

**RESULTS FROM 2012 FOLLOW-UP MOBILE METAL IONS SURVEYS ON THE LOWER
POLY, COTTONWOOD AND SWIMMING POOL PROJECTS, STEWART AREA, BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

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**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
33882d**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Previous Mobile Metal Ions surveys on the Poly property have demonstrated that MMI-M partial extractions on soil samples collected from variable but locally steep mountainous terrain can isolate MMI-M precious and base metal anomalies and lithologically-sensitive anomalies. A large and high-contrast multi-element and multi-sample base and precious metal anomaly has been defined on the Lower Poly property and is a continuation of the anomaly defined in previous MMI surveys. The anomaly is approximately 850 m long by 350 m wide, multi-sample and multi-element in character. There are four components to the anomaly and these are: (1) a linear zone of strongly elevated Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd and lesser Cu; (2) Au and Mo; (3) an encompassing As-Sb-Tl anomaly that overprints (1) and (2); and (4) an interpreted host lithology to the core Ag, Pb, Zn and Cd anomaly that has elevated Ce, Eu, Tb (light, intermediate and heavy REE). The anomaly is interpreted to be open to the northwest and likely truncated to the east.

MMI surveys on the Cottonwood and Swimming Pool target areas are also marked by base and precious metal anomalous responses. The Cottonwood may be the westward extension of the Poly multi-element anomaly owing to its similarity in anomaly forming elements and morphology of responses. The Swimming Pool responses despite erratic morphologies are strongly elevated and indicate the base and precious metal anomaly that has been defined in this area is open to the northwest. The Swimming Pool area is also marked by a very high-contrast Au response ratio of 102 times background which is distinctive from the base metal anomaly.

The follow-up surveys in 2012 have both extended and confined MMI-based soil geochemical anomalies in all three survey areas. The presence of untested VTEM anomalies on the property as well as untested historic induced polarization anomalies in conjunction with the observed MMI soil geochemical anomalies make the target areas excellent candidates for a diamond drill program.

Recommendations include additional MMI surveys to assess the possibility that the Lower Poly anomaly continues westward where it may intersect the Cottonwood anomaly. If these two anomalies do intersect then the combined MMI base and precious metal anomaly will have a strike length of between 1.5 and 2 km.

PREAMBLE

The exploitation of mineral commodities in the near-surface geological environment has become increasingly difficult due to the exhaustion of mineralization exposed at surface and the mantling of prospective bedrock by glacially transported till and its derivatives. Thick glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sediments topped by organic deposits make mineral exploration in these terrains challenging. For this reason a plethora of innovative exploration geochemical selective and partial digestions, coupled with state-of-the-art instrumentation capable of measuring concentrations in the parts per billion (ppb) and sub-parts per billion ranges, have been developed. These techniques offer the explorationist tools to "see through" overburden and derive useful mineral exploration data for integration with geology and geophysics and ultimately for drill-testing multivariate anomalies. Disrupted overburden, such as that observed with logging practices (scarification), tends to complicate MMI responses although modified sampling practices can be adopted to rectify this disturbed environment. Areas affected by landslide are also complicating factors.

The proprietary Mobile Metal Ions Process (MMI) soil geochemical technique has been utilized on a wide range of commodity types from base and precious metals to diamonds worldwide. The Technology has also been utilized to map bedrock lithologies in overburden covered terrain. The Process is based upon proprietary partial extraction techniques, specific combinations of ligands to keep metals in solution, and relies on strict adherence to sampling protocols usually established during an orientation program. Geochemical data resulting from MMI analysis of improperly collected soils cannot be ameliorated with univariate and/or multivariate statistical and graphical solutions.

The recognition of anomalies in geochemical data has progressed from simple visual inspection in small data sets to multivariate, parametric and non-parametric or robust statistical methods for large datasets usually extracted from regional geochemical surveys.

Derived parameters from these statistical exercises, such as factor scores or discriminant functions, have been successfully utilized in reducing a large number of potentially useful variables to a select few variables that identify and localize anomalous geochemical signatures. These statistical approaches have been required to manipulate accurate and precise, low-cost, multi-element geochemical data.

The MMI technology uses a different approach to exploration geochemistry by analyzing soils for a select few commodity elements upon which to base property evaluations. Having stated this, the MMI-M multi-element suite that was utilized to analyze inorganic soils from the Poly, Cottonwood, Swimming Pool surveys comprises analyses for a wide range of elements. These consist of a multi-element suite that reports ppb and sub-ppb analyses for base and precious metals, pathfinder elements for these commodities, as well as elements useful for mapping bedrock geology obscured by glacial overburden and its derivatives. A small number of elements in this package report in the ppm concentration range (Al, Ca, Mg, Fe, K, Mn, and P). The large number of elements in the database provides an opportunity to assess an area of interest for a wide range of metallic mineral deposits with only minor drawbacks in terms of lower limits of determination. The specific details of this assessment are described below.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author of this report was contracted by Mr. David Molloy of Geofine Exploration Consultants Ltd. (“Geofine”) to undertake the interpretation of follow-up Mobile Metal Ions soil geochemical survey data from the Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming pool target areas. The surveys were undertaken to assess previously defined MMI-M geochemical signatures related to stratigraphically/structurally-controlled base and precious metal mineralization in deep overburden scenarios. The Poly property is mantled by overburden that reaches thicknesses of 30 m or more. Soil samples were collected according to

protocols established in previous orientation and exploration surveys undertaken in the area by Geofine. This report represents a final interpretation of work undertaken in 2012 but integrated with the results from previous surveys and is completed with recommendations for follow-up exploration. Only the 2012 analytical data has been reviewed in terms of accuracy and reproducibility and distribution.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The follow-up MMI-M exploration surveys undertaken by Geofine were designed to assess in terms of delineation and truncation previously defined MMI anomalies in the survey area. The high-contrast geochemical signatures previously defined by Geofine were described in an earlier report (Fedikow, 2011) as open in some directions and as such the results discussed in this report are attempts to truncate and further characterize the original anomalies. For details of the previous MMI surveys the reader should refer to the above mentioned report. The overburden cover on the property has hindered exploration, modifying geophysical responses in some areas and accordingly the MMI surveys are an attempt to provide a tool for focused exploration. Sampling was expanded on the Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming Pool target areas adhering to sampling protocols established by earlier orientation surveys in similar mountainous terrain/landscape environment.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Sample collection techniques for this survey were determined during earlier orientation surveys undertaken by Geofine and Mount Morgan Resources Ltd. Samples were collected according to protocols developed for the landscape environment that exists at Poly and surrounding areas. The effects of varying sample depth was examined in the 2011 report and re-affirmed the need to maintain the preferred sample depth of 25-40 cm in this landscape environment. Follow-up sample locations with UTM coordinates and analytical data are presented in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains all work sheets and datasets used to

produce this report and Appendix 3 contains all graphics. For the 2012 surveys a total of 82 new samples were collected from the three target areas. The breakdown for these samples is given in Table 1.

In MMI surveys there are some general approaches that are used to guide sample collection including preferred depths of sampling and these are described briefly here. Additional information is also available from the SGS Mineral Services website (www.sgs.com/geochemistry/MMI). The intellectual property that is MMI Technology is the property of SGS Mineral Services and as such SGS is the sole provider of these analyses.

Soil samples, each weighing approximately 250 grams, are usually collected at variable sample spacing along single transects over known mineralized zones or extrapolated trends of these zones. Generally, 25-m stations in precious metal exploration and up to 50 m in the case of base metals are the routine spacing. Sample spacing should be established on the basis of a “best-estimate” of the likely target being sought with estimates from historical data or exploration results from nearby programs. Initially, samples are often collected at a closer spacing until it is determined that a larger spacing is appropriate to the target being sought. On the Poly property the bulk of the soil samples were collected from each pit at a depth of 25-40 cm below the “zero datum” or the point at which soil formation is initiated in this environment. The sample collected between 25 and 40 cm represents a continuous 15 cm long plug of sediment or a continuous vertical channel of sediment. Samples are bagged on site without preparation and shipped to SGS Laboratories (Toronto, Ont.) for MMI-M analysis. The MMI-M is a pH-neutral extraction with analytical finish by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Table1. Summary of new samples collected for the Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming Pool target areas, 2012.

SURVEY AREA	NO. OF SAMPLES 2011	NO. OF NEW SAMPLES 2012	TOTAL SAMPLES
Cottonwood	64	49	113
Swimming Pool	56	17	73
Lower Poly	2006-2011: 612	16	628

DATA TREATMENT AND PRESENTATION

In exploration surveys where sampling and analytical protocols have been determined by an orientation survey, analytical data is examined visually for analyses less than the lower limit of detection (<LLD) for ICP-MS. Data <LLD are replaced with a value ½ of the LLD for statistical calculations and graphical representation. For most exploration surveys, MMI data is plotted as response ratios. For the calculation of response ratios the 25th percentile was determined using the software program SYSTAT (V10) and the arithmetic mean of the lower quartile used to normalize all analyses. The normalized data represent "response ratios" which are then utilized in subsequent plots. Zeros resulting from this calculation are replaced with "1". Response ratios are a simple way to compare MMI data collected from different grids, areas and environments from year to year. This normalized approach also significantly removes or "smoothes" analytical variability due to inconsistent dissolution or instrument instability. For the 2012 surveys the interpretation is based on response ratios determined from combining 2012 data and 2011 data for the Cottonwood survey and the Swimming Pool survey and for the 2006-2011 surveys for Lower Poly.

Analytical data as received from SGS Mineral Services is presented in Appendix 1. Analytical data from analytical duplicates, replicate analyses of standard MMI reference materials and

analytical blanks are given in Appendix 2. The 25th percentiles and backgrounds used to calculate response ratios are included in Appendix 2 with the edited analytical data. The variation in concentration of MMI-M suite elements on the Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming Pool target areas is discussed in a geochemical narrative based on bubble plots produced with Vertical Mapper, a module within MAPINFO.

The bubble plots are presented in Appendix 3 and are based upon all historic data and presented as non-truncated and truncated bubble plots that permit the assessment of the lower contrast geochemical flux in the dataset. This is accomplished by truncating all response ratios >100RR, re-setting these responses to 100RR and re-plotting. Plots assessing quality assurance are also presented in Appendix 3.

RESULTS

Quality Control

Data Reproducibility-Analytical Duplicates

Standard Reference Materials

A review of the 2012 QC analytical data in Appendix 2 indicates there is excellent agreement of the replicate analyses for the standard reference materials MMISRM18 and AMISO169 with accepted or recommended values. Variability exists for Mn in AMISO169 however all other elements in both standards show good agreement with the recommended values although it should be noted that only two duplicate analyses of AMISO169 and a single analysis of MMISRM18 are available due to the small sampling program in 2012. The above described variability is presented in Table form below.

Table 2. Summary of variability in replicate analyses for Mobile Metal Ion standard reference materials MMISRM18 and AMIS0169.			
Standard	Element	Recommended	Observed (n=2)
AMIS0169 (n=6)	Mn	2506	4290, 4310

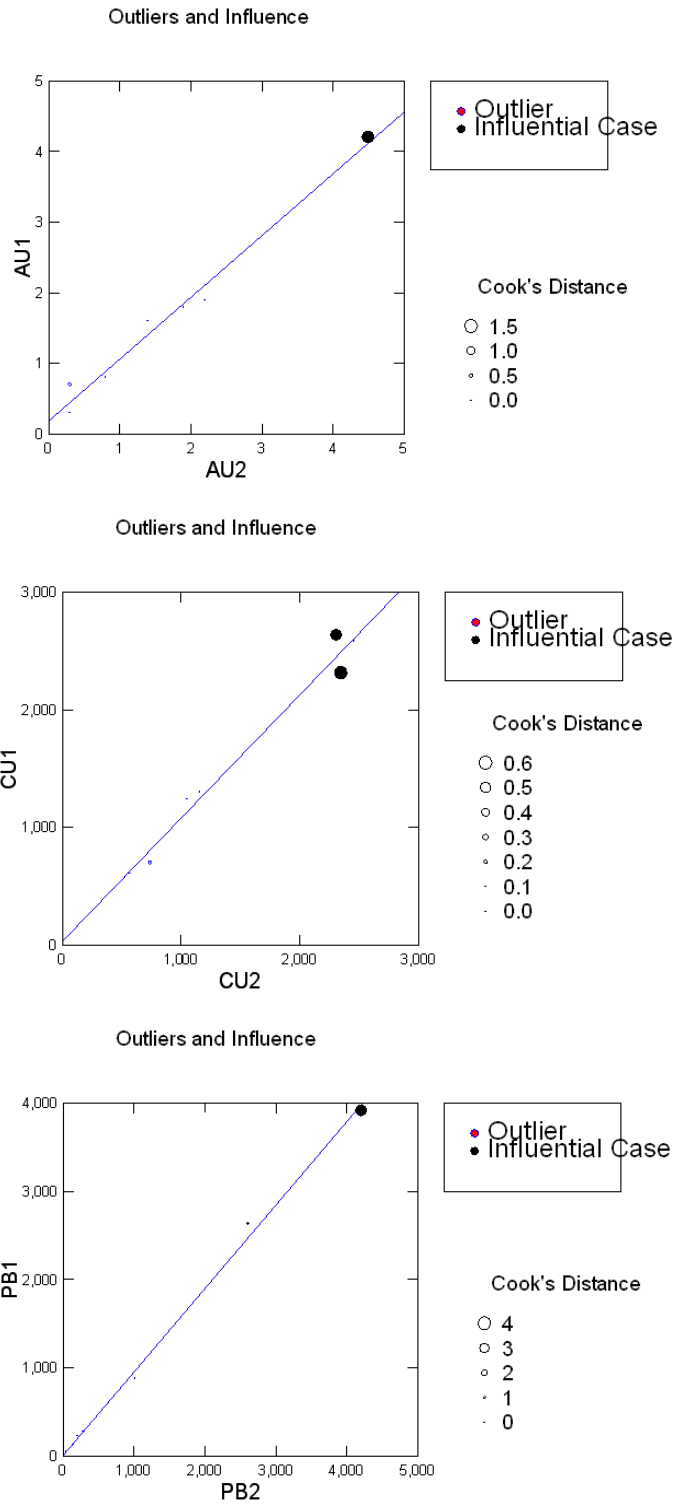
Analytical Blank Replicates

A review of the replicate analyses of the analytical blanks (Appendix 2) indicates there is no laboratory-based contamination that is being introduced into the sample. Accordingly *bona fide* MMI anomalies will not be obscured by contamination.

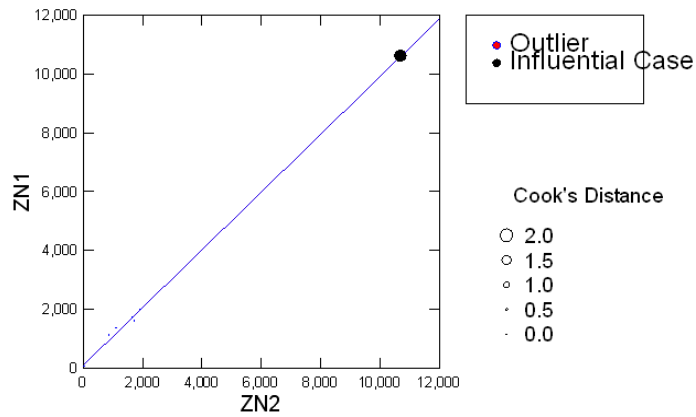
Analytical Duplicates-2012

Analytical duplicate sample analyses are presented in Appendix 2 and in Figure 1 below and these data permit an assessment of the ability to reproduce analyses at a wide range in concentration. In the 2012 analytical data it is observed that the duplicate pairs exhibit a very high degree of reproducibility across a wide range in concentration for most MMI-M elements. This includes the base and precious metal commodity elements Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb and Zn; the element Ni can be used as either a commodity element or a lithologically-sensitive element. Very little variability is apparent in the analytical duplicates however it should be noted that there are only seven duplicate pairs available owing to the small number of samples collected and subsequently analyzed. Any variability that exists between duplicates is generally within +/- 25% and as such is interpreted not to be a hindrance to interpretation and the recognition of *bona fide* trends and anomalies in the dataset.

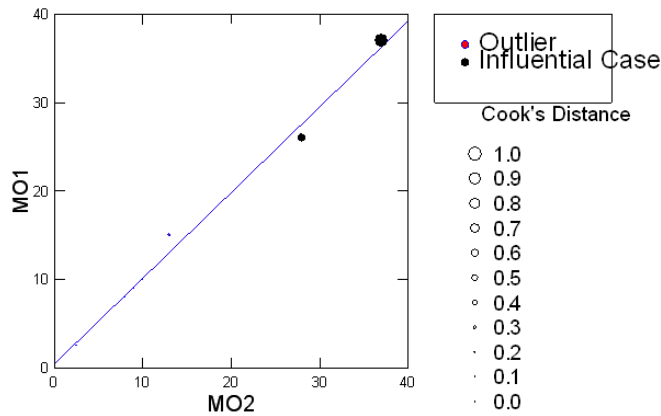
Figure 1. Simple linear regression plots with Cooks Distances for 2012 MMI analytical data.



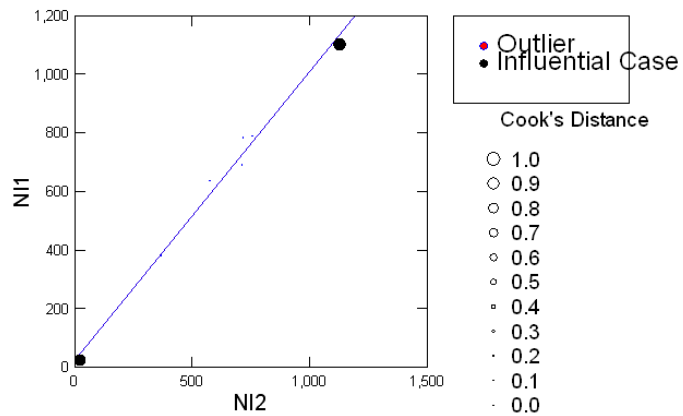
Outliers and Influence



Outliers and Influence



Outliers and Influence



Field Duplicates

Field duplicates are collected as pairs of samples to assess the ability to reproduce analytical results in a second subsequent sample. The second sample is collected in the same manner as the initial sample and no further than 5 m away from the original sample.

For the 2012 MMI surveys three duplicate pairs of samples were collected and analyzed and results are given in Appendix 2 in the QC file. The data from the individual field duplicate pairs are very well correlated and the results interpreted to indicate the data is reproducible. These results are also an indirect method of assessing sampling quality which for the 2012 database is considered excellent.

Data Description

The 2012 MMI-M dataset is marked by only a small number of elements that are at or below the LLD or have a significant number of samples that are <LLD. These include Bi, Cr (<100 ppb), Cs, Hg, In, Li, Pd, Pt, Sn, Ta, Te, W and Zr. These elements are typically less mobile than Cu or Zn and their presence in measurable quantities in a small number of samples is testament to this. The high percentage of samples with <LLD for many of these metals is not surprising given their very low mobility in the surficial/secondary environment. However, any MMI-M analysis for Pd or Pt that is >LLD should be reviewed with care for its overall significance in the survey. An MMI-M analysis for Pd and Pt above the LLD should be field checked for possible association with platinum group metal geological environments. It is worth noting that the diagnostic signal of a significantly mineralized zone will generally produce moderate- to high-contrast apical responses over the target; however, away from the mineralization at “background” locations there may be no trace of the presence of a specific metal in the analysis. This is another consideration when viewing MMI data-the presence of significant numbers of elements < the LLD is not necessarily cause for concern or that the MMI extraction is not working or has been “buffered” by soil composition. The Ca

responses in the 2006-2010 are more or less uniform across the survey area attesting to the lack of extreme “alkaline” soil conditions that might shut down the extraction process. The MMI process is designed to only extract metals that are moving from source to surface and characteristically report metal contents in low ppb concentrations.

Distribution of the Elements (Figure 2)

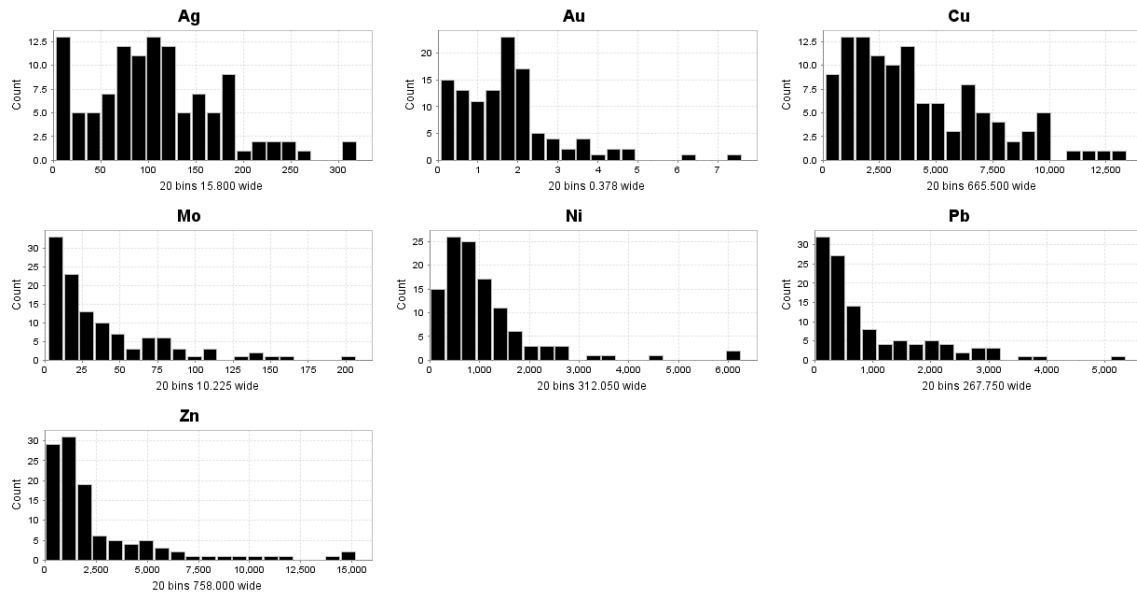
Histograms

The distribution of commodity and lithologically-sensitive elements is presented in histograms below. The commonality amongst this group is the generally positively skewed nature of each element presented. For these elements this is due to the large number of samples that report in the very low parts per billion concentration range. A review of these histograms also indicates that for the commodity elements selected for presentation each has a long positively skewed distribution with a “tail” of high concentration. This is strongly suggestive of an anomalous or elevated data population and that this population can be related to mineralization. One possible exception is the distribution of Cu and Ag in the Cottonwood dataset. There is a suggestion of two overlapping populations in these data and this could be attributed to a more “normally distributed population and an anomalous one that occurs at the tail of the histogram.

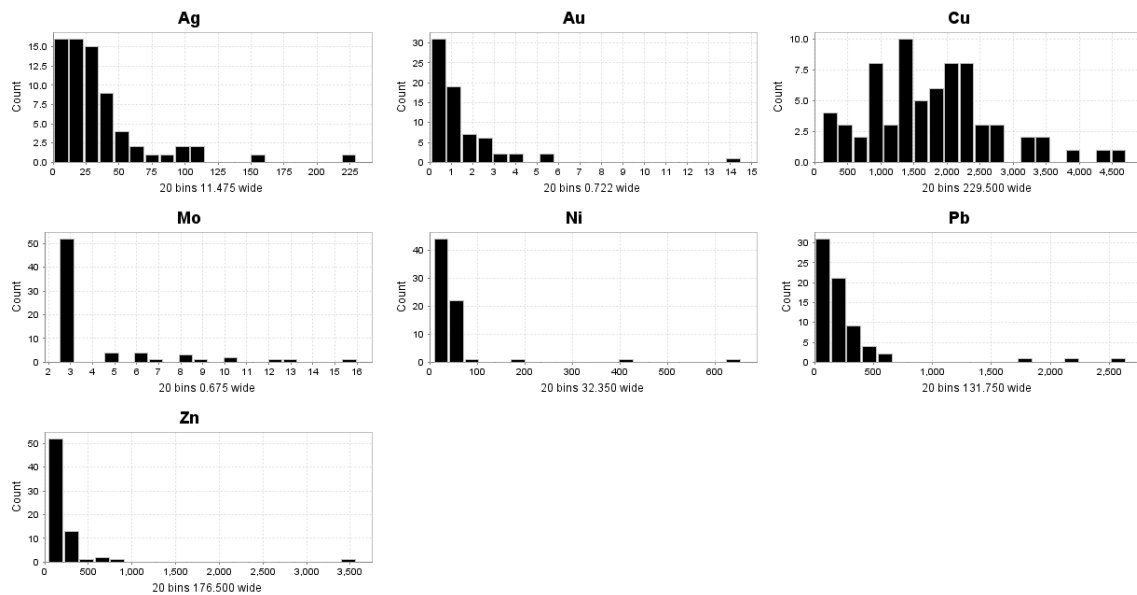
Figure 2. Histograms for the Cottonwood, Swimming Pool and Lower Poly Mobile Metal Ions 2012 analytical data.

Histograms

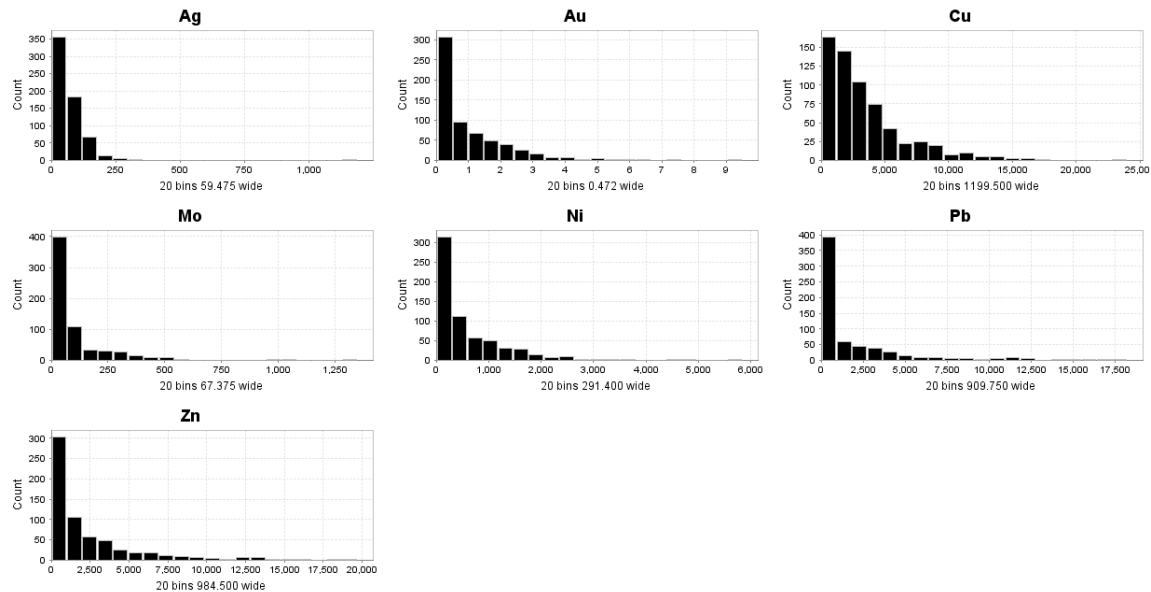
Cottonwood



Swimming Pool



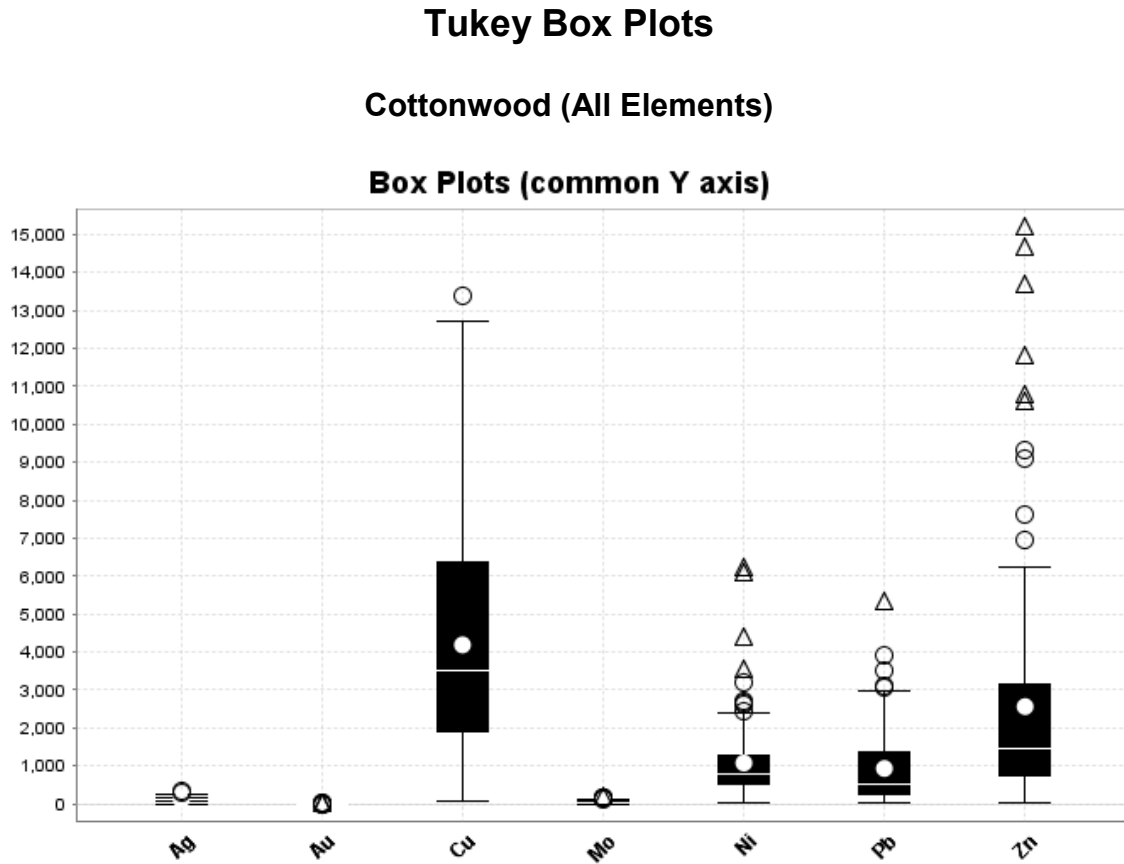
Lower Poly



Tukey Box Plots (Figure 3)

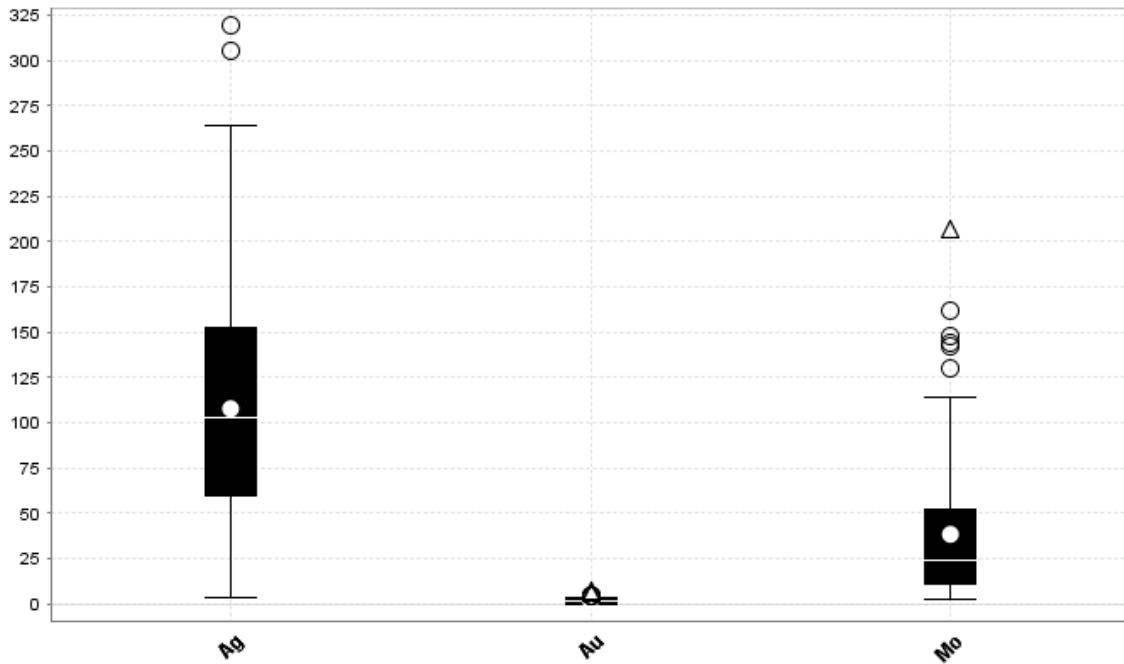
Another method of displaying those commodity elements is a Tukey box plot using a common Y axis for these elements. The Box plot below illustrates the range in concentration for the same suite of elements in the histograms and suggests that the elements Cu, Pb, Ni and Zn have very strongly skewed distributions with some samples (Cu and Zn) having very high concentrations of >10,000 ppb. The magnitude and skewed nature of the Cu, Pb and Zn analyses as portrayed in the Tukey Box plots can be interpreted as indicators of base metal mineralization and the Au and Ag analyses as indicators of precious metal mineralization. Nickel can be an indicator of mineralization or of a mafic or ultramafic lithology. Additionally, samples that plot above the upper limit can be regarded as outliers described as anomalous (circles) and highly anomalous (triangles).

Figure 3. Tukey box plots (common axis) for Ag, Au, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb and Zn, 2012 MMI data.



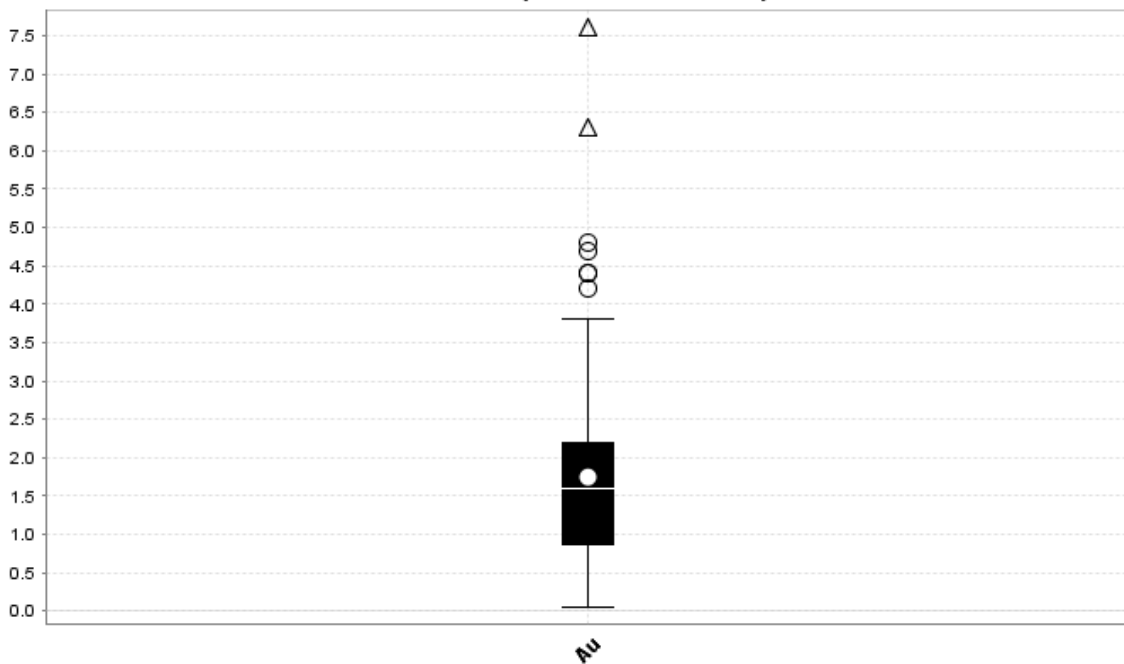
Cottonwood (Ag, Au, Mo)

Box Plots (common Y axis)

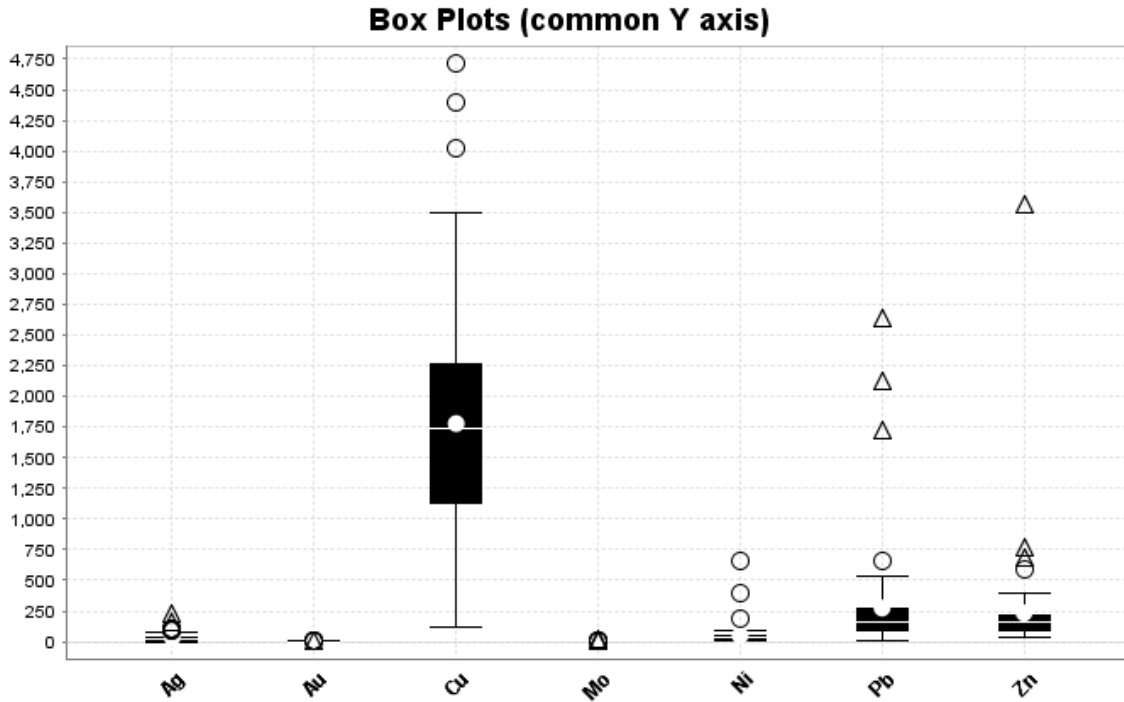


Cottonwood (Au)

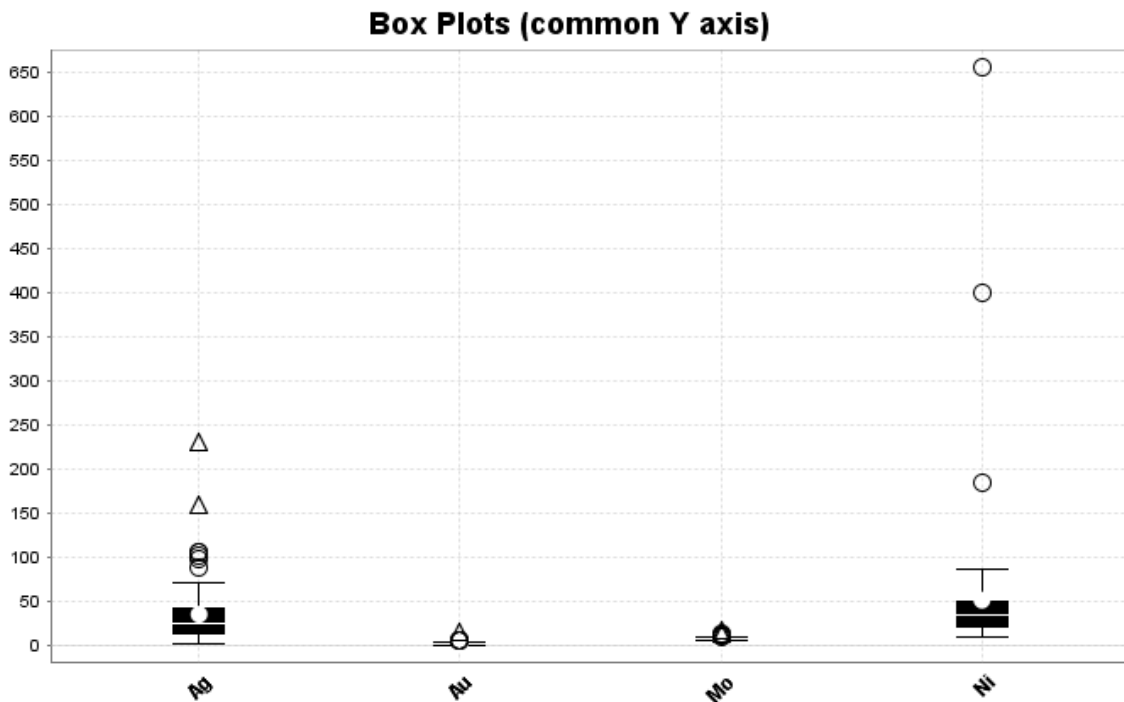
Box Plots (common Y axis)



Swimming Pool (All Elements)

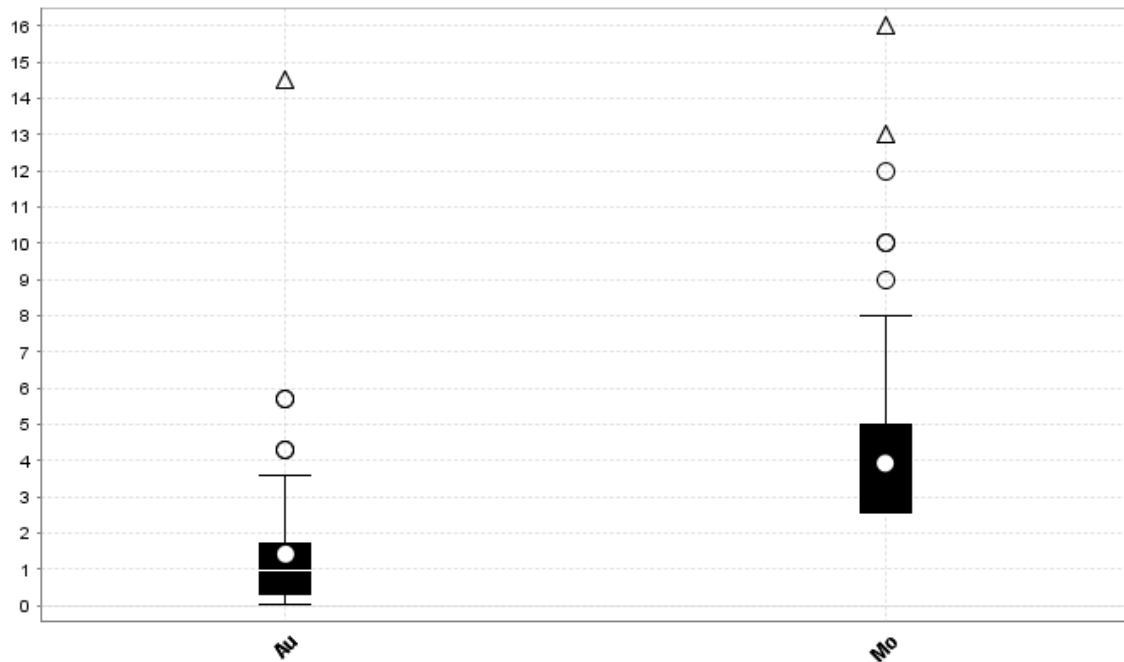


Swimming Pool (Ag, Au, Mo, Ni)



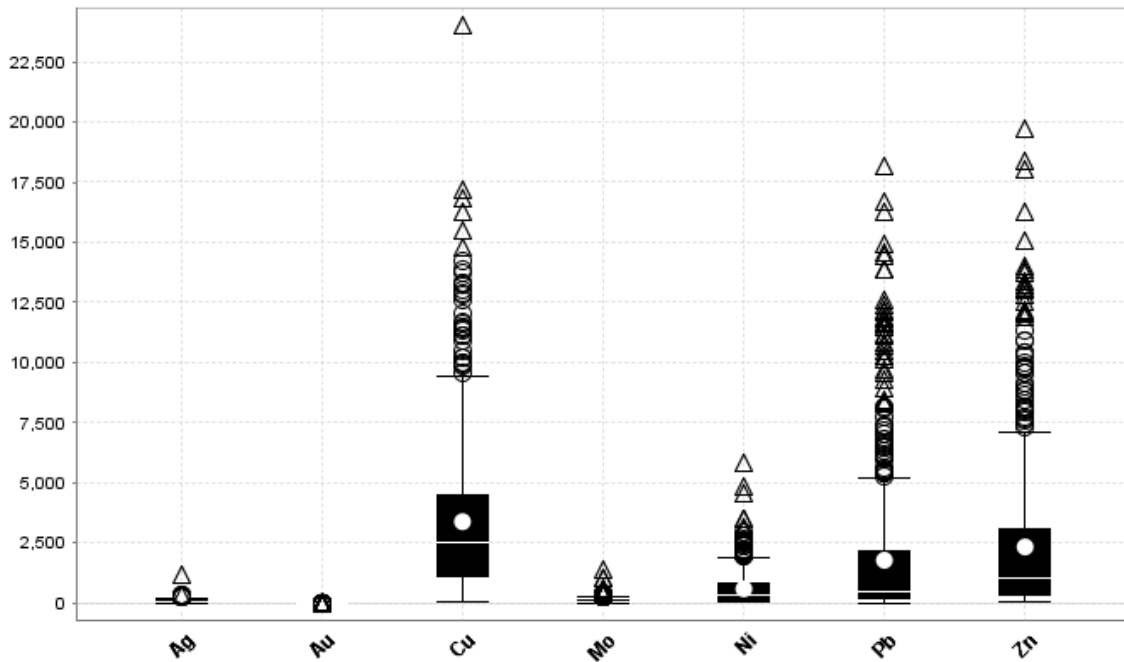
Swimming Pool (Au, Mo)

Box Plots (common Y axis)



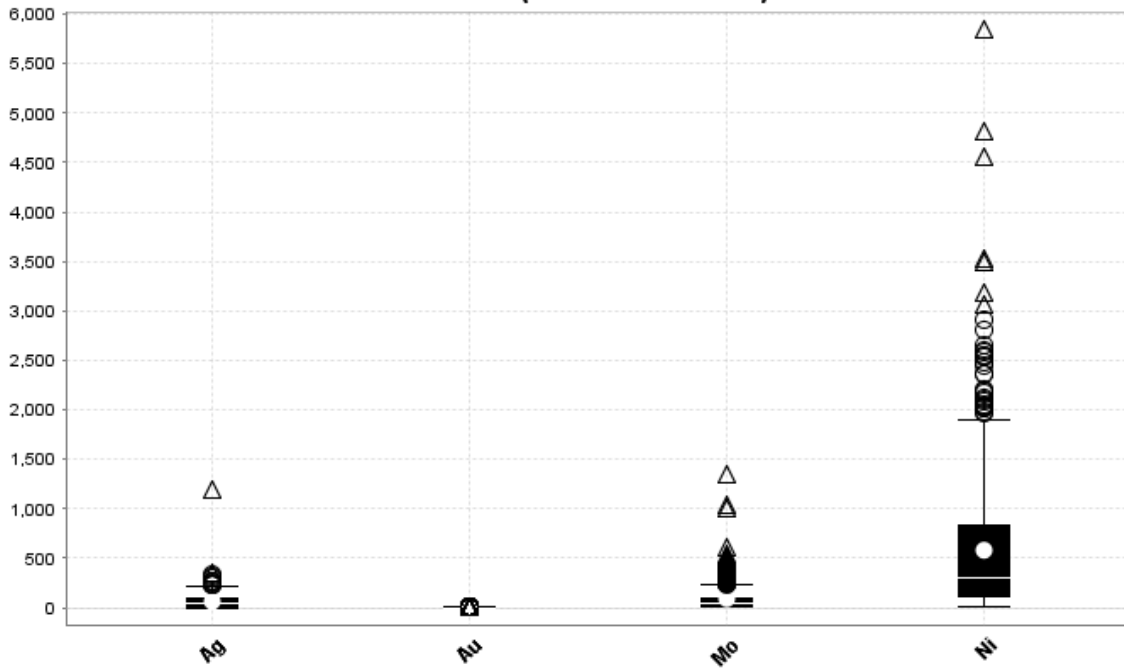
Lower Poly (All Elements)

Box Plots (common Y axis)



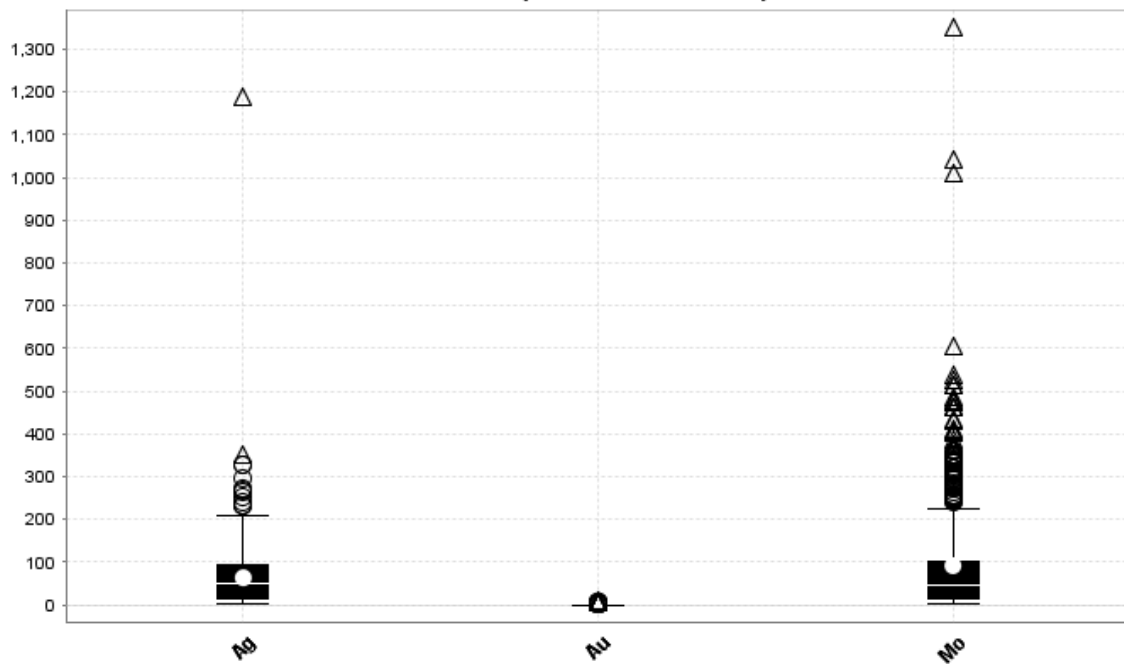
Lower Poly (Ag, Au, Mo, Ni)

Box Plots (common Y axis)



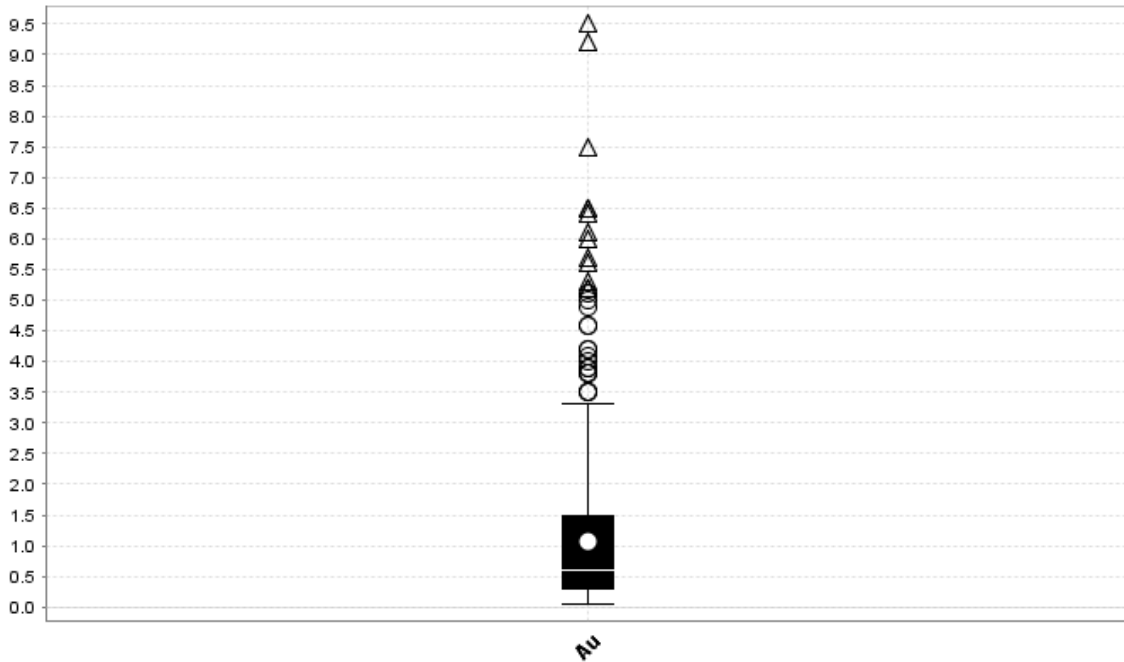
Lower Poly (Ag, Au, Mo)

Box Plots (common Y axis)



Lower Poly (Au)

Box Plots (common Y axis)



Method of Interpretation

Multivariate statistical and graphical techniques were not utilized for the interpretation of MMI-M data from the 2012 surveys. A simple visual approach was used. The MMI-M data was examined for anomalous spikes or groups of elevated responses for single and/or coincident elements. Element groupings such as Au-Ag, Au-Ag-Pd, Zn-Cd, Ni-Co, Ni-Co-Ag and Ni-Cu all have relevance to underlying geological conditions and their contained mineralization and are used to assist the rankings of any particular MMI response in terms of follow-up.

When concentration-only data is reviewed unique "spikes" or anomalous responses are assessed. When response ratios are used there are general guidelines brought to bear on the interpretation. Generally, a response ratio of 1RR-10RR is generally interpreted as little more than "background", 11RR-20RR is of limited interest, >20RR or 20 times background is an initial indication of a low-contrast anomalous response although this "threshold" is not

universal. A response of between 20RR and 50RR is used as a moderate response with RR>50 being referred to as high-contrast. Often, pattern recognition in the interpretation of geochemical data is paramount.

Spearman-Rank Correlation Coefficient Matrix

The MMI-M multi-element geochemical data derived from the 2012 surveys was assessed with a Spearman-Rank correlation coefficient matrix for each target area. This assessment permits the determination of significantly correlated element pairs and allows the recognition of element associations and anomalous geochemical responses that can be related to mineralization. In addition, the approach is an indirect method of assessing analytical quality. The complete set of Spearman-Rank correlation coefficient matrices for Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming Pool are presented in Appendix 2.

Lower Poly

The summarized Spearman Rank correlation coefficient matrix for Lower Poly 2012 MMI-M analytical data is presented in **Table 3**. The associations in the Spearman Rank matrix can be sub-divided into three distinct groups. The first consists of the commodity elements Cu-Pb-Zn-Cd-Ni-Au-Ag-U which suggests a typical assemblage of elements common in VMS-type mineralization. The association of U with these elements is suggestive of a felsic to intermediate lithology as a host to mineralization. The second group comprises elements that may have been introduced along with the base-precious mineralization in a second hydrothermal event. These include Co-As-Mo-Sb-U. The lithologic association would be the same as for the first commodity group. The third group consists of lithologic assemblages and includes Ca-Mg-Sr an indication of mafic lithologies and Fe-Ti-Nb indicating the presence of magnetite possibly as an alteration halo associated with mineralization or as a magnetite-rich lithology.

Table 3. Summary of the Spearman Rank correlation coefficient matrix for

2012 MMI-M analytical data, Lower Poly.					
ELEMENT	"r"	ELEMENT	"r"	ELEMENT	"r"
DOUBLET		DOUBLET		DOUBLET	
Ag: Cd	0.598	Mo: Sb	0.591	Ca: Mg	0.727
Ag: Cu	0.502	Mo: Th	0.604	Ca: Sr	0.926
		Mo: U	0.679		
Au: Cu	0.468			Mg: Sr	0.746
		Pb: Sb	0.851		
Cu: Mo	0.607	Pb: Th	0.691	Fe: Ti	0.596
Cu: U	0.652	Pb: U	0.643		
		Pb: Zn	0.638	Nb: Ti	0.876
Cd: Zn	0.807				
Cd: Pb	0.533	Co: Mo	0.668		
Cd: Ni	0.571	Co: Sb	0.605		
Cd: Sr	0.575	Co: U	0.598		
As: Co	0.568	Ni: Zn	0.603		
As: U	0.6	Ni: Sr	0.569		

Cottonwood (Table 4)

The interpretation of the Cottonwood Spearman Rank correlations is somewhat more complex with a large number of inter-correlated elements in three main groups. The first is a significant grouping that suggests the soil particles being extracted with MMI-M are primarily coated with a Mn-oxide and that this coating is responsible for binding Co-As-Zn-Pb-Cd-Sb-Mo ions until liberated by the extraction. The association of Mg with this grouping may be suggestive of the bulk chemical composition of the soils that were sampled and that overly a mafic lithology. The second MMI-M suite of elements includes Au-Ag-Cu-Mo-Ni-U. This assemblage is a precious metal assemblage and possibly one related to porphyry style mineralization. The Ni and U suggest mafic and felsic lithologies may be hosts to this style of mineralization. The final group of Fe-Ti-Nb is representative of the same provenance as

discussed for the Lower Poly and that is the presence of magnetite either as an alteration halo associated with mineralization or as a magnetite-rich lithology, or both.

Table 4. Summary of the Spearman Rank correlation coefficient matrix for 2012 MMI-M analytical data, Cottonwood.					
ELEMENT	"r"	ELEMENT	"r"	ELEMENT	"r"
DOUBLET		DOUBLET		DOUBLET	
Ag:Cu	0.759	Pb:Mn	0.617		
Ag:Mo	0.563			Co:Mn	0.748
Ag:Ni	0.513	Zn:Mg	0.558		
Ag:U	0.593	Zn:Mn	0.726	Fe:Ti	0.786
Au:Cu	0.65	As:Sb	0.814	Nb:Ti	0.734
		As:Pb	0.578		
Zn:Cd	0.813	As:Mo	0.561		
		As:Co	0.609		
Cu:Mo	0.672	As:Mn	0.581		
Cu:Ni	0.565				

Swimming Pool (Table 5)

A smaller number of MMI-M element suite assemblages are present from samples collected in the Swimming Pool survey area however this may be due to the relatively small area surveyed in comparison to Lower Poly and Cottonwood. There are four groups of diagnostic responses in the Swimming Pool dataset as indicated in the Spearman Rank matrix. The first is a typical base-precious metal group consisting of Cu-Pb-Ag-Au and Ce representative of a base metal type of mineralization in association with rare earth elements. The rare earth connection can be inferred based solely on Ce due to the geochemical coherence of the REE. The lithologic association could be felsic or even ultramafic or the REE could have been introduced with the mineralization. There is a second base metal signature of Zn-Cd-Co-Fe which is strongly suggestive of pyritic Zn-rich mineralization (Zn-Cd doublet). The As-

Sb doublet appears to signal the presence of post or pre-mineralization deposition from a hydrothermal system as a separate event. As in the case of Lower Poly and Cottonwood, the Fe-Ti doublet is a likely indication of the presence of magnetite either as an alteration halo associated with mineralization or as a magnetite-rich lithology, or both.

Table 5. Summary of the Spearman Rank correlation coefficient matrix for 2012 MMI-M analytical data, Swimming Pool.					
ELEMENT	"r"	ELEMENT	"r"	ELEMENT	"r"
DOUBLET		DOUBLET		DOUBLET	
Ag:Cu	0.492	Au:Ce	0.647	Co:Fe	0.548
Ag:Pb	0.546	Au:Cu	0.57	Co:Zn	0.505
Ag:Ce	0.73	Zn:Cd	0.447	Fe:Ti	0.669
		As:Sb	0.667		

AREAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANOMALOUS RESPONSES IN THE POLY, COTTONWOOD, SWIMMING POOL AND LORD NELSON TENURES MMI-M SURVEY AREAS

Vertical Mapper Bubble Plots

The variation in concentration and the resulting morphologies of anomalous responses in the MMI-M data from the 2006-2011 surveys are described in the following section. The data is assessed with Vertical Mapper bubble plots depicting the variability of the MMI-M element suite within sampled areas on the property and then supplemented with truncated data when response ratios exceed 100. The results from 2012 follow-up surveys are described in the following section and plots from previous year's surveys are included for comparative purposes.

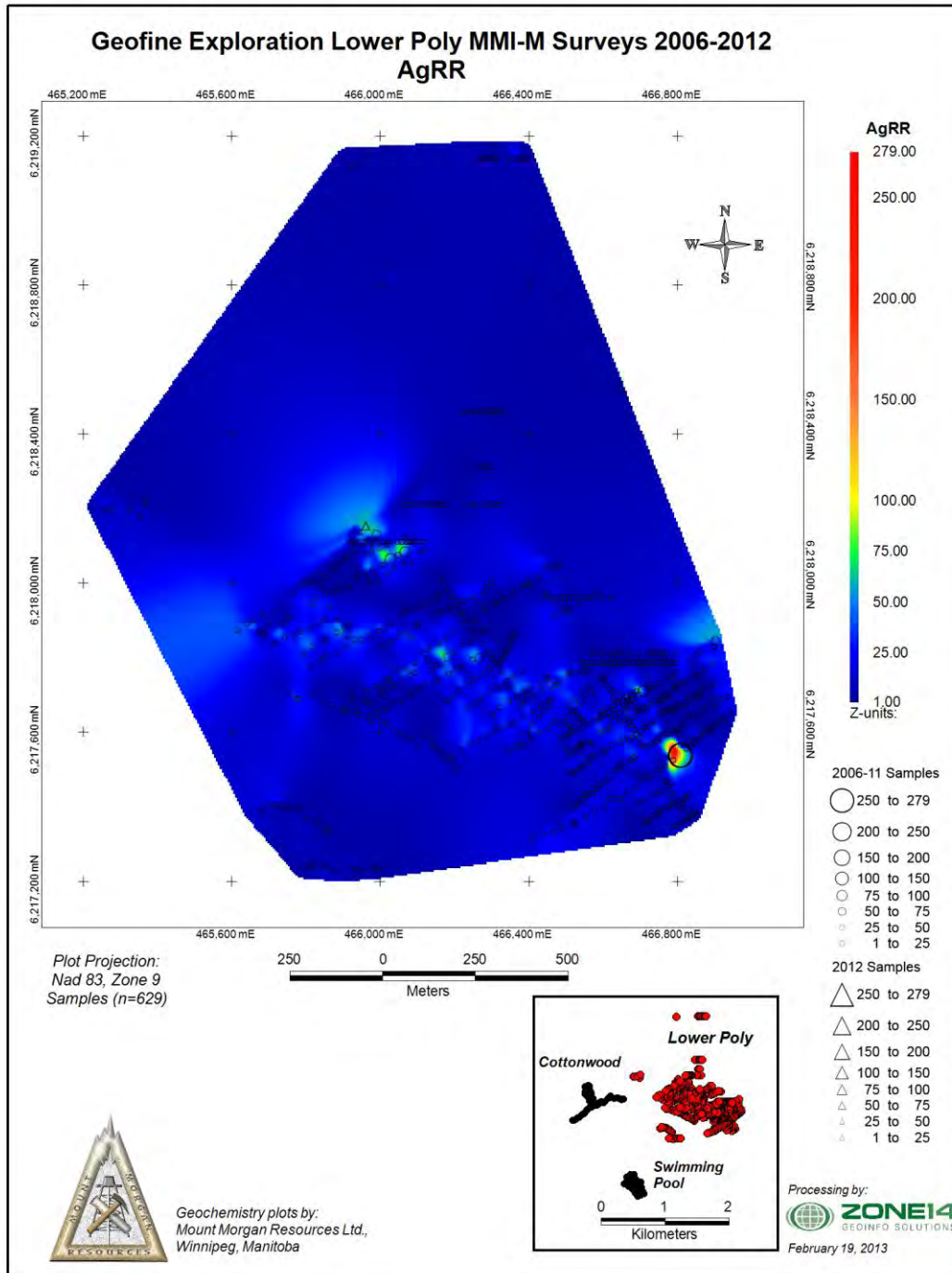
The 2012 results are based upon the following new MMI surveys with samples collected as follows:

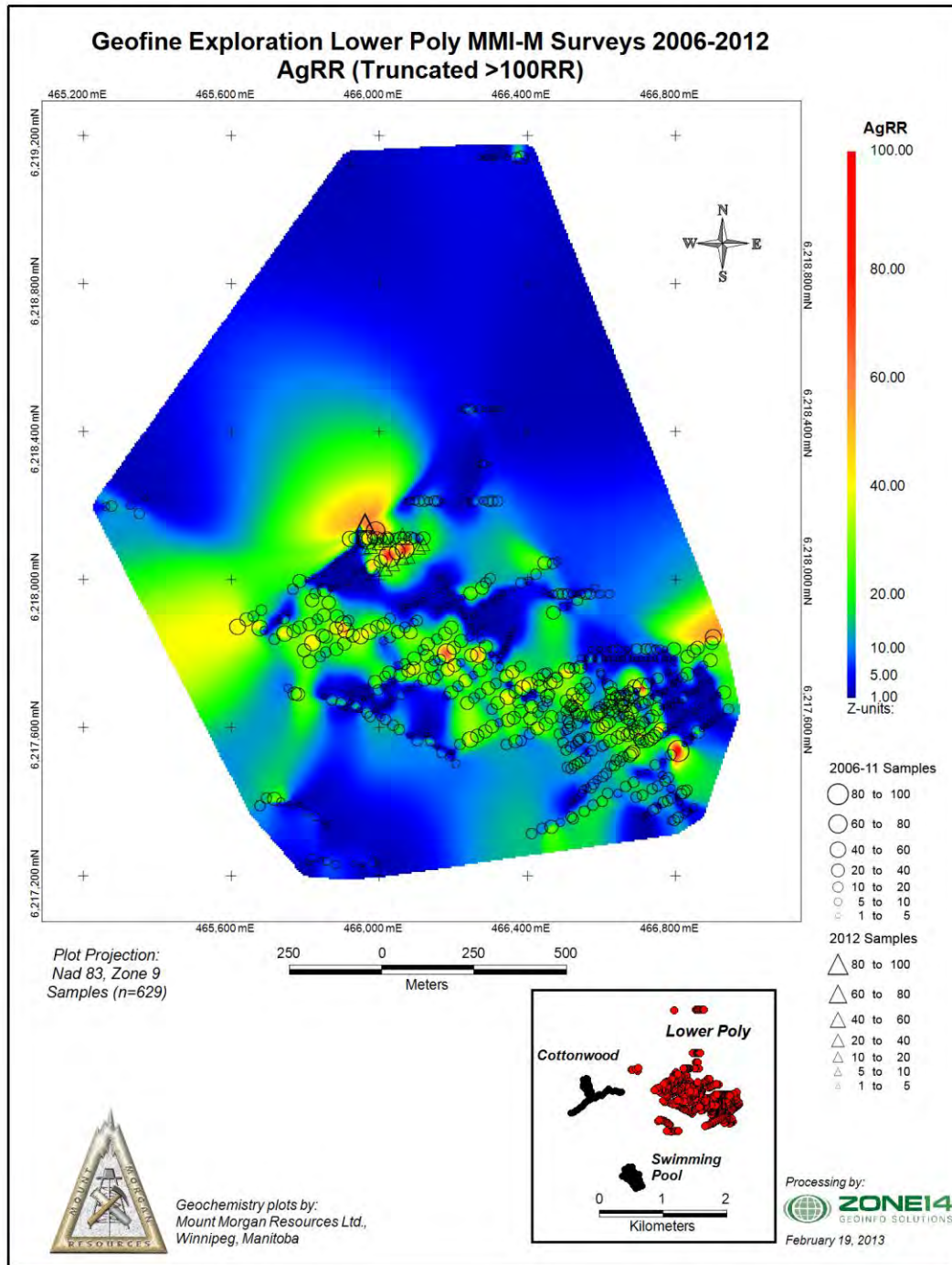
Table 6. Follow-up survey sample collection.

SURVEY AREA	NO. OF SAMPLES 2011	NO. OF NEW SAMPLES 2012	TOTAL SAMPLES
Cottonwood	64	49	113
Swimming Pool	56	17	73
Lower Poly	2006-2011: 612	16	628

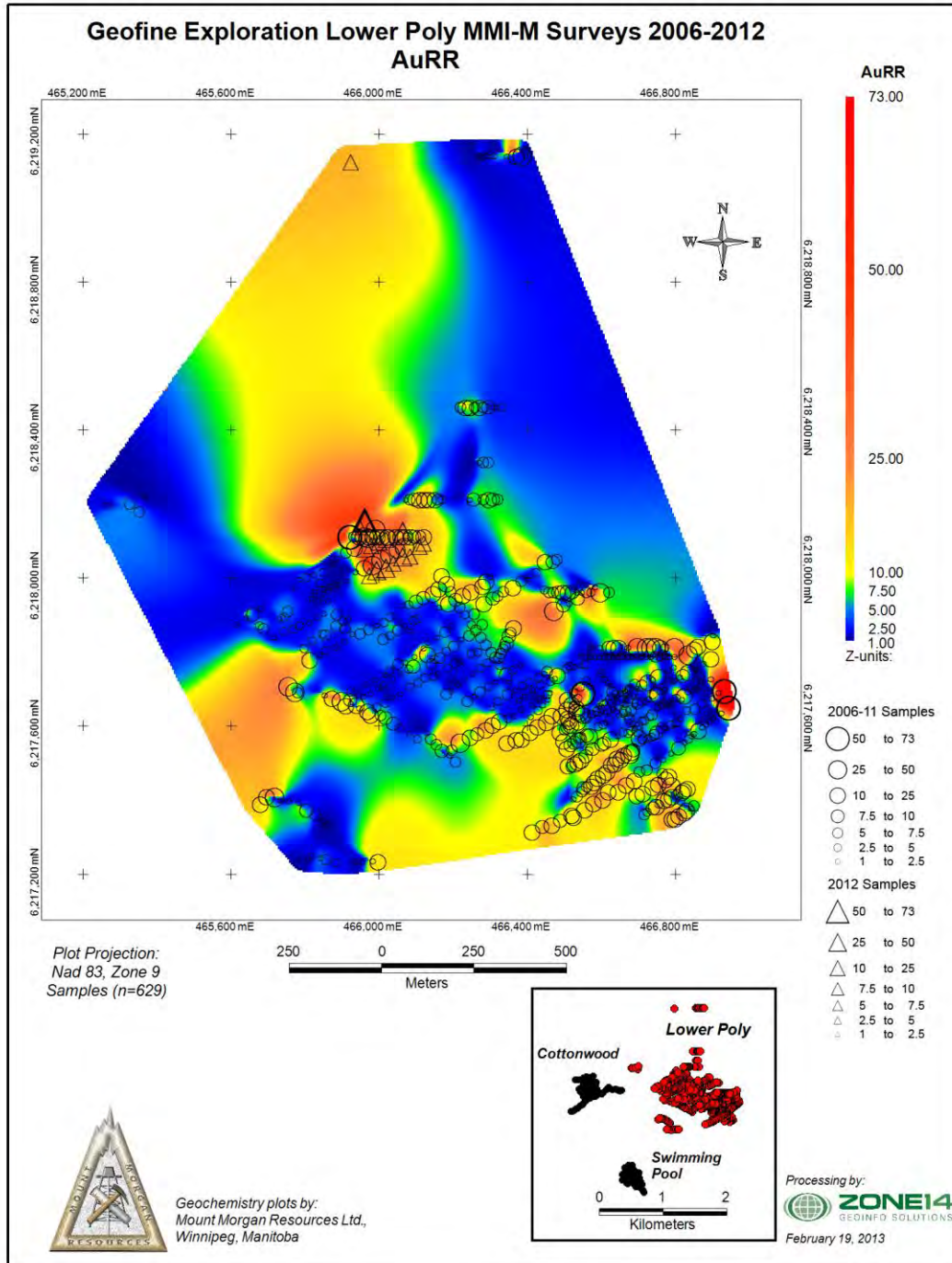
Lower Poly-Commodity Elements

2012: AgRR (1-279): Silver responses at Lower Poly are extremely high-contrast with maximum RR of 279 times background. A persistent northwest trending moderate-contrast and multi-sample anomaly is present in truncated data. This anomaly overlaps with the linear zone of background responses observed for AuRR. The AgRR anomaly is open to the northwest. New sampling in 2012 has confirmed a moderate- to high-contrast anomaly in the northern extremity of sampling. In the 2011 data this anomaly consisted of moderate-contrast responses. This anomaly is also open to the northwest.

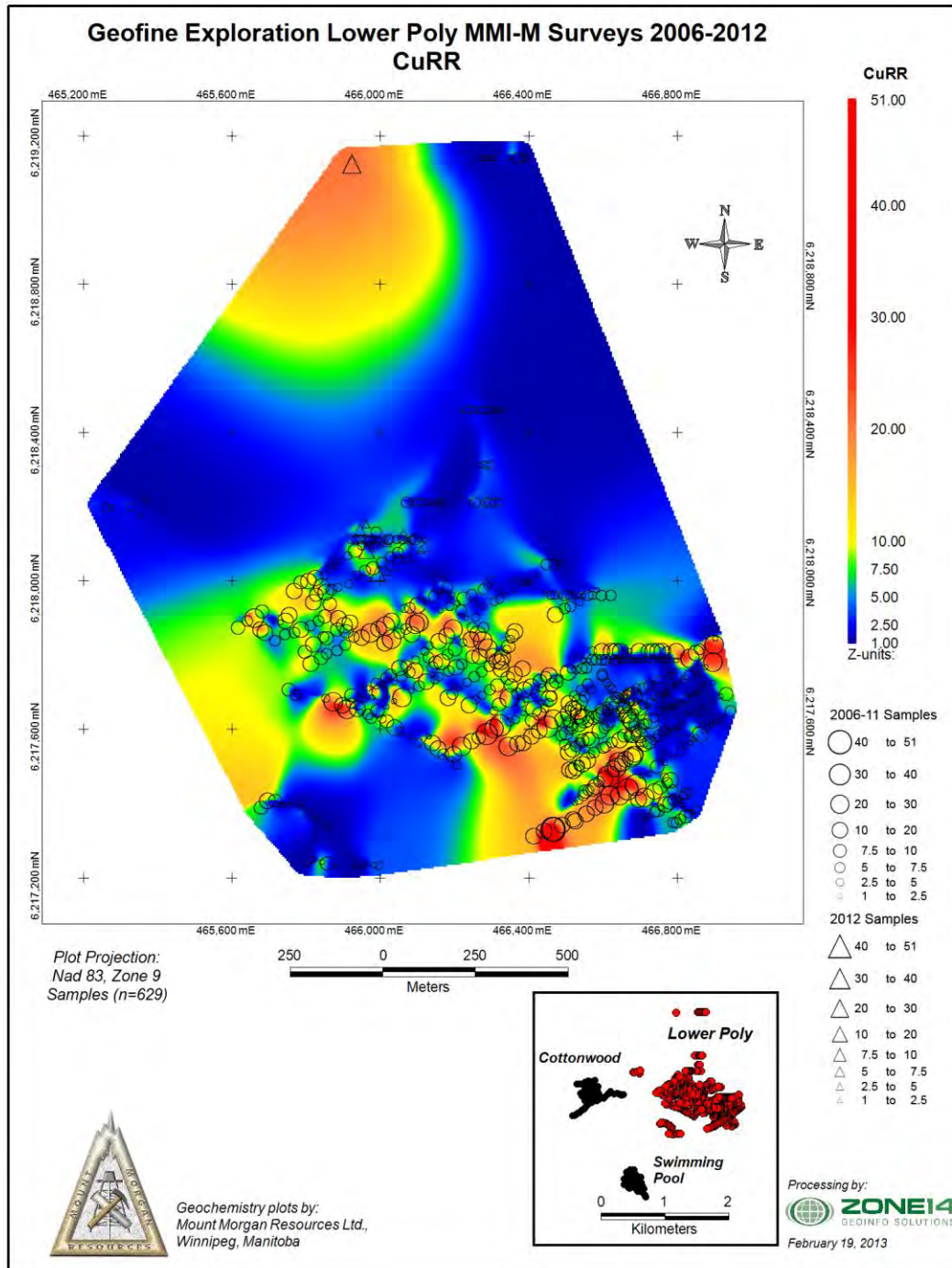




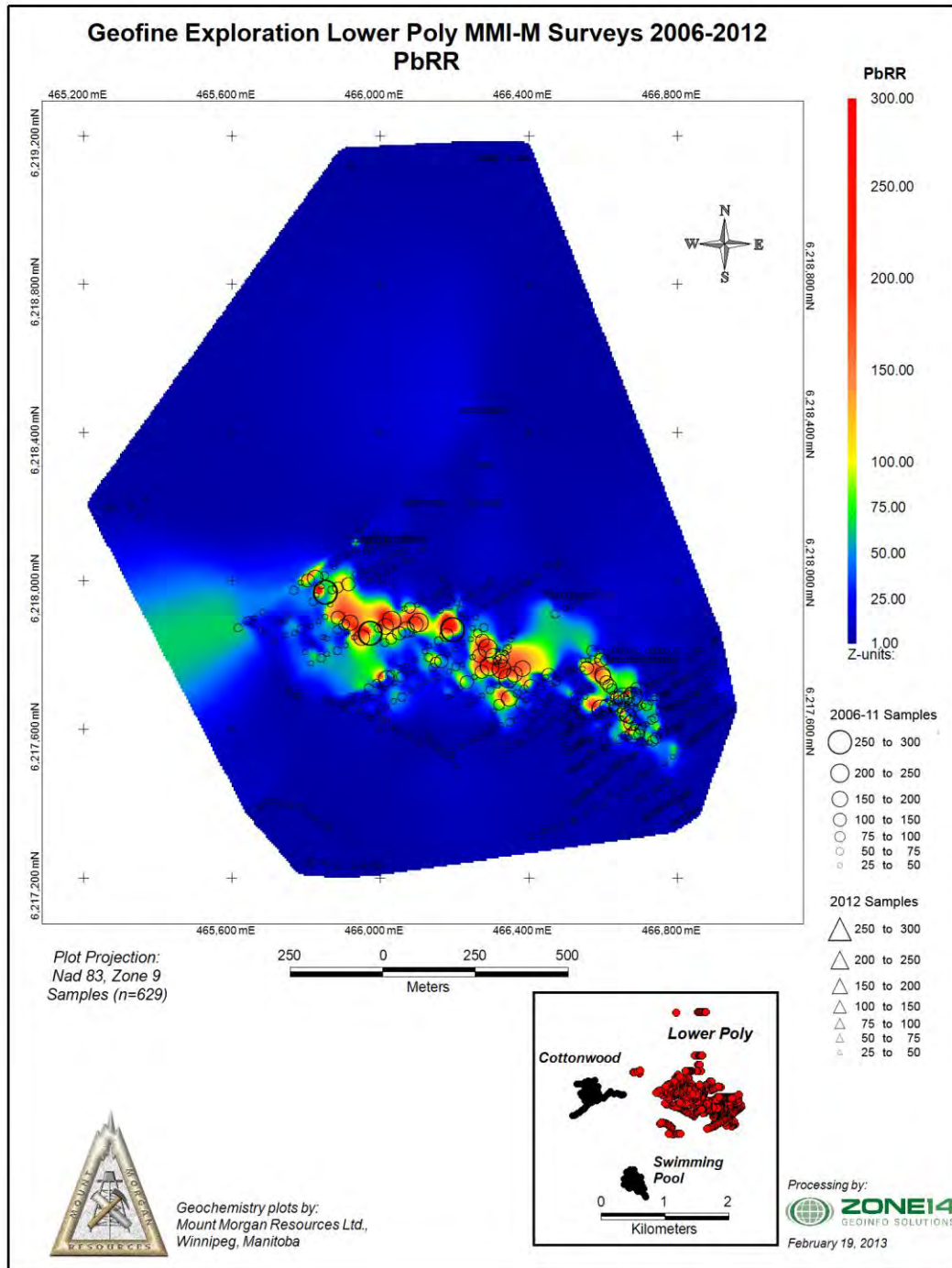
2012: AuRR (1-73): The range for Au responses indicates the presence of high-contrast anomalies that occur on the Lower Poly survey area as two distinctive linear responses flanking a core area of background values. The new sampling undertaken in 2012 extends the more northerly of the two linear responses to the northwest where the anomaly increases in magnitude of response ratio. The maximum RR of 73 times background is a high-contrast anomalous response.



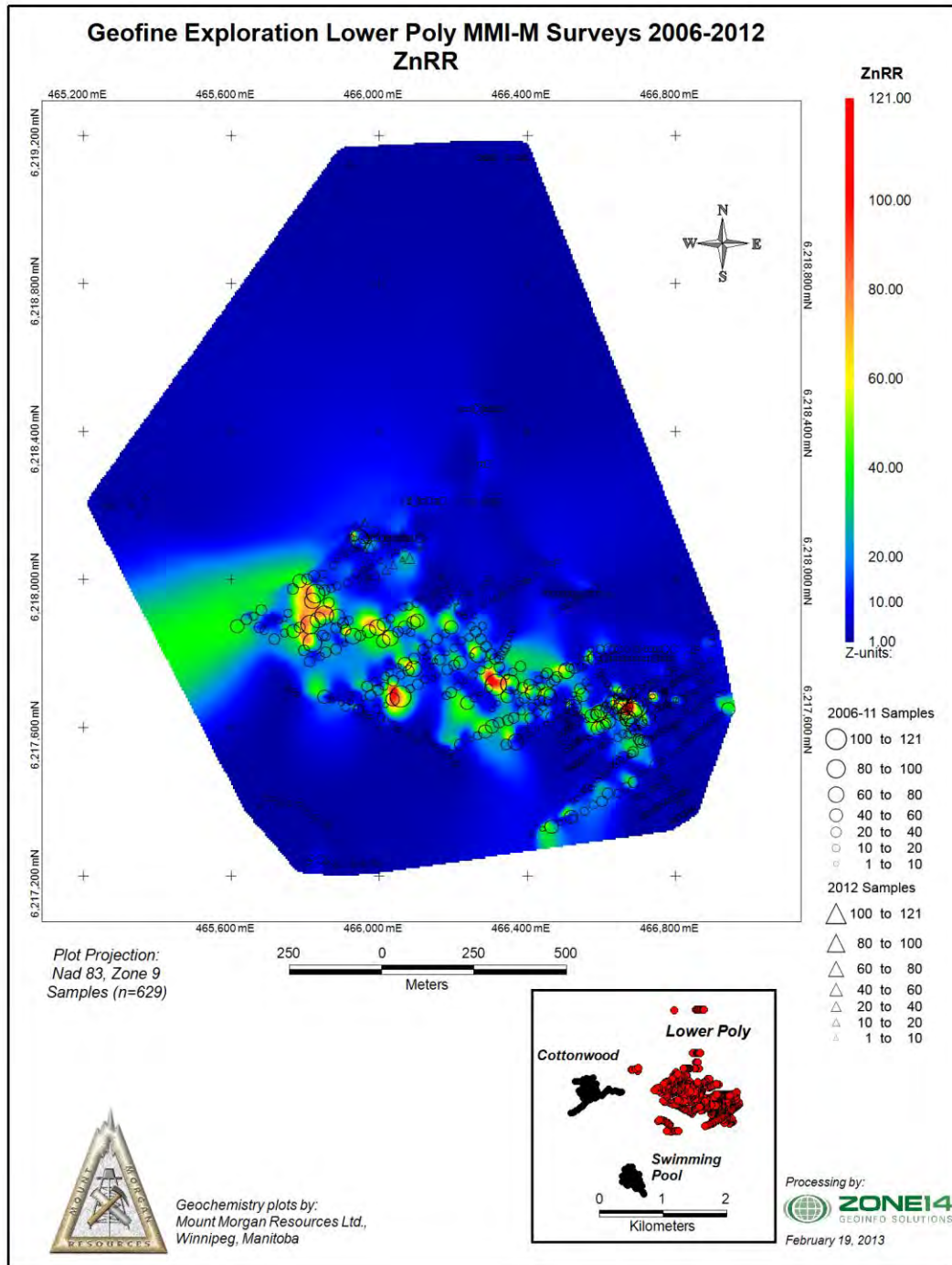
CuRR (1-51): Copper responses on the Lower Poly are primarily moderate-contrast. Samples collected in 2011 defined an anomaly on the southwest portion of the survey area that is open to the southwest. CuRR in the 2012 samples are low- to moderate-contrast and effectively truncate the northwest trending anomaly on its north limb.



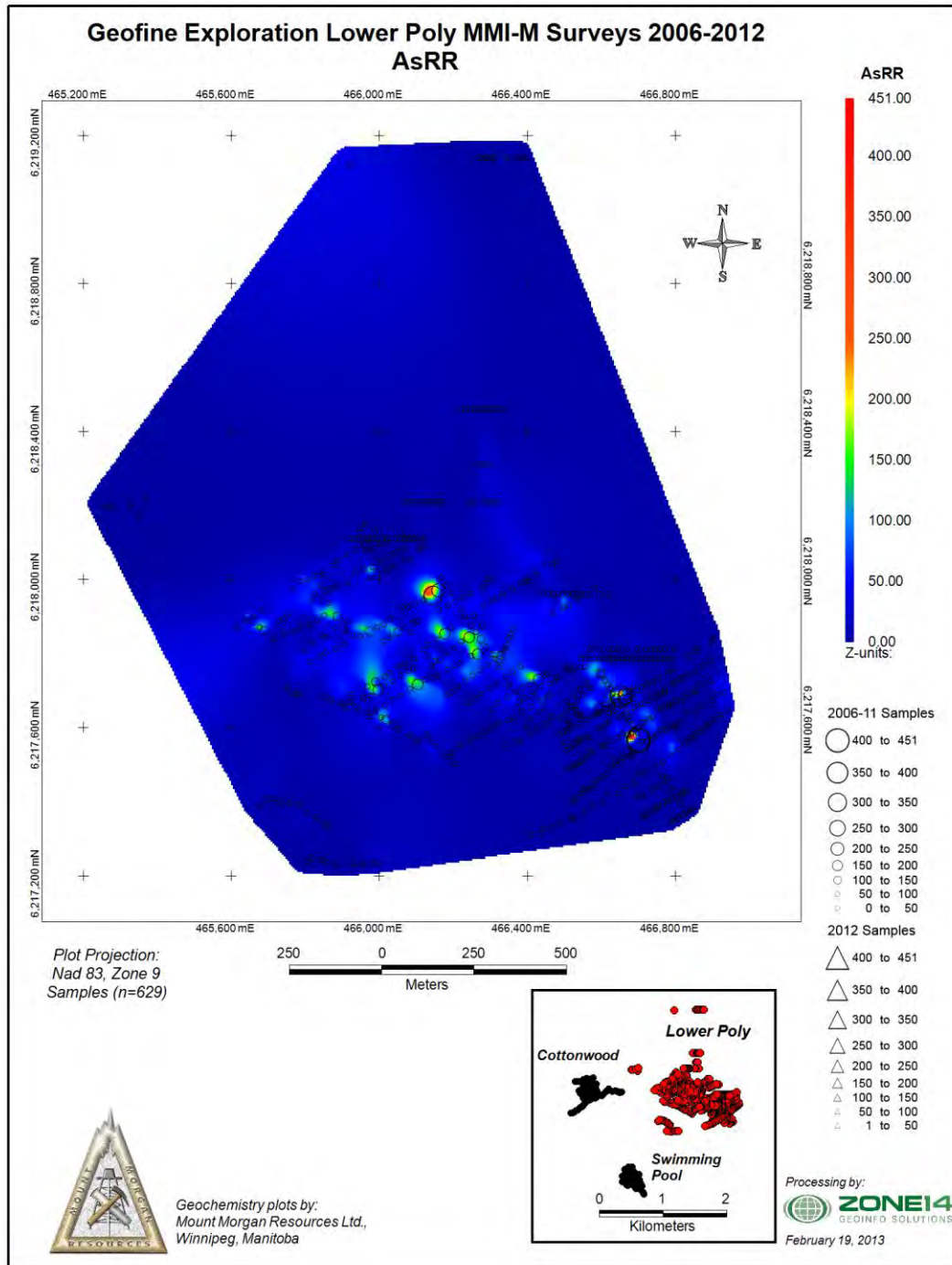
PbRR (1-300): Lead responses, like those for Ag, are very high-contrast (maximum RR of 300 times background) and delineate a northwest-trending linear anomaly. Truncated data broadens this anomaly with additional lower (<100RR) responses. The 2012 sampling does not modify this response and no new anomalous trends are noted in these data. The 2012 surveys truncate the anomaly on the north.

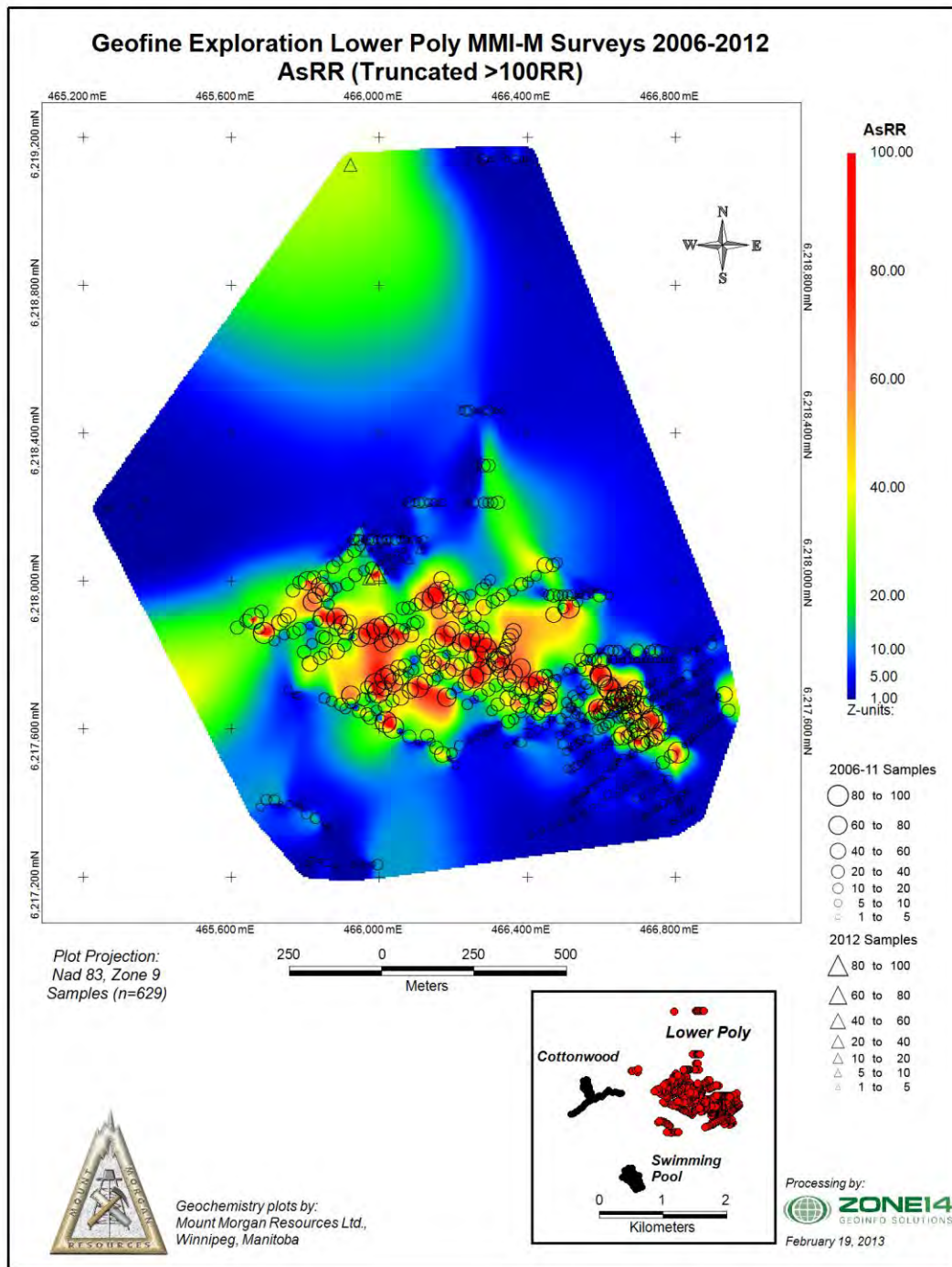


ZnRR (1-121): Lower Poly ZnRR are similar to those for Pb albeit at a lower RR. Moderate-to high-contrast responses are present in the survey area and these tend to correspond to the significant Pb-Ag anomaly described above. The nature of the Zn anomaly suggests the presence of disseminated or veinlet mineralization. Like the Pb anomaly the Zn anomaly is likely open to the northwest.

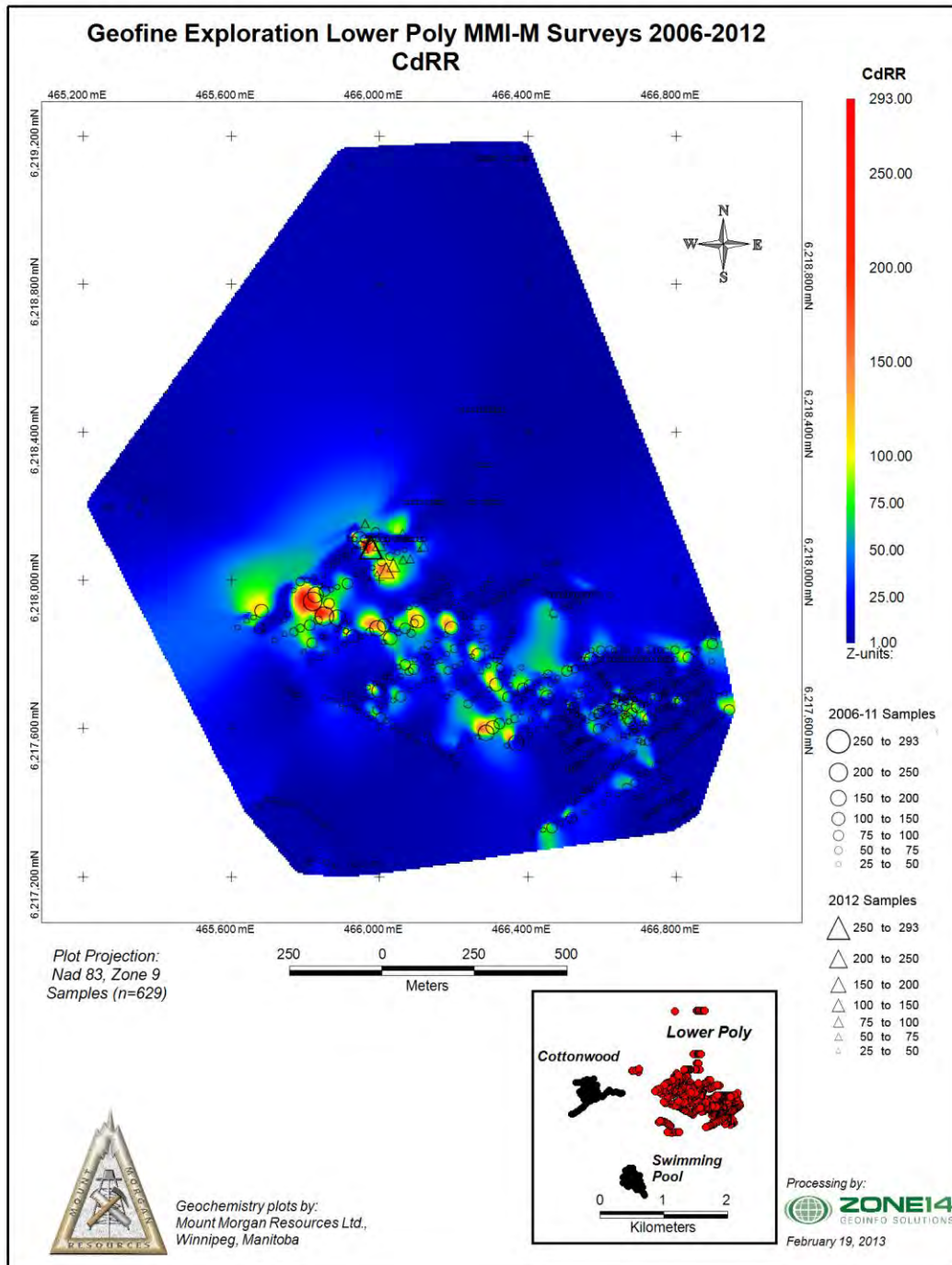


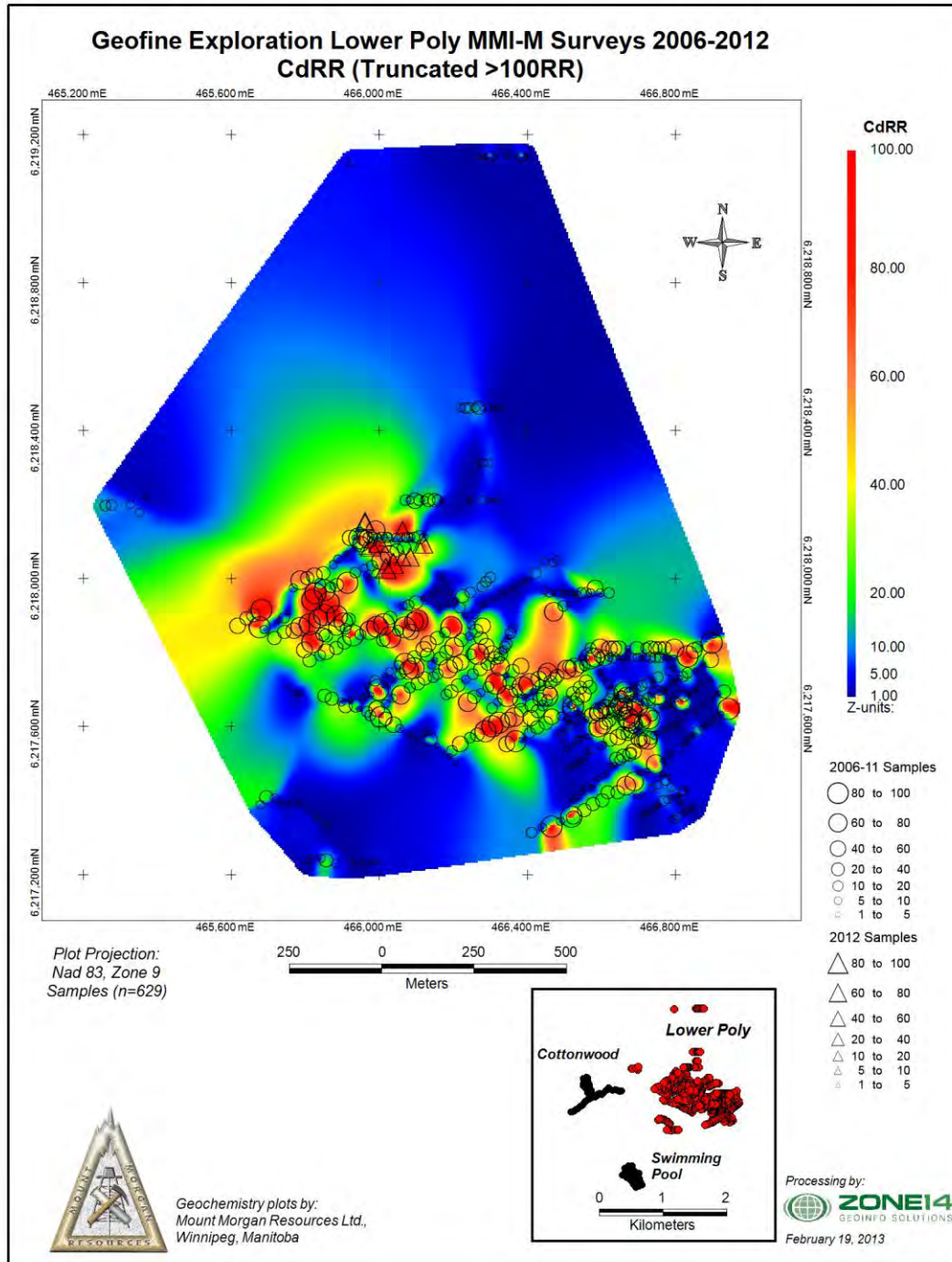
AsRR (1-451): Extremely high As responses are typical on the Lower Poly grid with maximum RR of 451 times background. The truncated AsRR defines a multi-sample high-contrast anomaly that is broadening to the northwest and tapering to the southeast. 2012 MMI surveys appear to have truncated the anomaly on its northern edge. The anomaly is interpreted to be open to the northwest and southwest.



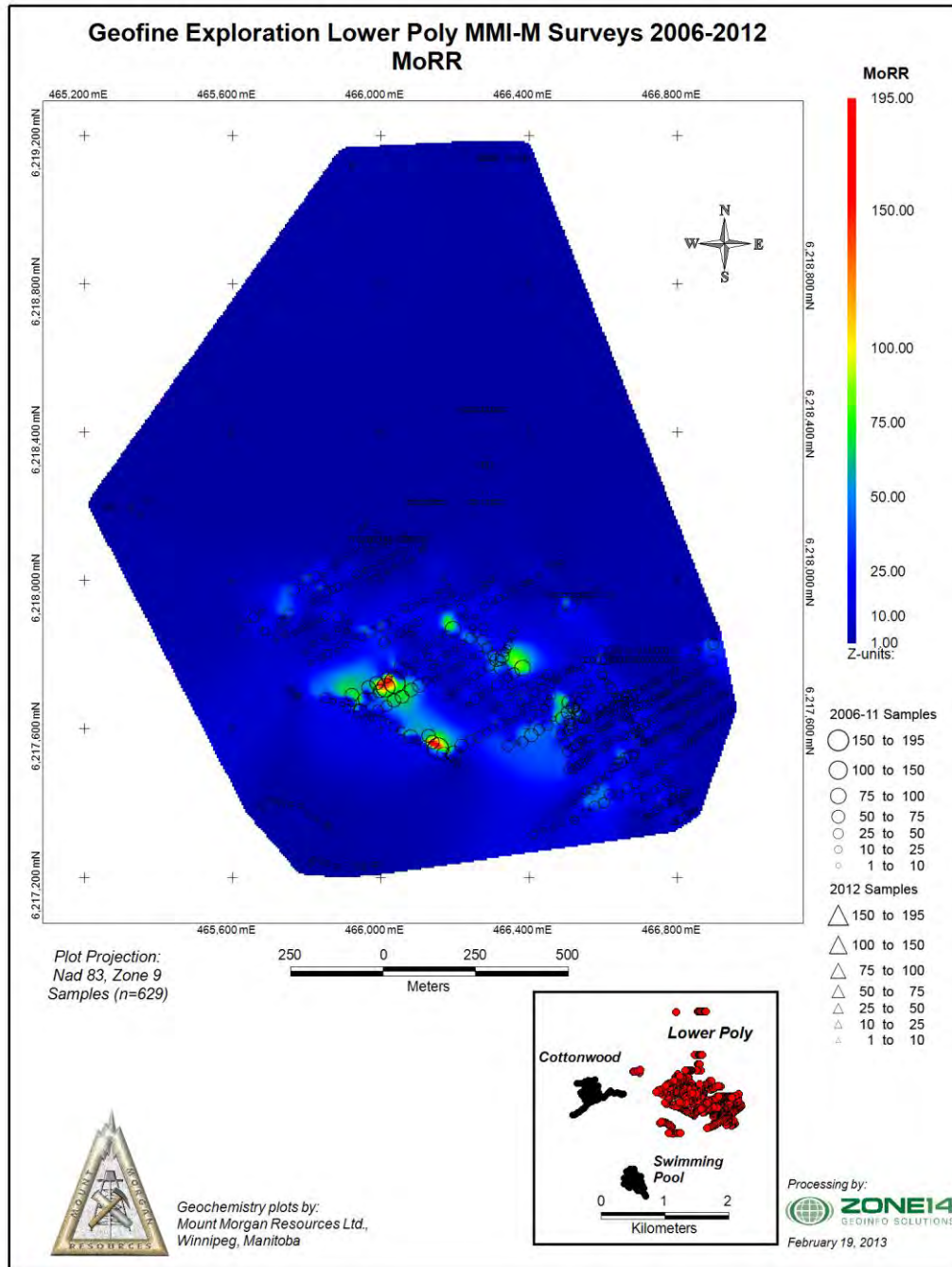


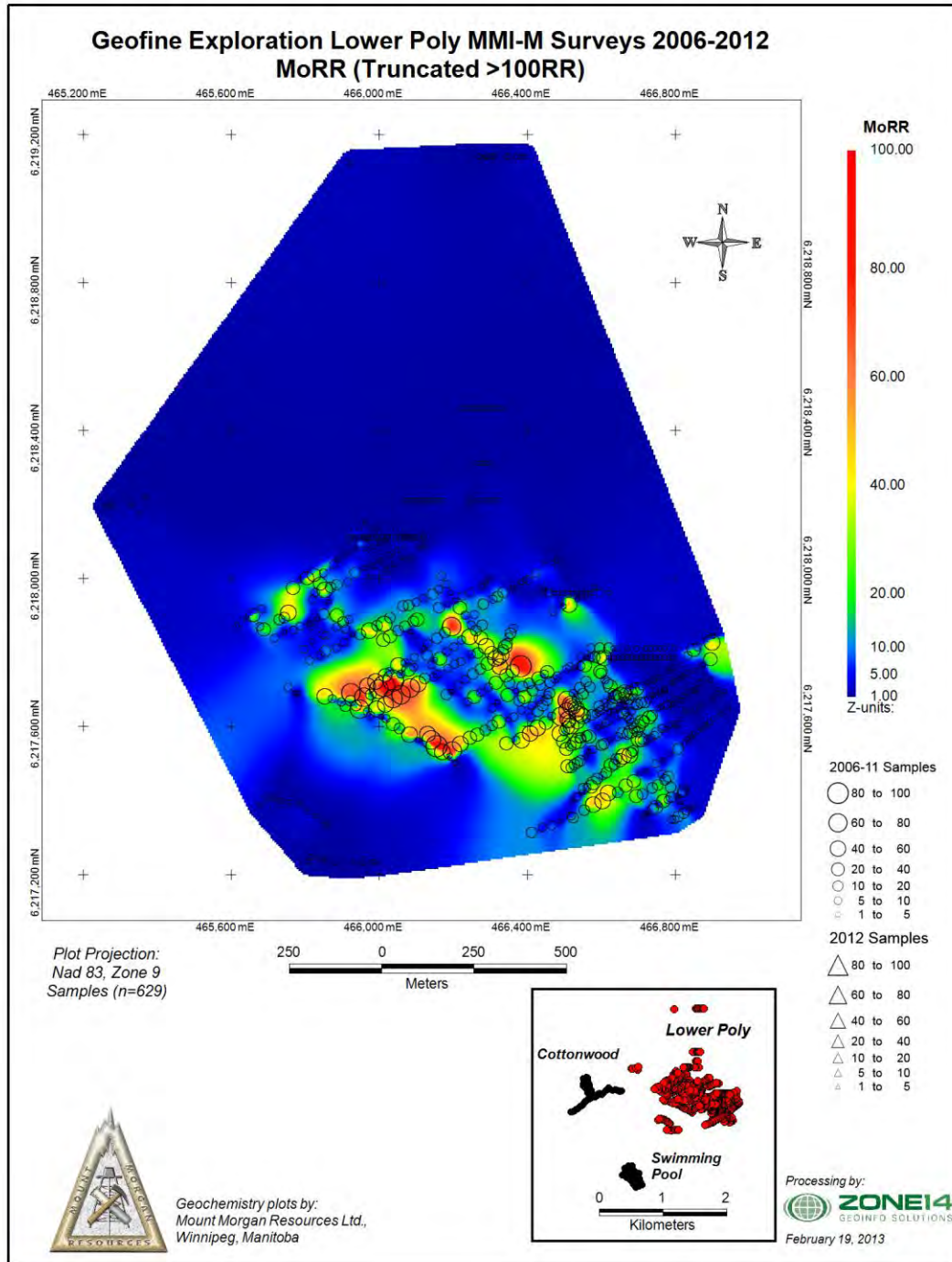
CdRR (1-293): The correspondence between Zn and Cd in MMI-M data is considered critical in defining the presence of bedrock-hosted sphalerite mineralization. The results for Cd demonstrate a close coincidence between these two metals with the Cd results defining a broader less focused anomalous response. Truncated CdRR data indicates the Cd (and the Zn) anomaly is open to the northwest and likely to the north. The 2012 MMI surveys have extended the anomaly northwards.





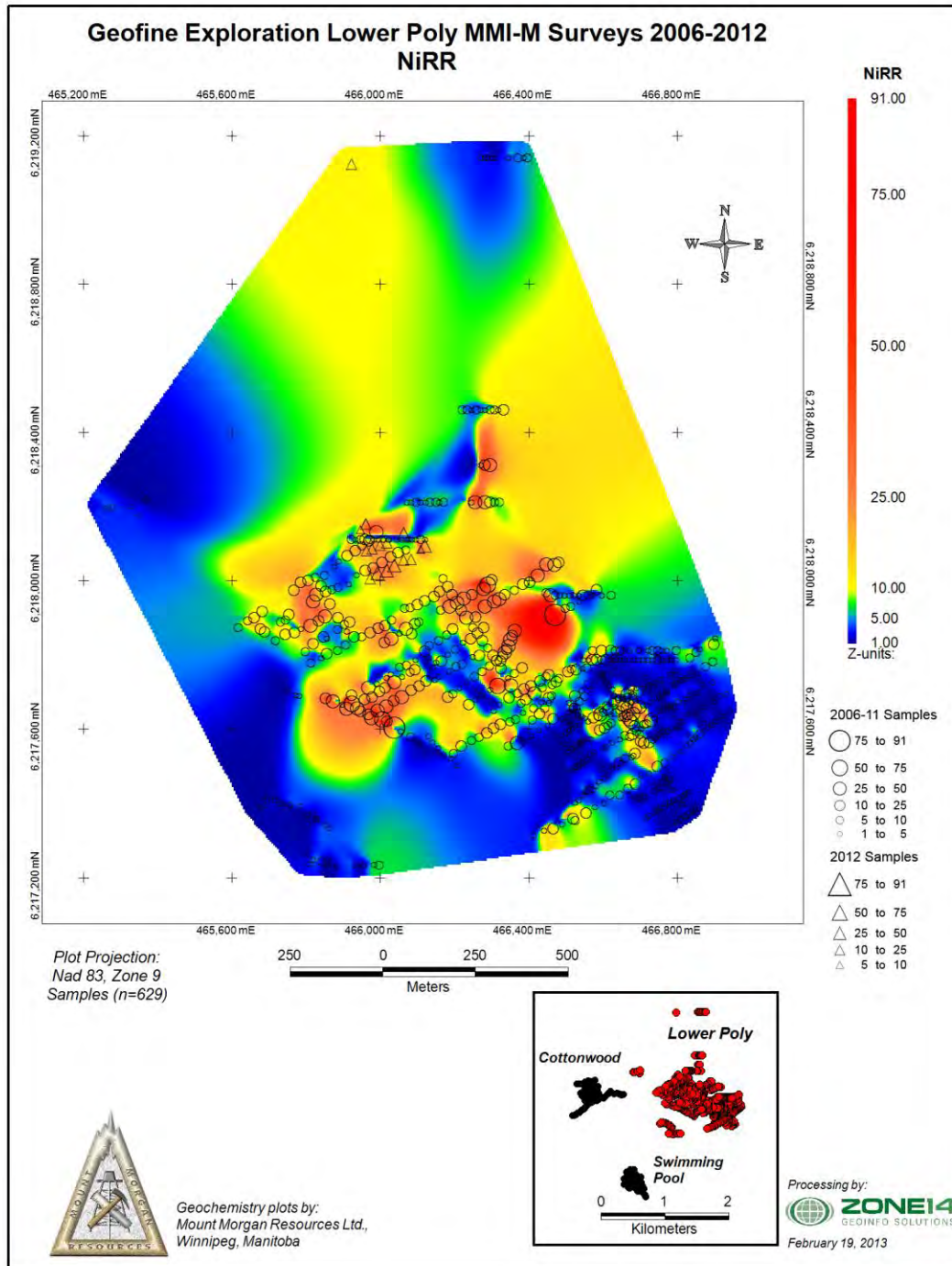
MoRR (1-195): Molybdenum responses have similar patterns of anomalous response as Au with the delineation of a central area of background responses flanked by elevated MoRR on the northeast and southwest sides of the central background area. The anomaly is best defined by truncated data. It appears to be less well developed to the northwest and southeast but may be open to the southwest. The maximum RR of 195 times background is a very high-contrast response. 2012 MMI-M survey data have truncated the northwest "limb" anomaly to the north.



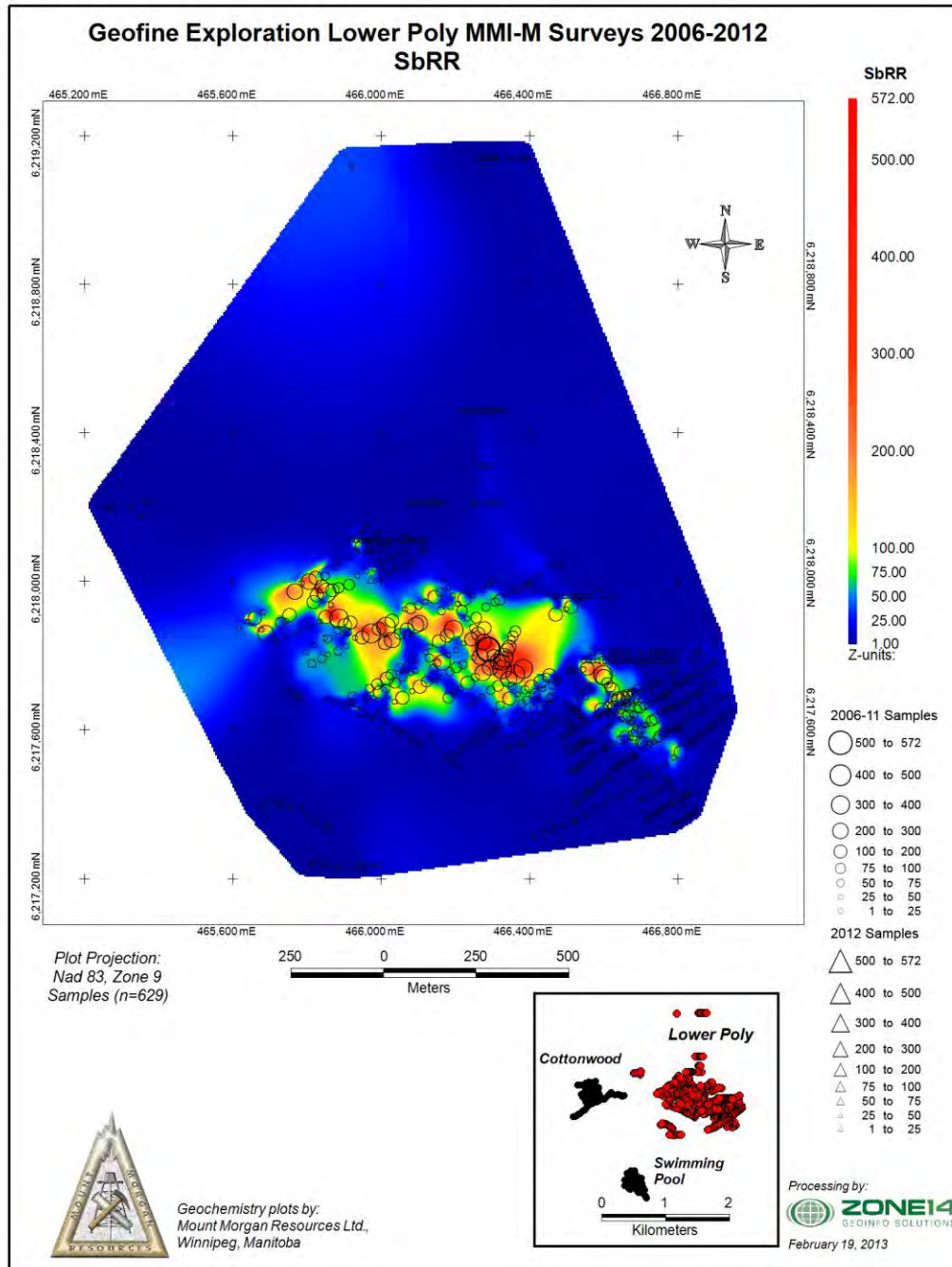


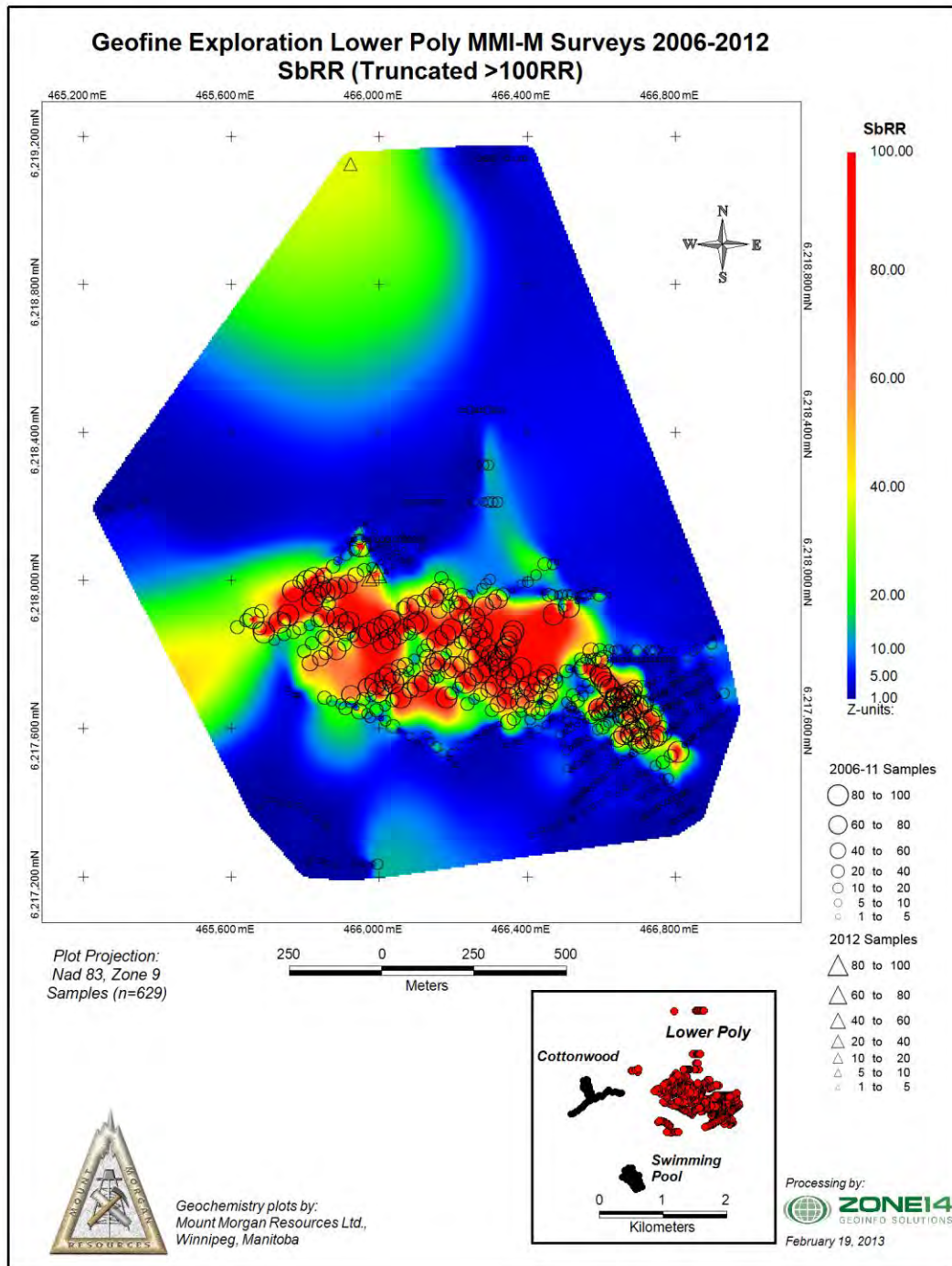
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd. "Accurate and Precise Geochemistry In Hydrocarbon and Mineral Exploration"

NiRR (1-91): Nickel is an MMI-M suite element that can serve as a lithologic indicator or of nickel-sulphide mineralization. While there are single sample "hot spots" in the 2011-2012 data the general pattern is one of a more or less level response suggesting Ni is reflecting the bulk chemical composition of the underlying lithology(ies). This pattern of response was underscored by the 2012 survey results.

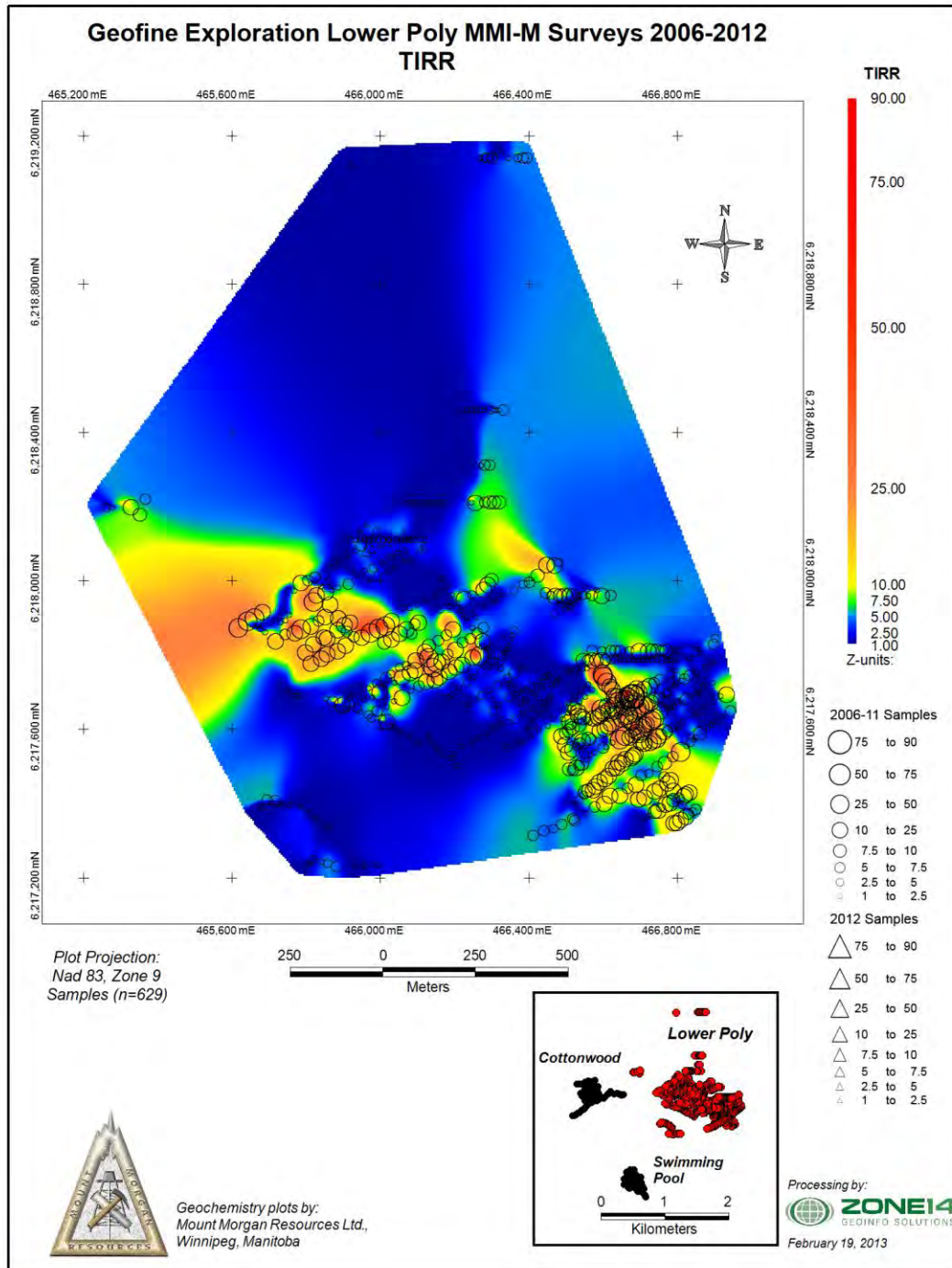


SbRR (1-572): Extremely high Sb responses are typical on the Lower Poly grid with maximum RR of 572 times background. The truncated SbRR define a multi-sample high-contrast anomaly that is broadening to the northwest and tapering to the southeast. 2012 MMI surveys appear to have truncated the anomaly on its northern edge. The anomaly is interpreted to be open to the northwest and southwest and is very similar to that for As. This similarity is reflected in the Spearman Rank correlation coefficient matrix. The Sb anomaly is defined best in truncated data.



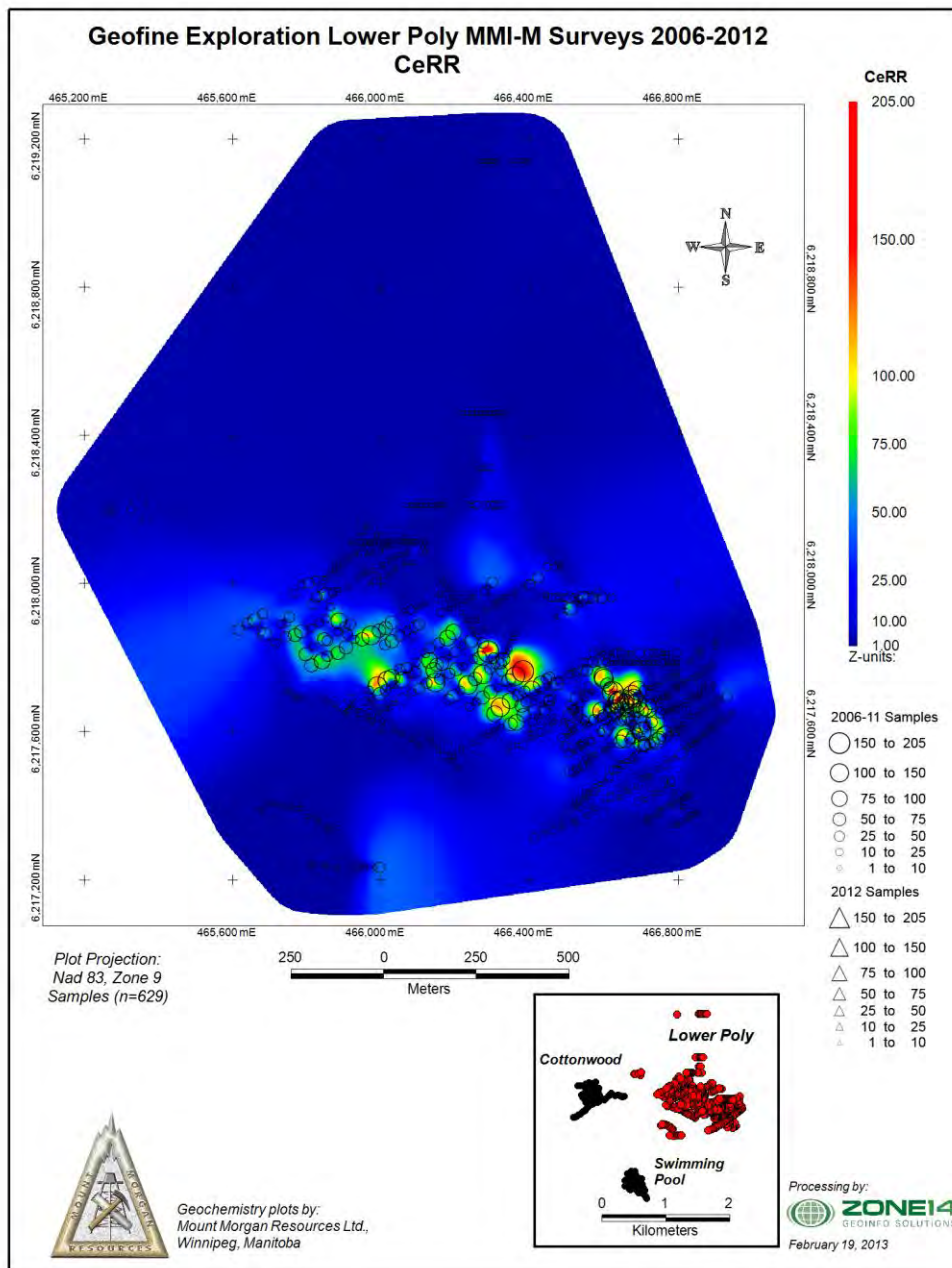


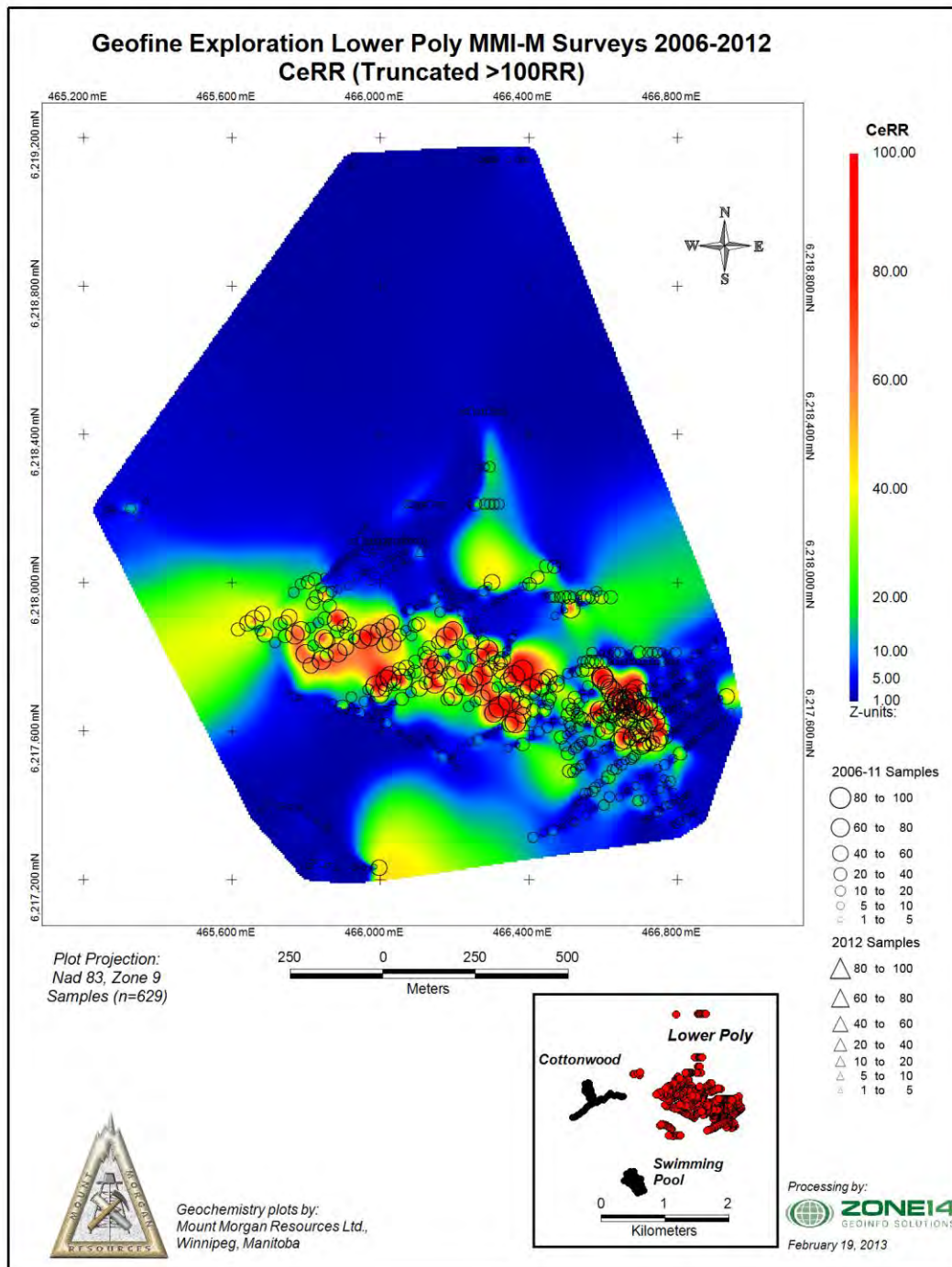
TIRR: (1-90): The TI responses from the 2011 surveys define a bi-lobate response open to the northwest and southeast. The anomaly has been truncated to the north by the 2012 surveys and does not extend southwards being truncated in this area by 2011 surveys. The TI anomalies correspond to other commodity element anomalies (Pb, Zn, Ag) on the Lower Poly grid. The maximum TIRR is 90 times background, a very high-contrast for this element.



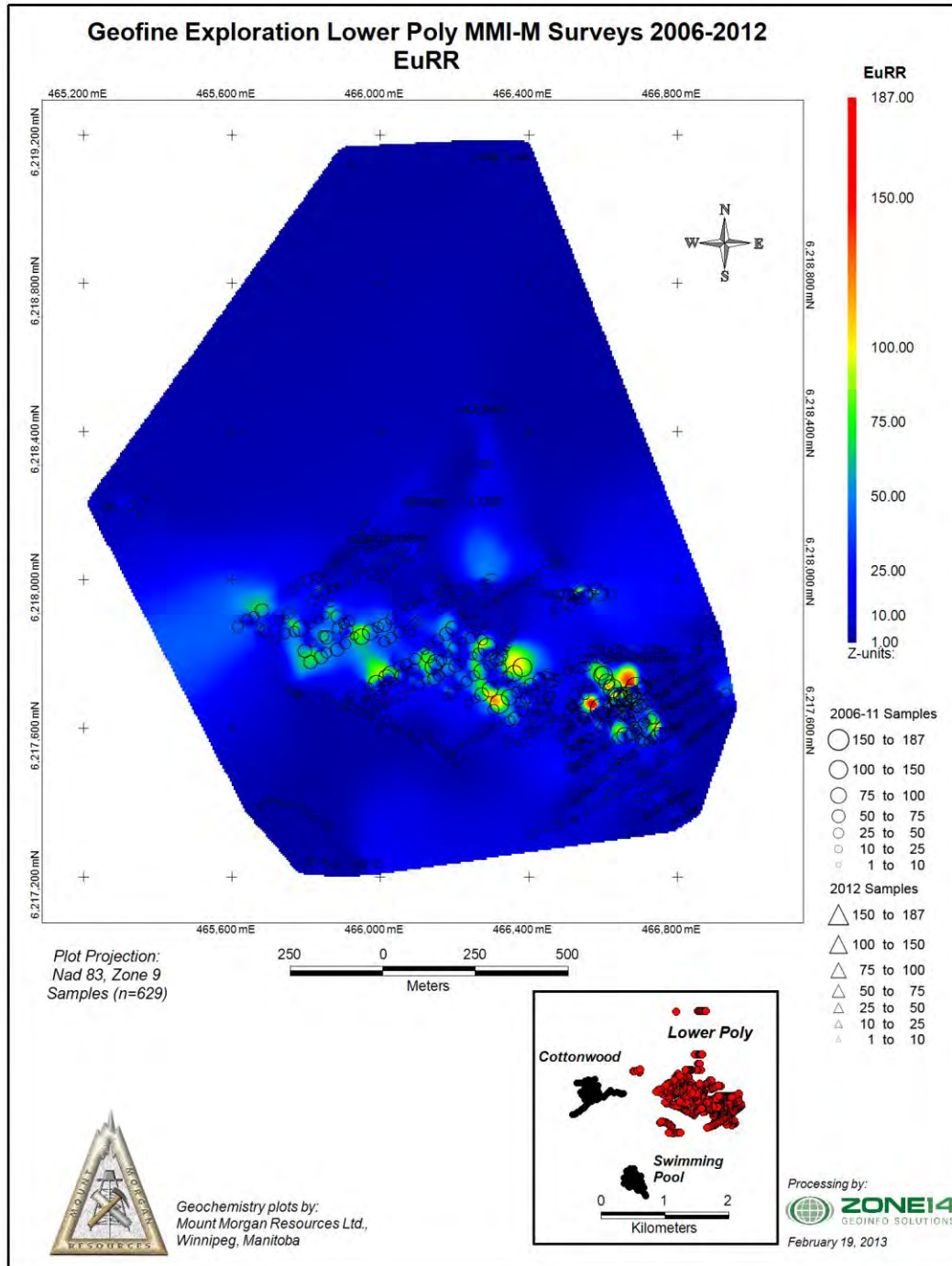
Lower Poly Lithologically-Sensitive Elements

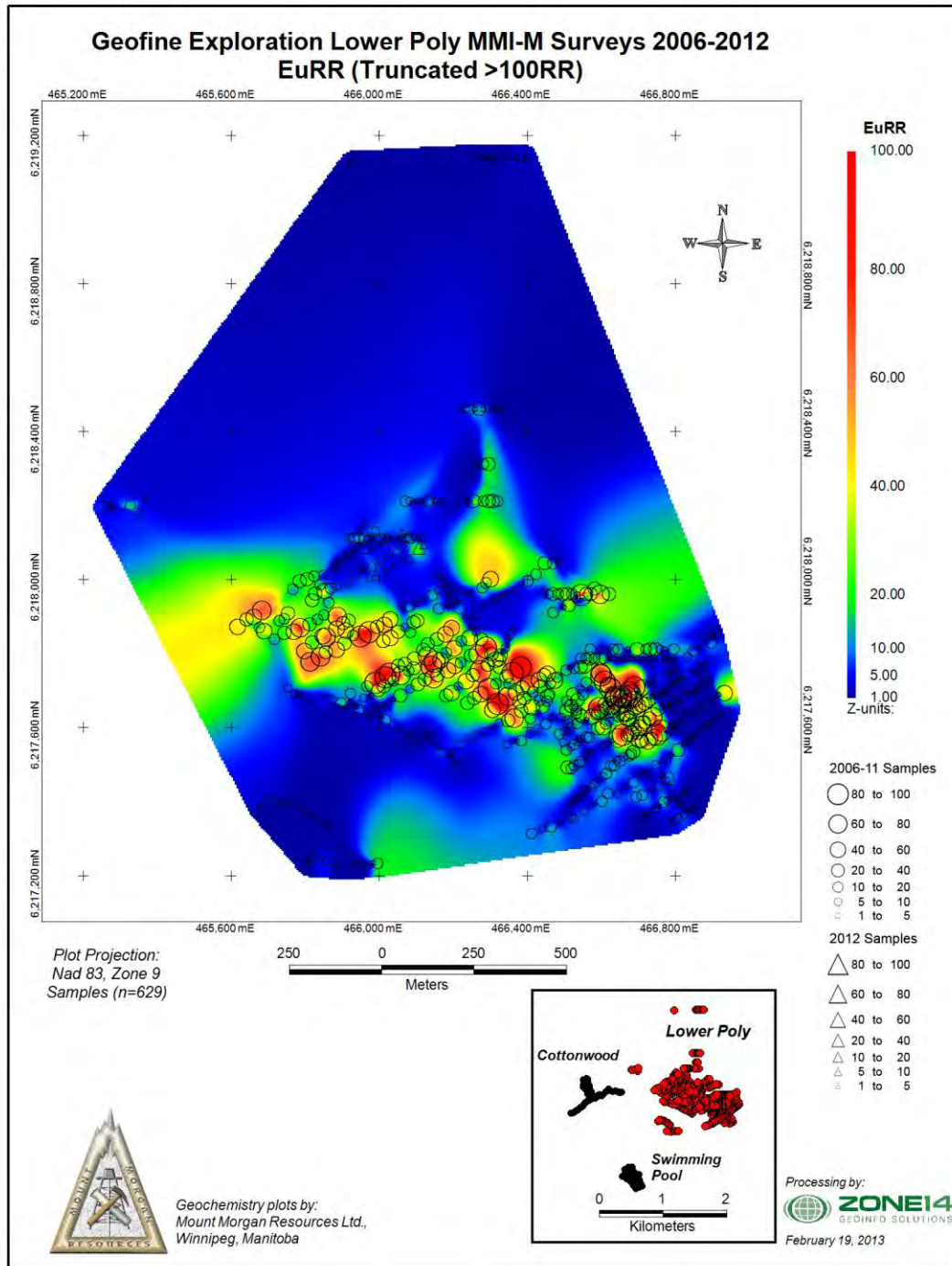
CeRR (1-205): High-contrast Ce responses define a linear zone that occupies the central portion of the Lower Poly survey grid. This pattern coincides with low Au and Mo but with strongly elevated Zn, As, Sb, Pb, Ag and to some extent Cu. The overlap between these elements suggests a focused geochemical response related to a lithology that underlies the central portion of the grid. Like many of the elevated commodity elements the Ce results suggest this prospective lithology extends both northwest and southeast providing excellent follow-up opportunities. Truncated data defines the lithologic response in more detail.





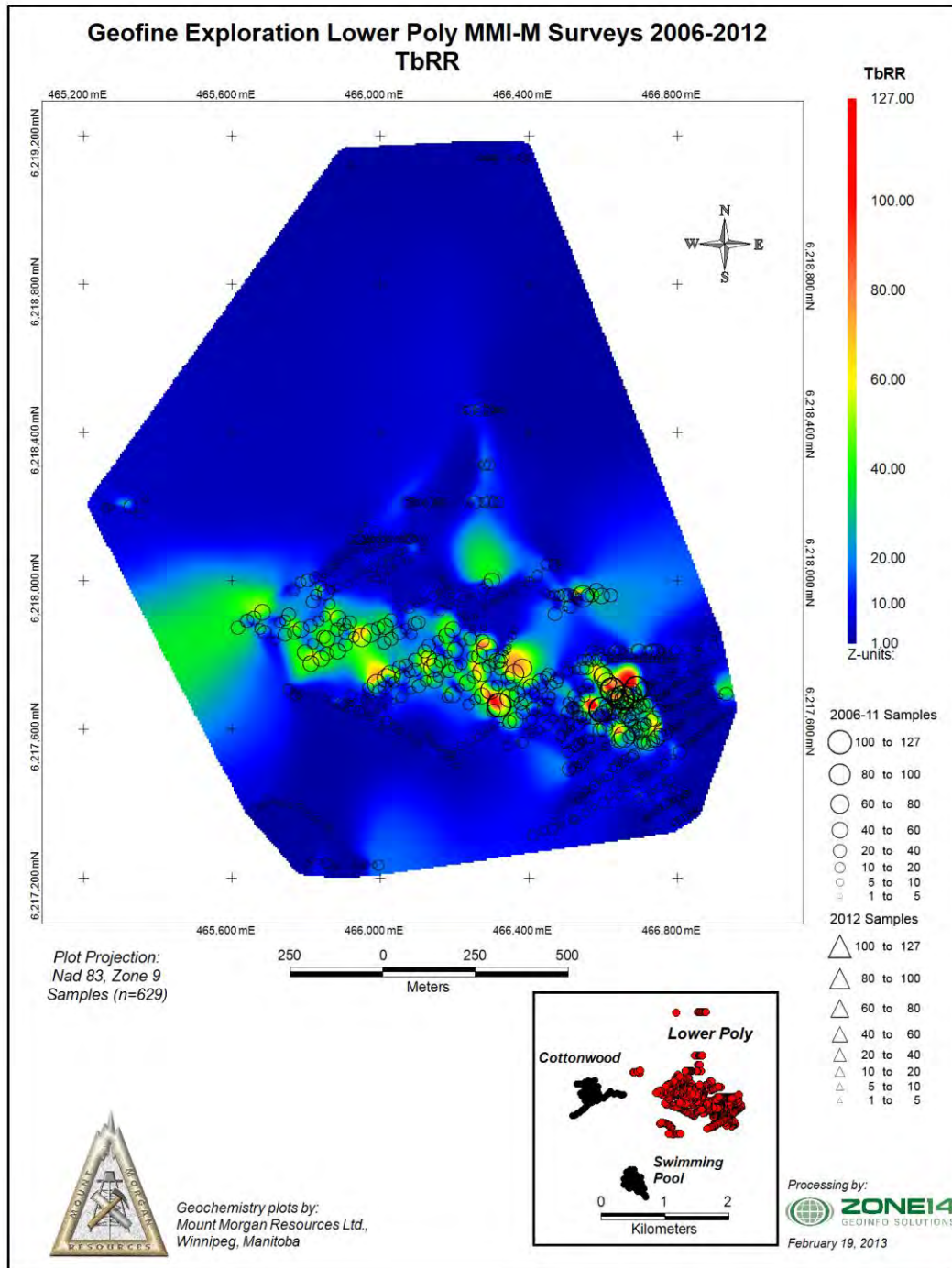
EuRR (1-187): The intermediate REE Eu reflects the geochemical coherence that exists between the individual REE. The pattern of response for Eu is essentially the same as that for Ce and defines the central lithologic unit very well. The maximum RR of 187 is extremely high for Eu (as was the 205RR for Ce) and both elements have defined a very high-contrast anomalous response that is attributed to a unique lithology that hosts the majority of elevated MMI-M commodity suite element responses.





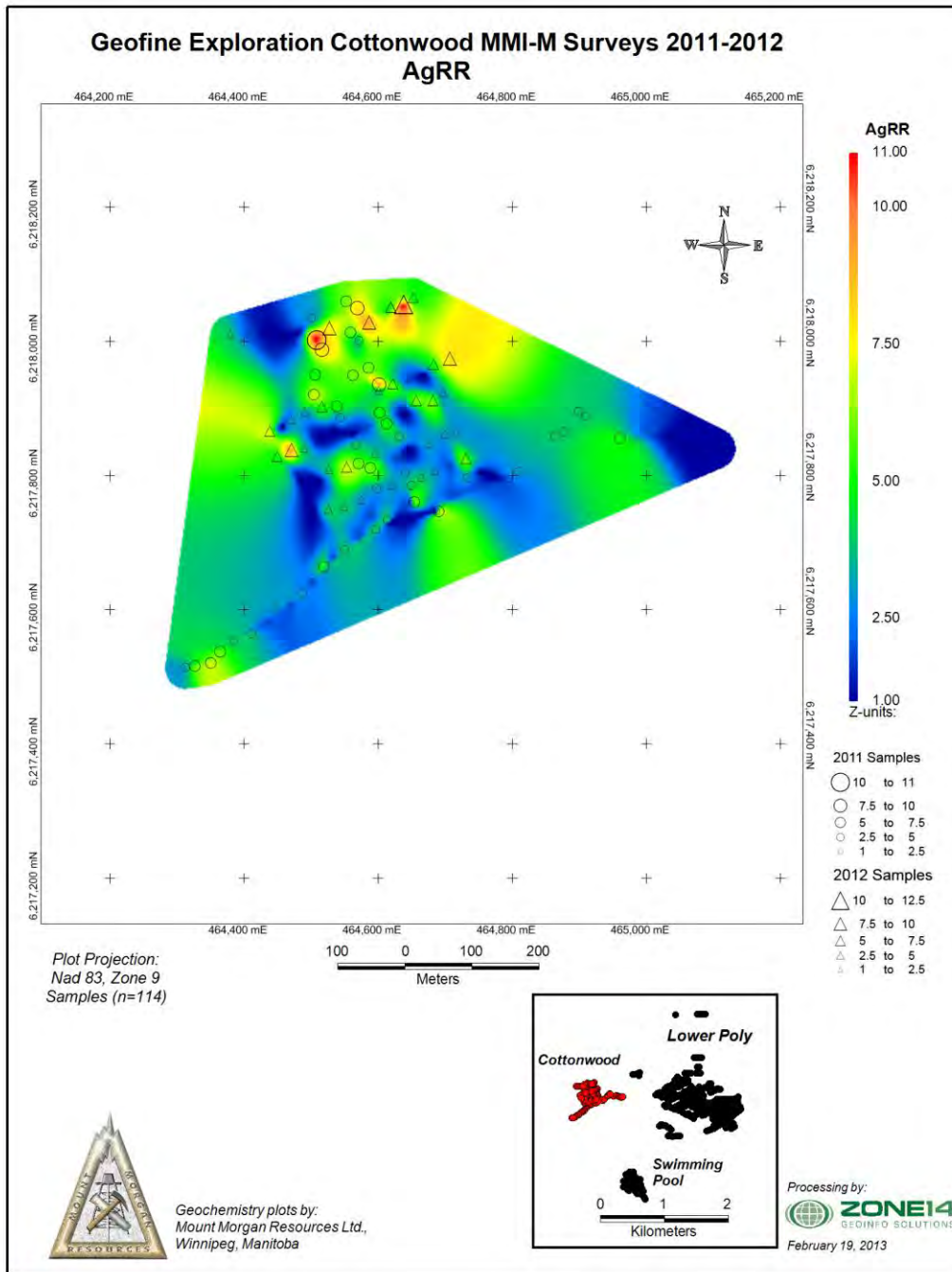
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd. "Accurate and Precise Geochemistry In Hydrocarbon and Mineral Exploration"

TbRR (1-127): Like the LREE Ce and intermediate REE Eu the heavy REE Tb has a distinctive high-contrast signature centered on the "central lithology". This lithologic unit corresponds to the commodity and associated element responses and is seen as a significant control to exploration targeting. The Tb responses appear to be truncated on the southeast but possibly open to the northwest.

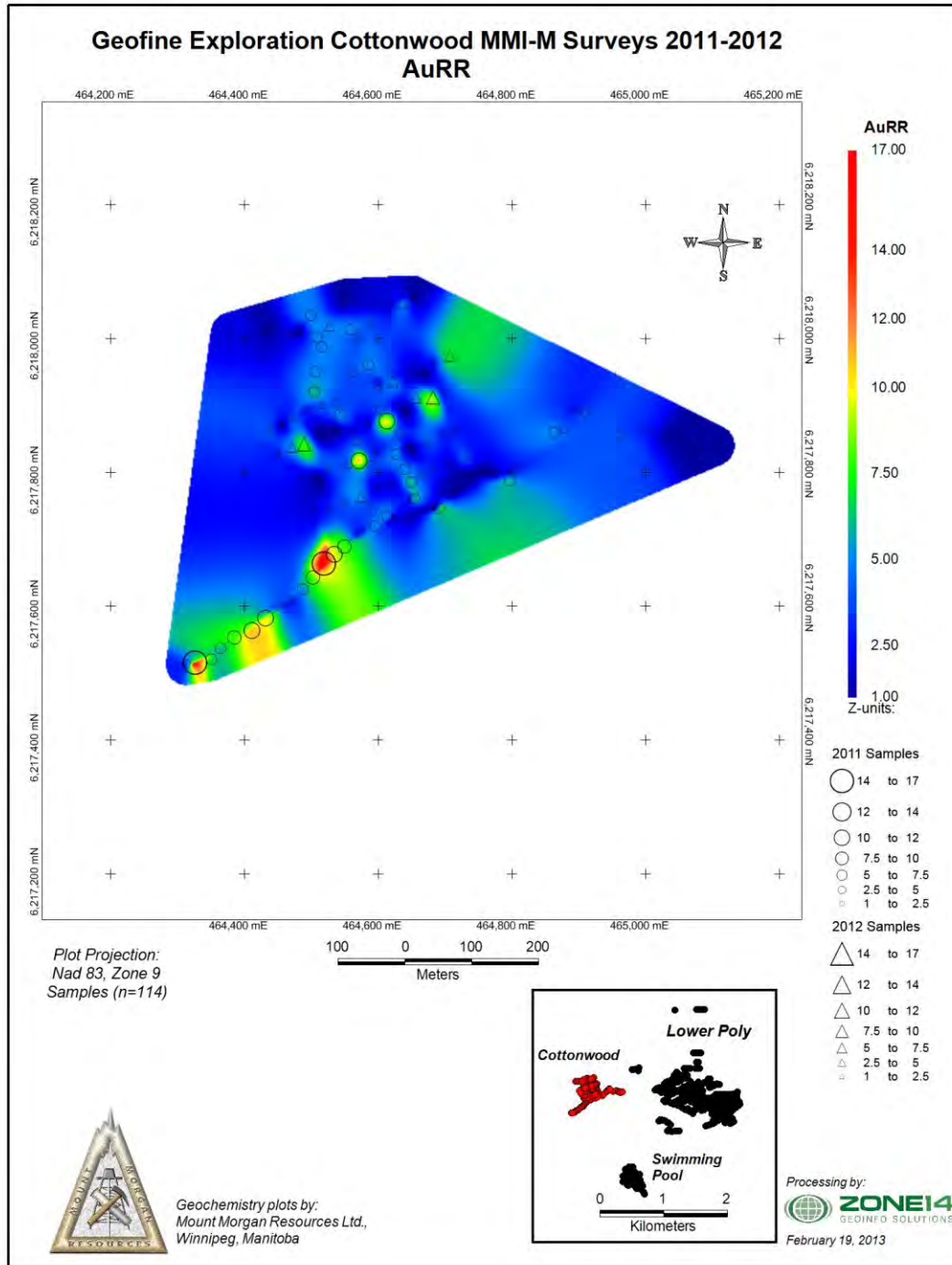


COTTONWOOD-Commodity Elements

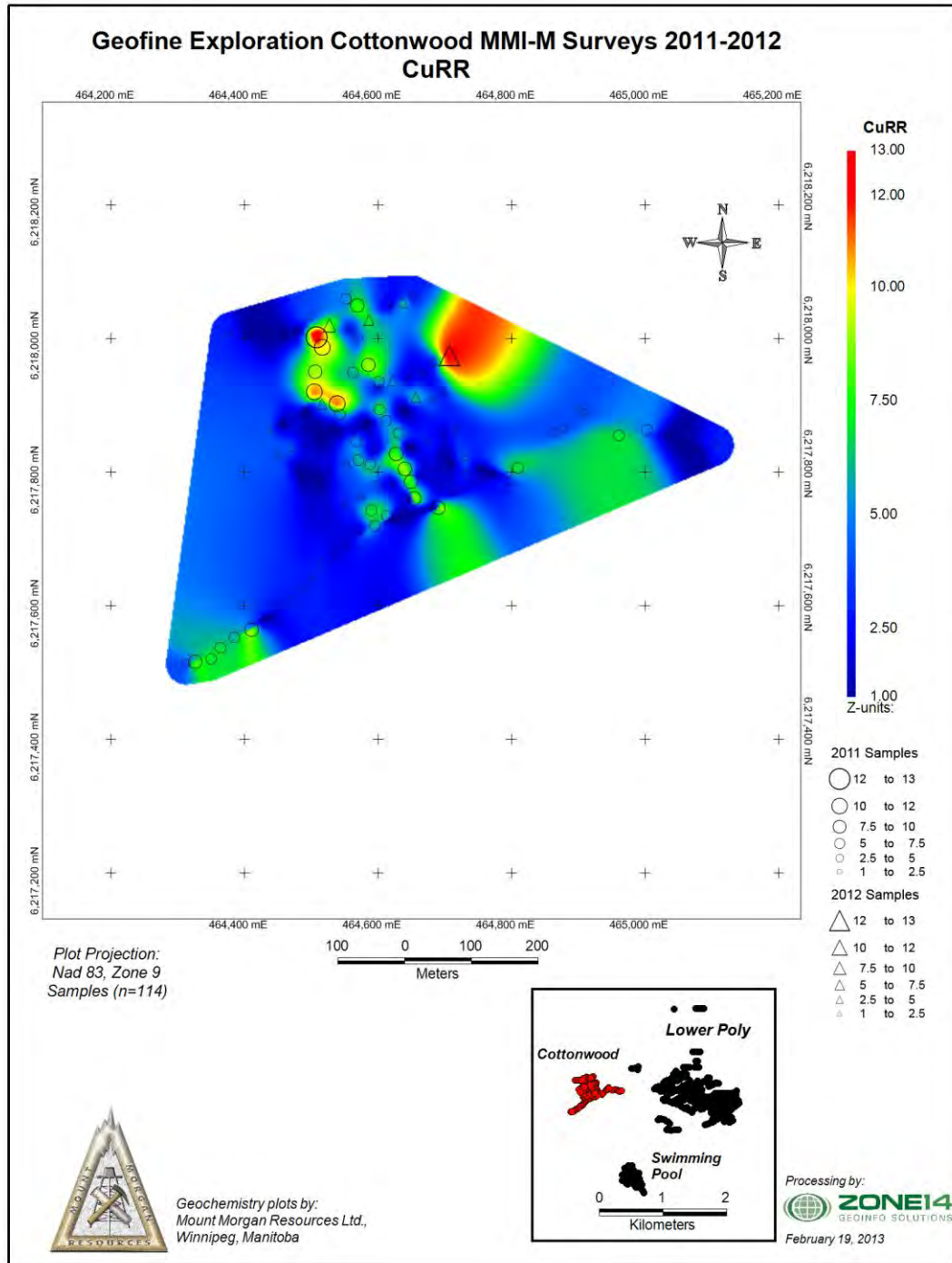
AgRR (1-11): The AgRR for Cottonwood Ag are very low-contrast and tend to be ineffective in defining an anomalous response. There is a possible anomaly developing at the northern extremity of sampling where the "peak" MMI Ag response is 11 times background. This anomaly may be building to the north. Additional sampling north of the current database is warranted.



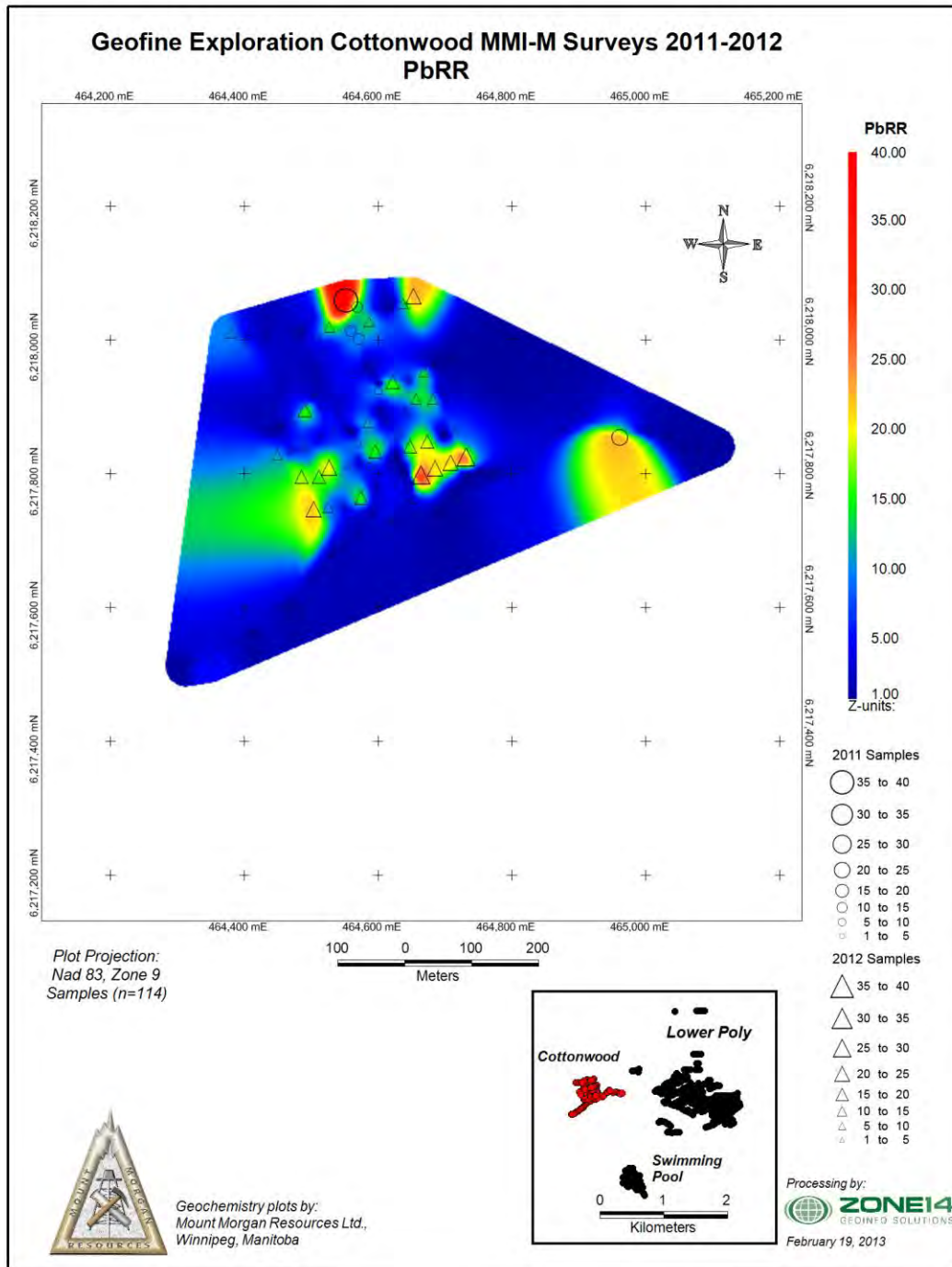
AuRR (1-17): Generally, the AuRR for Cottonwood are low-contrast and erratic with weakly elevated responses interspersed with background tenors. A single line of samples extending southwest from the main body of sampling does have the highest AuRR and as such some additional sampling in this area as follow-up or fill-in surveys are warranted in the area. The 2012 samples collected at Cottonwood are very low-contrast.



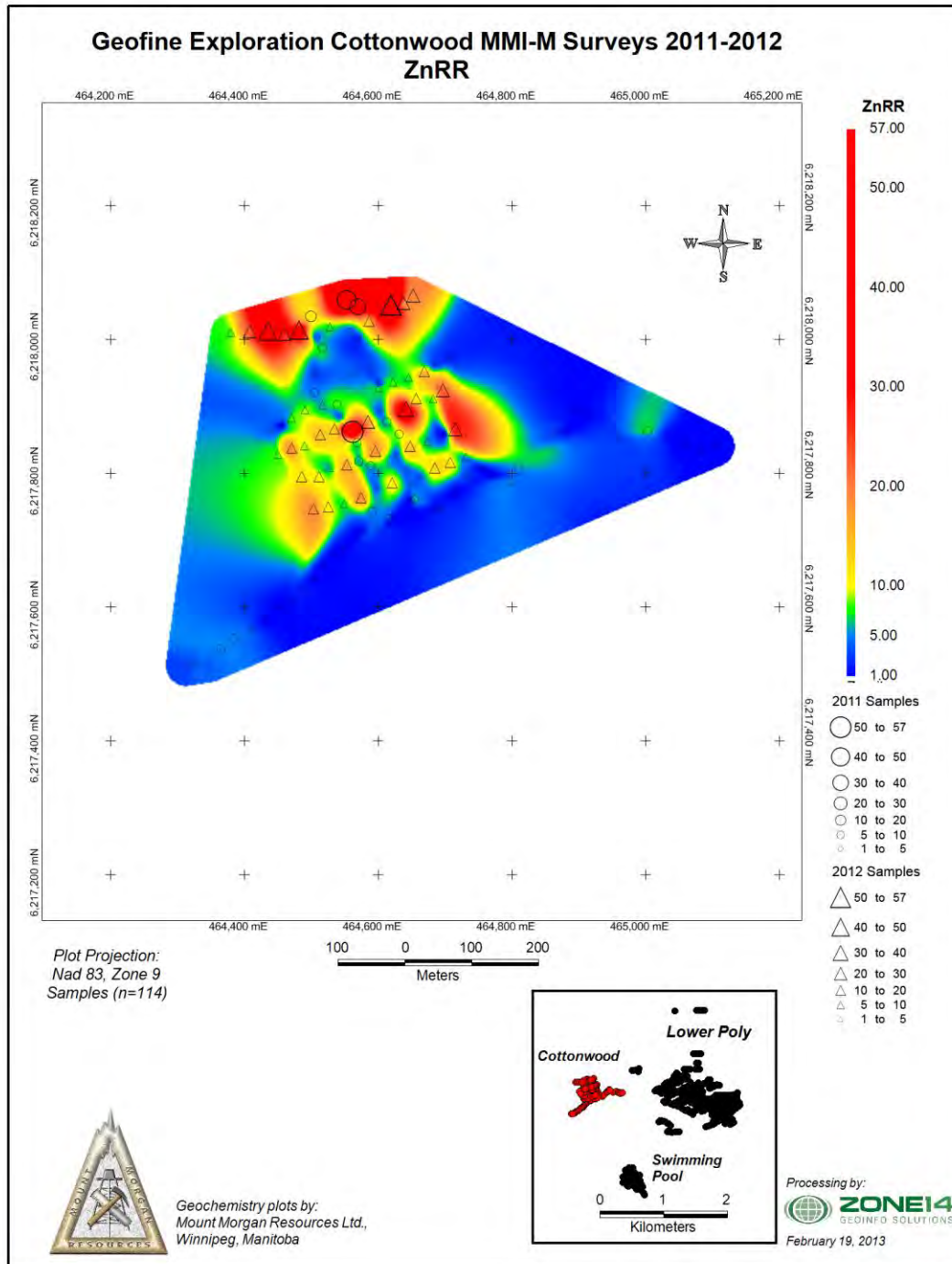
CuRR (1-13): The maximum CuRR of 13 times background is a very low-contrast response and the remainder of the weakly elevated Ag responses appear to be higher at the northern survey area and in this regard similar to the location of the AgRR "anomaly". The 2012 sampling did define the highest response to date in the area although this is a very low-contrast 13RR described earlier.



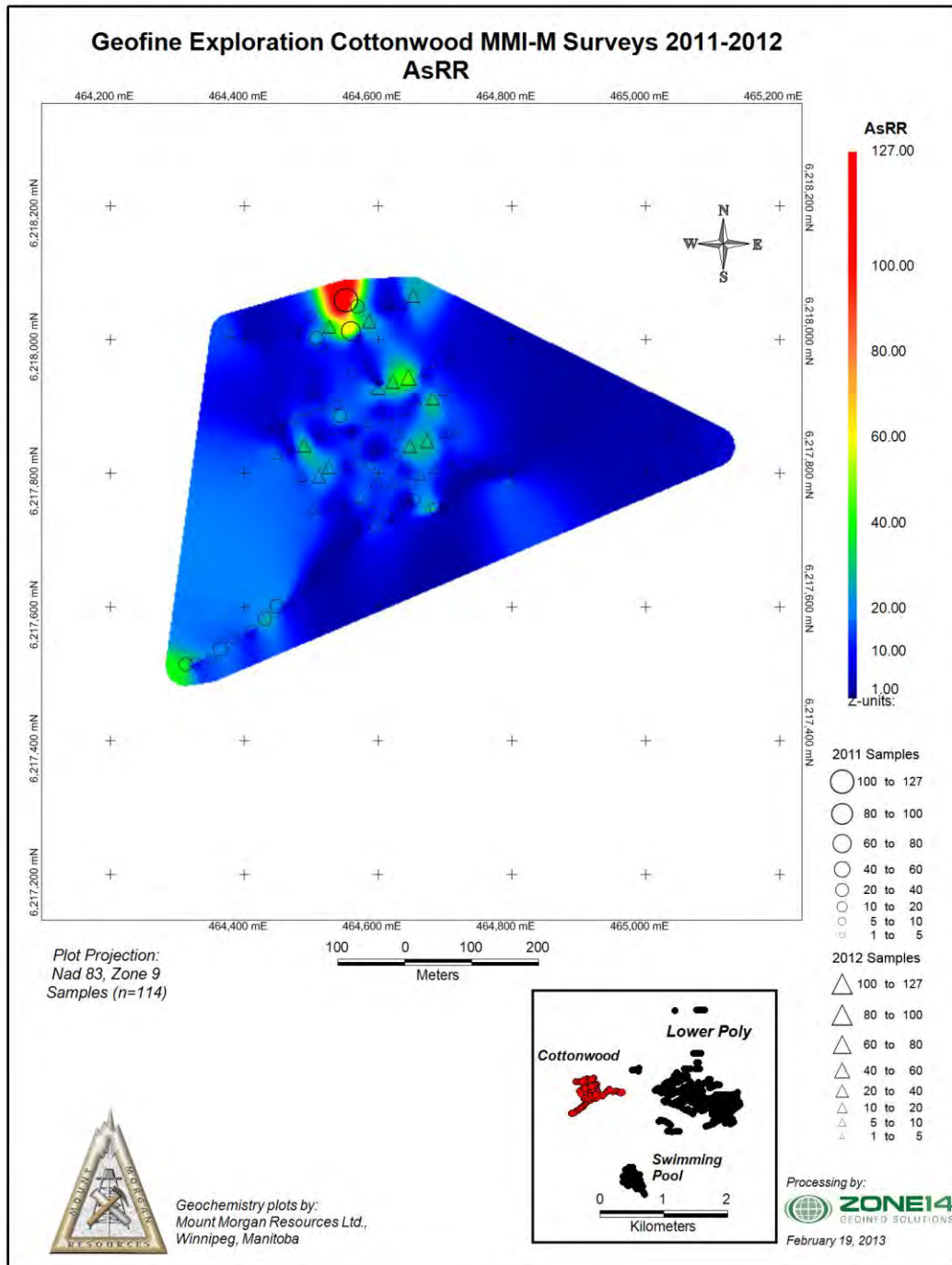
PbRR (1-): The highest PbRR for the Cottonwood survey (40 times background) falls at the northern limit of sampling and is associated with a moderate-contrast response in 2012 sampling. Further south the 2012 sampling indicates a 6-sample low-to moderate-contrast response that may be open to the west. It is possible that extending the sampling northward may define additional responses.



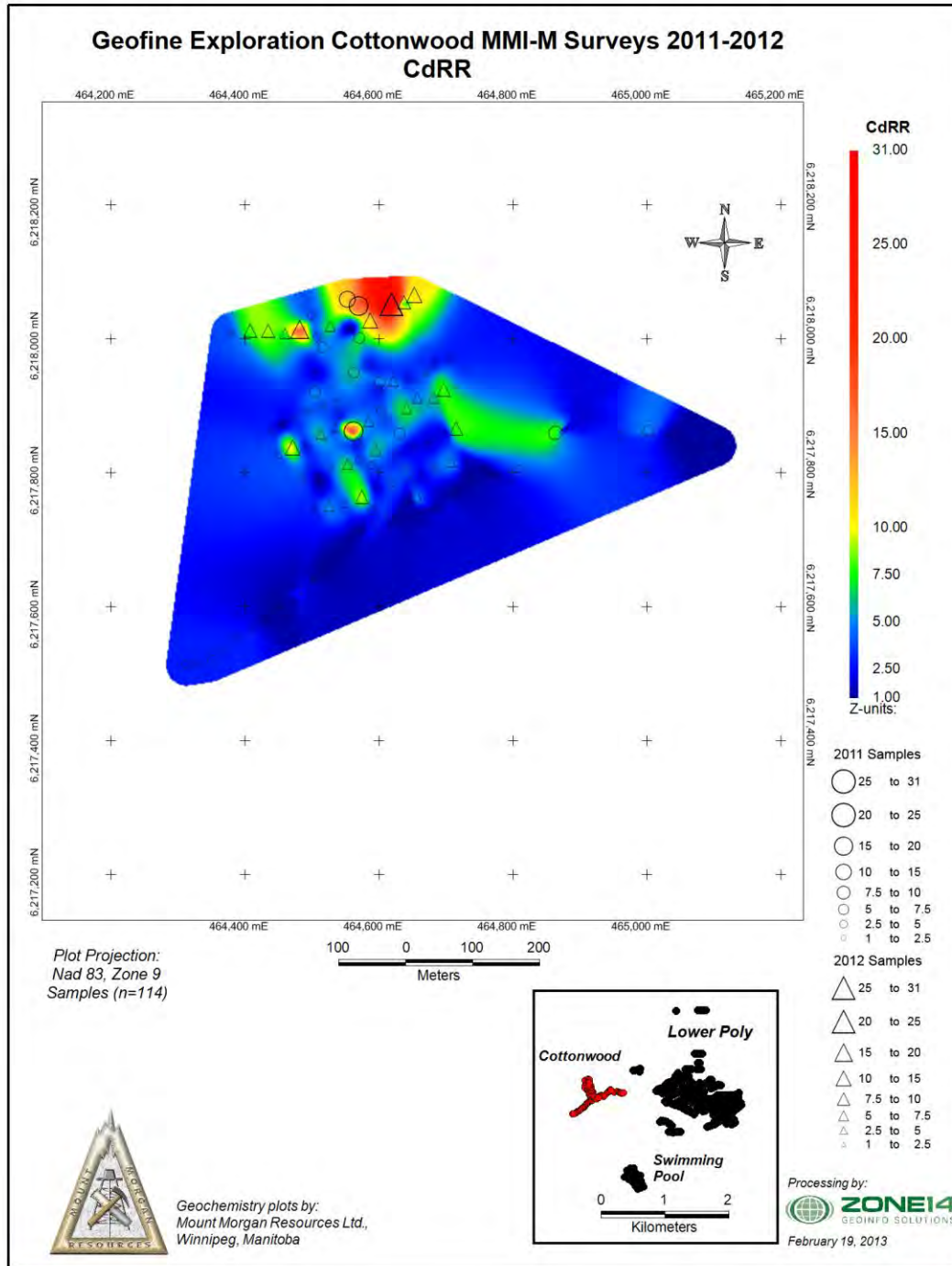
ZnRR (1-): As suggested by results for Pb, Ag and to a lesser degree Cu, high-contrast Zn responses occur at the northern limits of sampling. The anomalous response appears to be building northwards and the definition of this anomaly is based heavily on the 2012 MMI surveys. The surveys should be continued northwards. The "striped" pattern apparent from the southern portion of the survey reflects variability in analyses between 2011 and 2012.



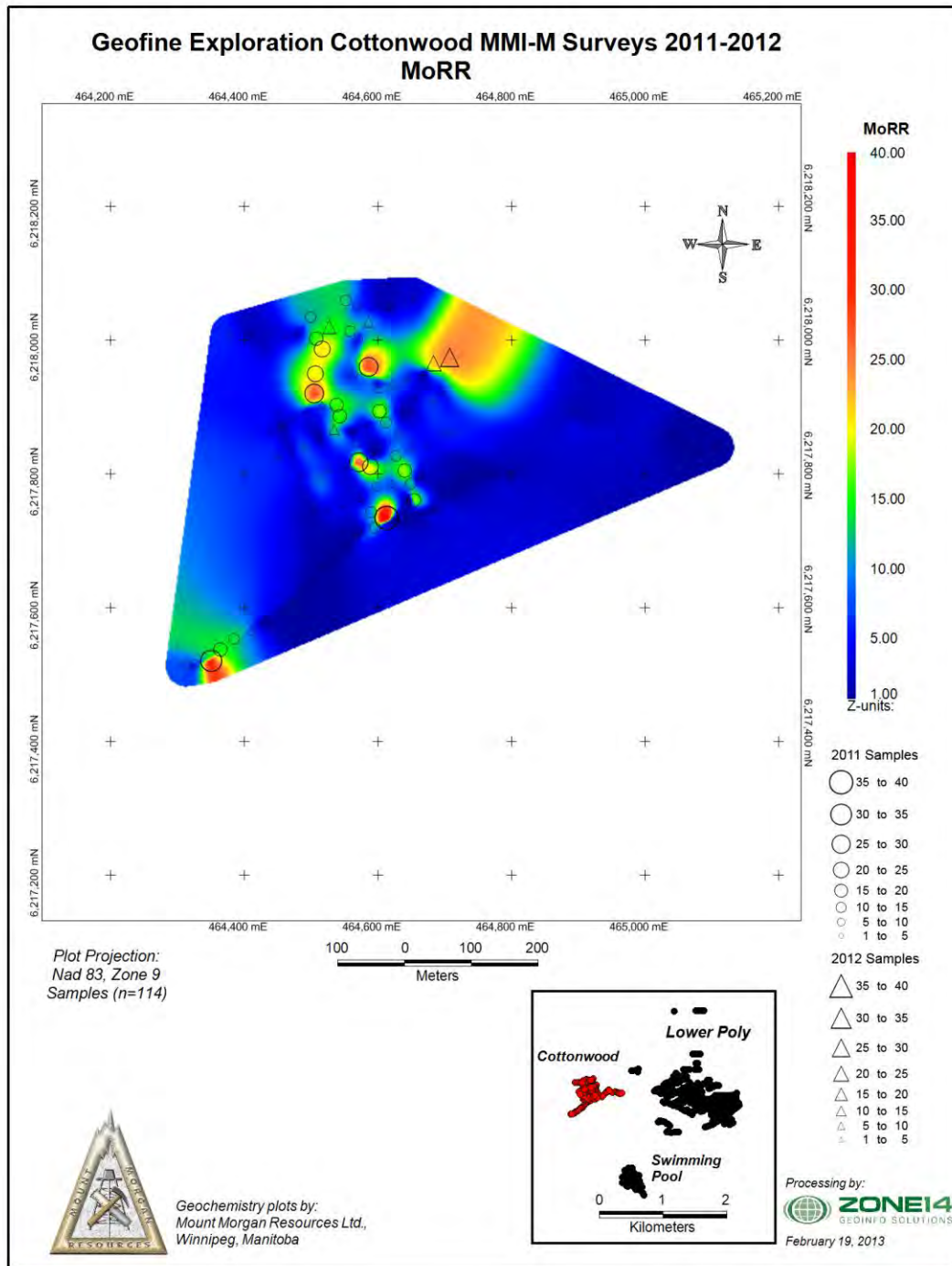
AsRR (1-127): Significantly elevated high-contrast AsRR are present on the Cottonwood grid however these are located near and at the northern extremity of the survey grid and in both 2011 and 2012 MMI surveys. The As anomaly likely extends northward and as such would require additional surveys to truncate it and assess its full extent. The As responses correspond very well with Zn, Cd and Sb.



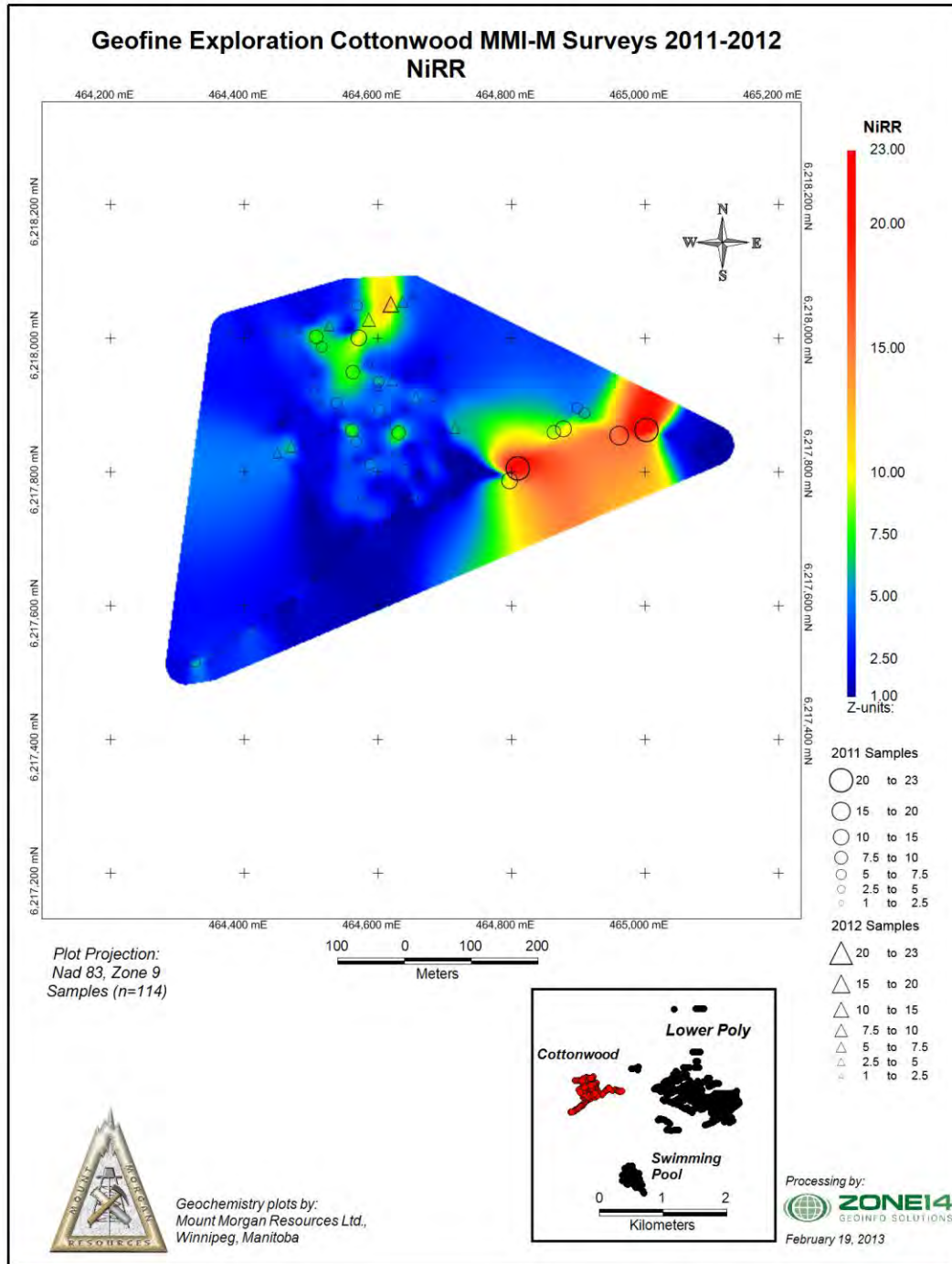
CdRR (1-31): Like the results for As, the CdRR are highest (maximum RR=31 times background) at the northern limit of sampling as defined by the 2012 MMI surveys. The anomaly is interpreted to be open to the north and as such will require additional surveys to truncate it. Cadmium responses correspond very well with those for Zn.



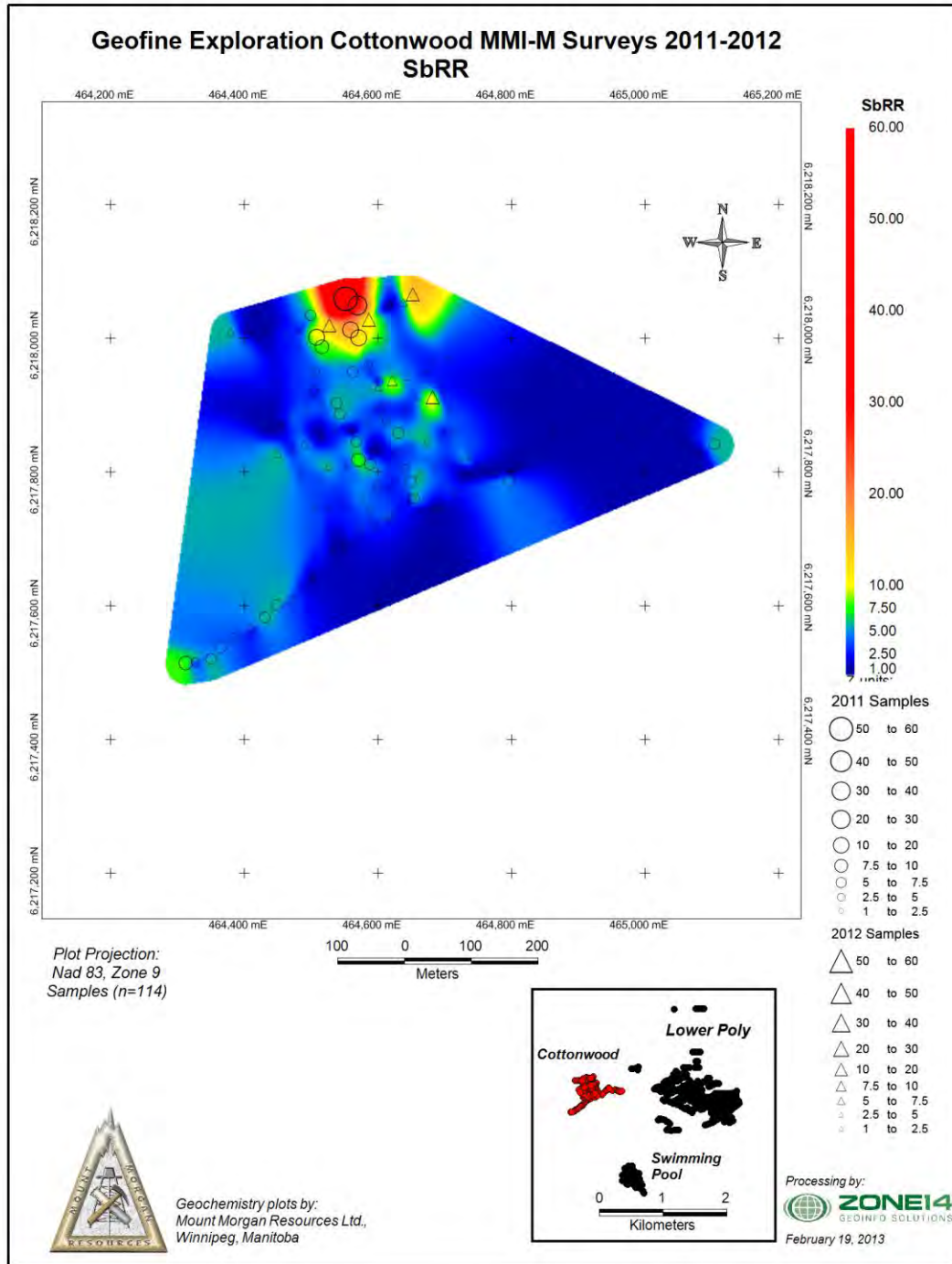
MoRR (1-40): The maximum MoRR are moderate-contrast (RR=40) and these responses define a more or less centrally-located anomaly in the Cottonwood grid area. Elevated responses are present in both 2011 and 2012 survey data.



NiRR (1-23): Nickel responses at Cottonwood are not diagnostic for the most part of unique lithologies or mineralization. There are three low-contrast responses in the southeast corner of the survey area in 2011 data. This anomaly could be open to the south and to the east. It does not correspond to commodity element responses described above.

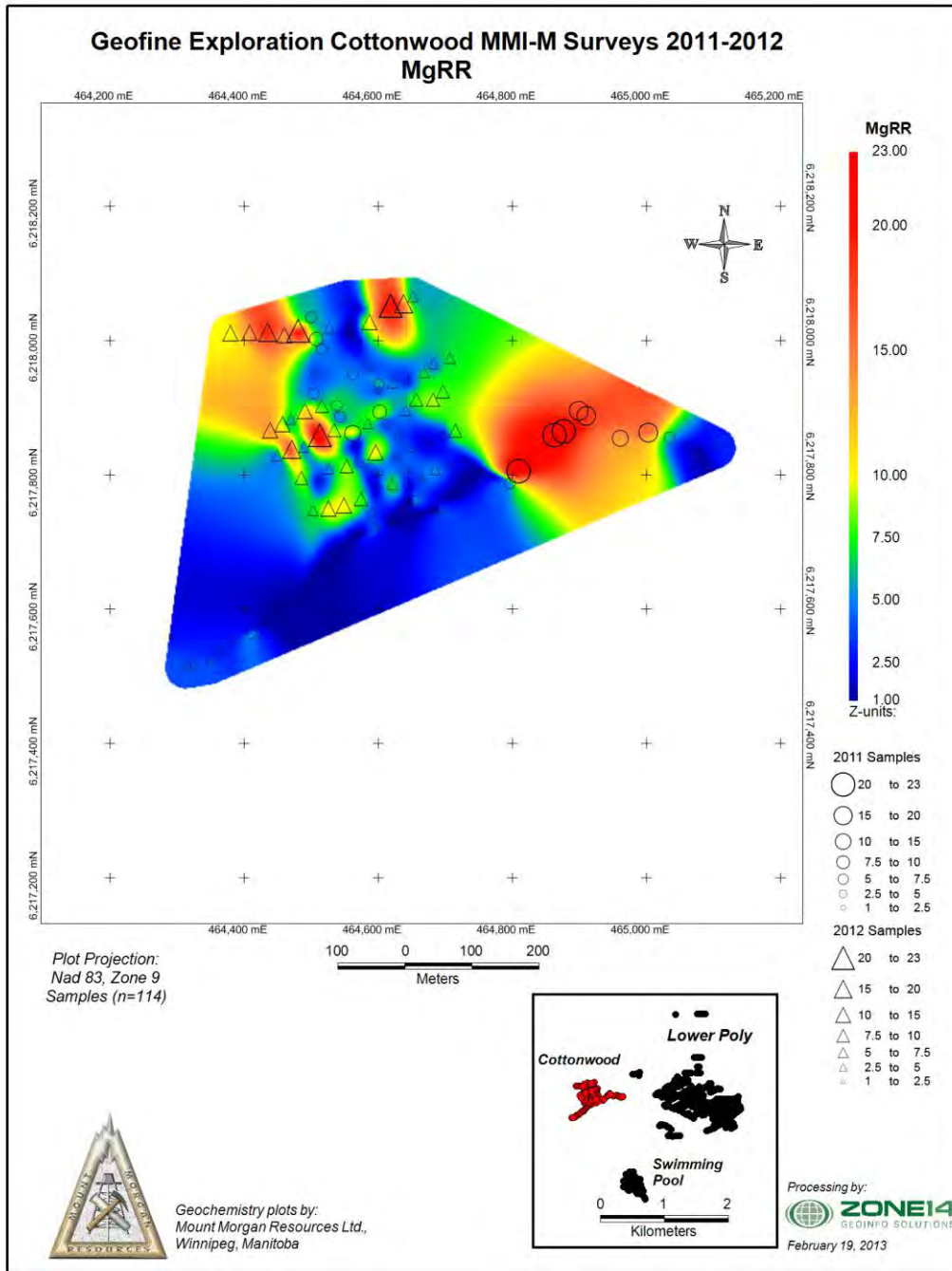


SbRR (1-60): Anomalous Sb responses are present in the area and are concentrated near the northern extremity of sampling. The anomaly is open to the north and is defined by a multi-sample (2011 and 2012 data) response with both moderate- and high-contrast SbRR. The Sb responses correspond very well with those for Zn, Cd and As.



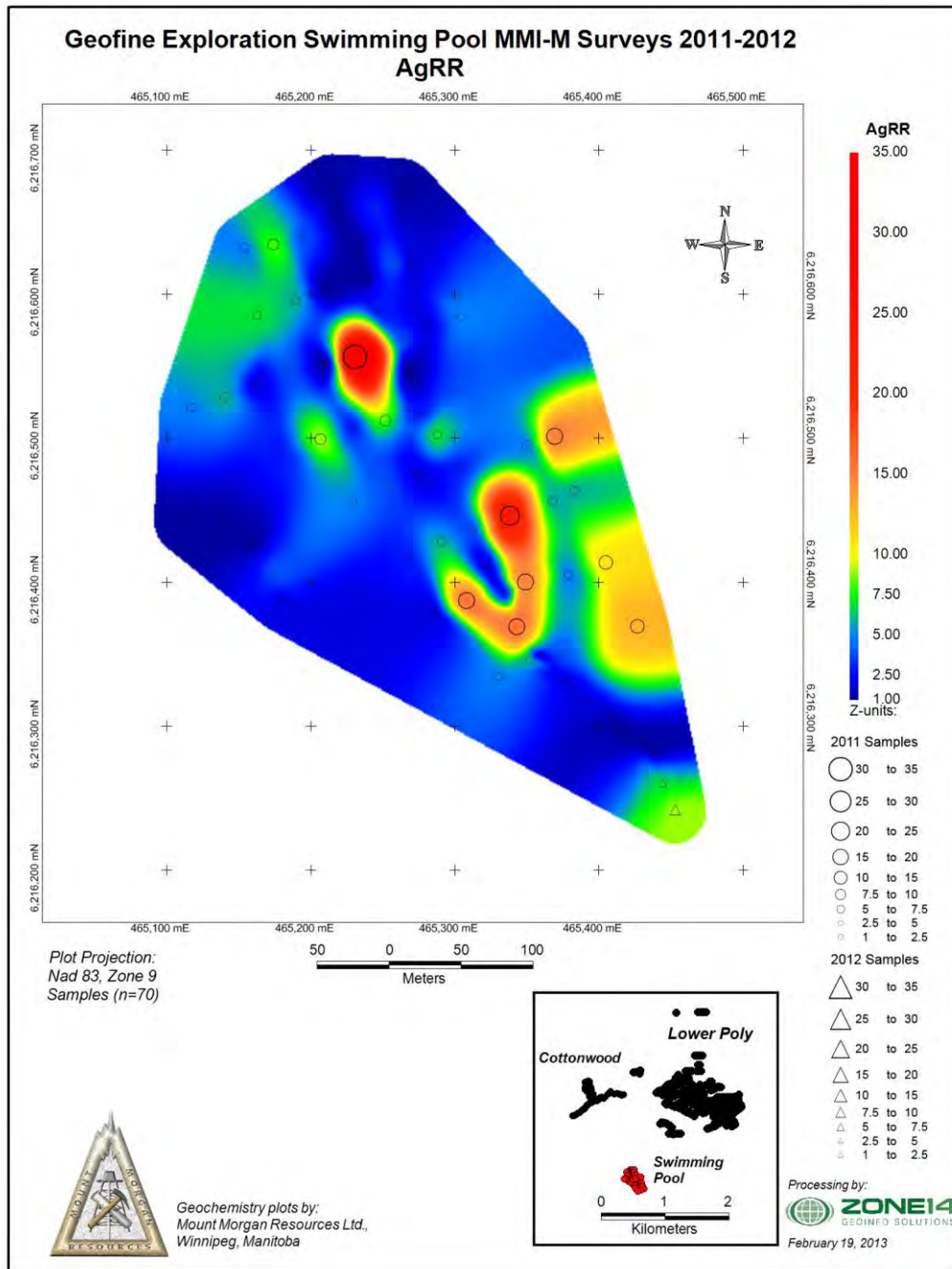
Cottonwood-Lithologically Sensitive Elements

MgRR (1-23): Although Mg responses are low-contrast the southeast corner of the survey area is marked by a multi-sample anomaly that corresponds to elevated Ni responses in this area. The anomaly is effectively bi-lobate with another anomaly developed in the northwest corner of the survey area and extending to the limits of sampling as defined by 2012 samples. The Mg anomaly likely extends northwards. It reflects a more mafic composition in lithologies underpinning the eastern portion of the survey area.

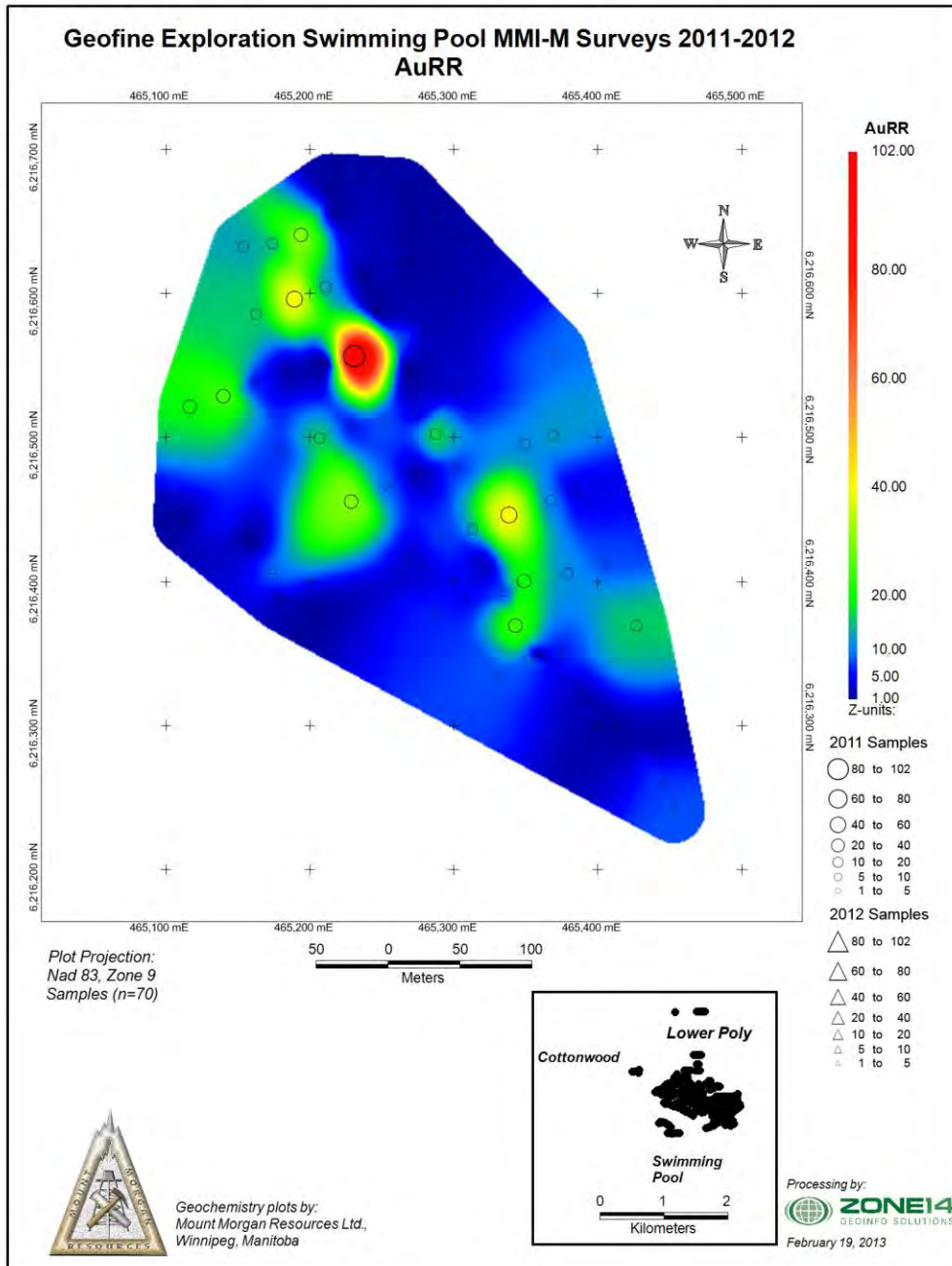


SWIMMING POOL-Commodity Elements

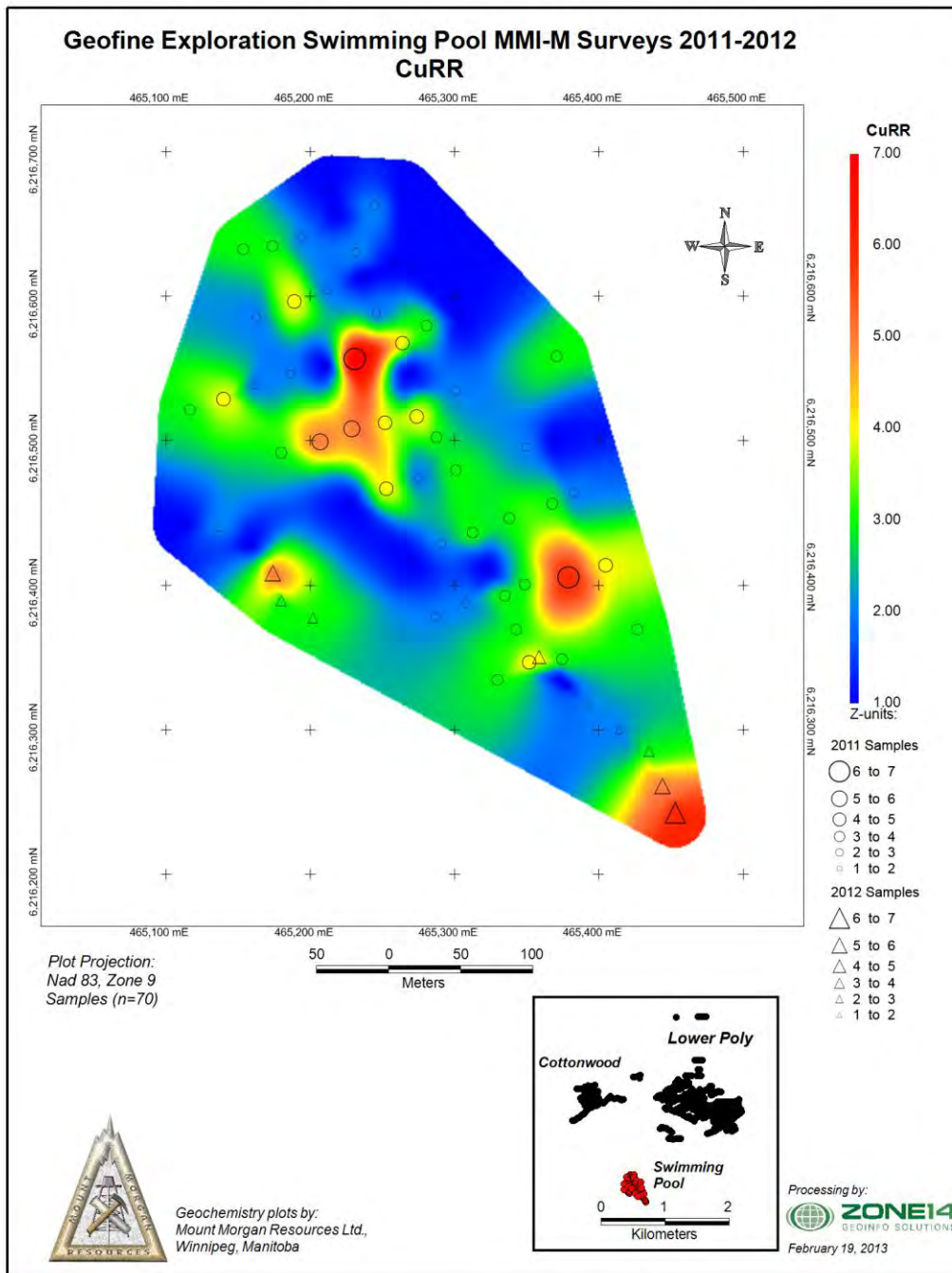
AgRR (1-35): The majority of elevated responses for Ag occur in the southeast portion of the survey area and define a multi-sample, moderate-contrast anomaly that is open to the east. There is some correspondence with the elevated Au responses from the northern end of the survey area and interestingly the highest Ag response does correspond to the highest AuRR of 102. The results from the 2012 survey define a very weak Ag response at the southern limits of sampling.



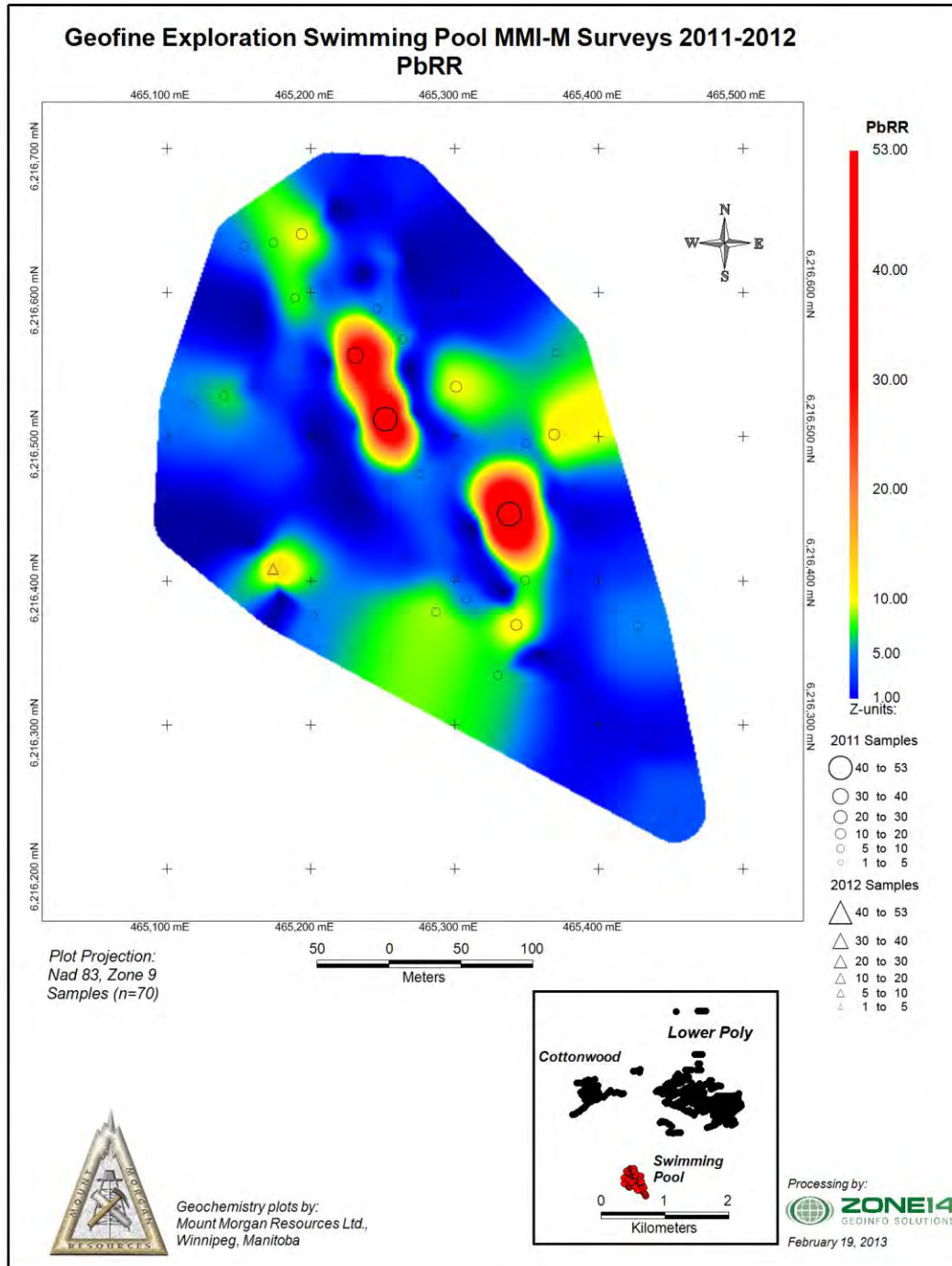
AuRR (1-102): A northwest-trending pattern of response is noted for moderate- to very high-contrast Au responses on the Swimming Pool survey area. Although the pattern of response is somewhat erratic the magnitude of the responses indicates the need for this anomaly to be followed up with additional surveys to the northwest. The highest number of elevated responses occurs at the northwest extremity of sampling. The maximum RR of 102 times background is considered to be very high. The 2012 survey does not appear to have been useful in delineating anomalous responses in the area. They do, however, appear to truncate the Au anomaly on the southeast.



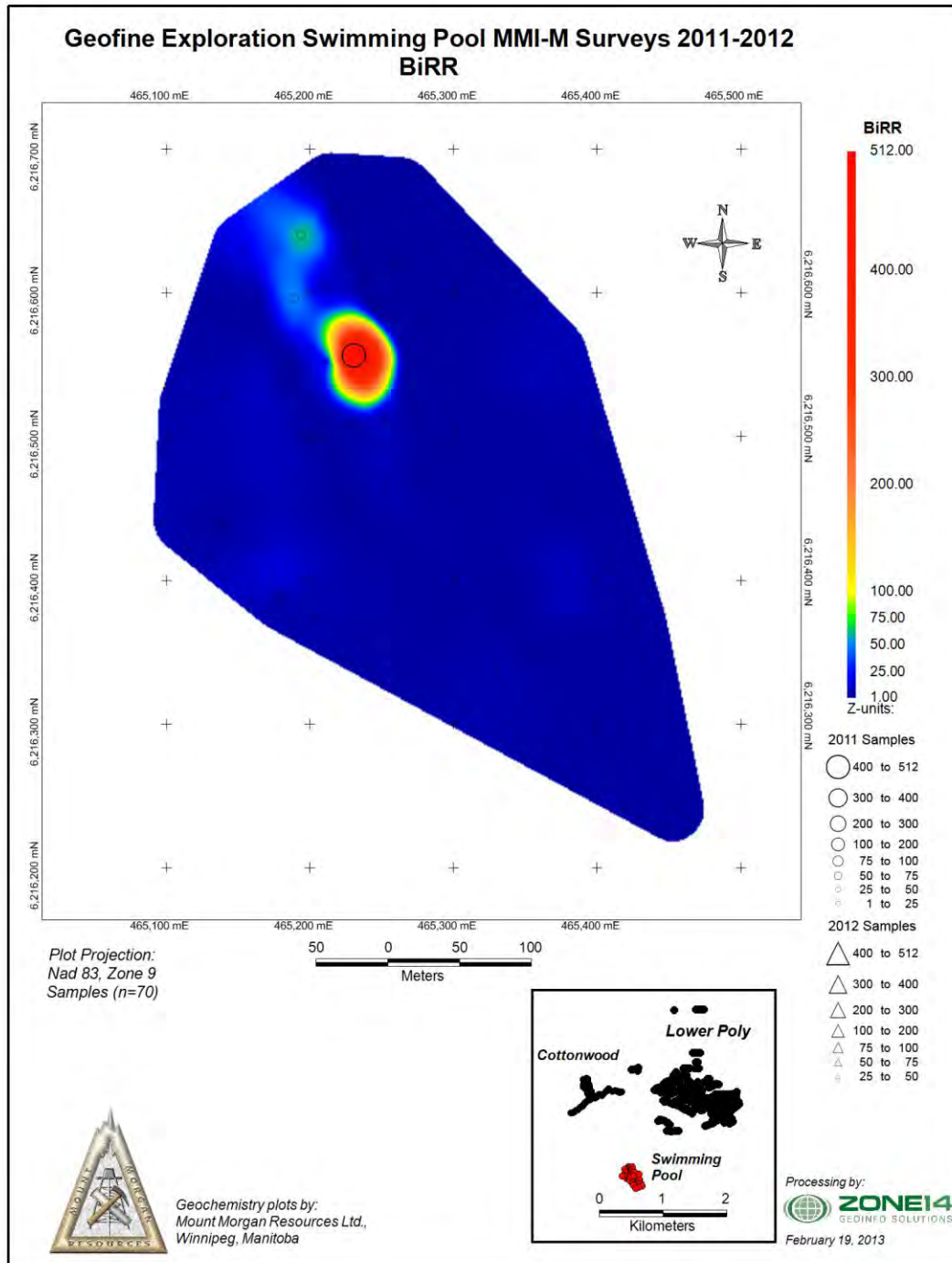
CuRR (1-7): The very low-contrast CuRR successfully define a linear feature that bisects the Swimming Pool survey area along a northwest trending axis. The magnitude of the responses indicate this anomaly is likely related to a zone of weakly disseminated sulphide mineralization or the source region for the anomaly is deeply buried. The Cu anomaly encapsulates the elevated Au and Ag responses. The Cu anomaly appears to continue to the southeast as well as the northwest based on results from the 2012 MMI surveys.

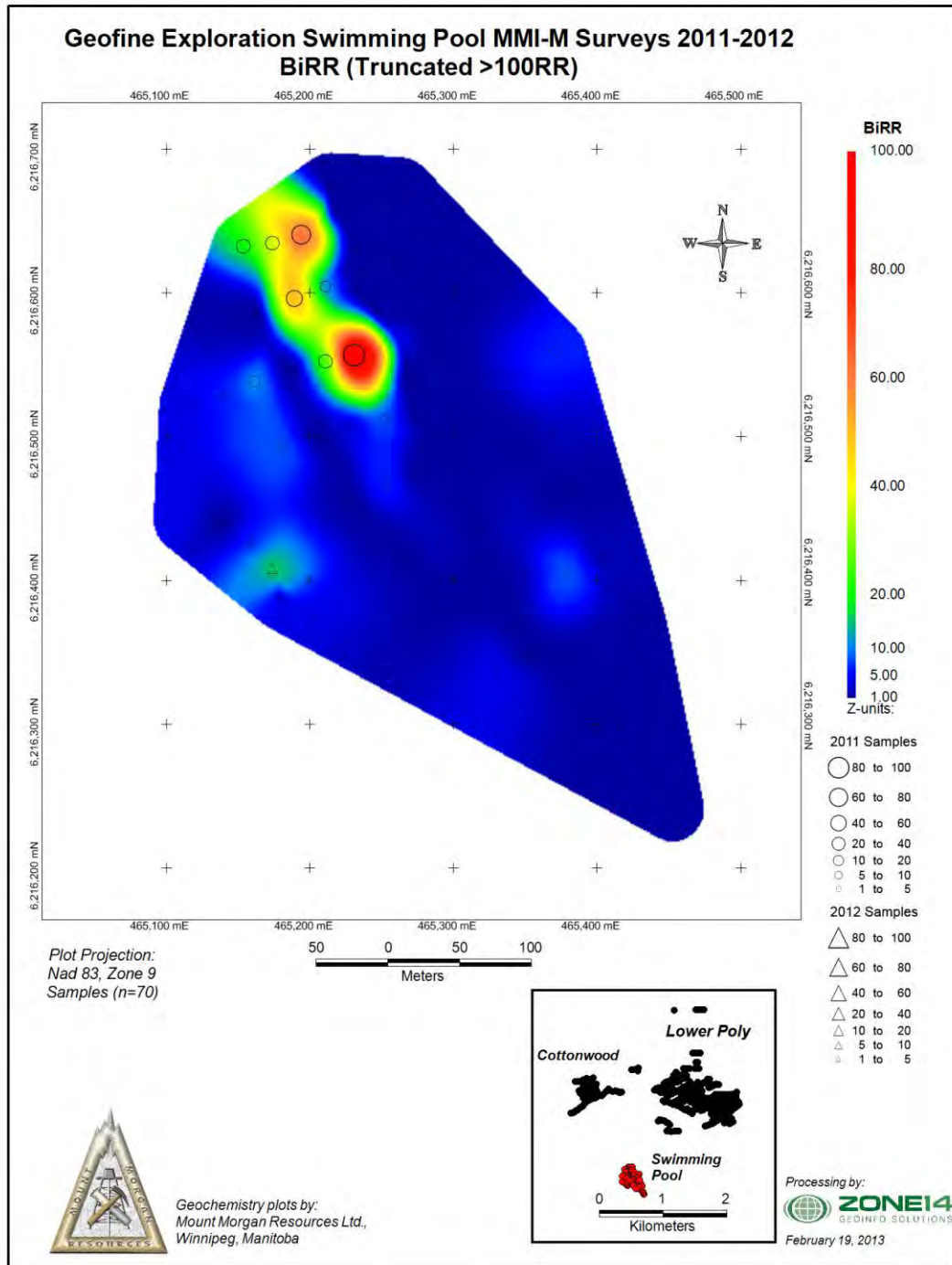


PbRR (1-53): More strongly elevated Pb responses also define a more or less linear Pb anomaly that bisects the survey area in the same general way as the Cu responses. The highest RR of 53 times background occurs in the central survey area but the indications are the anomaly extends to the northwest away from the survey area. The anomaly may also trend to the east. The 2012 surveys have truncated the anomaly to the southeast.

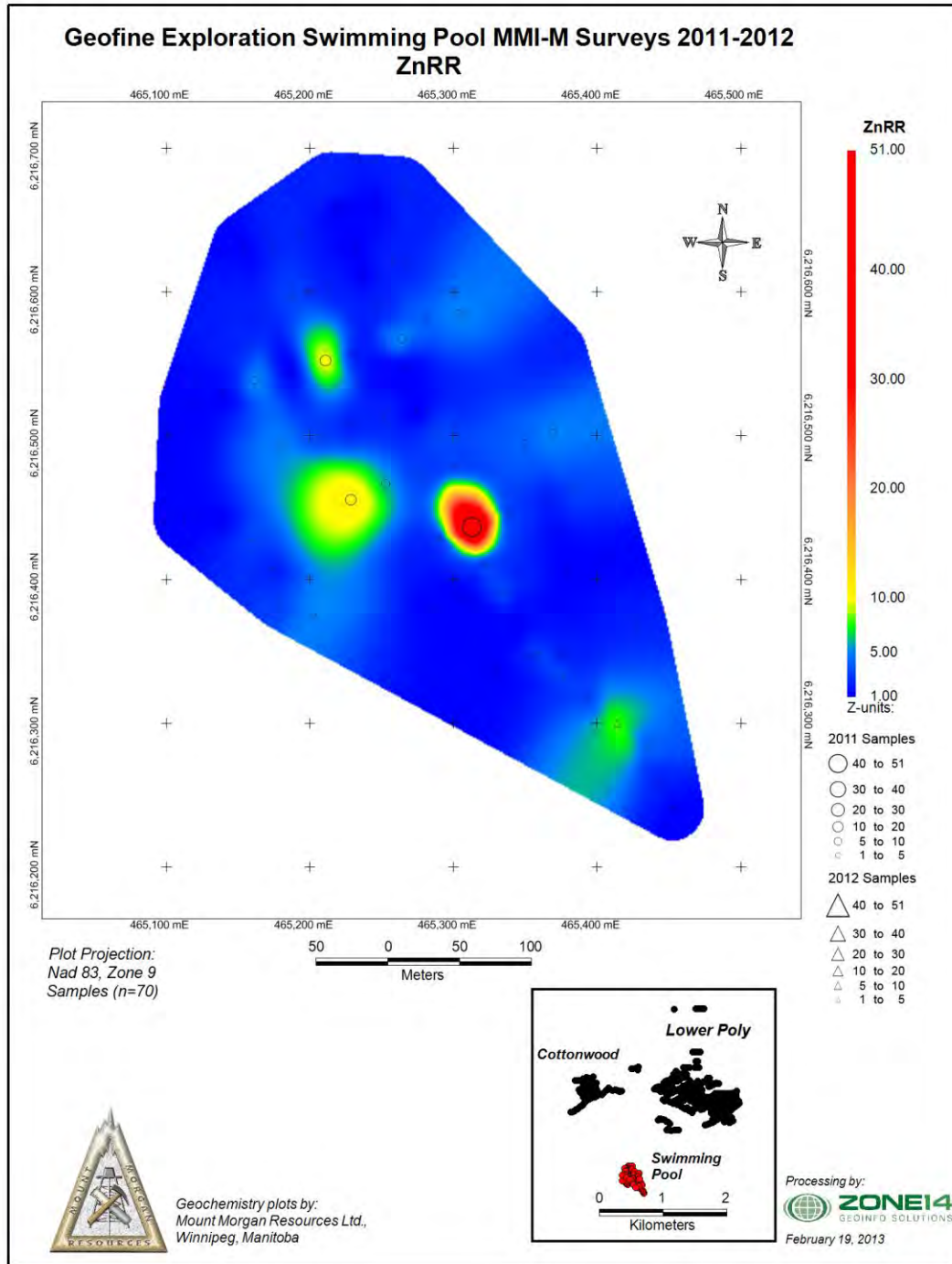


BiRR (1-512): Extremely high BiRR are noted from the Swimming Pool survey area. The maximum RR of 512 times background is a single sample response however in truncated data there is a northwest-trending 6 sample anomaly based on 2011 samples. This anomaly is open to the northwest and is coincident with Ag, Au, Cu and Pb responses albeit with low base and precious metal response ratios.

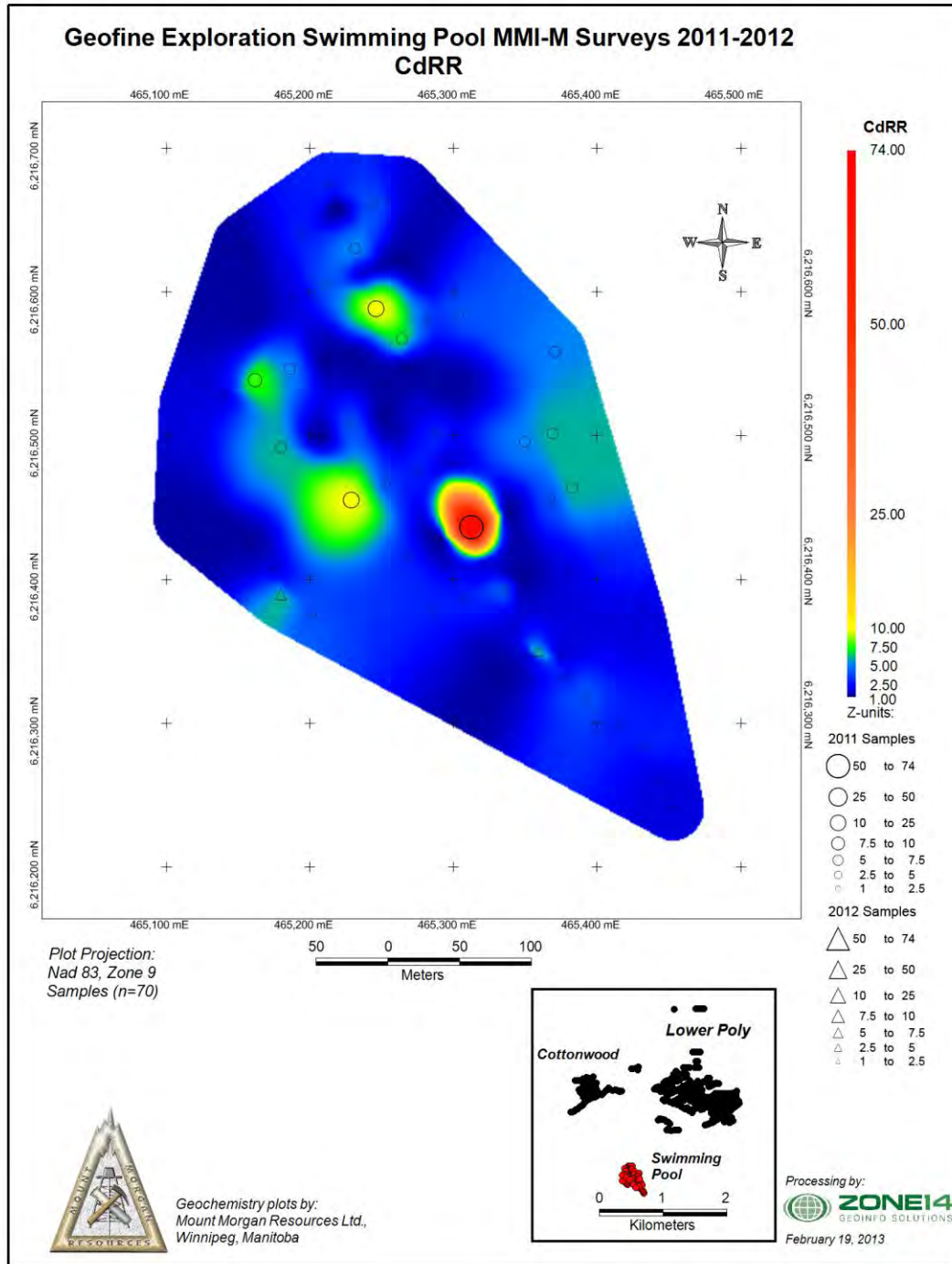




ZnRR (1-51): Only a small number of samples have ZnRR that are above background levels. The three responding samples occupy the central survey area but are widely separated. They do correspond with a weak Cu anomaly and a stronger Pb anomaly in the central survey area. The anomaly is effectively truncated to the southeast by the 2012 surveys.



CdRR (1-74): Cadmium responses have maximum RR of 74 times background but are scattered in terms of the pattern of response. The Cd responses are however highly coincident with Zn responses. This association is an important one in terms of defining bedrock-hosted sphalerite mineralization.



OBSERVATIONS (Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Poly 2012 and 2011 Surveys

The Lower Poly survey area is marked by an extensive multi-sample linear anomaly that is characterized by zones of enrichment and depletion of MMI-M elements. The core of this anomaly is marked by strongly elevated Ag, Pb and Zn with depletions in Au and Mo. The northeast and southwest flanks of this "central anomaly" are marked by elevated Mo and Au suggesting metal zonation. The elevated commodity and associated pathfinder and precious metals (Ag) are generally restricted to a zone of strongly elevated rare earth element enrichment (Ce, Eu and Tb). The REE enrichment is attributed to the bulk chemical composition of the underlying lithology. Another distinct possibility is that the REE enrichment accompanied the mineralizing process that produced the sulphide mineralization responsible for the commodity element responses documented by this survey. This core area anomaly is interpreted to be a stratibound interval of base and precious metal mineralization. The current (2012) surveys have not truncated this anomaly, particularly to the northwest and in concert with the results for the MMI surveys at Cottonwood (see below) indicate the likely extension of the Lower Poly central anomaly to the west. Together with the results from the Cottonwood MMI-M surveys the possibility exists for a base-precious metal anomaly with a strike length of 1.5-2 km.

Cottonwood 2012 and 2011 Surveys

The Cottonwood survey area occurs west of the Lower Poly survey area and provides information "along trend" from the Poly. Significant responses including low- to moderate-contrast RR for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Cd and Sb occur at the northern extremity of sampling at Cottonwood. In terms of enriched elements the Cottonwood survey area is very similar to the Lower Poly anomalies. Samples collected from the southern portion of the Cottonwood survey area have RR of near background and as such may delineate the southern boundary of the Cottonwood anomaly and possibly the Poly anomaly. The maximum dimensions of the

Cottonwood Ag, Au and Cu anomaly is defined by the Northern Extension lines giving an approximate length of 375 m in a north-northwest orientation although additional sampling is required to truncate the anomaly.

Swimming Pool Survey

The Swimming Pool grid is situated south of the Poly and Cottonwood surveys and is marked by a northwest-trending erratic and intermittent base and precious metal anomaly. Although the pattern of response is "spotty" with low-contrast RR for Cu (7RR) the majority of elements in this trend have moderate- to very high-contrast response ratios. This includes the following: Ag (35RR), Pb (53RR), Zn (51RR), Cd (74RR) and an exceptional Bi of 512RR. The relationship between the significant MMI-M base and precious metal anomalies defined at both the Lower Poly and the Cottonwood with those at Swimming Pool are unknown however the magnitude of the responses suggest further work is required. There may be linkage between the three target areas or the possibility of a new base and precious metal anomalous area at Swimming Pool.

Analytical Data Quality

There has been no shift in the quality of the MMI data utilized for the 2006-2011 surveys in terms of accuracy and reproducibility and this is maintained in the 2012 dataset. Simple linear regression coupled with a visual assessment of standard reference materials continues to qualify the analytical data for MMI technology as excellent. The limited number of analytical duplicates reflects the small number of samples collected in the 2012 season. The field duplicates demonstrate an excellent level of reproducibility indicating that sample collection protocols are being maintained in the field as are analytical protocols in the laboratory. The absence of any significant contaminants in the analytical blanks indicates the recognition of anomalous responses in the databases will not be disguised by contamination.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions are evident from MMI-M exploration surveys undertaken in 2012 on the Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming Pool target areas.

1. The 2012 survey has successfully demonstrated that MMI-M partial extractions on soil samples collected from variable but locally steep mountainous terrain can isolate MMI-M precious and base metal anomalies and lithologically-sensitive anomalies.
2. The main commodity element response on the Poly property is an 850 m long by 350 m wide multi-sample, multi-element base metal "central anomaly". This anomaly consists of four components: (1) a linear zone of strongly elevated Ag, Pb, Zn and Cd with lesser Cu; (2) flanking anomalies in Au, and Mo; (3) an encompassing As-Sb anomaly that seems to overprint (1) and (2); and (4) an interpreted lithology with elevated Ce, Eu, Tb (light, intermediate and heavy REE). This anomaly is interpreted to be open to the northwest and truncated to the east.
3. The defined anomalies at Lower Poly, Cottonwood and Swimming Pool are very similar in terms of constituent anomaly-forming elements. These suites of elements include the following: Lower Poly (Ag, Pb, Zn, Au and Mo), Cottonwood (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, Bi, Ce, Eu, Tb) and Swimming Pool (Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Bi). These elements are strongly suggestive of base metal massive sulphide type mineralization with associated precious metals.
4. Additional significant MMI base and precious metal responses are recognized on the Cottonwood and to a lesser degree on the Swimming Pool target areas. The Cottonwood may be the westward extension of the Poly multi-element anomaly owing to its similarity in anomaly forming elements and morphology of responses. Base and precious metal

trends are also present at Swimming Pool albeit at areally-reduced scales and with fewer responding anomalous elements.

5. If the Lower Poly anomaly extends westward and intersects the Cottonwood anomaly the overall strike length of this feature would be 1.5 km to 2 km.
6. Some variability in MMI geochemical response is apparent in the QC data however this variability is insignificant and not a barrier to the recognition of *bona fide* base and precious metal anomalies.
7. Sampling materials collected for MMI analysis are effective and appropriate sample media for an MMI survey.
8. The analyses generated by the MMI-M extraction are accurate and precise and are effective for the detection of low- to high-contrast anomalies.
9. The results of the 2012 MMI-M survey have enhanced the 2006-2011 survey results at Lower Poly and the 2011 survey results at Cottonwood and Swimming Pool. The enhancements include the expansion of some element anomalies and the truncation of others.

The recommendations that flow from this survey are as follows:

1. The MMI process does not indicate the grade of mineralization responsible for the production of an MMI anomaly nor does it indicate the depth of the source region for the anomaly. Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that an attempt at modeling the geological setting of the target mineralization based on their geophysical responses with emphasis on depth to source be undertaken prior to a diamond drill program. This exercise can greatly assist the drilling when attempting to provide explanations for the geological context of geophysical and MMI anomalies. The attitude of the target can be effectively delineated in this manner.

2. Prior to diamond drill testing the MMI dataset should be integrated with all available geophysical and geological survey data so that multivariate drill targets can be determined.

3. Additional MMI surveys are recommended to the northwest of the Lower Poly anomaly to truncate and further assess this feature. The same sampling and analytical protocols should be utilized for these surveys. Truncating surveys are also recommended for the Cottonwood and Swimming Pool areas. The additional MMI-M surveys at Cottonwood should be directed northwards to try and expand the base metal anomaly in this direction and possibly intersect the Lower Poly anomaly that is likely to extend westward. This would result in a highly anomalous area with dimensions of 1.5 km to 2.0 km in strike length.

March 8, 2013

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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

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1. I am currently a self-employed Consulting Geologist/Geochemist with a field office at:

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Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba R0E 1A0**

2. I graduated with a degree in Honors Geology (B.Sc.) from the University of Windsor (Windsor, Ont.) in 1975. In addition, I earned a M.Sc. in geophysics and geochemistry from the University of Windsor and a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in exploration geochemistry from the School of Applied Geology, University of New South Wales (Sydney) in 1982.
3. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba. I am also a Fellow of the Association of Applied Geochemists, and a Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. I hold valid Prospectors licenses in Manitoba and Ontario. I am registered as a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (Colorado, U.S.A.).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of thirty-five years since my graduation from university; as a graduate student, as an employee of major and junior mining companies, the Manitoba Geological Survey and as an independent consultant.
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 the technical report titled "**RESULTS FROM 2012 FOLLOW-UP MOBILE METAL IONS SURVEYS ON THE LOWER POLY, COTTONWOOD AND SWIMMING POOL PROJECTS, STEWART AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA**".
7. 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.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in National Instrument 43-101.

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9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchanges or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on the web sites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 8th Day of March 8, 2013

Signature of Qualified Person

"M.A.F. Fedikow"
Print name of Qualified Person

Original Signed by Mark Fedikow

Table with columns: Sample Area Codes, MIMMID1-CLC, MIMMID1-LP, and various sample analysis results for 2012. Includes sub-headers for 'ALL 2012 MIMM SAMPLES WITH SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS REPORTED W-E BY LINE' and 'AND ALL CHECKS, NOT SORTED BY AREA'. The table contains multiple rows of data for different sample areas, including SW-Cottonwood, CL-control line below, and various depths (e.g., 0-15cm, 15-25cm).

Sample Code	M/M/MS	Grid coordinates	GPS UTM	Sample	M/M/MS	Ag																																																				
						MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI	MMI																													
Line No.	Site	East	North	Elev m	Depth (cm)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
LP 11-091	5125N	4850E	465927	6217837	397 25-40	112	0.2	2600	1060	11900	1200	50	10500	<1	200	467	137	29	<100	0.6	53	13.9	81	2	49	1	<0.5	10.1	60	<5	7	5690	9	<0.5	107	1400	1.5	<1	22	<1	42	6	141	34	<1	890	<1	8	<10	21.4	85	1.6	47	<1	321	27	34	
LP 11-091A	5125N	4850E	465927	6217837	397 05-20	80	0.1	2010	1900	12000	153	80	9830	<1	180	402	118	28	<100	1.1	56	31.8	12.7	107	3	49	1	<0.5	16.2	59	<5	8	4860	8	<0.5	105	1430	2.3	<1	22	<1	67	6	133	34	<1	890	<1	9	<10	26.3	145	1.6	41	<1	326	26	33
LP 11-091B	5125N	4850E	465929	6217847	397 48-54	87	0.2	2580	1660	12000	62	1610	9130	<1	110	236	269	231	<100	7.6	39	19.6	16.1	462	6	50	1	<0.5	11.7	130	<5	3	23300	140	0.9	180	570	7.4	<1	40	<1	78	39	58	46	<1	500	<1	7	<10	23.2	242	3.6	21	2	198	18	41
LP 11-092	5125N	4825E	465906	6217825	396 25-40	114	0.3	2310	1600	15400	98	220	9350	<1	180	85	430	95	<100	8.8	67	28.7	24	114	8	101	2	<0.5	17.8	219	<5	5	15400	38	1.1	353	318	3.6	<1	76	<1	108	13	60	92	<1	550	<1	13	<10	53.5	459	3.5	20	1	310	21	39
LP 11-092A	5125N	4825E	465906	6217825	396 05-25	121	0.2	2250	1550	12600	86	190	4940	<1	170	99	238	99	<100	10.7	92	40	24.5	139	8	137	2	<0.5	33.8	317	<5	7	17700	44	1	312	427	3.4	<1	111	<1	100	14	85	139	<1	500	<1	18	<10	38.3	367	3.8	26	3	419	30	44
LP 11-093	5125N	4799E	465884	6217810	396 25-40	89	0.2	3010	3710	4740	150	490	11000	<1	110	113	607	152	<100	13	117	54	42.6	230	12	153	3	<0.5	11.9	309	<5	4	27700	52	2	494	506	4.6	<1	108	<1	99	35	170	135	<1	320	<1	22	<10	64.7	847	5.2	41	2	592	42	94
LP 11-093A	5125N	4799E	465884	6217810	396 05-25	77	0.3	3010	3710	4740	156	80	11000	<1	150	219	134	36	<100	1.5	61	33.5	15.6	101	3	56	1	<0.5	13.3	68	<5	7	5760	9	<0.5	118	1190	2.3	<1	24	<1	63	7	119	38	<1	310	<1	10	<10	26.6	172	2.1	42	<1	358	27	38
LP 11-094	5125N	4778E	465853	6217803	396 25-40	63	0.4	2570	1250	3740	60	290	7060	<1	110	187	239	136	<100	8.6	59	27.7	23.2	114	5	82	3	<0.5	15.4	160	<5	2	33100	69	0.8	258	796	2.2	<1	54	<1	89	19	69	70	<1	380	<1	11	<10	25.3	263	5.8	19	1	310	22	32
LP 11-094A	5125N	4778E	465853	6217803	396 05-25	81	0.2	1920	2930	3210	141	280	11000	<1	160	283	215	77	<100	2.2	67	36	17.5	157	5	66	2	<0.5	13.9	93	<5	5	13900	22	1	165	1050	2.4	<1	35	<1	114	22	150	51	<1	550	<1	11	<10	34.8	455	2.1	47	1	356	29	54
LP 11-095	5125N	4749E	465841	6217790	396 25-40	64	0.3	3580	4370	5680	242	370	4620	<1	40	58	633	123	<100	17.9	155	70.1	56.5	221	13	191	6	<0.5	19.6	341	5	4	22000	32	2.7	591	171	9	<1	129	<1	129	40	168	<1	330	<1	29	<10	67.6	1120	20.7	62	3	674	51	132	
LP 11-095A	5125N	4749E	465841	6217790	396 05-25	64	0.2	3050	2210	3660	86	290	6840	<1	30	173	480	146	<100	34.7	118	68.6	48.2	112	11	104	9	<0.5	12.8	365	<5	1	25900	49	3	581	239	3.6	<1	122	<1	191	147	<1	580	<1	15	<10	50.2	935	5.6	57	6	415	33	16		
LP 11-096	5125N	4725E	465812	6217777	396 25-40	120	2.3	5050	2700	3200	106	440	11000	<1	110	115	441	75	<100	14.1	125	65.7	142	135	8	167	3	<0.5	6.8	314	<5	2	10200	59	1.2	509	341	9	<1	110	<1	117	28	238	141	<1	330	<1	24	<10	50.1	514	4.9	75	6	790	60	66
LP 11-096A	5125N	4725E	465812	6217777	396 05-25	158	0.4	4100	3130	1790	147	260	9300	<1	100	78	504	84	<100	9.2	140	68.1	54	130	8	181	3	<0.5	5.4	380	<5	2	14500	26	1.1	572	205	3.6	<1	127	<1	121	21	232	154	<1	230	<1	26	<10	50	417	4.1	49	2	789	53	66
LP 11-097	TL4849E	4851E	465909	6217862	393 25-40	232	0.7	3900	2590	3380	117	580	12700	<1	150	50	282	97	<100	6.8	111	55.8	39.7	188	8	138	2	<0.5	13.6	176	<5	3	17000	53	1.3	334	265	4.1	<1	67	<1	93	31	128	105	<1	290	<1	20	<10	32.2	543	1.6	50	3	644	46	55
LP 11-097A	TL4849E	4851E	465909	6217862	393 05-25	131	0.3	4460	6150	7750	179	710	10200	<1	140	294	392	80	<100	7.1	117	61.5	35.3	214	8	126	2	<0.5	22.8	184	<5	4	9730	48	1.9	313	1370	6.6	<1	67	<1	123	36	213	96	<1	460	<1	10	<10	53.2	666	3.3	58	3	631	50	93
LP 11-098	TL4850E	5175N	465903	6217880	398 25-40	210	0.5	6600	5590	4820	91	660	10900	<1	180	257	303	106	<100	6.7	81	39.8	29.6	196	10	99	2	<0.5	8.4	147	<5	8	16800	55	1.2	123	1830	3.9	<1	25	<1	79	52	76	38	<1	590	<1	8	<10	41.9	39	4.1	56	3	288	27	46
LP 11-098A	TL4850E	5175N	465903	6217880	398 05-25	150	0.5	4830	5740	6260	130	530	8300	<1	190	409	204	70	<100	3.5	75	43.8	21.3	132	5	73	1	<0.5	15.3	93	<5	6	7130	41	1.9	154	1100	3.2	<1	32	<1	102	33	144	51	<1	460	<1	12	<10	25.9	526	4.1	65	2	436	37	76
LP 11-100	5175N	4824E	465879	6217865	400 25-40	159	0.6	4080	3590	3480	92	290	9660	<1	150	154	202	41	<100	5.3	102	49.2	35.3	92	5	129	3	<0.5	8.4	129	<5	3	4370	46	1.2	285	338	2.4	<1	54	<1	89	25	83	95	<1	560	<1	19	<10	25.6	406	2.5	58	9	551	38	47
LP 11-100A	5175N	4824E	465879	6217865	400 05-25	362	0.5	2990	3550	3880	107	530	8100	<1	170	122	239	64	<100	6.8	85	41.1	28.4	161	6	111	3	<0.5	11.6	121	<5	5	9900	62	1.5	252	372	3.8	<1	49	<1	91	35	69	83	<1	470	<1	16	<10	26.4	664	2.7	45	5	437	31	41
LP 11-101	5175N	4798E	465861	6217853	400 25-40	97	0.6	4290	2470	2920	125	270	7910	<1	80	86	397	68	<100	18.2	126	59.1	48.6	124	8	164	5	<0.5	6.5	319	<5	2	15900	39	1.2	509	256	3.1	<1	111	<1	93	26	207	141	<1	250	<1	24	<10	50.4	561	4.5	49	3	700	48	75
LP 11-101A	5175N	4798E	465861	6217853	400 05-25	142	0.4	5050	2370	7090	181	80	9750	<1	110	323	161	33	<100	1.7	84	46.4	19.2	89	4	73	2	<0.5	8	380	<5	4	4710	39	0.6	146	1150	2.5	<1	30	<1	99	8	141	49	<1	500	<1	13	<10	32.9	247	2.2	52	1	501	36	44
LP 11-102	5175N	4825E	465903																																																							

Table with columns: Sample# (Line No., Sln (E), Easting, North, Elev m, Depth (cm)), Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pd, Pt, Rb, Sb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tl, U, W, Y, Zr. Each column contains numerical data for a specific sample.

Sample No.	MM10	Grid coordinates	GPS UTM	Sample	MM10	MM11	MM12	MM13	MM14	MM15	MM16	MM17	MM18	MM19	MM20	MM21	MM22	MM23	MM24	MM25	MM26	MM27	MM28	MM29	MM30	MM31	MM32	MM33	MM34	MM35	MM36	MM37	MM38	MM39	MM40	MM41	MM42	MM43	MM44	MM45	MM46	MM47	MM48	MM49	MM50	MM51	MM52	MM53	MM54	MM55	MM56	MM57	MM58	MM59	MM60	MM61	MM62	MM63	MM64	MM65	MM66	MM67	MM68	MM69	MM70	MM71	MM72	MM73	MM74	MM75	MM76	MM77	MM78	MM79	MM80	MM81	MM82	MM83	MM84	MM85	MM86	MM87	MM88	MM89	MM90	MM91	MM92	MM93	MM94	MM95	MM96	MM97	MM98	MM99	MM100	MM101	MM102	MM103	MM104	MM105	MM106	MM107	MM108	MM109	MM110	MM111	MM112	MM113	MM114	MM115	MM116	MM117	MM118	MM119	MM120	MM121	MM122	MM123	MM124	MM125	MM126	MM127	MM128	MM129	MM130	MM131	MM132	MM133	MM134	MM135	MM136	MM137	MM138	MM139	MM140	MM141	MM142	MM143	MM144	MM145	MM146	MM147	MM148	MM149	MM150	MM151	MM152	MM153	MM154	MM155	MM156	MM157	MM158	MM159	MM160	MM161	MM162	MM163	MM164	MM165	MM166	MM167	MM168	MM169	MM170	MM171	MM172	MM173	MM174	MM175	MM176	MM177	MM178	MM179	MM180	MM181	MM182	MM183	MM184	MM185	MM186	MM187	MM188	MM189	MM190	MM191	MM192	MM193	MM194	MM195	MM196	MM197	MM198	MM199	MM200	MM201	MM202	MM203	MM204	MM205	MM206	MM207	MM208	MM209	MM210	MM211	MM212	MM213	MM214	MM215	MM216	MM217	MM218	MM219	MM220	MM221	MM222	MM223	MM224	MM225	MM226	MM227	MM228	MM229	MM230	MM231	MM232	MM233	MM234	MM235	MM236	MM237	MM238	MM239	MM240	MM241	MM242	MM243	MM244	MM245	MM246	MM247	MM248	MM249	MM250	MM251	MM252	MM253	MM254	MM255	MM256	MM257	MM258	MM259	MM260	MM261	MM262	MM263	MM264	MM265	MM266	MM267	MM268	MM269	MM270	MM271	MM272	MM273	MM274	MM275	MM276	MM277	MM278	MM279	MM280	MM281	MM282	MM283	MM284	MM285	MM286	MM287	MM288	MM289	MM290	MM291	MM292	MM293	MM294	MM295	MM296	MM297	MM298	MM299	MM300	MM301	MM302	MM303	MM304	MM305	MM306	MM307	MM308	MM309	MM310	MM311	MM312	MM313	MM314	MM315	MM316	MM317	MM318	MM319	MM320	MM321	MM322	MM323	MM324	MM325	MM326	MM327	MM328	MM329	MM330	MM331	MM332	MM333	MM334	MM335	MM336	MM337	MM338	MM339	MM340	MM341	MM342	MM343	MM344	MM345	MM346	MM347	MM348	MM349	MM350	MM351	MM352	MM353	MM354	MM355	MM356	MM357	MM358	MM359	MM360	MM361	MM362	MM363	MM364	MM365	MM366	MM367	MM368	MM369	MM370	MM371	MM372	MM373	MM374	MM375	MM376	MM377	MM378	MM379	MM380	MM381	MM382	MM383	MM384	MM385	MM386	MM387	MM388	MM389	MM390	MM391	MM392	MM393	MM394	MM395	MM396	MM397	MM398	MM399	MM400	MM401	MM402	MM403	MM404	MM405	MM406	MM407	MM408	MM409	MM410	MM411	MM412	MM413	MM414	MM415	MM416	MM417	MM418	MM419	MM420	MM421	MM422	MM423	MM424	MM425	MM426	MM427	MM428	MM429	MM430	MM431	MM432	MM433	MM434	MM435	MM436	MM437	MM438	MM439	MM440	MM441	MM442	MM443	MM444	MM445	MM446	MM447	MM448	MM449	MM450	MM451	MM452	MM453	MM454	MM455	MM456	MM457	MM458	MM459	MM460	MM461	MM462	MM463	MM464	MM465	MM466	MM467	MM468	MM469	MM470	MM471	MM472	MM473	MM474	MM475	MM476	MM477	MM478	MM479	MM480	MM481	MM482	MM483	MM484	MM485	MM486	MM487	MM488	MM489	MM490	MM491	MM492	MM493	MM494	MM495	MM496	MM497	MM498	MM499	MM500	MM501	MM502	MM503	MM504	MM505	MM506	MM507	MM508	MM509	MM510	MM511	MM512	MM513	MM514	MM515	MM516	MM517	MM518	MM519	MM520	MM521	MM522	MM523	MM524	MM525	MM526	MM527	MM528	MM529	MM530	MM531	MM532	MM533	MM534	MM535	MM536	MM537	MM538	MM539	MM540	MM541	MM542	MM543	MM544	MM545	MM546	MM547	MM548	MM549	MM550	MM551	MM552	MM553	MM554	MM555	MM556	MM557	MM558	MM559	MM560	MM561	MM562	MM563	MM564	MM565	MM566	MM567	MM568	MM569	MM570	MM571	MM572	MM573	MM574	MM575	MM576	MM577	MM578	MM579	MM580	MM581	MM582	MM583	MM584	MM585	MM586	MM587	MM588	MM589	MM590	MM591	MM592	MM593	MM594	MM595	MM596	MM597	MM598	MM599	MM600	MM601	MM602	MM603	MM604	MM605	MM606	MM607	MM608	MM609	MM610	MM611	MM612	MM613	MM614	MM615	MM616	MM617	MM618	MM619	MM620	MM621	MM622	MM623	MM624	MM625	MM626	MM627	MM628	MM629	MM630	MM631	MM632	MM633	MM634	MM635	MM636	MM637	MM638	MM639	MM640	MM641	MM642	MM643	MM644	MM645	MM646	MM647	MM648	MM649	MM650	MM651	MM652	MM653	MM654	MM655	MM656	MM657	MM658	MM659	MM660	MM661	MM662	MM663	MM664	MM665	MM666	MM667	MM668	MM669	MM670	MM671	MM672	MM673	MM674	MM675	MM676	MM677	MM678	MM679	MM680	MM681	MM682	MM683	MM684	MM685	MM686	MM687	MM688	MM689	MM690	MM691	MM692	MM693	MM694	MM695	MM696	MM697	MM698	MM699	MM700	MM701	MM702	MM703	MM704	MM705	MM706	MM707	MM708	MM709	MM710	MM711	MM712	MM713	MM714	MM715	MM716	MM717	MM718	MM719	MM720	MM721	MM722	MM723	MM724	MM725	MM726	MM727	MM728	MM729	MM730	MM731	MM732	MM733	MM734	MM735	MM736	MM737	MM738	MM739	MM740	MM741	MM742	MM743	MM744	MM745	MM746	MM747	MM748	MM749	MM750	MM751	MM752	MM753	MM754	MM755	MM756	MM757	MM758	MM759	MM760	MM761	MM762	MM763	MM764	MM765	MM766	MM767	MM768	MM769	MM770	MM771	MM772	MM773	MM774	MM775	MM776	MM777	MM778	MM779	MM780	MM781	MM782	MM783	MM784	MM785	MM786	MM787	MM788	MM789	MM790	MM791	MM792	MM793	MM794	MM795	MM796	MM797	MM798	MM799	MM800	MM801	MM802	MM803	MM804	MM805	MM806	MM807	MM808	MM809	MM810	MM811	MM812	MM813	MM814	MM815	MM816	MM817	MM818	MM819	MM820	MM821	MM822	MM823	MM824	MM825	MM826	MM827	MM828	MM829	MM830	MM831	MM832	MM833	MM834	MM835	MM836	MM837	MM838	MM839	MM840	MM841	MM842	MM843	MM844	MM845	MM846	MM847	MM848	MM849	MM850	MM851	MM852	MM853	MM854	MM855	MM856	MM857	MM858	MM859	MM860	MM861	MM862	MM863	MM864	MM865	MM866	MM867	MM868	MM869	MM870	MM871	MM872	MM873	MM874	MM875	MM876	MM877	MM878	MM879	MM880	MM881	MM882	MM883	MM884	MM885	MM886	MM887	MM888	MM889	MM890	MM891	MM892	MM893	MM894	MM895	MM896	MM897	MM898	MM899	MM900	MM901	MM902	MM903	MM904	MM905	MM906	MM907	MM908	MM909	MM910	MM911	MM912	MM913	MM914	MM915	MM916	MM917	MM918	MM919	MM920	MM921	MM922	MM923	MM924	MM925	MM926	MM927	MM928	MM929	MM930	MM931	MM932	MM933	MM934	MM935	MM936	MM937	MM938	MM939	MM940	MM941	MM942	MM943	MM944	MM945	MM946	MM947	MM948	MM949	MM950	MM951	MM952	MM953	MM954	MM955	MM956	MM957	MM958	MM959	MM960	MM961	MM962	MM963	MM964	MM965	MM966	MM967	MM968	MM969	MM970	MM971	MM972	MM973	MM974	MM975	MM976	MM977	MM978	MM979	MM980	MM981	MM982	MM983	MM984	MM985	MM986	MM987	MM988	MM989	MM990	MM991	MM992	MM993	MM994	MM995	MM996	MM997	MM998	MM999	MM1000
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Sample #	Area Code	Sample		Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Ga	Gd	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	Nd	Ni	P	Pd	Pr	Rb	Sb	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	W	Y	Yb	Zr		
		Line No.	Easting																																																						North	Elv m
TABLE MMIMD1-SP																																																										
NCL-11-363A	NCL	375E	465368	6218218	1040-0.25	6	<0.1	280	70	270	280	<1.0	680	<1	10	5	18	86	<100	8.7	8	7.1	1.5	81	16	5	1	<0.5	16.6	10	<5	2	880	<5	1.8	12	82	7.1	<1	3	<1	212	<1	29	4	<1	80	<1	1	<10	4.8	399	1.1	4	<1	45	7	12
TABLE MMIMD1-UC																																																										
UC-11-231	3200N	3125E	465818	6217246	673-0.25	27	0.2	670	40	40	163	20	40	<1	<10	15	<5	15	<100	9.9	1	2.4	<0.5	98	11	<1	<1	<0.5	4.2	2	<5	<1	160	9	1.1	2	42	1.6	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<1	<1	<10	2.5	643	0.8	5	2	7	5	<5			

