

PROSPECTING REPORT
ON THE
BASSETT MINERAL CLAIMS
(TENURE NUMBERS 531597, 531604)
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
NTS 093A027
EVENT NUMBER 4142134

BY

DW RIDLEY

JUNE 2007

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

29205

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH
Rec'd.
JUL 11 2007
L.I.# _____
File VAN DOUVE _____

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FIGURES

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SUMMARY

The Bassett property is located approximately 75 air kilometers northeast of 100 Mile House and about 100 air kilometers east of William's Lake, BC. Road access is available via a series of paved and gravel logging roads from either 100 Mile House or William's Lake on BC highway 97. Access from 100 Mile House is via the Canim-Hendrix (6000 forest road) about 90 kilometers to the junction with the Tisdale Lake and Bosk Lake road which is followed northerly approximately 10 kilometers to the Bassett Creek forest road which trends easterly to the property. The approximate geographic center of the property is at GPS coordinate 0657000/5785000 (NAD 83; Zone 10). The property covers 951.45 hectares in two claim blocks, the Bassett (#531597) and Bassett 1 (#531604). The property was acquired to cover a series of mineralized quartz-carbonate veins covering an area at least 70x700 meters hosted in Paleozoic Snowshoe schist adjacent to the Omineca-Quesnel Terrane boundary. Individual veins range from hair-line fracture fills to over 35 centimeters in width and are variably mineralized with molybdenite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. Work during the 2006 field season was directed towards sampling and mapping the known mineralization to gain an indication of potential size and grade of the zone. Additional prospecting is required to assess the large volume of quartz veining seen in adjacent Fennel Formation greenstones and Nicola black phyllites which have produced significant showings recently in other parts of the belt (Spanish Mountain in the Likely area hosted in Nicola black phyllites and the Jake prospect in Clearwater area hosted along the Fennel-Nicola contact).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bassett property is readily accessible via paved and gravel roads from 100 Mile House or William's Lake BC. Access from 100 Mile House is via the Canim-Hendrix road which leaves highway 97 about 2 kilometers north of town and is followed northeasterly for 52 kilometers to Eagle Creek bridge where the road turns to gravel and is called the 6000 forest road. This is followed northerly about 42 kilometers to the junction with the Tisdale-Horsefly road and the Bosk-Crooked forest roads. The latter is followed straight through along the east side of Bosk and Cruiser lakes approximately 10 kilometers to the easterly trending arterial (upper Bassett road) near GPS coordinate 0653400/5786700 (NAD 83; Zone 10). This arterial is followed easterly about 3 kilometers to a wash-out and parking area situated near the north-central claim boundary. Access to the rest of the property is by foot or ATV on reclaimed logging roads and a trail to the alpine accessing the southeastern portion of the claims (FIG. 2). Access from William's Lake is via the Horsefly road, which leaves highway 97 at 150 Mile House, to the village of Horsefly BC thence via the Black Creek road to the junction of the Tisdale lake road which is followed southeasterly to the junction with the Bosk-Crooked forestry road. From here follow the directions given above for the 100 Mile House access.

The Bassett claims are situated low on the northwesterly slope of the Boss Mountain massif which rises to over 2400 meters. Elevations on the property range from 1100

meters in the valley bottom to 2000 meters near the southeast corner of the property. The property is incised by upper Bassett creek creating very steep and difficult terrain within its confines along the east and northeast portion of the claims. Elsewhere the terrain slope ranges from gentle to relatively steep but is easily accessed utilizing old logging roads and skid trails. The area of the Bassett quartz veins is situated within a logging cut block and outcrops at several locales along the old reclaimed logging road near the east edge of the block. The area was logged in the early 90's and has grown back as a dense thicket of juvenile alder, willow, aspen, spruce, pine, cedar, and hemlock. Fireweed grows to 6 feet tall, and this, coupled with steep ground and mounding carried out by the logging company render the cut blocks slow and tedious to move through late in summer and early fall. Forested areas are highly variable due to extremes in elevation. Lower valleys are covered by mature and juvenile stands of Douglas fir, white spruce, mountain hemlock, western red cedar, aspen and interspersed with dense thickets of alder, willow and devil's club in the wetter parts. Mid-elevation is covered with mature and juvenile stands of white spruce and sub-alpine fir with dense ground cover of rhododendron and alder, with local patches of devil's club. Higher elevations are covered with mature stands of sub-alpine fir which rarely grow over 30 feet tall and local patches of rhododendron eventually giving way to alpine in the extreme southeast corner of the property.

CLAIM STATUS

The Bassett property consists of 50 cell units totaling 951.45 hectares in two claim blocks held by DW Ridley and jointly owned by partner RD Black. Pertinent claim data is listed below.

Claim Name	Record No.	Date Located	***Good To Date***
Bassett	531597	2006/apr/10	2008/apr/10
Bassett 1	531604	2006/apr/10	2008/apr/10

pending assessment report approval

PROPERTY HISTORY

A search through BC Ministry of Mines Annual Reports indicate the Bassett veins were first discovered in the early 1900's (circa 1903?) although no details were presented. Several blast trenches, open cuts and a short adit have been largely obliterated by recent logging road construction and its attendant cut block but testify to the earlier work. According to early reports the general area was actively prospected between 1884 to the early 1900's and resulted in discovering new placer workings on McKay river, forerunner to the Frasergold prospect (Minfile 093A150), gold-bearing quartz veins at the DL prospect (Minfile 093A089), and muscovite mica at Mica mountain (Minfile 093A).

The first documented work program on the property was by Gibraltar Mines Ltd who conducted a soil geochemistry survey on the Cruiser claims in 1989 (Barker and Bysouth; 1990). This work failed to delineate significant geochemical anomalies indicative of a large tonnage deposit and the option was relinquished and the claims allowed to lapse in 1990. The veins were examined and sampled by DW Ridley as part of a regional prospecting program carried out for Pioneer Metals Corp in 1994 (Ridley, 1994). Although the volume of mineralized quartz veins was quite impressive, sampling failed to indicate significant gold or silver enrichment and no further work was done at that time. Significant increases in metal prices, most notably molybdenum, coupled with an explosion of newly acquired claims since Mineral Titles Online came into effect led Ridley and Black to acquire and re-examine the property during 2006 (this report).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bassett property straddles the Omineca-Quesnel Terrane boundary delineated by the Eureka thrust fault, the basal thrust of Quesnel Terrane. Snowshoe Group rocks are the oldest in the region and form extensive outcrops east of the thrust. They are believed to be Proterozoic to early Paleozoic in age and consist of quartz-biotite-muscovite schists, micaceous quartzite, feldspathic schist, and phyllite with lesser grit, calc-silicate, marble, and amphibolite. Metamorphic grade ranges from greenschist to amphibolite facies.

Late Devonian to mid-Mississippian Quesnel Lake Gneiss comprising megacrystic quartz-feldspar gneiss of granitoid composition locally cuts Snowshoe rocks. A two-mica granite body, the Deception stock, cuts Snowshoe meta-sediments along the south slope of Deception Mountain immediately south of the Bassett property. The granite is tentatively dated as mid-Cretaceous based on similarities to other intrusive bodies further east (personal communication; P. Schiarizza; August 2006). Skarned calc-silicate Snowshoe rocks adjacent to the stock contact host significant molybdenite and tungsten mineralization on the Fox property of Happy Creek Minerals Ltd (Nightcrawler tungsten zone and Discovery moly showing).

The Crooked Amphibolite is characterized by mafic metavolcanics, amphibolite, chlorite schist, serpentinite and locally ultramafic rocks has been interpreted to represent the basal unit of Quesnel Terrane (Struik, 1986). The Crooked Amphibolite has been correlated with Slide Mountain Group to the north and possibly Fennel Formation to the south. This is based mainly on stratigraphic similarities and overall structural position. The unit forms a narrow band passing through the center of the Bassett mineral claims.

A thick, monotonous succession of graphitic phyllites and slate, collectively termed the Nicola "black phyllites", underlies much of the region west of the Crooked Amphibolite and has been interpreted to represent the basal metasedimentary sequence of Quesnel Terrane. It is believed to represent a basinal assemblage upon which an island arc was built during the Mesozoic (Bloodgood, 1990). The black phyllites are host to substantial gold mineralization at the Frasergold property (Minfile 093A150) situated approximately 15 kilometers northeast of the Bassett property.

Volcanic debris, basaltic flows and breccia increase upsection to the west, culminating in massive outcrops of augite porphyry flows, breccia, and lesser metasediments forming the bulk of the Triassic to Jurassic Nicola volcanic arc.

The Mesozoic rocks are intruded by numerous plutons ranging in age from coeval Triassic-Jurassic Takomkane batholith to smaller bodies of Cretaceous stocks, plugs and dyke swarms. These plutons are important heat engines and, in some cases, host significant mineral deposits throughout the length of the Quesnel Trough. The former Boss Mountain molybdenum mine, situated 15 kilometers southwest of the Bassett property, is hosted by Cretaceous breccias intruding the eastern edge of Takomkane batholith (Minfile 093A001).

Several episodes of Tertiary volcanism is evident in the region ranging from Eocene(?) to Recent in age and are best preserved in the upper Spanish creek area, about 22 kilometers southeast of the Bassett claims. Here, the Flourmill volcanoes exhibit numerous pristine volcanic features including an intact crater, collapsed magma chambers, flow structures and extensive tephra beds. The Flourmill volcanic center is estimated to have been active within the past 3,000 to 5,000 years and represent the youngest rocks in the district. The Takomkane volcano, approximately 16 kilometers southwest of the property, is dated as Holocene and cuts batholith rocks above the former Boss Mtn mine. This volcano is characterized by abundant olivine bearing xenoliths and bombs which were examined as to their gem quality in the early 1900's (Minister of Mines Report 1917). Remnants of olivine bearing basalt flows found south of Crooked Lake are tentatively correlated to similar Holocene volcanism.

The region has been extensively glaciated from valley bottom to high mountain tops resulting in a large amount of glacial and fluvial debris particularly in the valley bottoms. Last ice movement is assumed emanate from the higher mountain peaks generally to the north, northwest to southwest whereas the older, thicker Columbian ice sheet appears to have moved mostly south and southwest.

2006 PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING

A total of nine rock samples were collected and subsequently analyzed utilizing 30 element ICP and fire assay for gold by Acme Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, BC. Samples were selected based on their overall mineral content, location within the larger mineralized structure, and apparent strike continuity. This program coupled with past data indicate a zone of quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins occurs over an area at least 70x700 meters in size and is open to north and south along strike. The vein structure is hosted in Snowshoe schists and marble immediately in-board of the Quesnel-Omineca Terrane boundary and running roughly parallel to the Eureka thrust. Several veins are exposed in cuts along the de-activated road towards the east edge of the cut block and have been traced along strike for at least 700 meters with a minimum vertical rise of 200 meters (Ridley, 1994). Individual veins range from hair-line fracture fills up to 50

centimeters in width and average about 20 centimeters wide. The average strike is 130 degrees dipping moderately to steeply west towards the Eureka thrust.

A grab sample across one meter of silvery weathering schist containing a 20 cm wide quartz vein with minor pyrite-molybdenite-galena returned 326 ppm lead and 1049 ppm molybdenum (#184310). Twenty five meters further east a grab of subcropping marble and lesser schist cut by narrow quartz veins containing clots of brassy pyrite, up to 1% disseminated galena, with trace chalcopyrite and molybdenite returned 7630 ppm lead, 272 ppm molybdenum, 42 ppb gold, and 2.3 ppm silver (#185463). A four meter grab of quartz veins and marble wallrock taken about 75 meters southerly and on strike with the previous sample returned 4060 ppm lead and 1665 ppm molybdenum (#185462). A grab sample from a 15 cm wide quartz vein in sheared silvery weathering schist along the footwall of the marble unit returned 8665 ppm lead and 207 ppm molybdenum (#185461). This sample is situated about 25 meters west of the previous sample and likely represents the strike extension of #184310. A grab sample across one meter of marble with quartz veins up to 22 cm wide was taken approximately 100 meters to the southeast and likely represents the strike extension of veining at #185462. This sample contained abundant pyrite-galena mineralization in the quartz and returned <1% lead, 272 ppm molybdenum, 6.9 ppm silver and 23 ppb gold (#184309). A grab sample about 80 meters east of #184309 taken from a 26 cm wide quartz vein in quartz-mica schist represents the eastern-most hangingwall side of the larger vein structure and returned 1387 ppm lead and 107 ppm molybdenum (#184308). Subcrop rubble found about 30 meters southeast consists of quartz vein float mixed with schist and a poorly exposed clay altered granite pegmatite dyke returned <1% lead, 280 ppm molybdenum, and 37 ppm bismuth (#185460). Float from a 35 cm quartz vein with 2-3% pyrite and galena, taken about 90 meters south-westerly, returned <1% lead, 307 ppm molybdenum, 41 ppm silver, 22 ppb gold, and 110 ppm bismuth (#185459). A one meter chip sample of a 25 cm wide quartz vein and silvery schist outcrop, taken about 30 meters southwestly returned 3795 ppm lead, 678 ppm molybdenum, and 11 ppb gold (#184307).

Past sampling shows the structure to continue southeast another 400 meters along strike and indicates the possibility of higher precious metal values may be found higher on the slope. Past sampling returned up to 2.65% lead, 796 ppm molybdenum, 110 ppb gold, and 200 ppm tin, from vein float and subcrop near the top of the cut block (Ridley, 1994; BAS94DR13).

CONCLUSIONS

A compilation of past data coupled with results from the 2006 work program indicate the Bassett vein system covers an area at least 70x700 meters and is open along strike north and south. The veins are exclusively hosted by continental schists of Paleozoic to Proterozoic Snowshoe Group and parallel the Eureka thrust fault, the tectonic boundary between Quesnel and Omineca Terranes. Where examined and sampled the veins are not of sufficient grade or continuity, however, there is a large amount of prospective ground

to the south along strike that remains to be prospected. Past sampling has indicated potentially higher precious metal grades may be found in this area. If the vein system is as continuous as it seems it may well be expected to change both along strike and at depth. It is possible that the veins sampled to date represent a deeper base-metal rich portion of the system and more substantial gold and silver values may be found higher up in the alpine above the cut block. A similar marble unit to that which hosts most of the better mineralized veins has been found near No-Name Lake approximately 23 kilometers southeast where it has been traced over 15 kilometers along the Omineca-Quesnel contact. The marble occupies a similar structural position and is identical in appearance to that at the Bassett property but appears to lack the mineralized veins. Mapping by government geologists has indicated that the area of the Bassett vein system is different in that the garnet metamorphic isograd does not follow the tectonic boundary as it does throughout most of the region (Schiarizza et al, 2007). It is postulated that this is the reason why mineralized veins have not been found in the No-Name area where the garnet metamorphic isograd co-incides with the tectonic boundary.

Both the Crooked Amphibolite and Nicola "black phyllites" host a vast number of quartz veins which have not been examined or sampled. The contact between the amphibolite and black phyllites may be highly prospective given recent success by Rimfire Minerals Corporation on their Jake gold prospect near Clearwater, BC. A substantial section of this prospective contact zone passes through the Bassett property and has not been prospected or sampled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended for the Bassett property in the form of detailed prospecting to the south and upslope along strike of the Bassett vein system to find out whether precious metal values increase in this area. Reconnaissance-scale prospecting should be conducted over the remainder of the property with particular emphasis on the amphibolite-black phyllite contact zone. In addition, tin should be added to the analytical package as anomalous values were detected in past work.

COST STATEMENT

Wages:

D. Ridley; 3 days @ \$350/day	\$1050.00
D. Black; 3 days @ \$275/day	\$ 825.00

Transportation:

Truck rental; 3 days @ \$100/day	\$ 300.00
Fuel	\$ 100.00

Food and Accommodation:

6 days @ \$70/day	\$ 420.00
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Sample Analysis:

9 rock samples @ \$18.00 each	\$ 162.00
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Shipping:

	\$ 20.00
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Field Supplies:

	\$ 10.00
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Report Preparation:

	<u>\$1000.00</u>
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Total Expenditures:

	\$3897.00
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REFERENCES

- Bloodgood MA, 1990; Geology of the Eureka Peak and Spanish Lake Areas, BC; BCMEMPR Paper 1990-3.
- Barker, G and Bysouth, G 1990; Geochemical Survey of the Cruiser 1 Claim Group and Cruiser 3 Mineral Claim for Gibraltar Mines Limited; Ass. Rpt. #19,512.
- Campbell RB and Tipper HW, 1971; Geology of Bonaparte Lake Area, 92P; GSC Memoir 363.
- Campbell RB, 1978; Geology of Quesnel Lake Area, 93A; GSC Open File 574.
- Ridley, DW, 1994; Prospecting Report on the Canim Project; private report to Pioneer Metals Corporation, September 1994.
- Schiarizza P and Preto V, 1987; Geology of the Adam's Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area; BCMEMPR Paper 1987-2.
- Schiarizza, P, Boulton, A; 2006; Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Quesnel Terrane, Canim Lake Area (NTS 092P/15) South-Central British Columbia.
- Schiarizza, P and Macauley, J; 2007; Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Hendrix Lake Area (NTS 093A/02) South Central British Columbia.
- Struik LC, 1986; Imbricated Terranes of the Cariboo Gold Belt with Correlations and Implications for tectonics in southeastern BC; Canadian Journal of earth Sciences, Vol23, No. 8, Pgs. 1047-1061.
- Struik LC, 1988; Structural Geology of Cariboo Mining District, East-Central BC; GSC Memoir 421.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Wayne Ridley, PO Box 77, Eagle Creek, BC, V0K1L0, do hereby certify;

- 1) I completed the "Mineral Exploration for Prospectors" course hosted by the BC Ministry of Mines at Mesachie Lake, BC in 1984.
- 2) I completed the short course entitled "Petrology for Prospectors" held in Smithers BC and hosted by Smithers Exploration Group in 1990 and 1994.
- 3) I attended several short courses hosted by Kamloops Exploration Group during the annual KEG convention and included "Metallogeny of volcanic arcs" (1998), "intrusion-hosted gold deposits"(1999), and "massive sulphide deposits"(2001).
- 4) I have prospected independently since 1982 and have been employed as a contract prospector by various exploration companies in BC, Alaska, and Yukon territory since 1984.
- 5) I participated in the 2006 work program and conducted field work contained within this report.
- 6) I own a beneficial interest in the property.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Ridley', is written over a horizontal dashed line.

Dave Ridley June 2007

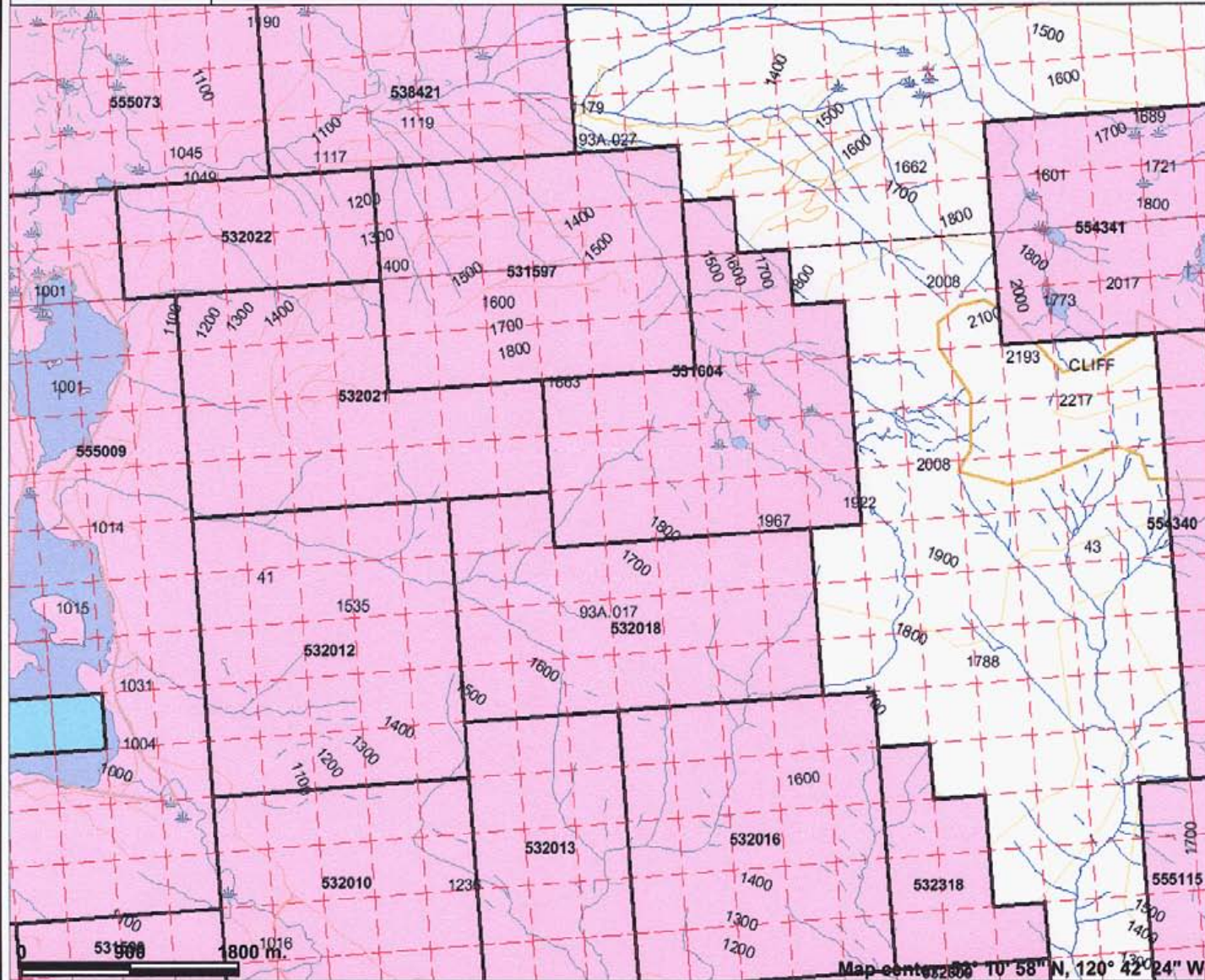
Claim Location Bassett Property



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Unimproved) - 1 Lane

Scale: 1:50,000



Map center: 53° 10' 58" N, 120° 42' 24" W

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

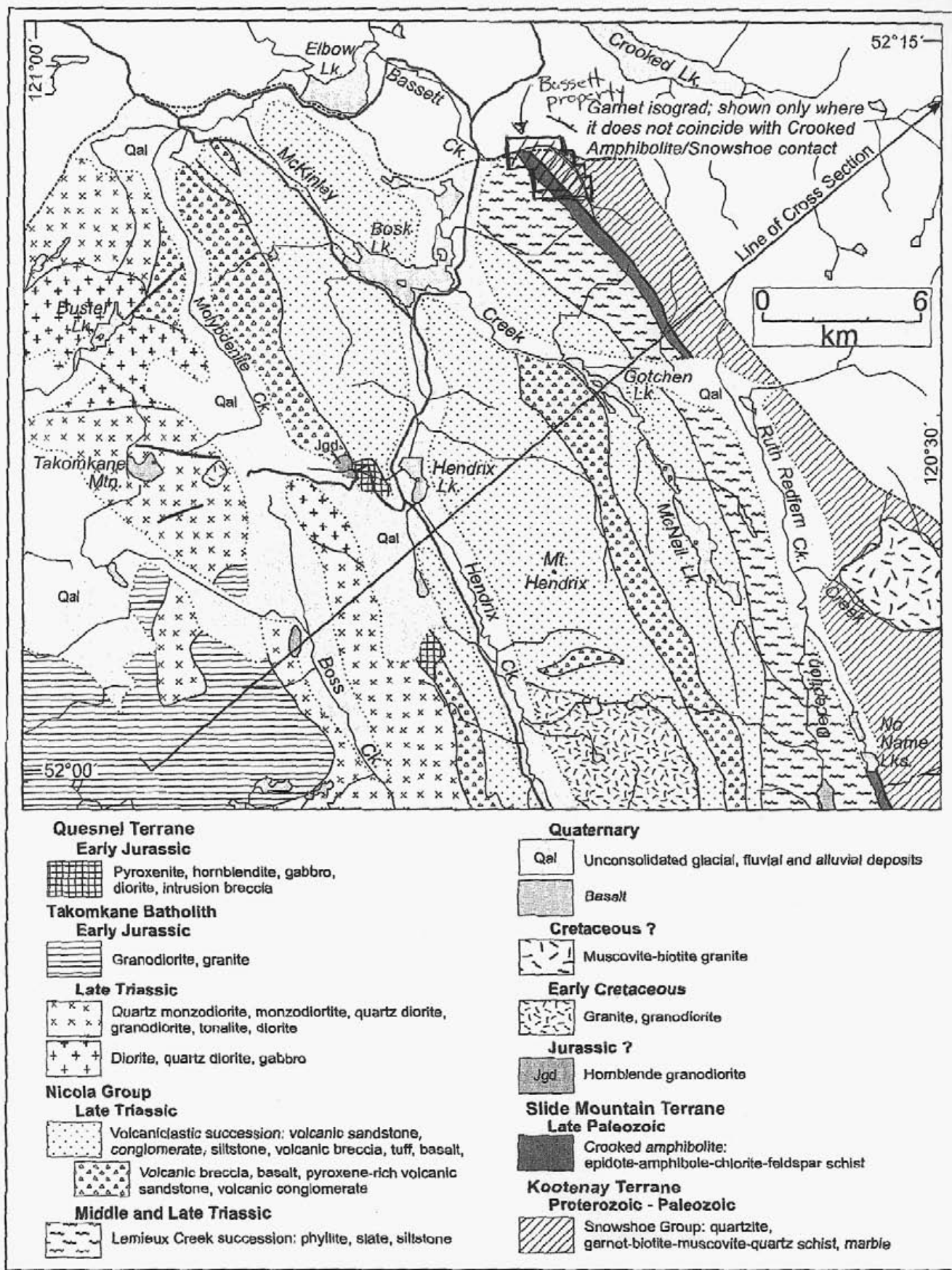
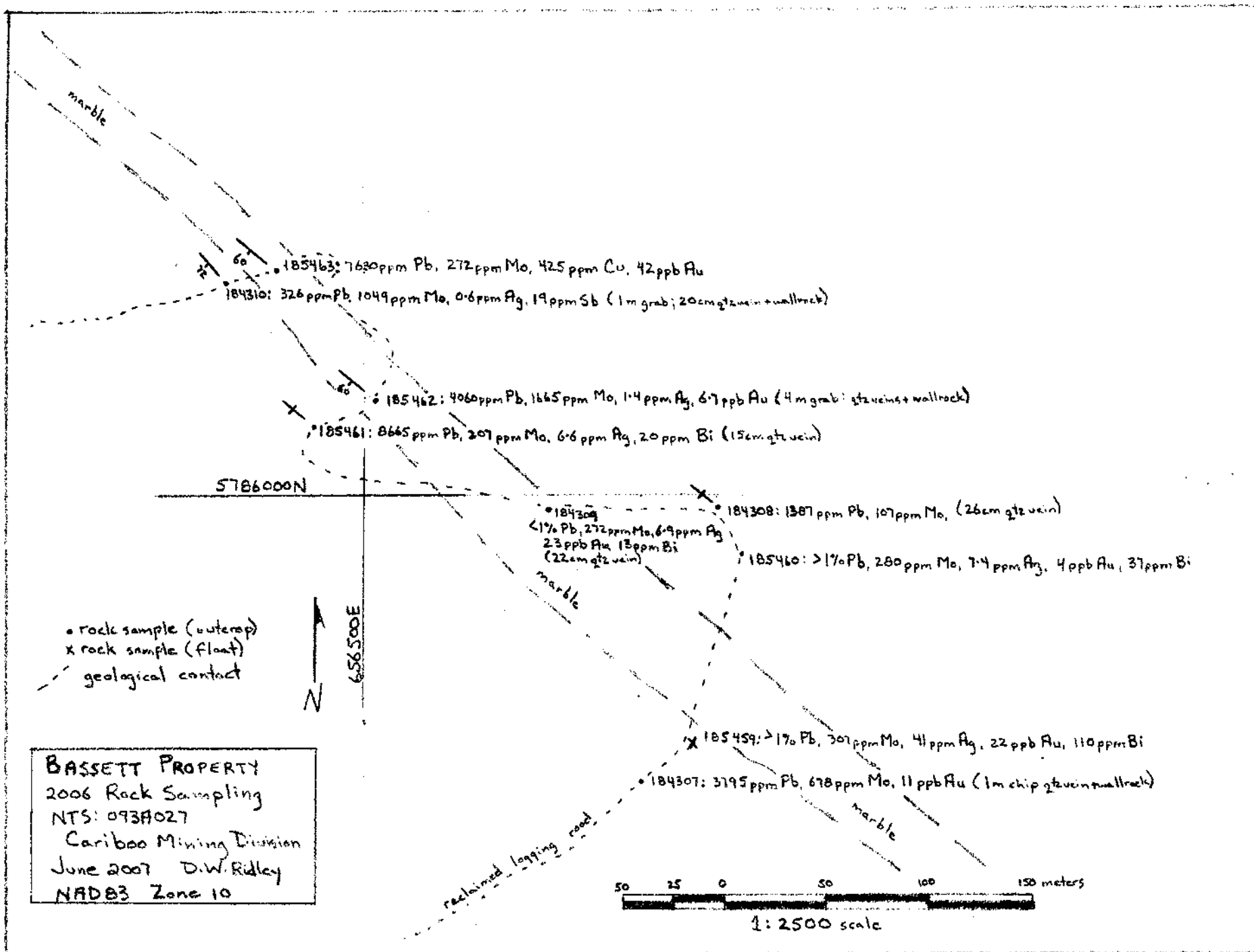
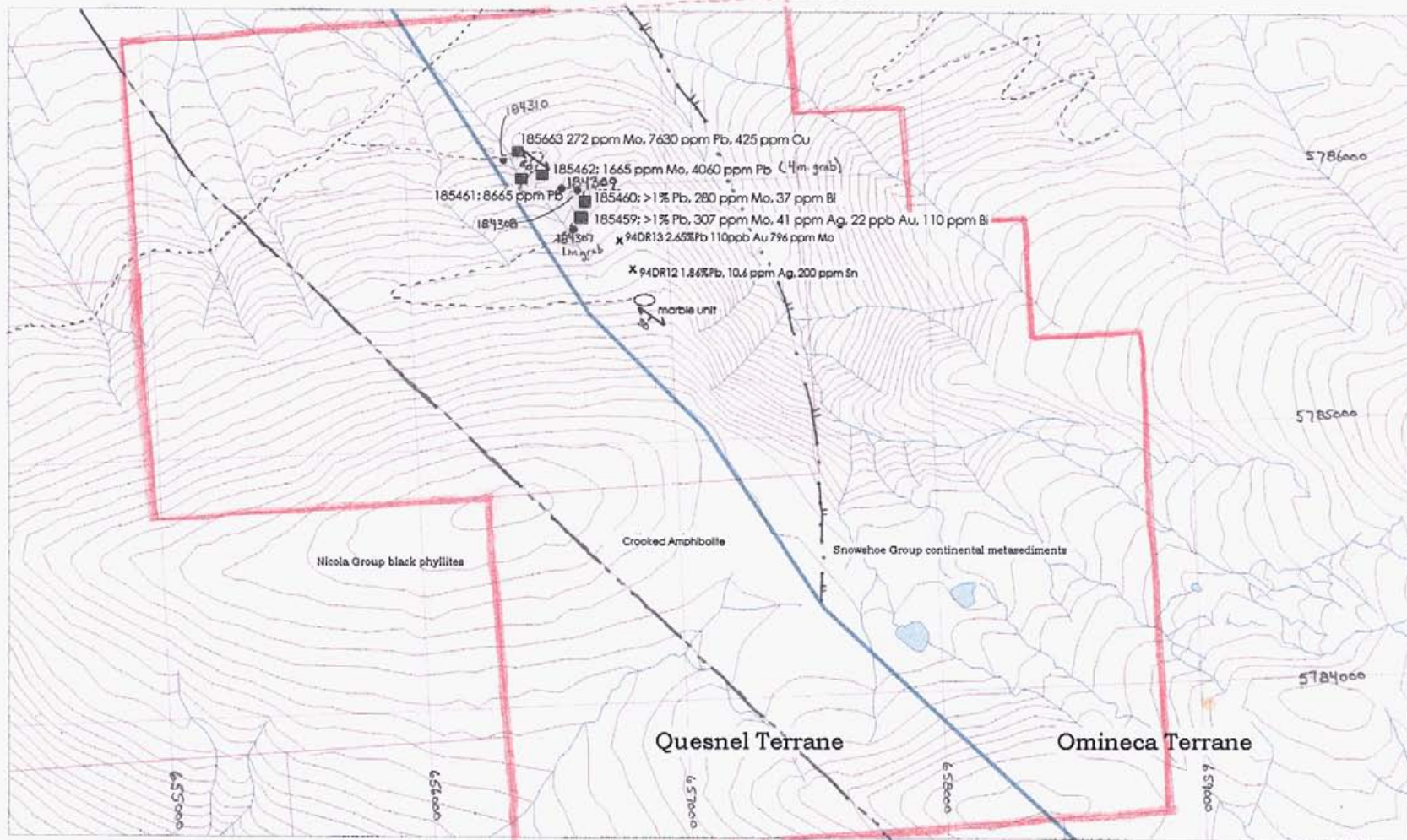


Figure 2. Generalized geology of the Hendrix Lake map area, based mainly on 2006 fieldwork.
 from Geological Fieldwork 2007-1 pgs.179-201



BASSETT PROPERTY
 2006 Rock Sampling
 NTS: 093A027
 Cariboo Mining Division
 June 2007 D.W. Ridley
 NAD83 Zone 10

Bassett claims 2006 Sample Locations FIG. 4



SCALE 1 : 20,000



1:25,000 scale



■ rock sample location

Ledestone Explorations Co Inc
BASSETT Property
2006 Sample Locations
Cariboo M.D. NTS 091A027
DW Ridley April 2007

N



garnet isograd
where not with
Crooked Amph - Snowshoe
contact

Bassett Claims; Bassett Creek area: 2006 Rocks

sample #	easting	northing	elevation	epe	description
185459	656654	5785881	1439	9m	ang float; vuggy qtz w 2-3 % galena-pyrite
185460	656664	5785932	1430	8m	subcrop? Vuggy qtz w fillings of py-gal; also clay altered pegmatite
185461	656476	5786035	1369	6m	grab 6" qtz vein with 1-2% gal-py in silver schist; 130\90
185462	656508	5786047	1364	9m	grab across 4 meters outcrop; grab from higher grade sections; 130\60W. veins mainly follow phyllite and sandy marble unit
185463	656457	5786110	1335	9m	subcrop; qtz-carb veins in sandy marble unit; small pods of galena-pyrite; tr malachite? Trend 130\60W
184307	656635	5785861	1443	7m	chip across 1 meter: qtz vein w galena and pyrite
184308	656662	5785995	1414	7m	qtz vein 26 cm wide 128\90; spotty gal-py
184309	656592	5785995	1405	6m	grab; 22 cm wide qtz vein; minor py-gal
184310	656382	5786104	1327	7m	grab outcrop; 20 cm qtz vein; minor galena-py; also unknown black mineral; 139\72 SW

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

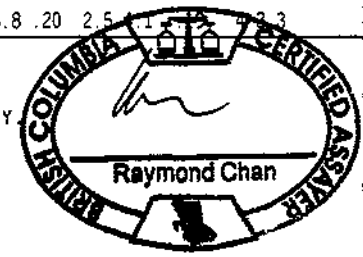
Lodestone Explorations Co. Inc. File # A604815 Page 1
P.O. Box 77, Eagle Creek BC V0K 1L0 Submitted by: Dave Ridley

Table with columns: ELEMENT, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se. Rows include sample numbers 34301-34308, 34309, 34310, 34311, 35383, 35387, 35395, 35399, 35400, B185400, 85411, 85412, 85413, 85414, 85415, 85416, 85419, 85447, 85448, 85449, 85450, 85451, 85454, 85455, 85456, 85457, 85458, 85459, 85460, 85461, 85462, and STANDARD DS7.

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GR SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 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: ROCK R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA DATE RECEIVED: AUG 8 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:

ll result considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.





Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
1.4	4.4	4.1	49	<.1	5.9	4.7	586	2.13	.5	3.4	.5	7.6	54	<.1	<.1	.1	44	.49	.087	7	12	.62	266	.146	2	.94	.077	.59	3.6	.01	2.1	.4	<.05	5	<.5
272.1	425.1	7630.7	8	2.8	2.0	.7	62	.77	1.0	.1	42.0	.1	133	1.8	1.0	4.3	1	.20	.014	1	10	.02	229	.002	<.1	.13	.021	.03	.1	<.01	.2	<.1	.53	<.1	1.0
.8	24.5	2614.9	70	15.8	4.7	1.6	102	1.12	<.5	.2	15.9	.4	7	.7	.6	25.6	13	.03	.013	1	13	.23	183	.007	2	.26	.009	.07	.1	<.01	.6	.1	.05	1	33.6
1.3	155.6	32.0	33	.2	34.4	25.6	762	3.77	11.2	<.1	1.2	.1	47	.1	.1	2	112	5.83	.052	<.1	76	1.83	15	.111	<.1	1.67	.025	.03	.1	<.01	13.2	<.1	.40	5	1.4
1.5	77.8	16.1	40	.4	23.4	12.7	290	3.27	25.0	.7	<.5	3.3	23	.1	.2	.2	31	.44	.023	3	19	.65	30	.025	<.1	1.77	.080	.05	.3	<.01	3.0	<.1	.45	6	6.3
20.9	105.8	69.8	407	.9	55.8	9.7	633	2.42	49.7	4.8	71.7	4.3	73	6.4	5.0	4.5	87	.94	.079	12	175	1.06	372	.125	37	.99	.103	.45	3.9	.21	2.6	4.2	.19	5	3.7

Sample type: ROCK R150.