REPORT

on the

MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

Princeton Area
Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia

Latitude 49° 25' N., Longitude 120° 27' W.
NTS map sheet 93H/8W

by

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

on behalf of

Omega Exploration Services Inc.

May 17, 2005
Delta, British Columbia

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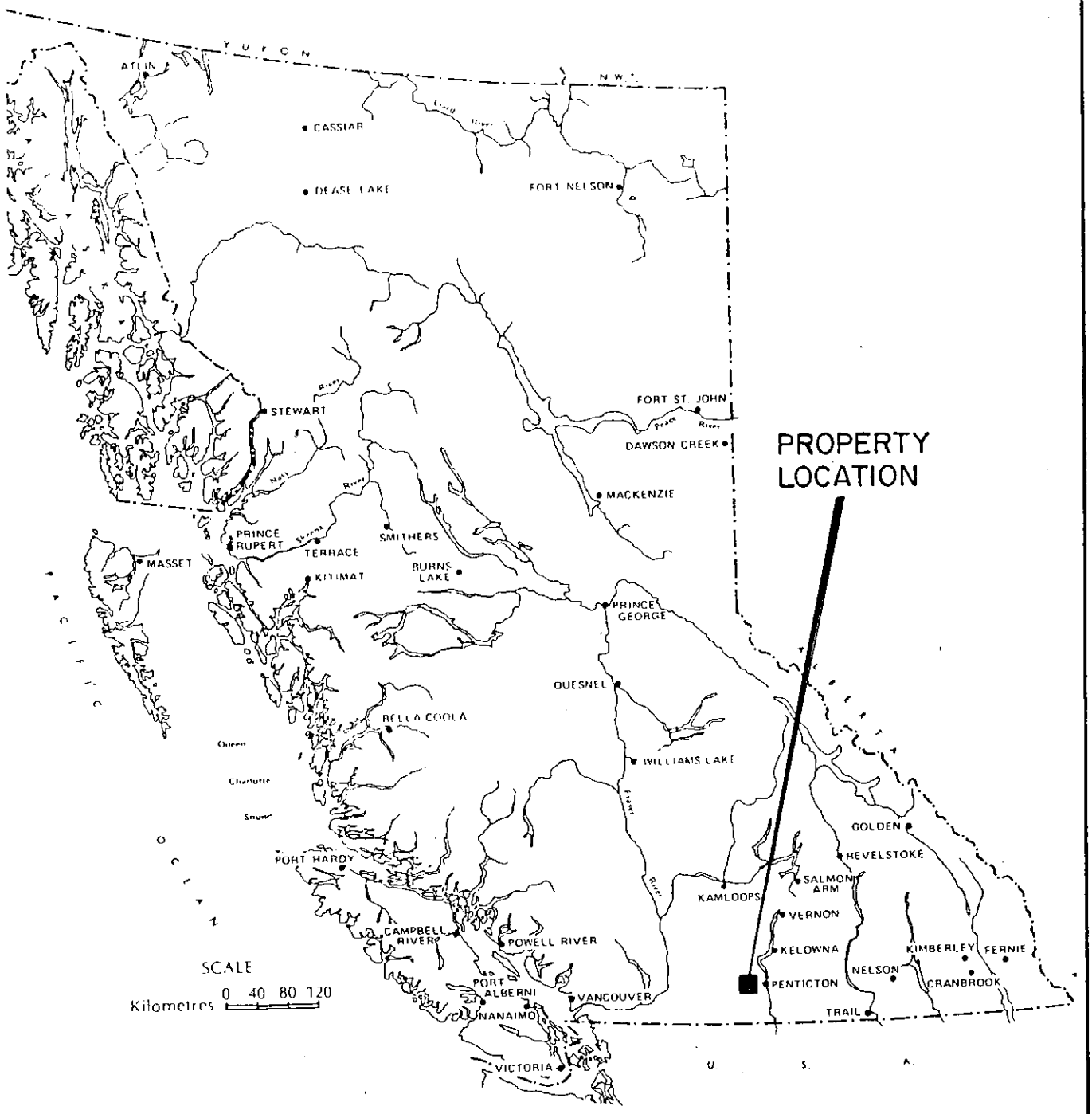
SUMMARY

During the period, March 16-24, 2005 a magnetometer survey, grid orientation, rock exposure mapping and sampling program was undertaken on the Miner Mountain property situated one air kilometer (0.6 miles) northeast of the Town of Princeton, in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The program consisted of establishing a grid within the boundaries of the Guy 8 mineral claim (see Figure 3). The magnetometer survey was conducted in this area which contains very sparse rock exposure, but does contain three historical underground(?) coal excavations that are presently caved-in.

The magnetometer survey was conducted in rounded, open grass covered rangeland on a moderately steep west-facing and gentle east-facing slope. The survey area was chosen because of the previous exploration that had been conducted and that was related to the occurrence of coal. This work was undertaken in what is thought to be near the eastern boundary of the Princeton Tertiary Basin.

The current magnetometer survey responded with very consistent magnetic readings of the tenor that would be expected from either underlying Triassic aged Nicola volcanic rocks or a relative consistently low magnetic response from the overlying Tertiary aged units, . The area surveyed may contain coal occurrences as indicated by some residual coal material observed on at least two of the three waste dumps found within the survey area (see Figure 3).

During the current program the whole claim area underwent a reconnaissance orientation traverse to establish the limitations of a proposed induced polarization (IP) survey that was begun on April 20, 2005. The grid expanse and baseline parameters were determined as well as taking a number of rock exposure samples from several areas that the writer could not find data on in the historical record. The grid to be used in this IP survey will be centered at Guy 1-4 post with coordinates L4200E-3950N.



PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. W. McCRODD

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JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP.	
MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT	
LOCATION MAP	
N.T.S. 92H-8	SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: NOV. 2002
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº. 1

INTRODUCTION

The current magnetometer and orientation surveys were carried-out during the period March 16-24, 2005.

The survey was conducted on behalf of Omega Exploration Services Inc. of Delta, British Columbia, Canada.

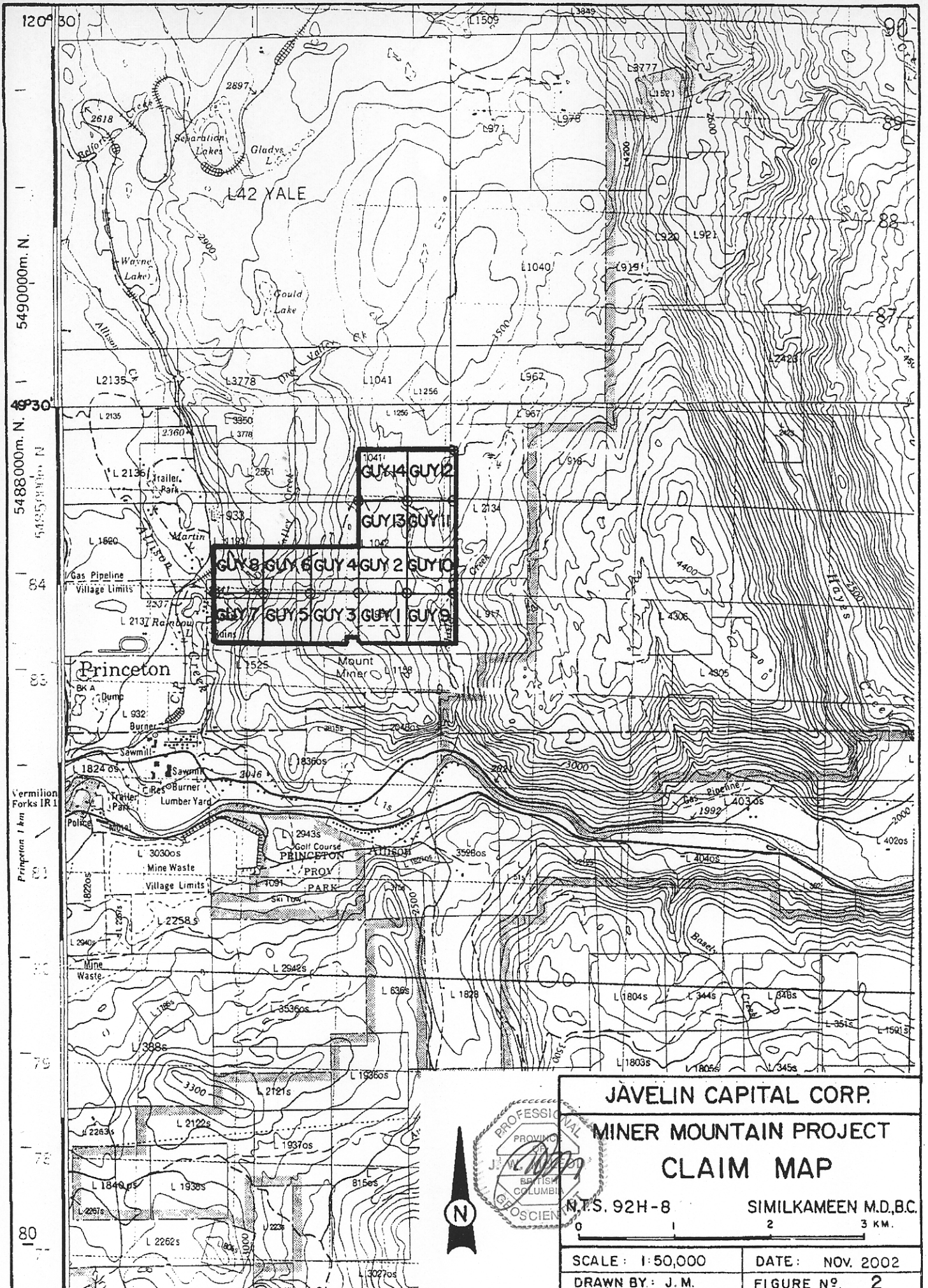
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim area can be located on NTS map sheet, 92H/8W at latitude 49° 25' north and longitude 120° 27' west. The property is situated to the north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., on the northerly facing slope of Miner Mountain (formerly Iron Mountain) and occurs in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Access to the mineral claims is gained by traveling 3 km. (1.8 miles) north of Princeton, B.C. on the good all weather Princeton-Summerland road and just after crossing Allison Creek traveling to the east on the Iron Mountain road for approximately 100 metres to the western claim boundary of the Guy 8 and 9 mineral claims (see Figure 2).

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Guy 1-14 mineral claims lie within the Dry Interior belt and cover low, rounded, mountainous terrain with patches of conifer covering plateau or terraced rangeland. The elevations of the claim area range from 700 metres (2,300') to 1,000 metres (3,300'). The easterly flowing Similkameen River valley is the most dominant feature in the area and forms the southern boundary of Miner Mountain. The glacial and/or fluvial glacial cover on the claim area is generally thin with possibly thicker occurrences in the bedrock depressions and areas of intense alteration and/or faulting. The mineral claim area covers open rangeland with coniferous tree patches that are composed of western yellow pine (ponderosa), Douglas fir, lodgepole pine while separate clusters of aspen occur in moister areas that may



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MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92H-8 SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: NOV. 2002
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº. 2

indicate an underlying zone of alteration and/or faulting. The stream valleys in the area generally exhibit a north-south or east-west pattern that appear to reflect underlying faults/contacts.

The general area experiences approximately 40 cm. of precipitation annually, of which 25%-30% may occur as a snow equivalent. The winter weather usually lasts for less than four months, November - February. It is not uncommon for the property area to experience little or no snow and mild conditions throughout the winter.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The two-post lode mineral claims, the Guy 1-14, as one contiguous group known as the Miner Mountain property and are listed as follows:

Name	Tenure No.	Claims	Expiry Date
Guy 1-10	345479-88	10	April 24/06
Guy 11-14	345489-92	4	April 27/06
	Total	14	

The claim area totals approximately 350 hectares or 865 acres.

The above listed mineral claims are 100% owned by Omega Exploration Services Inc. of Delta, British Columbia, Canada.

HISTORY

The recorded mining history of the general area dates from the 1860's with the discovery of placer gold on the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers. Lode gold was discovered in the Hedley area, 32 km. (19 miles) due east of the Miner Mountain property in 1894. By 1904 the Nickel Plate Mine, in the Hedley Camp was producing for the first of three extended periods, the latest of which ended during the 1990's after successful mining by Mascot Gold Mines (Corona Corporation).

The large alkalic porphyry copper deposits containing some gold and platinum group elements, (PGE) deposits of the Copper

Mountain area were first discovered in 1884, but not staked until 1892 and did not actually reach production until 1925 when it was brought on stream by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. The mines here operated between 1925-1930 and 1937-1957 producing 31.5 million tons of ore grading better than 1% copper. The latest episode of this production began in 1972 by the Newmont Mining Corporation on the westside of the Similkameen River at the adjacent Ingerbelle volcanic skarn deposit. Newmont later consolidated the Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle operations and were active under the Princeton Mining Corporation until 1996 as the Similco Operation under a new owner.

The Miner Mountain area has undergone exploration work intermittently since the 1950's and continuously since 1997 when the similarities between the property and the Ingerbelle deposit were recognized (summaries of these events can be found in previous British Columbia Energy Mines and Petroleum Resource (BCEMPR) - Annual Assessment Reports).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional, geological setting of the area has been described by other parties (see References). A synopsis by the writer is included as follows to outline the underlying geological setting that is being used in the current report.

The oldest rocks in the general area are the Upper Triassic Nicola Group of volcanic flows and minor sediments. They are north-south trending zones that are divided into three east-west belts on the basis of bounding north-south faults. The Nicola Group is characterized by greenish (tight) andesites, coarser grained augite diorite and tuffaceous lavas with isolated occurrences of limestone and minor argillites. The Nicola Group is an elongated belt of eugeosynclinal rocks that may be observed from near the 49th parallel and trending northward for over 240 kilometres (150 miles). The width of the belt approaches 50 km. (30 miles) in places and may be bound on its' east margin by early Jurassic intrusives and rarely by older Paleozoic (Permian) sedimentary

and volcanic rocks. Its' west margin is bounded by early Tertiary intrusives to older Cretaceous intrusives and older still Triassic intrusive rocks.

The next oldest rocks in the general area are the Copper Mountain Intrusives which have been assigned a post Upper Triassic age and are characterized by intermediate composition alkaline intrusives that are seen to range in composition from syenite through gabbro and pyroxenite. This differentiated rock suite may be the parent intrusive of the overlying Nicola volcanic rocks.

The next youngest rocks observed in the general area are the more acidic, calc-alkaline intrusives that are seen to range in composition from granite through quartz diorite, these units have been assigned an Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age.
The youngest rocks observed in the claim area are those of the Princeton Group, assigned a Tertiary age and comprised of a lower volcanic unit of andesite or basalt and an upper sedimentary unit composed of shale, sandstone, conglomerate that are sometimes seen to contain economic occurrences of coal and coal-bed methane i.e. within the Princeton Basin. The lower Princeton Group volcanics has been observed in places to lie unconformably over portions of the Copper Mountain intrusions.
The Nicola Group is found in places to have been cut by small stocks and dykes of ages varying from late Triassic into the Tertiary.

The general area has also experienced widespread faulting that exhibit an east-west and northwesterly trend which in turn have sometimes been cut by younger northerly trending faults. For example in the Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle Mines the western boundary of the Copper Mountain Stock is truncated by the north trending, west dipping "Boundary Fault". East of the "Boundary Fault" faulting is generally east-west, northwesterly and northeasterly. These faults appear to effect ore control at the Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle deposits.

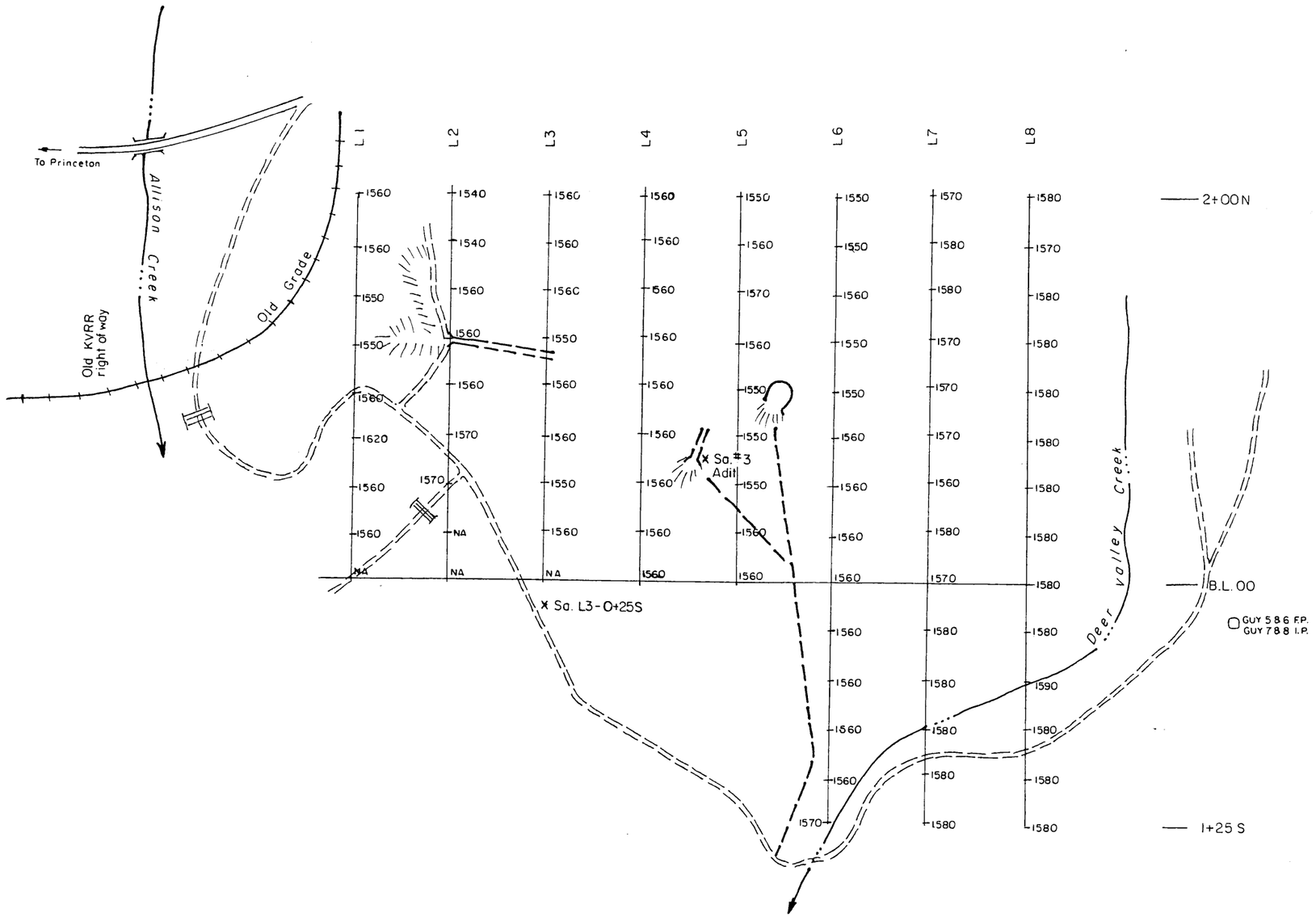
Within the major southeastern lobe of the Nicola Group some 39 km. east-southeast of Princeton, B.C. is found to occur the famous lode gold mines of the Hedley area. These deposits occur within metamorphosed limestone units (skarns) of the Nicola Group near diorite-gabbro intrusive contacts.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area being described in this report deals with the Miner Mountain area to the east of the northerly trending Allison and Deer Valley creek valleys, just north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., situated on the north and west facing slopes of Miner Mountain. This area is seen to be underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics that are the oldest rock units observed in the area, as well as what appears to be a younger volcanic unit comprising a hornblende feldspar porphyritic diorite of possibly Cretaceous age and minor sediments which are sometimes coal bearing and tuffaceous volcanic units of Tertiary age, i.e. (Middle Eocene - Princeton Group).

Mineralization observed in surface occurrences and/or from diamond drill core from the property are listed as follows: chalcopyrite, malachite, minor azurite, very minor bornite and most abundant pyrite. Magnetite is most often present or above the most abundant occurrences of chalcopyrite. These sections are found mainly in the volcanic skarn zone and sometimes with accompanying hematite as fracture-welds that may occur as regressive alteration of magnetite. It is within what appears to be the zones with the most abundant chalcopyrite that the highest gold-palladium values occur.

The alteration minerals observed throughout the property including from diamond drill core in order of decreasing abundance are listed as follows: gypsum (anhydrite), chlorite, sericite, epidote, calcite, quartz and potassium feldspar (2°).



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MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

N.T.S. 92H-8W SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

0 50 100 150 METRES

SCALE : 1:2500	DATE : MAY 2005
DRAWN BY : J.M.	FIGURE Nº. : 3

CHONG

PREVIOUS WORK

Granby Consolidated Mining held the ground from 1951 to 1962 and conducted diamond drilling, trenching, geochemical soil and rock sampling, electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. Climax Copper Mines Ltd. conducted trenching, geochemical surveys, percussion and diamond drilling programs in 1962. Granby re-optioned the property in 1965 and drilled 41 percussion holes totaling 1782 meters (5,880 ft) in the area of the Granby trenches (central portion of claims). Joy Mining conducted a diamond drilling program in 1970. The results and chips or core from the aforementioned drilling is no longer available. In 1973 Bethlehem Copper Corporation optioned the property from Joy and completed five diamond drill holes. Bethlehem Copper DDH 73-4 averaged 0.27% copper from 66' to 300' and 0.05% copper from 300' to 598'. DDH 73-4 is located on the eastern margin of the Guy 4 claim. The other four Bethlehem Copper holes had no anomalous intersections and none of the holes were on the present Guy claims.

Nustar Resources Inc. had held the property since 1996 and in 1997 drilled five diamond drill holes totaling 717 meters (2,354 ft.). Only selective portions of two drill holes were assayed (DDH 97-1, 220' to 355', which averaged 0.115% copper and DDH 97-2, 175' to 350', which averaged 0.18% copper). In 2000 Nustar completed five diamond drill holes for a total footage of 565 meters (1,854 ft.). DDH 00-1 was partially assayed and from 300' to 430' the hole averaged 0.252% copper. In 2002 Nustar undertook four diamond drill holes for a total of 295 metres (970 ft.) all of these holes were collared near a west-east trending, steeply dipping fault. This drilling was very indecisive as all four holes were lost by becoming stuck and none of these were completed. No copper mineralization was encountered in any of the 2004 drill holes.

PRESENT WORK PROGRAM

The present fieldwork program was undertaken during the period March 16-24, 2005.

120°27'

49°30'

3500

4200E

4500E

4900E

5450N

5000N

4500N

3950N REF. LINE

3450N

3300E

3800E

4000E

Valley Creek

Deer Creek

Allison Creek

Stisler Creek

Martin Lake

Rainbow Lake

Fig. 3

(2)

(2)

CLAIM OUTLINE

CB

CB

CB

CB

2500

3000

3500

4000

4000

3500

3000

2500

2000

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

To Princeton

3

LEGEND

- Highway, road, trail
- Creek
- 3000 Contour at 500' interval
- Railway grade
- CB Claim boundary
- 3300E Survey N-S line
- Guy 1-4 Initial post, start point of grid, i.e. Reference Line = 3950N and L.4200E
- (X) Rock sample locations

N

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MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT
INDUCED POLARIZATION GRID and ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

N.T.S. 92H-8W SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

0 500 1000 METRES

SCALE : 1:20 000	DATE : MAY 2005
DRAWN BY : J.M.	FIGURE Nº. : 4

CHONG

The program consisted of installing a 50m. X 25m. grid about the historical coal workings (see Figures 3 and 4). The following reconnaissance traversing established the L4200W – 3950N (Reference Line) that was positioned at the initial post for the Guy 1-4 mineral claims. The property was traversed north and south to the extremity of the claim boundary on the north and the east-west trending "Gas Line" on the south. Rock exposures, especially those that were altered and/or mineralized were assigned sample (grid) numbers, logged, bagged and taken to the Global Discovery Laboratory in Vancouver, BC. The samples were analysed by ICP (multi element) and gold by AA finish.

The magnetometer survey was carried-out over the coal grid using a Sharpe MF-1 instrument, the data was field corrected by closing loops and the values are reported on Figure 4 in nanoteslas.

CONCLUSIONS

The magnetometer results indicate this area is probably underlain by Triassic aged Nicola volcanics or Tertiary aged Princeton Basin sediments. Coal residue (chunks) were found on two of the three dumps. There is a possibility that some diamond core drill holes will be undertaken in this zone in the vicinity of the old workings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer recommends that a program of selective diamond core drilling be undertaken in the grid area where coal occurrences are thought to exist. Further to the east where current IP areas of interest, previous drilling trends and projections, soil, rock and core values indicate the potential occurrence of a large, porphyry (skarn) copper-gold-palladium occurrence.

COST ESTIMATE

Accommodations - 2 men for 60 days = 120 mandays @ $100/manday	**$ 12,000**

Selective induced polarization surveying at $2,500/line kilometer	**13,150**
Bulldozer work, drill sites, reclamation, roads assume 25 hours @ $100/hour	**2,500**
Drilling costs (mobilization/demobilization included) 3,000 ft @ $40/ft	**120,000**
Supervision and data collection:	
Senior geologist two months @ $8,000/mo	**16,000**
Junior geologist one month @ $5,000/mo	**5,000**
Assays, assume 200 core samples @ $20/sample	**4,000**
Transportation – two months @ $1,500/mo	**3,000**
Vehicle operation and maintenance	**1,500**
Data compilation and presentation	**7,000**
Sub-total	**$184,150**
Allowance for contingencies	**15,850**
Total	**$200,000**

Respectfully submitted,

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Geology, grid installation and magnetometer survey	**$2,000**
Transportation	**350**
Rock analyses and supplies	**210**
Accommodation and board	**440**
Report and maps	**500**
Total	**$3,500**

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES W. McLEOD, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at 5382 Aspen Way, Delta, B.C., V4K 3S3.

I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

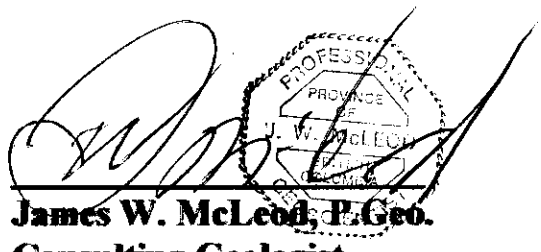
I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1969.

I have practiced my profession since 1969.

I am not a Director or Officer of Omega Exploration Services Inc. I have no direct nor indirect interest in the Guy 1-14 mineral claims.

The above report is based on personal field experience gained by working on the property at various times during the past 35 years, the latest being during 2005 while conducting this program.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 17th day of May, 2005.



James W. McLeod, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

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APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE LOGS

ROCK LOG

Company: Omega Exploration Services Inc.
Project: Miner Mountain Project
Location: 93H/8W , Similkameen, M.D.B.C.

Area: Princeton, BC
Date: May, 2005

Sample Number	Description
L4900E 5345N	L4900E – 5325N to 5375N. Dark and light green, fine grain sized tuff with propylitic alteration, calcite-chlorite-epidote.
L4860E 5350-5450N	Dark and light green, fine X'stal tuff or intrusive with strong ep-chl-calc. alter'n, stringers of pinkish calcite.
L4770E 5325N	4" quartz vein (qv) with cal. In c. gr. pegmatite dyke.
L 4800 5275N K.M.	Greenish, v. fine gr. alt. volc. Rock with strong fracturing, calcite welding. A 2"-4" qv trending N360°/60°E. Contains malachite, cpy, spec. hematite or galena, pink coloured stringer. May be gypsum or anhydrite.
L4780E – 5250 N	Fine gr. g'rn propylitically altered tuff with minor malachite and cpy.
L4700E 5250N	F.gr., gr'n volcanic or intrusive with minor malachite stain Trend of 2"-4" qv N335°/60°E.
L3 – 0+25S	Oxidized, "crackle" fractured very fine grained rock of volcanic or intrusive. Mn stain and magnetic.
L4900E 3800N 'A'	Fine grain, "crackled, oxidized volc. with calcite welded fractures and veinlets to 1 cm. Non magnetic.
L4900E 3800N 'B'	Altered mudstone or shale, fractured black rock with pyrite and calcite-welded fractures.
Adit #3	South wall, brick-red, fine grained, crystalline rock with 1° magnetite and unaltered.

APPENDIX 2

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

OMEGA SERVICES-X05

teckcominco
Global Discovery Labs

Report date: 17 MAY 2005

Job V 05-0299R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Cr ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Sr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Mn ppm	Mg %	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Na %	K %	P ppm
R0506275	L4900E - 5345N	126	8	161	<.4	<2	10	<1	51	18	5.97	<2	13	<5	<5	180	3	4	187	5	4	1609	5.00	0.24	4.25	1.56	0.02	0.01	1906
R0506275 rpt	L4900E - 5345N rpt	123	9	156	<.4	<2	10	<1	50	20	5.78	<2	13	<5	<5	182	2	<2	180	4	7	1599	4.93	0.22	4.11	1.50	0.02	0.01	1850
R0506276	L4770E - 5325N	66	<4	90	<.4	<2	213	<1	19	6	4.54	<2	29	<5	<5	135	<2	4	191	8	3	885	2.06	0.26	2.19	2.21	0.05	0.65	1921
R0506277	Sa - K.M.	7187	4	128	<.4	<2	43	<1	10	3	3.24	<2	14	<5	<5	114	<2	4	147	9	17	876	1.32	0.16	1.77	0.67	0.06	0.06	1887
[illegible]506278	L4780E - 5280N	492	<4	69	<.4	<2	20	<1	8	3	2.57	<2	39	<5	<5	110	<2	5	276	5	4	1062	0.90	0.13	1.30	3.20	0.02	0.06	1121
506279	L4700E - 5260N	86	<4	51	<.4	2	32	<1	15	20	3.29	<2	66	<5	<5	101	2	3	161	3	5	890	1.44	0.17	1.55	3.67	0.02	0.07	909
R0506280	L4800E-3800N"A"	74	<4	91	<.4	4	611	<1	19	16	6.99	<2	25	<5	<5	137	3	6	129	11	6	1292	1.55	<.01	2.24	5.83	0.03	0.19	1014
R0506281	L4800E-3800N"B"	92	<4	74	<.4	4	564	<1	13	14	5.24	<2	12	7	<5	79	2	3	178	17	<2	1406	2.62	<.01	1.22	6.90	0.06	0.21	931
R0506282	S.WALL-ADIT #3	22	<4	20	<.4	<2	226	<1	5	26	0.98	<2	56	<5	<5	14	<2	6	246	6	31	71	0.27	0.02	2.06	0.64	0.22	0.08	194
R0506283	L4800E - 5275N	727	<4	57	0.9	2	82	<1	8	3	2.74	<2	58	<5	<5	79	<2	4	76	4	6	784	0.92	0.11	1.10	1.62	0.04	0.05	1226
R0506284	L3 - 0+25S	446	<4	43	<.4	<2	40	<1	20	6	6.02	<2	6	7	<5	147	3	2	67	9	13	819	1.61	<.01	2.16	3.09	0.03	0.07	2219
Rpt. Value	STD: DA	124	198	641	5.7	58	429	5	12	40	3.46	<2	41	<5	<5	66	2	2	36	9	22	631	0.54	0.06	2.05	0.82	0.03	0.12	951
Inhouse Value	STD: DA	122	206	629	6.1	54	400	4	12	38	3.23	3	36	<5	<5	54	<2	<2	34	8	14	606	0.47	0.05	1.76	0.80	0.06	0.13	930
Rpt. Value	STD: SS-1	730	205	6221	1.6	13	84	32	27	233	2.33	2	61	6	<5	32	6	2	163	9	7	426	0.58	0.03	0.85	12.15	0.03	0.15	1094
Ref. Value	STD: SS-1	690	233	6775	1.9	18	102	34	28	231	2.04	5	64		<5	19			202	6		426	0.60	0.02	0.95	13.73	0.02	0.19	1070

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

ICP PACKAGE : 0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil,silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

COMMENTS

Rpt. Value = Repeated Value of Standard
Inhouse Value = Value of In-house Standard
Ref. Value = Reference Value of Certified Standard
STD: DA = In-house Standard
STD: SS-1 = Certified Reference Standard Material

Teck Cominco Ltd.
Global Discovery Labs 1486 East Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5L 1V6 Phone: (604) 685-3032 Fax: (604) 844-2686