Technical Report

on the

Tagish Top Claim Property

Cariboo Mining Division

NTS 104M/08, 09, 10

Latitude 59° 36' 55” N
Longitude 134° 22' 34” W

Owner:

XO Gold Resources

2262 Berkley Avenue,
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7H 1Z7

Authored by

Peter Burjoski.

Submitted: June 27, 2007

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FIGURES

APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

The Tagish Top claim ranges from 34 to 55 kilometres west-northwest of the town of Atlin in northwest BC. In 2006, a helicopter supported field program over 2 days (August 24th and 29th) yielded rock samples elevated in arsenic and molybdenum, lead, zinc, gold and silver. The area visited is largely underlain by Devonian to Middle Triassic phyllitic metasediments and Tertiary granites.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The area of the Tagish Top 2006 program was based on the targeting, prospecting and prospecting of Landsat 7 anomalies that displayed significant areas of iron oxide and hydroxyl (clay) alteration. The Landsat 7 image maps were provided by PhotoSat Information Ltd. and registered to a 1:50,000 base by TerraCAD GIS Services Ltd showing additional property data (Appendix A).

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tagish Top claim is located in the Atlin Mining District centredapproximately 40 km west-northwest of Atlin, British Columbia, on NTS map sheet 104M/08, 09, 10 at 59° 36' 55” N latitude, 134° 22' 34” W longitude (Figure 1). The Tagish Top claim stretches southeast from Teepee Peak, approximately 20 km east of Fraser, British Columbia. Fraser is on Highway 2, which links Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to the deep water port of Skagway, Alaska. The claim crosses Tagish Lake about 22 km southeast of Teepee Peak.

The property is accessible by boat from Atlin, west to Atlin River-Graham Inlet then to Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, which, takes about a hour. Helicopters and float planes are available in Atlin and take about 20 minutes.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Two contrasting types of topography occur in the region; the Teslin Plateau and the Tagish Highlands. The Teslin Plateau is an extensively dissected and eroded plateau. Topography consists of irregularly distributed, rounded hills with variable elevations. The valleys are wide, deep and steep walled, and typically U-shaped. The Tagish Highlands are rugged, consisting mainly of knife-like ridges, needle summits, and sharply incised valleys where some snow and ice are seen throughout the entire year. The rivers and creeks generally open in May but may be as late as June.

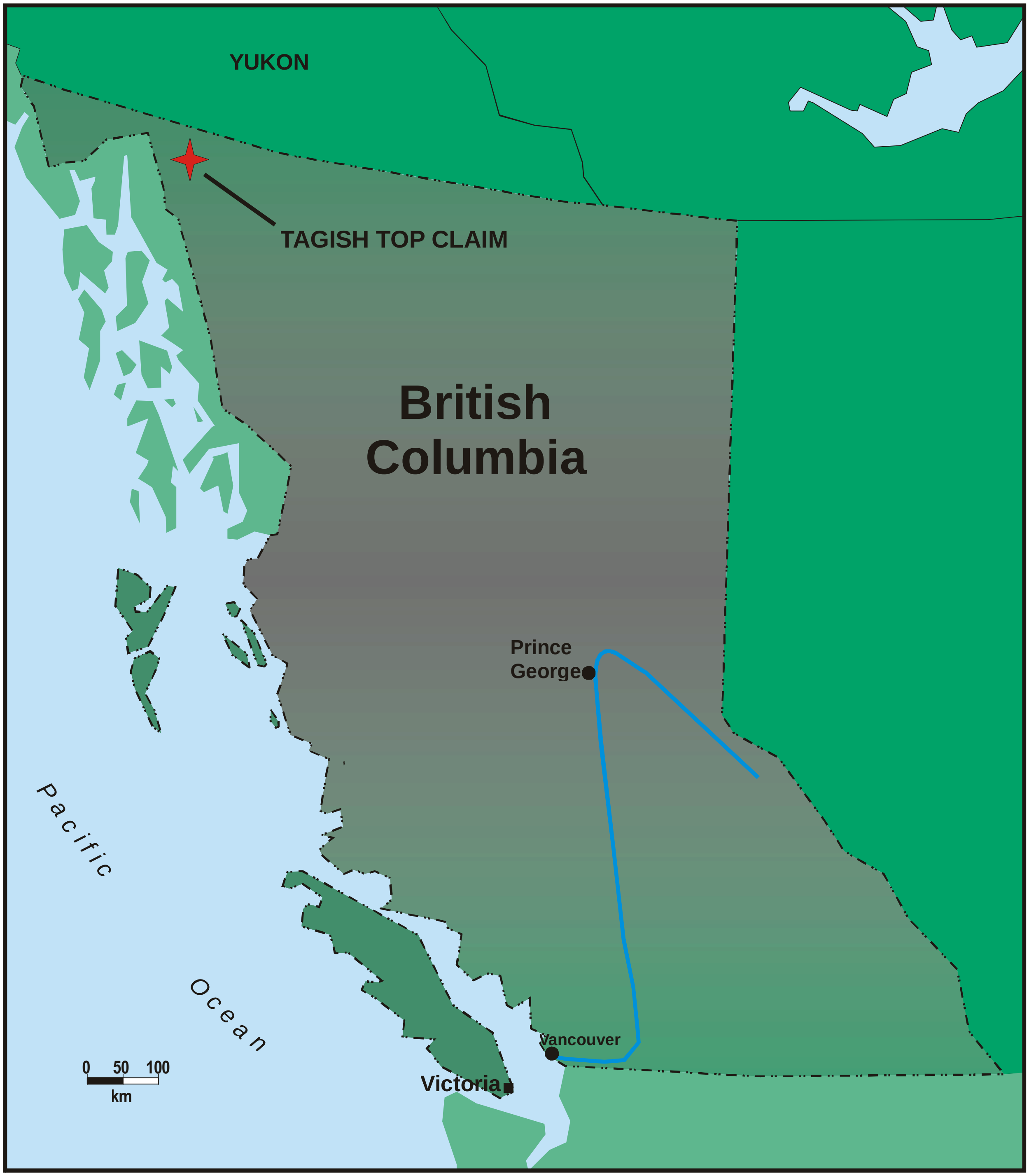


Figure 1. Tagish Top Top Claim Group Regional Location Map.

5.0 CLIMATE

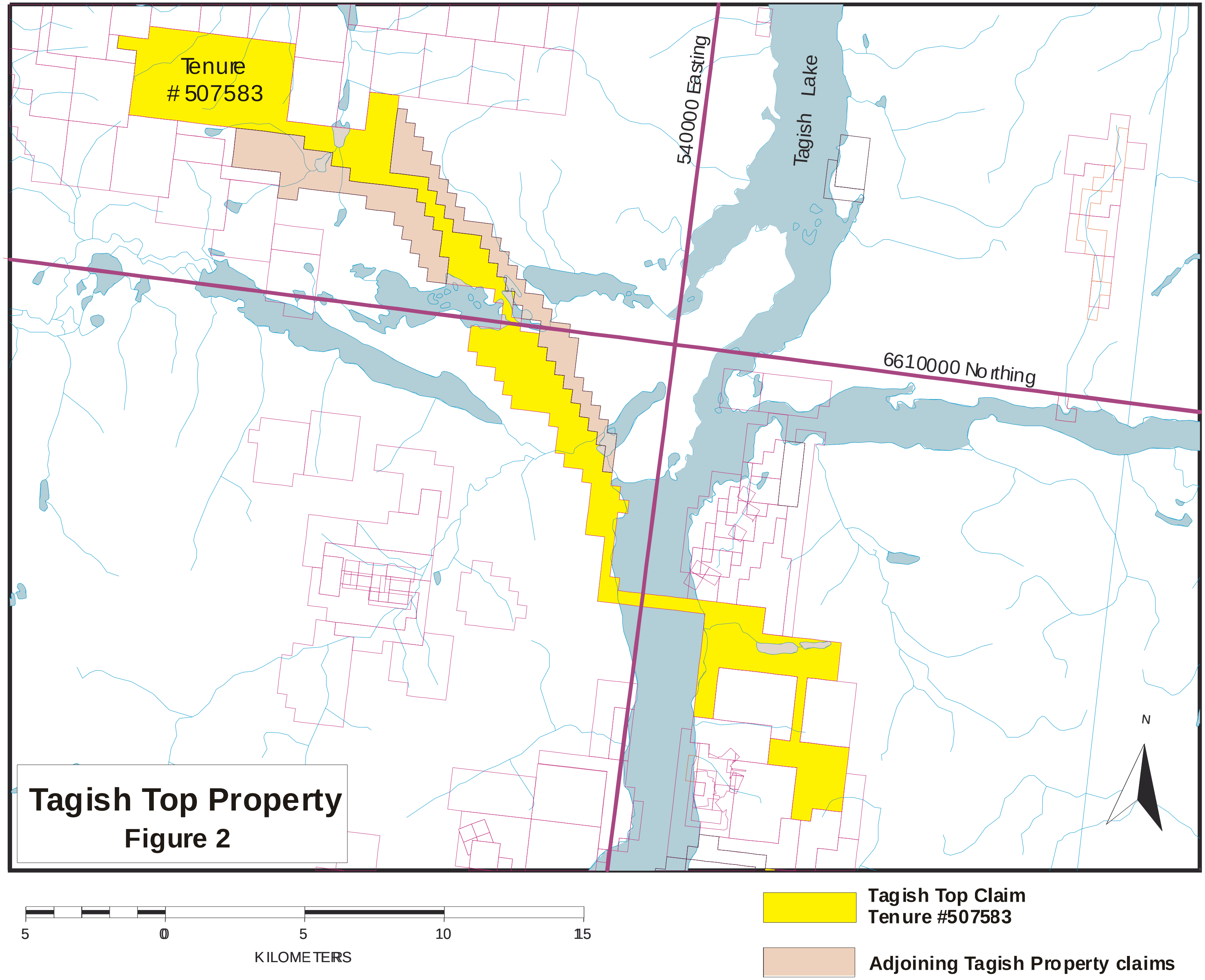
Warm summer weather is experienced for about four months. The mean daily temperature in July is no less than 14º C. The month of July receives 10 to 13 days with measurable precipitation. The mean annual precipitation is 60 cm. In January the mean daily temperature is minus 15º C, with 14 to 17 days with measurable precipitation.

6.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Tagish Top claim (Tenure #507583) is the subject of this report (Figure 2). The Tagish Top claim was amalgamated with two adjoining claims in March 2007, forming the Tagish Top claim (Tenure #555072). The original Tagish Top claim was owned by Nash Meghji and subsequently optioned to XO Gold Resources.

Claim information is summarized as follows:

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Area (ha)
507583	Mineral	Tagish Top	6222.961



Tagish Top Property
Figure 2

7.0 HISTORY

Activity in the area dates back to 1898 when White Pass Engineers made their way to the placer camps of Atlin and Dawson City. Many old shallow hand trenches are evident along the structure, but the operators are unknown, and no government records are available. Visible gold was discovered near the shore of Tagish Lake, which became the Engineer Mine in 1910. Operation of the Engineer Mine was from 1913 to 1952, which produced 18,058 oz of gold and 8,450 oz of silver from 17,157 tons milled. T.R. Bultman conducted a Ph.D., thesis on the geology and tectonic history of the Whitehorse Trough region (unpublished, 1979). Other prospects in the area are the "TP" Bighorn and Rupert on the west side of Tagish lake and Ben-my-Chree to the south and Graham Creek to the north.

The BCDM Geological Survey Branch conducted a 4-year (1987-90) regional geological and geochemical program. Also in 1990-1994, the BCDM open file map, "The Geology and Geochemistry of the Edgar Lake and Fantail Lake Map Area", resulted from a four year regional mapping program and included the present Tagish Top claim. In 1989 Golden Bee Minerals conducted geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical surveys which outlined an anomalous geophysical conductive track that parallels the north/south faulted shear zone west of Bee Lake.

8.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting of the Tagish property is derived in whole or in part from Mihalynuk (1999, 2003), Casselman (2005) and Cuttle (1989, 1990). The regional geology is shown on Figure 3. The property area occurs at the contact between the Coast Belt and the western margin of the Intermontane Belt. The Coast Belt is comprised of predominantly Late Cretaceous and Tertiary magmatic rocks, while the Intermontane Belt at this latitude is composed of Mesozoic arc volcanic and arc-derived sedimentary rocks.

According to Wheeler *et al.* (1991) the architecture of the area is a product of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic amalgamation of the following terranes (from east to west): mainly Paleozoic and lesser early Mesozoic oceanic crustal and supracrustal rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane; early Mesozoic arc volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group, at this latitude representing Stikine Terrane; and possibly(?) Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic metamorphosed epicontinental rocks of the Nisling Terrane. These terranes are overlapped by Lower to Middle Jurassic basinal turbidites of the Laberge Group that form part of the Inklin overlap assemblage. Laberge strata are succeeded by late Mesozoic and Tertiary mainly felsic volcanic strata of the Windy-Table and Montana Mountain complexes and the Sloko Group. Intrusive roots to the several volcanic episodes postdating Laberge deposition include the granitoids of the Whitehorse Trough and Coast Belt.

Current data indicate that both the Laberge Group and the Stuhini Group strata (which at this latitude represent Stikine Terrane) together constitute an overlap assemblage which is termed the Whitehorse Trough overlap assemblage. The nature of the Nisling rocks is in question; it is not certain that they really constitute a separate terrane. However, to maintain consistency with widespread current usage they are referred to collectively as the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major subparallel, north-northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough, and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Nahlin fault, east of and not in the project area, more or less marks the western extent of the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault or series of faults and has been intermittently active, probably since the Late Triassic into the Tertiary. The Llewellyn fault (which transects the Tagish Top claim area) marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the west and the Whitehorse Trough in the east. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from Late Triassic to Tertiary time.

The Intermontane Belt in the property area is divided into two packages: Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the west, and rocks of the Whitehorse Trough to the east. Overlapping these packages are Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks. The Yukon-Tanana Terrane consists primarily of the Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite, a belt of polydeformed rocks bounded on the east by the Llewellyn fault and on the west by mainly intrusive rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. The Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite is comprised of a wide range of protoliths from quartzose to pelitic or carbonaceous and calcareous sediments through volcanic tuffs or flows to small lenses to large bodies up to several kilometres across of gabbroic, dioritic, granodioritic and granitic intrusions and ultramafite. These rocks are believed to be Devonian to Middle Triassic in age.

The Whitehorse Trough is bounded by the Llewellyn fault to the west, and by the Nahlin fault to the east near Taku Arm (Tagish Lake). In the property area the Whitehorse Trough rocks consist of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. The Stuhini Group is comprised of basic to intermediate subalkaline volcanic flows, pyroclastics and related arc sediments. These rocks are intruded by Late Cretaceous and Paleogene granodioritic intrusions. The upper part of the

Stuhini Group is comprised of conglomerate, limestone, shale and wacke. The Stuhini Group is correlative with the Lewes River Group in the Yukon and this sequence extends from central Yukon down to the Tulsequah River area in British Columbia.

The Laberge Group is divided into the Takwahoni and Inklin formations. They are dominated by immature marine clastics that are regionally metamorphosed to prehnite-pumpellyite and epidote-albite facies. Adjacent to plutons they are hornfelsed to a higher grade. The Takwahoni Formation is Early to Middle Jurassic age and consists of Stikinia-derived, conglomerate-rich clastic rocks. The Inklin Formation consists of Early Jurassic, mainly fine grained clastic succession of rhythmically bedded argillites and greywackes with locally abundant thin conglomerate units. The argillite can be non-calcareous to weakly calcareous to siliceous. Conglomerate units in both the Takwahoni and Inklin formations are polymictic with clasts of well rounded volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive lithologies.

The overlapping Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic rocks crop out northwest and southeast of Tutshi Lake. They are composed of andesitic to dacitic bladed feldspar porphyry flows and tuffs, dacitic lapilli tuff, rhyolite flows and ash flows, variegated feldspar-phyric flows or coarse pyroclastics, and polymictic felsic lapilli tuffs. In many instances volcanism appears to have been focused along major structural breaks, such as the Nahlin and Llewellyn faults.

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The crustal scale southeast trending Llewellyn fault transects the Tagish Top property along much of its southeast trending length. The steeply dipping fault marks the boundary between regionally metamorphosed rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane on the west and Whitehorse Trough rocks on the east. Lithologies along the fault are commonly silicified, sericitized, argillically altered and pervasively cleaved. The fault provides conduits for pluton emplacement and mineralizing hydrothermal systems.

The area of the Tagish Top claim visited on August 24th during the 2006 program consisted of phyllitic metasediments (quartzite) of the Devonian to Middle Triassic Boundary Range Metamorphic Suite. The area underlying the ridge where sample 06GPA018 was taken on August 29th consisted of granites related to the Paleocene to Eocene Sloko Hyder plutonic. A felsic dike(?) was also observed cutting across the ridge.

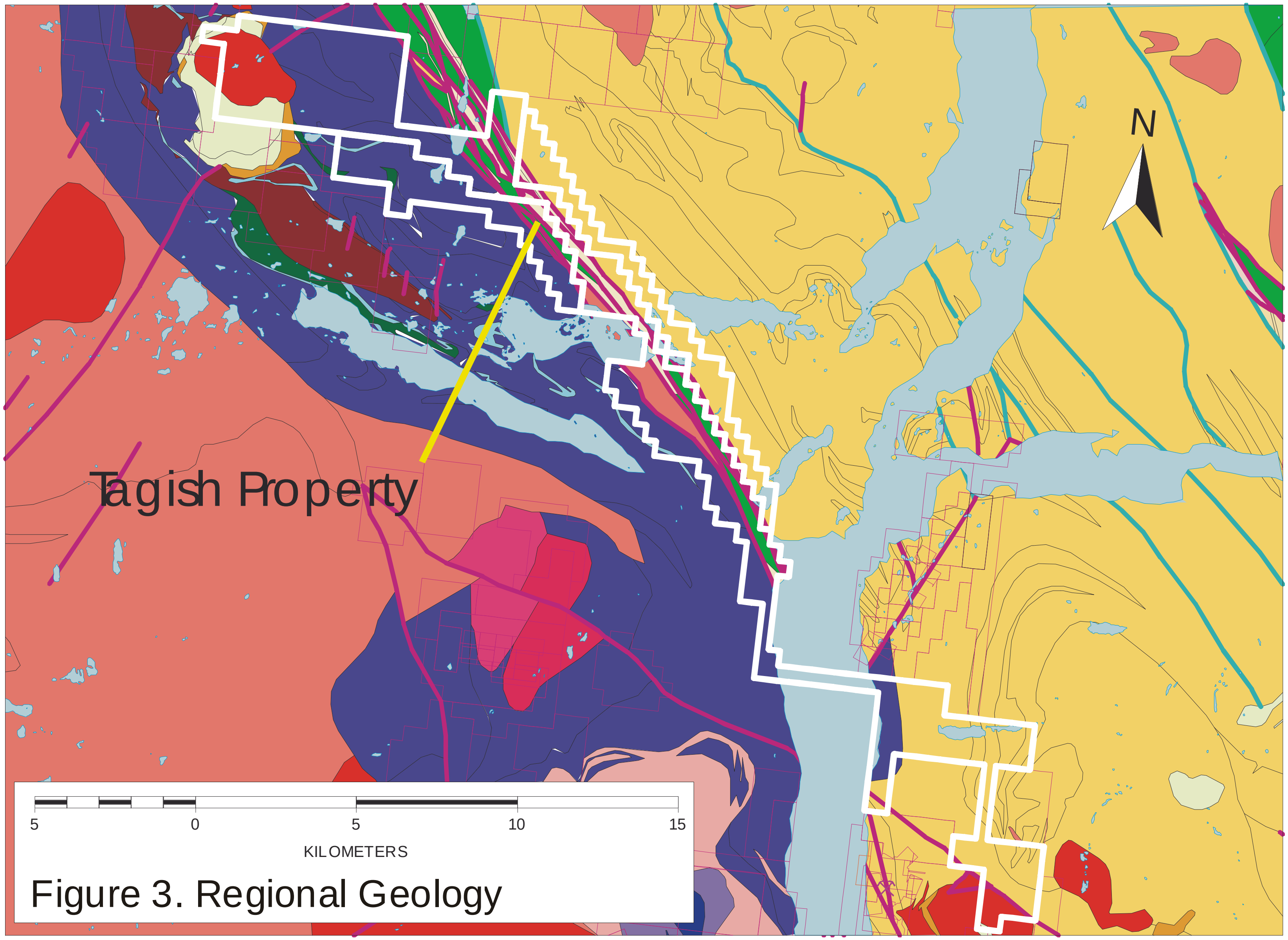


Figure 3. Regional Geology

Geology Legend

Early Eocene

Sloko Group

EScg	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
ESvf	rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
ESv	undivided volcanic rocks
ESvc	volcaniclastic rocks

Paleocene to Eocene

Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite

PeEShgr	granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
PeEShqd	quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Late Cretaceous

Windy Table Complex

LKWqd	quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

Early Cretaceous

EKdr	dioritic intrusive rocks

Early Jurassic

EJum	ultramafic rocks

Lower Jurassic

Laberge Group

lJLIst	**Inklin Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
lJLTst	**Takwahoni Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
lJLIsf	**Inklin Formation:** mudstone, siltstone, shale fi ne clastic sedimentary rocks

Upper Triassic

Stuhini Group

uTrSst	argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
uTrSvb	basaltic volcanic rocks
uTrSca	calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
uTrScg	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
uTrSlm	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
uTrSvf	rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
uTrSv	undivided volcanic rocks

Devonian to Middle Triassic

Boundary Ranges Metamorphic Suite

DTrBRvb	basaltic volcanic rocks
DTrBRgs	greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
DTrBRlm	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

Geological Legend for Figure 3 from MapPlace
British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Geological Survey Branch

10.0 MINERALIZATION AND PROGRAM RESULTS

All sample locations are indicated on Figure 4 with sample analyses sheets provided in Appendix B.

On August 24, 2006 geologists Garry Payie and George Owsiacki flew by helicopter to investigate radar satellite images that revealed iron oxide targets on the Tagish property. Several large limonitic quartz veins were found projecting out of the largely overburden-covered hillside. Quartz vein chip and rock samples were taken as well as were soil samples and stream samples. Very little outcrop was observed. What little outcrop was noted consisted of dark grey-black foliated to phyllitic metasediments (quartzite) that was locally limonitic.

Samples collected

06GPA001 – quartz vein float pieces selected from an abundance of scattered pieces on hillside. Some limonitic streaks on fractures noted.

06GPA002-008 – exploration soils samples collected approximately every 25 metres.

06GPA 009 – a quartz vein with limonitic fractures occurs in phyllitic dark grey metasedimentary rock (meta-wacke). The vein has a rough strike of 140 degrees with dip of 30 degrees west. Massive, white quartz was found to contain some patches of fine pyrite. The vein is up to 6 metres wide but the overburden covered nature of the vein made it difficult to confirm the attitude. The vein is exposed over a 20 metres strike (?) length.

06GPA010 – stream sediment sample.

06GPA011 – a grab of a large quartz vein that occurs at the confluence of two streams. The vein is 3 metres wide and strikes 180 degrees and dips vertically.

06GOW13, 15 and16 - soil samples.

06GOW014 – quartz vein float of limontic quartz vein, containing possible fleck of malachite.

06GOW017 – A limonitic quartz vein up to 1 metre wide trends 140 degrees within foliated dark grey-black meta-sedimentary rock (quartzite). A one-metre chip samples was taken across the vein.

06GOW018, 019 – stream sediment samples.

On August 29th, 2006 a brief helicopter stop was made on a ridge northwest of the August 24th sample area by geologist Garry Payie and crew member Sheldon Fox. The ridge occurs in the northwest corner of the Tagish property and was visit in order to investigate a very high iron oxide radar satellite image target. The ridge is very gossanous and three rocks were collected.

Samples collected

06GPA018 – a intrusive rock with rusty surficial stains. The rock is a granite to granodiorite with variable mafic content comprising up to 15 per cent hornblende.

06GPA019 – a fine grained grey-black intrusive rock with rusty fractures. This may be a chilled version of 018.

06GPA020 – a felsic dike(?) with rusty stains. Thin hornblende phenocrysts compose up to 2 per cent of rock. Looking down the ridge, it appears these dikes(?) repeat every 50 metres or so and are up to 10 metre in width.

On Sept 1, 2006 two streams draining the Tagish property were targeted as part of a larger regional helicopter stream sediment sampling program.

Samples collected

06GPA024 – stream sediment sample.

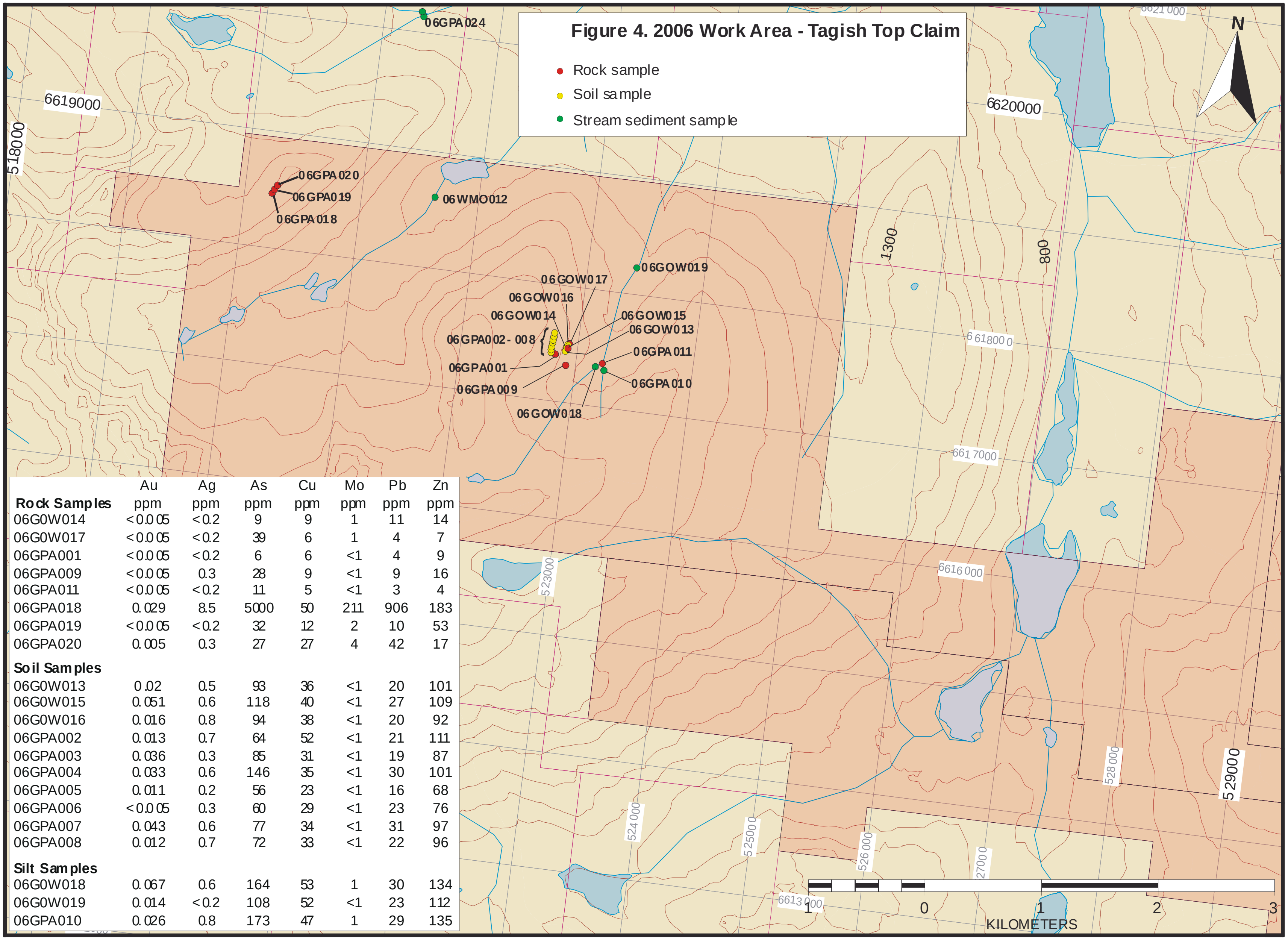
06WMO012 – stream sediment sample.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

Results of quartz vein, soil and stream sampling are not considered significant in terms of the analysis results. However rock sample 06GPA018 showed highly elevated values in arsenic (5000 ppm), molybdenum (211 ppm), lead (906 ppm) and zinc (183 ppm); gold and silver were also elevated at 29 ppb and 8.5 ppm respectively.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Follow-up of the assay results revealed in sample 06GPA018 is warranted. Furthermore, the presence of nearby quartz veining, albeit barren, indicate hydrothermal activity which, in the context of sample 06GPA018 mineralization adds more weight for the need of a follow-up program. Prospecting and chip sampling along the previously sampled ridge crest and down along the flanks is recommended.



Rock Samples	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
06G0W014	<0.005	<0.2	9	9	1	11	14
06G0W017	<0.005	<0.2	39	6	1	4	7
06GPA001	<0.005	<0.2	6	6	<1	4	9
06GPA009	<0.005	0.3	28	9	<1	9	16
06GPA011	<0.005	<0.2	11	5	<1	3	4
06GPA018	0.029	8.5	5000	50	211	906	183
06GPA019	<0.005	<0.2	32	12	2	10	53
06GPA020	0.005	0.3	27	27	4	42	17
Soil Samples							
06G0W013	0.02	0.5	93	36	<1	20	101
06G0W015	0.051	0.6	118	40	<1	27	109
06G0W016	0.016	0.8	94	38	<1	20	92
06GPA002	0.013	0.7	64	52	<1	21	111
06GPA003	0.036	0.3	85	31	<1	19	87
06GPA004	0.033	0.6	146	35	<1	30	101
06GPA005	0.011	0.2	56	23	<1	16	68
06GPA006	<0.005	0.3	60	29	<1	23	76
06GPA007	0.043	0.6	77	34	<1	31	97
06GPA008	0.012	0.7	72	33	<1	22	96
Silt Samples							
06G0W018	0.067	0.6	164	53	1	30	134
06G0W019	0.014	<0.2	108	52	<1	23	112
06GPA010	0.026	0.8	173	47	1	29	135

13.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Expenses	**Rate**	**Total ($)**
Labour: 2 P.Geo x 6 Days	$400 per day	$2,400
3 x samplers x 3 Days	$225 per day	$2,025
1 x sampler x 1 Day	$225 per day	$2.025
Helicopter (Long Ranger)	$1,400 per hour x 5.4 hours	$9,055.35
Truck Rental	$100 per day x 9 days	$1,017
Room and Board	$120 per day x 18 man days	$2,160
Air North Fare x 3	$529.55 x 3	$1,588.65
Iron Oxide Satellite Imagery	$5,512	$5,512
Report Preparation	$2,500	$2,500
TOTAL:		$28,283
Amount Claimed for Assessment $13,572.00		

Remainder to PAC Account

14.0 REFERENCES

Bultman , T.R. (1979): Geology and Tectonic History of the Whitehorse Trough West of Atlin, British Columbia; unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Yale University, 284 pages.

Mihalynuk, M.G., Currie, L.D. and Arsksey, R.L. (1989): The Geology of The Tagish Lake Area (Fantail Lake and Warm Creek) (104M9W and 9E); BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Field work 1988, Paper

Mihalynuk, M.G., Currie, L.D. and Arsksey, R.L. Mountjoy, K.J., Smith M.T, and Rouse, J.N. (1997): Geology of The Tagish Lake Area, in; Geoscience Map 1997-1 Open File, British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Minisitry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division , Map.

Mihalynuk, M.G., and Mountjoy, H.J. (1990): Geology of the Tagish Lake Area (Edgar Lake 104M8 and Fantail Lake 104M9E); BC Minsitry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork 1989, paper 1990-1, pages 175-179.

Mihalynuk, M.G. and Rouse, J.N. (1988): Preliminary Geology of the Tutshi Lake Area, Northwestern British Columbia (105M15); BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1987, Paper 1988-1, pages 217-

Souther, J.G. (1971): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tulsequah Map Area, British Columbia (104K); Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 362, 84 pages.

15.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications:
Peter Burjoski
P.O. Box 176
Atlin, British Columbia
V0W 1A0
e-mail: decoors_mining@yahoo.com

I, Peter Burjoski, am a self-employed prospector residing in the town of Atlin, British Columbia and do hereby certify that:

- I have 40 years of placer and hardrock mineral exploration experience in British Columbia.
- I hold no interest in the Tagish Top claims which are the subject of this report.

Dated this 28th day of June 2007

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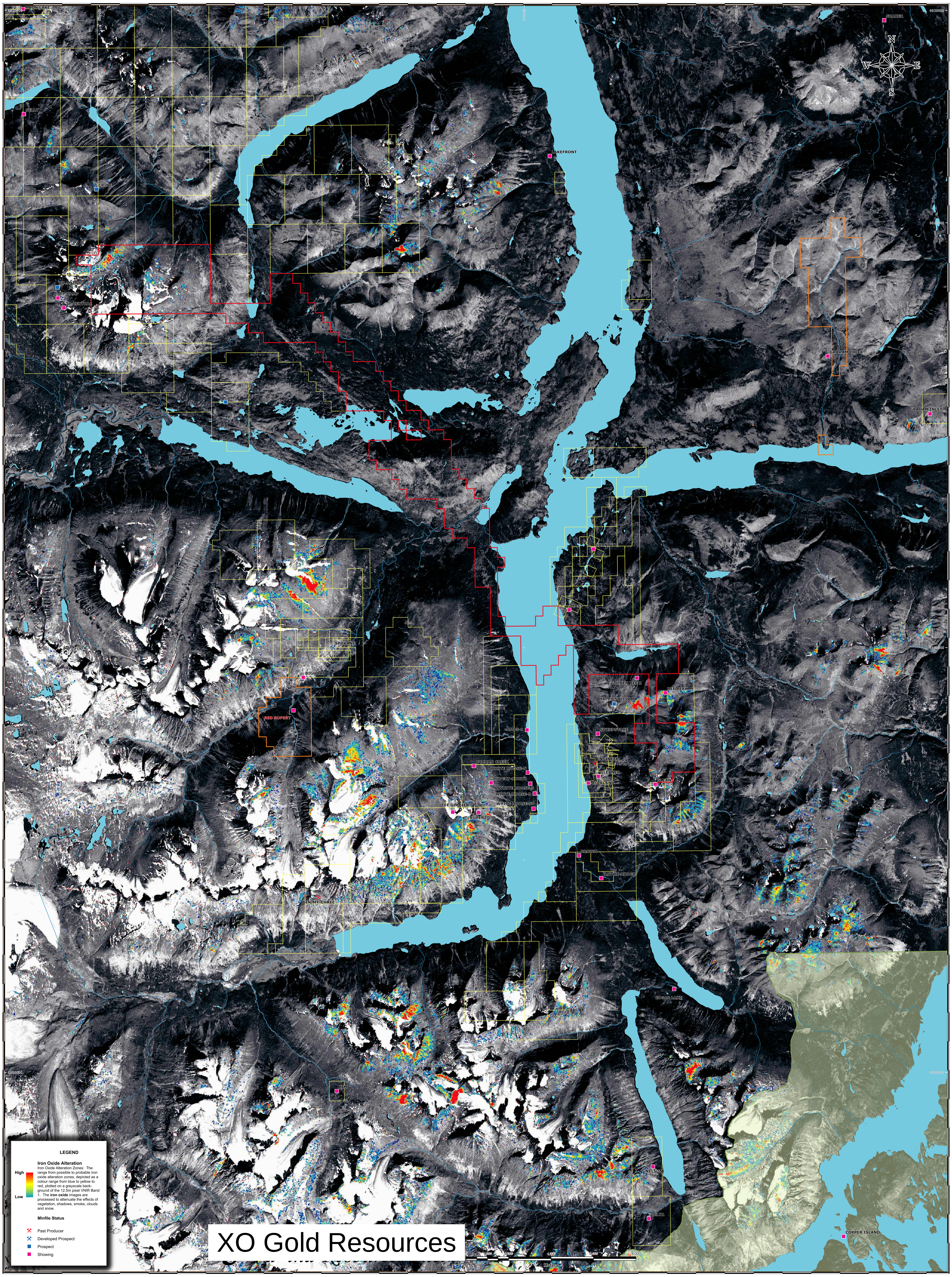
Peter Burjoski

Appendix A


XO Gold Resources
6580000
LEGEND
Iron Oxide Alteration
Iron Oxide Alteration Zones: The range from possible to probable iron oxide alteration zones, depicted as a colour range from blue to yellow to red, plotted on a greyscale background of the 12.5m pixel VNIR Band 1. The iron oxide images are processed to attenuate the effects of vegetation, shadows, smoke, clouds and snow.
High
Low
Minfile Status
Past Producer
Developed Prospect
Prospect
Showing

Appendix B

ALS Chemex
VA06087346 - Finalized

# of SAMPLES : 5
DATE RECEIVED : 2006-08-29 DATE FINALIZED : 2006-09-26
PROJECT : "Tagish"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
06G0W014	<0.005	<0.2	0.07	9	<10	20	<0.5	<2
06G0W017	<0.005	<0.2	0.09	39	<10	40	<0.5	<2
06GPA001	<0.005	<0.2	0.05	6	<10	10	<0.5	<2
06GPA009	<0.005	0.3	0.09	28	<10	50	<0.5	<2
06GPA011	<0.005	<0.2	0.02	11	<10	50	<0.5	<2

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg
DESCRIPTION	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
06G0W014	0.07	<0.5	1	65	9	0.54	<10	<1
06G0W017	0.03	<0.5	1	13	6	0.77	<10	<1
06GPA001	0.01	<0.5	<1	57	6	0.53	<10	<1
06GPA009	0.03	<0.5	1	15	9	0.84	<10	<1
06GPA011	0.02	<0.5	1	62	5	0.52	<10	<1

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P
	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
06G0W014	0.02	<10	0.04	91	1	<0.01	2	90
06G0W017	0.03	<10	0.02	204	1	<0.01	1	20
06GPA001	0.02	<10	0.01	137	<1	<0.01	2	30
06GPA009	0.04	<10	0.01	201	<1	<0.01	3	50
06GPA011	0.01	<10	<0.01	80	<1	<0.01	3	20

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
06G0W014	11	<0.01	<2	<1	10	<0.01	<10	<10
06G0W017	4	<0.01	<2	1	3	<0.01	<10	<10
06GPA001	4	<0.01	3	<1	2	<0.01	<10	<10
06GPA009	9	<0.01	4	<1	3	<0.01	<10	<10
06GPA011	3	<0.01	<2	<1	1	<0.01	<10	<10

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	V	W	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm
06G0W014	3	<10	14
06G0W017	2	<10	7
06GPA001	1	<10	9
06GPA009	2	<10	16
06GPA011	1	<10	4

ALS Chemex
VA06091377 - Finalized

DATE RECEIVED : 2006-09-15 DATE FINALIZED : 2006-10-04
PROJECT : Tagish
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
06GPA018	0.029	8.5	0.62	5000	<10	120	0.5	4	0.06	28.2	<1
06GPA019	<0.005	<0.2	1.06	32	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.5	<0.5	4
06GPA020	0.005	0.3	0.48	27	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.07	<0.5	1

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
06GPA018	5	50	1.85	<10	<1	0.44	30	0.01	84	211	0.02
06GPA019	7	12	2.96	10	<1	0.24	30	0.49	352	2	0.1
06GPA020	13	27	1.19	<10	<1	0.21	20	0.08	192	4	0.08

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
06GPA018	<1	80	906	0.1	13	1	57	<0.01	<10	10	3
06GPA019	1	1100	10	0.01	3	5	24	0.17	<10	<10	41
06GPA020	<1	100	42	0.04	6	2	10	0.06	<10	<10	7

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	W	Zn
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm
06GPA018	<10	183
06GPA019	<10	53
06GPA020	<10	17

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	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
06G0W013	0.02	0.5	2.01	93	<10	150	<0.5	<2	0.16	<0.5	12	32
06G0W015	0.051	0.6	2.07	118	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.13	<0.5	13	32
06G0W016	0.016	0.8	1.67	94	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	12	27
06GPA002	0.013	0.7	2.77	64	<10	180	0.6	<2	0.15	0.6	17	46
06GPA003	0.036	0.3	1.49	85	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	10	22
06GPA004	0.033	0.6	1.95	146	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.1	0.6	11	28
06GPA005	0.011	0.2	1.35	56	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.12	<0.5	10	22
06GPA006	<0.005	0.3	2.5	60	<10	100	0.5	<2	0.09	0.5	11	27
06GPA007	0.043	0.6	2.43	77	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	15	46
06GPA008	0.012	0.7	2.15	72	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	14	43
06G0W018	0.067	0.6	1.59	164	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.27	0.6	19	41
06G0W019	0.014	<0.2	1.18	108	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.28	0.5	14	32
06GPA010	0.026	0.8	1.54	173	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.27	0.5	20	30

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	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP4
SAMPLE	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni
DESCRIPTION	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
06G0W013	36	3.56	<10	1	0.1	20	0.78	832	<1	0.01	28
06G0W015	40	3.63	<10	2	0.09	10	0.76	1090	<1	0.01	25
06G0W016	38	3.33	<10	1	0.08	10	0.64	851	<1	0.01	22
06GPA002	52	3.99	10	1	0.12	20	1	958	<1	0.01	38
06GPA003	31	3.09	<10	1	0.08	10	0.6	664	<1	0.01	21
06GPA004	35	3.55	<10	1	0.09	10	0.61	838	<1	0.01	26
06GPA005	23	2.78	<10	<1	0.07	10	0.51	429	<1	0.01	19
06GPA006	29	3.22	10	<1	0.08	10	0.56	808	<1	0.01	21
06GPA007	34	4.16	10	<1	0.07	10	0.91	952	<1	0.01	27
06GPA008	33	4.14	<10	<1	0.05	10	1	528	<1	0.01	27
06G0W018	53	4.84	<10	2	0.09	10	0.98	1065	1	0.01	44
06G0W019	52	3.85	<10	<1	0.08	10	0.81	940	<1	0.01	35
06GPA010	47	4.93	<10	1	0.09	10	0.94	1180	1	0.01	37

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	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
DESCRIPTION	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
06G0W013	20	0.03	6	6	13	0.05	<10	<10	51	<10	101
06G0W015	27	0.05	9	4	11	0.03	<10	<10	48	<10	109
06G0W016	20	0.04	6	5	13	0.03	<10	<10	41	<10	92
06GPA002	21	0.03	4	7	14	0.07	<10	<10	67	<10	111
06GPA003	19	0.02	7	5	10	0.04	<10	<10	39	<10	87
06GPA004	30	0.05	7	4	10	0.03	<10	<10	42	<10	101
06GPA005	16	0.04	4	3	10	0.04	<10	<10	35	<10	68
06GPA006	23	0.1	<2	1	10	0.02	<10	<10	47	<10	76
06GPA007	31	0.09	6	2	7	0.02	<10	<10	55	<10	97
06GPA008	22	0.05	5	5	7	0.02	<10	<10	50	<10	96
06G0W018	30	0.16	8	6	17	0.02	<10	<10	44	<10	134
06G0W019	23	0.09	9	5	17	0.02	<10	<10	37	<10	112
06GPA010	29	0.08	8	7	19	0.01	<10	<10	42	<10	135