

ASSESSMENT REPORT

JUNE 2007  
GEOLOGICAL AND  
GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

KERRISDALE 550556  
PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BCGS MAPSHEET 0921056

UTM ZONE 10 - 0650006 E, 5602359 N

PREPARED FOR

KERRISDALE MINING CORP

BY

JAMIE PARDY, P.GEO.

JUNE 2007

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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## SUMMARY

This assessment report documents a June 2007 program of prospecting and soil geochemical sampling on the Kerrisdale 550556 mineral property. This program was completed on behalf of Kerrisdale Mining Corp as an initial assessment of the mineral potential of the property.

The Kerrisdale 550556 Property is located in south-central British Columbia, Canada approximately 12 km by road north-northwest of the Village of Logan Lake and approximately 42 km west-southwest of the City of Kamloops. The Kerrisdale 550556 Property consists of 1 Cell claim totalling 369.5 hectares registered on January 29, 2007 with a Good-to-Date of January 29, 2008.

Kerrisdale 550556 lies across the northeastern boundary of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic age Guichon Creek batholith. It is a composite intrusive pluton consisting of nearly concentric phases – the phases are known as the Border (Hybrid) phase, Highland Valley, Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases. The very significant porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits of the Highland Valley area, hosted by the batholith are located 9 to 16 km to the south-west. These deposits typically range in size from less than 50 million tonnes to greater than 900 million tonnes grading 0.2 to 15 copper, 0.1 to 0.6 g/t gold, 1 to 3 g/t silver and 0 to 0.04% molybdenum. Pleistocene glacial and interglacial deposits mantle the batholith leaving less than 3 percent of the surface of the batholith exposed and hindering exploration. A BC Government MINFILE occurrence (092INE111 RM) is reported to be on the Kerrisdale 550556 claim.

Work on the Kerrisdale property was completed on June 9 and 10 over-nighting in Kamloops and on a one-day trip on June 24. The 2007 prospecting and soil geochemical survey was conducted by the geologist author and a field assistant. More detailed prospecting and the soil sampling focussed on the western ½ of the property where bedrock is mapped as Guichon Creek batholith. One part of the claim was off limits to access due to the presence of a Federal Corrections Canada camp and a homestead located in the low-lying Guichon Creek watercourse, namesake of the plutonic rocks of the area. No outcrop or mineralized rock was found on the property. A mantle of glacial till of undetermined thickness covers the property.

In total 23 soil samples were collected along 3 separate soil lines. I areas were the MINFILE 092INE111 RM occurrence might be actually be located (Figure 5. Prospecting and Soil sampling Map). Samples were taken approximately 100 metres apart. Soil samples were collected as the only practical and applicable method to obtain some form of geochemical data, although the effectiveness of the sampling method is unknown in terms of ability to detect bedrock conditions at an unknown depth. One sample with slightly anomalous copper geochemistry (93.3 ppm Cu) could be attributable to mineralized float and the moisture and clay component of the soil at the sample collection point could also be partially responsible for the slightly elevated value. Of note is that this sample location is near the reported location of the 092INE111, RM mineral occurrence, but no outcrop or boulders with copper mineralization were seen in the area. There were no soil samples with anomalous molybdenum or anomalous gold geochemistry.

If further investigation is desired of references made in BC Government reports about copper mineralization in altered rocks of the Border (Hybrid) phase of the Guichon Creek plutonic rocks, a field program covering the area surrounding the tenure (north, south, and west) will be required. Guichon Creek rocks inboard of the Border phase (closer to the centre of the batholith) – west of 550556 – have greater prospectiveness for large copper-molybdenum deposits. Consider further exploration only in a broader context and with a larger land package that includes land to the west of 550556.

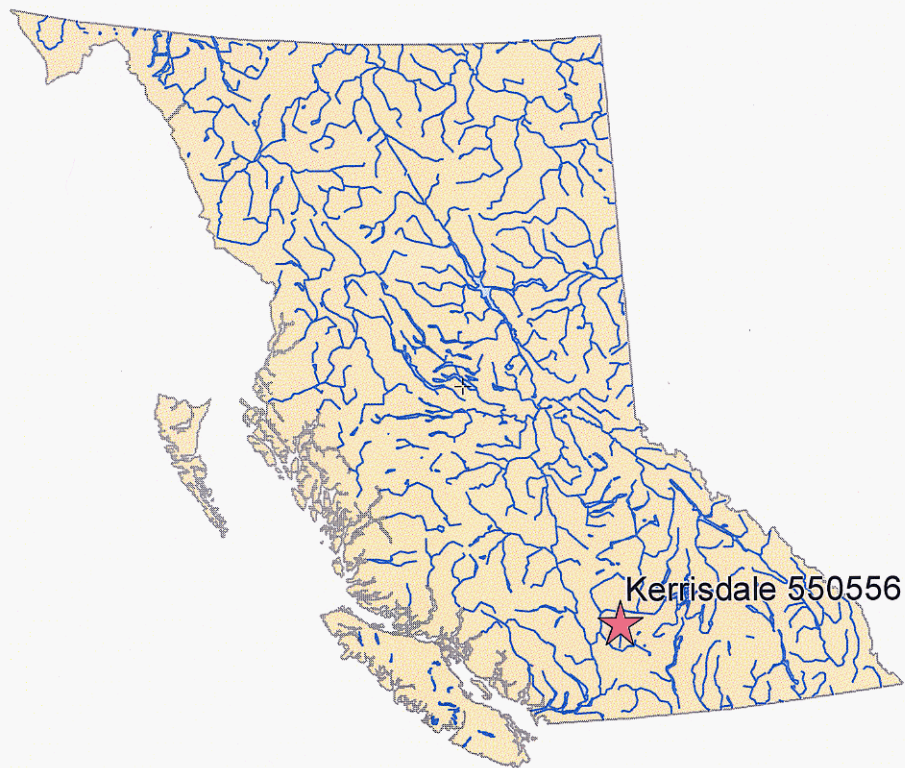
## INTRODUCTION

This assessment report documents a June 2007 program of prospecting and soil geochemical sampling on the Kerrisdale 550556 mineral property. This program was completed on behalf of Kerrisdale Mining Corp as an initial assessment of the mineral potential of the property.

## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Kerrisdale 550556 Property is located in south-central British Columbia, Canada approximately 12 km by road north-northwest of the Village of Logan Lake and approximately 42 km west-southwest of the City of Kamloops (Figure 1.).

*Figure 1 Kerrisdale 550556 Property location in BC*



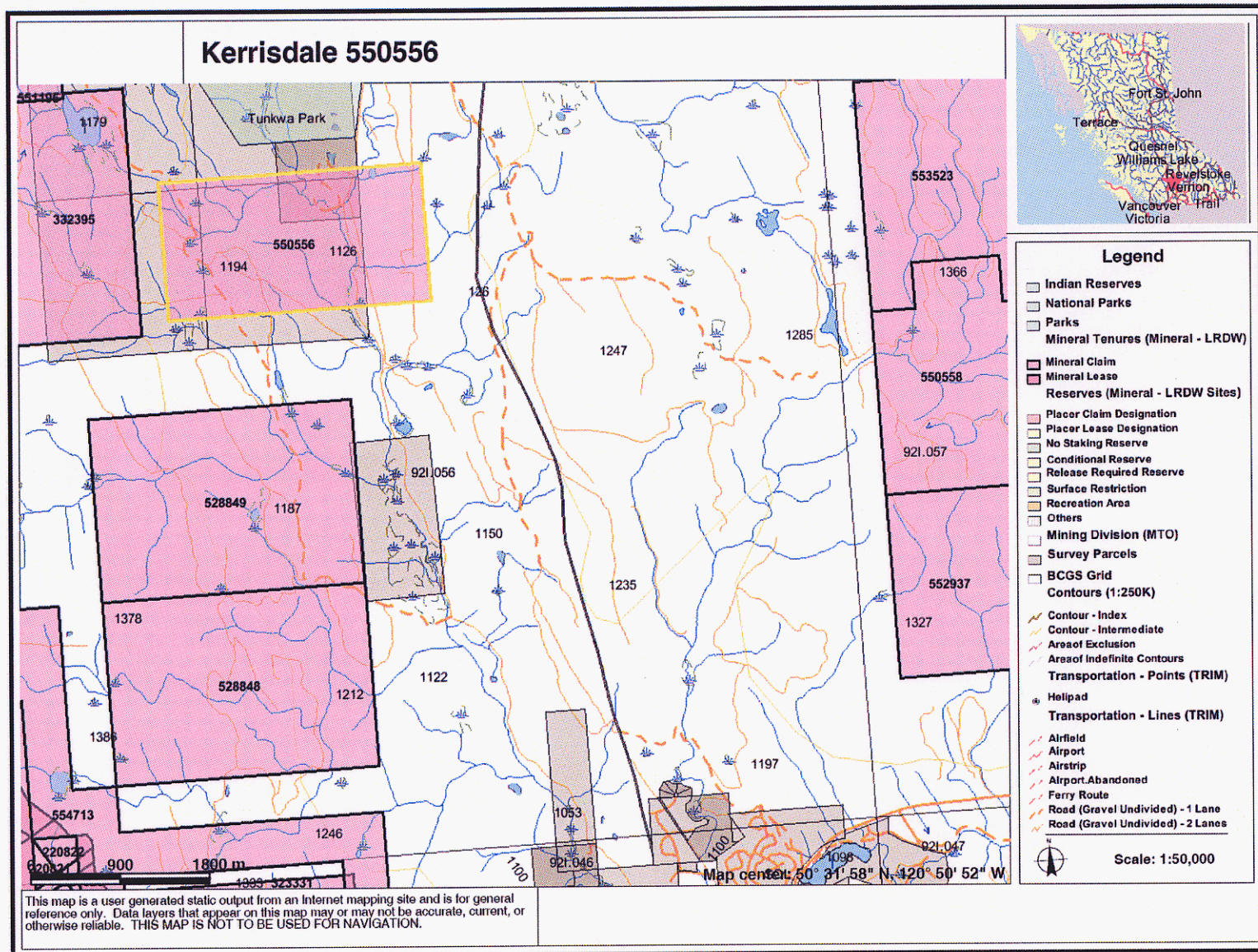
Map Center: 54.4781N 124.7082W

The Kerrisdale 550556 Property consists of 1 Cell claim totalling 369.5 hectares (Table 1. and Figure 2.) registered on January 29, 2007 with a Good-to-Date of January 29, 2008.

*Table 1 Kerrisdale 550556 Property Mineral Tenure*

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Tenure Name	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area (hectares)	Owner
550556	Mineral	Kerrisdale1	082M	2008/jan/29	GOOD	369.5	John Morita

Figure 2 Kerrisdale 550556 Property Mineral Tenure



## LOCATION, ACCESS AND LOGISTICS

The Kerrisdale 550556 property is located approximately 12 km by road north-northwest of the Village of Logan Lake, BC and approximately 42 km due west-southwest of the City of Kamloops. Road access is made from Logan Lake by driving 5.9 km north on Hwy 97C then north-west 7 km on loose surface roads to the western limits of the claim block. The tenure is located on BCGS map sheet 092I056. The centre of the property lies at UTM Zone 10, 0650006E, 5602359N. The property can be easily accessed for day trips from Logan Lake, Kamloops or even the Lower Mainland area. An electric power transmission line cross the tenure at its eastern end and a larger higher capacity line also transects the property further improving road access with transmission line trails. A Federal Corrections Canada camp facility and a homestead lie at the eastern limits of the tenure.

## TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property lies within the subdued topography of the Thompson Plateau south of Kamloops at approximately 1150 metres elevation. The tenure lies within the relatively dry Southern Interior Ecoprovince and the Interior Douglas-Fir Biogeoclimatic Zone. Vegetation on the property consists of Douglas-Fir, Pine, Sage-brush and abundant grasses. The region and property area includes good range land used to gaze livestock – both cows and horses were seen on the property.

## HISTORY

The Kerrisdale tenure lies along the north-eastern margins of the Guichon Batholith, host of the well-known, significant copper-molybdenum mines of the Highland Valley. Exploration has occurred in the area for the search of this deposit type. The exploration history from the BC Government MINFILE and Assessment Report (ARIS) database with interpretation made by the author is summarized in Table 2.

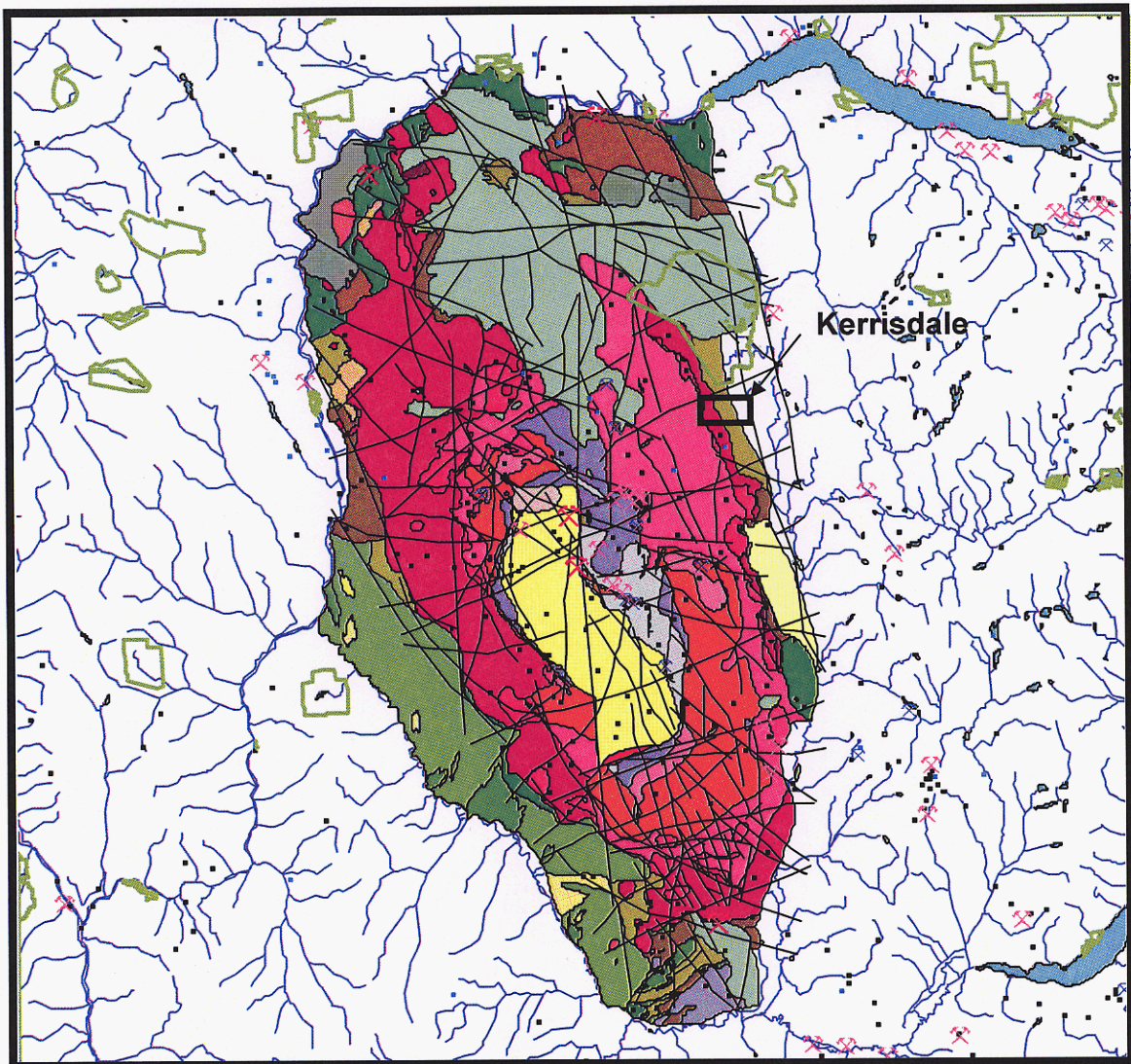
**Table 2 Exploration history / documentation in the tenure area**

Year	Company	Work / results	Location / interpretation	Reference / ARIS report #
1967	Alwin Mining Co Ltd	Aeromagnetic survey	South of Kerrisdale 550556 / recommends geochemistry to test possible faults from mag trends	ARIS 1166
1968	Alwin Mining Co Ltd	Soil sampling / Cu soil anomaly	Linear Cu soil anomaly 1200m south of Kerrisdale 550556 on old RM 25 claim / located near road alignment	ARIS 1787
1968	Alwin Mining Co Ltd	Soil sampling	South of Kerrisdale 550556 / no anomalous results	ARIS 2069
1971	BC Government	Reference made to copper mineralization in altered rocks of Guichon Creek Hybrid phase with reference to ARIS 3459	Lack of documentation about location, type, extent of copper mineralization	Report on Geology Exploration and Mining in BC – GEM in BC 1971
1972	Alwin Mining Co Ltd	Ground magnetometer survey	South of Kerrisdale 550556 / magnetometer high may correlate with RM 25 Cu soil anomaly of ARIS report 1787	ARIS 3459
1985	BC Government	Coding of MINFILE 092INE11, RM occurrence	Accuracy of location of this occurrence is 1 km radius	MINFILE 092INE111, RM

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Kerrisdale 550556 lies across the northeastern boundary of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic age Guichon Creek batholith (Figure 3). It is a composite intrusive pluton consisting of nearly concentric phases – clearly seen in Figure 3 are the phases from the boundary to core and also the past and presently producing mines – the phases are known as the Border (Hybird) phase, Highland Valley, Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases. The very significant porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits of the Highland Valley area, hosted by the batholith are located 9 to 16 km to the south-west. These deposits typically range in size from less than 50 million tonnes to greater than 900 million tonnes grading 0.2 to 15 copper, 0.1 to 0.6 g/t gold, 1 to 3 g/t silver and 0 to 0.04% molybdenum. To 2003 the Highland Valley Copper Camp has produced from 1.151 billion tonnes of ore, 4.306 million kg of copper, 8.7 million grams gold, 1.39 billion grams silver and approximately 75 million kg of molybdenum (Schroeter, Pardy and Cathro, 2004 and Schroeter, Fulford, 2005).

*Figure 3 Guichon Creek Batholith, south-central BC*



The three large groups of deposits are Highland Valley Copper with 3.996 billion kg of combined copper resources and production, Bethlehem Copper with 398 million kg of combined copper resources and production, and Lornex with 971 million kg of combined copper resources and production (Schroeter, Pardy and Cathro, 2004).

These calcalkalic type porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits and the host Guichon Creek batholith have been very important to the mining industry in BC. In particular the phases inboard of the Border phase are known to host the economic deposits, however mineral showing (occurrences of mineralization in rock) are reported / documented in the Border phase as well.

Permian age sedimentary rocks of the Cache Creek Group and Upper Triassic age volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group are intruded by the Guichon Creek batholith. Younger Middle and Upper Jurassic sedimentary rocks and Lower Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the batholith.

Pleistocene glacial and interglacial deposits mantle the batholith leaving less than 3 percent of the surface of the batholith exposed. This glacial till has been a hinderance to exploration for the target copper-molybdenum deposits.



## DEPOSIT TYPES

The most significant mineral deposit model applicable to exploration in the area is the large calcalkalic type copper-molybdenum deposits mentioned in the regional geology section of this report. Alkalic type porphyry copper deposits related to the Nicola Group rocks might also be a target in the area. These type of deposits are hosted by Nicola Group volcanic and its coeval intrusive rocks in the Princeton area and also south of Kamloops.

Diatomite is also reported to occur approximately ½ km north of the property boundary (MINFILE 092INE163 Guichon Creek) in a meadow located just east of Guichon Creek about 4 kilometres south of Tunkwa Lake, but within the Tunkwa Provincial Park. Access to this area proved difficult due to gates of the Federal Corrections Canada camp located at the eastern limits of the tenure.

## MINERALIZATION

A BC Government MINFILE occurrence (092INE111 RM) is reported to be on the Kerrisdale 550556 claim, however 2007 fieldwork was not able to locate any bedrock occurrence of disseminated copper mineralization within the confines of the tenure, nor were any bedrock exposures found. The RM occurrence is described in the government record as “disseminated copper mineralization (inferred to be chalcopyrite) occurs in altered quartz diorite of the Hybrid phase of the Guichon Creek batholith.” The locational accuracy of the occurrence is noted as “within 1 km” and the records indicate that the occurrence has not been field checked by government staff.

Other MINFILE records are located south and northwest of the Kerrisdale property. 2.5 and 3.5 km south respectively are the DAB (MINFILE 092INE040) and the DANSEY (092INE034) occurrences. The DAB is reported from drill records as very low grade copper mineralization in mafic intrusive rock (Nicola?) and the DANSEY copper and molybdenum occur in quartz diorite intrusive rock exposed in trenches. To the northwest, 3 and 4 km respectively are the WDR (092INE135) and the POD (092INE117) occurrences. The WDR is copper mineralization of unknown amount in quartz diorite and the Pod is an occurrence of copper in two quartz veinlets. The occurrences to the south describe rocks as Guichon Creek Border phase and Nicola Group Volcanic rocks and at the POD to the northwest, the occurrence is described to be on a transition zone between Guichon Border (Hybrid) phase and the Guichon variety of the Highland phase.

Diatomite is also reported to occur approximately ½ km north of the property boundary (MINFILE 092INE163 Guichon Creek) in a meadow located just east of Guichon Creek about 4 kilometres south of Tunkwa Lake, but within the Tunkwa Provincial Park. Access to this area proved difficult due to gates of the Federal Corrections Canada camp located at the eastern limits of the tenure.

## 2007 EXPLORATION

Work on the Kerrisdale property was completed on June 9 and 10 over-nighting in Kamloops and on a one-day trip on June 24. The 2007 prospecting and soil geochemical survey was conducted by the geologist author and a field assistant.

The western 1/3 to 1/2 of the property is most interesting geologically based on regional scale government maps that indicate that it is underlain by the rocks of the Guichon Creek batholith, albeit the Border phase component that is not known to host economically viable copper-molybdenum deposits that occur in the interior phases of the pluton. Open, unclaimed areas south, north and west of the claim are also mapped as underlain by more prospective phases of the Guichon Creek batholith, host to the Highland Valley Copper Camp of mines/deposits located 9 to 16 km to the south-west.

A BC Government MINFILE occurrence (092INE111 RM) is reported to be on the Kerrisdale 550556 claim, however 2007 fieldwork was not able to locate any bedrock occurrence of disseminated copper mineralization within the confines of the tenure, nor were any bedrock exposures found. The RM occurrence is described in the government record as “disseminated copper mineralization (inferred to be chalcopyrite) occurs in altered quartz diorite of the Hybrid phase of the Guichon Creek batholith.” The locational accuracy of the occurrence is noted as “within 1 km” and the records indicate that the occurrence has not been field checked by government staff.

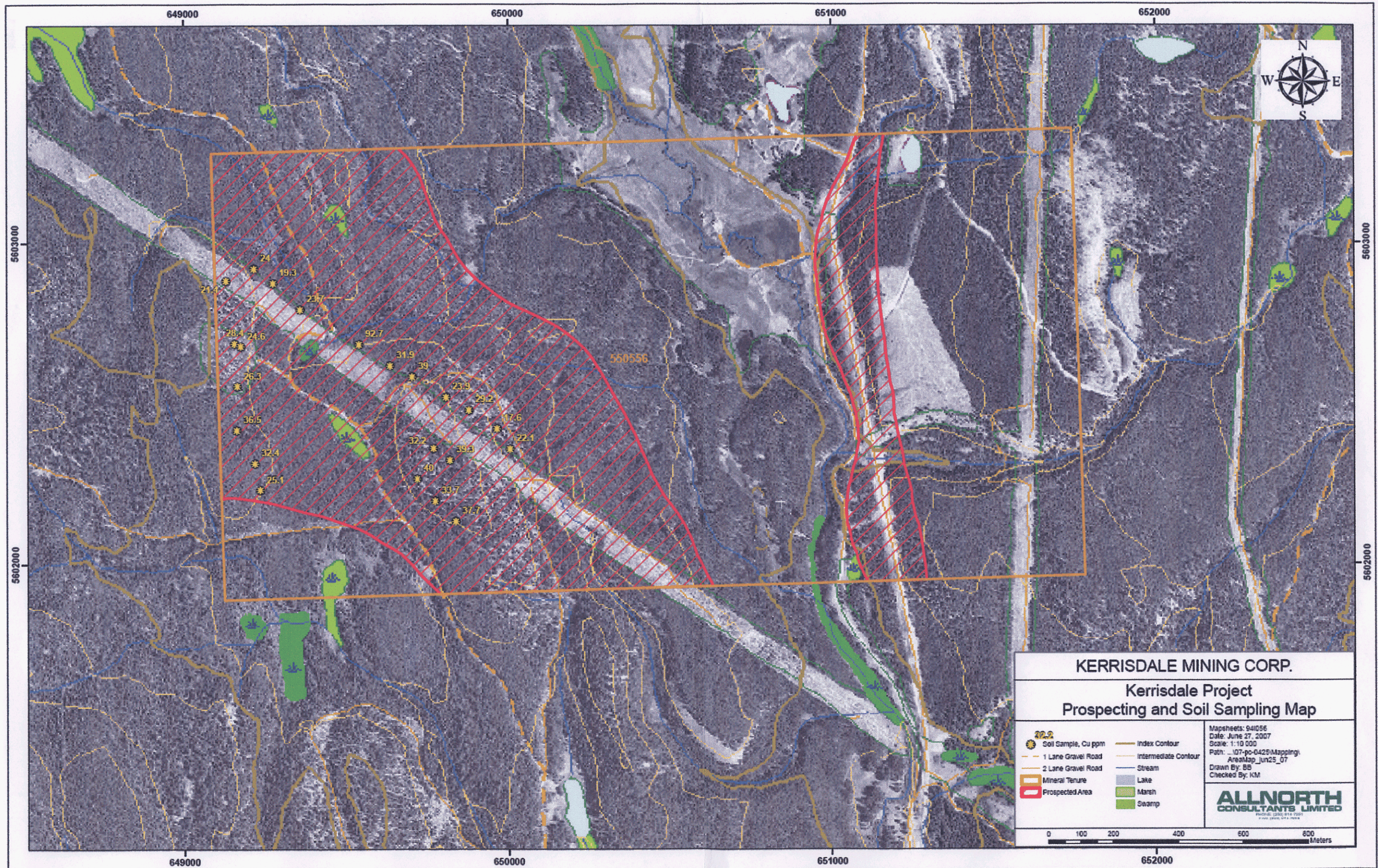
Property orientation and initial prospecting for outcrop and mapping of overburden boulders was conducted on day one, prospecting and soil sampling was completed on day two and further prospecting for outcrop and mineralization was completed on day three. More detailed prospecting and the soil sampling focussed on the western 1/2 of the property where bedrock is mapped as Guichon Creek batholith (Figure 5. Propsecting and Soil sampling Map). One part of the claim was off limits to access due to the presence of a Federal Corrections Canada camp and a homestead located in the low-lying Guichon Creek watercourse, namesake of the plutonic rocks of the area. From vantage points to the west and east, no outcrop was visible in the low-lying Guichon Creek watercourse area.

No outcrop or mineralized rock was found on the property. A mantle of glacial till of undetermined thickness covers the property. Numerous well-rounded boulders of medium-grained granodiorite and fine-grained, fresh mafic volcanic rocks occur in the glacial till. A sparing number of intermediate to mafic volcanic rock boulders also occur in the till and are interpreted to be Nicola Group volcanic rocks. The granodiorite boulders are almost certainly part of the Guichon Creek batholith Border phase.

In total 23 soil samples were collected along 3 separate soil lines along ridges where the MINFILE 092INE111 RM occurrence might be actually located (Figure 5. Propsecting and Soil sampling Map). Samples were taken approximately 100 metres apart. Soil samples were collected as the only practical and applicable method to obtain some form of geochemical data, although the effectiveness of the sampling method is unknown in terms of ability to detect bedrock conditions at an unknown depth. One sample with slightly anomalous copper geochemistry (93.3 ppm Cu) could be attributable to mineralized float and the moisture and clay component of the soil at the sample collection point could also be partially responsible for the slightly elevated value. Of note is that this sample location is near the reported location of the 092INE111, RM mineral occurrence, but no outcrop or boulders with copper mineralization were seen in the area. There were no soil samples with anomalous molybdenum or anomalous gold geochemistry.

Soil samples were treated with Acme Analytical Labs's SS80 soil sample preparation and Group 1DX analysis package. Soil samples dried at 60 degrees C, then 100 grams was sieved to -80 mesh; a 15.0 gram sample was leached with 90 ml 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O at 95 deg. C for one hour, diluted to 300 ml and analysed by ICP-MS. In-house quality assurance and control of Acme Analytical Labs was relied upon for this basic soil sampling program.

Figure 5 Prospecting and Soil Sampling Map



### CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

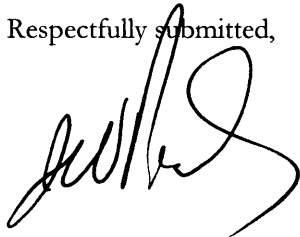
There are no significant results from the limited 2007 survey conducted on Kerrisdale 550556. If further investigation is desired of references made in BC Government reports about copper mineralization in altered rocks of the Border (Hybrid) phase of the Guichon Creek plutonic rocks, a field program covering the area surrounding the tenure (north, south, and west) will be required.

Exploration will be hindered by the extent and thickness of glacial cover observed during the 2007 work. Guichon Creek rocks inboard of the Border phase (closer to the centre of the batholith) – west of 550556 – have greater prospectiveness for large copper-molybdenum deposits.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Consider further exploration only in a broader context and with a larger land package that includes land to the west of 550556.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jamie Pardy', written in a cursive style.

Jamie Pardy, P.Geo.  
June 27, 2007

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field personnel .....	\$2,100
Field Geologist – 3 days @ \$500/day	
Field Assistant – 3 days @ \$200/day	
Food and accommodation (6 person days @ \$45/day).....	\$270
Vehicle (1200 km @ \$0.40/km ) .....	\$480
Analyses.....	\$474.56
Map production.....	\$150.00
Preparation/report writing.....	\$400
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,874.56</b>

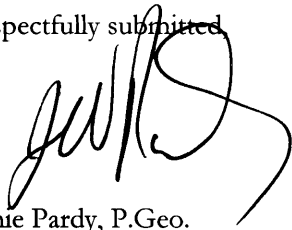
## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jamie W. Pardy of Abbotsford, British Columbia do hereby certify that I:

1. am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a BSc. in Geological Sciences, 1982
2. am a member of the Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Ge.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of BC
3. have practised my profession since 1983
4. am a Consulting Geologist
5. am author of this report entitled June 2007 Prospecting and Geochemical report on the Kerrisdale 550556 Property

Dated at Abbotsford, BC this 27<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2007

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Pardy', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Jamie Pardy, P.Ge.

## REFERENCES

- BC Ministry of Energy and Mines: Mineral Titles Online BC; [www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca](http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca)
- BC Ministry of Energy and Mines: MINFILE/www Search;  
[www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geosurv/Minfile](http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geosurv/Minfile)
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092INE034 DANSEY; 092INE135 WDR; 092INE11 RM; 092INE163 GUICHON CREEK  
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- Schroeter, T.G., Fulford, A. (2005): Geofile 2005-23, Table of Significant BC Porphyry Molybdenum Resources; BC Geological Survey, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.



# Appendix . Soil sample List and Analyses Certificate

Kerrisdale 550556 Property

Map sheet 0921.056 UTM Zone 10

Soil Sample Location and Cu Results List

June 2007, J.W Pardy, P.Geo.

Sample #	E	N	Location description	depth (cm)	Horizon	Colour	Moisture	Texture	Comments	Cu (ppm)
S07-01	649770	5602360	ridge top	20	B	lt-brown	dry	sandy	Minor roots	32.2
S07-02	649820	5602324	ridge top	15	B	lt-brown	dry	sandy	Minor roots	39.3
S07-03	650006	5602359	d-slope-NE	25	B	m-drk br	med-dry	sandy		22.1
S07-04	649965	5602422	d-slope-NE	20	B	med-brwn		sandy		17.6
S07-05	649879	5602479	d-slope-NE	20	B	med-brwn		sandy		29.2
S07-06	649808	5602520	d-slope-NE	20	B	med-brwn	moist	sd-y-clay		23.9
S07-07	649703	5602584	ridge top	20	B	lt-m-brwn		sandy		39
S07-08	649635	5602618	bottom of slp	20	B	drk-brwn	very moist	sd-y-clay		31.9
S07-09	649540	5602684	topo low	20	B	med-brwn	moist	silty-clay		92.7
S07-10	649130	5602881	topo high	15	B	med-brwn	dry	silty		21.4
S07-11	649215	5602920	d-slope-NE	20	B	drk-brwn		clay-silt		24
S07-12	649274	5602874	d-slope-NE	15	B	med-brwn		clay-silt	roots	19.3
S07-13	649359	5602792	flat	15	B	lt-brown	dry	silty-sandy		23.7
S07-14	649156	5602686	d-slope-NE	15	B	drk-brwn	moist	silty-clay		28.4
S07-15	649175	5602677	d-slope-NE	15	B	med-brwn	med-dry	silty		24.6
S07-16	649164	5602553	d-slope-NE	20	B	med-brwn	dry	silty		26.3
S07-17	649162	5602416	cut blk ridge top	15	B	lt-med-brwn	dry	silty		36.5
S07-18	649218	5602313	cut blk ridge top	20	B	med-brwn		silty		32.4
S07-19	649234	5602230	cut bk d-slope E	15	B	med-brwn	sl moist	arg-silt		25.1
S07-20	649838	5602134	ridge top	15	B	lt-m-brwn	dry	silty		37.7
S07-21	649775	5602198	near rdge top	15	B	med-brwn		arg-silt		33.7
S07-22	649719	5602266	near rdge top	20	B	med-brwn	dry	arg-silt		40



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

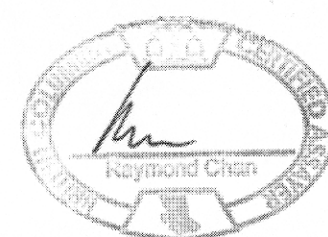


Pardy, Jamie PROJECT Kerrisdale File # A703765  
35535 Tweedsmuir Drive, Abbotsford BC Submitted by: Jamie Pardy

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti ppm	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	.1	1.9	2.8	43	<.1	3.5	3.6	515	1.82	<.5	2.2	<.5	4.0	45	<.1	<.1	.1	35	.43	.073	6	6	.59	221	.120	1	.79	.055	.48	<.1	<.01	2.1	.4	<.05	5	<.5
S07-01	.6	32.2	5.0	59	<.1	16.2	9.5	261	2.80	3.9	.5	2.4	1.8	45	.1	.4	.1	85	.42	.029	8	35	.40	108	.131	2	1.27	.026	.14	.1	.02	4.1	.1	<.05	4	.5
S07-02	.8	39.3	5.2	68	<.1	17.0	9.6	398	2.69	4.4	.5	5.4	1.8	40	.1	.3	.1	78	.42	.028	8	39	.46	120	.125	3	1.40	.025	.18	.1	.02	4.4	.1	<.05	5	<.5
S07-03	.5	22.1	3.8	53	<.1	15.8	7.7	271	2.70	1.9	.4	2.4	1.8	35	.1	.3	.1	88	.33	.045	7	33	.34	109	.113	2	1.13	.024	.11	.1	.02	2.8	.1	<.05	4	.5
S07-04	.3	17.6	4.1	61	<.1	11.9	5.5	202	2.00	.8	.8	6.1	1.4	32	.1	.2	.1	49	.30	.021	5	22	.28	90	.100	3	1.16	.025	.16	.1	.02	2.6	<.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-05	.8	29.2	5.2	59	<.1	12.8	8.3	582	2.12	2.0	.5	3.3	1.3	40	.1	.2	.1	64	.38	.023	5	25	.37	125	.098	2	1.10	.020	.11	.1	.03	3.3	.1	<.05	4	<.5
RE S07-05	.7	28.9	5.2	65	<.1	13.4	9.0	611	2.21	1.9	.5	3.2	1.4	40	.1	.2	.1	64	.38	.023	6	28	.37	127	.103	3	1.14	.022	.11	.1	.03	3.3	.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-06	.5	23.9	4.4	84	<.1	13.7	7.9	441	2.19	2.3	.3	3.8	1.2	28	.1	.2	.1	60	.36	.034	4	32	.32	118	.107	3	1.25	.023	.13	.1	.01	2.9	<.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-07	.7	39.0	5.2	66	<.1	15.6	9.5	402	2.45	4.9	.3	3.9	1.1	37	.1	.3	.1	77	.39	.028	5	39	.50	105	.114	2	1.32	.024	.19	.1	.01	3.6	.1	<.05	5	<.5
S07-08	.5	31.9	5.1	68	<.1	15.4	9.0	339	2.55	2.3	.4	.5	1.6	37	.1	.2	.1	87	.34	.030	4	36	.42	124	.125	2	1.32	.024	.13	.1	.01	3.6	.1	<.05	4	.7
S07-09	.6	92.7	9.3	100	<.1	21.7	14.1	508	3.38	7.9	.6	.8	1.5	71	.2	.5	.1	112	.63	.037	8	51	.86	161	.132	2	2.04	.019	.22	.1	.02	8.0	.1	<.05	6	.9
S07-10	.4	21.4	4.9	46	<.1	10.6	7.4	243	2.23	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	32	.1	.2	.1	68	.32	.023	5	24	.33	86	.128	3	1.15	.032	.17	.1	.02	2.9	<.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-11	.4	24.0	5.0	49	<.1	14.7	8.4	299	2.55	1.7	2.5	1.1	2.2	34	.1	.2	.1	82	.34	.032	6	28	.37	113	.133	1	1.48	.035	.13	.1	.02	3.7	.1	<.05	5	<.5
S07-12	.4	19.3	4.3	72	<.1	10.9	7.0	357	2.37	.5	.3	1.0	1.4	28	.1	.2	.1	73	.29	.026	4	25	.24	103	.120	2	1.21	.025	.09	<.1	.01	2.4	.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-13	.5	23.7	4.2	41	<.1	11.8	8.0	355	2.70	2.4	.5	4.2	1.6	40	.1	.3	.1	86	.32	.026	6	26	.33	123	.122	3	1.15	.028	.16	<.1	.02	3.5	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
S07-14	.5	28.4	4.4	50	<.1	14.4	8.3	245	2.64	1.4	.4	1.8	1.6	32	.1	.3	.1	81	.34	.033	6	30	.33	103	.135	2	1.19	.030	.14	.1	.02	3.5	.1	<.05	4	.5
S07-15	.5	24.6	4.2	49	<.1	12.8	7.2	227	2.37	1.6	.3	6.8	1.3	30	<.1	.2	.1	72	.29	.030	4	25	.32	91	.126	2	1.19	.028	.12	.1	.02	3.1	.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-16	.5	26.3	4.2	48	<.1	13.1	7.7	212	2.54	1.8	.4	1.5	1.6	35	.1	.2	.1	77	.41	.031	5	29	.33	87	.129	3	1.17	.028	.14	.1	.03	3.7	<.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-17	.5	36.5	4.7	47	<.1	16.9	9.7	425	2.93	2.2	.4	1.9	2.0	41	<.1	.4	.1	93	.48	.031	8	35	.44	106	.145	3	1.28	.031	.11	.1	.06	4.9	.1	<.05	5	<.5
S07-18	.5	32.4	4.3	44	<.1	15.8	9.2	314	2.80	1.8	.4	1.6	1.7	32	.1	.4	.1	98	.36	.025	7	30	.35	76	.132	2	1.09	.026	.12	.1	.03	4.2	.1	<.05	4	.5
S07-19	.4	25.1	4.1	48	<.1	13.8	8.4	390	2.81	.9	.3	1.9	1.5	29	.1	.3	.1	96	.38	.014	6	29	.29	81	.128	2	.88	.026	.14	.1	.02	3.3	<.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-20	.7	37.7	4.6	61	<.1	19.1	10.6	425	2.75	3.1	.4	2.8	1.4	47	.1	.3	.1	86	.45	.020	6	43	.44	118	.140	3	1.34	.034	.13	.1	.02	4.1	.1	<.05	5	<.5
S07-21	.6	33.7	4.7	50	<.1	21.5	11.5	673	2.80	2.0	.6	3.4	1.7	44	.2	.3	.1	89	.45	.013	9	41	.39	125	.142	2	1.32	.030	.15	.1	.02	4.7	.1	<.05	4	<.5
S07-22	.5	40.0	4.4	57	<.1	23.9	12.0	430	3.24	3.0	.5	2.1	2.0	52	.1	.4	.1	102	.46	.021	9	43	.47	148	.137	2	1.48	.028	.16	.1	.02	5.1	.1	<.05	5	.5
STANDARD DS7	20.4	107.6	71.8	392	.8	57.4	9.7	636	2.42	46.6	5.0	81.2	4.6	80	6.0	5.8	4.5	88	.96	.076	15	230	1.04	367	.124	36	1.01	.099	.42	3.9	.20	2.6	4.1	.19	5	4.1

GROUP 10X - 15.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.  
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA \_\_\_\_\_ DATE RECEIVED: JUN 13 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED: JUN 18 2007



All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.