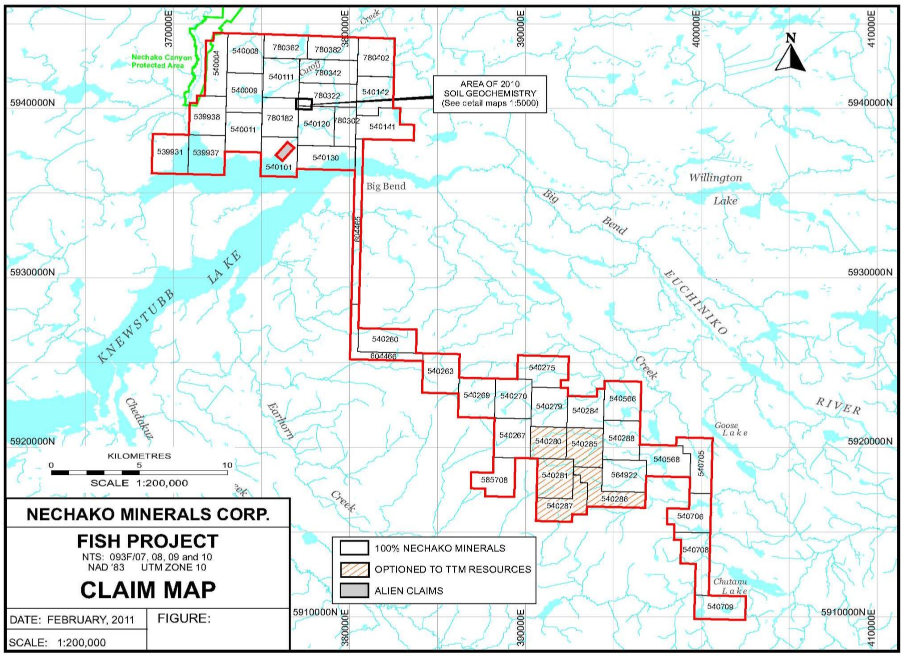
Assessment Report on the Geology and Geophysics on the Fish Property

NTS Map sheets 93F/7, 9 and 10
Latitude 53º 26' N, Longitude 124º33' W
UTM 396542mE, 5921712mN
NAD83, Zone 10

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31643



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1. 0 SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT CREDITS TO BE APPLIED

Nechako Minerals Corp. has entered into a purchase agreement with United Exploration Management Inc. to acquire a 100% percent interest in the 55 claim 16,104.39 hectare Fish mineral property located in the Omenica Mining Division in the province of British Columbia, Canada. This report is presented as application for assessment credit to maintain the following group of claims within the overall block held under the Nechako Option:

Number	Claim Name	Staker's ID	Claim Type	MAP SHEET	DATE STAKED	EXPIRY PRIOR TO APPLYING CREDIT	HECTARAGE
539931	FISH 6	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/25	2010/sep/01	480.0927
539937	FISH 11	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/25	2010/sep/01	480.0932
539938	FISH 12	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/25	2010/sep/01	460.6673
540004	FISH 13	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	441.1941
540008	FISH 15	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	479.4765
540009	FISH 16	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	479.7105
540011	FISH 17	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	479.9459
540101	FISH 22	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	480.0851
540111	FISH 24	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	479.6163
540120	FISH 31	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	479.8972
540130	FISH 33	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	460.8807
540141	FISH 43	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	479.8915
540142	FISH 44	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	441.3281
540260	FISH 62	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	461.9222
540263	FISH 65	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.363
540267	FISH 69	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.7518
540269	FISH 71	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.4997
540270	FISH 72	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.5104
540275	FISH 77	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.3482
540279	FISH 81	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.5666
540280	FISH 82	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	385.4295
540281	FISH 82	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	482.0268
540284	FISH 85	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	404.5298
540285	FISH 86	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	462.5359
540286	FISH 87	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	482.0939
540287	FISH 88	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	462.8945
540288	FISH 89	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	481.7631
540566	FISH 90	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/06	2010/sep/01	481.5281
540568	FISH 92	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/06	2010/sep/01	481.8908
540705	FISH 102	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	462.6256
540706	FISH 103	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	443.6484
540708	FISH 104	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	482.4855
540709	FISH 105	146491	Mineral	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	405.5456
604465	FISHY 1	146491	Mineral	093F	2009/may/13	2010/sep/01	403.5857
604466	FISHY 2	146491	Mineral	093F	2009/may/13	2010/sep/01	307.9701
						TOTAL	16,104.39

1. 0 SUMMARY

Nechako Minerals Corp. has entered into a purchase agreement with United Exploration Management Inc. to acquire a 100% percent interest in the 185 claim 87,412 hectare Fish mineral property located in the Omenica Mining Division in the province of British Columbia, Canada. During the summer of 2006 the company employed SJ Geophysics Ltd. and S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. to review and supply interpretations of the available regional magnetic and regional gravity data covering the Fish Property. In addition a series of thematic maps displaying regional geochemical data obtained from both government and industry covering the area were produced.

Upon a thorough review of the data it was concluded that two parallel faults or geological contacts trending N70ºW occur within the Fish property. Crosscutting structures trending north to northeasterly and possible ring structures have been shown to occur along these two prominent faults. Coincidental with the intersections of the crosscutting faults and interpreted ring structures are anomalous geochemical values suggestive of epithermal or possibly porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization occurring.

A Phase I $400,000.00 3D Induced Polarization exploration program totaling 100 line kilometers was recommended and has been completed to test the interpreted intersection of faults located in the southern portion of the property proximal to the “C” showing. Contingent to the success of Phase I a phase II $1,805,500 program consisting of ground geochemical and geophysical surveys and 3500 meters of diamond drilling is recommended. This programme is estimated to last ninety days.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report was initially commissioned by Nechako Minerals Corp. to summarize the geology, mineralization and regional geochemical and geophysical data of the Fish group of claims situated in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada and to recommend a suitable exploration program to identify and test suitable precious metal and Copper Molybdenum targets. The writer Mr. Warren Robb P.Geo. was retained by the Management of Nechako Minerals Corp. to complete a qualifying report which was prepared in conformity with guidelines presented in National Instrument 43-101 and companion documents. Author Robb conducted a personal inspection of the property between July 11 and 12th, 2007.

Nechako then entered into an agreement with TTM Resources Inc. of 202 - 750 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6C 2T7 on five of the Fish claims Known as the Chu Project Area.

Subsequently, Mr. Robb joined the board of TTM Minerals Corp. and Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng. was retained by Nechako Minerals Corp. to add the section of this report dealing with 2007 work namely, 3D geophysics. Co-author Mitchell did not visit the Fish Group of claims at the time of that update of the report but visited the Fish group of claims on October 25, 2009.

Nechako Minerals Corporation of Suite 600-999W. Hastings St Vancouver, BC. Canada is now seeking listing on the TSX Venture Exchange. Mr. Robert Fraser, President of Nechako has asked the author Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng. Suite 1028-470 Granville St. Vancouver BC.V6C 1V5 to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the Fish group of claims. This report was prepared to aid Nechako in its effort to obtain listing.

This technical report was commissioned by Nechako Minerals Corp. to summarize the geology, mineralization and regional geochemical and geophysical data as it applies to the Fish group of claims situated in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1) and to recommend a suitable exploration program to identify and test suitable precious metal and Copper Molybdenum targets. The writer Mr. Warren Robb P.Geo. was retained by the Management of Nechako Minerals Corp. to complete this qualifying report which has been prepared in conformity with guidelines presented in National Instrument 43-101 and companion documents. Author Robb conducted a personal inspection of the property between July 11 and 12th, 2007.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The report is based primarily on published reports by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), the Geological Survey of B.C. and published Assessment Reports available from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and private reports acquired by or provided to the author. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The writer's cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation. Many of the quoted authors would be considered to be qualified persons for reliance on information for purposes of this report. In addition, the author did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical or assay values reported by third parties.

This report is also based on a NI 43-101 compliant report entitled Technical Report on the Geology and Geophysics on the Fish Property by Warren Robb P.Geo., with a section added by Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.

The method of acquiring mineral titles (other than crown grants) has recently changed, and titles may be acquired over the internet by selection of one or more "cells, each approximately 19 hectares in size referenced to a grid in degrees, minutes and seconds of Latitude and Longitude, and subject to payment of fees and completion of assessment work or payment of cash in lieu of work.

All claims staked in British Columbia require $4.00 worth of assessment work per hectare per year to be undertaken in years 1-3, followed by $8.00 per hectare per year thereafter. There are no known environmental concerns or parks designated for any area contained within the claims. The property has no encumbrances. The claims have not been legally surveyed.

FIGURE: 1 LOCATION MAP

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Fish group of claims consists of 42 staked mineral claims using the "cell system" of Mineral Titles Online (BC) totaling approximately 18,539.63 hectares in surface area. The center of the property is situated approximately 90 kilometres by road from Vanderhoof and is bounded by Knewstubb lake of the Nechako Reservoir on the west. The property is situated on National Topographic System 1:50,000 Map sheets 93F/7, 93F/9, 93F/10 and BC Provincial 1:20,000 map sheets 093F037, 093F038, 093F039, 093F040, 093F046, 093F047, 093F048, 093F049, 093F050,093F056, 093F057, 093F066 respectively. The geographical center of the property is 53º 26' north Latitude and 124º 33' west Longitude with corresponding UTM coordinates of 396542 mE, and 5921712 mN, NAD 83 zone 10. The property shape and boundary are displayed on Figure 2.

Details of the claims are tabled as follows:

Table 1. Claim Data Fish Property

NUMER	NAME	Staker's ID	Type		MAP SHEET	DATE STAKED	EXPIRY		HECTARAGE
539931	FISH 6	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/25	2010/sep/01	GOOD	480.0927
539937	FISH 11	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/25	2010/sep/01	GOOD	480.0932
539938	FISH 12	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/25	2010/sep/01	GOOD	460.6673
540004	FISH 13	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	GOOD	441.1941
540008	FISH 15	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	GOOD	479.4765
540009	FISH 16	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	GOOD	479.7105
540011	FISH 17	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/28	2010/sep/01	GOOD	479.9459
540101	FISH 22	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	GOOD	480.0851
540111	FISH 24	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	GOOD	479.6163
540120	FISH 31	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	GOOD	479.8972
540130	FISH 33	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	GOOD	460.8807
540141	FISH 43	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	GOOD	479.8915
540142	FISH 44	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/aug/30	2010/sep/01	GOOD	441.3281
540260	FISH 62	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	461.9222
540263	FISH 65	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.363
540267	FISH 69	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.7518

540269	FISH 71	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.4997
540270	FISH 72	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.5104
540275	FISH 77	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.3482
540279	FISH 81	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.5666
540280	FISH 82	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	385.4295
540281	FISH 82	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	482.0268
540284	FISH 85	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	404.5298
540285	FISH 86	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	462.5359
540286	FISH 87	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	482.0939
540287	FISH 88	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	462.8945
540288	FISH 89	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/01	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.7631
540566	FISH 90	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/06	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.5281
540568	FISH 92	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/06	2010/sep/01	GOOD	481.8908
540705	FISH 102	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	GOOD	462.6256
540706	FISH 103	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	GOOD	443.6484
540708	FISH 104	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	GOOD	482.4855
540709	FISH 105	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2006/sep/07	2010/sep/01	GOOD	405.5456

604465	FISHY1	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2009/may/13	2010/sep/01	GOOD	403.5857
604466	FISHY2	146491 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2009/may/13	2010/sep/01	GOOD	307.9701
780302	BG NF2	25403 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2010/may/27	2011/may/27	GOOD	287.94
780322	BG NF3	25403 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2010/may/27	2011/may/27	GOOD	460.52
780342	BG NF4	25403 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2010/may/27	2011/may/27	GOOD	460.39
780362	BG NF5	25403 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2010/may/27	2011/may/27	GOOD	345.19
780382	BG NF6	25403 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2010/may/27	2011/may/27	GOOD	402.72
789402	BG NF6	25403 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093F	2010/may/27	2011/may/27	GOOD	478.48

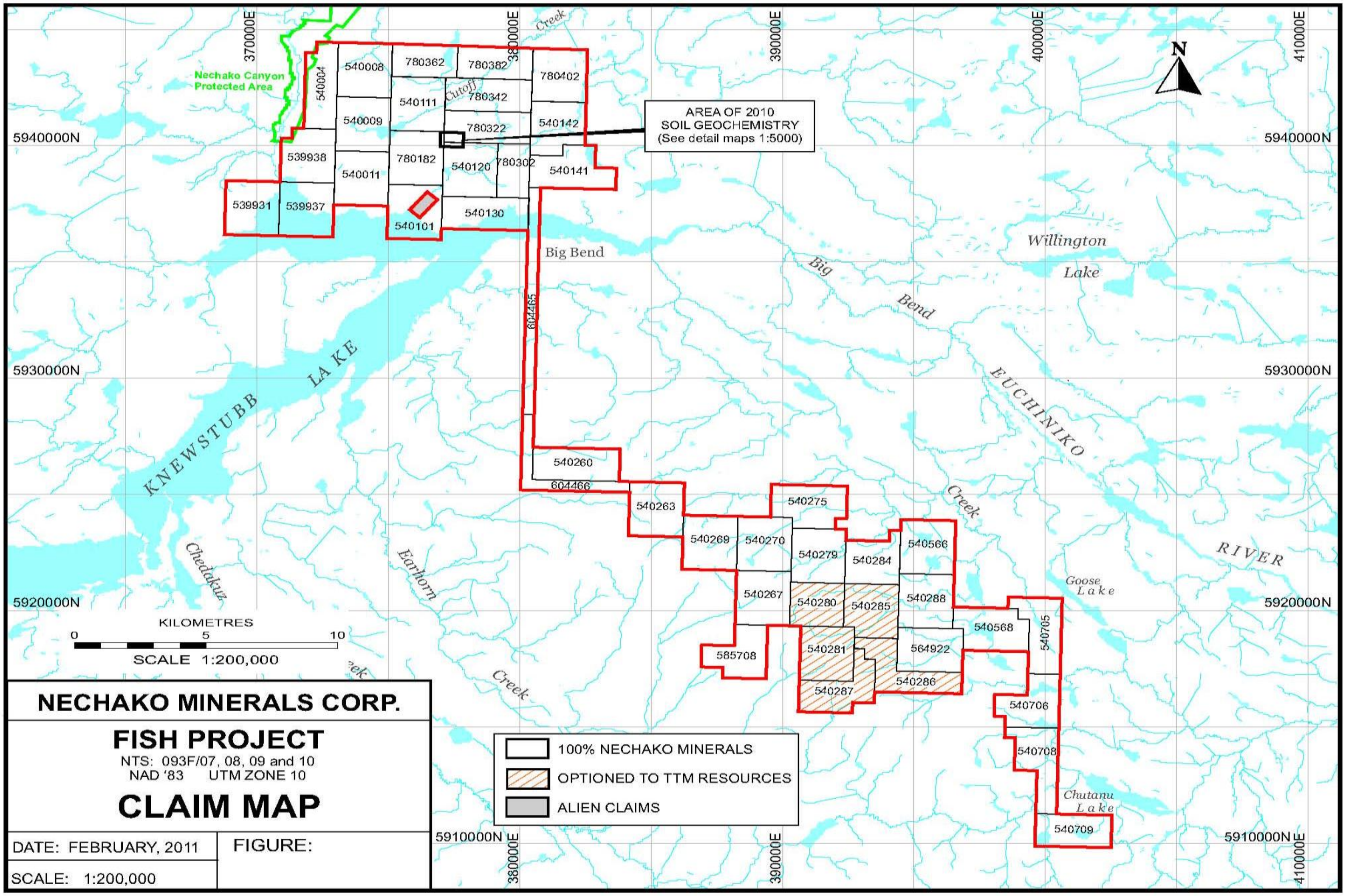


FIGURE: 2 CLAIM MAP

The company has an secured a property purchase Agreement with United Exploration Management Inc. where by it can purchase a 100% interest in the Fish property by; paying $225,000.00 plus reimbursement for prior expenditures not to exceed $175,000.00 and issuing 3,000,000 shares of the company's stock.   The payments and stock issuance is staged as follow:

- $125,000.00 and reimbursement for prior expenditures not to exceed $175,000.00 and 1,000,000 shares upon signing
- $100,000.00 and 1,000,000 shares five (5) business days following the completion of the IPO
- 1,000,000 shares upon the earliest of; the sale of the property, takeover of the control of the management of the Purchaser, and completion of a feasibility study.

As of the date of this report the company has paid $70,000.00 of the initial $125,000.00 and delivered 1,000,000 shares. Both parties have agreed to an extension regarding the payment of the remaining $55,000.00 and the reimbursement of prior expenditures.

Presently the Fish Claims are held in the name of United Exploration Management Inc. until the company has fulfilled the first stage payment terms.

Subsequent to the optioning of the claims, some of the claims were inadvertently allowed to lapse and they were re-staked by Mr. William Grossholz, the president of Nechako Minerals Corp. Mr Grossholz has transfered these claims back into United Exploration Management Inc.

The claims that were allowed to lapse were:

CLAIM NAME	TENURE NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
Fish 25	**540113**	**Feb 04, 2009**
Fish 23	**540103**	**Feb04, 2009**
Fish 30	**540119**	**Feb 04,2009**
Fish 29	**540118**	**Feb 04,2009**
Fish 32	**540121**	**Feb 04, 2009**

These were replaced by:

CLAIM NAME	TENURE NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
BGNF !	780182	May 27, 2011
BGNF2	780302	May 27, 2011
BGNF3	780322	May 27, 2011
BGNF4	780342	May 27, 2011
BGNF5	780362	May 27, 2011
BGNF6	780382	May 27, 2011
BG NFS	780402	May 27, 2011

There are no liens, charges, claims or encumbrances.

5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Nechako Basin is part of the Interior Plateau of the Canadian Cordillera, comprising the Nechako Plateau north of the Blackwater River, and the Fraser Plateau south of it. The Fish property area occurs on the Nechako plateau which maintains a fairly constant overall elevation, but can be quite dissected at the local scale in a distinctive basin and range (horst and graben) topography producing more abundant outcrop than in the south area. Elevations vary from 1,417 m at the top of Deerhorn Hill to 715m on François Lake.

Access to and throughout the property is good. Major highways border the Nechako Basin: to the north (Hwy. 16), the east (Hwy. 97). More locally, access to the property is via Vanderhoof, then 90 kilometers south along the Kenny dam road to the Kenny dam. From this point access to the property is by the 500 and Kluskus-Ootsa forest service road.

The main economic activity in the area is logging. There are a few ranches along the lower Nechako River and some farming northwest of Cheslatta Lake in the Takysie-Grassy Plains area. Tourism is a minor activity and consists mostly of fishing and, in the fall, hunting. Vegetation is dominated by evergreens (pine and spruce) with poplar and cottonwood in low-lying areas. The climate is typical of central British Columbia with below freezing temperatures (0º C to -40º C) from November to April and periods of hot weather in the summer ranging from 20º to 40º C. Precipitation averages 427.8 millimetres a year, with a substantial portion in the form of snow averaging 90.5 centimetres per year.

The region has been severely damaged by infestations of the Rocky Mountain Pine beetle. Vast areas have been affected by this insect which has killed large stands of commercial timber. Because of these infestations forest fires may pose a threat to exploration activities during the summer months. Along the Nechako Reservoir, any area below 300 metres ASL is potentially liable to be flooded with no compensation.

At the date of this report, Nechako Minerals Corp. has received its permits for ongoing ground exploration including I.P. geophysical surveys with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

The company has made initial contact with members of the Carrier Sekani and the Nazko Indian band first nations who have made claims to the ground covering the Fish property. At present neither band has expressed concern with the exploration programs of the company.

6.0 HISTORY

The Fish claim area has been investigated by several regional exploration programs dating back to the 1960's. Early on most of the work was concentrated on exploring for copper-molybdenum mineralization. By the 1980's, the interior plateau region of central British Columbia was recognized to have comparable structural and lithological characteristics to gold producing regions in the basin and range structural province in Nevada. Exploration intensified in the area during the late 1980's and early to mid 1990's. Several major mining companies including Rio Tinto, Kennecott, Cogema Resources, Granges, Asarco and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada conducted gold and base mental exploration programs in the region. Exploration was greatly aided by regional studies conducted by both the Geological Survey of Canada conducting aeromagnetic surveys and the Province of British Columbia's regional lake sediment and water geochemistry surveys completed in 1994.

Two areas of the property were the focus of past exploration programs, the northern area the focus was on epithermal gold and work concentrated around the Trout and Stubb mineral showings, while in the south exploration efforts concentrated on base and precious metals in and around the Chu, Ben, C, April showings. A brief description of the exploration programs conducted by the major mining companies is summarized below:

NORTH AREA

1992-1994 Cogema Resources Ltd.

In 1992 Cogema Resources began exploring the area by conducting a regional till geochemical and prospecting program covering the entire Nechako Basin. Results from this work led to the company acquiring several mineral claims by staking throughout the area, specifically the Cutoff claims. In 1993 an airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey covering the cutoff property totaling 377 line-kilometres was completed. In the summer of that year follow up prospecting, geological mapping and till geochemistry surveys were conducted over the property. Eleven diamond drillholes totalling 1221 metres were completed in 1994.

1995-1997 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada

Phelps Dodge purchased Cogema's land package in the area in late 1994. Between 1995 and 1997 Phelps Dodge exploration work on the cutoff consisted of soil geochemical surveys where a total of 1025 soil samples, 426 rocks samples were collected. In addition 10.2 kilometers of Induced Polarization surveys were completed in 1996. In 1997 diamond drilling totaling 615.4 meters in 4 holes were completed.

SOUTH AREA

1969 -1975 Rio Tinto

Conducted exploration on the C to Z claims covering what is now the "C" showing. During this period Rio Tinto conducted 122 square miles of airborne mag and EM surveys, 25 line kilometers of ground Magnetometers surveys, 13 line kilometers of Induced polarization surveys, and collected 1272 soil samples.

1990-1991 Placer Dome

Conducted exploration covering the CH10-16 claims in the vicinity of the "C" mineral showing. During this time Placer Dome collected 789 soil samples and conducted 82 line kilometers of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys.

Government Programs

The first recorded work done in the area was a Geological Survey of Canada mapping program, led by H. W. Tipper in 1949. The results of this program were published in GSC Memoir 324 (Tipper,1963). The government has been active in the area, mapping bedrock and surficial deposits of the NTS 93F/3 and portions covering the 93F/2 and 92F/3 map sheets, good coverage of map sheets 93F/11, 12, 13, and 14 with a lake sediment geochemical survey. The BC Geological Survey also did miscellaneous detailed surveys of showings and geochemical anomalies within the area. The Geological Survey of Canada flew an airborne magnetic survey covering most or all of the gap from 53°15' to 51°15' north latitude and from the Fraser River to the Coast Range.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following is excerpted from a report by Warren Robb, p.geo entitled Technical Report on the Geology and Geophysics on the Fish Property dated July 28, 2007, amended April 14, 2008 by Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.

"The Tertiary geologic elements of the Nechako Plateau area are part of a regional extensional system that extends from the Republic area of northern Washington State, northwesterly for some 1000 kilometres into the Babine district of north-central British Columbia. This belt trends northwest with the approximate dimensions of 1000 X 200 kilometres. It crosses all major terrane boundaries and underlies the Quesnel, Kootenay and Omineca Terranes in the south and the Stikine Terrane in the north, crossing the oceanic Cache Creek Group. It overlaps the southern margin of the Bowser Basin where it continues northward as a thin strip along the eastern margin of the Coast Range.

Stratigraphic and intrusive rocks in the Stikine Terrane range in age from Paleozoic to Pleistocene (Figure 3). With respect to the Eocene mineral setting, the geologic elements of the Stikine Terrane may be divided into three separate packages: basement rocks, later Upper Cretaceous-Eocene rocks associated with mineralization, and cover rocks (Table 2).

Table 2. Main Geologic Map Units of the Nechako Basin

Stratified Rocks	Intrusive and Metamorphic Rocks
11. Anahim Volcanics (Pliocene-Pleistocene)	
10. Chilcotin Volcanics (Miocene)	
9. Endako Group (Eocene-Oligocene)	
8. Ootsa Lake Group (Eocene and Paleocene)	G. Eocene (stocks, plugs, dykes, rhyolite, felsite, porphyry, diorite, gabbro)
7. Kasalka-Kingsvale Groups (Upper Cretaceous)	F. Upper Cretaceous-Paleocene (Quanchus Intrusions: stocks and batholiths, diorite to quartz monzonite)
6. Skeena-Jackass Mountain Groups (Lower Cretaceous)	E. Mid-Cretaceous (mainly tonalite to quartz monzonite of Coast Range complex)
5. Gambier Group (Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous)	D. Jurassic-Cretaceous (François Lake Batholith; quartz diorite to granite, includes quartz-feldspar porphyry)
4. Relay Mountain-Bowser Groups (Upper Jurassic-Lower Creta-	

Stratified Rocks	Intrusive and Metamorphic Rocks
ceous)	
3. Hazelton Group (Lower and Middle Jurassic)	C. Middle Jurassic (locally foliated granodiorite and quartz monzonite)
2. Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic)	
1. Cache Creek Group (Upper Palaeozoic)	B. Permian (mainly granodiorite in lower Chilcotin River)
	A. Metamorphic Rocks (gneiss, schist, metavolcanics, cataclasites)

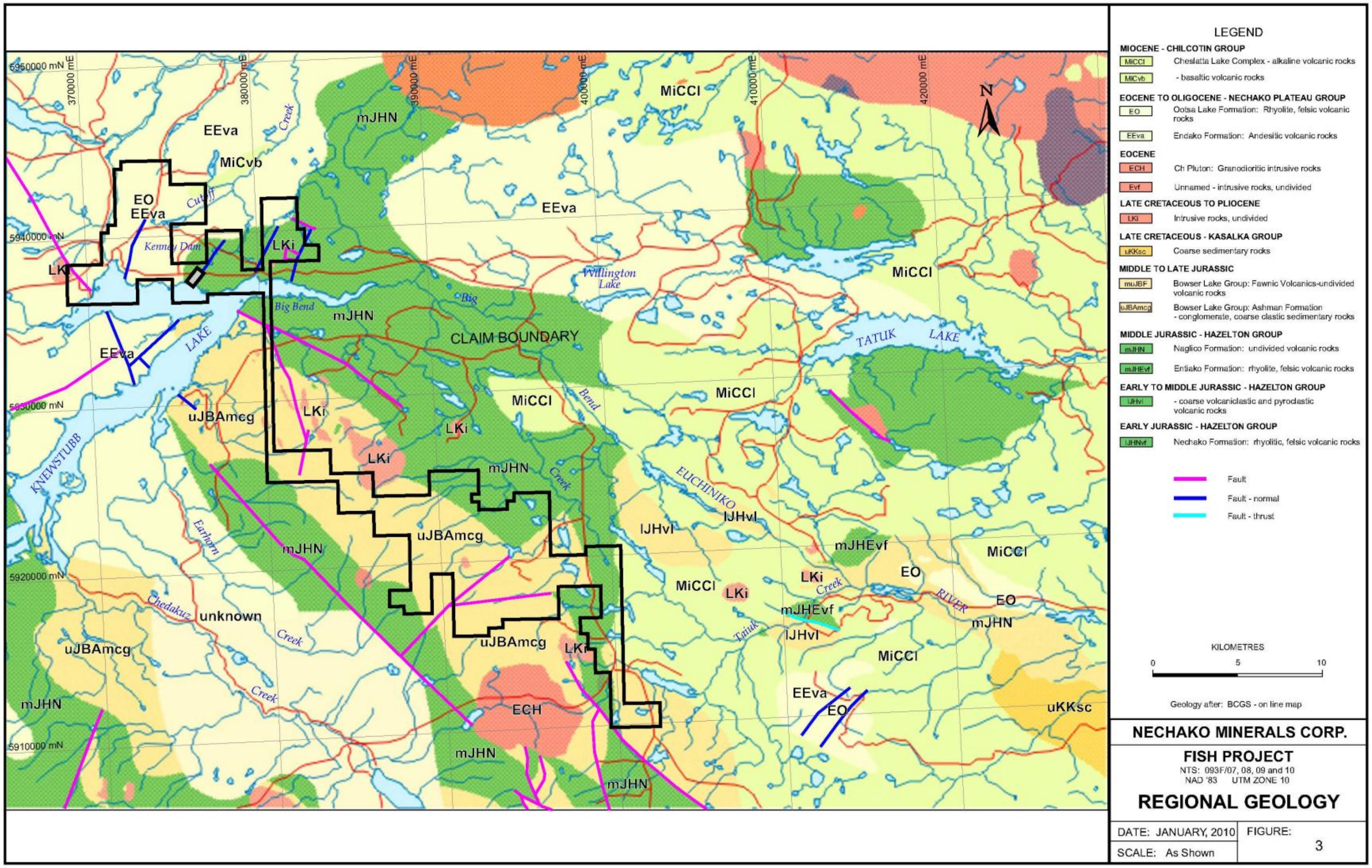
Basement Rocks - Lower Upper Cretaceous and Older

Basement rocks to the Tertiary in the Stikine Terrane comprise Upper Paleozoic to lower Upper Cretaceous strata grouped into two major time-stratigraphic assemblages.

The oldest assemblage consists of arc volcanics of Upper Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic age which includes limestone, volcanics and sediments of the Upper Paleozoic Cache Creek Assemblage, submarine and marine island arc volcanics and sediments of the Carnian to Norian subalkaline, basaltic Stuhini (Takla) Group, and the Sinemurian to Bajocian calc-alkaline Hazelton Group.

The arc volcanic assemblages are overlain by two sedimentary assemblages, the Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group and the Lower and Upper Cretaceous Skeena Group. Deltaic assemblages of the Bowser Lake Group were deposited mainly in the Bowser Basin to the north of the Nechako reconnaissance area, except for its basal beds. These basal beds belong to the Ashman Formation and represent a black clastic-chert pebble conglomerate unit that covers much of the Stikine Terrane. Marine and nonmarine sediments of the Neocomian to Cenomanian Skeena and Jackass Mountain Groups blanketed much of the Stikine Terrane and sourced from the east, off the Cache Creek, Quesnel and Omineca Terranes. The blanket of Skeena Group clastics across Stikinia outlines a regional datum to which deformation and deposition of younger strata may be related. This surface represents one of three main erosional surfaces in central BC.

FIGURE: 3 GEOLOGY MAP



The basement rocks have been affected by regional compressive tectonics. Westerly verging compression along the east margin of the Stikine Terrane, associated with the amalgamation of Stikinia, Quesnellia and the Cache Creek Terranes to the North American Craton, affects rocks as young as Upper Jurassic. Easterly verging compression along the west margin of the Stikine Terrane, associated with the amalgamation of the Wrangellia with Stikinia affects rocks as young as Late Cretaceous.
Intrusive rocks associated with the basement strata include the Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous François Lake intrusions to the northeast of the reconnaissance area, and mid-Cretaceous plutons of the Coast Crystalline Complex.
Many of the northwest and northeast trending fault zones that control the distribution of the Tertiary geologic elements are fault zones whose activity can be traced back to the Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic.

Upper Cretaceous to Miocene
The Upper Cretaceous to Eocene metallogenic event is associated with three stratigraphic assemblages, the late Upper Cretaceous andesitic Kasalka Group, the felsic Eocene Ootsa Lake Group and the basaltic Eocene to Oligocene Endako Group. These assemblages represent a generalized cycle of early andesitic volcanism, explosive felsic volcanism, bimodal felsite-basic volcanism and later basic volcanism. The early andesitic Kasalka Group, and the felsic Ootsa Lake Group strata were deposited in calderas and caldera complexes. The distribution of the older facies of the Endako Group are in part controlled by the felsic calderas. The felsic calderas are large, composite features that may measure more than 50 kilometres in diameter and are nested caldera complexes. The volcanic assemblages are associated with a fault array whose main expression is extensional. This sequence of caldera associated volcanism and extensional faulting is a common sequence through the length of the extensional belt, from the Mexican border to Babine Lake and is associated with a vast array of significant mineral deposits.

The Kasalka Group volcanics (McIntyre, 1985) occur as a number of caldera basins throughout west-central British Columbia, on the Stikine Terrane between the Blackwater Linear zone and the north flank of the Skeena Arch. They are mainly feldspathic andesitic volcanics but local basins include explosive and passive felsic volcanism. They are associated with granodioritic stocks and plugs of the Quanchus and Bulkley Intrusions. In a number of locations in central BC, red and green polylithic volcanic and granitic cobble conglomerate underlies basal Kasalka strata. Age of Kasalka volcanics and associated intrusives range from 85My to 60My and fall mainly in the 72 to 67 My interval.

The Ootsa Lake Group volcanics (Duffel, 1959) are typified by light coloured felsic volcanics. They underlie broad areas of the southern Stikine Terrane from Babine Lake to the Chilcotin River and include a variety of depositional types. They occur in structurally controlled basins and in large caldera complexes. Two caldera complexes underlie the Nechako Reconnaissance area, the Mt. Dent Caldera Complex in the south (Alexis property area) and the Cheslatta Caldera Complex in the north, (Nechako property area). Subvolcanic intrusives are common; coeval plutonic rocks are rare within the caldera complexes but common in the basement. The Ootsa Lake Group ranges in age from 58 to 47 My with the interval of 52 to 48 My representing timing of the main felsic eruptive events.

The Endako Group (Armstrong, 1949) is a wide ranging assemblage of mainly basaltic rocks. In a general sense, the Endako Group overlies and is younger than the Ootsa Lake Group. Basaltic and andesitic rocks are commonly associated with felsic rocks in the calderas. Ages of the Endako Group show a range from 50 to 37 My. The early basaltic rocks of the Endako Group overlap in both ages and depositional sites with the felsites of the Ootsa Lake Group. Although

the Ootsa Lake Group and the early Endako Group are mapped as separate entities, the interval of their coincidence in space and time infers a genetic relationship.
Post-Ootsa Lake Group basaltic volcanism occurred intermittently throughout the area, from 45 My to Recent. (Mathews, 1984 and 1989; Rouse, 1988). Basaltic volcanics younger than 35 My are correlated with the Chilcotin Group. Felsic volcanics are known to be locally associated with intervals of this basalt event but no significant centre has yet been recognized.

Pliocene-Pleistocene
Outcrops of the Anahim Group peralkaline basalts have been observed in two locations of the South area: west of Nazko, a 3-km wide cinder cone overlies glacial till, and a few outcrops were found in the Moore Creek area.

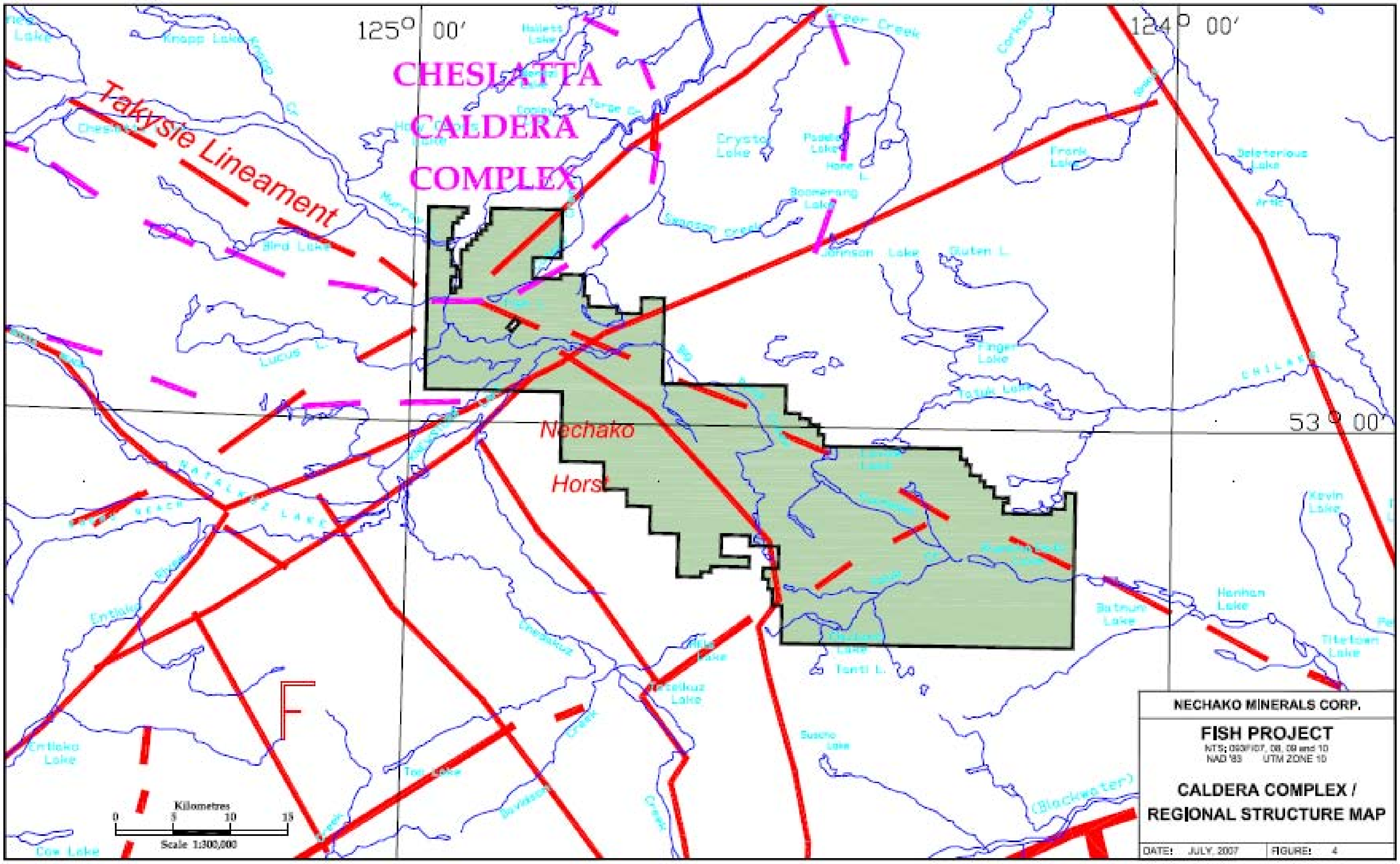
"During the Pleistocene all of Central British Columbia was covered by glacier ice that molded a multitude of features from which the glacial events can be interpreted" (Tipper, 1971). The bulk of glacial features in Central British Columbia have been produced by the Fraser Glaciation, the last major advance. Minor late re-advances are observed around the Anahim volcanoes and along the Coast Ranges.

Within the study area glacial transport direction varies from N O° to 30°, south of the Blackwater lineament, to N 60° to 90° north of it. Glacial deposits consist mostly of lodgement till with some areas of ablation till, esker systems, and fluvio-glacial material. A thin veneer of ablation till may occasionally overlie lodgement till. There are no extensive glacial lake deposits (sands and clays). Evidence of multiple glaciation has been observed in a few localities in the form of lodgement till overlying fluvio-glacial deposits.

7.2 REGIONAL STRUCTURE

The Nechako Basin is within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, mainly on the Stikinia Terrane, but overlapping onto the Cache Creek Terrane. *"A regional dextral transcurrent strain regime appears to have been important in the evolution of early Cenozoic structures in the southern part of the Intermontane Belt . . . These structures have been related to right lateral transform motions and to regional extension"* (Gabrielse et al., 1992). This regime resulted in alternating basins and arches along the Intermontane Belt: Nechako Basin, Skeena Arch, Bowser Basin, Stikine Arch (Figure 4). The Nechako Basin can be assimilated to a pull-apart basin formed between the Fraser River Fault System and the Coast Range Mega lineament or one of its parallel structures extending north from the Yalakom Fault. The internal structure of the Nechako Basin reflects the same structural regime.

FIGURE: 4 STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION



7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Fish Property

The Fish property is located such that it straddles the eastern portion of the Cheslatta Caldera Complex which is a broad, circular area of some 60 kilometres across and the Nechako Arch (figures 3 & 4) . The southern portion of the property abuts against the Nechako Arch and the contact closely follows the linear trace of Knewstubb and Natalkuz Lakes. This contact is suggested to be fault controlled. To the east, the caldera appears to die out irregularly against the Jurassic-Cretaceous François Lake Intrusions.

The caldera is situated on the obtuse side of a major kink on the north flank of the Nechako Arch. This kink zone is defined by the area of intersection of regional northwest and northeast trending faults. The caldera overlaps this zone and the margin of the caldera is outlined by the disappearance of the trace of these faults into the caldera.

The caldera complex is underlain dominantly by Early Tertiary felsic volcanics of Ootsa Lake Group and basic volcanics of the Endako Group. A number of different facies assemblages of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks are distributed throughout the caldera complex. This suggests the presence of a number of separate volcanic centres and indicates that the Cheslatta Caldera Complex consists of a nested array of smaller scale calderas within the larger structure.

The Cheslatta Caldera Complex is rimmed by a suite of intermediate volcanics correlative with volcanics of the late Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group (McIntyre, 1985). These mainly andesitic volcanics occur in small discrete areas 5 to 10 kilometres across that are interpreted to represent separate volcanic basins or calderas. These volcanics are included with the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups as a part of the Cheslatta Caldera Complex and the andesites represent the beginning stages of the evolution of the caldera complex.

The basement to the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanics of the Cheslatta Complex is similar to the Nechako Arch and includes volcanics and sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, the Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, the Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group. A unit found in the

area comprises red and green volcanic-polylithic conglomerate, fanglomerate, sandstone and mudstone that appear to be younger than the Skeena Group. These rocks have been found in scattered remnants throughout west central British Columbia and are informally known as the *"basal Kasalka beds"* (Woodsworth, 1979) (Figure 7).

The Nechako Arch which underlies the southern portion of the property is composed mainly of pre-Tertiary rocks, and is itself cut by a northwest trending range, the Nechako Horst. The Nechako horst shows several dextral offsets along N70°W faults, the major one being the Top Lake Fault."

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Two types of mineral deposits have the potential to occur on the Fish Property, the first type of deposit is based on an epithermal model while the second is based on a porphyry Cu-Mo model. Both models will be described below:

The following description on low sulphidation epithermal gold silver mineralization is adapted from A. Panteleyev, 1996 from the British Columbia Geological Survey.

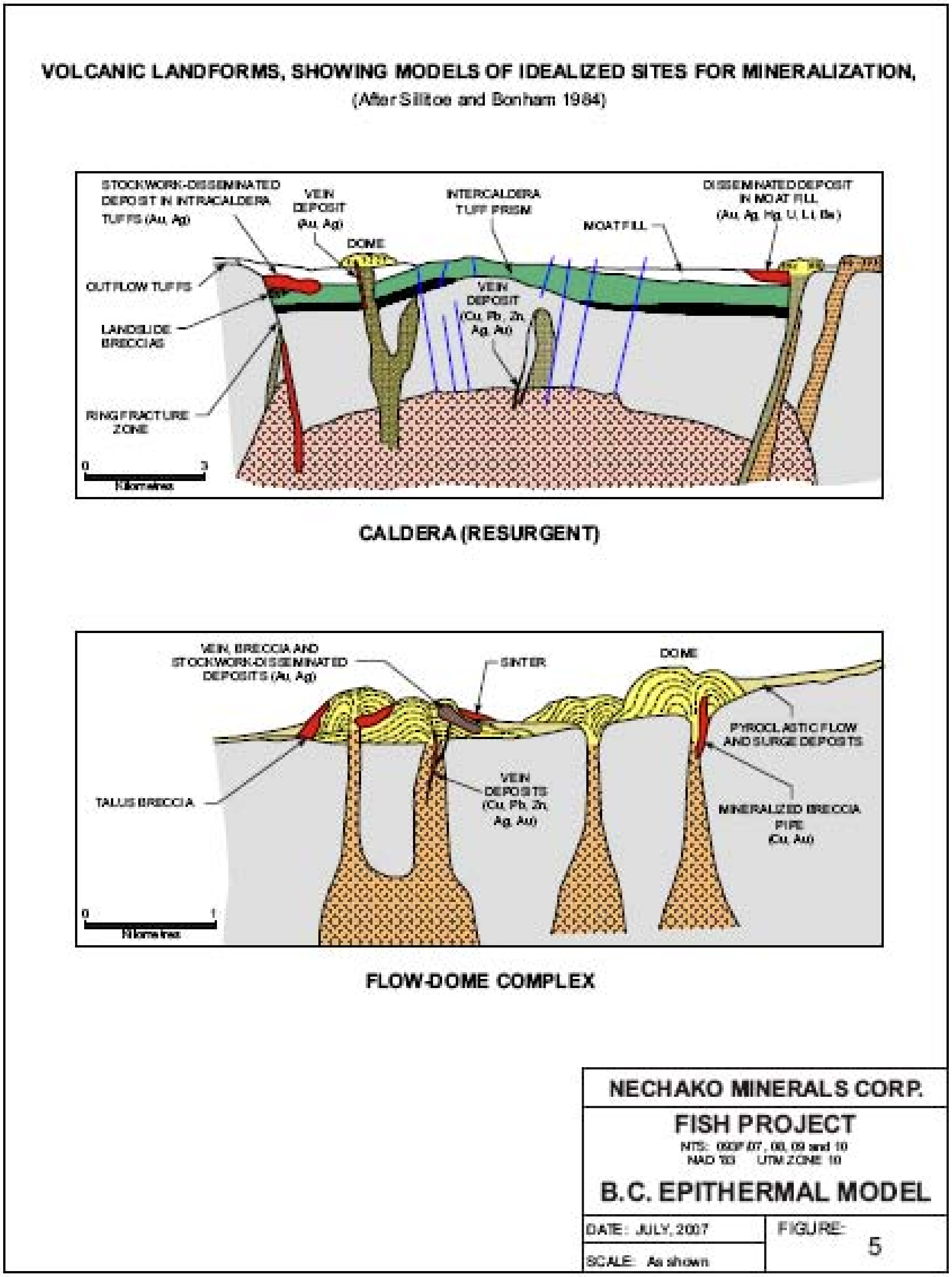
The depositional environment/geological setting of this type of deposit is generally in high-level hydrothermal systems from depths of ~1 km to surficial hotspring settings (Figure 5). The deposits are hosted in regional-scale fracture systems related to grabens, (resurgent) calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common, and locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.
Host lithologies can include most types of volcanic rocks, but calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominate. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanics.

The mineralized zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring mineralized zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (> 1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops. Typically the veins display textures including open-space filling, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding and multiple brecciation. The veins generally consist of quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, calcite, adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, and Ca-Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

The predominant minerals in these types of deposits include pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, and argentite with lesser amount of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalt and/or selenide minerals. Deposits can be strongly zoned along strike and vertically. Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350 m from a base metal poor, Au-Ag-rich top to a relatively Ag-rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain: Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg, Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu, and Ag-Pb-Zn. In alkalic host rocks tellurides, V-mica (roscoelite) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

Silicification is extensive in ores as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony are commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration [kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite (smectite)] forms adjacent to some veins; advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally.

FIGURE: 5 EPITHERMAL MODEL



In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Mineralization near surface takes place in hotspring systems, or the deeper underlying hydrothermal conduits. At greater depth it can be postulated to occur above or peripheral to, porphyry and possibly skarn mineralization. Normal faults, margins of grabens, coarse clastic caldera moat-fill units, radial and ring dike fracture sets and both hydrothermal and tectonic breccias are all ore fluid channeling structures. Through-going, branching, bifurcating, anastamosing and intersecting fracture systems are commonly mineralized. Ore shoots form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hangingwall fractures in mineralized structures are particularly favourable for high-grade ore.

These deposits form in both subaerial, predominantly felsic, volcanic fields in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes and island arc or continental andesitic stratovolcanoes above active subduction zones (figure 5a). Near-surface hydrothermal systems, ranging from hotspring at surface to deeper, structurally and permeability focused fluid flow zones are the sites of mineralization. The ore fluids are relatively dilute and cool solutions that are mixtures of magmatic and meteoric fluids. Mineral deposition takes place as the solutions undergo cooling and degassing by fluid mixing, boiling and decompression.

The flowing description in taken almost verbatim from a paper entitled Porphyry Deposits by W.D. Sinclair for the geological survey of Canada.

The most applicable genetic model for porphyry deposits is a magmatic-hydrothermal one, or variations thereupon, in which the ore metals were derived from temporally and genetically related intrusions. Large polyphase hydrothermal systems developed within and above genetically-related intrusions and commonly interacted with meteoric fluids (and possibly seawater) on their tops and peripheries. During the waning stages of hydrothermal activity, the magmatic-hydrothermal systems collapsed inward upon themselves and were replaced by waters of dominantly meteoric origin. Redistribution, and possibly further concentration of metals, occurred in some deposits during these waning stages. Porphyry deposits occur in a variety of tectonic settings.

Porphyry Cu deposits typically occur in the root zones of andesitic stratovolcanoes in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings see figure 5A (Mitchell and Garson, 1972; Sillitoe, 1973, 1988a; Sillitoe and Bonham, 1984). Porphyry Cu-Au deposits, such as those associated with Triassic and Lower Jurassic silica-saturated, alkaline intrusions in British Columbia, formed in an island-arc setting, although possibly during periods of extension.

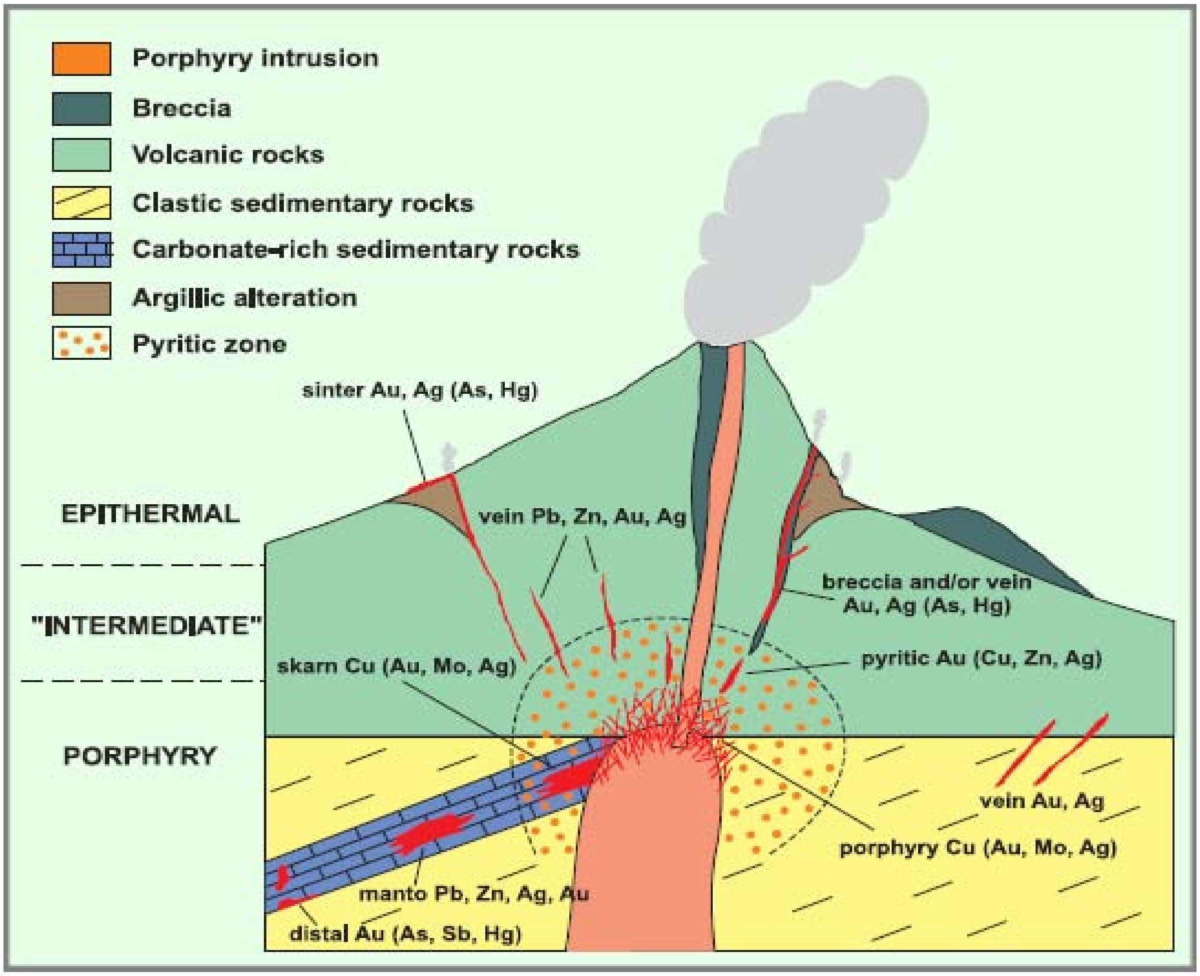


FIGURE: 5A PORPHYRY MODEL

Schematic diagram of a porphyry Cu- Mo in the roots zone of an andesitic stratovolcano showing mineral zonation and possible relationship to skarn, Manto, "mesothermal" or "intermediate" precious-metal and base-metal vein and replacement, and epithermal precious metal deposits. (after Sinclair)

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The following Mineral showings occur on the Fish property descriptions are summarized from the BC Minfile database and from various company reports.

STUBB NORTH

In the North part of the claims the Stubb Anomalous Area extends for a length of some 3 km from the shore of Knewstubb Lake to the Northeast and has a width of several 100 metres. Three showings have been found in place, the Stubb South, Stubb North and Osprey showings, in addition to boulder trains and till geochemical anomalies. The best mineralization identified is the Stubb South showing which underlies an area of some 1000 by 300 m between the main haul road and Knewstubb Lake. Anomalous and highly anomalous gold values occurs through-out the Stubb South area are associated with quartz veins, stringers, stockworks and breccia fillings hosted in strong propylite altered feldspar porphyry, granodiorite and sediments. Values up to 4.3 g/t Au have been noted. Strong gold values occur in both quartz rich rocks and in the propylite altered rocks. Indications of the existence of a showing was noted in late 1992 from prospecting float boulders and was discovered in place in 1993. Other propylite alteration zones and gold-bearing float boulders were noted within the Stubb anomalous zone with values in excess of 5 g/t Au.

There are other areas with mineralization on the claims. A cobble of proximal nature containing very highly anomalous gold (34 g/t) from an epithermal setting was located south of Fish Lake. In the upper part of Cutoff Creek anomalous gold (to 0.6 g/t) was noted in a quartz-carbonate alteration system within a prominent linear valley (Lalinear showing). Epithermal silica with weak anomalous gold values were noted in association with kaolin altered and silica flooded Tertiary sedimentary rocks in the Goldfish area. Anomalous gold and copper mineralization has been noted associated with the regionally propylite altered Canyon Creek volcanics.

"C" BC MINFILE # 093F 004

The region in which the C showing occurs is within the Inter- montane Belt, underlain dominantly by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. These assemblages are overlain by the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group and Miocene plateau basalts. Intruding Lower Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group in the northeastern part of the map sheet is a belt of granodiorite, diorite and quartz diorite plutons of the Lower Jurassic Topley intrusive suite. Felsic plutons of probable Cretaceous age intrude both Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton strata. The C showing comprises molybdenite with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in Jurassic Hazelton Group rhyolite and andesite near the contact with a Cretaceous granodiorite pluton.

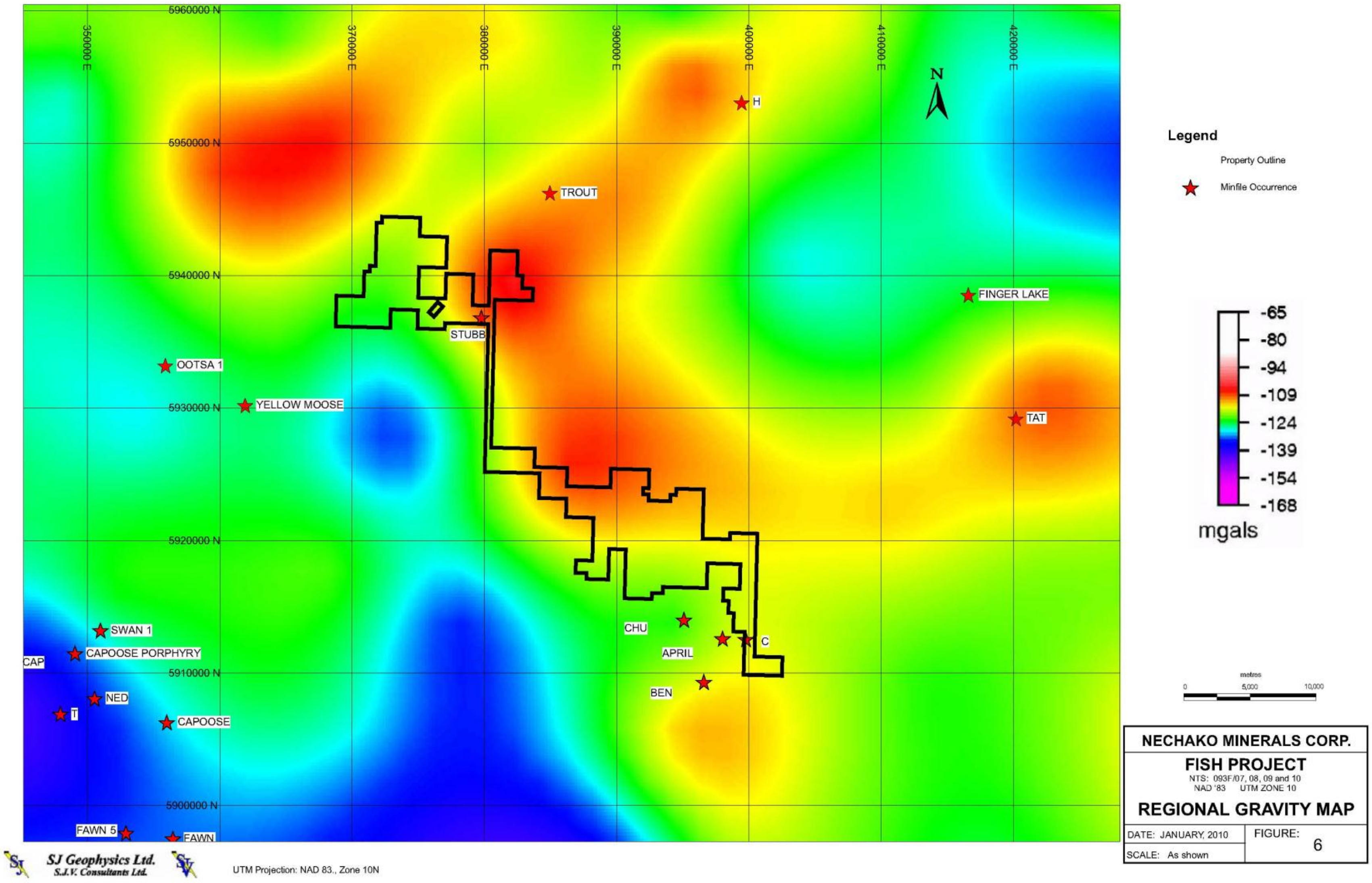
10.0 EXPLORATION

The 2006 exploration program undertaken by the company consisted of a regional study and reprocessing of the existing Government geophysical data. The company employed consultants from SJ Geophysics and SJV Consultants of Delta, BC to reprocess airborne magnetic, gravity and geochemical data covering the Fish and Alexis Projects and to offer their conclusions and recommendations to aid the company in its exploration programs. The full reports produced by SJ Geophysics appear in Appendix I. The following is a summary of the reports.

10.1 RESULTS

The government gravity map figure 6 is based on data gathered at 2000m grid intervals and is consequently reflecting very large, deep structures. The Fish property is positioned over a cluster of moderate gravity highs located near the northern end of a regional gravity low. This cluster is part of a west-northwesterly oriented regional lineation which is also evident in the magnetic data. Localized discontinuities and offsets suggest the area might also be intersected by NNE to NE trending faults. Some of the gravity anomalies form a "horseshoe" shaped pattern, which is open to the northeast. These localized gravity highs extend from 5 to 8 kilometres across, suggesting that the source bodies may occur on the order of 1 to 2 kilometres depth. Four Minfile occurrences (Chu, April, Ben and C) in the SE corner of the property occur between two of these small gravity highs.

FIGURE 6 REGIONAL GRAVITY MAP



The government magnetic data is also considered regional in nature although it was gathered on 800m spaced survey lines and is therefore denser than the gravity data(figure 7). The magnetic map Figure 7 shows similar trends to those mapped by the gravity but with significantly more detail and outlines structures that are generated by rock units closer to the ground surface. The property hosts a prominent   N70^{0}W trending regional fault, which is identified by a series of strong magnetic highs. This lineation generally coincides with the regional gravity trend. A second, subtle magnetic lineation formed by narrow, elongated magnetic highs, parallels this main trend some 15 km to the southwest. There are multiple breaks and offsets along these two trends that appear to be locally quite complex but are clearly part of regional NNE trending fault patterns. The magnetic signature is relatively quiet and subdued in the area between these two lineations.

A strong magnetic high brushing the NE corner of the study area coincides with the gravity low forming the centre of the “horseshoe” shaped gravity feature described above. The combination of these responses suggests the presence of a large intrusive body beneath the magnetic high, ringed by some type of alteration halo.

A series of thematic maps displaying the results from regional geochemical surveys is displayed on figures 8 to 13. The maps clearly display two concentrations of anomalous results. The area in the north between the Stubb and Trout mineral showing display a high density of anomalous values, this is in part due to the fact that his area has seen the greatest concentration of more recent work. Despite this fact the area is anomalous with the all elements shown and corresponds well to the interpreted faults and lineations identified in the regional geophysics. The second anomalous area is centered near the Chu, April, Ben, C mineral showings. Again this are has been a focus of exploration activity but accurately displays an anomalous area due to the intersecting faults which may have acted as conduits to bring the mineralized fluids to the surface.

FIGURE: 7 REGIONAL MAGNETICS MAP

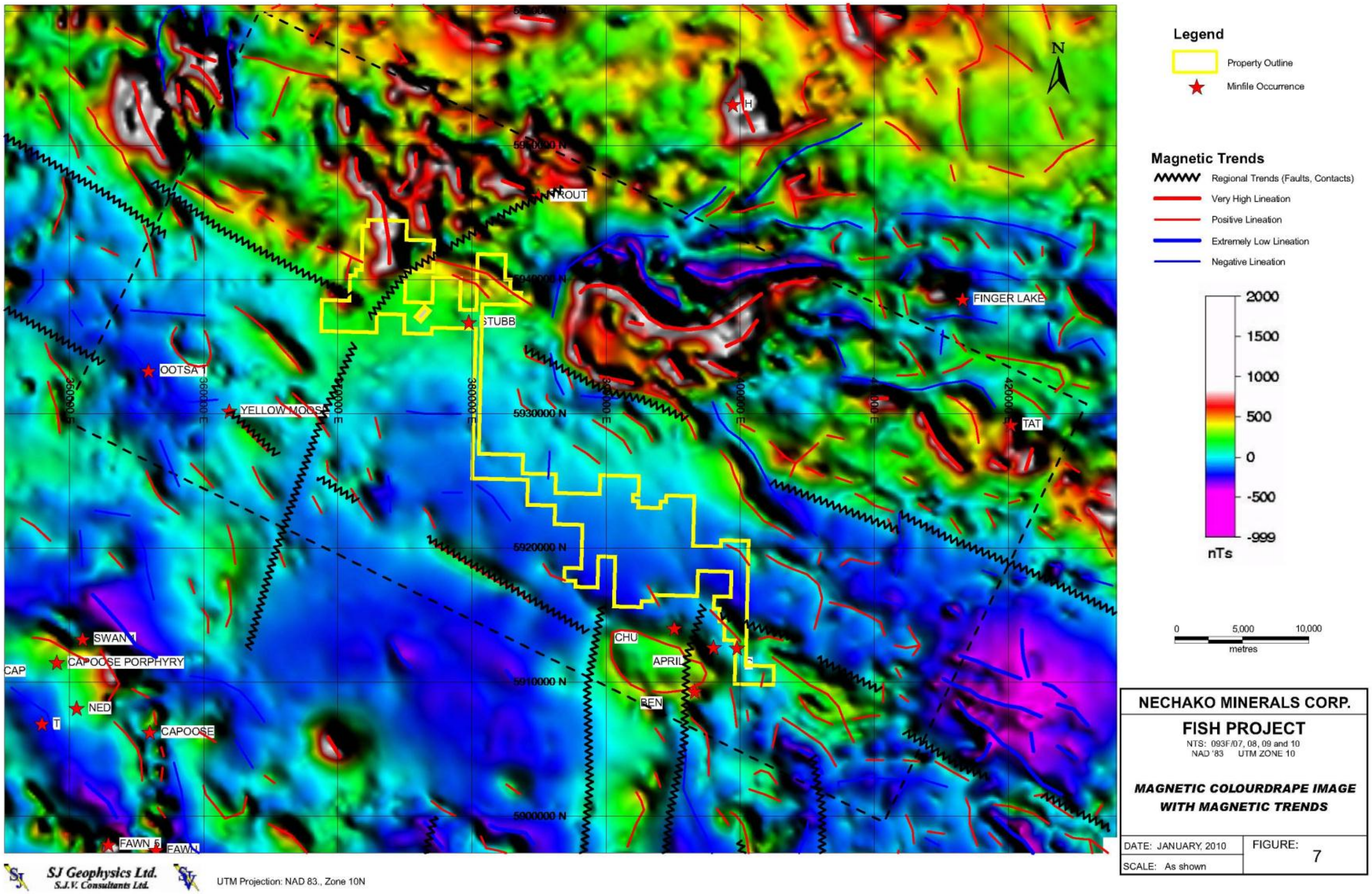


FIGURE 8 THEMATIC MAP GOLD

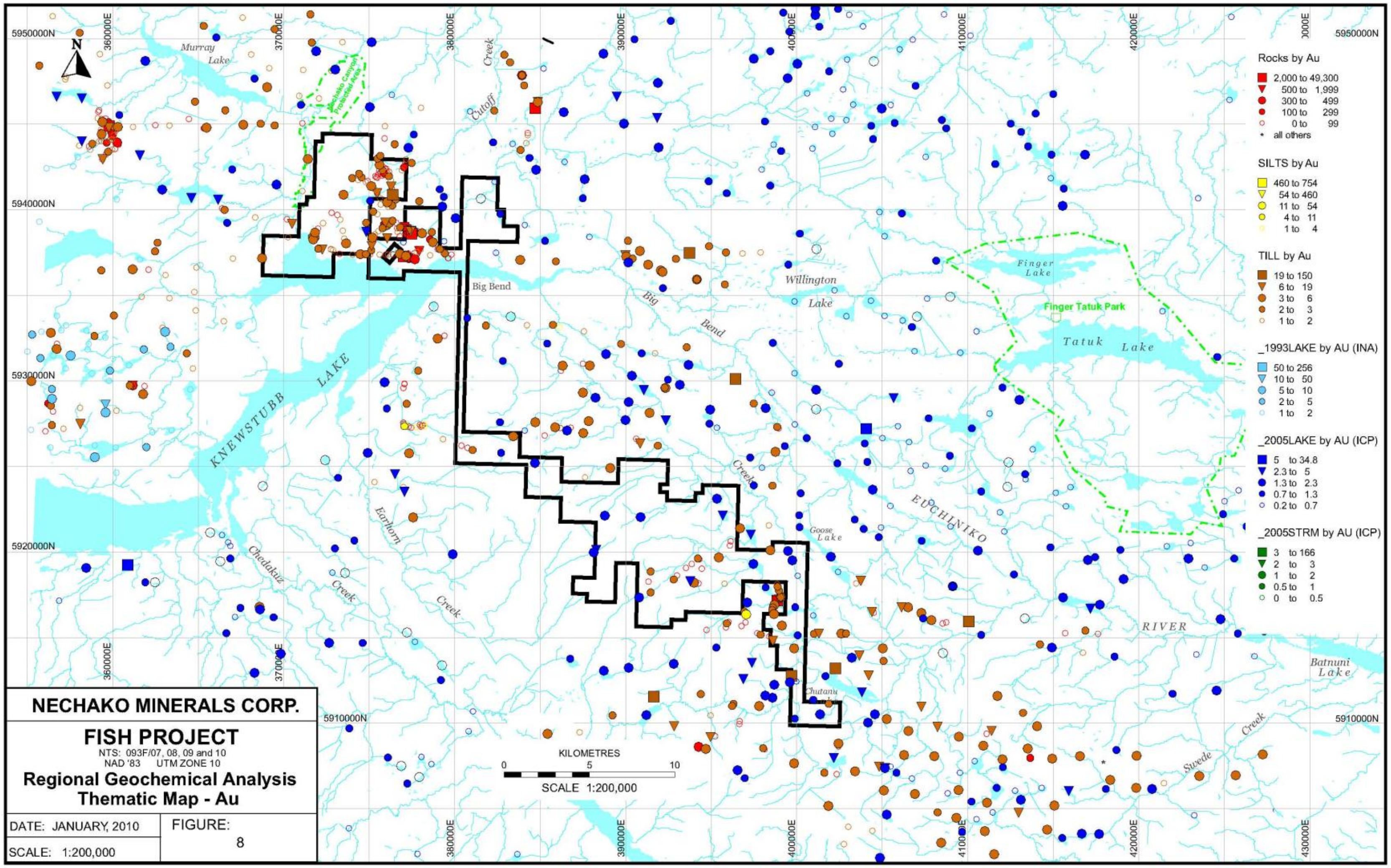


FIGURE 9 THEMATIC MAP SILVER

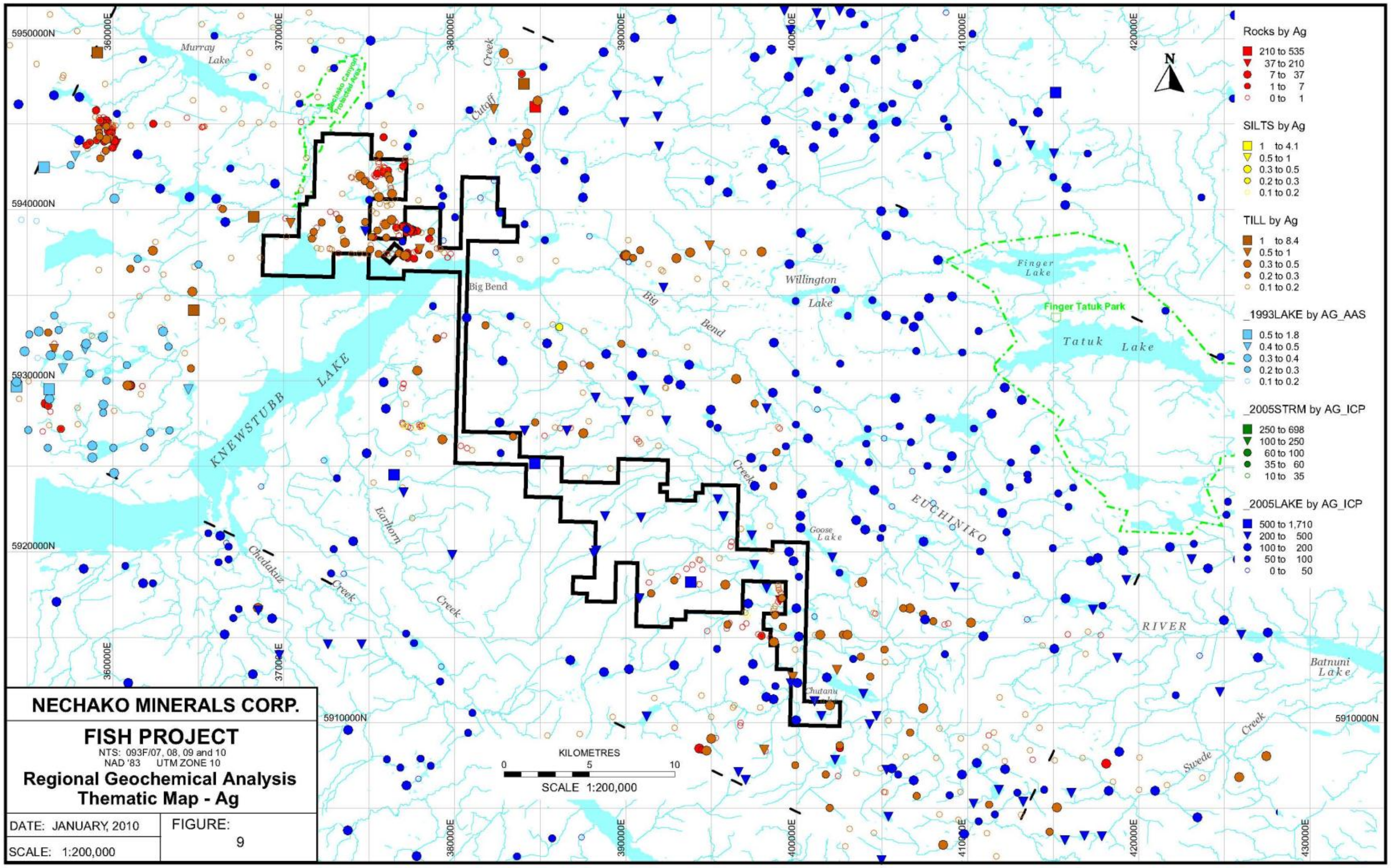


FIGURE: 10 THEMATIC MAP ARSENIC

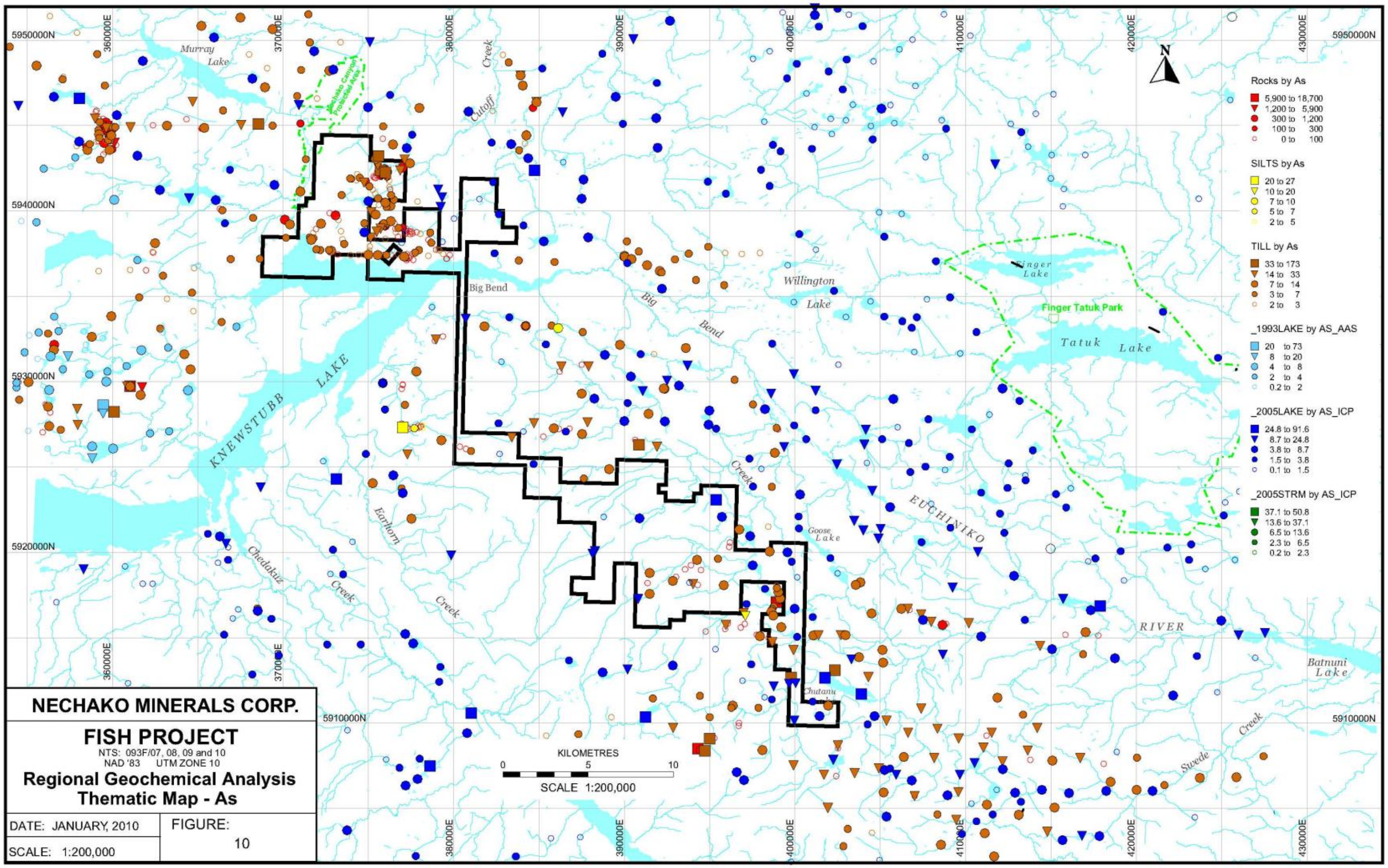


FIGURE: 11 THEMATIC MAP ANTIMONY

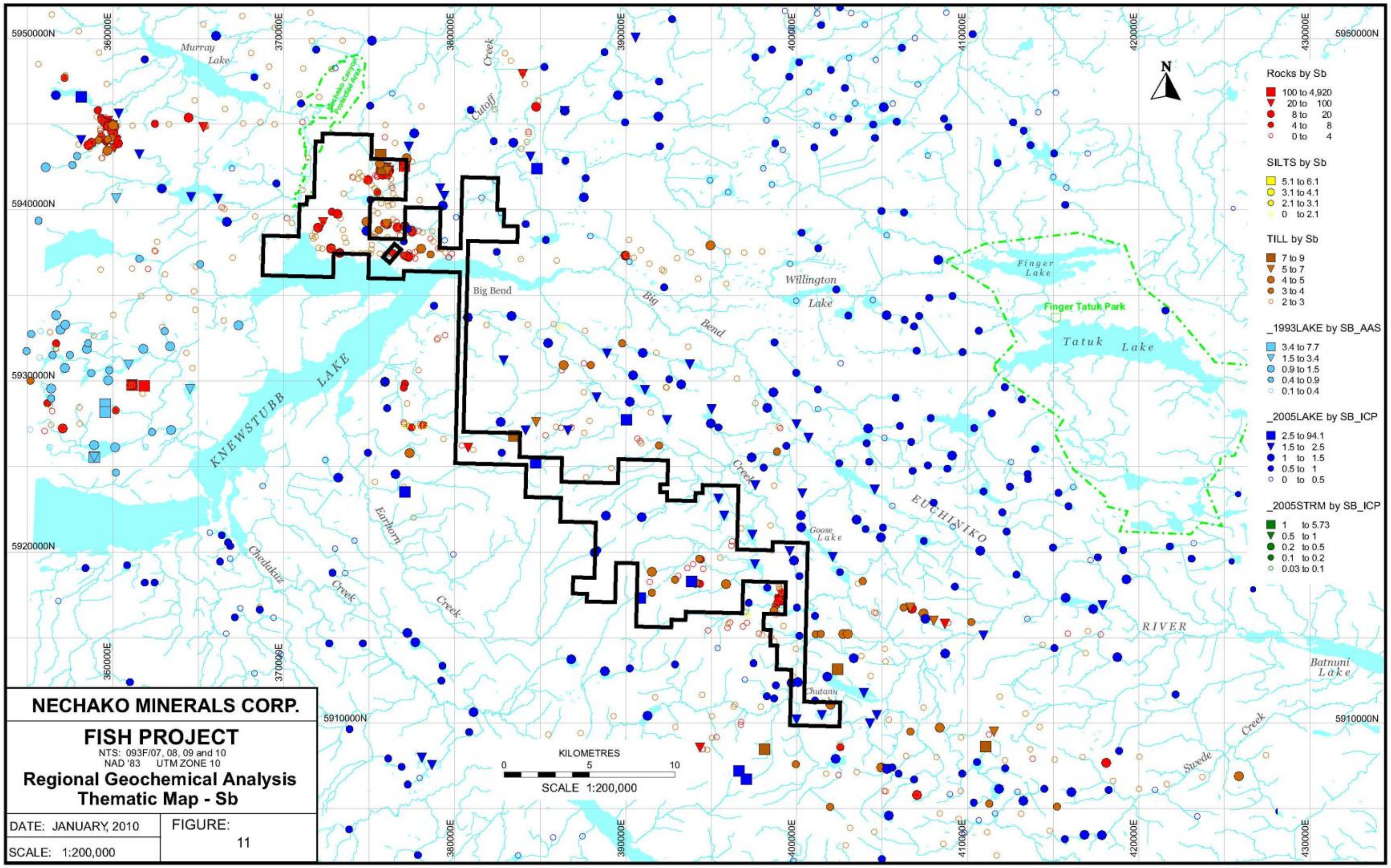


FIGURE: 12 THEMATIC MAP LEAD

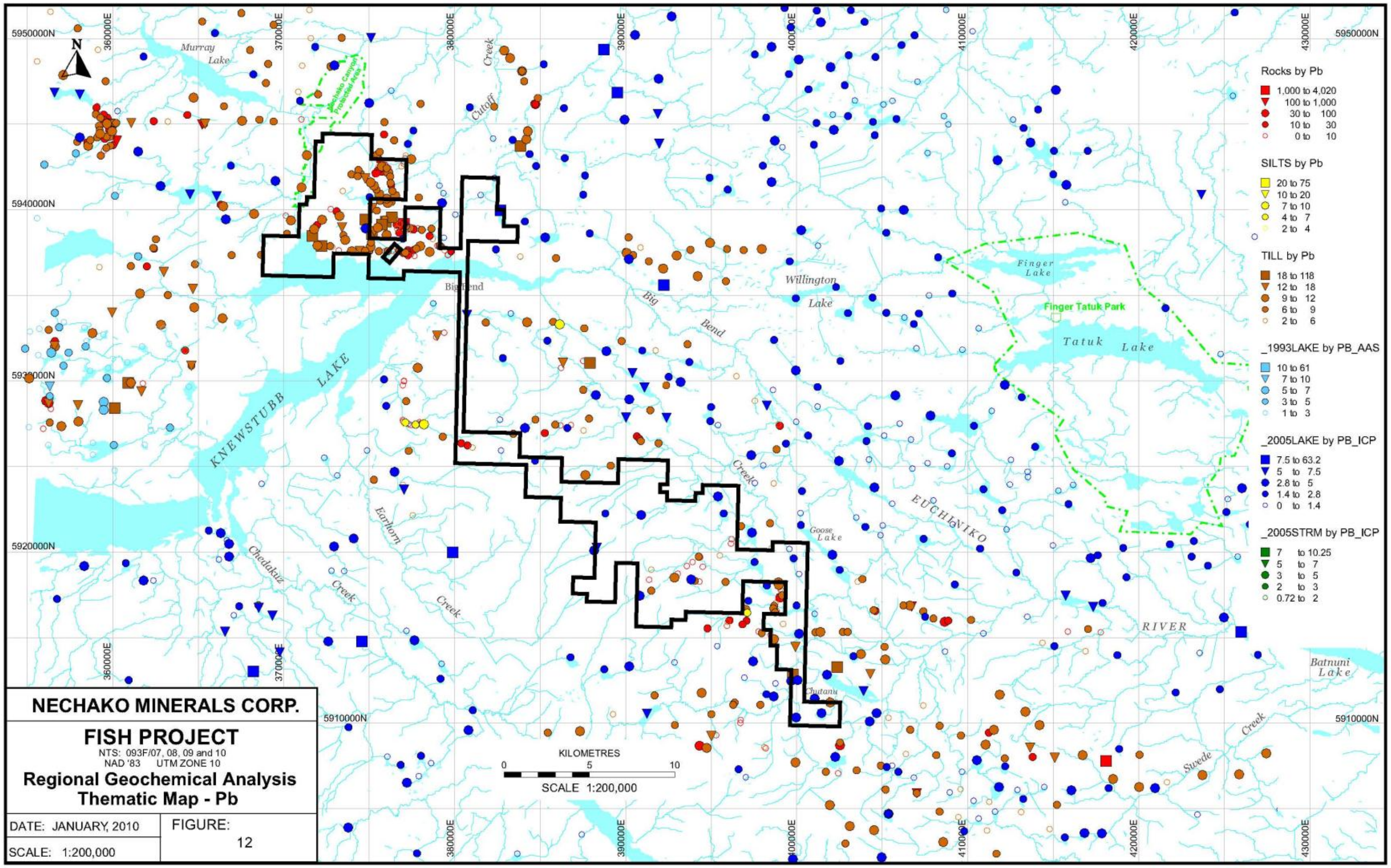
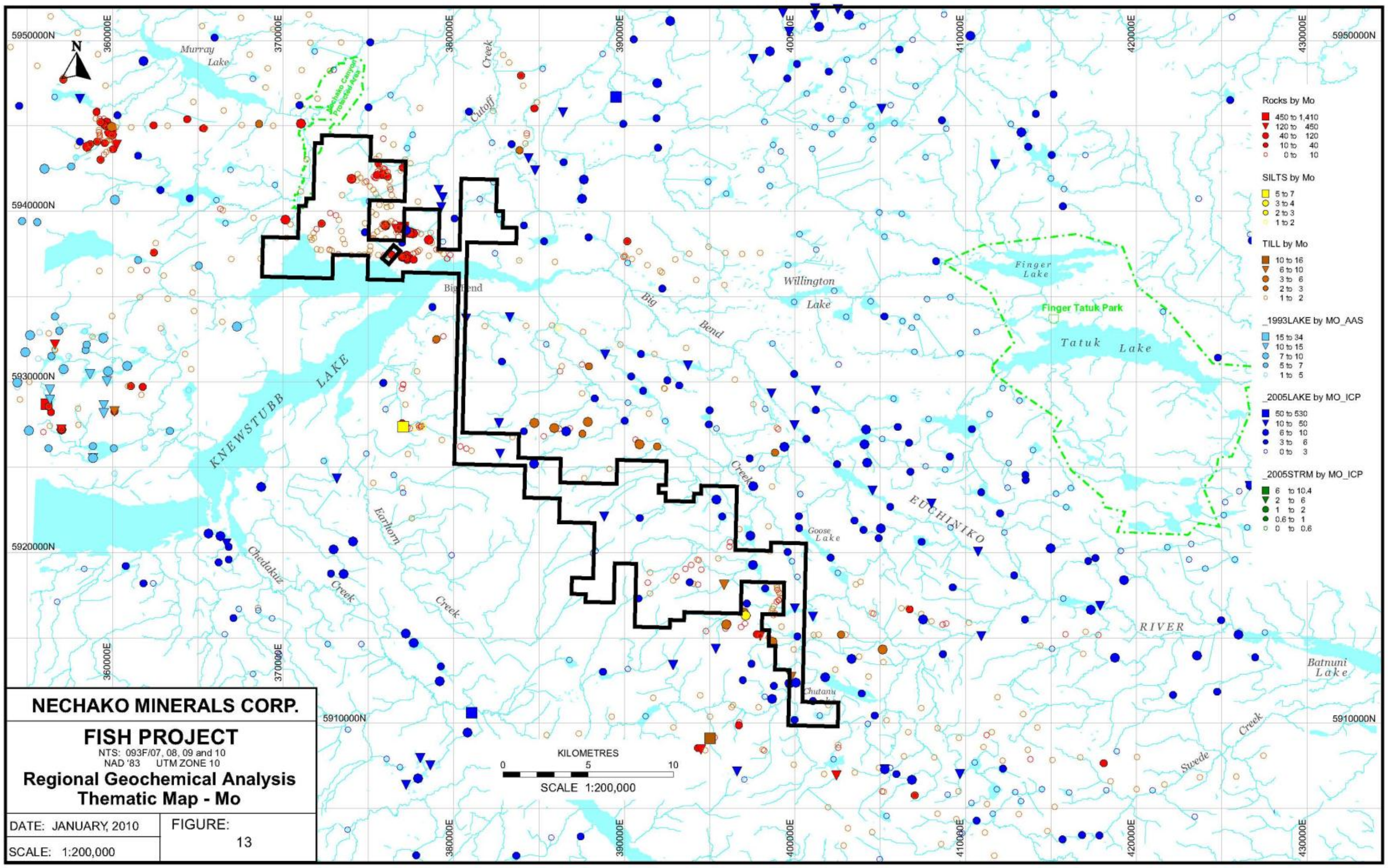


FIGURE 13 THEMATIC MAP MOLYBDENUM



11.0 2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

During October 5 to December 14, 2007 the first phase of that work recommended by Warren Robb P.Geo., of 12607-215 Street Maple Ridge, BC. V4R 2H2, in a report on the property was completed. The only portions of that phase that were not completed were that available historic data should be standardized and converted to digital form and compiled into suitable geologic software.

Please note that the claim outlines in the following figures are the old claim outlines before some of the claims were turned back to the vendors.

Appendix A contains a memorandum by E. Trent Pezzot of SJ Geophysics to George Nicholson of United Exploration Management Inc. summarizing the proposed work to be done in 2007.

The following description of that work is included in a summary from a report entitled Geophysical Report 3d Induced Polarization Survey On the Fish Project Grids 1 and 3, dated February 2008 by Brian Chen, SJ Geophysics Ltd 2007.

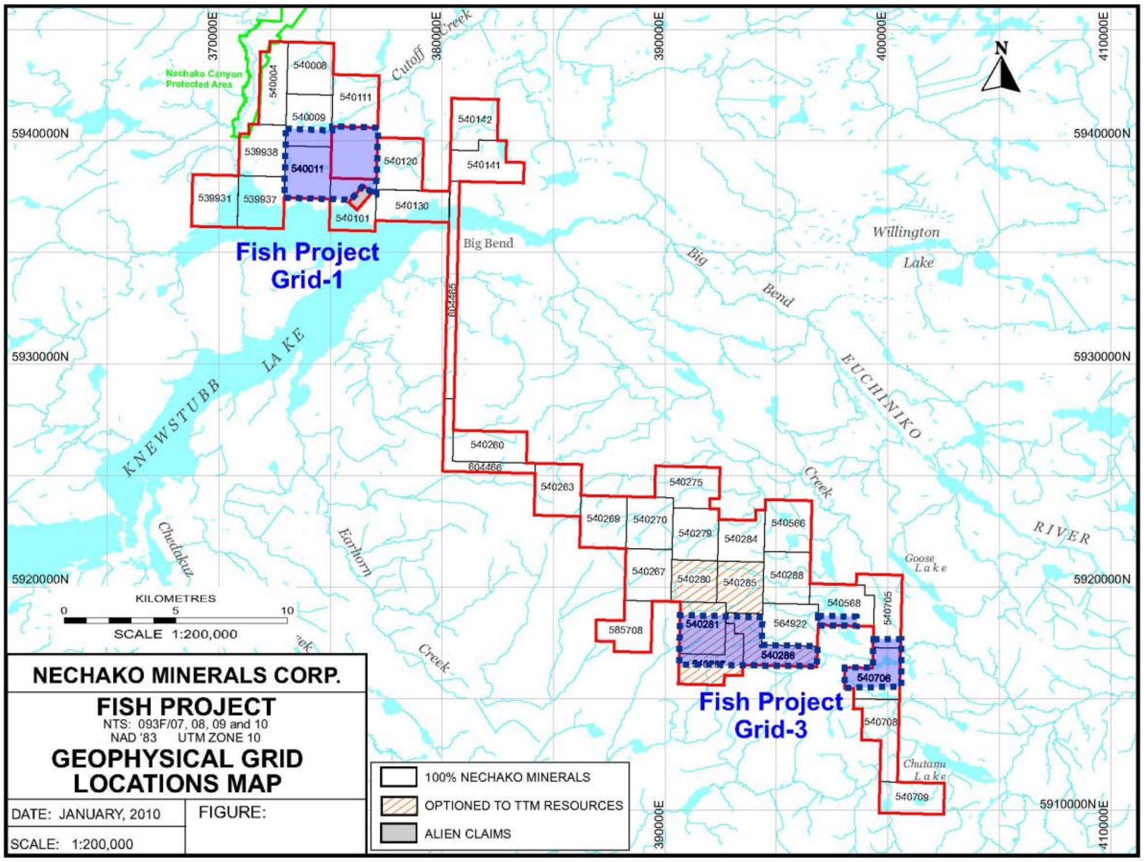
INTRODUCTION

"A 3D Induced Polarization (3DIP) survey was undertaken for Nechako Minerals Corp. on its Fish property by SJ Geophysics Ltd. from October 5 to December 14, 2007. During this period of time, two grids (Grid 1 and Grid 3) were surveyed. The purpose of the survey was to assist with the geological mapping process by outlining subsurface features as well to identify priority drill targets in a known epithermal gold-silver mineralization system.

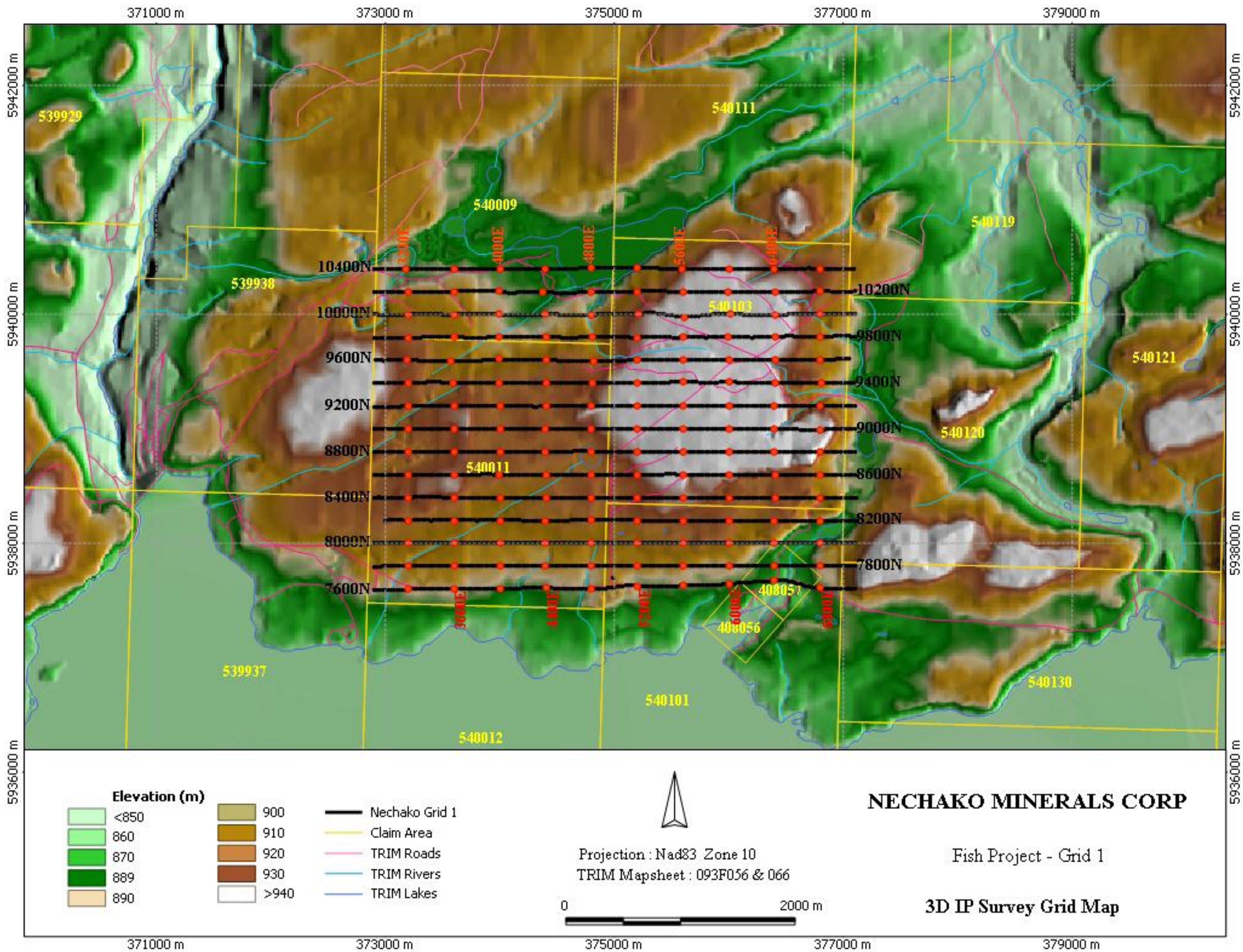
LOCATION AND LINE INFORMATION

The Fish project is located approximately 80 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof (Figure 1). Two geophysical grids were accessible via Kluskus Forestry Road from Vanderhoof. (Figure 2) Access to the grids was by road using two wheel drive vehicles in fair weather, and a four wheel drive vehicle in poor weather.

Figure 2 SURVEY GRIDS



Grid 1 was located along the north shore of Knewstubb Lake, approximately 96km southwest of Vanderhoof. Accommodation was at Nechako Lodge for the first portion in October and at Kluskus camp for the second part in December. Access was either by Kenney Dam Road or Kluskus FSR until the turn-off at kilometer 73.



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8000N
7800N
7600N
Elevation (m)
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860
870
889
890
900
910
920
930
>940
Nechako Grid 1
Claim Area
TRIM Roads
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
Projection : Nad83 Zone 10
TRIM Mapsheet : 093F056 & 066
0
2000 m
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project - Grid 1
3D IP Survey Grid Map

Grid 3 was located at about the 90km sign along Kluskus FSR. Accommodations and meals for the geophysical crew were provided by the client at the Kluskus camp, which was located at the 102km sign along Kluskus Road. The total driving distance from camp to the grid was approximately 15km.

Grid 1 had 15 east-west trending lines with line separation of 200m and line length of 4km. Stations were staked and flagged at 50m spacing along each line (Figure 2 and 3). Grid 1 was surveyed in two phases (differing time periods). The first phase consisted of 9 lines ranging from 7600N to 9200N, while the second phase consisted of 7 lines ranging from 9200N to 10400N.

The total line kilometres acquired for grid 1 was 63km.

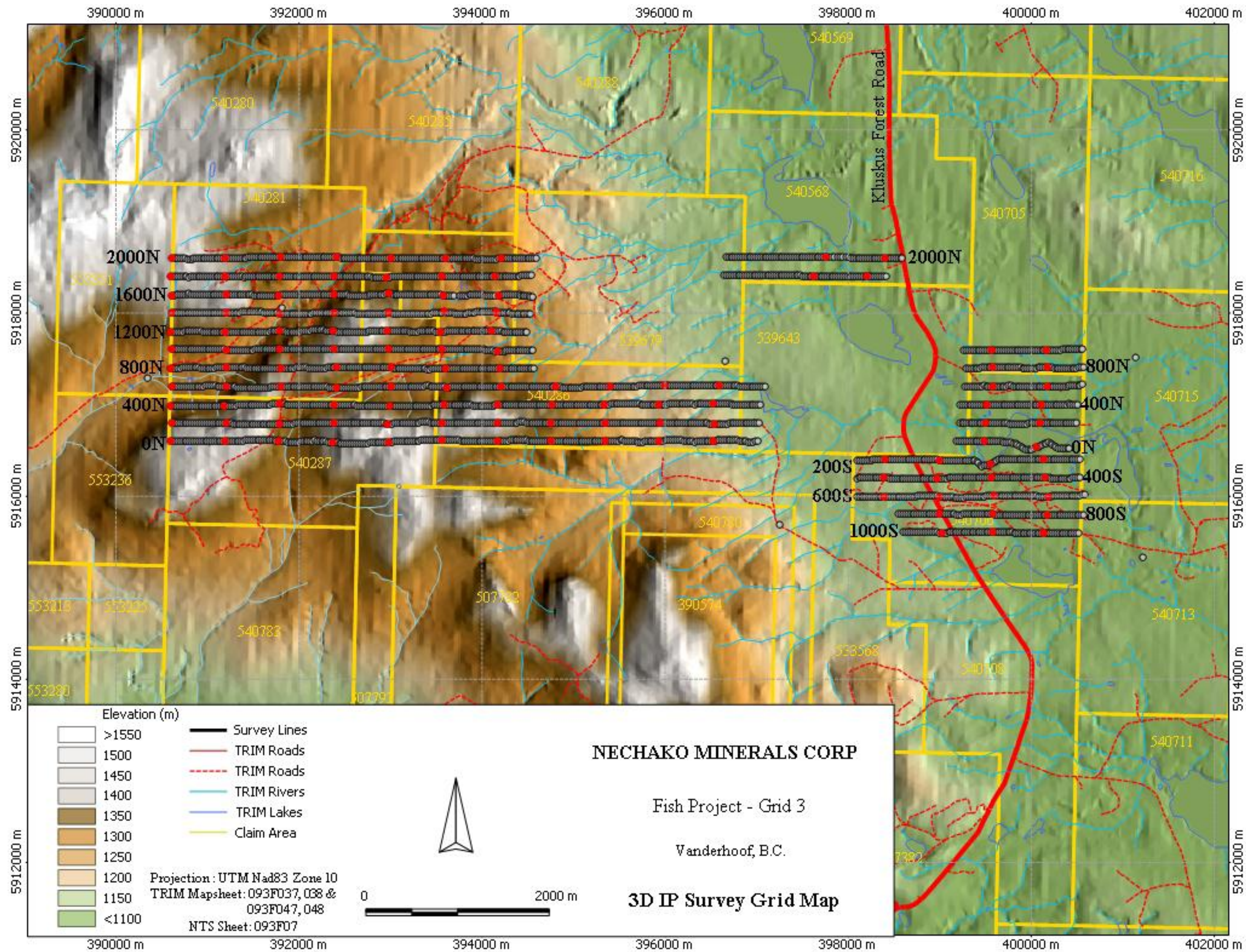
Grid 3 consisted of 11 east west oriented lines with length varying from 2.6 to 4.6 km. The line spacing was of 200m. Some of the lines were separated by water bodies (Figures 2 and 4). Pickets with labels were placed at stations at 50m interval along each line. The total survey line kilometres on Grid 1 and Grid 3 were 63km and 77km respectively.

FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

For the 3D IP survey a modified pole-dipole configuration array was used with a combination of 5 to 12 dipoles of 100m to 300m separation. The IP data was collected using SJ Geophysics' Full Wave Form receivers. As for the transmitters, two GDD Tx II 3.6 kw and one VIP 4000 were used for the duration of the program. For the production phase, the 3D configuration consisted of two current lines being recorded into the receiver line. The two current injection locations were on the two adjacent survey lines 200m away from the receiver line.
The potential array was implemented using specialized 8 conductor IP cables configured with 50m takeouts for the potential rods. At each current station, the electrodes used consisted of 15mm stainless steel rods of approximately 1m in length. For the potential line, the electrodes consisted of 10mm stainless steel “pins” of 0.5m in length. The exact location of the remote current is used in the geophysical calculations.

During the majority of the survey period on Grid 3, the current was injected with a 1 second on, 1 second off duty cycle into the ground via a transmitter (Tx). The reason to use this cycle time was to try to avoid the interference from another IP crew undertaking a simultaneous survey in the same area.. However, a 2 second on, 2 second off duty cycle current injection was also applied occasionally. The data was re-processed at the S.J.V. Consultants Ltd office by applying appropriate time windows and integrated with the other data set. All the IP data on Grid 1 was collected on a 2 second on, 2 second off duty cycle current injection setting.
Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

In a common 3D-IP configuration, a receiver array is established, end-to-end along a survey line while current electrodes are located on two adjacent lines. The survey typically starts at one end of the line and proceeds to the other end. A 12 dipole array normally consists of eight 100m dipoles and four 200m dipoles, which are located at the far end(s) of the array to achieve greater


NECHAKO MINERALS CORP
Fish Project - Grid 3
Vanderhoof, B.C.
3D IP Survey Grid Map
Elevation (m)
>1550
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
<1100
Survey Lines
TRIM Roads
TRIM Roads
TRIM Rivers
TRIM Lakes
Claim Area
Projection : UTM Nad83 Zone 10
TRIM Mapsheet: 093F037, 038 & 093F047, 048
NTS Sheet: 093F07
0
2000 m
Kluskus Forest Road
2000N
1600N
1200N
800N
400N
0N
200S
400S
600S
800S
1000S
390000 m
392000 m
394000 m
396000 m
398000 m
400000 m
402000 m
5920000 m
5918000 m
5916000 m
5914000 m
5912000 m

signal strength. Current electrodes are advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at the end of the array and advanced approximately 1000m through the array at 100m increments. At this point, the receiver array is advanced 800m and the process is repeated down the line. Receiver arrays are typically established on every second line (400m apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 200m increments.

MINERALIZATION
The mineralization types on the Fish property include low sulphidation volcanic-hosted and hot-spring type epithermal gold silver mineralization and possible porphyry type of mineralization.

INVERSION PROGRAM
The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, to estimate the depth of detection, and to determine the viability of specific measurements.

The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. It solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted **to** recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The interpreted depth section maps represent the cross sectional distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the cross sectional distribution of the resistivity, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

DISCUSSION OF IP INVERSION MODELS
The survey parameters of 100m dipole and 200 line separation is designed for larger porphyry type targets. In the near surface, less than 100m, the results can be considered of poor resolution and would be difficult to detect a small feature in the near feature that exists between the lines. As a result, the survey is designed to detect a target size on the order of 100m x 100m.

GRID 1
Figure 5 shows the 3D plot of the inverted resistivity model with different cut off values. Resistivity contacts are also denoted by bold dashed lines. The grid is characterized by low background resistivity value. There is a distinctive near north south trending resistivity contact that runs through the middle of the grid, The entire west portion of the grid separated by this contact has low resistivity values (below 80Ohm.m) while the east portion of the grid exhibits relatively high resistivity values, ranging from 150 to 750Ohm.m. The contact might correspond to the boundary of two different rock types. It needs to be verified by geological mapping. There is another resistivity contact located in the northeast corner of the model which is not well defined by this survey.

The chargeability response in the survey area has inverted chargeability values below 12ms and constrained shape. The green bodies in Figure 6 show the geometry of the recovered trending is

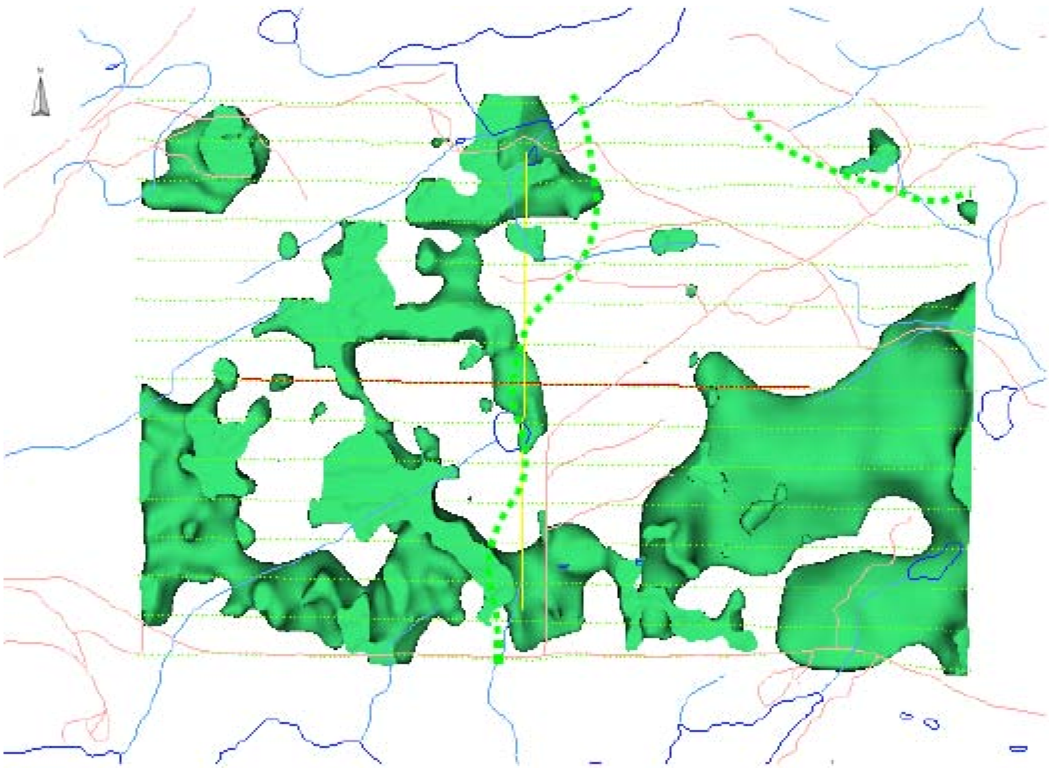


Figure 6: 3D Perspective Plots of Simplified Chargeability Inversion Model

High chargeability features with values > 5.5ms are shown in green, bold dashed lines in green color denote the resistivity contacts.

situated in the southeast of the model. It is difficult for the resistivity inversion to resolve the fault structure due to the very low background resistivity and poor model resolution. The resistivity feature is sensitive to the variation of the resistivity value. However, the chargeability response may be related to the epithermal type of mineral deposit in the area which implies that the chargeability anomalies may be fault/thrust structure controlled. The regional geology indicates the existence of both northwest and northeast series of faults across the survey grid which may control the distribution of mineralization. Figure 7 below shows more views of the resistivity and chargeability features.

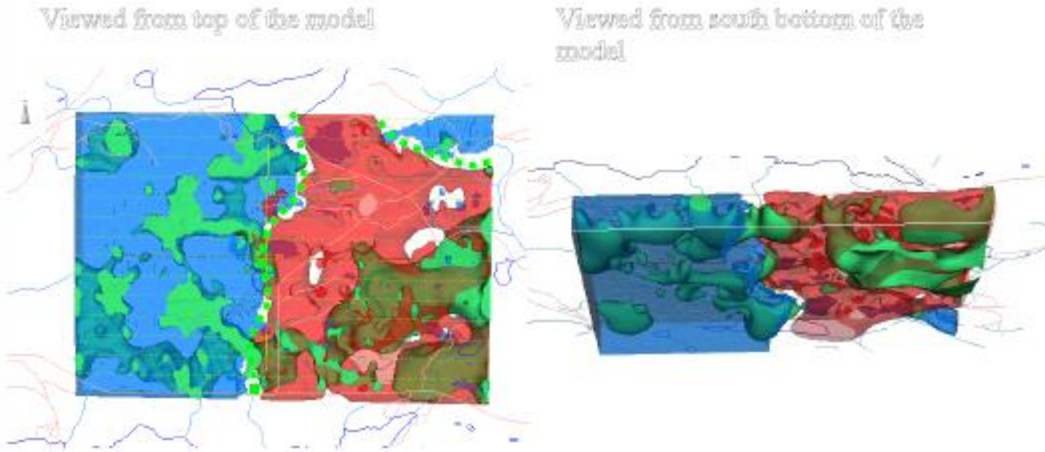


Figure 7: 3D Perspective Plots of Simplified Inversion Models

Relatively high resistivity units, with values >150Ohm-m. are displayed in red, every low resistivity units, with values <80Ohm.m are shown in blue color; High chargeability features, with values > 5.5ms are shown in green, bold dashed lines in green color denote the resistivity contacts.

GRID 3

Grid 3 is located in the south central part of the Fish properties. The survey grid covered an area of about 2km X 8km. The western and central portions of the grid is characterized by a very high chargeability response with chargeability values greater than 30ms. A geological explanation is required for the strong chargeability response in this area. Figures 8 and 9 are the plan maps at depth of 200m below surface, showing the resistivity and chargeability features respectively. The area denoted by white hatched lines has the inverted resistivity values greater than 500 Ohm.m. The resistivity and chargeability responses on the survey area could be grouped into three zones. Zone 1, situated in the south central portion of the grid, has very low resistivity values but a very high chargeability response. Zone 2, wrapping around zone 1, has both relatively high resistivity and very high chargeability response. Zone 3, likely to be the outer zone, is characterized by both low resistivity and low chargeability features.

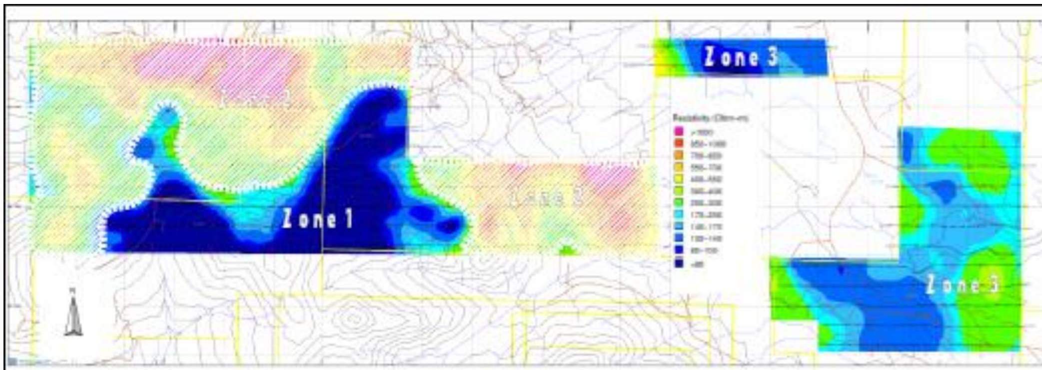


Figure 8: 3D IP Interpreted Resistivity Plot at 200m below Topography

Bold dashed lines in white outline the resistivity features with approximately cut off values of 500Ohm.m

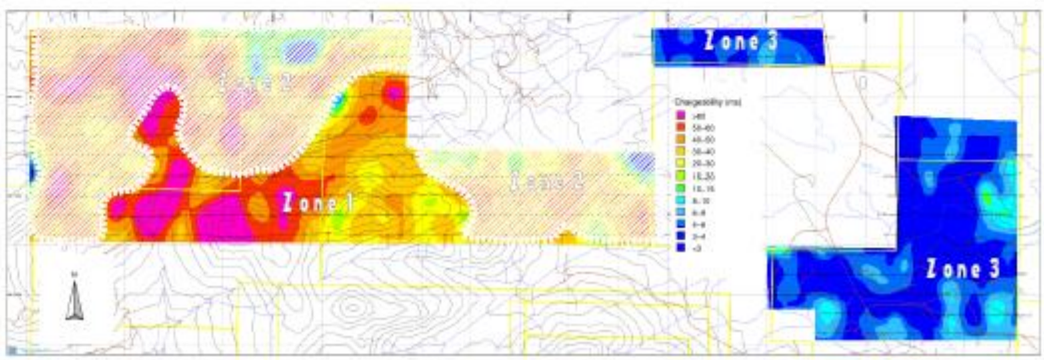


Figure 9: 3D IP Interpreted Chargeability Plot at 200m below Topography

Bold dashed lines in white outline the resistivity features with approximately cut off values of 500Ohm.m

Figure 10 shows more 3D views of the resistivity and chargeability features.

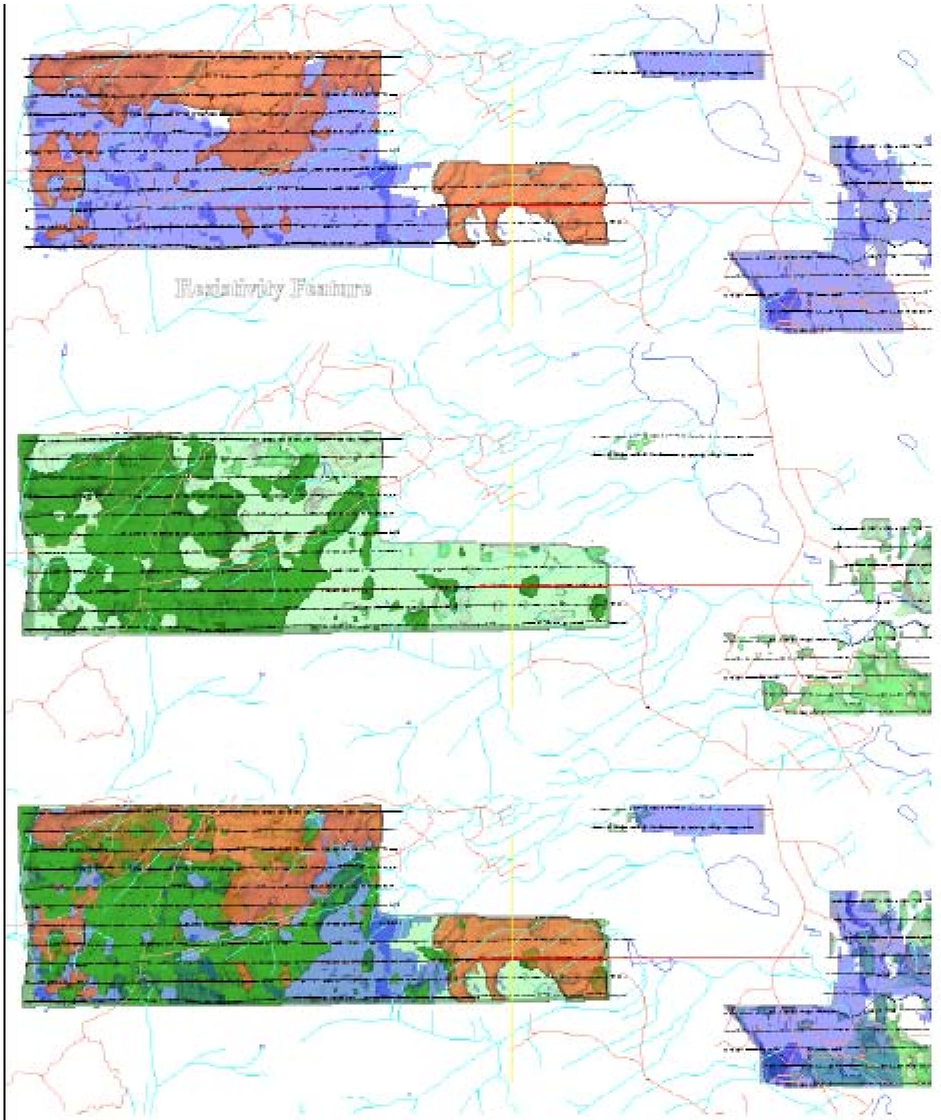


Figure 10: 3D Perspective Plots of Simplified Inversion Models

Relatively high resistivity units, with values >600Ohm-m. are displayed in red, low resistivity units, with values <160Ohm.m are shown in blue color; High chargeability features are shown in green, values > 45ms are in dark green, values > 7ms are in light green.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On grid 1, there is one north south trending resistivity contact which separates the grid into eastern and western parts with low and high resistivity values respectively. The chargeability anomalies are constrained in shape and north-east trending lineaments which suggest that the mineralization might be controlled by fault/alteration structure. Ground magnetic survey is suggested to further delineate the geological structure. The chargeability anomalies are the targets of interest. On grid 3, the IP responses could be grouped into three zones. More exploration work is suggested to understand the IP pattern, especially the low resistivity unit with a very high chargeability feature in the south central of the west block. The IP features of zone 3 is similar to those on Grid 1. Again, ground magnetic survey is suggested. Magnetic data could be used to help identify faults/alteration zones or intrusions.

Detailed geology mapping and geochemical sampling are suggested in the two areas to have a better understanding of the relation between IP anomalies and mineral deposit. A detailed compilation of all geological, geochemical and geophysical data sets should be carried out to provide a full interpretation of the property. The drill targets or the area of interest could be outlined by the overlap area with both chargeability anomalies and geochemical anomalies under the geological structural frame work. A two phase drilling program is suggested across the area in the outlined area of interest. The purpose of phase one drilling is to assist in geological mapping and determine the relationship of the chargeable material with mineralization, especially the very high chargeability response in the western part of the grid. Phase two drilling is designed to intersect with the mineral sought and to assess the distribution of the mineralization."

12.0 COST OF WORK DONE BY NECHAKO

The following Figures were supplied by Nechako minerals Ltd.

Date	Comment	Source #	JE#	Debits
02-15-2007	Nicholson &Associates	07GNI-024	J74	6,354.34
02-28-2007	Nicholson& Associates	07GNI-031	J75	9,318.84
03-15-2007	Nicholson &Associates	07GNI-044	J76	21,746.64
03-31-2007	Nicholson& Associates	07GNI-056	J77	7,786.63
05-15-2007	Nicholson &Associates	07GNI-086	J78	1,475.00
07-15-2007	Nicholson& Associates	07GNI-106	J283	2,520.00
				49,201.45
07-16-2007	Warren Robb			680.49
08-23-2007	Warren Robb	110095451	J288	3,172.40
07-31-2007	Warren Robb	JU107-41	J289	6,289.00
09-07-2007	POVWORKS	090707	J292	48.15
08-02-2007	695809B.C.Ltd.(R. Krause)	07-18	J357	900.00
09-13-2007	695809B.C.Ltd.(R. Krause)	07-23	J359	3,509.44
09-07-2007	Warren Robb	ES10	J366	5,000.00
10-15-2007	695809B.C.Ltd.(R. Krause)	07-24	J417	1,430.00
10-15-2007	695809B.C.Ltd.(R. Krause)	07-25	J418	10,626.96
10-15-2007	Canadian Forest Products Ltd	Nec-207	J432	10,560.00
10-24-2007	SJ Geophysics Ltd	SJ07681	J446	54,392.46
10-24-2007	SJ Geophysics Ltd	SJ07682	J447	36,283.15
10-26-2007	Ridge Resources	07-34	J464	55,533.28
11-05-2007	Wesley Raven	11052007	J466	8,813.06
09-30-2007	Geodrafting Services Ltd	2488	J470	286.90
10-15-2007	Nicholson &Associates	07GNI-186	J524	29,504.49
10-15-2007	Nicholson &Associates	07GNI-202	J525	32,131.00
11-05-2007	Canadian Forest Products Ltd	Nec-208	J526	33,907.50
11-16-2007	Canadian Forest Products Ltd	Nec-209	J541	20,625.00
11-16-2007	SJ Geophysics Ltd	SJ07698	J542	40,728.04
11-15-2007	Nicholson &Associates	07GNI-208	J543	25,567.71
11-20-2007	695809B.C.Ltd.(R .Krause)	07-29	J544	8,081.96
11-22-2007	Ridge Resources	07-37	J548	31,770.54
11-09-2007	SJ Geophysics Ltd	SJ07692	J561	46,328.92
11-09-2007	SJ Geophysics Ltd	SJ07691	J562	40,533.63
11-23-2007	S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.	SJV07086	J563	880.00
11-30-2007	Minister of Energy	1196	J604	500.00
11-30-2007	Bob Fraser Exp Reports	BG	J613	6,038.11
				3,600.00
	Canadian Forest Products Ltd			12,457.50
	NechakoLodge			11,338.49
	AdjustSJGeo-BKTogetamount			tocome

				541,518.18
Date	Comment	Source#	JE#	Debits
12-01-2007	CanadianForestProductsLtd	Nec-210	J6	12,457.50
12-01-2007	#1091WarrenRobb	YE02	J28	680.49
12-01-2007	DustinHicks	YE03	J29	3,600.00
12-01-2007	695809BCA/P	YE11	J37	9,193.25
12-02-2007	GeodraftingServicesLtd	2523	J7	75.00
12-05-2007	SJGeophysicsLtd	SJ07703	J200	41,102.30
12-07-2007	695809B.C.Ltd.(R.Krause)	Exp.Dec/07	J25	2,145.24
12-20-2007	RidgeResources	07-41	J139	20,143.26
12-21-2007	CanadianForestProductsLtd	Nee-212	J24	1,155.00
12-31-2007	CanadianForestProductsLtd	Nec-211	J51	11,632.50
01-16-2008	SJGeophysicsLtd	SJ07710	J198	49,523.04
01-25-2008	Nicholson&Associates	A7ST1201-595	J76	257.92
01-25-2008	Nicholson&Associates	08GNI-010	J75	419.16
01-31-2008	GeodraftingServicesLtd	2546	J252	552.50
02-05-2008	MinisterofFinance-claimfilingfee	1220	J90	34,773.28
03-19-2008	DoveCommunications	8175	J236	2,300.00
03-31-2008	GeodraftingServicesLtd	2576	J245	515.00
04-07-2008	695809B.C.Ltd.(R.Krause)	08-09	J242	3,315.00
				193,840.44

Grand total is 784,560.07

13.0 2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

From August 10 until August 16, 2010 Nechako did a small exploration programme was performed on the northern block of the Fish claims. The work consisted of field reconnaissance, general research, and the taking of 44 soil geochemical samples.

Mr. David Caldwell performed the sampling.

A brief discussion of Mr. Caldwell is contained in a press release of Golden Phoenix Minerals. http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi_0199-5267015/Golden-Phoenix-Names-David-A.html

SPARKS, Nev., Feb. 27 /PRNewswire-FirstCall/ -- Golden Phoenix Minerals, Inc. (BULLETIN BOARD: GPXM) is pleased to announce the appointment of David A. Caldwell to the positions of President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Caldwell will remain a Director of the and its chief Geologist and geoscientisty.

Jeffrey Tissier, a member of the Board of Directors, commented, "Dave's proven ability to shepherd Golden Phoenix through its current restructuring makes him the ideal choice to join our interim CEO, Ken Ripley, in leading the Company into production and positive cash flow. Given his industry knowledge, geological skill set and management experience, Dave will be called upon to perform multiple roles in the coming years."

Dave Caldwell has served as a Director of Golden Phoenix since its founding in 1997. He has 20 years experience as a geologist and geophysicist specializing in the discovery, delineation and economic evaluation of mineral deposits. Prior to his appointment as President and COO of Golden Phoenix, Mr. Caldwell was Chief Geologist for Nevada Pacific Gold in Elko, Nevada, which he co-founded in 1997. Preceding his entry into the junior gold arena, Mr. Caldwell managed exploration and bankable feasibility phases of project development for Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation and Gold Fields Mining Company. Mr. Caldwell brings 15 years of Nevada gold experience and industry contacts to support the Company's focus on precious metals.

Mr. Caldwell was awarded double Bachelor of Science degrees in Geology and Geophysics from the Institute of Technology at the University of Minnesota, and earned a Master of Science degree in Geology and Geochemistry from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. He is a Trustee for the Northwest Mining Association and a past Presi dent and current Director of the Geologic Society of Nevada.

The expenses for this work are $37,400 and are presented below and his certificate follows the statment of costs.

The area of this soil sampling within the claim block is shown on Figure 14 and the sample location map is Figure15.

Values for Copper, Lead and Zinc are shown on Figures16, 17 and 18.

The assay sheets are included as Appendix B

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
			$0.00	$0.00	
Field Reconnaissance	8/10 to 8/16/2010	7.0	$1,000.00	$7,000.00	
	David A. Caldwell		$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$7,000.00	**$7,000.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search	David A. Caldwell	2.0	$1,000.00	$2,000.00	
Database compilation			$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modeling			$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data			$0.00	$0.00	
General research	David A. Caldwell	16.0	$1,000.00	$16,000.00	
Report preparation	David A. Caldwell	7.0	$1,000.00	$7,000.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$25,000.00	**$25,000.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			$0.00	$0.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil	*44 samples XRF at Golden Phoenix*	44.0	$15.00	$660.00	
Rock	*Laboratory*		$0.00	$0.00	
Water			$0.00	$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			$0.00	$0.00	
Whole rock			$0.00	$0.00	
Petrology			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)	sample collection 44 sites	44.0	$10.00	$440.00	
				$1,100.00	**$1,100.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare		1.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental		1.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	
kilometers			$0.00	$0.00	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel		1.00	$300.00	$300.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other					
				$2,300.00	**$2,300.00**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel	day rate	8.00	$150.00	$1,200.00	
Camp			$0.00	$0.00	
Meals	day rate	8.00	$100.00	$800.00	
				$2,000.00	**$2,000.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$37,400.00**

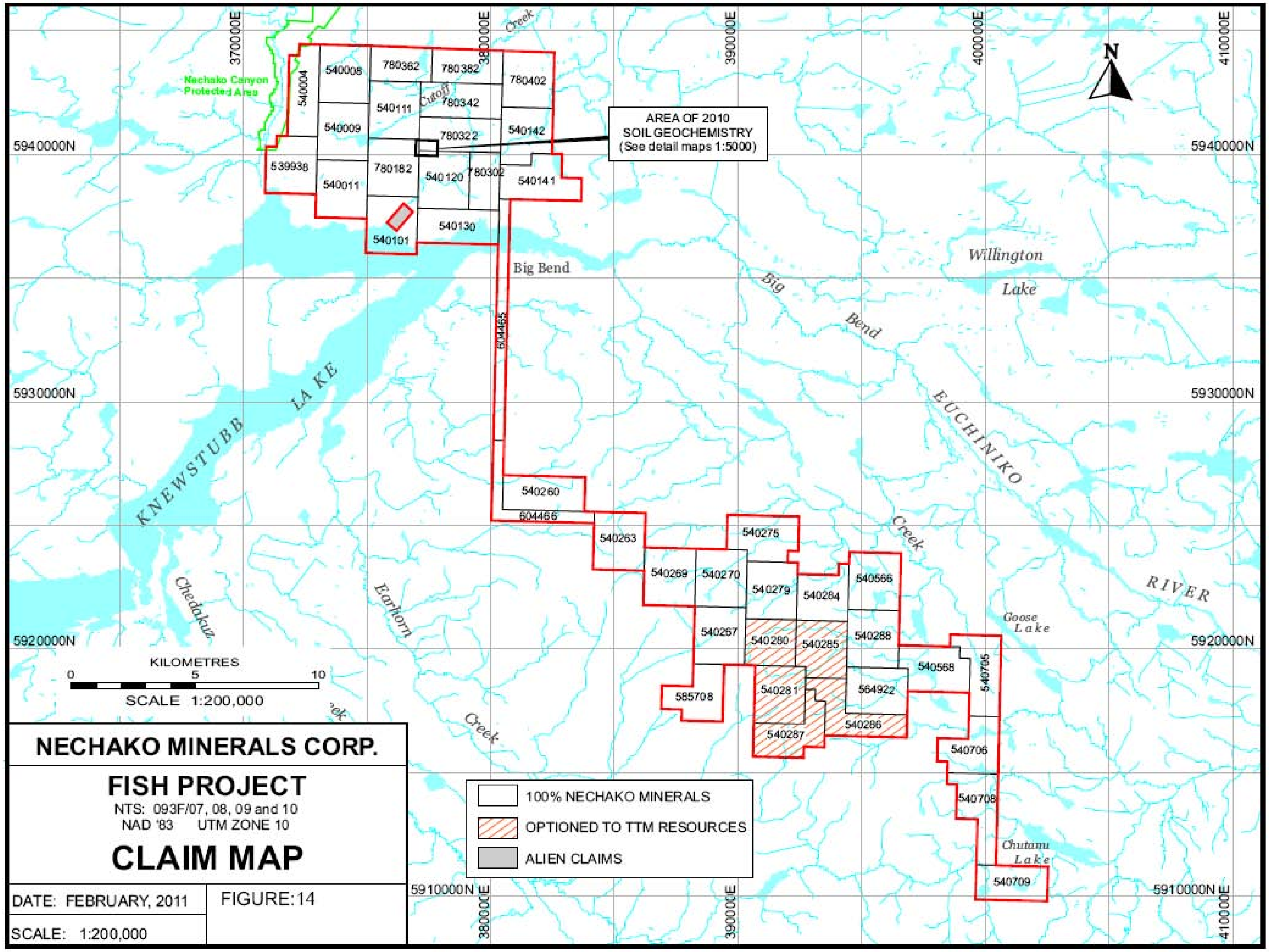
Certificate of Qualified Person

I, David A. Caldwell, PGeol, hereby certify that:

1. I am a United States citizen with mailing address of 165 West Oak Street, Elko, NV 89801 USA.
2. I was graduated from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (MS Geology/Geochemistry) in 1989 and the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology (BS Geology, BS Geophysics) in 1985.
3. I am a licensed professional geologist registered in the State of Utah (LG #5192754).
4. I have experience in my profession since 1984 in the field of exploring, developing, and producing industrial minerals, precious metals, and base metals. Applicable employment includes Gold Fields Mining Corp (1988-1994), Santa Fe Pacific Gold (1994-1997), Nevada Pacific Gold (1997-2006), Golden Phoenix Minerals, Inc. (1997-2010) and Phoenix Development Group and Caldwell Consulting and Advisory (2010 to Present).
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of the Instrument.
6. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is subject of this Technical Report.
7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all the technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Prepared in Elko Nevada on August 29, 2010.

David A.Caldwell, PGeol
Caldwell Consulting and Advisory
Licensed Professional Geologist- Utah #5192754



NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
FISH PROJECT
NTS: 093F/07, 08, 09 and 10
NAD '83 UTM ZONE 10
CLAIM MAP
DATE: FEBRUARY, 2011
FIGURE: 14
SCALE: 1:200,000
KILOMETRES
0 5 10
SCALE 1:200,000
100% NECHAKO MINERALS
OPTIONED TO TTM RESOURCES
ALIEN CLAIMS
AREA OF 2010
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
(See detail maps 1:5000)
Nechako Canyon Protected Area
KNEWSTUBB LAKE
EUCHINIKO RIVER
Big Bend
Big Bend Creek
Willington Lake
Goose Lake
Chutanu Lake
Earlhorn Creek
Chedakuz
370000E
380000E
390000E
400000E
410000E
5940000N
5930000N
5920000N
5910000N
540004
540008
780362
780352
780402
540111
780342
540009
780322
540142
539938
780182
540120
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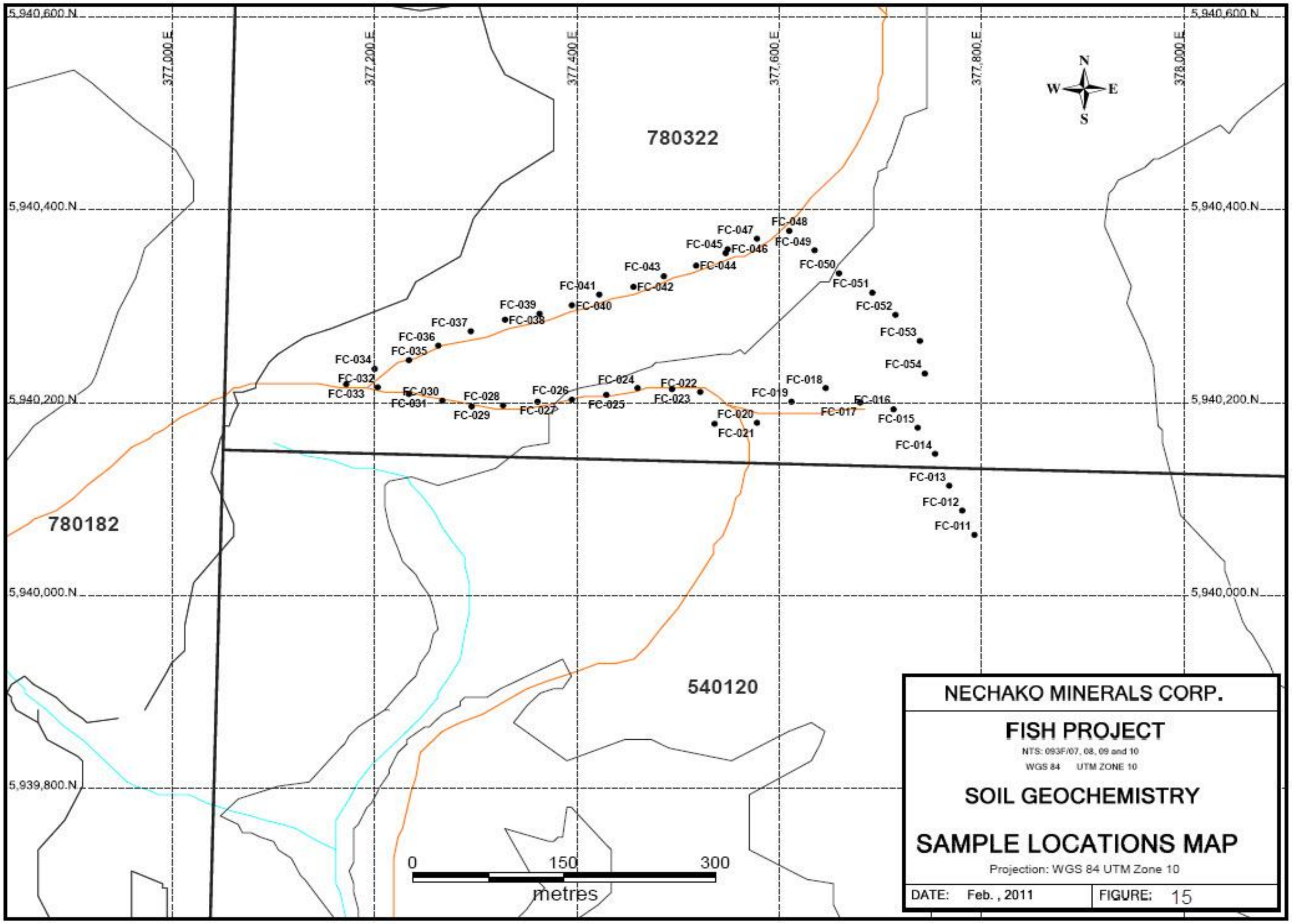
5,940,600 N
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5,940,200 N
5,940,000 N
5,939,800 N
377,000 E
377,200 E
377,400 E
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377,800 E
378,000 E
N
S
W
E
780322
780182
540120
FC-011
FC-012
FC-013
FC-014
FC-015
FC-016
FC-017
FC-018
FC-019
FC-020
FC-021
FC-022
FC-023
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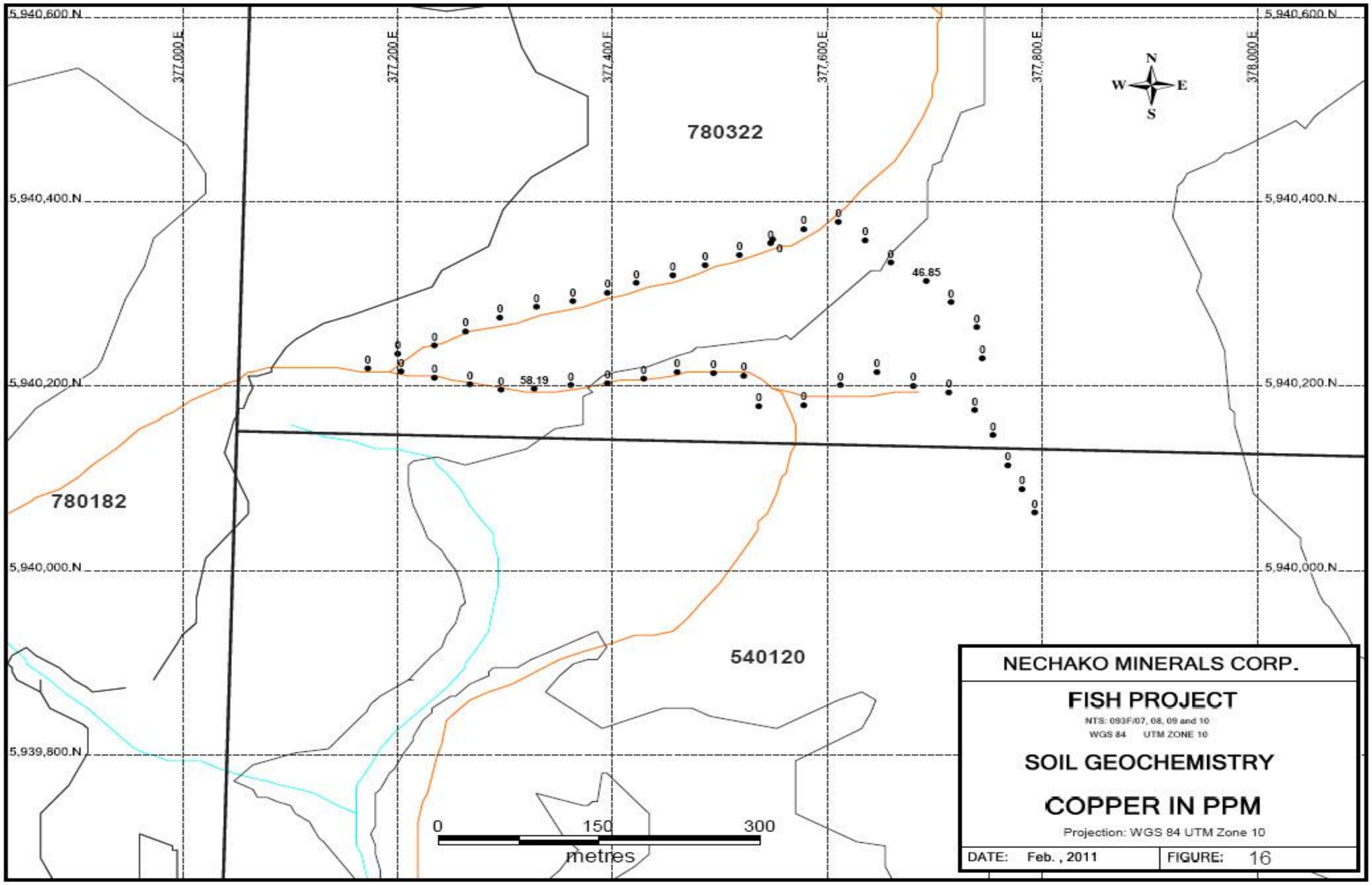
FC-042
FC-043
FC-044
FC-045
FC-046
FC-047
FC-048
FC-049
FC-050
FC-051
FC-052
FC-053
FC-054
0
150
300
metres
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
FISH PROJECT
NTS: 093F/07, 08, 09 and 10
WGS 84 UTM ZONE 10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE LOCATIONS MAP
Projection: WGS 84 UTM Zone 10
DATE: Feb. , 2011
FIGURE: 15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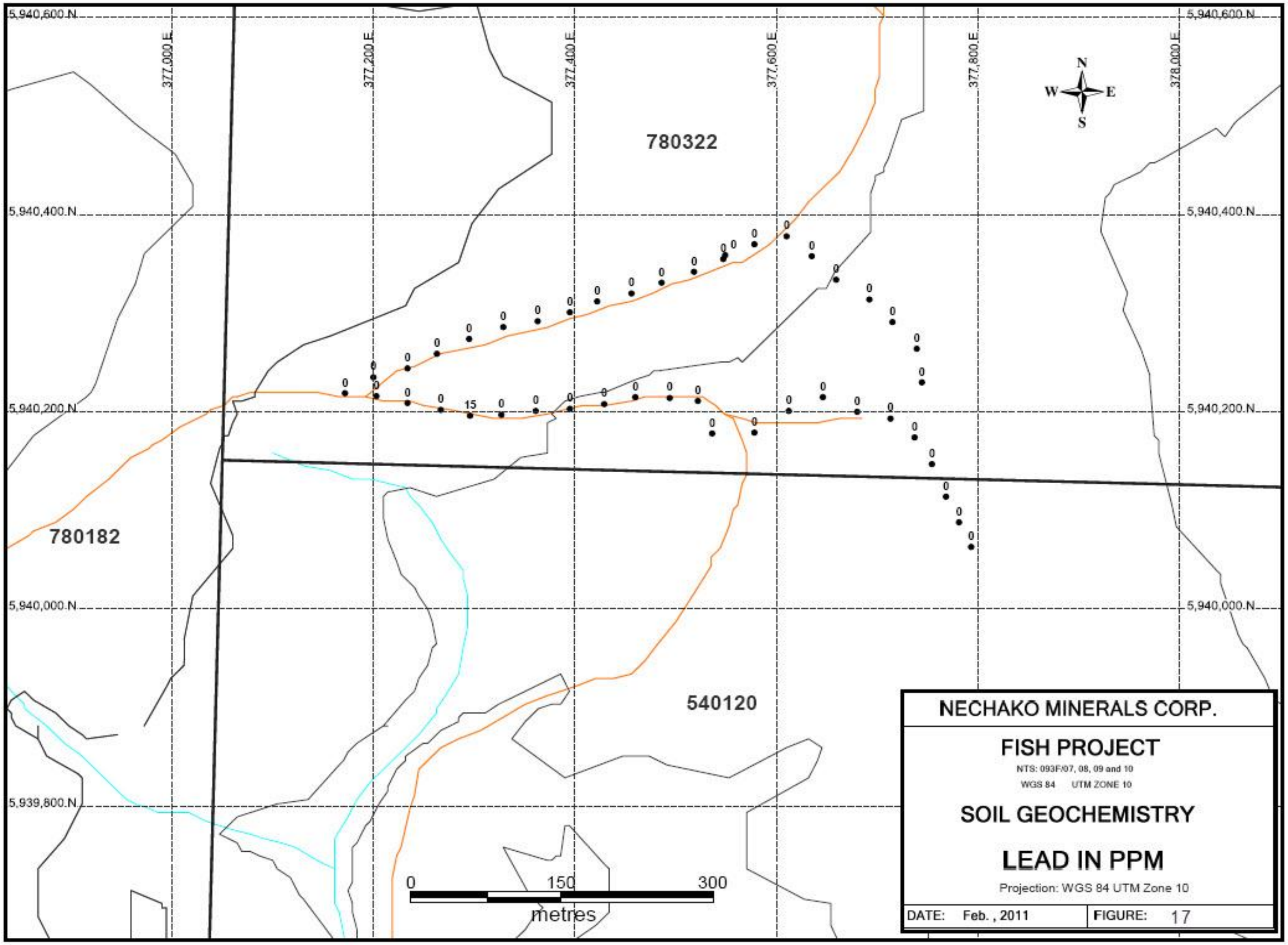
5,940,400 N
5,940,200 N
5,940,000 N
5,939,800 N
377,000 E
377,200 E
377,400 E
377,600 E
377,800 E
378,000 E
780322
780182
540120
N
W
E
S
46.85
58.19
0
150
300
metres
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
FISH PROJECT
NTS: 093F/07, 08, 09 and 10
WGS 84 UTM ZONE 10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER IN PPM
Projection: WGS 84 UTM Zone 10
DATE: Feb. , 2011
FIGURE: 16



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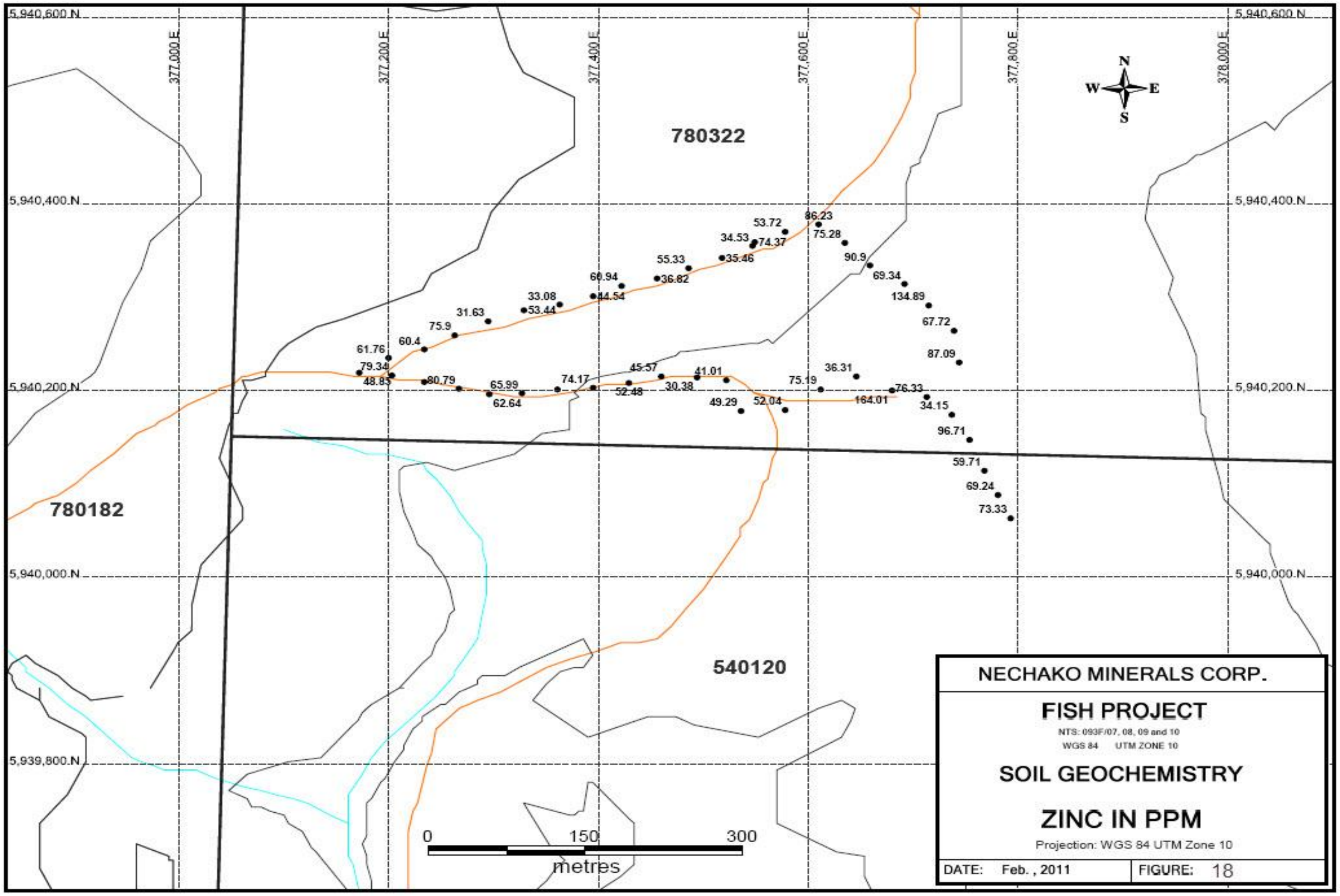
NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
FISH PROJECT
NTS: 093F/07, 08, 09 and 10
WGS 84 UTM ZONE 10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LEAD IN PPM
Projection: WGS 84 UTM Zone 10
DATE: Feb. , 2011
FIGURE: 17


NECHAKO MINERALS CORP.
FISH PROJECT
NTS: 093F/07, 08, 09 and 10
WGS 84 UTM ZONE 10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC IN PPM
Projection: WGS 84 UTM Zone 10
DATE: Feb., 2011
FIGURE: 18
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14.0 DRILLING

Previous drill programs are summarized in the history section of this report. Nechako Minerals Corp. has not completed any drilling of its own to date.

15.0 SAMPLE METHOD AND APPROACH

The writer's have not researched the past sampling programs in detail, but have no reason to doubt that the methods and approach have been typical methods, involving chip and channel sampling and typical core splitting for diamond drilling programs.

The method used for assaying the soils in the 2010 soil sampling programme was XR-F

16.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author has not independently verified past sample preparation and analytical methods; however there is no reason to believe they were not maintained according to standards common to exploration at the time.

The soil samples were assayed using the XRF technique. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) is the emission of characteristic "secondary" (or fluorescent) X-rays from a material that has been excited by bombarding with high-energy X-rays or gamma rays. The phenomenon is widely used for elemental analysis and chemical analysis, particularly in the investigation of metals, glass, ceramics and building materials, and for research in geochemistry, forensic science and archaeology. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray_fluorescence

17.0 DATA VERIFICATION

No independent data verification was undertaken on samples collected by previous operators.

18.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following description of the Chu Property has not been verified by the Author and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Fish Property.

The Chu showing is located about 90 kilometres south-southwest of Vanderhoof. The region in which the Chu showing occurs is underlain dominantly by Lower to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. These assemblages are overlain by the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks and Miocene Chilcotin Group plateau basalt. Intruding Lower Jurassic rocks in the northeastern part of the map sheet is a belt of granodiorite, diorite and quartz diorite plutons of the Lower Jurassic Topley intrusive suite. Felsic plutons of probable Cretaceous age intrude Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton strata. The Chu property covers the contact zone between an Eocene granitic to granodioritic pluton and hornfelsed Hazelton Group rocks. The Hazelton Group is this area is a mixed assemblage of epiclastic and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks, volcanic rocks and felsic intrusives. Drilling in 1985 intersected rocks of dacitic, andesitic and rhyolitic compositions along with argillite, graphitic "schist', and monzonite.

In outcrop mineralization consists of molybdenite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite as disseminations and coatings along fractures in biotite altered argillite.
Historical diamond drilling indicates a potential grade of approximately 0.1 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 24114).

Rio Tinto Canadian Explorations Ltd. and Asarco (American Smelting and Refining Company) discovered Chu molybdenum property independently during 1969 to 1970. In the mid 1970s, Asarco consolidated the project areas and carried out a number of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and shallow diamond drilling. In 1979, they were joined by Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd in a joint venture. They conducted core drilling pngrams in 1980 (3 diamond-drill holes), 1981 (7 diamond-drill holes and 1982 (2 diamond-drill holes). This fieldwork has partially outlined a large northwest-southeast trending zone of strong molybdenum-bearing mineralization.

In 1994, the Chu and Chu 2 and 3 claims were staked in by Arnex Resources Ltd. when the original property claims lapsed.

Sixteen stream sediment and 3 rock chip samples were taken. The registered owner was Orvana Minerals Corp. Some work may have been done by Orvana in 1995 also.

In 2002, a magnetometer survey consisting of 34.1 kilometres was conducted by owner Chris Delorme over a portion of the Chu molybdenum property.

In 2003, Nustar Resources Inc. evaluated the Chu (093F 001) porphyry molybdenum prospect, located about 90 kilometres south-southwest of Vanderhoof. The company sampled and re-assayed core from a 1970 Rio Tinto drilling campaign, and also conducted geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys.
In 2004, the work program of owner Omega Exploration Services Inc. consisted of running three self potential (sp) lines totaling 3,600 metres and drilling one vertical drill hole with a hand-held JKS packsack diamond core drill to a total depth of 20.1 metres.

The indicated zone of molybdenum mineralization is large and appears to dip into the southwest facing slope of the hill. The mineral zone was reported to have excellent potential for expansion from its present indicated size toward the northwest, southeast, downdip toward the northeast and possibly in the apparent width toward the southwest. The current approximate dimensions are 840 metres length by 400 metres width by an apparent depth of 600 metres.

Currently TTM Resources is diamond drilling the “Chu” property and have reported intersections of .132% Mo over 198 metres and 0.096% Mo over 383.4 metres.

19.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No detailed mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on material from this property.

20.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

At present no mineral resource or reserves exist for the Fish group of claims.

21.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information to be added to the report that the authors are aware of.

21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

21.1 INTERPRETATION

The location of the Fish Property being at the margin of a large caldera complex and the Nechako Arch has resulted in area where volcanic cover masks many of the deeper seated faults and fracture systems which would carry mineralizing fluids. Data from the regional geophysical and geochemical surveys have outlined areas hosting deep seated structures buried under more recent volcanic rocks. A strong correlation exists between interpreted faults and lineations with anomalous geochemical values. The regional magnetic and gravity data outline two prominent northwest trending Faults that are crosscut by north to northeasterly trending faults, probably corresponding to the Nechako horst.

A strong relationship is apparent between the geophysical lineations and the four Minfile occurrences in the southeast corner of the study block. Three of the four occurrences are situated along the second, subtle N70^{0}W magnetic lineation, while the fourth is located immediately to the south, along an intersecting NNE trending linear. The magnetic data outlines a complex, intersecting fault patterns and is suggestive of a possible ring structure. These patterns are repeated in several places along the N70^{0}W lineaments. There also appears to be a number of short strike length magnetic features that align along a N45^{o}W orientation. This may be an indication of the dominant, near surface structural orientation.

21.2 CONCLUSIONS

Based on a thorough review of all historic data and the information generated by the 2006 exploration programs conducted so far on the Fish Property. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- The regional geophysical trends identified, suggest a horst and graben type structural enviroment suitable to host epithermal styled precious metal mineralization.

- The identified regional geophysical trends combined with coincidental geochemical anomalies display an environment suitable to host further epithermal and porphyry style mineralization

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to advance the Property it was recommended that a two phased exploration program be implemented. **A $400,000.00 Phase I program was recommended and carried out.** The program consisted of 100 line kilometers of 3Dimensional ground Induced Polarization survey established over the south eastern area of the property. The grid was located in the southern portion of the property surrounding the Chu mineral, Ben, April mineral showings. The grids were oriented north south with lines space 100 meters apart and running east- west with stations marked every 25 metres. The cost of this program was $580,014.55, In addition all available historic data should be standardized and converted to digital form and compiled into suitable geologic software.

Phase 1 (residual)

Subtotal	$10,000.00
Contingency (10%)	$1,000.00
TOTAL Phase I	**$11,000.00**

Contingent on results from Phase I, a Phase II program consisting of property wide geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting of all known showings, roads and outcrops, 3D Induced Polarization surveys to cover the southern area, follow-up ground magnetometer and EM surveys and 3500 metres of diamond drilling.

The cost of the entire Phase II program is

Phase II – Budget

Senior geologist 90 days @ $500.00 per day	45,000
Junior geologist 90 days @ $350.00 per day	31,500
Field Manager 90 days @ $350.00 per day	31,500
Line cutters 90 days @ $400 per day (3)	108,000
Subtotal	$216,000
900 man days @ $125.00 per day (includes food and lodging)	
(assumes geophysical crew 45 days diamond drill crew 45 days)	112,500
Two 4x4 trucks 90 days @ $100.00 per day	18,000
Two ATV 90 days @ 75 per day	13,500
Fuel, chainsaws, accessory equipment	40,000
Geophysical Surveys (3D IP, Magnetometer)	
(assumes 100 line kilometres of 3D I.P. @ $2900.00 per line km)	290,000
400 line km of magnetometer & EM	
@ $100 per line kilometre, plus ($60,000 for reporting)	100,000
Property Wide Silt Sampling (incl. labor, assays)	10,000
Prospecting, Sampling, Data digitizing	20,000.
Diamond Drilling 3,500 m @ $200/m (including assays)	700,000
Permits, Reclamation Bonding	50,000
subtotal	$1,570,000
Contingency (15%)	235,000
TOTAL Phase II	**$1,805,500**

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Respectfully submitted this 10th day of February, 2010,

Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
Dated this 14th day of April, 2008

Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.

MITCHELL GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

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24.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Marvin Alford Mitchell, P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Mitchell Geological Services Inc., Suite 1028, 470 Granville St. Vancouver, BC CANADA V6C 1V5.

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering, (mining option) from the University of Montana's Montana School of Mines in 1968.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Registration Number, 8322)

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of Section 13 2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME including the summary of Mr. Chen's report entitled **Geophysical Report 3d Induced Polarization Survey On the Fish Project Grids 1 and 3,** amendments to Section 3, SUMMARY, the deletion of the PHASE 1 budget in Section 22 RECOMMENDATIONS, changing the (good till dates) in table 1 and changing the estimated costs in Phase II to more accurately reflect increased labour costs and vehicle rental costs since the report was written. All of the other Sections were completed by Mr. Warren D. Robb, P.Geo. except for sections on the 2010 program which were completed by Mr. David Caldwell, P.Geo.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the potential issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report. Dated this 14th day of March, 2011.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF M.A. MITCHELL BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.

APPENDIX A

SJ Geophysics Ltd.
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

11762-94th Avenue, Bus: **(604) 582-1100** Fax: **(604) 589-7466**
Delta BC V4C 3R7 CANADA **E-mail:** **trent@sjgeophysics.com**
www.sjgeophysics.com

Memorandum
To: George Nicholson

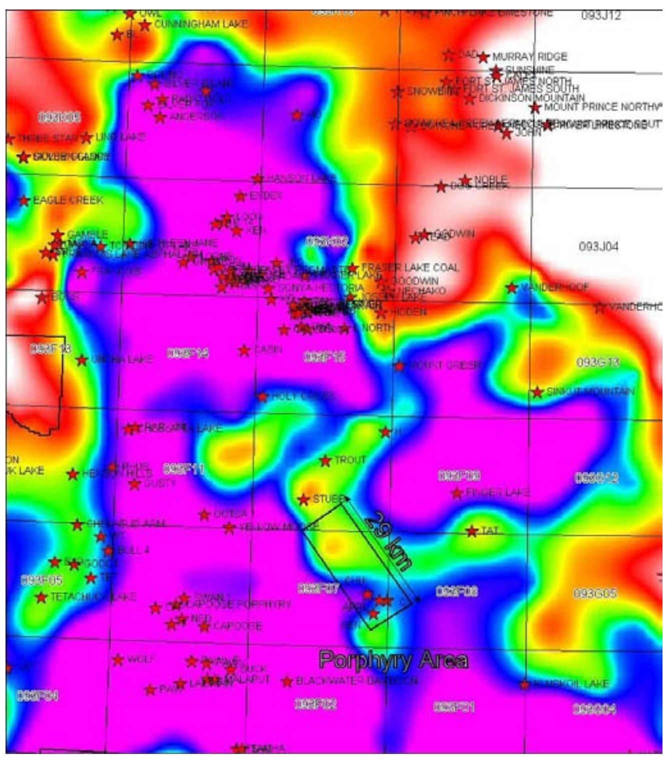
From: E. Trent Pezzot

Date: August 14, 2006

Re: Porphyry Project, Nechako area – Geophysical Study

George:

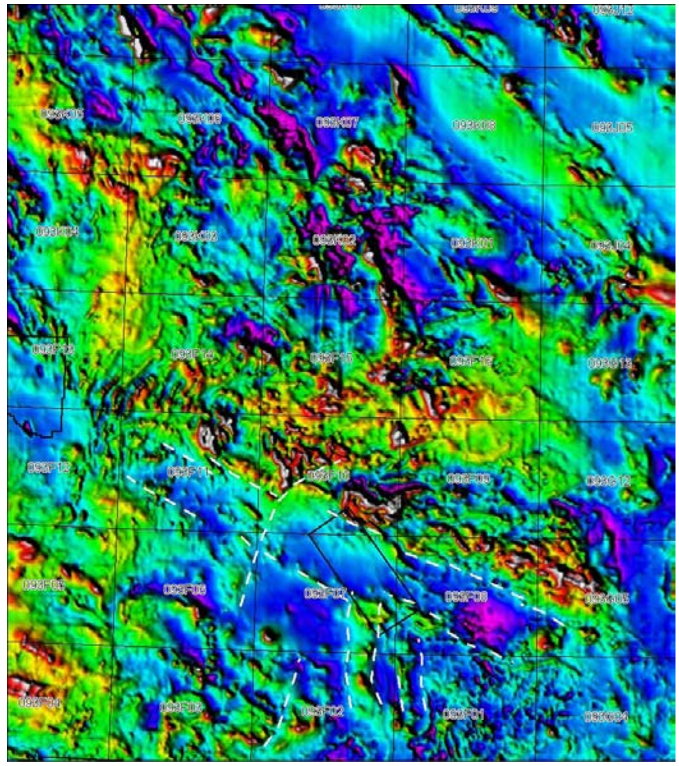
In your latest memo you requested I review the geophysical data pertaining to an area you refer to as the Porphyry Project, in the Nechako area of B.C. The area is outlined by a 29 km x 11 km rectangle, oriented NW-SE that is centred near UTM coordinate 392000E / 5921000N (NAD83, Zone 10). The study block is located primarily in NTS 93F07, but crosses into the map sheets to the north and east. There is an historic Mo +/- Cu porphyry deposit (+/- 30 MT) in the southeast corner of the block.



This block falls within the larger 200 km x 220 km Nazco study that has been ongoing for several months consequently most of the exploration data has already been compiled and processed. Four sets of exploration data were examined: regional airborne magnetics, gravity, geochemistry and geology (including the MinFile data base). The magnetic and gravity data were examined both as plan maps and regionally as 3D inversion models.

The government gravity map (right) is based on data gathered at 2000m grid intervals and is consequently reflecting very large, deep structures. The Porphyry area is positioned over a cluster of moderate gravity highs located near the northern end of a regional gravity low. This cluster is part of a west-northwesterly oriented regional lineation (also evident in the magnetic data). Localized discontinuities and offsets suggest the area might also be intersected by NNE to NE trending faults. Some of the gravity anomalies form a “horseshoe” shaped pattern, open to the northeast. These localized gravity highs vary from 5 – 8 km across, suggesting source bodies on the order of 1 – 2 km depth. A cluster of 4 Minfile occurrences (Chu, April, Ben and C) in the SE corner of the study block falls between two of these small gravity highs.

The government magnetic data is also considered regional in nature although it gathered on 800m spaced survey lines and is therefore denser than the gravity data. The magnetic map (right, same area as gravity map above) shows similar trends (dashed white lines) to those mapped by the gravity but with significantly more detail and outlines structures that are generated by rock units closer to the ground surface. The study area is located along the southwest flank of N70^{0}W trending regional lineation, formed by a series of strong magnetic highs. This lineation generally coincides with the regional gravity trend. A second, subtle magnetic lineation formed by narrow, elongated magnetic highs, parallels this main trend some 15 km to the southwest. There are multiple breaks and offsets along these two trends that appear to be locally quite complex but are clearly part of regional NNE trending fault patterns. The magnetic signature is relatively quiet and subdued between these two lineations.

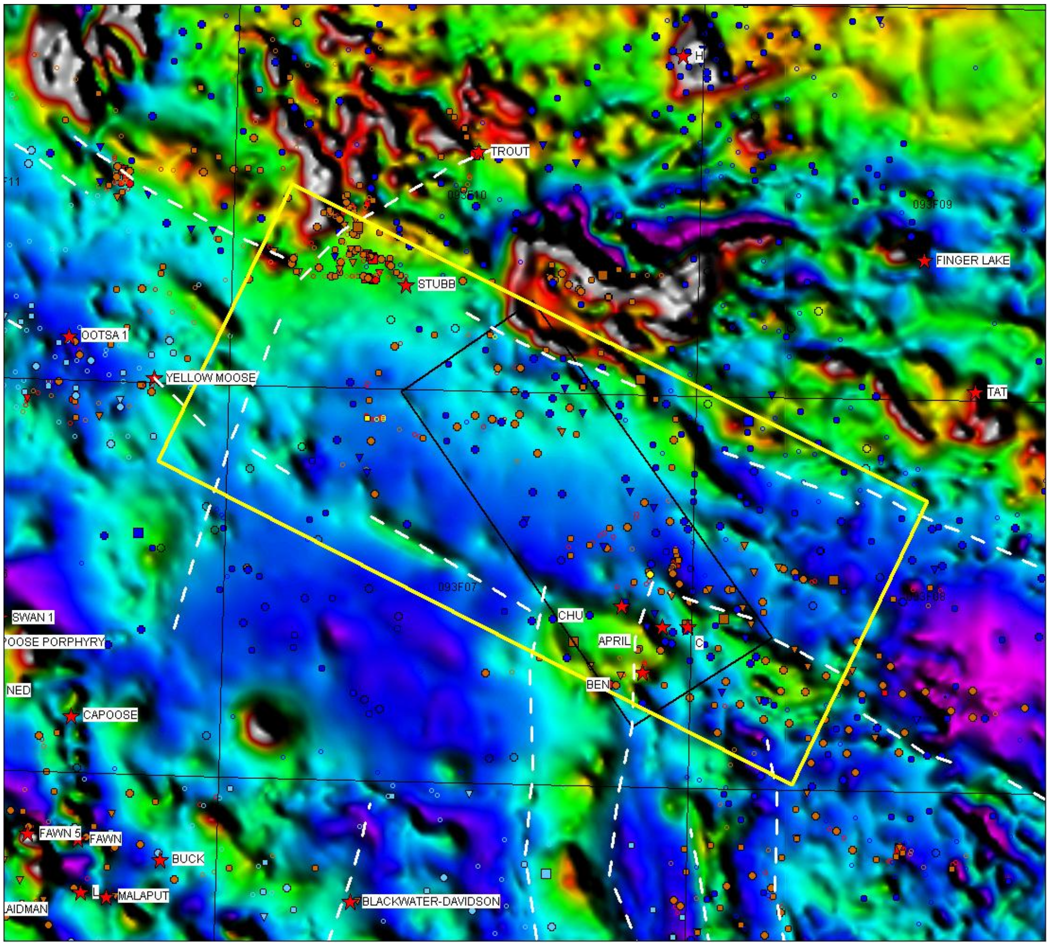


A strong magnetic high brushing the NE corner of the study area coincides with the gravity low forming the centre of the “horseshoe” shaped gravity feature described above. The combination of these responses suggests the presence of a large intrusive body beneath the magnetic high, ringed by some type of alteration halo.

Of particular interest is the apparent relationship between the geophysical lineations and the four Minfile occurrences in the southeast corner of the study block. Three of these occurrences lie along the second, subtle N70^{0}W magnetic lineation described above while the fourth is located immediately to the south, along an intersecting NNE trending linear. When examined in detail, the magnetic data suggest complex, intersecting fault patterns and possible ring structures. These patterns are repeated in several places along the N70^{0}W lineaments. There also appears to be a number of short strike length magnetic features that align along a N45^{o}W orientation. This may be an indication of the dominant, near surface structural orientation.

There are a large number of geochemical samples gathered over this target area and many are anomalous in multiple elements. Several anomalous geochemical trends coincide with magnetic features, suggesting they are following geological structures or lithologies.

The image below is a compilation of the airborne magnetics (false colour contour), geochemistry (Au) and interpreted regional magnetic trends (white dashed lines). Based on this analysis, I feel the Porphyry study area (black rectangle) should be expanded as shown below (yellow rectangle) to include the areas where the regional WNW and NNE faults intersect. It is recommended that the acquired claims be surveyed with a detailed Induced Polarization survey. This data will likely refine the interpretation by delineating additional structures (faults, contacts, lithologies) that may be related to the observed geochemistry.



Sincerely
Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

SJ Geophysics Ltd.
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

E. Trent Pezzot, BSc., PGeo.
Geology, Geophysics

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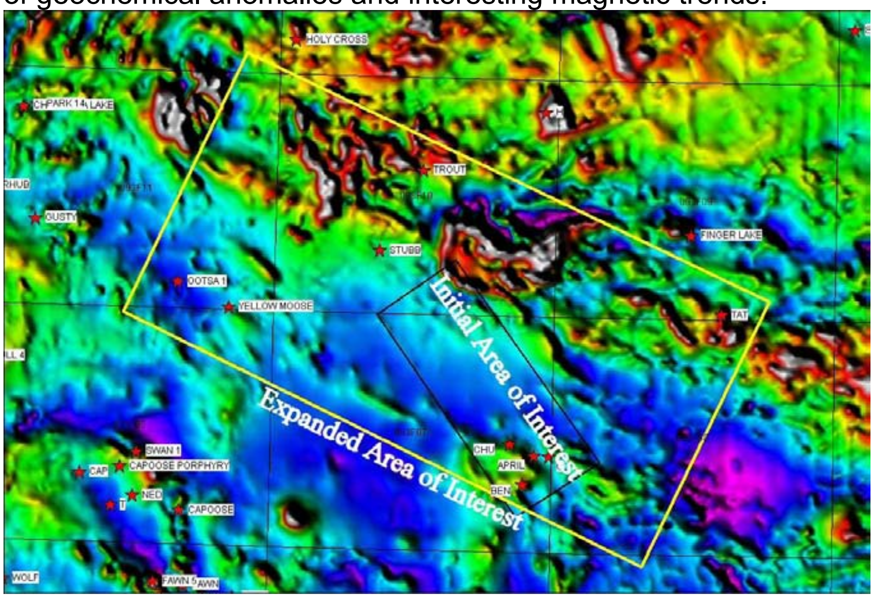
Memorandum 2

To: George Nicholson
From: E. Trent Pezzot
Date: August 22, 2006

Re: Porphyry Project, Nechako area – Geophysical Study

George:

In a previous memo I reviewed the geophysical data pertaining to an area you referred to as the Porphyry Project, in the Nechako area of B.C. Based on this review, the original area of interest has been expanded from 29 km x 11 km to 68 km to 34 km in order to include several clusters of geochemical anomalies and interesting magnetic trends.



As per your instructions, I have generated maps of this study area to illustrate the geophysical and geochemical data forming the basis of the exploration interest. These maps are provided in pdf format as 11” x 17” drawings.

Sincerely
Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

E. Trent Pezzot, BSc., PGeo.
Geology, Geophysics

Appendix B

Station #	Easting	Northing	UTM ZONE 10U Datum WGS 84								
			Reading No	**Time**	**Type**	**Duration**	**Units**	**Sequence**	**SAMPLE**	**LOCATION**	
FC-011	377793	5940063	32	18/08/2010 12:56	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-012	377781	5940088	33	18/08/2010 12:57	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-013	377768	5940114	34	18/08/2010 12:58	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-014	377754	5940147	35	18/08/2010 12:59	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-015	377737	5940174	36	18/08/2010 13:00	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-016	377713	5940193	37	18/08/2010 13:01	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-017	377680	5940200	38	18/08/2010 13:02	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-018	377646	5940215	39	18/08/2010 13:04	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-019	377612	5940201	40	18/08/2010 13:05	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-020	377578	5940179	41	18/08/2010 13:06	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-021	377536	5940178	42	18/08/2010 13:07	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-022	377522	5940211	43	18/08/2010 13:08	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-023	377494	5940214	44	18/08/2010 13:08	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-024	377460	5940215	45	18/08/2010 13:10	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-025	377429	5940208	46	18/08/2010 13:11	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-026	377395	5940203	47	18/08/2010 13:12	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-027	377361	5940201	48	18/08/2010 13:13	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-028	377327	5940197	49	18/08/2010 13:14	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-029	377296	5940196	50	18/08/2010 13:14	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-030	377267	5940202	51	18/08/2010 13:15	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-031	377234	5940209	52	18/08/2010 13:16	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-032	377203	5940216	53	18/08/2010 13:17	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-033	377172	5940219	54	18/08/2010 13:18	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-034	377200	5940235	55	18/08/2010 13:23	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-035	377234	5940244	56	18/08/2010 13:24	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-036	377263	5940259	57	18/08/2010 13:25	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-037	377295	5940274	58	18/08/2010 13:26	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-038	377329	5940286	59	18/08/2010 13:27	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-039	377363	5940292	60	18/08/2010 13:29	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-040	377395	5940301	61	18/08/2010 13:29	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			
FC-041	377422	5940312	62	18/08/2010 13:31	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			

Station #	Easting	Northing	UTM ZONE	10U Datum	WGS 84						
			Reading No	Time	Type	Duration	Units	Sequence	SAMPLE	LOCATION	
FC-042	377456	5940320	63	18/08/2010 13:31	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-043	377486	5940331	64	18/08/2010 13:33	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-044	377518	5940342	65	18/08/2010 13:34	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-045	377547	5940355	66	18/08/2010 13:35	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-046	377549	5940359	67	18/08/2010 13:36	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-047	377578	5940370	68	18/08/2010 13:37	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-048	377610	5940378	69	18/08/2010 13:38	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-049	377635	5940358	70	18/08/2010 13:39	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-050	377659	5940334	71	18/08/2010 13:40	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-051	377692	5940314	72	18/08/2010 13:41	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-052	377715	5940291	73	18/08/2010 13:42	SOIL	32.67	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-053	377739	5940264	74	18/08/2010 13:43	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD
FC-054	377744	5940230	75	18/08/2010 13:44	SOIL	50	ppm	Final			< LOD

UTM ZONE 10U Datum WGS 84

Station #	Easting	Northing	Ag	Ag Error	As	As Error	Cu	Cu Error	Mo	Mo Error	Fe
FC-011	377793	5940063	10.78	< LOD	9.27	< LOD	32.29	< LOD	8.81	19,512	19,512
FC-012	377781	5940088	11.3	< LOD	11.35	< LOD	37.82	< LOD	9.5	25,394	25,394
FC-013	377768	5940114	11.67	< LOD	12.36	< LOD	44.14	< LOD	10.74	21,898	21,898
FC-014	377754	5940147	11.46	< LOD	10.2	< LOD	33.33	< LOD	9.18	20,731	20,731
FC-015	377737	5940174	10.94	< LOD	10.49	< LOD	36.3	< LOD	9.45	22,103	22,103
FC-016	377713	5940193	11.72	15.60	7.99	< LOD	38.93	< LOD	9.37	29,943	29,943
FC-017	377680	5940200	11.2	< LOD	10.78	< LOD	39.3	< LOD	9.77	24,137	24,137
FC-018	377646	5940215	10.77	< LOD	10.45	< LOD	38.71	< LOD	9.03	22,702	22,702
FC-019	377612	5940201	11.01	< LOD	10.58	< LOD	36.42	< LOD	9.04	21,595	21,595
FC-020	377578	5940179	10.77	< LOD	10.33	< LOD	35.59	< LOD	9.46	19,942	19,942
FC-021	377536	5940178	11.02	< LOD	10.2	< LOD	35.99	< LOD	9.21	20,757	20,757
FC-022	377522	5940211	11.34	< LOD	10.22	< LOD	37.46	< LOD	9.34	21,299	21,299
FC-023	377494	5940214	12.01	< LOD	10.81	< LOD	37.72	< LOD	9.49	25,104	25,104
FC-024	377460	5940215	11.73	< LOD	10.1	< LOD	38.38	< LOD	9.77	21,345	21,345
FC-025	377429	5940208	11.76	< LOD	11.1	< LOD	36.67	< LOD	9.94	20,888	20,888
FC-026	377395	5940203	11.28	11.15	6.94	< LOD	38.18	< LOD	9.64	23,130	23,130
FC-027	377361	5940201	12.06	< LOD	10.11	< LOD	39.8	< LOD	9.43	20,995	20,995
FC-028	377327	5940197	12.57	< LOD	12	58.19	31.89	< LOD	10.3	41,922	41,922
FC-029	377296	5940196	11.69	< LOD	11.29	< LOD	39.17	< LOD	9.66		

											21,836	21,836
FC-030	377267	5940202	11.64	< LOD	10.81	< LOD	36.84	< LOD	9.78	23,752	23,752
FC-031	377234	5940209	11	< LOD	12.74	< LOD	38.85	< LOD	10.61	23,933	23,933
FC-032	377203	5940216	11.63	< LOD	10.05	< LOD	34.05	< LOD	9.45	18,098	18,098
FC-033	377172	5940219	11.38	< LOD	10.44	< LOD	36.3	< LOD	9.37	19,041	19,041
FC-034	377200	5940235	12.58	< LOD	10.34	< LOD	39.29	< LOD	9.71	24,150	24,150
FC-035	377234	5940244	11.16	< LOD	10.32	< LOD	36.71	< LOD	9.68	20,179	20,179
FC-036	377263	5940259	11.73	< LOD	10.76	< LOD	38.34	< LOD	9.55	19,344	19,344
FC-037	377295	5940274	12.06	< LOD	10.53	< LOD	38.26	< LOD	9.66	21,422	21,422
FC-038	377329	5940286	11.4	14.08	7.38	< LOD	38.26	< LOD	9.57	21,270	21,270
FC-039	377363	5940292	11.84	< LOD	10.09	< LOD	36.41	< LOD	10.04	17,412	17,412
FC-040	377395	5940301	10.89	< LOD	10.22	< LOD	36.45	< LOD	9.62	16,450	16,450
FC-041	377422	5940312	10.55	13.81	7.37	< LOD	33.19	< LOD	9.41	18,958	18,958

Station #	Easting	Northing	UTM ZONE	10U Datum 84	WGS					
			Ag	**Ag Error**	**As**	**As Error**	**Cu**	**Cu Error**	**Mo**	**Mo Error**	**Fe**
FC-042	377456	5940320	11.54	< LOD	11.45	< LOD	37.6	< LOD	9.89	18,494	503.34
FC-043	377486	5940331	10.62	10.86	7.14	< LOD	40.43	< LOD	9.89	20,192	518.03
FC-044	377518	5940342	10.89	< LOD	9.38	< LOD	34.31	< LOD	9.08	21,659	529.42
FC-045	377547	5940355	11.04	< LOD	11.9	< LOD	37.19	< LOD	9.6	16,561	466.53
FC-046	377549	5940359	10.41	< LOD	9.13	< LOD	30.75	< LOD	9.18	15,652	436.54
FC-047	377578	5940370	10.72	< LOD	11.45	< LOD	33.98	< LOD	9.61	19,050	496.11
FC-048	377610	5940378	10.88	< LOD	10.59	< LOD	35.6	< LOD	8.95	16,596	454.7
FC-049	377635	5940358	10.95	< LOD	10.65	< LOD	36.3	< LOD	9.29	18,219	483.17
FC-050	377659	5940334	11.06	< LOD	9.92	< LOD	39.42	< LOD	9.33	19,720	500.87
FC-051	377692	5940314	11.04	< LOD	10.85	46.85	27.59	< LOD	9.32	21,391	524.77
FC-052	377715	5940291	28.62	< LOD	11.07	< LOD	38.93	< LOD	9.47	24,609	565.49
FC-053	377739	5940264	10.62	< LOD	8.86	< LOD	35.35	< LOD	9.19	19,565	491.94
FC-054	377744	5940230	10.76	< LOD	10.33	< LOD	35.61	< LOD	9.17	22,870	549.9

			Fe Error	Cd	Cd Error	Pb	Pb Error	Ba	Ba Error	Zn	Zn Error	Sb
FC-011	377793	5940063		< LOD	17.41	< LOD	10.44	502.62	65.53	73.33	19.81	< LOD
FC-012	377781	5940088	490.63	< LOD	18.74	< LOD	13.22	765.60	72.77	69.24	20.54	< LOD
FC-013	377768	5940114	582.57	< LOD	18.99	< LOD	17.18	767.03	73.63	59.71	22.7	< LOD
FC-014	377754	5940147	619.2	< LOD	18.06	< LOD	13.4	613.73	69.53	96.71	23.15	< LOD
FC-015	377737	5940174	519.56	< LOD	17.1	< LOD	12.14	268.64	62.62	34.15	16.4	< LOD
FC-016	377713	5940193	526.37	< LOD	19.08	< LOD	12.57	835.63	74.00	76.33	21.3	< LOD
FC-017	377680	5940200	639.9	< LOD	18.56	< LOD	14.25	547.13	69.28	164.01	28.81	< LOD
FC-018	377646	5940215	573.51	< LOD	17.59	< LOD	13.46	621.35	67.36	36.31	16.21	< LOD
FC-019	377612	5940201	543.13	< LOD	17.83	< LOD	12.76	578.45	68.35	75.19	20.87	< LOD
FC-020	377578	5940179	534.91	< LOD	18.32	< LOD	13.27	687.68	69.88	52.04	18.34	< LOD
FC-021	377536	5940178	508.18	< LOD	17.71	< LOD	12.17	810.84	70.17	49.29	18.04	< LOD
FC-022	377522	5940211	528.16	< LOD	18	< LOD	12.24	640.07	69.25	41.01	17.18	< LOD
FC-023	377494	5940214	528.31	< LOD	18.79	< LOD	12.84	916.96	75.97	30.38	16.03	27.54
FC-024	377460	5940215	587.78	< LOD	18.82	< LOD	13.73	746.87	72.59	45.57	17.4	< LOD
FC-025	377429	5940208	534.67	< LOD	18.5	< LOD	13.35	710.09	72.23	52.48	18.46	< LOD
FC-026	377395	5940203	528.51	< LOD	17.59	< LOD	11.78	486.90	67.39	74.17	20.72	< LOD
FC-027	377361	5940201	551.71	< LOD	18.38	< LOD	13.72	643.45	72.06	75.05	20.91	< LOD
FC-028	377327	5940197	527.35	< LOD	20.46	< LOD	13.81	805.76	79.37	65.99	21.88	< LOD
FC-029	377296	5940196	789.89	< LOD	18.89	15.00	9.8	516.27	69.66	62.64	19.97	< LOD
FC-030	377267	5940202	539.54	< LOD	18.94	< LOD	13.2	647.51	72.65	80.79	21.8	< LOD
FC-031	377234	5940209	568.24	< LOD	17.25	< LOD	14.65	398.40	65.94	48.19	20.82	< LOD
FC-032	377203	5940216	634.44	< LOD	18.18	< LOD	12.55	656.31	70.63	79.34	20.72	< LOD
FC-033	377172	5940219	490.82	< LOD	18.83	< LOD	13.43	762.62	72.89	48.85	18.14	< LOD
FC-034	377200	5940235	499.18	< LOD	18.89	< LOD	14.4	725.94	73.92	61.76	20.44	< LOD
FC-035	377234	5940244	588.23	< LOD	18.06	< LOD	11.97	542.20	69.04	60.40	19.07	< LOD
FC-036	377263	5940259	510.29	< LOD	19.17	< LOD	12.34	682.46	70.99	75.90	21.13	< LOD
FC-037	377295	5940274	506.62	< LOD	19.26	< LOD	12.75	850.80	74.18	31.63	16.56	27.45
FC-038	377329	5940286	542.99	< LOD	18.51	< LOD	11.81	791.49	72.92	53.44	18.57	< LOD
FC-039	377363	5940292	529.9	< LOD	19.22	< LOD	12.38	760.83	72.29	33.08	16.25	< LOD
FC-040	377395	5940301	482.99	< LOD	17.75	< LOD	12.64	693.98	69.78	44.54	17.76	< LOD
FC-041	377422	5940312	458.55	< LOD	17.94	< LOD	11.99	773.24	70.40	60.94	19.19	< LOD

			Fe Error	Cd	Cd Error	Pb	Pb Error	Ba	Ba Error	Zn	Zn Error	Sb
FC-042	377456	5940320	503.34	< LOD	18.29	< LOD	14.22	771.26	71.67	36.82	16.89	< LOD
FC-043	377486	5940331	518.03	< LOD	17.76	< LOD	12.09	664.38	70.05	55.33	19	< LOD
FC-044	377518	5940342	529.42	< LOD	17.1	< LOD	10.9	614.36	67.75	35.46	16.06	< LOD
FC-045	377547	5940355	466.53	< LOD	17.78	< LOD	13.57	676.16	69.25	34.53	16.27	< LOD
FC-046	377549	5940359	436.54	< LOD	17.63	< LOD	12.12	322.51	62.82	74.37	19.68	< LOD
FC-047	377578	5940370	496.11	< LOD	17.02	< LOD	13.51	451.39	65.02	53.72	18.13	< LOD
FC-048	377610	5940378	454.7	< LOD	17.13	< LOD	12.29	450.71	65.01	86.23	21.22	< LOD
FC-049	377635	5940358	483.17	< LOD	17.3	< LOD	13.52	569.94	67.62	75.28	20.71	< LOD
FC-050	377659	5940334	500.87	< LOD	16.77	< LOD	11.3	608.23	68.16	90.90	22.13	< LOD
FC-051	377692	5940314	524.77	< LOD	17.45	< LOD	12.76	588.80	68.28	69.34	19.96	< LOD
FC-052	377715	5940291	565.49	< LOD	43.96	< LOD	13.82	498.23	168.73	134.89	25.85	< LOD
FC-053	377739	5940264	491.94	< LOD	17.54	< LOD	10.82	426.57	64.85	67.72	19.69	< LOD
FC-054	377744	5940230	549.9	< LOD	17.55	< LOD	11.79	599.27	66.94	87.09	22	< LOD

			Sb Error	Hg	Hg Error	Se	Se Error	Cr	Cr Error	Zr	Zr Error
FC-011	377793	5940063	20.44	< LOD	15.51	< LOD	6	< LOD	51.7	222.08	16.40
FC-012	377781	5940088	22.37	< LOD	17.41	< LOD	7.82	< LOD	52.53	252.82	18.20
FC-013	377768	5940114	22.83	< LOD	20.66	< LOD	9.56	< LOD	54.31	217.24	19.70
FC-014	377754	5940147	21.78	< LOD	17.71	< LOD	7.56	< LOD	50.29	194.83	16.05
FC-015	377737	5940174	19.88	< LOD	17	< LOD	7.58	< LOD	56.66	234.35	17.05
FC-016	377713	5940193	22.42	< LOD	17.18	< LOD	6.83	< LOD	51.99	261.20	18.12
FC-017	377680	5940200	21.72	< LOD	17.69	< LOD	6.12	< LOD	54.36	282.39	18.84

FC-018	377646	5940215	21.02	< LOD	14.88	< LOD	6.21	< LOD	53.91	204.80	16.58
FC-019	377612	5940201	20.92	< LOD	16.27	< LOD	7.31	< LOD	53.68	222.91	17.39
FC-020	377578	5940179	21.71	< LOD	17	< LOD	6.55	< LOD	47.65	260.55	18.15
FC-021	377536	5940178	21.53	< LOD	16.88	< LOD	7.42	< LOD	52.17	275.51	18.99
FC-022	377522	5940211	21.75	< LOD	16.31	< LOD	7.67	< LOD	51.58	248.42	17.99
FC-023	377494	5940214	15.55	< LOD	16	< LOD	7.12	< LOD	52.88	245.73	18.33
FC-024	377460	5940215	22.42	< LOD	15.72	< LOD	6.61	< LOD	52.55	208.11	16.93
FC-025	377429	5940208	22.65	< LOD	16.34	< LOD	7.45	< LOD	55.23	275.39	18.71
FC-026	377395	5940203	21.26	< LOD	17.24	< LOD	8.24	< LOD	56.05	237.52	17.81
FC-027	377361	5940201	22.53	< LOD	16.84	< LOD	6.94	< LOD	51.95	230.26	17.51
FC-028	377327	5940197	24.65	< LOD	17.76	< LOD	7.01	< LOD	51.05	293.68	20.52
FC-029	377296	5940196	22.09	< LOD	16.7	< LOD	7.93	< LOD	56.31	258.59	18.37
FC-030	377267	5940202	22.39	< LOD	17.17	< LOD	7.7	64.46	38.66	308.08	19.80
FC-031	377234	5940209	20.72	< LOD	19.29	< LOD	9.56	< LOD	51.65	275.39	20.97
FC-032	377203	5940216	22.11	< LOD	15.23	< LOD	6.76	< LOD	53.88	228.86	17.49
FC-033	377172	5940219	22.59	< LOD	18.56	< LOD	6.99	< LOD	56.12	299.12	19.12
FC-034	377200	5940235	22.65	< LOD	17.17	< LOD	7.81	< LOD	58.34	273.28	19.32
FC-035	377234	5940244	21.58	< LOD	16.62	< LOD	7.59	< LOD	51.46	288.93	18.74
FC-036	377263	5940259	21.86	< LOD	17.04	< LOD	7.63	< LOD	50.27	303.56	19.26
FC-037	377295	5940274	15.35	< LOD	17.47	< LOD	7.06	< LOD	54.8	273.68	19.04
FC-038	377329	5940286	22.26	< LOD	16.86	< LOD	7.16	< LOD	53.57	292.36	19.09
FC-039	377363	5940292	22.58	< LOD	17.12	< LOD	7.58	< LOD	52.48	291.22	19.26
FC-040	377395	5940301	21.22	< LOD	18.46	< LOD	6.67	< LOD	50.87	294.72	18.78
FC-041	377422	5940312	21.7	< LOD	16.48	< LOD	7.95	< LOD	53.49	286.43	18.88

			Sb Error	Hg	Hg Error	Se	Se Error	Cr	Cr Error	Zr	Zr Error
FC-042	377456	5940320	22	< LOD	17.4	< LOD	8.09	< LOD	52.75	302.88	19.97
FC-043	377486	5940331	21.33	< LOD	17.39	< LOD	7.65	< LOD	49.94	306.30	19.57
FC-044	377518	5940342	21.18	< LOD	16.33	< LOD	7.09	< LOD	50.16	210.69	16.93
FC-045	377547	5940355	21.49	< LOD	17.01	< LOD	6.44	< LOD	55.98	294.42	19.11
FC-046	377549	5940359	20.24	< LOD	15.37	< LOD	6.07	< LOD	55.77	277.30	17.70
FC-047	377578	5940370	20.24	< LOD	16.22	< LOD	7.82	< LOD	55.55	292.22	18.72
FC-048	377610	5940378	20.33	< LOD	17.15	< LOD	7.05	< LOD	52.86	272.04	17.80
FC-049	377635	5940358	21.09	< LOD	16.62	< LOD	7.73	< LOD	53.39	295.16	18.60
FC-050	377659	5940334	21.1	< LOD	16.83	< LOD	6.37	< LOD	54.59	255.86	17.66
FC-051	377692	5940314	21.14	< LOD	17.21	< LOD	7.35	< LOD	53.65	220.52	16.78
FC-052	377715	5940291	53.29	< LOD	16.68	< LOD	8	< LOD	54.39	247.49	17.48
FC-053	377739	5940264	20.36	< LOD	17.13	< LOD	7.15	< LOD	58.14	211.74	16.05
FC-054	377744	5940230	20.76	< LOD	16.85	< LOD	7.24	< LOD	50.91	203.72	16.36

Station	Th	Th Error	W	W Error	Ni	Ni Error	Co	Co Error	Mn	Mn Error	V	V Error
FC-011	< LOD	10.2	< LOD	104.03	< LOD	93.02	< LOD	257.86	377.52	103.9	< LOD	126.69
FC-012	< LOD	10.99	< LOD	114.09	< LOD	99.88	< LOD	311.6	518.39	123.54	< LOD	152.01
FC-013	< LOD	13.5	< LOD	139.25	< LOD	111.91	< LOD	323.78	840.69	167.35	< LOD	130.45
FC-014	< LOD	11.64	< LOD	125.14	< LOD	92.39	< LOD	276.38	1115.68	162.45	< LOD	135.34
FC-015	< LOD	10.3	< LOD	116.91	< LOD	92.11	< LOD	279.75	564.51	121.63	< LOD	146.17
FC-016	< LOD	11.7	< LOD	111.48	< LOD	106.92	< LOD	339.89	682.12	139.62	< LOD	127.75
FC-017	< LOD	12.65	< LOD	118.35	< LOD	101.79	< LOD	294.57	742.38	142.72	< LOD	139.19
FC-018	< LOD	10.92	< LOD	101.56	< LOD	93.33	< LOD	291.73	448.19	114.56	< LOD	134.16
FC-019	< LOD	11.01	< LOD	111.37	< LOD	101.78	< LOD	286.69	360.81	108.71	< LOD	134.59
FC-020	< LOD	12.07	< LOD	111.16	< LOD	96.78	< LOD	269.01	378.22	106.85	< LOD	131.12
FC-021	< LOD	12.36	< LOD	106.23	< LOD	105.71	< LOD	281.45	449.35	115.91	< LOD	133.44
FC-022	< LOD	10.82	< LOD	111.92	< LOD	100.79	< LOD	282.62	493.40	117.99	< LOD	131.26
FC-023	< LOD	10.93	< LOD	108.95	< LOD	100.37	< LOD	307.28	286.08	103.11	< LOD	136.1
FC-024	< LOD	10.83	< LOD	96.72	< LOD	91.89	< LOD	288.11	247.69	98.07	< LOD	140.07
FC-025	< LOD	12.15	< LOD	106.57	< LOD	97.93	< LOD	287.34	400.89	111.3	< LOD	147.14
FC-026	< LOD	12.36	< LOD	107.33	< LOD	91.7	< LOD	290.19	444.75	114.09	< LOD	132.61
FC-027	< LOD	11.89	< LOD	110.53	< LOD	98.93	< LOD	282.87	647.12	131.6	< LOD	124.32
FC-028	< LOD	12.65	< LOD	133.46	< LOD	115.46	< LOD	416.69	957.23	169.8	< LOD	128.81
FC-029	< LOD	11.21	< LOD	116.85	< LOD	94.41	< LOD	290.44	557.14	124.8	< LOD	142.24

FC-030	< LOD	11.46	< LOD	113.02	< LOD	95.42	< LOD	305.53	439.75	117.81	< LOD	134.53
FC-031	< LOD	13.64	< LOD	139.46	< LOD	121.02	< LOD	341.02	247.11	111.45	< LOD	136.88
FC-032	< LOD	11.4	< LOD	95.47	< LOD	104.64	< LOD	261.13	432.31	112.85	< LOD	129.29
FC-033	< LOD	11.4	< LOD	112.48	< LOD	102.64	< LOD	267.4	415.19	110.51	< LOD	147.8
FC-034	< LOD	10.15	< LOD	119.56	< LOD	107.47	< LOD	312.28	555.71	132.15	< LOD	147.31
FC-035	< LOD	13.03	< LOD	108.79	< LOD	100.66	< LOD	264.15	567.11	123.69	< LOD	131.28
FC-036	< LOD	12.33	< LOD	116.25	< LOD	102.85	< LOD	266.29	467.98	116.8	< LOD	144.96
FC-037	< LOD	11.7	< LOD	114.77	< LOD	98.29	< LOD	296.3	326.20	105.92	< LOD	147.28
FC-038	< LOD	12.26	< LOD	110.12	< LOD	103.52	< LOD	277.99	428.12	113.58	< LOD	139.08
FC-039	< LOD	11.28	< LOD	109.08	< LOD	100.25	< LOD	260.87	294.90	100.9	< LOD	144.33
FC-040	< LOD	11.12	< LOD	118.73	< LOD	99.31	< LOD	243.44	330.77	100.5	< LOD	137.9
FC-041	< LOD	10.8	< LOD	110.26	< LOD	99.78	< LOD	263.44	422.38	110.07	< LOD	140.19

	Th	Th Error	W	W Error	Ni	Ni Error	Co	Co Error	Mn	Mn Error	V	V Error
FC-042	< LOD	12.71	< LOD	109.67	< LOD	102.8	< LOD	269.5	290.63	101.45	< LOD	149.1
FC-043	< LOD	11.01	< LOD	111.83	< LOD	98.84	< LOD	274.1	429.22	112.8	< LOD	144.32
FC-044	< LOD	11.1	< LOD	103.03	< LOD	97.96	< LOD	283.38	391.14	109.13	< LOD	132.38
FC-045	< LOD	11.5	< LOD	107.28	< LOD	95.7	< LOD	242.27	311.10	98.84	< LOD	146.71
FC-046	< LOD	9.97	< LOD	102.63	< LOD	93.75	< LOD	232.39	818.72	135.96	< LOD	137.03
FC-047	< LOD	11.31	< LOD	104.21	< LOD	102.49	< LOD	259.81	404.99	108.92	< LOD	140.99
FC-048	< LOD	9.42	< LOD	103.44	< LOD	85.9	< LOD	246.42	550.54	117.92	< LOD	137.31
FC-049	< LOD	11.9	< LOD	115.55	< LOD	100.27	< LOD	258.02	690.67	131.24	< LOD	146.25
FC-050	< LOD	11.84	< LOD	114.62	< LOD	99.55	< LOD	267.25	591.20	124.16	< LOD	138.46
FC-051	< LOD	10.03	< LOD	107.24	< LOD	106.97	< LOD	280.2	771.66	139.01	< LOD	143.53
FC-052	< LOD	12.52	< LOD	110.64	< LOD	100.03	< LOD	301.51	1122.86	163.31	< LOD	142.18
FC-053	< LOD	10.53	< LOD	114.4	< LOD	100.07	< LOD	266.03	549.37	118.78	< LOD	137.96

FC-054	< LOD	11.8	< LOD	112.89	< LOD	101.24	< LOD	286.79	674.49	133.88	< LOD	135.02

	Ti	Ti Error	Sc	Sc Error	Ca	Ca Error	K	K Error	S	S Error	Cs	Cs Error
FC-011	1635.19	190.23	< LOD	43.47	3936.53	388.41	6366.05	650.28	< LOD	17617.93	< LOD	18.4
FC-012	1850.59	224.76	< LOD	46.2	5371.11	448.86	6320.09	658.24	< LOD	22366.51	39.20	13.32
FC-013	1699.20	194.18	< LOD	42.37	4292.11	409.05	8329.93	739.15	< LOD	20345.29	30.19	13.4
FC-014	1708.73	209.82	< LOD	47.26	4695.91	416.95	5902.30	630.93	< LOD	17650.39	26.38	12.91
FC-015	2503.25	229.13	< LOD	49.03	5273.90	443.32	5647.78	623.36	< LOD	23282.91	< LOD	17.99
FC-016	1508.55	186	< LOD	44	4600.54	419.15	5746.02	627.16	< LOD	19622.75	49.53	13.49
FC-017	1988.67	218.79	< LOD	49.24	4603.63	417.63	5578.25	618.78	< LOD	14186.96	< LOD	19.4
FC-018	1941.12	207.4	< LOD	49.58	5132.09	441.79	5981.07	642.43	< LOD	27528.41	36.01	12.55
FC-019	2125.88	216.19	< LOD	52.48	6257.21	478.28	6198.95	651.89	< LOD	17972.61	25.27	12.73
FC-020	1628.85	195.39	< LOD	51.75	6611.67	486.47	7254.77	695.8	< LOD	18037.6	26.33	12.83
FC-021	1663.27	210.24	< LOD	49.04	6165.84	469.48	6441.19	656.04	< LOD	12532.89	52.78	12.86
FC-022	1733.36	201.8	< LOD	49.72	5796.76	457.69	6302.76	651.56	< LOD	22249.68	23.72	12.79
FC-023	2020.62	212.84	< LOD	56.26	6117.14	467.34	4376.77	556.68	< LOD	10803.69	74.70	13.9
FC-024	1653.78	213.02	< LOD	49.46	4860.98	429.42	7584.56	709.2	< LOD	17567.28	29.73	13.25
FC-025	2087.22	228.16	< LOD	50.47	5649.82	457.4	7169.51	692.06	< LOD	17560.24	29.01	13.25
FC-026	2207.16	224.94	< LOD	51.91	5781.98	463.99	6676.52	674.52	< LOD	25218.18	< LOD	18.93
FC-027	1629.61	200.77	< LOD	50.45	5985.81	461.19	6388.90	653.81	< LOD	24283.55	31.30	13.36
FC-028	1907.02	207.78	< LOD	45.89	4665.00	424.49	4940.95	593.57	< LOD	23856.89	53.16	14.58
FC-029	2066.49	213.81	< LOD	57.41	6350.42	480.43	7245.82	696.37	< LOD	16592.46	24.15	13.11
FC-030	2251.17	219.75	< LOD	54.16	6419.04	481.39	7144.34	690.1	< LOD	20342.71	38.57	13.52
FC-031	1918.16	213.46	< LOD	46.88	4637.83	415.26	5435.22	609.92	< LOD	23897.64	< LOD	18.55
FC-032	2120.50	205.7	58.55	35.83	5335.02	442.22	7419.42	698.65	< LOD	22512.34	21.56	12.99

FC-033	2231.86	228.03	< LOD	50.62	5263.23	445.04	8952.84	763.56	< LOD	21211.17	28.26	13.26
FC-034	2256.60	228.93	< LOD	52.4	5622.43	458.23	7257.04	698.15	< LOD	23933.21	44.89	13.65
FC-035	1829.13	201.33	< LOD	52.01	5972.81	461.2	7085.34	681.94	< LOD	21910.36	< LOD	19.23
FC-036	2153.52	220.31	< LOD	50.28	5410.71	448.59	8153.75	731.18	< LOD	20502.34	28.00	13.06
FC-037	2310.86	230.85	< LOD	46.81	5042.82	439.63	8133.87	735.67	< LOD	19373.27	35.61	13.4
FC-038	2435.42	217.95	< LOD	51.89	5810.07	464.34	7951.49	727.48	< LOD	19482.96	23.92	13.17
FC-039	2263.23	229.81	< LOD	47.2	4989.33	430.53	8531.79	740.73	< LOD	15334.84	32.94	13.2
FC-040	2123.18	214.3	< LOD	47.9	5427.79	448.46	8833.36	756.77	< LOD	24293.9	< LOD	19.07
FC-041	2354.92	224.22	< LOD	48.48	5071.18	438.62	8072.96	729.38	< LOD	14388.37	29.29	12.8

	Ti	Ti Error	Sc	Sc Error	Ca	Ca Error	K	K Error	S	S Error	Cs	Cs Error
FC-042	2084.88	223.39	< LOD	51.15	5376.92	448.18	9205.31	770.57	< LOD	21059.46	30.24	13.03
FC-043	2336.80	226.42	< LOD	48.65	5550.33	455.12	8332.35	740.02	< LOD	18332.61	< LOD	19.22
FC-044	1769.32	199	< LOD	51.79	6232.85	469.9	5843.46	628.77	< LOD	19968.59	32.39	12.63
FC-045	2323.06	226.99	< LOD	51.54	5668.75	454.95	8052.88	724.79	< LOD	21667.8	24.53	12.72
FC-046	2077.48	218.38	< LOD	53.44	6179.66	470.62	7325.38	693.82	< LOD	20896.57	< LOD	17.9
FC-047	1821.12	218.15	< LOD	45.45	4850.70	428.66	7755.04	715.59	< LOD	20516.87	< LOD	18.3
FC-048	2266.92	222.8	< LOD	47.01	5286.55	441.05	7632.99	706.61	< LOD	19221.94	< LOD	18.3
FC-049	2435.08	228.75	< LOD	45.86	5549.35	449.3	6773.92	672.22	< LOD	20311.27	< LOD	18.8
FC-050	2199.28	218.47	< LOD	47.77	4552.14	416.03	6964.87	681.06	< LOD	16303.9	< LOD	18.83
FC-051	2267.06	230.34	< LOD	49.98	5051.05	434.52	6419.84	657.19	< LOD	27449.09	< LOD	18.92
FC-052	2117.31	228.52	< LOD	47.44	4515.58	418.93	5752.79	631.63	< LOD	22322.33	< LOD	46.94
FC-053	1715.05	209.68	< LOD	44.02	4495.88	406.09	5527.64	608.39	< LOD	18985.52	< LOD	18.24
FC-054	1699.39	200.72	< LOD	50.02	4875.36	426.86	5588.76	620.4	< LOD	16473.26	19.31	12.39

	Te	Te Error	Sn	Sn Error	Pd	Pd Error
FC-011	< LOD	57.05	< LOD	19.08	< LOD	16.55
FC-012	< LOD	62.17	< LOD	20.57	< LOD	18.71
FC-013	< LOD	62.52	23.97	13.97	< LOD	18.13
FC-014	< LOD	60.24	< LOD	19.78	< LOD	17.63
FC-015	< LOD	55.41	< LOD	18	< LOD	16.65
FC-016	64.92	42.35	< LOD	20.74	< LOD	19.26
FC-017	< LOD	60.53	< LOD	19.41	< LOD	17.44
FC-018	< LOD	57.86	21.78	13	< LOD	16.78
FC-019	< LOD	59.31	< LOD	19.15	< LOD	16.8
FC-020	< LOD	60.01	21.19	13.33	< LOD	18.22
FC-021	< LOD	59.69	34.26	13.45	< LOD	17.67
FC-022	< LOD	59.8	< LOD	19.78	< LOD	17.64
FC-023	75.17	43.19	42.15	14.55	< LOD	19.02
FC-024	< LOD	62.66	< LOD	20.52	< LOD	18.1
FC-025	< LOD	62.15	27.52	13.89	21.55	13.17
FC-026	< LOD	59.16	< LOD	19.09	< LOD	17.43
FC-027	< LOD	61.91	< LOD	20.43	< LOD	18.29
FC-028	< LOD	68.41	26.93	15.07	< LOD	19.68
FC-029	< LOD	61.33	< LOD	19.92	< LOD	18.21
FC-030	< LOD	63.06	< LOD	20.85	< LOD	19.16
FC-031	< LOD	57.55	< LOD	18.76	< LOD	17.02

FC-032	< LOD	60.6	< LOD	20.08	< LOD	18.19
FC-033	< LOD	62.69	< LOD	20.41	< LOD	17.75
FC-034	< LOD	63.61	23.76	14.15	< LOD	18.3
FC-035	< LOD	59.41	< LOD	19.37	< LOD	17.97
FC-036	< LOD	60.94	< LOD	20.31	< LOD	18.35
FC-037	< LOD	63.01	21.62	13.9	< LOD	19.47
FC-038	< LOD	61.53	< LOD	20.48	< LOD	17.52
FC-039	62.86	41.78	< LOD	20.51	< LOD	17.95
FC-040	< LOD	58.93	< LOD	19.62	< LOD	17.88
FC-041	< LOD	60.57	< LOD	19.64	< LOD	17.4
	Te	Te Error	Sn	Sn Error	Pd	Pd Error
FC-042	< LOD	61.24	< LOD	20.28	< LOD	18.5
FC-043	< LOD	59.96	< LOD	19.6	< LOD	18
FC-044	< LOD	59.84	< LOD	19.44	< LOD	17.56
FC-045	< LOD	59.45	< LOD	19.66	< LOD	17.75
FC-046	< LOD	56.06	< LOD	18.42	< LOD	17.09
FC-047	< LOD	57.6	< LOD	18.53	< LOD	16.48
FC-048	< LOD	57.4	< LOD	18.63	< LOD	16.48
FC-049	< LOD	59.09	< LOD	19.22	< LOD	17.36
FC-050	< LOD	58.91	< LOD	19.28	< LOD	17.07
FC-051	< LOD	58.59	< LOD	19.23	< LOD	17.27
FC-052	< LOD	146	< LOD	47.07	< LOD	42.84
FC-053	< LOD	57.29	< LOD	18.76	< LOD	17.02
FC-054	< LOD	58.11	< LOD	19.14	< LOD	16.23