REPORT

on the

CHRISTMAS LAKE PROJECT

Canim Lake Area
Clinton Mining Region, British Columbia

Latitude 51° 54' N., Longitude 120° 46' W.
NTS map sheet 92P/15W

by

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

on behalf of

Omega Exploration Services Inc.

November 15, 2006
Delta, British Columbia

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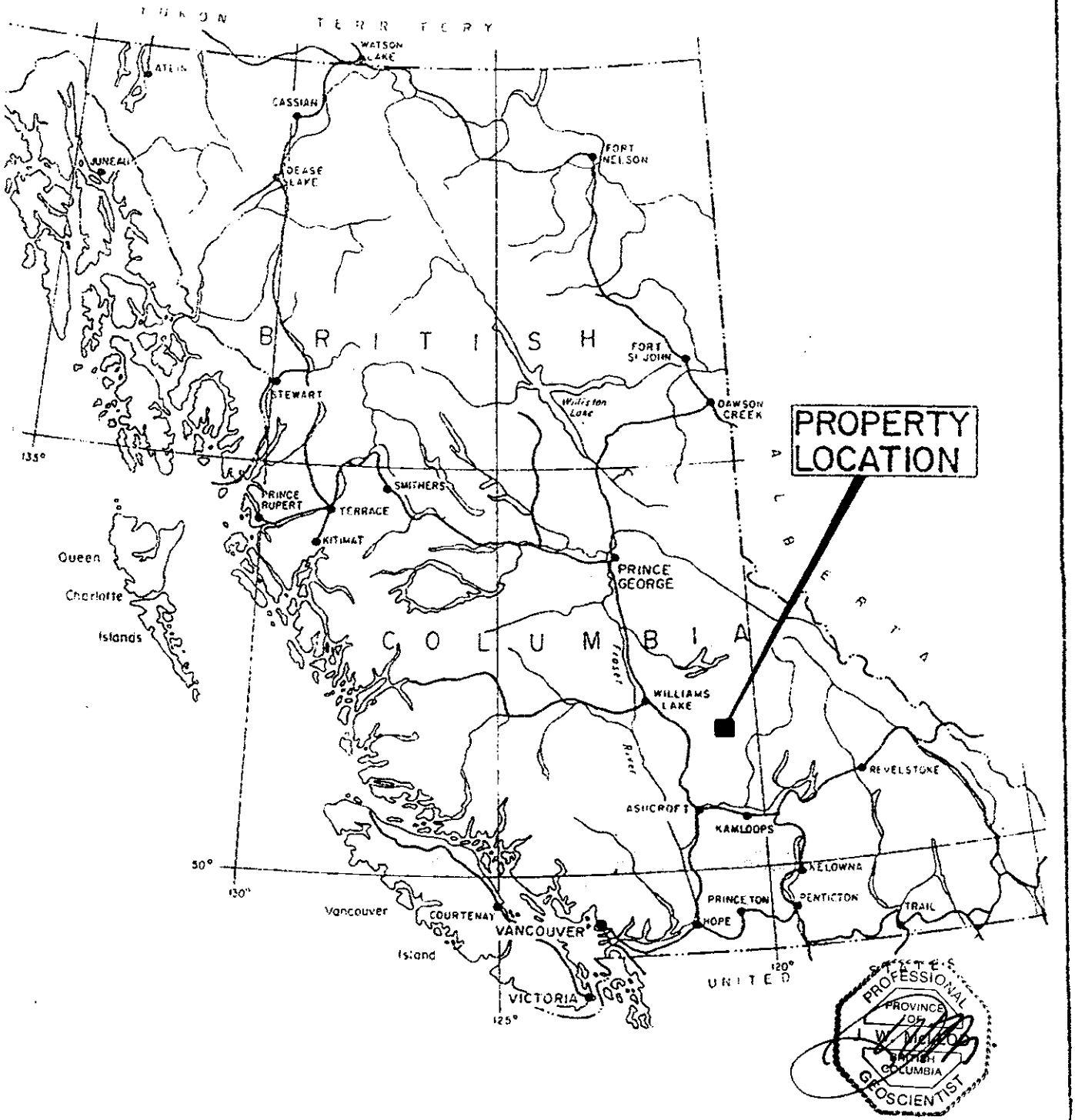
SUMMARY

The Christmas Lake project described in this report is located on the north side of Canim Lake in the Clinton Mining Region, south central British Columbia, Canada.

The property was originally discovered pre-1973 during the porphyry copper search of the 1950-1970's and was first staked as a gold prospect in 1983. It became an active exploration project area in 1983 through 1987 and underwent geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys. The gold values encountered during that period on the Christmas Lake property ranged up to 0.047-0.202 oz/ton. These gold values were obtained from volcaniclastic, tuffaceous and fine to medium grain-sized alkalic intrusive rock units that have undergone varying degrees of propylitic alteration. These units are seen to exhibit mainly pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization and minor galena and chalcopyrite. The more intensively mineralized volcanic and/or igneous rock units often occur as skarnified zones within what may be part of a larger roof pendant. The gold mineralized, anomalous target areas found during the 1984-87 exploration period had not undergone any drilling until the summer of 2003. The two drill holes completed during the 2003 program rendered information about the geology, including the mineralization, alteration and some questions about the cause(s) of the induced polarization responses. The two drill holes encountered anomalous gold values. DDH 03-1 was anomalous, > 20ppb over most of its 600' length while hole 03-2 was anomalous over its first 130' while the 130'-384' sections have been logged and have undergone some analyses. The gold values encountered in DDH 03-2 were low, but an explanation for the underlying coincidently high chargeability and high resistivity induced polarization target appears to be caused by higher amounts of iron sulphides as both pyrite and pyrrhotite and very pervasive silicification, respectively.

The current fieldwork was performed over an area in the northwest quadrant of the claim that returned several reportedly high gold results in a soil and rock exposure sampling survey conducted during the 1984-87 period. The current fieldwork included a geophysical and geochemical program. The geophysical program involved a grid-controlled induced polarization (IP), pulse-type of survey at 50m and 100m station intervals that rendered contourable information as chargeability (see Figure 3) and apparent resistivity (see Figure 4) and self potential (SP) plus the occurrence of mobile



OMEGA EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

CHRISTMAS LAKE PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92P-15W CLINTON M.D.,B.C.

0 200 400 600 KM.

SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE NOV. 2006
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE Nº 1

CHONG

metal ion (MMI) anomalous values derived from a proprietary soil digestion technique (see Figure 5).

INTRODUCTION

The current fieldwork program was undertaken during the periods July 2-13, 2006 and July 29-August 12, 2006. The current program was undertaken to try and locate the precise area that had previously returned high gold soil and rock results. There is some doubt as to the exact locations of those early sample sites. Remnants of the old grid were not encountered, that could have possibly aided in locating the precise sample location sites. The current gridded area is thought to cover the portion of the old survey area that contained the anomalous gold results. The present survey area may occur at a deeper level in the hydrothermal system when compared to the Christmas South (Main) zone. It is thought the non-ferrous sulphides encountered or possible underlying the current survey area may offer a wider range of indicator minerals that could be used to locate the gold occurrences. Copper, zinc and arsenic appear from previous, limited soil sampling survey to display some interrelationship and contourable values. The current fieldwork program included an induced polarization (IP) reconnaissance survey and mobile metal ion (MMI) soil sampling and proprietary analyses.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim area may be located on NTS map sheet, 92P/15W at latitude 51° 54' north and longitude 120° 46' west. The property is situated approximately 42 km. (25 airmiles) northeast of the Town of 100 Mile House, B.C. on the north side of Canim Lake. The property is situated in the Clinton Mining Region, British Columbia.

Access to the mineral claims is gained by traveling 55 km. (33 miles) east of 100 Mile House, B.C. on the good all weather Boss Mountain-Hendricks Lake road to Christmas Lake and the property.

Property roads traverse much of the mineral claim, especially the Areas of Interest.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The mineral claim lies within the Fraser plateau zone or physiographic belt of the larger Interior plateau region and covers low, rounded mountainous terrain. The resulting topographic features probably originated from deeper crustal movements that produce contraction and expansion zones through the crust offering fault zones of weakness. The area has been glaciated, but overburden in the claim area is not thought to be very deep.

The claim area is mainly coniferous tree (spruce, pine and some cedar) covered plateau or terraced benches with some scattered patches of deciduous forest, such as Western white birch, cottonwood and aspen. The elevations of the claim area range from 900 metres (2,950') to 1,250 metres (4,100').

The general area experiences approximately 90 cm. (35") of precipitation annually, of which 15%-20% may occur as a snow equivalent. The winter weather is moderately cold with, not infrequent warming periods. The summer weather could be described as variable, some dry and hot and others cool and wet. The local area can experience a squall-type of weather in any season.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

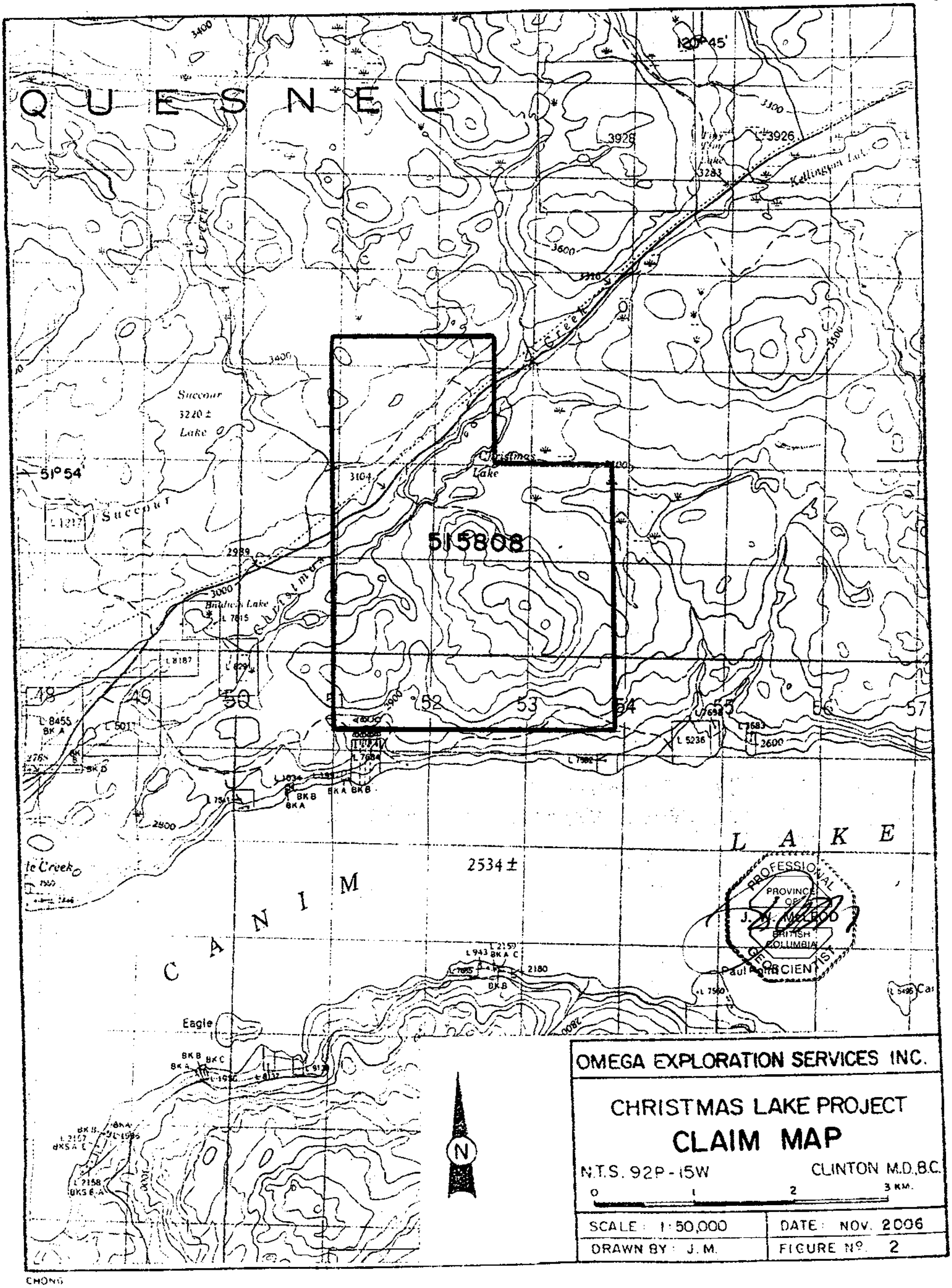
The property is situated in the Clinton Mining Region of British Columbia, Canada at latitude 51° 54' north and longitude 120° 46' west.

The original located, four-post, lode mineral claims that comprised two contiguous blocks that together were known as the Christmas Lake property have been converted electronically to a single mineral claim listed as follows:

Name	Tenure No.	Cells	Good to Date
Christmas Lake	515808	54	Aug. 22, 2008

The Christmas Lake Projects is comprised of 54 contiguous cells. The mineral claim covers a total an area of 1077 hectares or 2,660 acres.

The mineral claim is owed 100% by Omega Exploration Services Inc. of Delta, British Columbia, Canada.



OMEGA EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

CHRISTMAS LAKE PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92P-15W

CLINTON M.D. B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: NOV. 2006
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº 2

HISTORY

The recorded mining history of the general mineral claim area dates from the 1970's when exploration emphasis was directed toward the porphyry copper discovery. It wasn't until the gold hunt became intense in the late 1970's and early 1980's that exploration activities in the project area increased. The following scenario describes the exploration evolution of the Christmas Lake property. Some rock hand pits, bulldozer trenching and several A-sized diamond core drill holes of unknown location were undertaken peripheral to the large area of interest worked during the early 1970-80's porphyry period.

The exact date of this initial work is not known and is not available in the public record. In 1983 after the discovery of the QR (Quesnel River) gold deposit to the north-northwest of this property, a geological examination of the claim area revealed some lode gold indications and the property was staked on behalf of the E&B Syndicate (a German, foreign, exploration tax fund) operating out of Calgary, Alberta. E&B joint ventured (jv) the Christmas Lake Gold project with Ming Mines Limited of Vancouver, BC in 1985. The period 1985-87 saw Ming Mines fund the geological, geochemical and geophysical work on the property that constituted the j.v. activities. By 1990 Ming Mines had, at a cost of approximately $140,000, earned a 50% interest in the Christmas Lake gold property. The fieldwork was carried-out by the operator, E&B (later this entity was taken over by Mascot Gold Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.). From approximately 1988 to 2001, the property remained in good standing, but did not undergo further fieldwork until 2002 when trenching, rehabilitation of the property roads and some of the historical grid and an orientation sampling program were undertaken. In 2003 a two diamond drill hole (DDH) program was completed. Since this time the author has conducted some magnetometer, self potential, soil and rock exposure sampling in the northwest quadrant of the mineral claim on what used to be the Lisa mineral claim. This is the area where during the period 1985-87 a soil and rock exposure sampling program returned highly anomalous gold values, but where the exact location of the sample sites could not be re-established.

GEOLOGY

The property covers an area underlain by interlayered volcaniclastic and tuffaceous rock units thought to belong to the Upper Triassic aged Nicola Group. Included in this assemblage are fine grained, crystalline andesites

and/or diorites. These older units are in places intruded by quartz diorite of possible Cretaceous or younger age that are tentatively assigned to the Takomkane batholith type-unit occurring to the northeast of the claims. Volcanic dykes and overlying flows that appear to be the youngest rocks in the area, of possible Tertiary age, are also reported to have been observed cutting and overlying the older units. The property hosts a main zone of gold-bearing mineralization and several ancillary zones. The highest gold values encountered to date range from 1.5 - 6.0 grams (0.047- 0.193 oz/tonne). The mineralized areas are contained within larger zones of propylitic alteration and hornfelsing within the older rocks that may indicate varying proximity to the intrusive rocks.

Generally speaking the conduits that allowed invasive igneous activity and subsequent hydrothermal alteration and mineralizing action appear to center about the northside of Canim Lake. This northeast trending zone appears to have been effected by moderately strong east-west faulting that in this particular area suggests low to moderately steep, possible northeasterly dipping structures.

The volcaniclastics, tuffs and generally fine grained, micro-porphyritic, crystalline rocks units observed on the property have a similar appearance to the Central Belt units of the Nicola Group rocks that the writer has observed at a number of locations to the south in the Aspen Grove - Princeton areas of British Columbia. Locally these alkalic rocks may be interlayered with aphanitic textured tuffs of possible rhyodacite composition. The apparently youngest rock units observed in the claim area is a micro-porphyritic hornblende diorite that is observed to lie (or intrude) concordantly in the older layered sequences and to cut, in places, discordantly across these same units. These younger intrusive crystalline units may have considerable effect on the selective emplacement of the gold mineralization.

PREVIOUS WORK PROGRAMS

During the period 1983-87 the property underwent geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, magnetometer, very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and induced polarization (IP) surveying, as well as, hand, hoe and bulldozer trenching in widespread areas. A number of coincidently anomalous areas of interest have been delineated.

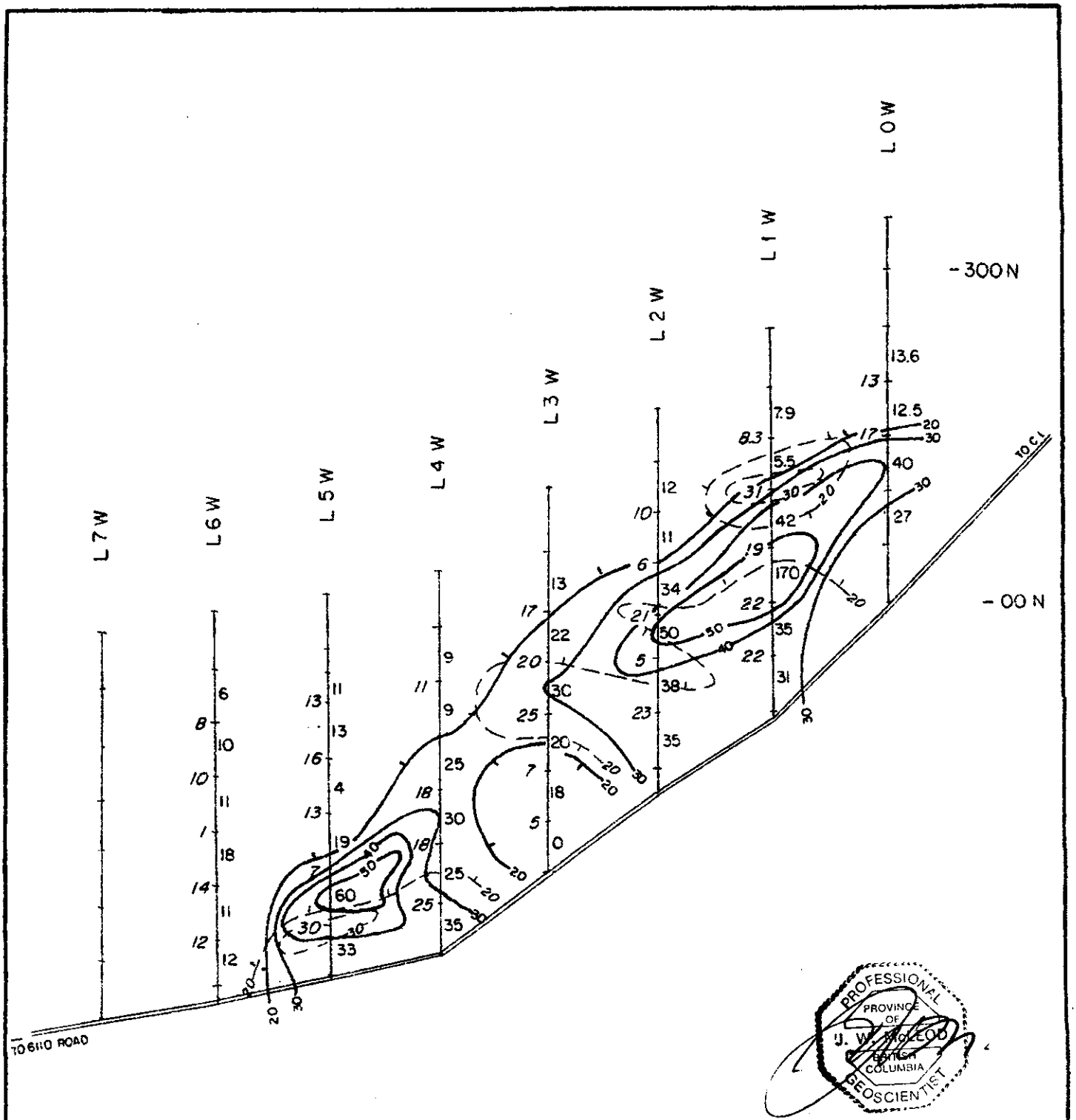
During the period 2002-05 the property underwent a two DDH program and further rock trenching, some localized soil and rock sampling, self potential and magnetometer work in an area that had not undergone these surveys in the past.

CURRENT WORK PROGRAM

The current fieldwork program was conducted by the author during two periods July 2-13 and July 29-August 12, 2006. The program consisted of the installing 2.375 kilometres of cutout, flagged and blazed survey grid. A subsequent IP survey was conducted over 7 of 8 of the gridlines, L0-L6W, but not L7W. The north-south oriented gridlines are spaced approximately 100 meters apart and had slight variations in length of lines because of natural barriers, i.e. swamps.

The IP survey was conducted as a pole-dipole array with the C1, current electrode considered to be at infinity (∞) and the C2, moving current electrode was at (n x "a" where "a" = 50 m) and (n x "a" where "a" = 100 m.) station interval. A symmetric array where n is a whole number of from 1-6 and "a" = the station interval between P1 and P2. The IP survey was conducted using a pulse-type Hewitt, HEW Prospector 200 model, serial no. 250.

Ten MMI soil samples were taken from the 20 cm. - 25 cm. horizon, that is measured from the bottom of organic layer (ground cover, humus and the bottom of the organic matter layer. An area roughly 0.5 metre^2 is cleaned off and a vertical face is dug through surface cover, moss, needles, lichen, and organic matter of any significance. The type and thickness of this zone is recorded. The vertical face is deepened through the soil zone below the organic layer. The author tries to achieve an approximately 30 cm. vertical soil horizon. The soils in the property area can generally be described as podzols which have developed under coniferous cover. The soil texture and type of horizon, i.e. "A" (often a greyish, bleached) horizon, sometimes followed by a "B" (often a rusty, oxidized and sometimes enriched) horizon. The interval to be sampled in this soil section ranging from 20 cm. - 25 cm. in vertical thickness is sampled with a plastic scoop and the soil is put through a plastic sieve with openings of 0.635 cm (1/4") and the undersized is caught in a plastic (gold) pan. Note the use of plastic tools because they are thought to be essentially chemically benign and of course the need of thorough cleaning of the collection tools between each sample. The 0.84 -



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. W. McLEOD
GEOSCIENTIST

NIP (Normalized IP) readings, mVsec/mV at 50m. station spacing

30 Contour

25 Contour

NIP readings, mVsec/mV at 100m. station spacing

N

OMEGA EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

CHRISTMAS LAKE PROJECT
NIP SURVEY

N.T.S. 92P-15W CLINTON M.D.,B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE: 1:5000	DATE: NOV. 2006
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº. 3

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1.84 kilogram samples were bagged in marked 30 cm. x 50 cm. polyethylene sample bag. The samples were taken to ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. where they are registered using our project name and sample numbers and then sent by air to Australia for proprietary digestion and subsequent induction coupled plasma (ICP) analyses. The author chose the MMI-M (multi-element + gold) package. These samples were taken, where possible, over the surface projection of the IP zone of high chargeability.

CONCLUSIONS

The IP survey results reveal an west-east trending zone of higher chargeability and in places higher apparent resistivity, i.e. L1W 0+00 - 2+00N, L2W 0+00 - 2+00N, L3W 0+50 - 2+50N, L4W 0+00 - 0+75N and L5W 0+00 - 1+00N

Past surveys rendered contourable data and a possible relationship between the more oxidized areas (negative SP) and the lower geochemical values (see 2005 Assessment Report). The higher concentrations of copper, zinc, arsenic and higher Cu:Zn ratio generally occur on the edge of the more oxidized zones. The normalized IP (chargeability) results seem encouraging, ranging up to 170 mv.sec/volt (see Appendix 1 and Figure 3). The apparent resistivity values may be unreliable because of the large difference in range of values (see Appendix 1 and Figure 4), i.e. from 31 to 15,351 ohm metres. The self potential (SP) results do not range very high, but the crossovers may exhibit meaningful patterns, i.e. structural (fracturing), contacting or changing rock units and/or variations in the amounts of alteration or oxidizing sulphides or other mineralization (see Appendix 1 and Figure 5).

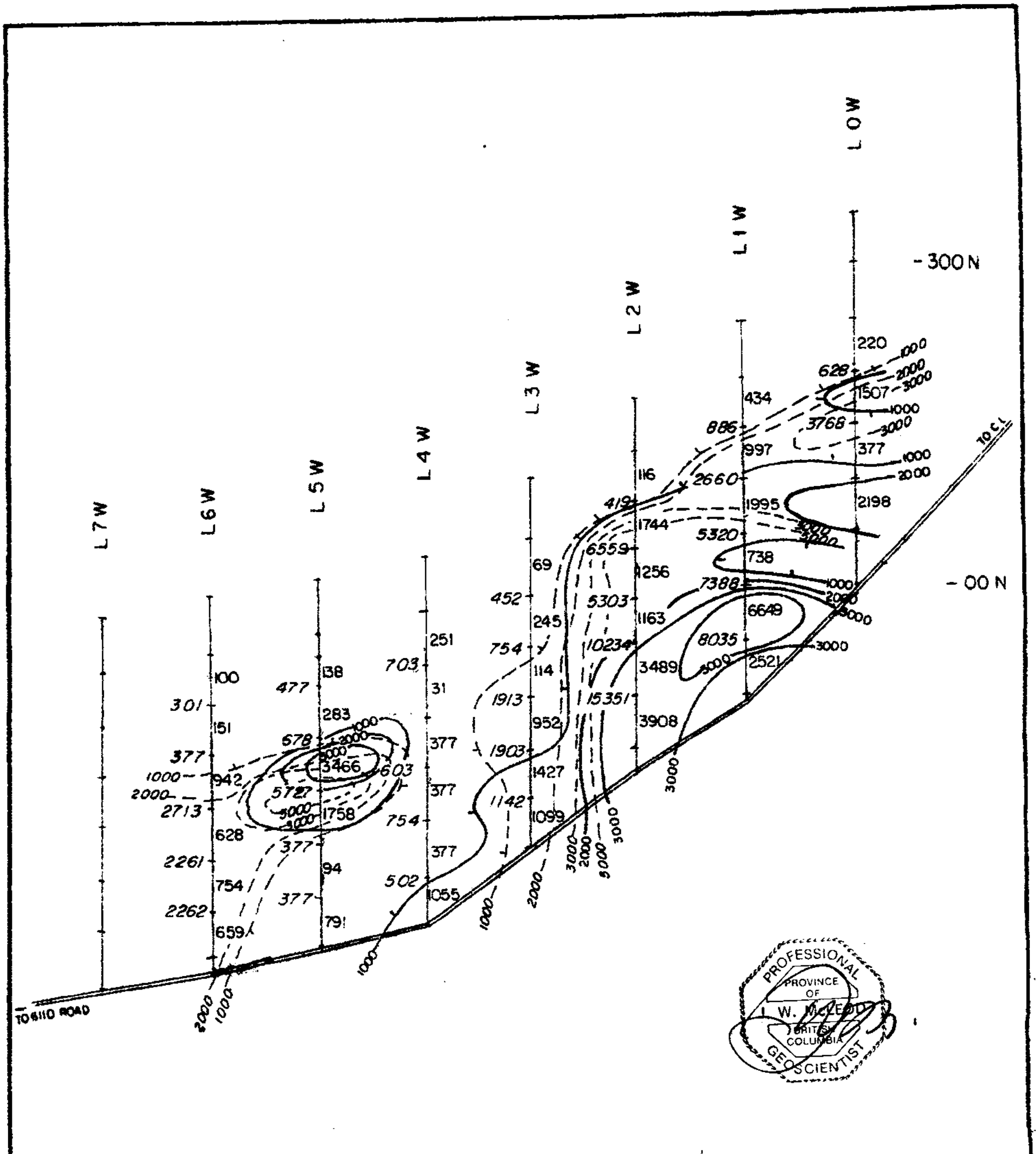
The MMI results appear to exhibit possible anomalous clustering of suites of elements. These are defined and include a definition of their respective background - anomalous divisions as derived by frequency distribution curves for the elemental analytical results, albeit from a small population, as follows:

Gold Exploration Suite

Element	Background	Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Gold (Au)	0-0.45 ppb	0.45-0.6 ppb	0.6-0.7+ ppb
Silver (Ag)	0-45 "	45-60 "	60-75+ "

Element	Background	Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Cobalt (Co)	0-45 ppb	45-60 ppb	60-75+ ppb
Nickel (Ni)	0-90 "	90-120 "	120-150+ "
Palladium (Pd)	0-0.5 "	0.5-0.7 "	0.7-0.89+ "
Porphyry Pathfinder Suite			
Arsenic (As)	0-9 "	9-12 "	12-112+ "
Iron (Fe)	0-40 ppm	40-50 ppm	50-64.5+ ppm
Mercury (Hg)	Not Available!		
Molybdenum (Mo)	0-<5 ppb	<5-5 ppb	5-11+ ppb
Antimony (Sb)	0-<1 ppb	<1-2 "	>2+ "
Selenium (Se)	Not Available!		
Base Metal Suite			
Cadmium (Cd)	0-18 ppb	18-30 "	30-46+ "
Copper (Cu)	0-500 "	500-700 "	700-920+ "
Lead (Pb)	0-75 "	75-100 "	100-120+ "
Zinc (Zn)	0-210 "	210-280 "	280-320+ "
Granophiles, Pegmatites Suite			
Lead (Pb)	Previously Listed!		
Tin (Sn)	0-2 ppb	2-3 ppb	3-4+ ppb
Tantalum (Ta)	Not Available!		
Thorium (Tr)	0-10 ppb	10-12.5 ppb	12.5-15+ ppb
Uranium (U)	0-10 "	10-12.5 "	12.5-15+ "
Tungsten (W)	0-0.3 "	0.3-0.4 "	0.4-0.5+ "

Various anomalous elements in the above listed suites seem to cluster in specific areas of the IP data (see Figures 3-5).



OMEGA EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

CHRISTMAS LAKE PROJECT

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

N.T.S. 92P-15W — CLINTON M.D.B.C.

0 — 100 — 200 — 300 METRES

SCALE: 1:5000	DATE: NOV. 2006
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº 4

CHONG

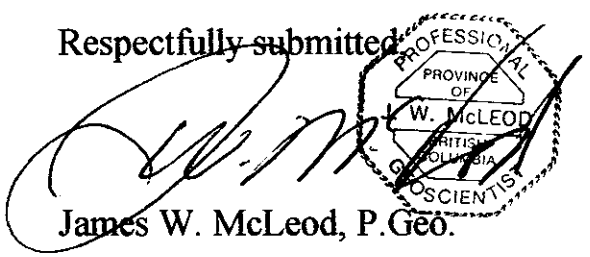
RECOMMENDATIONS

A follow-up core drilling program is required to test for the validity of these results. If there are continuing positive results, this may well be a useful method to use in the Interior plateau area where rock exposures can be scarce and young volcanic flow units often mask the older units.

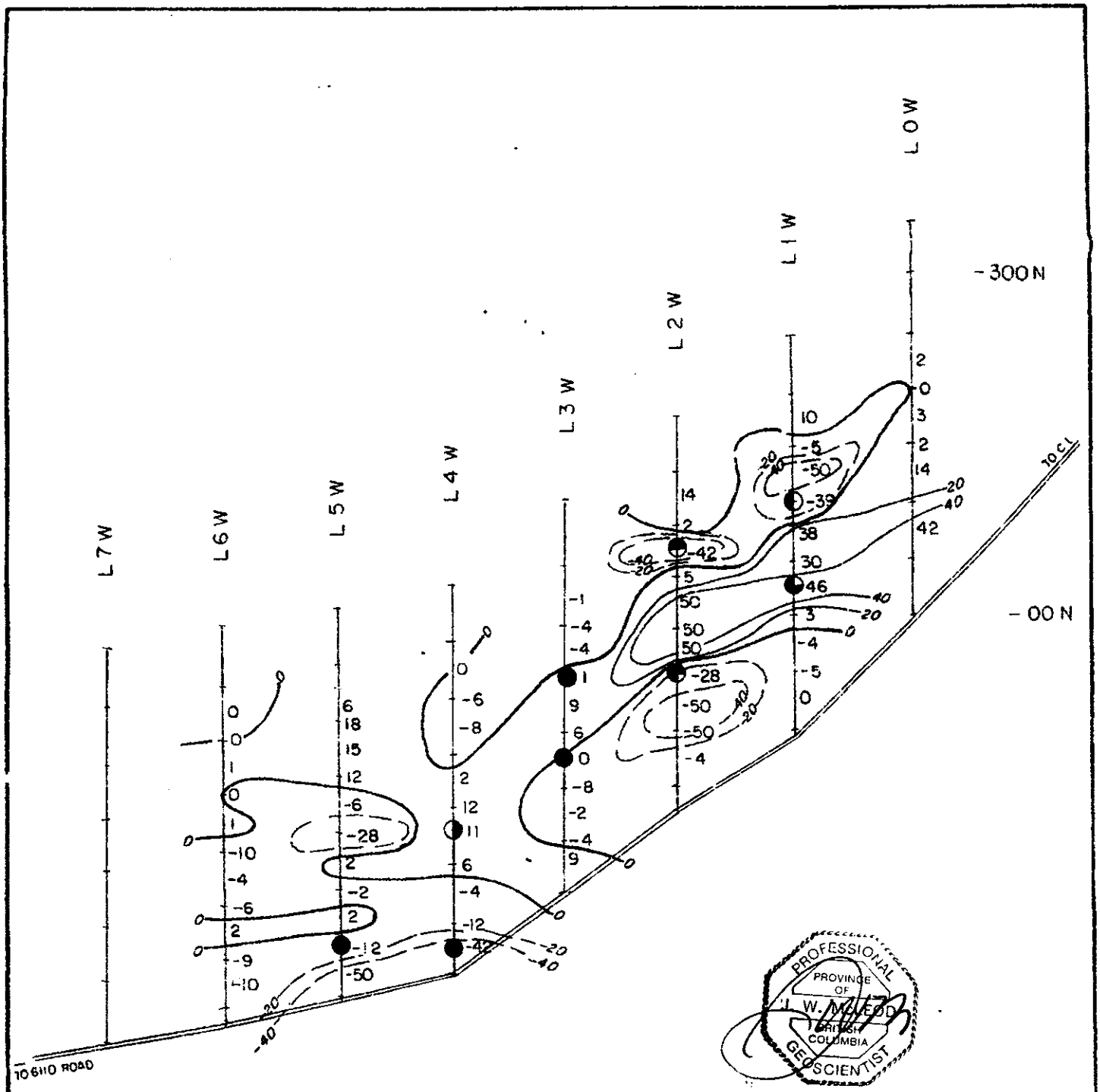
COST ESTIMATE

Geologist, supervision and assistants for 30 days		$ 13,500
Camp and board for 90 mandays		4,500
Transportation rentals and fuel		4,000
Small diameter core drilling, 150m. all inclusive		7,500
Analyses and assays		1,000
Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc.		1,500
Reports and maps		1,000
Contingency		3,000
	Total	$36,000

Respectfully submitted,



James W. McLeod, P.Geo.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. W. McLEOD
GEOSCIENTIST

-28 SP readings
3 Positive contours at 20,40 (———)
26 Negetive contours at -20,-40 (— — —)

MMI (Mobile Metal Ion) sample

- Gold Exploration Suite (Au,Ag,Pd,Co,Ni)
- Porphyry Pathfinder Suite (As,Sb,Mo,Se,Fe)
- Base Metal Suite (Cu, Cd, Pb, Zn)
- Granophiles, Pegmatite Suite (U, Th, Pb, Sn, W)

N

OMEGA EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

CHRISTMAS LAKE PROJECT
S.P. and MMI

N.T.S. 92P-15W CLINTON M.D.,B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE: 1:5000	DATE: NOV. 2006
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº 5

CHONG

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Geology, IP survey and MMI work, J.W. McLeod	$ 8,100
Two field assistants, grid installation, IP and MMI soil survey, J.A. McLeod and S.C. McLeod	5,400
Camp and board, 81 mandays	4,040
Equipment rentals, including trailer, chainsaw, IP unit and sample equipment and supplies	2,970
Analyses	500
Report and maps	900
Transportation and travel	2,890
Total	$24,800

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.

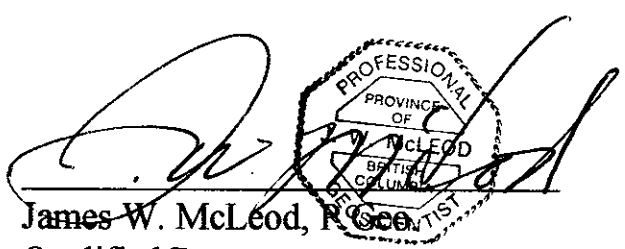
I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1969.

I have practiced my profession since 1969.

I have an indirect interest in the Christmas Lake Project.

The above report is based on personal field experience gained by the myself in the general area during the past 35years and on the Christmas Lake property during the past 5 years.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 15th day of November 2006.



James W. McLeod, P.Geo.
Qualified Person

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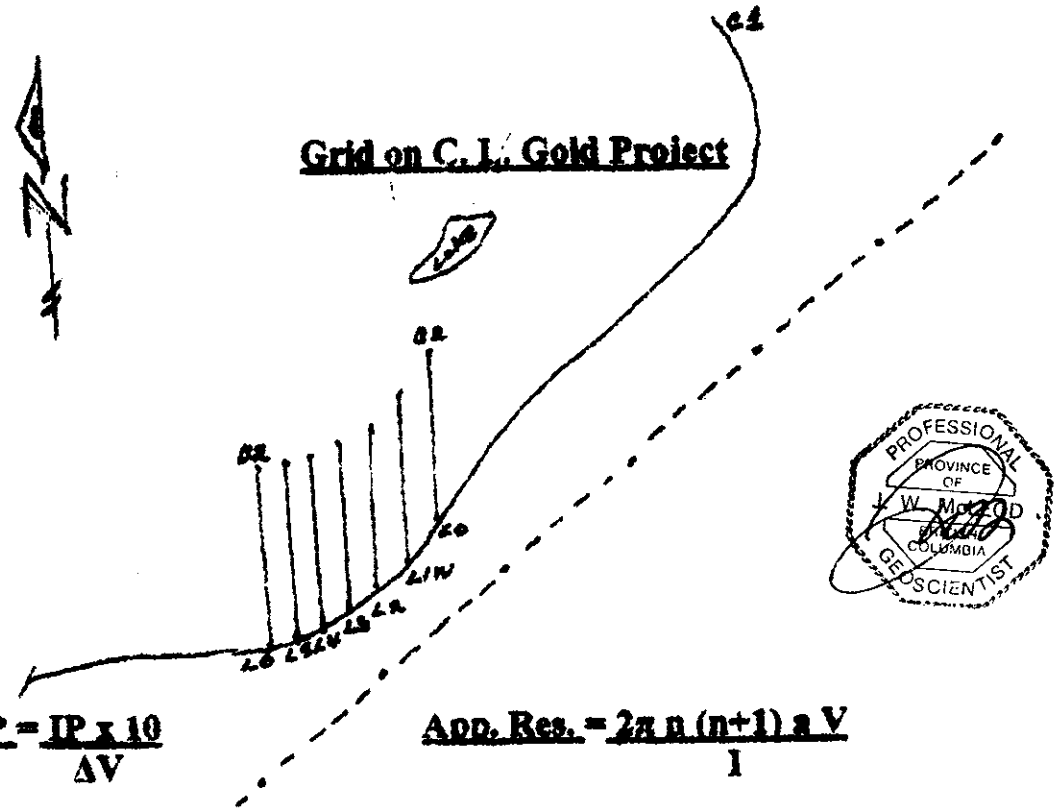
APPENDIX 1

IP Survey Results

Appendix 1

Christmas Lake IP Survey Results



$$\text{NIP} = \frac{\text{IP} \times 10}{\Delta V} \qquad \text{App. Res.} = \frac{2\pi\, n\,(n+1)\, a\, V}{I}$$

Line	St'n	I(ma)	dV(mv)	IP(mv)	Res	NIP	S.P.	"n"	RSS	Remarks
LO	50-100	20	7	19	2198	27	42	4	50	
"	100-150	10	0	4	377	40	14	3	1000	
"	150-200	10	8	10	1507	12.5	3	2	1000	
"	200-250	20	7	9.5	220	13.6	2	1	5000	
"	100-200	10	10	17	3768	17	2	2	1000	
"	150-250	20	10	13	628	13	0	1	5000	
L1W	0- 50	34	6.5	20	2521	31	0	6	50	
"	50-100	17	12	42	6649	35	-4	5	100	
"	100-150	17	2	34	738	170	46	4	100	
"	150-200	17	9	38	1995	42	38	3	100	
"	200-250	17	9	5	997	5.5	-50	2	100	
"	250-300	34	23.5	18.5	434	7.9	10	1	500	
"	0-100	34	14.5	32	8035	22	-5	5	50	
"	50-150	17	10	26	7388	22	3	4	100	
"	100-200	17	12	23	5320	19	30	3	100	
"	150-250	17	12	37	2660	31	-39	2	100	
"	200-300	34	24	20	886	8.3	-5	1	100	

L2W	0- 50	27	8	28	3908	35	-4	6	100
"	50-100	27	10	38	3489	38	-50	5	100
"	100-150	27	5	25	1163	50	50	4	100
"	150-200	27	9	37	1256	34	50	3	100
"	200-250	27	25	27	1744	11	-42	2	100
"	250-300	54	10	12	116	12	14	1	500
"	0-100	27	20	46	15351	23	-50	5	100
"	50-150	27	22	10	10234	5	-28	4	100
"	100-200	27	19	40	5303	21	50	3	100
"	150-250	27	47	27.5	6559	6	5	2	100
"	200-300	54	18	18	419	10	2	1	500
L3W	0- 50	36	3	2.5	1099	0	9	6	100
"	50-100	66	10	18	1427	18	-2	5	500
"	100-150	66	4	8	952	20	0	4	500
"	150-200	66	2	6	114	30	9	3	500
"	200-250	100	13	28	245	22	-4	2	500
"	250-300	50	11	14	69	13	-1	1	1000
"	0-100	66	4	2	1142	5	-4	5	500
"	50-150	66	10	7	1903	7	-8	4	500
"	100-200	66	8	20	1913	25	6	3	500
"	150-250	100	20	40	754	20	1	2	500
"	200-300	50	18	30	452	17	-4	1	1000
L4W	0- 50	50	4	14	1055	35	-42	6	100
	50-100	100	4	10	377	25	-4	5	500
	100-150	100	6	18	377	30	11	4	500
	150-200	100	10	25	377	25	2	3	500
	200-250	100	18	16	31	9	-8	2	500
	250-300	50	20	18	251	9	0	1	1000
	0-100	100	4	10	502	25	-12	4	500
	50-150	100	10	24	754	18	6	3	500
	100-200	100	16	28	603	18	12	2	500
	200-300	50	28	30	703	11	-6	1	1000
L5W	0- 50	100	6	20	791	33	-50	6	500
	50-100	100	1	6	94	60	2	5	500
	100-150	50	14	26	1758	19	2	4	100
	150-200	50	46	18	3466	4	-6	3	100
	200-250	100	15	20	283	13	15	2	500
	250-300	100	22	24	138	11	6	1	500
	0-100	100	2	6	377	30	-12	5	500
	50-150	100	3	2	377	7	-2	4	500
	100-200	50	38	50	5727	13	-28	3	100
	150-250	100	18	28	678	16	12	2	500
	200-300	100	38	48	477	13	18	1	500
L6W	0-50	100	5	6	659	12	-10	6	500
	50-100	100	8	9	754	11	2	5	500
	100-150	100	10	18	628	18	-4	4	500
	150-200	100	25	28	942	11	1	3	500

200-250	100	8	8	151	10	1	2	5000
250-300	100	16	9	100	6	0	1	5000
0-100	100	12	15	2262	12	-9	5	500
50-150	100	18	26	2261	14	-6	4	500
100-200	100	36	42	2713	1	-10	3	500
150-250	100	10	10	377	10	0	2	5000
200-300	100	24	18	301	8	0	1	5000

APPENDIX 2

MMI Data

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
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: MCLEOD, JIM
5382 ASPEN WAY
DELTA BC V4K 3S3

Finalized Date: 8-NOV-2006
Account: MCLJIM

Project: C.L

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06092760

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS18 Ag ppb 0.1	ME-MS18 As ppb 1	ME-MS18 Au ppb 0.1	ME-MS18 Ba ppb 10	ME-MS18 Bi ppb 3	ME-MS18 Ca ppm 0.2	ME-MS18 Cd ppb 1	ME-MS18 Ce ppb 0.1	ME-MS18 Co ppb 0.3	ME-MS18 Cr ppb 1	ME-MS18 Cu ppb 10	ME-MS18 Er ppb 0.1	ME-MS18 Fe ppm 0.1	ME-MS18 Gd ppb 0.1
L0+10W-3+00N		1.84	29.4	9	0.4	2720	<3	215	15	121.0	40.0	17	320	53.5	15.1	62.1
11-125		0.84	36.8	7	0.1	1760	<3	118.5	15	145.0	30.1	46	370	17.3	40.1	26.0
11-200		1.04	33.3	2	0.7	1640	<3	437	12	214	61.7	31	920	23.9	15.3	44.1
L2W-1+00N		1.22	28.8	8	0.3	960	<3	391	11	134.5	35.0	33	700	38.7	25.7	59.4
L02-225		1.22	69.4	7	0.2	1040	<3	88.6	18	137.5	32.1	20	260	10.3	36.8	18.8
L3W-1+25N		1.18	34.8	10	0.6	1350	<3	399	13	267	47.4	58	780	22.2	26.1	36.9
L3W-2+00N		1.00	65.6	112	0.6	780	<3	205	18	52.3	43.9	23	480	8.5	53.1	10.8
L4W+0+25N		1.28	35.9	8	0.3	590	<3	163.0	46	96.0	73.4	56	460	9.7	60.5	15.3
L4W-1+25N		1.46	45.8	11	0.3	1110	<3	242	16	48.0	55.1	43	390	3.4	34.8	6.2
L5W-0+50N		0.98	35.1	10	0.3	910	<3	258	22	117.0	39.8	58	310	10.5	64.5	18.0

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06092760

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18
	Analyte	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Rb	Sb	Sc	Sm
	Units	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
	LOR	0.1	0.2	0.01	0.01	5	0.1	0.1	3	10	0.1	0.1	5	1	3	0.1
L0+10W-3+00N		54.9	0.8	11.05	2.76	<5	1.0	121.5	33	50	7.0	20.6	154	<1	46	42.3
11-125		66.6	3.6	14.70	1.69	5	2.5	85.4	42	100	7.8	17.9	110	<1	47	20.5
11-200		92.2	1.0	53.1	0.57	<5	0.6	123.0	67	50	2.8	24.4	46	<1	54	31.3
L2W-1+00N		84.4	1.1	34.3	1.38	<5	0.9	143.5	94	40	5.6	26.8	81	<1	67	40.6
L02-225		55.9	0.5	7.64	2.35	<5	1.4	72.8	26	80	8.9	15.3	99	<1	38	16.9
L3W-1+25N		77.7	1.3	66.8	0.96	<5	0.8	102.0	95	60	4.0	20.9	78	<1	74	26.5
L3W-2+00N		20.5	3.5	19.95	0.88	<5	1.8	28.6	58	80	4.1	4.7	131	2	43	7.2
L4W+0+25N		34.1	1.7	19.50	3.95	<5	1.9	45.7	115	120	5.6	8.8	151	<1	33	11.6
L4W-1+25N		19.5	0.5	32.5	1.46	11	1.4	20.7	94	70	3.9	3.3	141	<1	16	4.8
L5W-0+50N		50.3	0.9	26.2	1.64	<5	2.1	59.8	134	100	5.3	12.4	149	<1	34	14.3

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA06092760

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18	ME-MS18
	Analyte	Sn	Sr	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
	LOR	0.2	10	0.1	1	1	10	10	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	20	1
L0+10W-3+00N		<0.2	1720	12.4	<1	5	130	<10	7	0.5	430	41.3	180	54
11-125		0.4	810	4.4	<1	11	650	<10	9	0.5	139.5	14.2	140	109
11-200		<0.2	3270	7.8	<1	8	60	<10	13	0.3	171.0	17.0	250	30
L2W-1+00N		<0.2	1910	10.3	<1	10	110	<10	13	0.4	288	30.4	140	49
L02-225		0.2	440	3.1	<1	9	200	<10	9	0.4	81.0	8.6	270	101
L3W-1+25N		<0.2	2690	6.6	<1	15	170	<10	15	0.3	145.5	17.3	100	46
L3W-2+00N		0.3	1360	1.9	<1	6	410	<10	7	0.4	54.4	7.4	320	67
L4W+0+25N		0.2	740	2.6	<1	15	380	<10	10	0.5	67.3	8.6	270	81
L4W-1+25N		<0.2	740	1.0	<1	7	220	<10	6	0.4	24.1	2.9	190	46
L5W-0+50N		0.2	1280	2.9	<1	12	370	<10	11	0.5	78.2	8.7	230	80