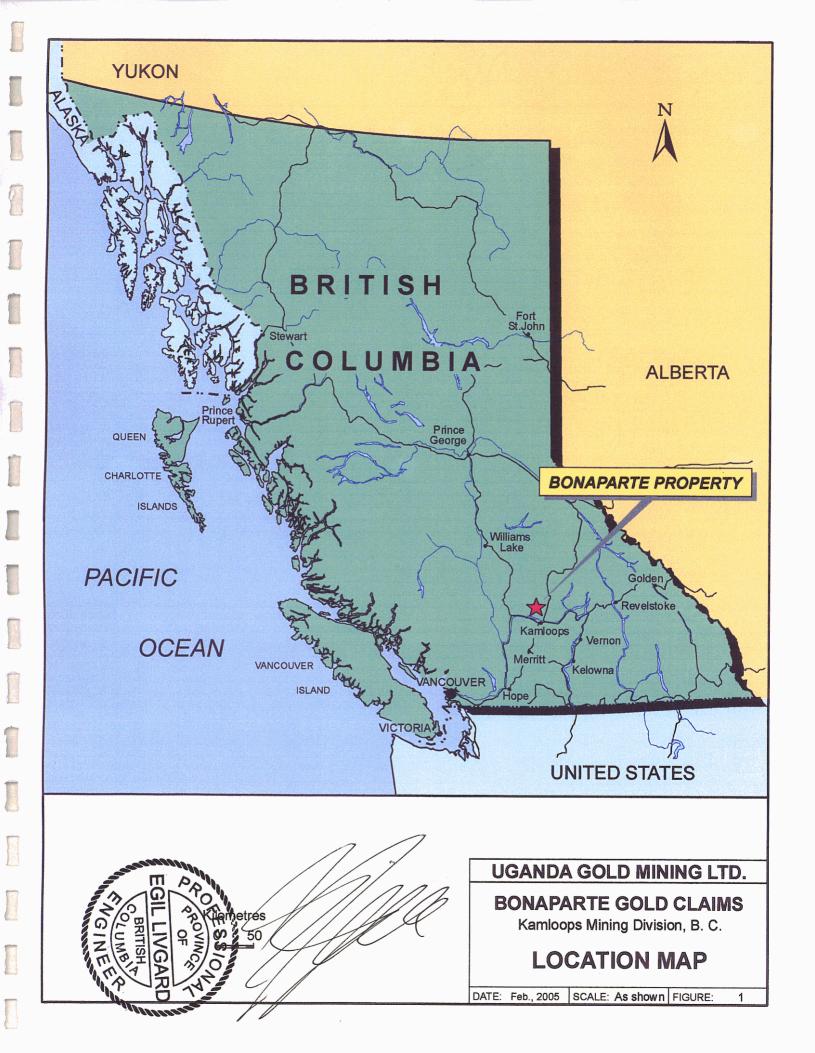
The property consists of two contiguous claims, the Aparte #1 with 20 units and Aparte #2 with 18 units. The claims are registered in the name of Uganda Gold Mining Ltd. Aparte #1 covers only about 300 hectares due to overlapping of previous older claims while Aparte #2 covers a full 450 hectares.

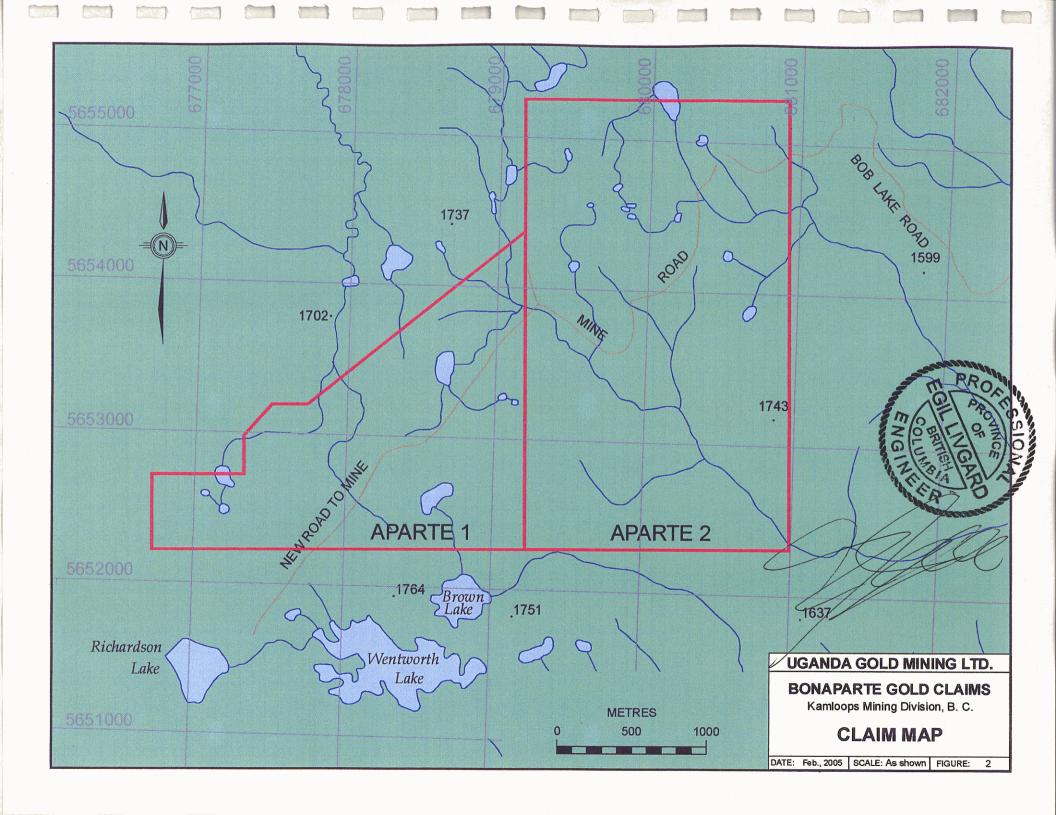
APARTE #1- Tenure Number 399015 - expiry date December 14<sup>th</sup> 2004 APARTE #2- Tenure Number 399015 - expiry date December 16<sup>th</sup> 2004

#### Location and access

The property is in the Kamloops Mining Division on map sheets 092P008 and 092I098. The main showing on the claims is located at UTM 679300E and 5654000N.

Access measured from the main bridge crossing the Thompson River at Kamloops along the Westsyde road is 24 kilometers to the turn off onto the Jameson Creek road which is followed for 16 km then turning left onto the Wentworth Creek road for 5 km turning right onto the Bob lake road which is followed for 5 km to the property. The road is passable for 2 wheel drive cars in dry weather. The road is usually open in the months from May to the to the end of October. Recent logging in the area may have affected the road.





The property lies on the Thompson plateau at elevations around 1800 m above sea level. The area has moderate topographic relief except for a small canyon occupied by the "Mine Creek" in the southwest corner of the claims. The terrain consists of small broad forested hills and many grassy or brushy and sometimes swampy meadows. A large number of creeks cross the area. Some in flat areas area meandering and muddy with little silts others have definite orientation suggesting guidance by underlying rock layering or structures.

Due to the elevation the climate is relatively cool and pleasant from May to October. Annual precipitation exceeds 100 cm. It falls mainly as snow and with frequent windy conditions the drifting can be considerable. The spring run-off can be heavy.

#### History

The property was at first explored for molybdenum in 1969 and in 1973 Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys and drilled 300 meters in two holes. The locations and results of these holes are not known.

In 1984 regional stream silt sampling by MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. traced gold indicator minerals to their source and discovered gold mineralization in quartz veins within a quartz diorite stock. This is the discovery area of the present Aparte claims. InterPacific Resource Corp. optioned the claims, drilled several drill holes that intersected gold values in the quartz veins.

In 1986 The Hughs-Lang Group of companies optioned the claims and carried out stripping, trenching, geological mapping and 4674 meters of diamond drilling. The drilling intersected good gold values at a vein intersection.

In 1994 the property was purchased outright by Beaton Engineering and an agreement with Claimstaker Resources Ltd. led to open pit mining of the good grade vein intersection. 3700 tonnes of mineralized quartz was sorted out and shipped to smelter. The shipment yielded about 98,000 grams (3160 oz.) gold or a grade of 26.5 grams per tonne.. Further drilling of 23 holes in 1998 gave inconclusive results and the claims lapsed. The ground was restaked and sold to Uganda Gold Mining Ltd. and optioned to Clan Resources

Ltd. which in turn optioned the ground to North American Gem Inc. which staked additional claims. A trenching and diamond drilling program was carried out in 2003 and stream silt sampling followed in 2004.

## Regional geology

The regional geology has been summarized by Gourley (1985) as follows: The North Thompson Bonaparte claims cover the boundary between two map sheets at 51deg.oomin. N. Cockfield (1948) mapped the Nicola sheet and considered the rocks in the claim area to be Carboniferous to Permian Cache Creek Group (argillite, Quartzite, hornfells, limestone, sheared conglomerate, breccia, greenstone, sepentine and minor carbonate. To the north the Bonaparte Lake Map sheet was mapped by Campbell and Tipper (1965), who designated the rocks as Pennsylvanian to Permian volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite and phyllite with minor quartz-mica schist, limestone plus basaltic and andesite flows.

The sequence was intruded by granitic rocks similar to the Early to Mid-Mesozoic Thuya and Takomkane batholiths, with composition of hornblende-biotite quartz-diorite and granodiorite, with minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro and hornblendite. Miocene Plateau basalts are found at higher elevations and are predominantly olivine basalt and andesite with minor ash and breccia.

More recently Monger and McMillan (1983) have mapped the Ashcroft Map area and have classed the basement in the claims area as Paleozoic and Mesozoic, with volcanic rocks similar to the Triassic Nicola Group and sedimentary rocks similar to the Harper Ranch Group of Devonian to Permian age. Volcanic rocks are augite porphyry, bladed feldspar porphyry, chlorite schist and meta basalt, whereas the sedimentary strata comprise argillite, cherty argillite, siltstone, volcanic and chert grain sandstone, chert pebble conglomerate, volcanoclastics of basic to acid composition and rare cabonate pods.

The geology of the immediate discovery area has been summarized by Peatfield (1986) as follows:

In very simple terms, the bedrock geology consists of pelitic and argillitic sedimentary rocks, some of which contain abundant pyrite, which have been hornfelsed by a complex multi-phased intrusive body composed of several varieties of more or less pophyritic quartz diorite. This intrusion consists of a relatively coherent body, cut by numerous related dykes, which in many cases, extend out into the country rock. Both the intrusive rocks and the hornfelsed units are cut by numerous white quartz veins, ranging from hairline veinlets to veins in excess of two meters wide. Some of these veins carry pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite and occasionally bismuth tellurides and free gold.

The mineralization so far located on the property is largly confined to an intrusive stock consisting of quartz diorite of Mesozoic age which has intruded meta-sediments and volcanics of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age. The sedimentare rocks are partly calcareous argillite and siltstone which has been altered to hornfels in a wide zone around the intrusive and to phyllite and graphitic phyllite in more strongly deformed areas. In the vicinity of the intrusion the induration produced strong to glassy hornfels. These rocks are "exposed" below glacial overburden in a window in the overlaying Tertiary basalt. The full extent of the window is not known due to the overburden. Little alteration is seen in the intrusion other than minor sericite along the quartz vein contacts and chlorite with the mafic minerals. Numerous dykes are found in and around the intrusion. They consist of 1-2 meter wide feldspar porphyry dykes and sills primarily extending into the sediments, rhyolite dykes with 1 millimeter feldspar phenocrysts or massive grey coloure, generally less than 1 meter wide confined largly to the intrusion, feldspar dykes sometimes with minor quartz and rare dykes of aphanitic blue-grey ground mass with 10-20% 2 millimeter biotite.

Past exploration has focused on 10-12 auriferous veins which trend roughly north-south and dip 40 to 80 degrees to the east. Other blind veins have been noted in drill holes. Some quartz vein stockworks have also been noted. To the north the veins extend into the hornfelsed sediments but tend to feather out over short distances. To the south the veins extend in the intrusive rocks for an unknown distance under the covering basalt. Substantial diamond drilling has been done, largely confined to the intrusive. Only 3-4 holes were drilled to extend into the hornfelse which in part intersected strong

silicification considerable pyrrhotite (creating a magnetic high arc around the intrusion), minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite and low anomalous values in gold.

The veins generally carry low to moderate gold values occurring as free gold or gold telluride with spars sulphides mainly pyrite and chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite and bismuth telluride usually as small streaks within the quartz veins. At vein junctions the gold values can be spectacular. Because of the variable strikes and dips of all the veins, vein junctions are frequent. The Crow-Jay veins junction is caused mainly by a relatively small difference in strike and larger difference in dip and thus the junction is acute and the high grade zone has a larger horizontal than vertical dimension. There is some indication of early (Tertiary?) oxidation of sulphides – an unusually thorough oxidation – near surface, much more than is normally seen in B.C. vein deposits. Relatively thin basalt flows then covered the deposit.

The importance of vein junctions was only understood after considerable drilling and the drilling was therefore not well targeted.

### **Discussion**

The large amount of drilling and core sampling in the intrusion has severely limited the possibility of finding bulk low grade gold mineralization in the intrusion but the wide surrounding alteration halo has seen next to no exploration. Because of the highly quartzouse nature of the intrusion, the widespread occurrence of gold and minor bismuth the writer has considered the possibility of this falling under the classification of an "intrusion related" mineral occurrence. Mike Cathro, geologist with the Department of Energy & Mines, suggests that the relatively high copper and low bismuth may preclude this classification. The very broad classification includes "quartz bodies (replacement) and veins in rocks proximal to the intrusion" (ie. the Pogo deposit in Alaska) "quartz bodies, veins and disseminations within the thermal aureole"." The nature of the thermal aureole surrounding the intrusion may be resistant, rust weathering, recrystallized and variably hornfelsed, silicified sediments from one to three kilometers wide around the intrusion. Disseminations and replacement by pyrrhotite are typical and generate significant aeromagnetic anomalies in the aureole. This feature allows the recognition of unroofed plutons in which magnetic anomalies are not coincident with mapped intrusions".

The Bonaparte gold property appears to exhibit most of the features of 'intrusion related' deposition although exploration in the surrounding area is largely lacking.

#### STREAM SILT SURVEY

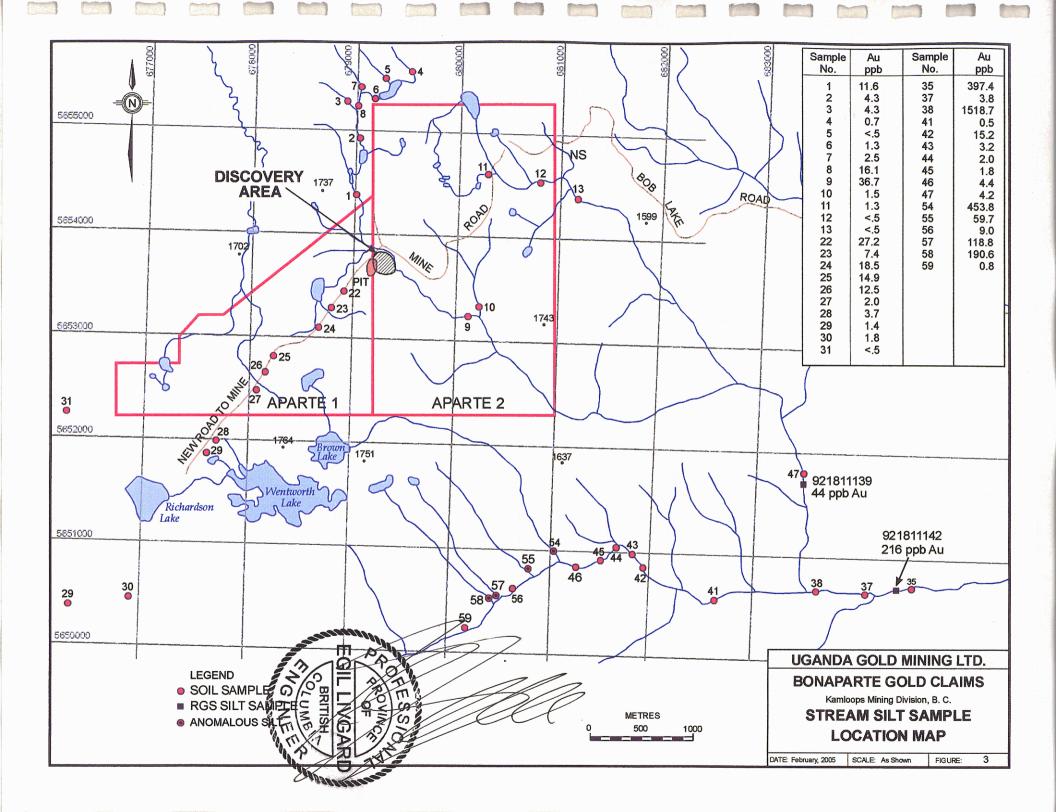
A stream silt survey was carried out over the Aparte \$1&2 claims and the surrounding area by Bryan Livgard, explorationist from July 21<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> 2004. The survey was laid out and supervised by the writer. Sixty one samples were collected, screened through a 20 mesh screen and placed in kraft sample bags. Two samples were eliminated and fifty nine were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. and analysised for 30 elements by ICP and gold.

Seven samples returned values of 118.8ppb to 1518.7ppb, which is considered anomalous, and another three returned values of 36.3ppb to 58.7ppb. There is very little correlation with other elements such as copper, but perhaps weak correlation with silver and arsenic. This is a concern as it may indicate that the gold values have low repeatability.

### SAMPLES ON AND AROUND APARTE #1,2 CLAIMS

Eight samples from small creeks on Aparte #1 southwest from the discovery zone gave low values. The best gave 27.2ppb gold. A sample taken in the Mine Creek, which drains the discovery area, gave 36.7ppb gold. Four samples from the northeast area of Aparte #2 and Northwest of Aparte #2 gave very low values. The area has several parallel topographic lineaments hosting creeks, which strike northwest southeast. It appears that none of these lineaments are structures hosting mineralization. The program of regional stream silt survey - RGS collected one sample from Mine Creek approximately 5.0 kilometers below the discovery showings, sample I.D. 921811139, which gave 44ppb gold and one sample, I.D.921811142, from Wentworth Creek below the confluence with Mine Creek and about 6.0 kilometers from the discovery showing. It returned 216ppb gold. The Rocks to Riches Program has designated these samples as a "Mine Match" area (2.5 kilometers influence area!?). The writer thought perhaps these values may have an association with the discovery showings and decided to sample the area.

Three samples in Wentworth creek, No. 35, 37 and 38 from below the confluence returned 397.4ppb, 3.8ppb and 518.7ppb gold. A sample, No. 47, one kilometer up Mine Creek from the confluence gave 4.2ppb gold. Eight samples, No. 41 to 46 and 56,59 over a distance of about 3.5 kilometers



above the confluence all gave low values – a maximum of 15.2ppb gold. However, four samples No. 54,55,57,and 58 from small creeks joining Wentworth Creek from the north just south of Aparte #2 claim gave 453.8ppb, 59.7ppb, 118.8ppb and 190.6ppb. The explanation for this situation is difficult. Perhaps Wentworth Creek receives much material from higher up the creek and the contribution from the small creeks to the north is minimal, but did the discovery showings contribute gold to Wentworth creek below the confluence?

At a recent "Rocks to Riches" workshop it was stated that "there is **absolutely no repeatability** of (RGS) gold in various stream silt samples from the same spot" (Clinton Smyth, Georeference Online Ltd.). This then would render the whole exercise of analyzing silt for gold useless. However, I do believe that four samples from four small adjoining creeks all giving high values is significant.

Egil Livgard P. Eng.

Vancouver B.C. December 6<sup>th</sup> 2004

## **COST DECLERATION**

Bryan Livgard	Wages and vehicle 10.5 days at \$	250 \$	2625	
	Accomodation	\$	805	
	Meals 10.5 days at \$35/day	\$	367.50	
	Gas	\$	219.50	\$ 4017
				-
Egil Livgard P.	Eng.			
Survey su	pervision, travel and report			
	6 days at \$ 320	\$ 1	1920	
	Analysis 59 samples at \$20	\$	1180	
	Drafting	\$	400	
	Printing	\$	55	
	Mic.	\$	28	\$ 3583
	Total			\$ 7600

Bryan Livgard has 11 seasons varied experience with Livgard Consultants and other exploration companies in many aspects of exploration including one season of stream silt collection.

Egil Livgard has 44 years of experience and thinks he knows more than he does.

**Appendix** 

### Certificate

- I, Egil Livgard, of Coquitlam, B.C. do hereby certify:
  - 1. That I am a Consulting Geological Engineer practicing from 1990 King Albert Ave., Coquitlam B.C.
  - 2. I am a graduate of the University of B.C. with a B.Sc. in geological sciences and have regularly updated and expanded my geological knowledge through numerous short courses given by Mineral Deposits Research Unit (MDRU), Geological Association of Canada (GAC) and the B.C. Chamber of mines.
  - 3. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 7236.
  - 4. I have practiced my profession for 45 years.
  - 5. This report is based on geological reports by geologists from the Geological Survey of Canada and the B.C. geological survey as acknowledged in the text, on my work on the property for 7 weeks in 1998 and 8 weeks in 2004 and on my supervision of the silt survey described in this report.
  - 6. This report is based on stream silt surveying conducted on and around the property from July 21<sup>st</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup> 2004.
  - 7. I am a director and shareholder in Uganda Gold Mining Ltd.

Dated at Coquitlam B.C. this sixth day of December 2004

EGIL LIVGAR P. Eng.

#### 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

#### PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

North American Gems Inc. File # A404133 Page 1 1788 - 650 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V68 4N8 Submitted by: Egil Livgard

411		

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm		Zn ppm		Ni ppm		Mn ppm		As ppm p	_	Au 7 ppb pp	Th Sr om ppm						P La	a C		Ba ppm		B A1						Ga Se :	Sample cm
G-1 1 2 3 4	8.1 2.9 11.9	3.6 14.3 9.7 12.1	2.6 2.3 2.0 3.9	50 101 70 112	<.1 .1 .1 .3	5.1 17.4 13.9 17.9	4.4 9.6 6.8 10.2	671 373 382 1390	2.33 1.83 2.89	7.9 1 6.8 1	.0 .1 .1	<.5 4 11.6 1 4.3 2 4.3 2	.4 86 .8 62 .2 62 .0 48	<.1 : .3 : .3	<.1 .4 .2 .5	.1 < <.1 < <.1 :	44 .6 80 .9 50 .4 76 .9	52 .0 52 .1 16 .1 53 .1	81 9 17 1 07 19 03 1	9 21. 1 29. 5 23. 4 29.	3 .67 7 .52 5 .35 3 .49	274 2 140 5 147 9 160	.219 .192 .149	1 1.18 1 1.28 <1 1.00 1 1.38 1 1.16	.048 .027 .023	.06 .1 .04 .1 .08 .1	01 3 01 2 02 3	3.6 . 2.0 . 3.2 .	1<.05 1 .07 2<.05	6 < .5 5 2.0 4 1.8 5 1.7 4 < .5	15.0 15.0 7.5
5 6 7 8 9	2.1 2.2 1.9		1.9 1.9 2.4	61 78 194	.1 <.1 .1	20.3 25.0 29.0	14.9 18.5 18.6	697 776 801	4.10 4.29 4.69	3.3 4.8 1 6.0	.4 .0 .6	1.3 1 2.5 2 16.1 2	.6 32 .6 68 .6 69	.1 .2	.1 .2 .2	<.1 1 .1 1 .1 1	04 .3 17 .4 13 .4	31 .0 15 .0 14 .0	173 13 199 10 191 15	1 33. 5 47. 5 45.	9 .68 1 .87 9 .94	78 158 172	. 421 . 462 . 391	<pre>&lt;1 1.40 1 .90 1 1.29 1 1.55 &lt;1 1.81</pre>	.014 .027 .025	.05 <.1 .12 .1 .12 .1	.01 3 .01 3	6 <. 3.5 . 3.6 .	1<.05 1<.05 1<.05	5 .5 6 .5	7.5 15.0
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24 25 26 27 28	5.0 2.9 2.4	69.8 46.2 31.5	2.9 3.7 2.8	182 205 197	.1 .1 .1	30.5 38.4 31.2	19.5 23.5 19.7	893 881 830	4.35 5.34 4.41	13.4 19.0 8.8	.5 .4 .4	14.9 1 12.5 1 2.0 1	.8 101 .8 66 .7 81	.1	.6 .6 .4	.1 .1 1 .1 1	89 .: 29 .: 04 .:	29 .0 27 .0 37 .0	)68 1 )94 1 )89 1	1 27. 1 37. 2 31.	5 .66 3 .99 7 .80	3 179 3 282 3 200	. 296 . 503 . 396	<1 1.49 <1 1.33 <1 2.06 <1 1.46 <1 1.89	.015 .017 .018	.31 .2 .19 .1 .16 .1	2 .01 ! .01 4 .01 4	5.0 . 1.5 . 1.1 .	2 .09 1<.05 1<.05	6 1.5 7 1.1 6 .7	15.0 15.0
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STANDARD DS	5 13.1	144.9	24.7	139	.3	25.0	11.8	768	3.01	19.1 6	5.1	40.1 2	.9 46	5.3	3.8	6.2	59 .	73 .0	91 1	2 186.	5 .68	3 137	.091	17 1.99	. 033	.15 5.1	.18	3.5 1.	0<.05	7 5.0	15.0

GROUP 1DX - 15.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HN03-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 4 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED:.

Ang 18/04





#### North American Gems Inc. FILE # A404133

Page 2



ACHE ARACTTICAL																																	ACIRE ANALTH	LUME
SAMPLE#	Мо		Pb					Mn			_						Bi			Р												S Ga Se		
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm t	opm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	bbw bt	om	*	<b>%</b> p	pm	ppm	% p	pm	% pp	om %	*	% PI	om pp	m ppm	ppm	% ррт ррт	gm	
G-1	2.3	3.4	2.9	49 <	<.1	5.3	4.6	605	2.06	.6	2.0																					5 6 < .5	15.0	
34	1.8	26.6	4.3	185	.1 5	52.9	33.0	3067	6.93	5.6	.5	1.6	5 1.6	167	.3	. 4	.1 11	L4 .	61.	127	13	54.1 1	1.25 1	.84 .40	66	1 2.29	.028	.08	.1.0	2 4.0	.1<.0	5 8 < .5	7.5	
35																															.1<.0		15.0	
36	2.9	29.5	3.2	123	.1 4	3.5	21.5	902	5.18	12.9	. 5	406.2	2 1.9	50	.4	.7	.1 12	. 22	55 .	104	11	53.1 1	1.25 1	.02 .42	26	1 1.11	.029	.11	.1 .0	1 3.3	.1<.0	5 5 1.2	15.0	
37	2.7	26.3	3.1	114	.1 4	10.1	20.2	800	4.80	13.3	.5	3.8	3 1.8	54	. 4	.7	.1 10	07 .	56 .	104	10	45.6 1	1.10 1	.00 .38	80 <	1 1.13	.029	.10	.1 .0	1 3.0	.1<.0	5 5 1.2	15.0	
38	2.8	27.8	3.1	110	.3 4	1.1	20.0	806	4.62	13.4	. 5	1518.7	1.7	51	. 4	.7	.1 10	. 10	51.	100	11	47.8 1	1.08 1	.07 .37	70	1 1.07	.030	.10	.1 .0	1 2.8	.1<.0	5 5 1.2	7.5	
39	36.8	91.8	12.7	421	.9 7	4.7	17.8	880	5.15	58.3	.9	8.9	2.0	68	5.6	4.5	.2 4	46 1.	39.	083	12	15.4	. 28	72 .08	80	1 .47	.008	.04	.2 .0	9 3.5	.2 .0	8 24.7	15.0	
40	2.5	25.5	4.0	133	.2 3	33.8	14.6	845	3.90	12.1	.9	1.2	2 1.3	39	.8	.7	.1 11	11 .	72 .	061	7	49.5	. 67	83 .45	57	1 1.17	.023	.08	.1.0	2 2.6	.1<.0	5 61.5	15.0	
41	3.1	27.3	3.4	115	.14	3.3	22.9	911	4.95	15.5	. 5	2.1	1.4	51	.3	. 8	.1 10	. 70	57.	117	11	45.9 1	L.19	92 .39	93	1 1.12	.035	.10	.1 .0	1 3.0	.1<.0	5 5 1.2	7.5	
42	3.5	27.5	3.2	114	.1 4	1.0	20.9	1041	5.10	16.1	.6	15.2	2 1.5	58	.2	.7	.1 10	06 .!	59.	123	12	47.4 ]	l.15 1	.04 .40	01	1 1.34	.038	.12	.1.0	1 3.5	.1<.0	5 5 1.1	7.5	
43	3.0	25.9	3.4	113	.1 3	38.7	20.2	963	4.97	14.9	.5																					5 5 .9		
44	3.2	26.5	3.4	107	.14	13.2	21.7	949	5.11	12.2	.5																					5 5 .9		
RE 44	3.3	27.2	3.1	120	.1 4	15.0	24.1	1033	5.50	13.8	.5	4.0	1.5	52	.3	.7	.1 12	24 .!	58.	131	11	52.4 1	1.28	94 .4	59	1 1.21	. 034	.11	.1 .0	1 3.5	.1<.0	5 5 1.1	7.5	
45	3.3	27.8	2.8	118	.14	10.8	22.5	942	5.34	12.9	. 5																					55.9		
46	3.2	29.5	3.7	131	.24	8.8	25.1	1104	6.08	13.7	.7	4.4	1.8	64	. 4	.8	.1 12	25 .:	57 .	126	13	49.9 1	1.30 1	11 .48	81	1 1.22	.031	.10	.1 .0	2 3.3	.1<.0	5 61.2	15.0	
47		37.9																														5 61.0		
49		10.4																														5 6 < . 5		
50		10.2															. –								. —						.1<.0		15.0	
51		13.1																													.1<.0		15.0	
52	1.3	14.6	2.1	84 <	<.1 3	33.8	23.8	1369	5.35	2.3	.6	2.7	7 1.9	245	.2	.1	<.1 12	20 .	70 .	123	14	40.2 1	1.05 1	162 .5	21 <	<1 1.90	.033	.11 <	.1 .0	1 3.8	.1<.0	5 6 < . 5	15.0	
											_				_																			
53		14.6																													<.1<.0		15.0	
54																															.1<.0		–	
55		22.7																													.1<.0		15.0	
56	4.0	42.8	4.3	120	.2 4	13.0	22.2	1056	5.25	24.5	.5																					5 61.1		
57	2.3	30.2	3.6	126	.1 3	32.6	19.7	938	4.90	19.9	.6	118.8	3 1.6	54	.2	1.0	.1 1	13 .	4/ .	0/9	11	37.5	.9/ 1	.35 .4	55 <	<1 1.14	.021	.15	.1 .0	2 4.1	.1<.0	5 6 .8	15.0	
		20.0		140	1 0	11 1	10 0	072	4 60	15 7	-	100 /	: 1 7	47	2	c	1 1:	16	17	001	10	41 4 1	1 07 1	E7 4	OF.	1 1 41	024	24	1 0	1 5 2	1 - 0	5 7 .9	15.0	
58	2.2	30.3	2.9	140	.1 3	31.J	21.0	0/3	4.09	TO'\	.5	190.0	) I./	62	. 2	. 5	1 1	. UI	41 . CC	1/2	1.4	41.4 J	1.U/ 1 1 00 1	102 .4	(A)	1 1 45	.024	. 24	1 .U	12 2 6	.1<.0	5 7 .8		
59	1.9	18.2	2.2	132	.1 2	2/.0	12.0	90U	2.15	ט.ט	./	5.	1.5 1.7	03 21	٠.۷	.4	.1 14	دن . ده	. CO	143 070	14	35.1 I	1.UJ 1	103 .5	944 20 -	CP.L L	.034	14	. L . U	12 J.D	.1<.0	5 / .8		
60	1.2	40.3	5.4	23/	.2 3	33.0	13.8	4/5	4.46	5.2	.4																				.1<.0			
61 STANDARD DS	I./	38.4	J.4	126	.2 3	D1.J	17.3	7/1	4.40	4.8 10.7	. J																							
STANUARU US	5 13.2	141.8	25.3	130	.3 2	24./	14.0	/93	J. U4	10./	0.1	41.	2.9	4/	<u>ن. /</u>	4.U	<b>ს.</b> ა (	υ <b>ა</b> .	/O .	037	10 .	133.0	.00 1	L44 . I	.0/ ]	10 1.98	.032	.10 5	.U .I	.0 3.6	1,1~.0	0 0 0.1	15.0	

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.