Summary Report

2.47247

Prospecting Activities in

Jessie Lake and Jumping Lake Areas- Fourbay Lake

Northwestern Ontario

September 19th – October 3rd, 2009

Prepared for:

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Submitted by:

Aur Lake Exploration Inc.

January 2011

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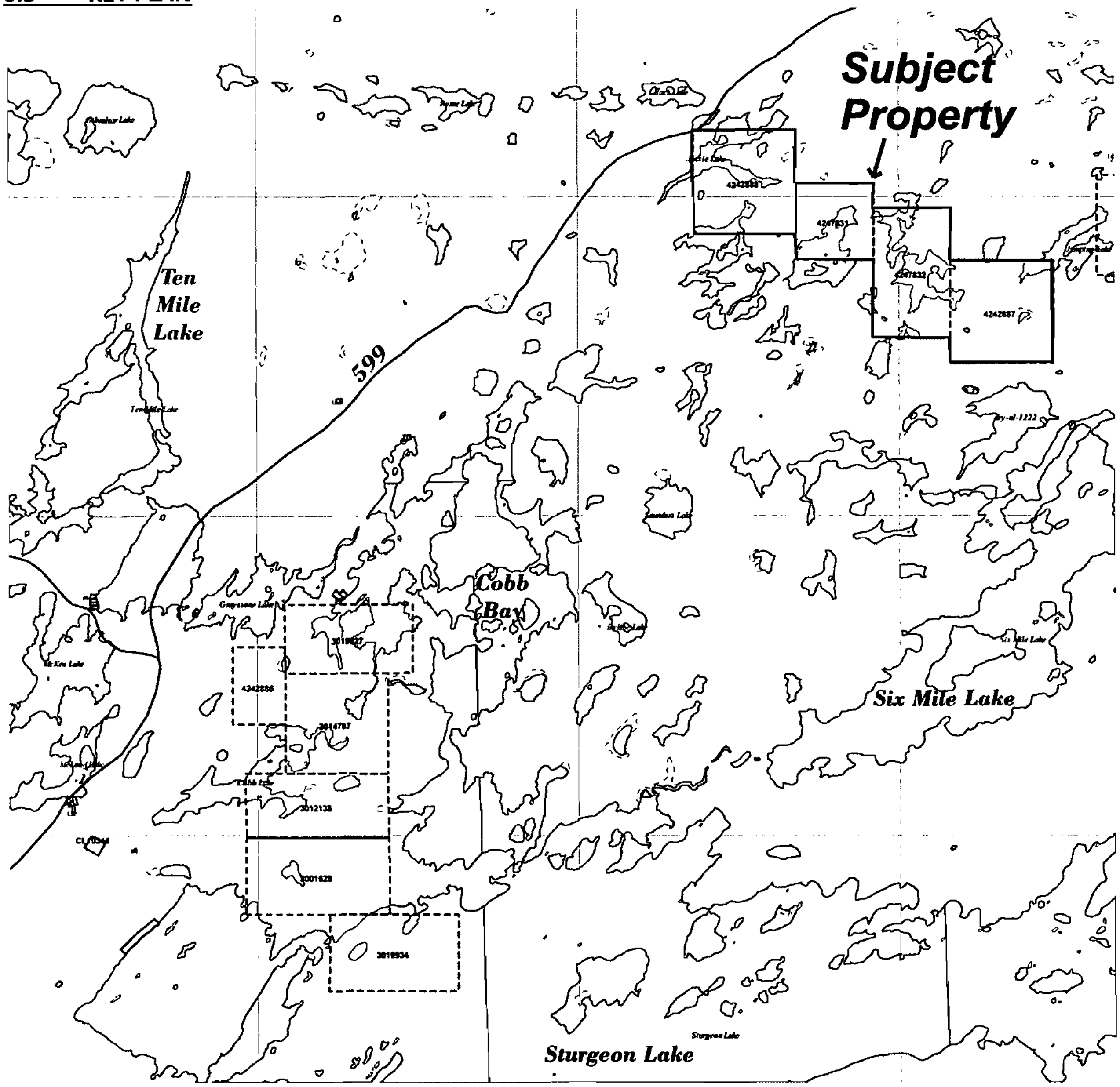
0.5 KEY PLAN



1.0 INTRODUCTION

A prospecting and geochemical sampling program was undertaken on the Fourbay claims held by Aur Lake Exploration Incorporated in the Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt during the period of September 19th – October 3rd, 2009. The work was done on claim numbers 4242887, 4242888, 4247831 and 4247832.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The northwest corner of the claim group is transected by Provincial Road 599, and there is a canoe launch onto Jessie Lake immediately adjacent to the highway. The southeast end of the claim group is approximately 4.4 km south of highway 599, and is accessible via the Six Mile Lake Road (5.0 km), and then the Jumping Lake Road (3.85 km) from there. Claim 4242888 was accessed by truck to the canoe launch and then by canoe. The claim 4242887 was access by truck to the intersection of the Six Mile Lake Road and the Jumping Lake Road, and from there by ATV. The claims 4247831 and 4247832 are accessible by these two points of access, and from there by boat and on foot.

3.0 PERSONNEL

During the program in the field, Michael Bulatovich (MB), the company's Chief Operations Officer, was accompanied by either Dwayne Densmore (DD) of Savant Lake and/or Hunter Fassett (HF) of Ignace as helpers.

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY –JESSIE LAKE AND JUMPING LAKE AREAS

The subject areas are located with the Archean greenstone belt of the Wabigoon Subprovince. The rocks have been subject to greenschist-lower-amphibolite facies metamorphism. The area is underlain by mafic pillows and flows. There is a substantial trondjhemite stock at the north end of the Jumping lake claim, and proximate to that there is a quartz feldspar porphyry intrusion. There are minor occurrences of crystal tuff in narrow lenses and thin east-west striking metasedimentary unit bearing sulphide facies iron.

5.0 RATIONALE FOR THE WORK PERFORMED

The area was included in the compendium of gold occurrences in the Sturgeon Lake by Janes in 1981, and has been the subject of interest by various parties over the 20th century. On a previous field trip Aur collected numerous samples that returned very high assays for gold from parts of the vein visible at the surface. An earlier stripping program by Aur revealed that the mineralized vein terminated abruptly at its south end at a shear. All other efforts to discover the continuation of the vein have failed, as have efforts to detect other similar structures at the surface, so geochemical means were used to detect mineralization below the extensive overburden.

Structural geologists consulting to Aur had suggested that the entire claim group is part of a structurally related corridor running from Jessie Lake to Jumping Lake, so prospecting efforts between these end points were aimed at observing and mapping rock units and structural elements.

A grid was established for geochemical sampling in the vicinity of the mineralized vein, and the lines were cut and picketed in the summer of 2009. The grid's baseline closely follows the known vein, with perpendicular lines at 25 or 50 meter intervals designed to intersect the vein at known gaps in surface bedrock.

On the grid a system of geochemical sampling was devised, in conjunction with Dr. Mark Fedikow, which uses two 'weak leach' methods depending on the nature of the surface at the sample location. For locations with mature soil inorganic structure, the Mobile Meta Ion (MMI) process by SGS Laboratories was used, and in locations of organic peat or lake bottom sediments, the Enzyme Leach (EL) process by Activation Labs was used.

A rigorous sampling protocol was established and followed in the geochemical sampling done on the grid. MMI samples were collected in the recommended manner from the 'MMI interval', as specified SGS Laboratories, and the Enzyme Leach samples were collected using a Dutch auger and taken from organics just below the living layer. As recommended by a paper by Mark Hamilton of the OGS, and according to the method described by him, a pH analyzer was used at every sample location, and the pH levels were recorded, and then later contoured and plotted.

A third geochemical method was employed in the area between the above grid and the granodiorite intrusion to the north. The location of the sample line, which is an irregular arc, was determined by choosing the path of least resistance from interpretations of Ikonos satellite images previously obtained by Aur. The objective in this sampling was to discover if any mineralization could be detected under the overburden between the known vein and the intrusion. No pH readings were taken along the SGH sample line.

6.0 DAILY LOG

Saturday September 19th, 2009

Saturday morning was spent MB from Toronto into Thunder Bay. There a truck was rented and supplies were purchase and retrieved from storage facilities before driving out to the accommodations at Cobb Bay Lodge. MB arrived at the lodge around 6:00 p.m.

Sunday September 20th, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at 8:15 a.m. by truck with a canoe, which was launched into Jessie lake about half an hour later. The canoe was paddled to the area of the mineralized schist that had apparently been blasted in the past. The schist which has been known to be gold bearing appears to be pinch-out in the upward vertical direction and flaring out as it goes downward, resembling a 'wishbone.' The bearing of the central axis of this structure is estimated to be 092.

Some measurements were taken on the outcrop jutting out into the water. What appeared to have been remnants of sericitized rock that would have been eroded from the face of the outcrop were observed. The foliation in this was parallel to the principal and near planar face of the outcrop, and only a small thin amount of this sericite clung to the face of the outcrop in a small area at the southern end. The strike of this plane runs from the blast pit out into the lake to the north at a bearing of 046. Two legacy trenches slightly elevated above the waterline are located on this on this same line.

Some time was spent with picks to excavate these trenches, but no evidence of the sericite is visible in either of these. It would appear that if there is any extension of the interpreted shear at 046, is steeply dipping to the southwest. It was decided to dredge two sample lines in the lake to intercept these two bearings, after visiting a site further east on the north shore of the lake where the OGS had indicated some quartz-carbonate veining.

A large steep mafic outcrop was found, but was heavily overgrown preventing the relocation of this veining. A short traverse was undertaken after scaling the outcrop which turned out to be a rocky ridge with a steep cliff face on the west side. No alteration or shearing was observed in any of the mafic volcanics encountered, so the crew headed back into the canoe to finish the lake sediment sampling in the vicinity of the mineralized schist.

Two lines of five samples were taken intercepting the 092 and 046 bearings from the blast pit. Multiple malfunctions of the new dredger and the constant drifting of the canoe in the wind meant that this process took almost two hours. After bagging the last sample the crew returned to the lodge at 4:45.

Monday September 21st, 2009

MB left the lodge at 8:40 a.m. and arrived at the Six Mile Lake road and highway 599 at 9:00. DD's truck was parked there, and ATV tracks led down Six Mile and Jumping Lake roads. MB waited at the top of the Jumping Lake road for DD to arrive. MB calibrated the pH meter, before DD arrived with boat and trailer.

Upon arriving at McKinnon Lake some of the line-cutters' pickets were noticed in the bog surrounding the lake, but it was decided to launch the boat to test it for soundness. The water level in the lake appears to have dropped substantially from the spring. In the process of approaching the shore, the boat trailed became stuck and it took an hour to extricate it and launch the boat.

The crew then confirmed the baseline cutting and picketing by walking it and confirming the picket positions with GPS. The baseline was found to have been cut about 10 meters southeast of the coordinates given to the line cutters, but the spacing of the grid lines was roughly accurate.

Soil sampling began after lunch eastward on line J (10). Every sample site was tested for pH by mixing equal volumes of sample material and fresh drinking water in a stainless steel scoop. The meter was inserted, and a reading was taken after the reading failed to change in 15 seconds. The scoop was then rinsed out with fresh water before the next use. This procedure was completed at every site, so no further reference will be made of this procedure in these logs.

Initial holes were dug with a steel shovel and if the soils were organic the sample location was skipped for later collection with an auger. If it was inorganic, the hole was dug to 6" below the bottom of the organic A horizon. The samples were taken from the next 4" below the bottom of the hole. The interval was carefully measured at each hole with a ruler, and the final sample was collected with a plastic trowel and bagged in a Ziploc bag. The bag was labeled with indelible marker. This process was continued throughout the survey.

Sampling proceeded on both sides of the baseline on line J, and westward on Line H, before the crew quit the site at 5:30 and parted company at the highway at 6:00.

Tuesday September 22nd, 2009

MB left the lodge at 7:30 a.m. and met DD at the Jumping Lake road at 8:00. They took the ATV to the site and began sampling at on line J with the auger on the organic soil locations found the day before, and carried on from the previous day on Line H. Line I was done next in both directions from the baseline, as were both sides of line I and on the northwest ends of lines G and H.

The organic samples were collected according the protocol established with the consultant geochemist, which is that the auger would retrieve the first available bit full of fully rotted (black) material below the living organic layer. The depth of this sample varied a bit as recorded in the field notes.

The crew left the site at 4:30 by ATV, and arrived at the Six Mile Lake road at 4:50. MB arrived back at the lodge at 5:15.

Wednesday September 23rd, 2009

MB left the lodge at 8:30 and met DD at 9:10 at the Jumping Lake Road. The crew completed sampling south-eastward along lines F, G and H, and north-westward on line G.

The conditions of McKinnon Lake were assessed in preparation for future sampling with the dredger by boat. The visual horizon of mud in the lake was only a few inches below the water level, but the mud was very thin and light. A 20 foot stripped sapling was dropped on axis into the mud at the edge of the lake to test for a solid bottom, but the sapling sunk to a depth of about 12 feet under it's own weight, and was pushed by hand a further 5 feet with only approximately 10 pounds of force. The sapling was then pushed down to try to find any solid bottom, but none was found before the entire sapling was inserted vertically.

Navigating the boat in the mud of the lake was then attempted, as was deployment of the dredger. There was doubt about the dredger's ability to sink in the mud, which turned out to be well-founded. The dredger would only sink to a depth of about 20" under the force of gravity, and because its release is activated by solid contact with the expected lake bottom, the dredge would not close or would jam partly open because of some play in the mechanism.

The crew tied up the boat and left the site at about 4:40, and the top of the Jumping Lake Road at about 5:10. MB was back at the lodge by 5:30.

Thursday September 24th, 2009

MB investigated jury-rigged alternatives for the dredger at the lodge, but then decided to modify the dredge with a grinder to eliminate the binding that prevented the dredge from closing.

MB then left the lodge at 7:50 a.m. to and arrived at the Jumping Lake road by 8:10, where DD was waiting. Upon arrival on the site, the crew immediately collected the lake samples from the boat. The dredger was allowed to drop under force of gravity in the mud of the lake, and was then pushed with the tip of a canoe paddle until the top of the paddle was flush with the water level. This would consistently place the dredge at about 4.5 feet below the water line for each of the samples collected.

The crew then decided to return to collecting soil sample, starting at the top of the grid in the bog around McKinnon Lake. Sampling was done south-eastward along line B, C, D, and E, and north-westward along line F using whatever protocol was appropriate for the soil found. Then the crew returned to line J to do some organic soil sampling with the auger as this had been left undone on the first day of sampling. Sampling concluded at 4:30.

The boat was extracted from McKinnon Lake and put on the trailer to be stored at the bottom of the Jumping Lake road for future use. The ATV and boat trailer soon became stuck in a small creek in the bog and the crew spent about an hour trying to extricate it, when it was decided to begin to walk out as the light was waning. The crew arrived at the truck after dark at 7:35, and MB returned to the lodge just after 8:00.

Friday September 25th, 2009

The crew met at the Jumping Lake Road at 8:10 a.m. DD brought another ATV to extract the other ATV and boat trailer. By 9:00 the crew managed to get the ATV and trailer stuck again at the north edge of the bog. More time was spent extracting the equipment again. By 12:30 the crew launched the boat at the launch at the end of the dead end of the Jumping Lake Road. The crew landed at the bottom of a tall massive hill with a pronounced fault as marked by the OGS on the south shore of Lake 4099. The rock had been mapped as QFP but it appears to be somewhat transitional between the granodiorite intrusion to the northeast (JLS) and the QFP found on the east shore of the same lake. It had a larger quartz component that the JLS, but much more hornblende and even some biotite that the QFP.

The crew then boated a bit to the west, moored, and then climbed the larger massive hill with the fault in it. The hill was covered in deep moss, but wherever rock was exposed on the way up the slope it was mafic volcanics. The fault was approximately a 20 meter deep crevice in the rock on the more vertical exposures but at the top of the hill became a wide zone of highly fractured mafic rock with the fractures at a moderate angle to the strike of the fault overall.

The crew descended the hill, and returned the boat to the spot where it was originally landed. Quartz veins were mapped in three locations bearing 150,152 and 170 after walking west along the shoreline. About 40 meters west of the point where the boat was tied, the 'transitional' rock was found to be in contact with a more typical pink QFP as seen west of this location, after removal of numerous small trees and shrubs. The contact was roughly horizontal and 0.5 meters above the waterline. The QFP was above the contact, and the transitional JLS was below. Shearing strain parallel to the contact was evident in the lower JLS unit, while the QFP appears more massive and unstrained.

The contact was followed eastward almost to the boat, and it was noted that quartz veining in the lower JLS unit previously noted in this vicinity consistently pinch off short of the JLS-QFP contact. None were seen to enter the QFP from the JLB below.

The crew took the boat east into a bay, and traversed some distance to locate QFP indentified on the OGS map. Two QFP outcrops were found about 100 meters from the shore with some mafics slightly further in, but no contact was found. Some apparently local float was discovered in the vicinity, which actually contain a contact between the QFP and fine grained mafic which contained approximately 3% pyrite and some muscovite, but this was not confirmed in any outcrop.

The crew then boated north , noting two locations mapped by the OGS as being QFP, but which appear to be the transitional JLS, before returning to the site of the large quartz contact vein previously found. The crew spent some time at the vein site inland from the shore, and discovered more quartz showing at the surface south of the big vein. This quartz was about 6" thick with QFP on both sides. It is assumed that the big vein has QFP for its north contact, but this unproven. It was 4:30 and it would require more time to uncover the vein contact, so the crew decided to start to return the boat to the launch.

Across the bay, the crew stopped to investigate outcrops mapped as QFP. A large red-stained quartz vein was found at the south edge of the outcrop, with its south contact missing. A small sample was taken from the stained quartz, and the adjacent QFP. (The quartz sample was small and not initially intended for assay, although it was later assayed by Actlabs in Ancaster.)Walking south towards a point, the next outcrop was QFP and then the one after that, at the point, is the transitional JLS. The contact between them is covered with overburden.

The crew returned the boat to the launch, and rode back to the trucks at the top of the Jumping Lake road at 6:00 p.m.

Saturday September 26th, 2009

MB left the lodge at 8:00 a.m. with HF, and arrived back at the boat in Lake 4099 by 8:50. Because of the forecast for some thunderstorms, some of the perimeter of Lake 4099 was left for later, and the crew decided to proceed directly to the next lake, 4086, because of the portage required to come and go from there.

The shoreline of Lake 4086 was observed en route, and a location mapped by the OGS as showing schistose rock with sulphide was visited. A shear striking at about 100 was discovered in a small island n the lake. It contained quartz veins in places and semi-massive suphides in the schist with the sulphide layers being up to a centimeter thick. Samples taken were S-212 to S-219.

Some distant thunder was heard and clouds were seen to be advancing from the south west, so the crew decided to head back at 3:30 as it would take a over an hour to get to the truck. The crew returned to the lodge by 5:00.

Sunday September 27th, 2009

MB was joined by HF and DD at the lodge before leaving together for the Jessie Lake canoe launch at 8:45 a.m. The crew launched and paddled to the eastern end of Jessie Lake and undertook a traverse towards Lake 4086, and then back along a substantially different route.

The weather was cold and rainy, so visibility was severely limited. The traverse was in a substantial gap in the OGD map data, and was intended to preliminarily fill in this gap with observations; however no outcrop was seen on the entire traverse that wasn't already mapped. Although it was planned to spend an entire day on this traverse, due to the lack of visible outcrop the crew returned to the lodge for a warm lunch, and dry clothes.

At 1:00 with the temperature dropping, MB met DD at the top of the Jumping Lake road and drove the ATV down to the JLS intrusion. The intention of the say was to investigate the bottom (north) contacts of the JLS as mapped by the OGS. There was a discrepancy between the positioning of the Jumping Lake road on the OGS map and that indicated by GPS, so the location of the northern most occurrence of JLS along the road could not be found on several short traverse west of the road.

Well inside the mapped boundary of the JLS unit the crew uncovered a contact to the east of the road at the fork in the road leading to the loop at the bottom of it on historical maps. The eastern half of this loop has impassable due to fallen trees. The strike of the contact was about 195, and numerous fractures were visible at no predominant angle. The notable thing about these fractures is that many of the larger ones and some of the lesser ones crossed the contact; there were many smaller ones that were on the mafic volcanic side only and terminated abruptly at the contact.

Numerous outcrops of JLS where found, and throughout the day, samples of the JLS were collected and numbered for future reference and comparison. Along the way the crew cleared some fallen trees to permit ATV access along this old logging road, almost completing the loop at the bottom.

At a large smooth north-sloping outcrop a large angular block of white quartz was found sitting loose at the side of the road, but the crew was unable to see the location of its source. About 65 meters south of the first contact found another was spotted on the west side of the road as well.

At 5:30 the MB and DD parted at the top of the Jumping Lake road, DD with the boat and trailer. MB arrived back at the lodge at about 6:00.

Monday September 28th, 2009

MB left the lodge at 7:45, and met DD at the top of the Jumping Lake road. The weather had turned much colder (about 4 degrees) with a steady wind over 40 km/hour and mixed rain and snow. The crew proceeded directly to the bottom of the road access cleared the previous day, and a longer traverse to investigate the upper or south contacts of the JLS with the country rock. JLS, mafic volcanics and diabase were mapped but no contact was found. Samples of the JLS were taken and numbered throughout the day for future study.

The crew then drove slowly back out of the road, stopping occasionally to traverse to mapped or seen outcrops. A diabase-granodiorite contact was found bearing at about 145 at an outcrop 15 meters east of the road about 90 meters from where the crew stopped clearing this fork of the road. The JLS has a marked foliation which creates cleavage planes where the rock breaks cleanly. The cleavage planes expose primarily mafic minerals interpreted and hornblende and biotite. Feldspars are only representatively exposed on hackled fractures at a high angle to the foliation. The diabase was fairly massive approaching the contact, but the JLS within the first 2 feet of the contact was fractured into boulders in the range of 1 to 2 feet in diameter.

Later, immediately between the forks of the road, an outcrop was found showing a complex relationship between the rock units. Here, two layers of JLS are found with mafic volcanics between them and with diabase bounding to the north side. The JLS unit disappears into the over burden to the south, but the layer between the diabase and the mafics is as little as 8 inched thick. The surrounded mafics show curving strain lines mostly parallel to the contacts, which interpreted as evidence of shearing across this thin unit. The mafics have narrow orange quartz veins at the contacts. Stain in the diabase to the north is at a high angle to the contact, averaging between 60 to 90 degrees to the contact. This latter strain does not cross the contact.

The crew drove down the other cleared fork of the road about 50 meters and from there traversed to the west of that fork, observing and noting rock types and shears, before returning to the ATV. By 12:30 the crew was soaked and cold and loosing the use of hands, so it was decided to cut the day short. MB returned to the lodge by 1:00 p.m.

Tuesday September 29th, 2009

MB left the lodge at 7:40, and met DD at the Jumping Lake road about 8:00. The crew began SGH sampling at 25 meter intervals starting at the intersection of the access trail to the main vein and a trail to the southwest across the bog named '1st Avenue.' By 10:00 a.m. the crew completed the sampling to the end of 1st Avenue, taking the ATV along with them. They then left the ATV and continued in roughly the same direction along an arc of minimal tree cover inferred from satellite photos. By 11:30 the small circular pond was reached, as 30 samples had been collected. The crew stopped sampling at sample 43 from the access trail, in very heavy bush.

They then returned to the ATV, drove back to the access trail and began sampling east of the trail towards the shoreline of Jumping Lake. 16 samples were taken at 25 meter intervals in this direction before the Jumping Lake was reached. The crew proceeded along the shore with the intention of investigating some veins, QFP and dacitic tuff mapped by the OGS, but the last target had to be abandoned due to the distance, vegetation, and the time of day.

The crew returned to the truck at the top of the Jumping Lake road at 5:00. MB returned to the lodge by 5:30.

Wednesday September 30th, 2009

The crew assembled at the top of the Jumping Lake road at 8:00 a.m. and rode the ATV to the western dead end at the bottom. The objective of the day was to return to the large quartz vein at the JLS-QFP contact at the shoreline of Lake 4099, and to look for contacts between the JLS and other units.

On the way to the vein two outcrops were investigated where diabase and some mafic volcanics were seen. The diabase seemed unaltered, but the mafics contained about 1% euhedral pyrite.

At the vein the contact adjacent to the water was excavated by hand over a length of about 20 feet. The vein forks there and one fork is between the mafic and the QFP while the other, wider fork is actually surrounded by QFP. This latter vein was found to have had euhedral pyrite of up to 3 millimeters across judging from the presence of orthogonal vugs in the white quartz. No staining was observed near these vugs but three samples were eventually taken from this vein: samples S-273, 274 and 275.

Then the crew moved to the location of the exposed vein further inland. DD dug a number of test holes south of the vein to determine its width, since the south contact could not be seen at the exposure. A total of five holes were dug between 2 feet and 9 feet away from the north face of the quartz vein. Each hole encountered solid white quartz, so the inference is that the vein is quite wide at the present surface. Other test holes were dug further west which encountered multiple narrower quartz veins, in the range of 4-8 inches thick, in QFP. In none of the holes did the vein appear mineralized.

While the above holes were being dug, MB traversed the area to the east in search of contacts between the QFP and the JLS. About 230 meters due east an outcrop of JLS was found within a few meters of mafic volcanics, but the area between the two was covered by more fallen trees than could be moved by hand. From there MB headed north and then looped back east and then south to return to this starting point near the inferred contact. On the way every outcrop discovered was found to be JLS, and samples of each were taken for later study. MB then returned to the place where D was digging test holes, the results were noted, and then the crew began to head back to the ATV.

On the way the crew stopped at the outcrop of JLS previously discovered for some excavation with picks and shovels. It was discovered that the outcrop exposed a contact between the JLS and some diabase bearing at 204, and that the JLS differed slightly in composition from one end of the outcrop to the other, so samples were taken for future microscopic study. The crew continued to the ATV, and parted ways at the top of the Jumping Lake road at 4:30. MB returned to the lodge by 5:00 p.m.

Thursday September 31st, 2009

Thursday was spent by MB at the lodge, organizing and logging the 176 soil samples, 14 grab samples for assay, and numerous samples for future microscopic study, and packing up all the equipment for return to Thunder Bay. Some of the samples needed re-labeling due to initial confusion regarding the grid picket locations, while others had to pared down and indelibly marked with identification numbers relative to GPS locations before being packed for transport by plane.

Friday October 1st, 2009

MB left for Thunder Bay 9:00 a.m. and arrived there around 1:30. The grab samples were delivered to Accurassay Lab for assay, and the soils samples were packed in cartons and submitted for shipment to Toronto and Hamilton by bus. The tools and equipment were delivered to the company's storage facility in Thunder Bay and stowed there.

Saturday October 2nd, 2009

MB returned the rental truck, and flew back to Toronto, arriving there at around 5:00 p.m. EST.

This report was completed on January 3rd, 2011 by Michael Bulatovich.

APPENDIX A

Grab Sample Assay Certificate

LABORATORIES
Thunder Bay, ON
Canada P7B 5X5
Fax: (807) 622-7571
assay@accurassay.com

Certificate of Analysis

Saturday, October 24, 2009

Unitronix
1603-7 Jackes Avenue
Toronto, ON, CAN
M4T 1E3
Email#: mb@michaelbulatovich.ca

Date Received: Oct 2, 2009

Date Completed: Oct 24, 2009

Job #: 200942523

Reference:

Sample #: 13 Rock

Acc #		Client ID	Au ppb	Au oz/t	Au g/t (ppm)
173460		#1			
173461		#211	<5	<0.001	<0.005
173462		#212	13	<0.001	0.013
173463		#213	<5	<0.001	<0.005
173464		#214	<5	<0.001	<0.005
173465		#215	<5	<0.001	<0.005
173466		#216	5	<0.001	0.005
173467		#217	<5	<0.001	<0.005
173468		#218	17	<0.001	0.017
173469		#219	15	<0.001	0.015
173470	Dup	#219	20	<0.001	0.020
173471		#274	<5	<0.001	<0.005
173472		#275	934	0.027	0.934
173473		#276	9	<0.001	0.009

PROCEDURE CODES: ALFA1, ALICPAR

Certified By:

Jason Moore, General Manager

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested
The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

AL903-0407-10/24/2009 9:21 PM

APPENDIX B

Grab Sample Description/Location List

Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Au g/t
211	50.028487°	-90.921225°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
212	50.028485°	-90.921231°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
213	50.028487°	-90.921230°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
214	50.028487°	-90.921228°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
215	50.028508°	-90.921224°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
216	50.028509°	-90.921251°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
217	50.028497°	-90.921246°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
218	50.028555°	-90.921334°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
219	50.028550°	-90.921316°	Massive Sulphide Vein	<0.001
274	50.023699°	-90.892209°	Quartz vein with ferrocarbonates	<0.001
275	50.023689°	-90.892254°	Quartz vein with ferrocarbonates	0.027
276	50.023710°	-90.892269°	Quartz vein with ferrocarbonates	<0.001

APPENDIX C

Fourbay Claims Map &Traverse/Sampling Plan

APPENDIX C

Fourbay Claims Map &Traverse/Sampling Plan

Sample No.	pH	Location		Moisture			Inorganic								Organic						Comment
								Soil Type				Horizon			Humification				Location		
		Easting	Northing	Satur.	Moist	Dry	X	Sand	Clay	Till	Other	Ae	B	C	Very	Some	Little	None	Lake Bottom	Near Creek	
D-3E	5.59	652021	5543070			X	X	X					X								
D-6E	5.59	652052	5543056			X	X	X					X								
D-9E	5.86	652086	5543034		X		X	X	X				X	X							
D-12E	6.22	652126	5543026			X	X	X					X								
E-1E	5.68	651975	5543033			X	X	X					X								
E-4E	5.63	652008	5543012			X	X	X					X								
E-7E	5.61	652041	5542988			X	X	X	X				X	X							Clay below sand
E-10E	5.95	652067	5542980				X	X	X				X								Both grey
E-13E	5.74	652102	5542964			X	X	X					X								High
F-0	5.85	651940	5542937			X	X	X					X								
F-3E	6.09	651966	5542974			X	X	X					X								
F-6E	6.66	652000	5542969	X			X		X				X								
F-9E	5.46	652047	5542942			X	X	X					X								
F-12E	5.41	652087	5542920			X	X	X					X								
F-15E	5.82	652107	5542908			X	X	X					X								
F-21E	5.9	652169	5542874	X			X	X					X	X							Grey
F-23E	5.7	652197	5542862			X	X	X					X								Reddish Brown
F-27E	5.26	652235	5542839			X	X	X					X								Near diabase OC with calcl
F-29E	6.13	652260	2831			X	X	X					X								
F-32E	6.71	652296	5542812			X	X	X					X								
F-1W	5.74	651928	5543002			X	X	X					X								
F-2W	6.11	651913	5543008			X	X	X					X								
F-3W	6.13	651907	5543012			X	X	X					X								
F-4W	6.18	651896	5543020			X	X	X					X								
G-0	6.03	651918	5542953			X	X	X					X								
G-2E	6.07	651935	5542440		X		X	X					X								
G-5E	7.22	651974	5542921	X			X		X				X								
G-8E	6.17	652003	5542908		X		X	X					X								
G-12E	6.68	652044	5542884	X	X		X		X				X								
G-2W	6.2	651891	5542963			X	X	X					X								
G-4W	6.69	651869	5542975		X		X		X				X								Stiff grey clay
G-6W	5.9	651854	5542986	X			X			X			X								Below dam
G-8W	6.36	651824	5543005	X			X			X											Stream bed
H-0	5.41	651903	5542928			X	X	X					X								
H-2E	5.86	651928	5542917			X	X	X					X								
H-4E	6.99	651946	5542905	X	X		X	X	X				X								
H-6E	6.49	651959	5542893	X	X		X	X	X				X								
H-8E	5.44	651986	5542879	X	X		X	X	X				X								darker reddish sand on lighter grey
H-11E	6.41	652019	5542856	X			X		X				X								Auger. Light over dark plastic.
H-2W	6.08	651884	5542945			X	X	X					X								
H-4W	6.24	651860	5542960			X	X			X			X								
H-6W	6.14	651835	5542970			X	X	X					X								
H-10W	6.23	651798	5543001			X	X	X					X								
H-12W	6.17	651780	5543013			X	X	X					X								
I-0	6.26	651882	5542892			X	X	X					X								
I-3E	6.54	651913	5542864	X			X	X					X								Auger @-8-16" below 8" A
I-5E	6.65	651936	5542852	X			X	X	X				X								
I-6E	6.99	651946	5542853		X		X		X				X								
I-8E	5.96	651965	5542839			X	X	X					X								

[redacted]

I-9E	6.43	651979	5542831		X	X	X	X			X	4th colorlight grey @ bottom
I-14E	6.52	652037	5542803			X	X	X			X	
I-16E	6.02	652054	5542795		X	X	X				X	
I-20E	5.31	652093	5542763		X	X	X		X		X	
I-2W	6.06	651856	5542902		X	X	X		X		X	
I-4W	6.12	651832	5542909		X	X	X				X	
I-4W	5.83	651855	5542902		X	X	X		X		X	
I-8W	5.74	651792	5542941		X	X	X		X		X	
I-10W	6.53	651822	5542919		X	X	X		X		X	
J-0	6.11	651871	5542870		X	X	X				X	
J-1E	5.85	651900	5542846	X		X	X				X	
J-2E	5.29	651891	5542852		X	X	X		X	X		less than full depth:6-9"
J-6E	5.21	651933	5542836		X	X			X		X	less than full depth:6-9"
J-8E	5.61	651959	5542820		X	X	X		X	X	X	less than full depth:6-9"
J-10E	5.2	651975	5542806		X	X			X	X		less than full depth:6-9"
J-14E	5.74	652025	5542785	X		X		X			X	
J-2W		651846	5542877		X	X	X				X	
J-10W	6.66	651756	5542924	X		X			X		X	
J-11W	6.2	65	554		X	X	X				X	

APPENDIX D

SGS- MMI SAMPLE DATA

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO107937

To: **Michael Bulatovich**
Aur Lake Exploration Inc.
1603-7 Jackes Avenue
TORONTO
ON M4T 1E3

Date: Nov 10, 2009

P.O. No.	:	-
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	67
Date Submitted	:	Oct 19, 2009
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 11 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:
STORE:

Certified By : Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

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Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	10	0.1	10	1	10	1	5	5
Units	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
D-3E	2	>300	30	<0.1	420	1	70	8	81	29
D-6E	4	>300	<10	<0.1	780	<1	100	9	56	34
D-9E	8	>300	<10	<0.1	340	<1	10	1	54	52
D-12E	2	>300	<10	<0.1	330	<1	10	8	106	68
E-1E	5	>300	<10	<0.1	370	<1	30	13	44	85
E-4E	7	>300	<10	<0.1	710	<1	40	11	189	74
E-7E	1	>300	10	0.2	890	<1	20	2	167	35
E-10E	5	145	20	<0.1	1300	<1	180	2	352	59
E-13E	3	>300	20	<0.1	600	<1	30	21	213	172
F-0	5	>300	<10	<0.1	320	<1	110	17	55	96
F-3E	7	133	<10	0.2	120	<1	30	4	249	21
F-6E	3	13	<10	0.9	1900	<1	260	2	291	17
F-9E	7	>300	10	0.1	800	<1	30	2	355	36
F-12E	6	>300	<10	0.1	610	<1	40	10	60	88
F-15E	21	>300	<10	<0.1	370	<1	20	3	83	34
F-21E	2	121	20	<0.1	830	<1	200	6	44	46
F-23E	<1	>300	<10	<0.1	90	<1	10	14	44	26
F-27E	<1	>300	20	<0.1	330	<1	30	6	42	39
F-29E	8	162	<10	0.2	270	<1	<10	7	57	31
F-32E	9	144	<10	<0.1	410	<1	230	8	20	50
F-1W	11	>300	10	<0.1	350	<1	30	18	67	33
F-2W	7	>300	<10	<0.1	260	<1	20	11	101	47
F-3W	4	137	<10	<0.1	450	<1	40	8	45	27
F-4W	2	99	<10	0.1	380	<1	<10	3	702	64
G-0	21	143	<10	<0.1	360	<1	30	7	50	61
G-2E	35	>300	<10	<0.1	310	<1	20	8	60	64
G-5E	4	7	<10	0.1	620	<1	240	4	97	10
G-8E	2	108	10	<0.1	460	<1	190	8	365	40
G-12E	7	39	20	0.2	590	<1	330	3	72	7
G-2W	10	>300	<10	<0.1	640	<1	70	7	114	78
G-4W	4	11	<10	0.6	2340	<1	470	2	1300	88
G-6W	2	>300	<10	0.2	100	<1	60	2	437	29
G-8W	2	47	20	<0.1	190	<1	200	7	89	18
H-0	9	>300	<10	0.2	380	<1	10	9	79	93
H-2E	7	>300	20	0.2	240	<1	10	4	103	43
H-4E	4	16	<10	0.4	400	<1	170	2	22	10
H-6E	3	51	<10	0.4	710	<1	140	2	189	17
H-8E	<1	>300	<10	<0.1	280	<1	<10	1	219	8
H-11E	3	36	20	0.3	820	<1	270	7	986	33
H-2W	2	>300	<10	<0.1	320	<1	80	7	143	59
H-4W	<1	75	<10	<0.1	960	<1	180	5	51	25
H-6W	<1	>300	10	<0.1	500	<1	160	4	301	22
H-10W	2	>300	<10	<0.1	720	<1	20	11	100	75

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Final : TO107937 Order:

Element Method Det.Lim. Units	Cr MMI-M5 100 ppb	Cu MMI-M5 10 ppb	Dy MMI-M5 1 ppb	Er MMI-M5 0.5 ppb	Eu MMI-M5 0.5 ppb	Fe MMI-M5 1 ppm	Gd MMI-M5 1 ppb	La MMI-M5 1 ppb	Li MMI-M5 5 ppb	Mg MMI-M5 1 ppm
D-3E	100	310	8	4.1	2.3	157	9	38	<5	3
D-6E	<100	100	7	3.7	1.9	71	7	27	<5	5
D-9E	<100	830	4	2.3	1.1	254	4	21	<5	1
D-12E	<100	1760	20	12.2	3.7	53	16	43	<5	1
E-1E	<100	650	9	5.6	1.5	72	7	18	<5	2
E-4E	<100	710	16	8.2	4.7	57	18	77	<5	4
E-7E	100	430	8	3.8	3.0	221	11	72	<5	1
E-10E	<100	610	13	5.8	5.4	87	22	133	<5	6
E-13E	100	810	18	9.8	5.3	129	22	87	<5	5
F-0	<100	940	9	5.0	2.1	119	9	24	<5	8
F-3E	<100	780	22	10.4	7.9	29	31	93	<5	<1
F-6E	<100	450	10	4.2	4.4	18	20	97	<5	15
F-9E	100	620	23	11.0	8.1	79	32	146	8	4
F-12E	<100	710	9	5.2	1.8	135	8	26	5	7
F-15E	<100	80	14	7.7	3.6	53	13	40	<5	1
F-21E	<100	360	4	2.4	1.2	54	5	21	<5	18
F-23E	<100	750	6	4.7	1.1	73	5	21	<5	<1
F-27E	<100	470	10	5.9	1.8	152	8	19	<5	4
F-29E	<100	150	10	5.8	2.8	44	10	33	<5	1
F-32E	<100	410	3	1.8	0.7	71	3	9	<5	14
F-1W	<100	400	11	6.4	2.9	81	11	30	<5	2
F-2W	<100	630	12	6.3	3.3	57	12	49	<5	6
F-3W	<100	240	10	5.7	2.2	29	9	22	<5	10
F-4W	<100	1250	42	21.3	17.2	19	67	303	<5	<1
G-0	<100	320	9	5.1	2.5	43	9	22	<5	2
G-2E	<100	290	8	4.6	2.1	61	8	29	<5	2
G-5E	<100	570	6	2.5	2.1	5	10	33	7	13
G-8E	<100	540	19	8.5	7.0	87	30	152	<5	6
G-12E	<100	2450	8	3.5	3.5	19	16	42	<5	10
G-2W	<100	340	11	5.6	3.4	33	13	48	<5	5
G-4W	<100	2160	131	72.1	38.5	8	198	536	8	145
G-6W	<100	6960	21	10.6	8.4	9	34	194	<5	<1
G-8W	<100	1520	6	3.1	2.4	25	11	39	<5	6
H-0	<100	480	11	6.3	2.7	74	11	33	<5	2
H-2E	100	960	14	7.4	4.1	158	16	47	5	2
H-4E	<100	1600	5	2.3	2.0	6	9	26	<5	3
H-6E	<100	380	10	4.2	3.8	28	17	86	<5	5
H-8E	100	110	11	4.2	4.6	106	16	88	<5	<1
H-11E	<100	2630	34	14.9	13.8	40	61	350	<5	8
H-2W	<100	340	15	7.9	4.6	43	18	52	<5	5
H-4W	<100	400	5	2.4	1.8	19	8	23	<5	6
H-6W	100	550	19	8.7	6.7	47	26	153	<5	4
H-10W	<100	500	11	6.7	3.0	85	11	46	<5	1

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Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Rb	Sb
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	0.5	1	5	10	1	1	1	5	1
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
D-3E	9	15.7	35	110	240	<1	9	<1	92	<1
D-6E	<5	3.6	26	79	160	<1	6	<1	131	<1
D-9E	<5	5.1	17	119	<10	<1	4	<1	63	<1
D-12E	<5	1.2	53	156	100	<1	12	<1	96	<1
E-1E	<5	1.7	22	141	270	<1	5	<1	195	<1
E-4E	<5	1.8	80	149	180	<1	19	<1	131	<1
E-7E	5	5.7	56	80	40	<1	15	<1	118	<1
E-10E	7	4.7	119	82	70	<1	29	<1	84	<1
E-13E	<5	4.5	89	319	100	<1	21	<1	111	<1
F-0	<5	3.9	28	162	270	<1	6	<1	126	<1
F-3E	9	1.3	125	77	90	<1	28	<1	66	<1
F-6E	<5	1.0	109	42	10	<1	25	<1	30	<1
F-9E	6	7.3	145	71	100	<1	33	<1	142	<1
F-12E	<5	5.5	27	129	200	<1	6	<1	179	<1
F-15E	<5	1.0	45	120	80	<1	10	<1	155	<1
F-21E	<5	5.6	22	81	240	<1	5	<1	107	<1
F-23E	<5	0.9	19	83	50	<1	5	<1	42	<1
F-27E	7	10.6	23	125	240	<1	5	<1	123	<1
F-29E	<5	1.0	35	80	160	<1	8	<1	122	<1
F-32E	<5	2.1	10	159	130	<1	2	<1	393	<1
F-1W	<5	4.6	36	102	340	<1	8	<1	139	<1
F-2W	<5	2.5	47	148	110	<1	11	<1	155	<1
F-3W	<5	0.9	26	81	290	<1	5	<1	129	<1
F-4W	<5	<0.5	337	64	120	<1	75	<1	68	<1
G-0	<5	1.0	29	69	150	<1	6	<1	148	<1
G-2E	<5	1.0	29	124	180	<1	7	<1	125	<1
G-5E	<5	<0.5	48	68	20	<1	10	<1	10	<1
G-8E	<5	4.4	152	103	100	<1	37	<1	46	<1
G-12E	<5	<0.5	69	85	10	<1	14	<1	62	<1
G-2W	<5	1.7	51	87	110	<1	12	<1	184	<1
G-4W	<5	<0.5	765	202	50	<1	153	<1	<5	<1
G-6W	<5	2.9	174	56	60	<1	43	<1	11	<1
G-8W	<5	0.9	52	128	40	<1	12	<1	22	1
H-0	<5	3.2	41	158	160	<1	9	<1	175	<1
H-2E	9	8.0	54	83	170	<1	12	<1	151	1
H-4E	<5	<0.5	43	53	<10	<1	9	<1	62	<1
H-6E	<5	3.4	93	43	40	<1	22	<1	34	<1
H-8E	<5	4.0	81	42	20	<1	21	<1	46	<1
H-11E	5	2.6	333	84	60	<1	88	<1	27	<1
H-2W	<5	1.9	69	166	120	<1	15	<1	287	<1
H-4W	<5	2.9	31	68	50	<1	7	<1	57	5
H-6W	<5	4.3	117	34	80	<1	28	<1	83	3
H-10W	<5	1.7	47	276	180	<1	11	<1	112	<1

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Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	0.5	3	0.5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
D-3E	29	9	3	160	1	1	<10	15.8	7820	1.3
D-6E	22	7	<1	320	<1	1	<10	7.9	1260	1.0
D-9E	23	4	<1	110	<1	<1	<10	12.1	1210	0.9
D-12E	31	15	<1	70	<1	3	<10	11.9	413	0.7
E-1E	19	6	<1	90	<1	1	<10	9.5	384	0.6
E-4E	27	20	<1	80	<1	3	<10	12.3	482	0.5
E-7E	28	13	<1	90	<1	2	<10	24.2	1550	0.6
E-10E	22	27	<1	270	<1	3	<10	29.9	1130	0.6
E-13E	29	23	<1	210	<1	3	<10	14.9	1110	0.8
F-0	25	8	1	310	<1	1	<10	11.1	1440	<0.5
F-3E	35	35	<1	50	<1	4	<10	22.8	343	<0.5
F-6E	8	24	<1	400	<1	2	<10	23.2	202	<0.5
F-9E	49	36	1	80	<1	5	<10	17.5	2810	0.7
F-12E	32	7	1	220	<1	1	<10	12.5	2010	0.6
F-15E	38	13	<1	70	<1	2	<10	7.8	250	<0.5
F-21E	22	5	2	760	<1	<1	<10	6.1	3110	<0.5
F-23E	20	5	<1	60	<1	<1	<10	7.6	241	0.5
F-27E	30	7	2	150	<1	1	<10	11.9	6370	0.5
F-29E	33	10	<1	70	<1	2	<10	8.1	339	<0.5
F-32E	17	3	<1	1020	<1	<1	<10	7.3	910	<0.5
F-1W	37	11	<1	70	<1	2	<10	16.0	1920	<0.5
F-2W	27	12	<1	110	<1	2	<10	8.2	930	<0.5
F-3W	31	8	<1	120	<1	2	<10	7.0	278	<0.5
F-4W	66	78	<1	30	<1	9	<10	20.6	151	<0.5
G-0	32	9	<1	60	<1	2	<10	10.4	365	<0.5
G-2E	30	8	<1	80	<1	1	<10	9.5	258	<0.5
G-5E	7	11	<1	350	<1	1	<10	11.7	61	<0.5
G-8E	22	34	<1	230	<1	4	<10	28.0	628	<0.5
G-12E	7	17	<1	400	<1	2	<10	12.9	92	<0.5
G-2W	29	14	<1	150	<1	2	<10	14.8	596	0.5
G-4W	14	185	<1	1760	<1	25	<10	29.4	102	<0.5
G-6W	39	40	<1	30	<1	4	<10	19.9	474	<0.5
G-8W	7	12	<1	170	<1	1	<10	8.4	114	<0.5
H-0	31	11	<1	70	<1	2	<10	13.6	1140	<0.5
H-2E	49	16	1	40	<1	3	<10	21.4	3330	0.5
H-4E	7	10	<1	220	<1	1	<10	8.6	106	<0.5
H-6E	9	20	<1	190	<1	2	<10	24.2	725	<0.5
H-8E	30	19	<1	30	<1	2	<10	16.8	599	<0.5
H-11E	14	74	<1	530	<1	8	<10	42.8	319	<0.5
H-2W	40	19	<1	210	<1	3	<10	17.1	581	<0.5
H-4W	14	9	<1	230	<1	1	<10	10.0	853	<0.5
H-6W	31	28	<1	100	<1	4	<10	17.2	1530	<0.5
H-10W	35	12	<1	100	<1	2	<10	12.4	526	<0.5

SGS

Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	5	1	20	5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
D-3E	4	2	48	3	120	49
D-6E	3	<1	42	3	370	26
D-9E	4	<1	19	2	<20	36
D-12E	9	<1	127	9	60	24
E-1E	5	<1	57	4	250	23
E-4E	6	<1	99	6	320	28
E-7E	8	1	41	3	80	57
E-10E	10	2	68	4	20	43
E-13E	6	<1	106	7	70	32
F-0	7	<1	53	4	400	31
F-3E	13	<1	120	7	40	36
F-6E	7	<1	57	3	<20	25
F-9E	8	1	156	8	40	53
F-12E	5	<1	51	4	110	39
F-15E	4	<1	89	6	<20	23
F-21E	2	<1	29	2	570	24
F-23E	4	<1	38	4	60	18
F-27E	5	2	62	4	320	37
F-29E	6	<1	60	5	<20	21
F-32E	4	<1	19	1	50	17
F-1W	7	<1	66	5	170	38
F-2W	5	<1	78	4	30	26
F-3W	6	<1	65	4	200	19
F-4W	17	<1	304	16	<20	37
G-0	5	<1	55	4	140	25
G-2E	5	<1	46	3	70	25
G-5E	3	<1	37	2	40	12
G-8E	12	<1	104	6	20	33
G-12E	14	<1	48	3	<20	10
G-2W	8	<1	65	4	40	39
G-4W	22	<1	942	49	180	12
G-6W	7	<1	152	8	<20	42
G-8W	10	<1	38	3	160	12
H-0	6	<1	71	5	60	37
H-2E	8	1	78	6	90	64
H-4E	5	<1	33	2	20	10
H-6E	10	<1	51	3	20	36
H-8E	6	<1	53	3	<20	39
H-11E	18	<1	224	10	30	37
H-2W	8	<1	87	6	170	33
H-4W	4	<1	27	2	250	23
H-6W	6	<1	109	6	40	43
H-10W	6	<1	74	5	90	27

SGS

Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	10	0.1	10	1	10	1	5	5
Units	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
H-12W	5	>300	10	<0.1	540	<1	30	8	198	68
I-0	4	>300	20	0.3	450	<1	30	17	128	245
I-3E	3	31	<10	0.3	1160	<1	160	2	233	10
I-5E	3	12	10	0.2	660	<1	270	1	26	12
I-6E	16	19	<10	0.3	1690	<1	520	13	113	166
I-8E	2	>300	<10	<0.1	510	<1	20	4	162	28
I-9E	4	35	<10	0.2	930	<1	350	7	375	43
I-14E	8	40	40	0.1	820	<1	240	5	347	102
I-16E	7	111	<10	0.1	600	<1	10	7	75	32
I-20E	17	>300	10	<0.1	640	<1	30	17	37	104
I-2W	7	>300	<10	0.2	560	<1	20	4	107	35
I-4W	7	>300	<10	<0.1	290	<1	40	12	47	43
I-8W	1	>300	20	<0.1	560	<1	30	4	137	107
J-0	3	89	<10	0.1	250	<1	20	2	111	19
J-1E	7	>300	10	0.2	550	1	30	7	133	109
J-2E	5	>300	<10	0.4	810	<1	130	58	52	170
J-6E	<1	>300	40	0.2	530	<1	80	3	103	19
J-8E	1	>300	<10	0.2	310	<1	30	2	361	52
J-10E	1	>300	40	<0.1	430	1	70	19	67	55
J-14E	3	136	30	0.1	1290	<1	160	4	1300	61
J-2W	2	>300	20	0.4	410	<1	100	3	65	17
J-10W	8	54	<10	0.1	440	<1	360	5	145	58
J-11W	7	97	<10	<0.1	70	<1	<10	12	41	71
I-5W	2	137	<10	<0.1	170	<1	20	2	164	51
*Rep E-4E	7	>300	<10	<0.1	800	<1	40	14	180	79
*Rep F-4W	2	106	<10	0.1	380	<1	<10	4	662	74
*Rep G-8W	2	38	10	<0.1	220	<1	160	5	77	14
*Rep I-5E	2	12	10	0.4	640	<1	250	1	27	14
*Rep J-10W	9	52	<10	0.1	440	<1	330	6	134	58
*Rep I-5W	2	127	<10	<0.1	150	<1	20	2	141	59
*Std MMISRM18	21	30	20	7.2	160	<1	170	90	34	68
*Std MMISRM16	19	39	20	27.6	60	<1	220	5	19	51
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<10	<0.1	<10	<1	<10	<1	<5	<5
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<10	<0.1	<10	<1	<10	<1	<5	<5

Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	Cr	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Gd	La	Li	Mg
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	100	10	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	5	1
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm
H-12W	<100	770	14	7.2	3.9	81	16	81	<5	3
I-0	200	750	11	6.1	3.3	77	13	48	<5	3
I-3E	<100	1110	11	5.1	4.1	18	19	104	<5	5
I-5E	<100	80	1	0.7	<0.5	7	2	9	<5	11
I-6E	<100	3540	13	7.0	3.8	14	20	44	9	69
I-8E	<100	610	18	9.7	4.7	78	19	61	<5	2
I-9E	<100	11900	39	16.5	17.1	15	78	336	<5	14
I-14E	<100	7460	30	13.6	14.5	48	65	323	<5	9
I-16E	<100	350	16	9.1	4.6	24	17	34	<5	2
I-20E	<100	380	8	4.7	1.6	76	6	15	<5	3
I-2W	<100	380	14	7.5	4.5	45	15	47	<5	1
I-4W	100	570	7	4.9	1.6	96	6	24	<5	4
I-8W	100	360	10	5.4	3.2	89	13	51	<5	3
J-0	<100	460	12	5.8	4.4	40	17	40	<5	1
J-1E	100	560	14	7.0	4.1	52	16	48	<5	2
J-2E	<100	800	28	18.4	7.9	108	25	18	<5	14
J-6E	200	350	8	4.1	2.5	226	10	55	6	6
J-8E	100	590	29	14.6	10.6	77	43	170	<5	2
J-10E	100	710	8	4.1	1.9	176	8	35	11	10
J-14E	100	2820	34	14.4	14.5	98	62	476	<5	13
J-2W	100	210	6	3.3	2.0	120	7	32	6	5
J-10W	<100	1870	7	3.7	2.6	17	13	22	<5	5
J-11W	<100	660	9	4.9	2.7	20	10	14	<5	<1
I-5W	<100	800	16	8.4	5.1	34	19	53	<5	1
*Rep E-4E	<100	700	17	8.8	4.7	56	19	74	<5	5
*Rep F-4W	<100	1360	42	20.9	16.6	21	66	294	<5	<1
*Rep G-8W	<100	970	5	2.5	2.0	22	9	34	<5	5
*Rep I-5E	<100	80	1	0.6	<0.5	7	2	9	<5	10
*Rep J-10W	<100	1840	7	3.6	2.6	17	12	22	<5	5
*Rep I-5W	<100	870	17	9.2	4.9	28	19	44	<5	1
*Std MMISRM18	<100	760	4	1.8	1.5	4	7	10	<5	76
*Std MMISRM16	<100	630	2	0.7	0.9	2	4	4	<5	36
*Blk BLANK	<100	<10	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1
*Blk BLANK	<100	<10	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1

Element	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Rb	Sb
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	0.5	1	5	10	1	1	1	5	1
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
H-12W	6	5.4	71	179	280	<1	18	<1	99	2
I-0	5	3.6	50	231	230	<1	12	<1	145	11
I-3E	<5	1.7	108	46	20	<1	26	<1	14	<1
I-5E	<5	<0.5	12	22	<10	<1	3	<1	23	8
I-6E	<5	<0.5	70	281	40	<1	14	<1	28	5
I-8E	<5	2.8	69	57	140	<1	16	<1	77	2
I-9E	<5	<0.5	357	311	10	<1	81	<1	109	3
I-14E	<5	1.3	343	85	30	<1	76	<1	69	4
I-16E	<5	0.9	54	43	170	<1	11	<1	92	<1
I-20E	<5	2.0	20	109	180	<1	4	<1	98	3
I-2W	<5	1.2	57	70	80	<1	13	<1	139	3
I-4W	<5	2.2	21	147	180	<1	5	<1	192	1
I-8W	<5	3.0	54	222	70	<1	13	<1	87	7
J-0	5	1.5	66	61	50	<1	14	<1	75	<1
J-1E	<5	2.0	58	169	120	<1	13	<1	93	4
J-2E	<5	2.3	44	298	380	<1	8	<1	103	1
J-6E	7	15.3	41	75	80	<1	10	<1	98	1
J-8E	7	7.6	180	85	110	<1	41	<1	95	2
J-10E	7	15.4	29	99	140	<1	7	<1	148	2
J-14E	<5	8.8	354	120	110	<1	103	<1	103	4
J-2W	5	9.4	28	73	110	<1	7	<1	161	1
J-10W	<5	<0.5	43	81	20	<1	8	<1	32	2
J-11W	9	0.5	32	48	100	<1	6	<1	92	<1
I-5W	6	1.3	73	119	70	<1	16	<1	66	4
*Rep E-4E	<5	1.5	78	152	230	<1	18	<1	140	<1
*Rep F-4W	<5	0.5	322	72	120	<1	73	<1	71	<1
*Rep G-8W	<5	0.9	46	104	30	<1	10	<1	26	<1
*Rep I-5E	<5	<0.5	12	23	<10	<1	2	<1	33	10
*Rep J-10W	<5	<0.5	43	78	10	<1	8	<1	37	2
*Rep I-5W	6	1.1	69	161	70	<1	14	<1	69	4
*Std MMISRM18	39	<0.5	22	530	390	13	4	5	156	<1
*Std MMISRM16	51	<0.5	13	190	90	27	2	<1	374	<1
*Blk BLANK	<5	<0.5	<1	<5	<10	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1
*Blk BLANK	<5	<0.5	<1	<5	<10	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1

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Final : TO107937 Order:

Element	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	0.5	3	0.5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
H-12W	34	17	1	130	<1	3	<10	23.1	2660	0.6
I-0	40	14	<1	120	<1	2	<10	24.3	1040	<0.5
I-3E	10	23	<1	230	<1	2	<10	29.0	230	<0.5
I-5E	<5	3	<1	400	<1	<1	<10	8.1	96	<0.5
I-6E	8	19	<1	590	<1	3	<10	10.9	40	<0.5
I-8E	46	20	<1	50	<1	3	<10	19.9	1160	0.6
I-9E	12	84	<1	560	<1	9	<10	13.5	54	0.6
I-14E	15	77	<1	360	<1	7	<10	20.4	339	<0.5
I-16E	36	17	<1	80	<1	3	<10	7.8	348	<0.5
I-20E	26	6	<1	100	<1	1	<10	11.2	685	<0.5
I-2W	49	16	<1	60	<1	2	<10	12.8	365	<0.5
I-4W	31	6	<1	190	<1	1	<10	11.6	767	<0.5
I-8W	25	14	<1	110	<1	2	<10	15.0	1090	<0.5
J-0	31	19	<1	40	<1	2	<10	13.9	387	<0.5
J-1E	39	17	<1	70	<1	3	<10	16.0	703	<0.5
J-2E	96	19	<1	450	<1	4	<10	13.1	1100	<0.5
J-6E	36	10	2	340	1	1	<10	17.2	7950	<0.5
J-8E	53	46	2	90	<1	6	<10	22.1	4680	<0.5
J-10E	48	8	5	230	1	1	<10	12.9	10300	0.5
J-14E	32	75	<1	370	<1	8	<10	78.4	1720	<0.5
J-2W	37	7	2	270	<1	1	<10	14.2	4140	0.6
J-10W	10	13	<1	260	<1	2	<10	10.9	74	<0.5
J-11W	27	11	<1	10	<1	2	<10	7.0	274	<0.5
I-5W	40	21	<1	50	<1	3	<10	22.8	443	<0.5
*Rep E-4E	27	19	<1	110	<1	3	<10	11.1	397	<0.5
*Rep F-4W	66	75	<1	40	<1	9	<10	21.0	198	<0.5
*Rep G-8W	7	11	<1	130	<1	1	<10	8.8	136	<0.5
*Rep I-5E	<5	3	<1	380	<1	<1	<10	7.9	90	<0.5
*Rep J-10W	10	12	<1	250	<1	2	<10	9.8	50	<0.5
*Rep I-5W	37	20	<1	50	<1	3	<10	19.5	342	<0.5
*Std MMISRM18	7	7	<1	1410	<1	<1	<10	29.7	29	<0.5
*Std MMISRM16	10	5	<1	600	<1	<1	<10	21.5	23	<0.5
*Blk BLANK	<5	<1	<1	<10	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	29	<0.5
*Blk BLANK	<5	<1	<1	<10	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	53	<0.5

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Final : TO107937 Order:

Element Method Det.Lim. Units	U MMI-M5 1 ppb	W MMI-M5 1 ppb	Y MMI-M5 5 ppb	Yb MMI-M5 1 ppb	Zn MMI-M5 20 ppb	Zr MMI-M5 5 ppb
H-12W	10	<1	84	5	120	40
I-0	9	<1	61	5	760	58
I-3E	32	<1	64	4	50	58
I-5E	3	<1	8	<1	90	9
I-6E	5	<1	77	6	40	10
I-8E	8	<1	102	7	130	47
I-9E	23	<1	281	11	60	9
I-14E	16	<1	215	11	50	21
I-16E	6	<1	100	7	50	16
I-20E	4	<1	44	4	480	27
I-2W	5	<1	86	6	60	35
I-4W	5	<1	46	4	190	35
I-8W	5	<1	59	4	60	33
J-0	6	<1	70	4	<20	24
J-1E	7	<1	77	5	110	39
J-2E	4	<1	202	17	2210	25
J-6E	5	1	43	3	210	58
J-8E	9	<1	202	11	70	53
J-10E	6	2	43	3	860	55
J-14E	10	1	200	11	230	96
J-2W	5	<1	36	2	90	51
J-10W	6	<1	44	3	40	11
J-11W	6	<1	48	4	100	21
I-5W	10	<1	89	7	50	39
*Rep E-4E	6	<1	110	6	520	24
*Rep F-4W	17	<1	312	16	<20	39
*Rep G-8W	9	<1	31	2	140	14
*Rep I-5E	3	<1	8	<1	100	9
*Rep J-10W	6	<1	44	3	40	10
*Rep I-5W	10	<1	96	7	40	31
*Std MMISRM18	27	<1	31	1	630	31
*Std MMISRM16	42	<1	10	<1	220	13
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<5	<1	<20	<5
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<5	<1	<20	<5

	001 - LA	002 - LA	003 - LB	004 - LA	005 - LB	006 - LB	007 - LA	008 - LB	009 - LB	010 - LB	011 - LA	012 - LB	013 - LBA	014 - LB
T-1W	81	86	18	14	3	11	4	7	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-2W	83	73	25	19	-1	9	9	9	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1
T-3W	74	68	2	21	3	12	8	8	1	-1	2	-1	4	1
T-4W	76	100	23	23	-1	15	10	12	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1
T-5W	92	103	28	21	4	12	6	9	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-5W-R	86	100	27	21	4	13	10	9	1	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-6W	82	55	24	17	-1	12	8	9	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-7W	76	60	28	20	-1	16	9	9	1	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-8W	83	103	27	21	3	15	11	9	1	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-9W	101	102	27	24	3	14	6	7	1	1	2	-1	3	-1
T-10W	80	84	23	19	-1	10	6	8	1	-1	1	-1	4	1
T-11W	72	57	32	16	3	10	5	19	3	-1	2	-1	2	4
T-12W	73	104	22	21	4	11	10	7	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-13W	71	79	21	16	-1	10	9	9	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-14W	80	89	2	19	3	10	6	6	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-15W	84	96	22	23	-1	11	6	13	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-16W	117	127	25	33	3	12	7	15	2	-1	2	-1	3	2
T-17W	74	73	20	18	-1	10	5	6	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-18W	77	89	28	25	-1	15	10	9	1	-1	1	-1	3	1
T-19W	75	94	2	20	-1	11	4	7	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-20W	77	91	24	22	-1	12	5	5	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1
T-20W-R	78	95	26	25	3	16	9	8	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-21W	80	92	30	25	-1	17	10	8	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-22W	68	91	25	18	-1	11	-1	7	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-23W	66	59	22	17	-1	12	4	6	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
T-24W	81	87	13	21	1	6	9	5	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-25W	60	68	2	17	2	8	6	6	1	-1	2	-1	4	1
T-26W	54	66	13	21	2	8	14	8	1	-1	1	-1	3	2
T-27W	63	67	14	17	2	7	9	7	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1
T-28W	73	93	2	20	3	11	6	8	1	-1	2	-1	4	-1
T-29W	79	99	24	27	2	11	5	5	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1
T-30W	77	111	26	25	3	14	6	12	2	-1	1	-1	2	-1
T-31W	66	58	19	17	2	8	10	7	1	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-32W	66	90	17	19	2	8	5	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-33W	83	94	25	20	-1	13	5	7	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1
T-34W	66	54	23	18	-1	13	9	7	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-35W	78	90	23	20	-1	14	8	7	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-35W-R	77	73	24	22	3	14	9	7	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-36W	77	91	22	18	3	11	4	8	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-37W	76	91	14	16	1	8	1	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-38W	57	44	15	14	2	7	1	7	1	-1	-1	-1	3	1
T-39W	55	36	14	17	1	7	6	5	-1	-1	1	-1	4	-1
T-40W	51	25	13	13	1	8	5	6	1	-1	2	-1	3	-1
T-41W	56	52	2	16	-1	8	7	9	2	1	-1	-1	4	1
T-42W	14	221	12	13	-1	4	9	8	2	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-43W	79	341	12	16	1	3	10	4	1	-1	-1	-1	4	1
T-0	59	99	2	13	1	4	8	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-1E	46	241	18	13	2	7	11	4	-1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-2E	79	221	2	24	3	15	21	9	2	1	1	-1	4	-1
T-3E	47	153	12	14	1	4	9	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-4E	51	154	14	28	1	5	12	4	-1	-1	1	-1	4	-1
T-5E	44	201	17	9	1	8	6	5	1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-6E	67	298	2	18	-1	3	8	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-6E-R	70	339	15	23	2	5	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1

	001 - LA	002 - LA	003 - LB	004 - LA	005 - LB	006 - LB	007 - LA	008 - LB	009 - LB	010 - LB	011 - LA	012 - LB	013 - LBA	014 - LB
T-7E	54	176	14	14	3	4	7	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-8E	44	290	15	5	1	8	6	7	1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-9E	43	231	8	9	-1	4	10	2	-1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-10E	134	298	21	99	2	10	18	8	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-11E	35	235	17	10	1	8	6	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-12E	58	146	12	14	1	5	9	2	-1	-1	1	-1	3	-1
T-13E	35	233	11	15	-1	5	6	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-14E	38	104	12	5	-1	6	8	6	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-15E	41	33	2	3	-1	3	7	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-16E	55	148	15	13	2	6	9	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
LMB-QA	58	41	6	5	-1	-1	5	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
LMB-QA	56	35	7	8	-1	-1	6	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1

SOIL GAS HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS

A09-5745 - Date: November 10, 2009 - Activation Laboratories Ltd.
Results represent only the material tested. Actlabs is not liable for any claim/damage from use of this report in excess of the test cost. Unless requested samples are discarded in 90 days
This report is only to be reproduced in full.

Aur Lake Exploration Inc. - Micheal Bulatovich

R=Replicate Sample
-1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion)
LMB-QA = Laboratory Materials Blank - Quality Assurance

LEGEND FOR COLUMN HEADINGS - SGH COMPOUND CLASSES

LA, HA, LBA, HBA = ALKYL-ALKANES
LB, HB, LPB, HPB = ALKYL-BENZENES
LAR, MAR, HAR = ALKYL-AROMATICS
LBI, MBI, HBI, LPH, MPH, HPH = ALKYL-POLYAROMATICS
THI = ALKYL-DIVINYLENE SULPHIDES
ALK = ALKYL-ALKENES

	015 - LAR	016 - LB	017 - LB	018 - LB	019 - LB	020 - LA	021 - LPH	022 - LBA	023 - LAR	024 - LB	025 - LAR	026 - LBA	027 - LB	028 - ALK
T-1W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-2W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-3W	-1	1	1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-4W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-5W	-1	-1	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-5W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-6W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-7W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-8W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-9W	-1	-1	1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-10W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-11W	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-12W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-13W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-14W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-15W	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-16W	-1	1	-1	1	1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-17W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-18W	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-19W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-20W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-20W-R	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-21W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-22W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-23W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-24W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-25W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
T-26W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
T-27W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-28W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-29W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-30W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-31W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-32W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-33W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-34W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-35W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-35W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-36W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-37W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-38W	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-39W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-40W	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-41W	-1	-1	1	2	1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1
T-42W	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
T-43W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-1E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-2E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
T-3E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-4E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
T-5E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-6E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-6E-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

	015 - LAR	016 - LB	017 - LB	018 - LB	019 - LB	020 - LA	021 - LPH	022 - LBA	023 - LAR	024 - LB	025 - LAR	026 - LBA	027 - LB	028 - ALK
T-7E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-8E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-9E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-10E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
T-11E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-12E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-13E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-14E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-15E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
T-16E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

	.029 - HB	.030 - HB	.031 - HB	.032 - HB	.033 - HB	.034 - HB	.035 - LAR	.036 - LBA	.037 - HB	.038 - LBA	.039 - LAR	.040 - LPB	.041 - LBA	.042 - LPB
T-1W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-2W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-3W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-4W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-5W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	2	-1
T-5W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-6W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-7W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-8W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-9W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-10W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-11W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-12W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-13W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-14W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	3	-1	-1	2	-1
T-15W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-16W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	2	-1
T-17W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-18W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-19W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-20W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-20W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-21W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-22W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-23W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-24W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-25W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-26W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	2	-1
T-27W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-28W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-29W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-30W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-31W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-32W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-33W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-34W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-35W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-35W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-36W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-37W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-38W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-39W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-40W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-41W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-42W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-43W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-1E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-2E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-3E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-4E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-5E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-6E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-6E-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1

	029 - HB	030 - HB	031 - HB	032 - HB	033 - HB	034 - HB	035 - LAR	036 - LBA	037 - HB	038 - LBA	039 - LAR	040 - LPB	041 - LBA	042 - LPB
T-7E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-8E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-9E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-10E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-11E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-12E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-13E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-14E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-15E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-16E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1

	043 - HB	044 - HB	045 - LA	046 - LPH	047 - LBA	048 - HB	049 - HB	050 - LBA	051 - LBI	052 - LPB	053 - LPB	054 - HB	055 - LPB	056 - LBI
T-1W	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	43	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-2W	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	43	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-3W	-1	-1	5	-1	2	-1	-1	93	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-4W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	72	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-5W	-1	-1	5	-1	2	-1	-1	80	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-5W-R	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	75	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-6W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	79	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-7W	-1	-1	6	-1	2	-1	-1	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-8W	-1	-1	5	-1	2	-1	-1	95	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-9W	-1	-1	6	-1	2	-1	-1	89	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-10W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	91	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-11W	-1	-1	4	-1	3	-1	-1	99	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-12W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	74	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-13W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	88	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-14W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	84	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-15W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	80	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-16W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	88	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-17W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	72	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-18W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	79	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-19W	-1	-1	5	-1	2	-1	-1	91	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-20W	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	54	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-20W-R	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	78	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-21W	-1	-1	5	-1	2	-1	-1	86	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-22W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	65	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-23W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	71	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-24W	-1	-1	6	-1	3	-1	-1	99	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-25W	-1	-1	5	-1	2	-1	-1	105	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-26W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	84	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-27W	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	46	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-28W	-1	-1	6	-1	2	-1	-1	94	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-29W	-1	-1	3	-1	1	-1	-1	64	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-30W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	81	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-31W	-1	-1	3	-1	1	-1	-1	68	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-32W	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	58	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-33W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	78	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-34W	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	45	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-35W	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	59	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-35W-R	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	53	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-36W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	84	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-37W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	76	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-38W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	80	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-39W	-1	-1	3	-1	2	-1	-1	85	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-40W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	83	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-41W	-1	-1	4	-1	2	-1	-1	99	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-42W	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	73	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-43W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	38	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-0	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	51	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-1E	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	60	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-2E	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	71	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-3E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	39	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-4E	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	87	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-5E	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	57	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-6E	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	45	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-6E-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	30	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

	043 - HB	044 - HB	045 - LA	046 - LPH	047 - LBA	048 - HB	049 - HB	050 - LBA	051 - LBI	052 - LPB	053 - LPB	054 - HB	055 - LPB	056 - LBI
T-7E	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	79	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-8E	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	79	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-9E	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	50	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-10E	-1	-1	6	-1	4	-1	-1	143	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-11E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-12E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	38	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-13E	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	42	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-14E	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	41	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-15E	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	44	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-16E	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	99	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	44	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1

	.057 - ALK	058 - LPB	.059 - LPB	060 - LPH	061 - LBI	062 - LBA	063 - LPH	.064 - LBA	065 - HPB	.066 - LBA	.067 - LBI	.068 - HPB	.069 - LA	070 - HPB
T-1W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-2W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-3W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-4W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-5W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	4	-1
T-5W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-6W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-7W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-8W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-9W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-10W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-11W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-12W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-13W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-14W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-15W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-16W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-17W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-18W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-19W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-20W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-20W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-21W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-22W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-23W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-24W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	5	-1
T-25W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	4	-1	-1	5	-1
T-26W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-27W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-28W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-29W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-30W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-31W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-32W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-33W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-34W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-35W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-35W-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-36W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-37W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1
T-38W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	5	-1
T-39W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-40W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-41W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-42W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
T-43W	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-1E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1
T-2E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-3E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-4E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-5E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-6E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-6E-R	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1

	057 - ALK	058 - LPB	059 - LPB	060 - LPH	061 - LBI	062 - LBA	063 - LPH	064 - LBA	065 - HPB	066 - LBA	067 - LBI	068 - HPB	069 - LA	070 - HPB
T-7E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	3	-1	-1	4	-1
T-8E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	3	-1	4	-1	-1	4	-1
T-9E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-10E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	3	-1	4	-1	-1	9	-1
T-11E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-12E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1
T-13E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-14E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-15E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
T-16E	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-1

	071 - HPB	072 - HPB	073 - HBA	074 - HBA	075 - HPB	076 - LPH	077 - MAR	078 - ALK	079 - LBI	080 - LPH	081 - MAR	082 - LPH	083 - HBA	084 - HBA
T-1W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-2W	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-3W	-1	1	2	3	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1
T-4W	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-5W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-5W-R	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-6W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-7W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-8W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	1
T-9W	-1	-1	2	2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-10W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-11W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-12W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-13W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-14W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1
T-15W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1
T-16W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-17W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-18W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-19W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1
T-20W	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-20W-R	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-21W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-22W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-23W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-24W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-25W	-1	-1	2	3	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	9	-1
T-26W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-27W	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-28W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1
T-29W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-30W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-31W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-32W	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-33W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-34W	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-35W	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-35W-R	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-36W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-37W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-38W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1
T-39W	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-40W	-1	-1	2	2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-41W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-42W	-1	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1
T-43W	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-0	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
T-1E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	9	-1
T-2E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-3E	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-4E	-1	-1	4	5	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	17	-1
T-5E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-6E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1
T-6E-R	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1

	071 - HPB	072 - HPB	073 - HBA	074 - HBA	075 - HPB	076 - LPH	077 - MAR	078 - ALK	079 - LBI	080 - LPH	081 - MAR	082 - LPH	083 - HBA	084 - HBA
T-7E	-1	-1	3	4	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	15	-1
T-8E	-1	-1	3	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	15	-1
T-9E	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-10E	-1	-1	3	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	11	-1
T-11E	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-12E	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-13E	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
T-14E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
T-15E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-16E	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
LMB-QA	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1

	085 - LPH	086 - LBI	087 - MAR	088 - HBA	089 - THI	090 - HPB	091 - LBI	092 - LPH	093 - LA	094 - LBI	095 - MAR	096 - LPH	097 - HBA	098 - THI
T-1W	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1	-1	1	3	-1
T-2W	3	-1	3	3	-1	1	-1	-1	9	-1	1	1	6	1
T-3W	9	-1	9	8	-1	2	1	1	20	1	3	2	13	2
T-4W	5	-1	9	3	-1	2	-1	-1	10	1	2	1	7	2
T-5W	6	-1	7	6	-1	2	1	1	18	1	2	2	9	2
T-5W-R	7	-1	7	7	-1	2	1	1	18	1	3	2	11	2
T-6W	7	-1	6	6	-1	2	1	-1	18	1	2	1	11	2
T-7W	7	-1	8	7	-1	2	-1	-1	17	1	2	2	11	2
T-8W	6	-1	5	6	-1	2	1	1	17	1	2	2	11	2
T-9W	6	-1	6	5	-1	2	1	1	17	1	2	2	10	2
T-10W	8	-1	8	6	-1	2	1	1	20	1	2	2	12	2
T-11W	6	-1	8	6	-1	2	1	-1	19	1	-1	2	18	2
T-12W	7	-1	9	5	-1	2	1	1	18	1	2	1	11	2
T-13W	8	-1	6	8	-1	2	1	1	19	1	2	2	13	2
T-14W	8	-1	4	8	-1	1	1	-1	18	1	2	1	12	2
T-15W	8	-1	10	8	-1	2	-1	1	23	1	3	2	14	2
T-16W	7	-1	7	6	-1	2	1	1	15	1	2	2	10	2
T-17W	7	-1	4	5	-1	1	-1	-1	14	1	2	2	10	2
T-18W	6	-1	8	5	-1	2	-1	-1	14	1	2	2	10	2
T-19W	7	-1	7	7	-1	2	1	-1	17	1	2	1	12	2
T-20W	4	-1	5	2	-1	1	-1	-1	8	-1	1	1	6	1
T-20W-R	7	-1	8	5	-1	2	-1	-1	14	1	2	1	10	2
T-21W	6	-1	6	5	-1	2	1	-1	16	1	2	1	10	2
T-22W	6	-1	4	5	-1	1	-1	-1	13	1	2	-1	9	2
T-23W	5	-1	4	5	-1	1	-1	-1	13	1	2	1	9	2
T-24W	8	-1	4	7	-1	1	1	-1	23	1	1	1	15	2
T-25W	8	-1	1	8	-1	-1	1	1	18	1	-1	2	12	1
T-26W	7	-1	1	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	10	1	-1	2	7	1
T-27W	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	-1	-1	8	-1	1	1	6	1
T-28W	7	-1	4	6	-1	1	1	-1	17	1	2	1	11	2
T-29W	4	-1	5	5	-1	2	-1	-1	12	1	2	1	8	2
T-30W	3	-1	6	3	-1	2	-1	1	14	1	2	2	10	2
T-31W	5	-1	5	4	-1	1	-1	-1	13	1	2	1	8	2
T-32W	4	-1	6	3	-1	2	-1	-1	10	-1	2	1	7	2
T-33W	5	-1	4	5	-1	1	-1	-1	12	1	2	1	8	2
T-34W	4	-1	2	2	-1	1	-1	-1	7	-1	1	1	6	1
T-35W	4	-1	3	3	-1	1	-1	-1	9	-1	2	1	7	2
T-35W-R	4	-1	3	3	-1	1	-1	-1	10	-1	1	1	8	2
T-36W	5	-1	3	6	-1	1	-1	-1	15	1	2	1	11	2
T-37W	5	-1	3	5	-1	1	-1	-1	14	1	2	-1	10	2
T-38W	9	-1	3	8	-1	1	1	-1	15	1	2	1	11	2
T-39W	6	-1	1	5	-1	1	-1	-1	12	1	2	1	8	1
T-40W	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	9	-1	-1	1	7	-1
T-41W	5	-1	1	4	-1	1	-1	1	12	1	-1	2	9	1
T-42W	8	-1	-1	7	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	6	-1
T-43W	4	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-0	4	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1	-1	-1	2	1
T-1E	8	-1	1	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1	-1	-1	6	-1
T-2E	5	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1	-1	1	4	-1
T-3E	4	-1	2	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	1
T-4E	16	-1	1	13	-1	-1	1	-1	13	-1	1	-1	10	-1
T-5E	4	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1	1	1	4	-1
T-6E	7	-1	2	6	-1	1	-1	-1	7	-1	-1	-1	5	-1
T-6E-R	3	-1	2	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	3	-1

	085 - LPH	086 - LBI	087 - MAR	088 - HBA	089 - THI	090 - HPB	091 - LBI	092 - LPH	093 - LA	094 - LBI	095 - MAR	096 - LPH	097 - HBA	098 - THI
T-7E	11	-1	-1	10	-1	-1	-1	-1	9	-1	-1	-1	7	-1
T-8E	12	-1	-1	10	-1	-1	-1	-1	10	-1	1	1	8	-1
T-9E	4	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-10E	17	1	6	15	-1	2	2	-1	33	2	-1	1	29	-1
T-11E	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-12E	3	-1	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1
T-13E	3	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1	-1	-1	3	-1
T-14E	3	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1	1	1	5	-1
T-15E	3	-1	4	3	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	5	1
T-16E	6	-1	4	4	-1	1	-1	1	9	-1	2	2	7	2
LMB-QA	5	-1	-1	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
LMB-QA	7	-1	-1	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	-1	-1	-1	4	-1

	099 - LPH	100 - LPH	101 - MAR	102 - MBI	103 - LPH	104 - MAR	105 - ALK	106 - MBI	107 - MBI	108 - LPH	109 - MAR	110 - HBA	111 - MAR	112 - MBI
T-1W	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	8	7	2	2
T-2W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	9	12	2	4
T-3W	1	2	-1	2	1	-1	3	-1	1	4	9	18	3	9
T-4W	-1	1	-1	2	1	-1	2	-1	1	4	9	12	2	5
T-5W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	9	17	3	5
T-5W-R	1	1	-1	2	1	2	2	-1	1	3	9	17	3	-1
T-6W	1	1	-1	2	1	1	2	-1	1	3	9	17	3	6
T-7W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	9	17	3	5
T-8W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	9	18	3	6
T-9W	1	1	-1	2	1	-1	2	-1	1	4	9	16	3	5
T-10W	1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1	1	3	8	19	3	6
T-11W	-1	1	-1	2	1	2	3	-1	1	4	8	17	3	9
T-12W	1	1	-1	2	1	2	3	-1	1	4	9	19	3	7
T-13W	1	1	-1	2	1	-1	3	-1	1	4	9	21	3	6
T-14W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	3	-1	1	3	8	19	3	6
T-15W	1	1	-1	2	1	2	3	-1	1	4	9	26	4	8
T-16W	1	1	-1	2	-1	2	2	-1	1	3	8	20	3	7
T-17W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	8	16	3	6
T-18W	1	1	-1	2	1	2	2	-1	1	4	8	16	3	7
T-19W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	3	7	16	3	-1
T-20W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	1	-1	1	3	8	11	2	4
T-20W-R	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	7	16	3	-1
T-21W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	7	14	2	3
T-22W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	8	14	2	5
T-23W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	7	16	2	4
T-24W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	7	18	3	-1
T-25W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	8	14	3	6
T-26W	-1	1	-1	2	1	-1	2	-1	1	3	7	12	2	8
T-27W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	9	2	4
T-28W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	7	16	3	5
T-29W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	14	3	6
T-30W	1	1	-1	2	-1	2	2	-1	-1	3	6	15	2	6
T-31W	1	1	-1	2	-1	2	2	-1	1	3	6	15	3	4
T-32W	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	6	13	2	4
T-33W	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	14	2	7
T-34W	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	3	6	10	2	4
T-35W	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	5	11	2	4
T-35W-R	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	3	6	11	2	4
T-36W	1	1	-1	1	-1	2	2	-1	1	3	6	16	3	-1
T-37W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	1	3	6	14	3	4
T-38W	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	15	2	5
T-39W	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	12	2	3
T-40W	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	3	6	11	2	3
T-41W	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	3	6	13	2	8
T-42W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	12	2	6
T-43W	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	8	2	3
T-0	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	9	2	3
T-1E	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	6	10	2	4
T-2E	1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	7	7	2	7
T-3E	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	3	6	8	2	3
T-4E	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	3	6	17	2	3
T-5E	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	11	2	5
T-6E	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	10	2	3
T-6E-R	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	1	-1	-1	3	7	8	2	4

SOIL GAS HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS

	099 - LPH	100 - LPH	101 - MAR	102 - MBI	103 - LPH	104 - MAR	105 - ALK	106 - MBI	107 - MBI	108 - LPH	109 - MAR	110 - HBA	111 - MAR	112 - MBI
T-7E	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	3	6	12	2	4
T-8E	-1	1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	11	2	5
T-9E	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	8	2	3
T-10E	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	-1	1	3	7	31	4	5
T-11E	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	8	2	3
T-12E	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	6	9	2	3
T-13E	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	5	9	2	6
T-14E	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	3	6	9	2	6
T-15E	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	3	6	12	3	4
T-16E	1	1	-1	2	-1	1	2	-1	-1	4	6	17	3	6
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	1	3	8	9	2	3
LMB-QA	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	3	5	9	2	2

	113 - HBA	114 - MBI	115 - MBI	116 - MAR	117 - HA	118 - MPH	119 - HBA	120 - THI	121 - MPH	122 - MPH	123 - MPH	124 - MBI	125 - HAR	126 - MPH
T-1W	8	3	3	2	11	2	7	2	3	7	-1	3	3	3
T-2W	13	3	4	2	22	-1	9	3	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-3W	19	6	6	3	29	3	12	2	3	8	3	7	5	3
T-4W	5	5	5	2	25	3	11	2	3	8	3	6	4	3
T-5W	17	4	5	2	27	3	12	3	-1	8	3	4	3	3
T-5W-R	14	5	4	3	36	3	13	2	3	8	3	5	3	3
T-6W	19	4	4	2	33	3	13	2	3	8	3	5	3	3
T-7W	6	4	5	3	33	3	14	2	3	9	3	6	3	3
T-8W	7	5	5	3	32	3	13	2	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-9W	14	4	5	3	34	3	13	2	3	8	3	5	4	3
T-10W	7	5	5	3	38	3	16	3	-1	9	3	4	4	3
T-11W	12	7	6	3	41	3	8	2	3	8	3	6	4	3
T-12W	6	5	5	3	46	3	15	2	3	8	3	6	4	3
T-13W	22	5	6	3	44	3	15	2	3	9	3	8	5	4
T-14W	20	4	5	3	35	3	12	3	3	8	3	5	3	3
T-15W	28	6	7	3	69	4	17	3	3	9	3	6	4	3
T-16W	6	5	5	2	36	3	15	3	3	8	3	5	4	3
T-17W	16	4	4	3	30	3	13	2	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-18W	17	6	6	3	35	3	13	2	3	8	3	6	3	3
T-19W	6	4	4	3	34	3	12	2	3	8	3	5	3	3
T-20W	5	4	4	2	22	3	10	2	3	8	3	5	3	3
T-20W-R	6	5	5	3	33	3	14	2	3	8	3	5	4	3
T-21W	6	4	4	2	33	3	10	2	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-22W	16	4	4	3	26	3	12	2	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-23W	5	4	4	3	35	3	12	2	3	7	2	4	-1	3
T-24W	21	4	4	3	44	3	13	3	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-25W	7	3	3	2	21	3	11	2	3	8	3	3	3	3
T-26W	11	4	4	3	21	3	11	2	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-27W	5	3	3	2	18	3	10	2	3	7	3	3	3	3
T-28W	17	3	4	3	32	3	13	2	3	8	3	3	3	3
T-29W	6	4	4	2	26	3	13	2	3	8	3	4	3	3
T-30W	7	5	5	2	35	3	11	2	3	7	3	5	4	3
T-31W	13	4	4	2	37	3	13	2	-1	7	3	5	3	3
T-32W	5	4	4	2	29	3	11	2	3	7	3	5	3	3
T-33W	2	5	5	2	26	3	12	2	-1	7	3	5	3	3
T-34W	11	3	3	2	18	3	9	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-35W	13	3	3	2	21	3	11	2	2	6	2	4	3	3
T-35W-R	2	3	3	2	23	3	10	2	3	7	2	4	3	3
T-36W	6	4	4	2	30	3	1	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-37W	6	4	4	2	25	2	11	2	2	7	3	4	4	3
T-38W	14	4	4	2	25	3	12	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-39W	6	3	3	2	21	3	11	2	3	7	3	3	-1	3
T-40W	5	3	3	2	18	3	10	2	3	7	3	3	3	3
T-41W	6	4	4	2	24	3	10	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-42W	10	4	4	2	18	3	9	2	3	8	3	3	3	3
T-43W	8	3	3	2	13	2	10	2	2	8	2	3	3	3
T-0	1	3	3	2	15	2	9	2	-1	8	2	3	3	3
T-1E	5	3	3	2	15	3	9	2	3	7	3	3	3	3
T-2E	11	3	4	2	13	3	9	2	3	7	3	3	3	3
T-3E	5	3	3	2	15	3	9	2	3	7	3	3	3	3
T-4E	16	3	4	2	34	3	20	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-5E	6	3	3	2	16	3	11	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-6E	10	3	3	2	14	3	9	2	3	7	3	3	3	3
T-6E-R	8	3	3	2	14	3	8	2	2	8	3	4	3	3

	113 - HBA	114 - MBI	115 - MBI	116 - MAR	117 - HA	118 - MPH	119 - HBA	120 - THI	121 - MPH	122 - MPH	123 - MPH	124 - MBI	125 - HAR	126 - MPH
T-7E	14	3	3	2	21	3	10	2	2	8	2	3	3	2
T-8E	5	3	3	2	16	3	10	2	2	7	3	3	3	3
T-9E	8	3	3	2	13	3	9	2	2	7	2	3	3	3
T-10E	17	5	5	3	45	3	13	3	3	7	3	6	3	3
T-11E	4	2	3	2	10	2	8	2	2	6	2	3	3	3
T-12E	11	3	3	2	15	2	9	2	2	7	2	4	3	3
T-13E	6	3	3	2	14	2	9	2	2	7	3	3	3	3
T-14E	5	3	3	2	15	3	9	2	2	7	3	3	3	3
T-15E	12	3	4	2	25	3	11	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
T-16E	13	4	4	2	27	3	13	2	3	7	3	4	3	3
LMB-QA	9	2	3	2	17	3	9	2	2	8	3	3	3	3
LMB-QA	9	2	3	2	13	2	4	2	2	7	2	3	3	3

	127 - MPH	128 - MPH	129 - HAR	130 - HAR	131 - MPH	132 - ALK	133 - HAR	134 - HAR	135 - MPH	136 - MPH	137 - HBI	138 - HBI	139 - HPH	140 - HPH
T-1W	2	2	2	3	3	15	11	15	9	8	5	7	8	7
T-2W	2	2	2	3	3	15	11	18	9	8	5	7	8	7
T-3W	3	2	3	3	3	18	11	15	9	7	5	8	9	7
T-4W	3	2	2	3	3	17	11	17	9	8	6	7	1	7
T-5W	2	2	2	3	3	19	10	17	9	8	6	7	8	7
T-5W-R	2	2	2	3	3	20	12	17	10	8	5	8	8	8
T-6W	2	2	2	3	3	17	10	17	9	9	5	7	8	7
T-7W	2	2	2	3	3	18	12	17	9	9	5	7	8	7
T-8W	2	2	2	3	3	18	12	17	9	8	5	7	1	7
T-9W	2	2	2	3	3	20	11	16	9	8	5	8	8	7
T-10W	2	2	2	3	3	20	11	16	9	9	6	8	9	7
T-11W	2	2	2	3	3	19	11	15	9	8	6	8	8	7
T-12W	2	2	2	3	3	20	12	17	9	7	5	7	9	7
T-13W	3	2	3	3	3	21	11	18	11	9	5	7	9	7
T-14W	2	2	3	3	3	20	10	17	10	8	5	7	8	7
T-15W	3	2	2	3	3	22	12	17	9	9	6	8	9	7
T-16W	2	2	2	3	3	23	10	15	10	9	4	7	9	8
T-17W	3	2	2	3	3	17	10	15	10	8	5	8	9	7
T-18W	2	2	2	3	3	19	10	17	9	8	6	8	9	7
T-19W	2	2	2	3	3	18	11	15	8	7	4	7	1	7
T-20W	2	2	2	3	3	15	9	15	9	7	4	7	9	7
T-20W-R	2	2	2	3	3	18	11	16	9	8	5	7	9	7
T-21W	2	2	2	3	3	17	10	15	9	8	5	7	8	7
T-22W	2	2	2	3	3	17	11	15	9	8	5	7	9	7
T-23W	2	2	2	3	3	17	10	17	8	8	5	7	8	7
T-24W	2	2	2	3	2	20	11	17	9	8	5	8	1	7
T-25W	2	2	2	3	3	18	11	16	9	7	5	8	8	8
T-26W	2	2	2	3	3	16	9	15	10	7	5	7	8	7
T-27W	2	2	2	3	3	15	10	14	8	7	4	7	8	7
T-28W	2	2	2	3	3	18	11	16	9	7	5	7	1	6
T-29W	2	2	2	3	3	18	10	16	9	8	5	7	8	7
T-30W	2	2	2	3	3	18	11	17	9	8	5	7	9	7
T-31W	2	2	2	3	3	19	11	14	8	7	5	7	8	7
T-32W	2	2	2	3	2	17	10	14	9	8	5	7	8	6
T-33W	3	2	2	3	3	16	10	14	8	8	4	7	8	7
T-34W	2	2	2	3	3	14	10	14	8	7	4	7	8	7
T-35W	2	2	2	3	3	15	10	15	9	7	4	7	8	7
T-35W-R	2	2	2	3	3	15	10	14	8	7	4	7	7	6
T-36W	2	2	2	3	3	18	10	14	9	8	5	7	8	6
T-37W	2	2	2	3	3	15	10	15	9	7	5	7	2	7
T-38W	2	2	2	3	3	17	11	14	9	9	5	7	8	6
T-39W	2	2	2	3	3	16	10	14	8	8	5	7	8	7
T-40W	2	2	2	3	3	15	10	14	8	7	4	6	8	7
T-41W	2	2	2	3	3	17	9	15	9	9	6	7	8	7
T-42W	2	2	2	3	3	16	10	14	9	7	4	7	8	7
T-43W	2	2	2	3	2	15	10	14	8	7	4	7	8	7
T-0	2	2	2	2	2	14	10	15	8	7	5	7	8	6
T-1E	2	1	2	3	2	14	10	15	9	7	4	7	1	7
T-2E	2	1	2	3	3	14	10	14	8	7	5	7	8	6
T-3E	2	2	2	3	3	14	11	15	9	8	4	7	8	7
T-4E	2	2	2	3	3	21	11	16	9	8	4	7	8	7
T-5E	2	2	2	3	2	15	10	14	8	6	5	7	8	6
T-6E	2	2	2	3	3	14	10	14	8	8	5	7	8	7
T-6E-R	2	2	2	3	2	13	10	15	8	8	5	7	8	7

	127 - MPH	128 - MPH	129 - HAR	130 - HAR	131 - MPH	132 - ALK	133 - HAR	134 - HAR	135 - MPH	136 - MPH	137 - HBI	138 - HBI	139 - HPH	140 - HPH
T-7E	2	2	2	3	3	18	10	15	9	8	5	7	8	7
T-8E	2	2	2	3	3	14	9	14	8	7	5	7	8	6
T-9E	2	2	2	3	3	14	10	15	8	7	4	7	7	6
T-10E	2	2	2	3	3	22	10	15	8	7	4	7	8	7
T-11E	2	1	2	2	3	15	9	14	8	7	4	7	7	6
T-12E	2	2	2	3	3	14	9	15	8	8	4	7	7	6
T-13E	2	2	2	3	2	14	10	14	9	7	5	7	1	7
T-14E	2	2	2	3	3	13	9	16	9	7	5	7	8	7
T-15E	2	2	2	3	3	17	9	14	8	8	5	7	1	7
T-16E	2	2	2	3	3	17	10	15	9	8	5	7	8	7
LMB-QA	2	2	2	3	3	15	11	14	9	7	4	7	8	8
LMB-QA	2	1	2	3	3	14	10	14	8	7	5	7	8	7

	141 - HBI	142 - HPH	143 - HA	144 - HBI	145 - HBA	146 - HPH	147 - HBI	148 - HPH	149 - HBI	150 - HPH	151 - HBI	152 - HPH	153 - HPH	154 - HPH
T-1W	8	8	30	10	23	1	6	7	9	9	8	2	20	20
T-2W	8	9	47	10	30	14	6	7	10	8	8	11	21	3
T-3W	9	10	46	9	35	15	6	7	1	9	8	7	22	3
T-4W	8	9	44	9	32	3	6	8	9	10	9	12	23	21
T-5W	8	9	53	10	37	1	6	7	9	8	7	11	21	20
T-5W-R	9	9	53	10	35	15	6	8	9	9	8	12	22	4
T-6W	8	8	55	10	38	14	6	7	10	9	8	11	20	3
T-7W	8	2	60	10	38	2	6	7	10	9	8	11	20	4
T-8W	9	9	61	10	40	4	7	7	10	8	8	11	21	22
T-9W	8	9	64	10	40	10	6	7	10	9	8	5	20	4
T-10W	8	9	74	10	45	15	6	7	11	10	9	1	20	21
T-11W	8	10	66	10	46	2	6	7	10	2	8	12	21	21
T-12W	8	9	72	10	40	3	7	7	10	9	8	1	21	20
T-13W	8	9	70	10	48	15	6	7	10	9	8	2	19	3
T-14W	8	9	67	9	43	14	6	7	10	8	8	11	21	20
T-15W	8	9	80	10	54	15	6	7	9	1	8	11	21	21
T-16W	1	10	67	9	40	15	6	7	9	9	8	11	20	20
T-17W	9	1	58	10	35	2	6	7	1	9	8	11	21	3
T-18W	8	8	56	10	36	15	6	7	9	9	8	11	20	20
T-19W	8	1	55	9	38	2	6	7	9	1	8	11	22	20
T-20W	8	9	39	9	31	1	6	7	9	9	8	12	22	20
T-20W-R	8	8	46	9	38	3	6	7	9	9	8	12	22	20
T-21W	7	8	59	9	36	14	6	7	2	9	7	5	20	3
T-22W	8	9	54	9	36	4	6	-1	1	8	8	10	19	19
T-23W	8	9	52	9	41	4	6	7	8	8	8	2	20	20
T-24W	8	9	68	8	44	14	6	7	9	9	8	4	20	19
T-25W	8	9	47	9	34	14	6	7	9	2	8	10	19	20
T-26W	9	9	44	10	35	14	6	7	2	9	7	11	20	20
T-27W	7	9	38	9	31	2	6	7	2	8	8	11	20	19
T-28W	7	8	48	9	38	13	6	7	2	9	7	10	19	19
T-29W	8	8	51	9	34	14	6	7	9	8	7	10	19	19
T-30W	8	9	55	9	40	2	6	7	1	8	8	11	20	4
T-31W	8	9	56	9	40	13	6	7	9	8	8	2	19	20
T-32W	7	8	52	9	33	14	6	7	9	9	7	2	19	19
T-33W	8	9	49	9	37	2	6	7	9	8	8	1	20	3
T-34W	8	9	42	9	32	-1	6	7	1	8	8	2	19	20
T-35W	7	8	47	8	35	13	6	7	2	8	7	2	19	19
T-35W-R	7	8	48	8	31	-1	5	6	1	8	8	10	18	18
T-36W	7	9	53	9	36	14	6	7	1	8	7	1	20	4
T-37W	8	8	43	2	33	2	6	7	9	8	8	10	18	19
T-38W	8	8	48	2	35	2	6	7	1	8	8	10	19	5
T-39W	7	1	40	9	35	2	5	7	9	1	7	4	21	3
T-40W	8	8	37	9	28	2	6	7	8	8	7	2	18	19
T-41W	8	9	44	10	37	14	6	7	1	9	8	10	19	20
T-42W	8	8	36	8	38	1	5	7	1	8	7	1	19	19
T-43W	7	9	32	8	33	13	5	7	1	8	7	10	17	2
T-0	7	7	34	2	27	3	6	7	1	8	8	1	18	18
T-1E	7	9	32	9	30	3	6	7	2	2	8	2	18	19
T-2E	8	8	32	9	33	13	6	7	9	2	8	2	18	3
T-3E	7	8	31	8	31	2	6	7	9	8	7	10	19	19
T-4E	8	9	41	10	103	14	6	7	9	8	8	10	19	19
T-5E	7	8	36	8	30	-1	5	7	8	9	7	2	18	20
T-6E	7	1	34	8	28	2	5	7	8	8	7	2	20	19
T-6E-R	7	8	31	8	27	13	6	7	1	8	8	2	18	20

	141 - HBI	142 - HPH	143 - HA	144 - HBI	145 - HBA	146 - HPH	147 - HBI	148 - HPH	149 - HBI	150 - HPH	151 - HBI	152 - HPH	153 - HPH	154 - HPH
T-7E	7	7	33	8	46	3	6	7	8	8	7	1	18	3
T-8E	7	9	32	9	38	13	5	7	8	1	7	10	20	20
T-9E	7	8	30	8	28	2	6	7	8	8	7	2	18	19
T-10E	8	10	67	9	53	2	6	7	8	1	8	11	21	19
T-11E	7	8	30	8	30	1	5	7	8	8	7	1	18	18
T-12E	7	8	14	9	31	3	5	6	8	8	7	10	18	19
T-13E	8	8	32	8	34	2	6	7	9	8	7	9	18	3
T-14E	8	9	34	8	35	2	6	7	9	8	8	10	3	19
T-15E	8	8	39	9	30	13	5	7	9	9	7	4	20	19
T-16E	7	9	43	9	30	14	6	7	9	8	7	10	20	19
LMB-QA	9	9	33	9	36	3	6	7	9	1	8	11	20	21
LMB-QA	7	8	34	8	25	13	6	7	1	8	8	2	17	20

	155 - HPH	156 - HBI	157 - HAR	158 - HBA	159 - HBA	160 - HBI	161 - HA	162 - HPH
T-1W	21	17	19	54	23	5	66	3
T-2W	20	18	18	55	22	24	83	21
T-3W	21	18	19	58	23	23	71	22
T-4W	21	18	19	62	24	24	78	24
T-5W	20	17	18	64	21	22	79	23
T-5W-R	22	17	19	70	4	3	90	22
T-6W	21	18	19	66	23	23	88	23
T-7W	20	18	19	71	4	24	85	24
T-8W	21	18	18	63	22	23	94	23
T-9W	20	18	18	68	3	23	90	22
T-10W	21	19	18	68	3	24	87	23
T-11W	22	17	18	68	21	4	89	22
T-12W	20	19	19	78	4	25	71	3
T-13W	20	18	18	69	4	23	57	23
T-14W	21	19	-1	70	4	4	24	24
T-15W	21	17	19	75	3	24	102	23
T-16W	21	18	19	68	22	23	105	21
T-17W	21	18	18	64	4	23	81	22
T-18W	21	19	18	64	22	4	54	23
T-19W	21	17	17	57	21	21	32	22
T-20W	21	18	18	63	21	21	85	22
T-20W-R	20	17	-1	57	22	22	76	23
T-21W	19	17	18	62	21	23	84	23
T-22W	19	17	18	65	21	22	86	4
T-23W	21	17	18	64	21	3	54	21
T-24W	23	17	17	66	4	4	89	3
T-25W	20	17	17	60	22	22	73	22
T-26W	21	18	17	55	21	22	66	5
T-27W	20	18	17	54	21	3	29	3
T-28W	19	17	17	49	22	21	78	3
T-29W	20	17	18	64	4	22	89	21
T-30W	21	18	17	63	20	4	22	21
T-31W	19	16	17	63	21	22	88	22
T-32W	19	17	17	65	3	22	79	22
T-33W	19	17	18	61	20	20	85	22
T-34W	20	17	17	55	3	20	82	4
T-35W	19	16	17	57	20	20	16	5
T-35W-R	19	15	15	56	21	5	82	19
T-36W	21	16	17	62	3	20	85	3
T-37W	21	17	16	55	20	21	68	21
T-38W	20	16	-1	62	21	20	87	4
T-39W	19	16	17	54	20	20	74	21
T-40W	20	17	18	56	22	22	72	22
T-41W	19	18	17	59	4	22	16	21
T-42W	20	17	18	53	21	3	65	22
T-43W	19	17	17	53	21	21	58	4
T-0	18	17	16	58	21	21	71	21
T-1E	21	16	17	55	20	22	65	22
T-2E	19	17	17	54	3	21	64	22
T-3E	20	16	17	55	21	21	63	4
T-4E	20	17	16	58	20	21	81	4
T-5E	20	-1	16	56	21	22	66	21
T-6E	19	17	17	54	2	19	15	21
T-6E-R	20	17	16	53	20	21	19	22

	155 - HPH	156 - HBI	157 - HAR	158 - HBA	159 - HBA	160 - HBI	161 - HA	162 - HPH
T-7E	19	16	18	53	20	20	69	20
T-8E	19	-1	16	56	19	20	69	21
T-9E	20	17	17	55	19	20	38	22
T-10E	18	17	17	67	3	21	83	21
T-11E	21	15	17	53	20	20	23	21
T-12E	19	16	17	57	20	3	71	22
T-13E	19	17	17	54	19	21	68	21
T-14E	19	16	16	50	19	21	40	20
T-15E	21	16	16	59	3	3	78	21
T-16E	21	18	18	63	21	21	187	22
LMB-QA	20	17	18	60	3	23	19	4
LMB-QA	20	17	17	55	3	3	68	23

APPENDIX E

Enzyme Leach Sample Data

Preliminary Report
Activation Laboratories

Analyte Symbol	Cl	Br	I	V	As	Se	Mo	Sb	Te	W	Re	Au	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	2000	5	2	1	1	5	1	0.1	1	1	0.01	0.05	1
Analysis Method	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS
13	16000	726	61	225	33	8	11	5.3	2	< 1	1.08	< 0.05	< 1
14	12000	376	40	1150	68	6	42	19.5	3	1	0.25	< 0.05	< 1
15	29000	487	42	849	38	8	26	10.3	< 1	< 1	0.44	< 0.05	< 1
19	44000	834	97	285	33	10	18	10.4	< 1	< 1	1.22	< 0.05	< 1
20	10000	423	41	796	47	10	57	16.8	2	2	0.43	< 0.05	< 1
21	10000	531	62	675	31	8	82	10.6	< 1	1	0.44	< 0.05	< 1
22	6000	433	61	221	15	< 5	15	4.9	< 1	1	0.34	< 0.05	< 1
33	3000	412	41	142	18	< 5	11	4.2	< 1	< 1	0.46	< 0.05	< 1
37	151000	2460	232	118	39	17	14	10.1	1	< 1	1.95	< 0.05	< 1
39	89000	1500	245	102	33	17	24	7.8	< 1	2	1.7	< 0.05	< 1
B-1E	30000	118	6	600	193	< 5	12	2.1	< 1	2	0.04	< 0.05	< 1
B-3E	24000	48	3	691	71	< 5	9	1.1	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 1
B-6E	28000	94	6	475	36	< 5	20	0.9	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 1
B-9E	26000	71	5	592	56	< 5	37	0.9	< 1	< 1	0.03	< 0.05	< 1
B-12E	57000	212	17	1320	33	< 5	15	3.2	< 1	< 1	0.03	< 0.05	< 1
C-2E	26000	67	4	1190	99	6	20	2.5	< 1	1	0.03	< 0.05	< 1
C-5E	5000	95	12	360	6	< 5	13	1.1	< 1	< 1	0.03	< 0.05	< 1
C-8E	7000	189	34	2270	19	29	37	3.5	< 1	< 1	0.3	< 0.05	< 1
C-2W	9000	240	13	490	103	13	69	7.2	< 1	4	0.11	< 0.05	< 1
C-3W	10000	202	12	502	97	11	79	5.8	< 1	4	0.08	< 0.05	< 1
C-4W	49000	509	40	348	107	20	81	7.3	< 1	8	0.07	< 0.05	< 1
C-5W	9000	209	10	445	67	12	63	4.9	< 1	4	0.08	< 0.05	< 1
C-6W	11000	340	19	431	69	12	45	5.9	< 1	5	0.08	< 0.05	< 1
D-0	40000	243	16	1240	34	12	24	3.7	< 1	1	0.08	< 0.05	< 1
D-2W	23000	96	7	1250	29	14	34	2.3	< 1	1	0.07	< 0.05	< 1
D-4W	7000	169	8	575	53	10	46	5	< 1	3	0.11	< 0.05	< 1
D-5W	26000	247	8	404	63	10	52	5.8	< 1	4	0.01	< 0.05	< 1
D-6W	10000	264	13	437	55	12	55	4.7	< 1	4	0.08	< 0.05	< 1
D-7W	7000	381	21	393	49	14	38	4.5	< 1	4	0.11	< 0.05	< 1
D-8W	13000	440	24	545	68	15	39	7	< 1	5	0.09	< 0.05	< 1
F-18E	< 2000	68	15	529	19	< 5	19	1.5	< 1	< 1	0.12	< 0.05	< 1
F-25E	22000	78	10	419	15	< 5	11	2.1	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 1
G-4E	3000	88	23	196	6	< 5	5	0.7	< 1	< 1	0.03	< 0.05	< 1
G-6E	< 2000	143	11	4050	67	28	97	7	< 1	3	0.1	< 0.05	< 1
G-10E	6000	337	70	1500	154	62	79	9.4	< 1	1	1.02	< 0.05	< 1
H-3E	20000	447	93	406	9	42	25	2.5	< 1	< 1	1.7	< 0.05	< 1
I-2E	5000	467	142	199	21	26	19	2	< 1	< 1	1.22	< 0.05	< 1
I-4E	4000	249	57	763	22	9	21	1	< 1	< 1	0.32	< 0.05	< 1
I-11E	14000	642	116	176	41	12	41	4.8	1	1	0.32	< 0.05	< 1
I-18E	3000	254	43	552	18	13	16	3.5	< 1	2	0.6	< 0.05	< 1
J-3E	5000	226	78	570	18	25	27	2.3	< 1	< 1	0.57	< 0.05	< 1
J-4E	11000	347	50	964	45	13	31	2.4	2	< 1	0.42	< 0.05	< 1
J-5E	28000	215	24	881	72	10	22	1.2	< 1	< 1	0.15	< 0.05	< 1
J-12E	9000	201	79	280	18	9	9	0.9	< 1	< 1	0.06	< 0.05	< 1
J-3W	4000	286	60	442	8	14	27	3.3	< 1	< 1	0.32	< 0.05	< 1
J-5W	3000	160	18	5750	40	46	105	6.1	< 1	1	0.74	< 0.05	< 1
J-6W	8000	195	19	2350	118	20	60	5.5	< 1	1	0.67	< 0.05	< 1
J-7W	5000	205	63	540	26	11	28	2	< 1	< 1	0.16	< 0.05	< 1
J-9W	3000	343	197	175	8	14	47	3	< 1	< 1	0.92	0.6	< 1

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Analyte Symbol	Th	U	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ga	Ge	Ag	Cd	In	Sn
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	0.1	0.1	1	3	3	10	1	1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Analysis Method	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS
13	1.7	0.7	312	107	64	950	13	3	1	< 0.2	9.3	< 0.1	< 0.8
14	1.7	0.7	49	42	76	330	15	< 1	1	< 0.2	3.5	< 0.1	1.3
15	1.7	0.7	162	86	67	480	11	1	0.8	< 0.2	6.3	< 0.1	0.9
19	2.3	0.8	172	97	84	720	11	2	0.7	< 0.2	8.1	< 0.1	2
20	2	0.5	51	59	59	670	12	2	0.8	< 0.2	6.9	< 0.1	1.6
21	2.4	0.6	128	72	70	850	11	2	0.6	< 0.2	8.5	< 0.1	1.6
22	1.6	0.3	163	76	50	740	7	3	< 0.5	< 0.2	7.4	< 0.1	1.3
33	1.2	0.3	61	54	42	600	7	2	< 0.5	< 0.2	7.4	< 0.1	< 0.8
37	2.5	0.8	353	157	123	1180	6	6	1.1	< 0.2	11.7	< 0.1	1.3
39	2.1	0.8	301	133	123	770	11	6	0.5	< 0.2	8.8	< 0.1	3
B-1E	0.2	< 0.1	7	23	20	270	2	2	< 0.5	< 0.2	1.8	< 0.1	299
B-3E	0.1	< 0.1	4	9	< 3	50	< 1	1	< 0.5	< 0.2	0.9	< 0.1	259
B-6E	0.5	< 0.1	3	8	< 3	80	< 1	1	< 0.5	< 0.2	0.9	< 0.1	260
B-9E	0.2	< 0.1	4	11	9	70	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	246
B-12E	0.4	< 0.1	33	21	19	260	< 1	1	< 0.5	< 0.2	1.6	< 0.1	291
C-2E	0.2	< 0.1	4	23	9	40	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.2	0.6	< 0.1	256
C-5E	2.2	0.2	39	120	19	110	< 1	4	< 0.5	< 0.2	1.2	< 0.1	1.5
C-8E	0.4	< 0.1	10	26	61	50	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	0.4	0.7	< 0.1	< 0.8
C-2W	1.4	0.3	21	85	77	510	6	< 1	0.6	< 0.2	4.2	< 0.1	< 0.8
C-3W	1.7	0.4	18	85	85	460	6	1	0.6	< 0.2	3.5	< 0.1	< 0.8
C-4W	1.4	1.5	25	117	123	360	5	1	< 0.5	< 0.2	2.1	< 0.1	< 0.8
C-5W	1.3	0.5	19	72	69	430	3	< 1	0.7	< 0.2	3.7	< 0.1	< 0.8
C-6W	2.3	0.6	16	60	72	280	3	1	0.6	< 0.2	2.4	< 0.1	< 0.8
D-0	0.9	< 0.1	36	45	167	130	2	1	1	< 0.2	2	< 0.1	259
D-2W	0.3	< 0.1	4	23	24	30	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.2	0.4	< 0.1	263
D-4W	0.8	0.1	18	66	54	400	3	1	0.9	< 0.2	3.6	< 0.1	1.5
D-5W	1.4	< 0.1	23	74	60	500	4	1	0.6	< 0.2	3.8	< 0.1	285
D-6W	1.8	0.4	17	63	68	320	2	< 1	0.6	< 0.2	2.6	< 0.1	< 0.8
D-7W	2.3	0.6	19	62	75	260	1	< 1	0.8	< 0.2	2.3	< 0.1	< 0.8
D-8W	3.2	0.7	19	61	64	250	2	< 1	0.7	< 0.2	1.8	< 0.1	< 0.8
F-18E	0.7	0.1	25	22	11	50	< 1	1	0.5	< 0.2	0.9	< 0.1	< 0.8
F-25E	0.5	< 0.1	36	19	10	100	< 1	< 1	0.6	< 0.2	1.2	< 0.1	226
G-4E	1.5	0.2	16	38	11	30	< 1	2	< 0.5	< 0.2	0.5	< 0.1	1
G-6E	8.2	7	6	26	248	40	< 1	2	0.5	0.3	0.7	< 0.1	< 0.8
G-10E	0.8	1.8	26	32	407	< 10	< 1	< 1	1.7	0.5	0.7	< 0.1	< 0.8
H-3E	0.8	0.8	16	31	178	< 10	< 1	< 1	1.4	1.5	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.8
I-2E	1.6	1	71	54	265	20	< 1	< 1	0.5	0.3	0.9	< 0.1	< 0.8
I-4E	0.6	0.1	5	11	21	20	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	0.3	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.8
I-11E	0.9	1.1	33	35	39	110	< 1	2	1.9	1.8	2.5	< 0.1	< 0.8
I-18E	2.2	1.7	47	44	209	50	< 1	1	2.9	0.4	1.2	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-3E	0.6	1	9	22	80	< 10	< 1	< 1	1.5	0.6	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-4E	0.4	0.2	5	17	31	30	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	0.7	0.7	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-5E	0.5	< 0.1	2	12	17	60	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.2	0.7	< 0.1	292
J-12E	3.7	1.2	42	41	42	70	< 1	2	0.6	< 0.2	1	< 0.1	1.4
J-3W	0.8	0.4	53	31	70	10	< 1	1	1.3	0.3	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-5W	1.3	0.7	10	24	127	10	< 1	< 1	0.8	< 0.2	0.9	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-6W	1.1	0.5	57	46	128	80	< 1	< 1	1.3	< 0.2	1.7	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-7W	0.5	< 0.1	13	17	40	10	1	< 1	< 0.5	0.2	0.9	< 0.1	< 0.8
J-9W	2.1	1	91	107	118	60	< 1	3	0.7	< 0.2	3.4	< 0.1	< 0.8

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Analyte Symbol	Tl	Bi	Ti	Cr	Y	Zr	Nb	Hf	Ta	La	Ce	Pr	Nd
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	0.1	0.8	100	20	0.5	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Analysis Method	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS
13	4.1	< 0.8	600	< 20	7.6	12	< 1	0.3	< 0.1	8.9	22.7	2.6	10.2
14	2.9	< 0.8	600	< 20	6	9	< 1	0.3	< 0.1	7.1	15.1	2.3	8.5
15	4.5	< 0.8	600	< 20	8.1	11	1	0.3	< 0.1	9.7	20.2	2.8	11
19	4.8	< 0.8	700	< 20	9.1	16	1	0.5	< 0.1	10.5	26.6	3.3	13.1
20	4	< 0.8	1400	< 20	6.1	13	3	0.4	0.1	6.2	15.8	2	7.4
21	5.6	< 0.8	1100	< 20	8.2	16	2	0.5	< 0.1	9	25.5	2.9	11.1
22	4.2	< 0.8	1000	< 20	5.3	13	2	0.4	< 0.1	5	15.5	1.7	6.8
33	3.1	< 0.8	700	< 20	3.8	8	1	0.2	< 0.1	2.2	8.1	0.9	3.6
37	5.7	< 0.8	300	< 20	13	20	< 1	0.6	< 0.1	16.3	38.7	4.6	17.9
39	4.1	< 0.8	400	< 20	11.4	17	< 1	0.5	< 0.1	14.9	50.1	4.4	16.8
B-1E	1.1	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
B-3E	0.7	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	0.6	< 1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
B-6E	0.3	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	< 1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
B-9E	0.1	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	< 1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
B-12E	0.8	< 0.8	100	< 20	0.8	2	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
C-2E	0.2	< 0.8	100	< 20	0.5	1	1	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3
C-5E	0.3	< 0.8	4900	< 20	4.9	7	5	0.2	0.2	4.6	9.4	1.4	5.4
C-8E	0.2	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	1.6	3	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.7
C-2W	2.5	< 0.8	900	< 20	3.6	9	2	0.3	0.2	3.3	4.9	1.1	4.3
C-3W	2.2	< 0.8	800	< 20	3.9	10	2	0.3	0.2	4.1	6	1.2	5
C-4W	1.3	< 0.8	900	< 20	3.6	11	2	0.3	0.2	3.8	5.6	1.1	4.4
C-5W	2.1	< 0.8	800	< 20	4.1	8	2	0.3	0.2	3.3	5.2	1	4.2
C-6W	1.5	< 0.8	800	< 20	5.1	8	2	0.2	0.1	4.8	7.4	1.3	5.5
D-0	0.8	< 0.8	500	< 20	2.5	4	1	0.1	< 0.1	1.9	1.4	0.6	2.3
D-2W	0.3	< 0.8	300	< 20	1.8	4	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3
D-4W	2	< 0.8	700	< 20	4.3	10	2	0.3	0.2	2.7	4.1	0.9	3.5
D-5W	2.3	< 0.8	800	< 20	3.7	8	2	0.2	0.2	2.6	4.3	0.9	3.9
D-6W	1.6	< 0.8	800	< 20	5.1	8	2	0.2	0.1	4.1	6.6	1.2	4.8
D-7W	1.4	< 0.8	700	< 20	5.9	8	2	0.2	0.1	5.4	8.6	1.4	5.7
D-8W	1.5	< 0.8	800	< 20	6.3	7	2	0.2	0.1	7.1	10.6	1.6	5.7
F-18E	0.3	< 0.8	700	< 20	2.3	4	1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9
F-25E	0.3	< 0.8	600	< 20	1.8	2	1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1
G-4E	< 0.1	< 0.8	1200	< 20	2.4	6	2	0.2	< 0.1	0.8	2.4	0.6	2.7
G-6E	0.2	< 0.8	1500	< 20	14.5	92	7	1.9	0.2	28.5	46	8.4	33.3
G-10E	0.8	< 0.8	100	< 20	8	8	< 1	0.2	< 0.1	11.2	1.8	3.1	12.7
H-3E	0.5	< 0.8	200	< 20	3.2	6	< 1	0.2	< 0.1	2.5	1.6	0.9	4
I-2E	0.7	< 0.8	400	< 20	8.9	11	< 1	0.3	< 0.1	7	10.7	2.3	9.9
I-4E	< 0.1	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	4	< 1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.6
I-11E	1	< 0.8	300	< 20	2.9	8	< 1	0.2	< 0.1	3.9	8.5	1	3.8
I-18E	1.1	< 0.8	900	< 20	5.9	7	1	0.2	< 0.1	9.1	21.6	2.9	11.7
J-3E	< 0.1	< 0.8	200	< 20	2.5	7	< 1	0.2	< 0.1	2.2	2.3	0.8	3.3
J-4E	0.4	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	2	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.5
J-5E	0.2	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	1	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
J-12E	0.1	< 0.8	1200	< 20	8.5	19	3	0.6	0.2	11.5	16	3.5	14
J-3W	0.5	< 0.8	500	< 20	4.2	5	< 1	0.2	< 0.1	4.3	7.9	1.4	5.6
J-5W	1.2	< 0.8	700	< 20	4.4	13	2	0.4	0.1	5.7	9.5	1.7	6.3
J-6W	1.8	< 0.8	400	< 20	3.6	6	1	0.2	< 0.1	5.2	10.5	1.3	5.3
J-7W	0.9	< 0.8	< 100	< 20	< 0.5	2	< 1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.4
J-9W	1.5	< 0.8	1400	< 20	6.1	16	2	0.4	0.1	7.4	12	2.2	9.1

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Analyte Symbol	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Li	Be	Sc
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	2	100
Analysis Method	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS
13	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	41	< 2	< 100
14	1.8	0.4	1.5	0.2	1	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.6	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
15	2.3	0.6	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	36	< 2	< 100
19	2.7	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
20	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.6	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
21	2.5	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
22	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
33	0.8	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
37	3.9	1.1	3	0.4	2	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
39	3.7	1	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
B-1E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
B-3E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
B-6E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
B-9E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
B-12E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-2E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-5E	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 2	2	< 100
C-8E	0.1	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-2W	0.9	0.3	0.7	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-3W	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-4W	0.9	0.3	0.7	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-5W	0.9	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
C-6W	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-0	0.6	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-2W	0.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-4W	0.8	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-5W	0.8	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-6W	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-7W	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
D-8W	1.2	0.3	1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
F-18E	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
F-25E	0.3	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
G-4E	0.7	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
G-6E	6.9	1.4	4.7	0.6	2.8	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	< 2	2	< 100
G-10E	2.5	0.6	1.8	0.2	1	0.2	0.7	< 0.1	0.8	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
H-3E	0.9	0.2	0.7	< 0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
I-2E	2.4	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	1	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
I-4E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
I-11E	0.9	0.3	0.6	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
I-18E	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.6	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-3E	0.7	0.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-4E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-5E	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-12E	3.2	0.7	2.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-3W	1.2	0.3	1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-5W	1.5	0.3	1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-6W	1.1	0.3	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.5	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-7W	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100
J-9W	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.7	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 100

Report: A09-5745 (i)
Report Date: 28/

Preliminary Report
Activation Laboratories

Analyte Symbol	Mn	Rb	Sr	Cs	Ba	Ru	Pd	Os	Pt
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	1	1	1	0.1	1	1	1	1	1
Analysis Method	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS	ENZ-MS
13	104000	139	685	3.7	1950	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
14	14100	129	344	4.4	674	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
15	32200	158	958	4.6	1500	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
19	58200	185	689	4.5	1360	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
20	28000	105	502	2.7	882	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
21	49700	136	497	4.3	1130	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
22	75300	123	468	3.5	1250	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
33	28500	91	338	2.2	668	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
37	200000	311	1050	8.2	3130	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
39	190000	160	925	4.7	2420	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
B-1E	3380	255	1030	3.8	518	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
B-3E	405	59	560	3.1	200	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
B-6E	523	73	544	1.5	258	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
B-9E	671	33	485	0.6	234	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
B-12E	3600	170	779	0.9	530	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-2E	837	71	791	0.2	312	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-5E	1330	47	637	0.3	1030	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-8E	784	32	469	0.2	207	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-2W	5770	190	796	2.2	1420	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-3W	4320	187	704	2.1	1450	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-4W	9180	362	706	1.8	1220	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-5W	5550	170	730	1.7	1330	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
C-6W	6750	218	500	2	745	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-0	1410	199	698	0.6	327	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-2W	1080	64	555	0.4	368	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-4W	5840	132	665	1.9	1180	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-5W	8060	201	783	1.8	1370	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-6W	5910	169	543	1.8	889	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-7W	7130	148	509	1.5	687	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
D-8W	6790	230	402	1.9	525	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
F-18E	3060	15	547	0.2	477	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
F-25E	3060	26	915	< 0.1	436	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
G-4E	156	15	631	0.1	551	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
G-6E	4540	27	388	0.6	1290	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
G-10E	1750	18	551	0.3	247	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
H-3E	117	35	713	0.1	238	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
I-2E	5820	36	688	0.4	293	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
I-4E	1510	32	747	0.2	421	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
I-11E	49600	117	1230	0.3	1150	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
I-18E	3620	73	736	0.8	462	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-3E	2830	8	734	0.1	317	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-4E	2860	121	822	0.6	372	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-5E	167	115	876	0.7	503	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-12E	6720	37	619	0.3	559	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-3W	4820	44	875	0.4	430	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-5W	1010	30	581	0.2	309	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-6W	1820	45	635	0.6	490	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-7W	2530	134	285	0.4	142	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
J-9W	91100	21	394	0.3	1030	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

Sample No.	pH	Location		Moisture			Inorganic								Organic						Comment
								Soil Type				Horizon			Humification				Location		
		Easting	Northing	Satur.	Moist	Dry	X	Sand	Clay	Till	Other	Ae	B	C	Very	Some	Little	None	Lake Bottom	Near Creek	
13		647712	5545302	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
14		647682	5545391	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
15		647659	5545280	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
19		647657	5545259	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
20		647657	5545241	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
21		647758	5545295	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
22		647779	5545277	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
33		647806	5545278	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
37		647733	5545318	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
39		647713	5545339	X															X		Stainless steel dredger
B-1E	5.66	652048	5543162	X													X	X		X	Floating bog
B-3E	4.77	652068	5543150		X												X			X	
B-6E	4.9	652101	5543134		X												X	X		X	
B-9E	5.53	652134	5543114														X			X	
B-12E	5.52	652170	5543096	X	X											X				X	
C-2E	6.03	652034	5543111	X	X												X				
C-5E	4.75	652064	5543089		X										X	X					Near OC at woods
C-8E	6.22	652097	5543072	X	X										X	X					Further from OC than C-5E
C-2W		651986	5543141	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
C-3W		651981	5543148	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
C-4W		651967	5543154	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
C-5W		651959	5543157	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
C-6W		651943	5543165	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
D-0	6.25	651990	5543082		X										X	X					12m to OC/dry ground
D-2W	6.28	651965	5543093	X												X	X				
D-4W		651943	5543105	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
D-5W		651931	5543107	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
D-6W		651928	5543119	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
D-7W		651908	5543117	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
D-8W		651895	5543121	X															X		Stainless steel dredger @-54"
F-18E	6.36	652134	5542894	X											X						Seep
F-25E	5.79	652219	5542848	X											X	X					Seep
G-4E	5.88	651963	5542929		X											X					
G-6E	6.83	651984	5542918	X	X													?			Presumed charcoal @ -6 to-10"
G-10E	6.47	652028	5542893	X											X						
H-3E	6.59	651936	5542910		X										X	X					
I-2E	6.47	651903	5542873													X					at -12 to -16" black /red
I-4E	6.07	651942	5542864		X											X					
I-11E	6.4	651998	5542816		X											X					
I-18E	6.11	652074	5542779													X					
J-3E	6.58	651905	5542842	X	X										X	X					
J-4E	6.61	651921	5542833		X											X					
J-5E	5.88	651830	5542882		X											X	X				
J-12E	5.7	651999	5542793													X					
J-3W	6.52	651810	5542900		X											X					
J-5W	6.23	651789	5542911		X										X	X					Seep
J-6W	6.54	651	554													X				X	
J-7W	6.21	651766	5542922		X											X					Seep
J-9W	6.46	651743	5542935		X											X	X			X	

APPENDIX F

Mobile Metal Ion / Enzyme Leach Report

Results of Mobile Metal Ions Process (MMI-M) and Enzyme Leach Soil Geochemical Surveys (2009) on the FourBay Property of Aur Lake Exploration: Interpretations and Recommendations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MMI-M analysis of 67 soil samples by Mobile Metal Ions (MMI-M) collected from sampling points on the FourBay property of Aur Lake Exploration indicates the follow-up exploration targets should address the potential for base metal mineralization. Mobile Metal Ions results indicate the presence of a substantial "U-shaped" Zn-Cd-Pb anomaly in the FourBay East survey with the core of this anomaly characterized by elevated Cu responses. These anomalies are moderate- to high-contrast in character and should be followed up with ground geophysical surveys prior to drill testing. Significant precious metal responses on the property were not detected.

Enzyme Leach survey results based upon the analysis of 49 samples (FourBay East [n=39] and FourBay West [n=10]) have defined targets with similar metal associations but with different geographic locations within individual survey areas. The FourBay East survey has defined a halo-type anomaly based on Cl and Sn results having a reduced core with approximate dimensions of approximately 200 m^2. This core area is transected by linear, north-trending anomalies for Cu, Ga, U and possibly Ge and Ce. A second apical-type anomaly occurs on the north edge of the survey area and comprises elevated responses for Zn-Cd and Pb. There is some coincidence between the MMI-M base metal anomaly and the Enzyme Leach base metal anomaly and this area is a prime target for exploration follow-up. Results from the FourBay West survey are difficult to interpret due to the limited number of samples collected and the tendency for Enzyme Leach surveys to recognize large scale reduced cells. This may require modification to the sampling plan in order to adequately assess the survey area for ***bona fide*** geochemical anomalies. Restricted sampling has definitely reduced the applicability of the results.

Data quality for both survey types is excellent and not a hindrance to anomaly recognition. The materials acquired during sampling for these surveys appear to be adequate for the purpose of the survey.

Sampling methodologies for either survey could be improved with mechanization of sampling equipment.

PREAMBLE – MOBILE METAL IONS

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 residual soil or glacially transported till and its derivatives. Thick residual soils and 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.

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 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 demand from explorationists for a more comprehensive package including pathfinder element suites resulted in the development of “MMI-M”. The MMI-M multi-element suite was utilized to analyze inorganic soils from the Moak Lake and Assean Lake properties and provides analyses for 45 elements. These are a multi-element suite that report 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 overburden and its derivatives. 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

This report assesses the results of a recent (2009) Mobile Metal Ions (MMI-M) and Enzyme Leach ("EL") soil geochemical surveys undertaken on the FourBay property of Aur Lake Exploration. The author was contracted by Mr. Michael Bulatovich to undertake an interpretation of MMI-M and EL data resulting from their recent sampling and analytical program. Thick and wet organic and inorganic overburden has hampered traditional exploration in the area. The MMI/EL program is an attempt to see through this cover, identify potential targets and focus diamond drilling as well as providing sampling and analytical protocols for future surveys. The design of the sampling program and sample collection were the responsibility of Aur Lake management. Analytical data were provided to the author of this report by SGS Mineral Services (Toronto) and Aur Lake.

MOBILE METAL ION SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Sampling and analytical protocols for the follow-up survey were consistent with those utilized in numerous other surveys worldwide in similar landscape environments. It is noted that an orientation survey was not undertaken prior to the exploration phase of MMI sampling. A review of MMI sampling protocols is available on the MMI website (www.sgs/geochemistry.com).

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. A wealth of additional information is also available from the SGS website.

Soil samples, each weighing approximately 250 grams, are normally collected at 25-m stations in precious metal exploration and up to 50-m in the case of base metals. For larger targets such as porphyry copper systems the sampling spacing can be increased to 250 m or more. 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/adjacent programs. Sample locations are usually documented according to grid coordinates and GPS readings at each station. Samples are then collected from a consistent depth of 10-25 cm beneath the point at which soil formation is initiated in the particular landscape environment where the survey is taking place. Samples are normally collected with a stiff vinyl trowel after the initial sample pit was dug with a shovel. The shovel is clean without paint or rust. In particularly hostile overburden scenarios where significant thickness of organic soils is encountered, samples may be collected with an auger. A Dutch auger has been found to be particularly useful for this purpose although maintaining a consistent sample depth with an auger is difficult. Samples are bagged on site without preparation and shipped to SGS Laboratories (Toronto, Ont.) for MMI-M analysis. Analytical finish for all extractions is by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

The samples submitted to SGS for analysis should include field duplicates, replicates or internal standards. Analytical duplicates and a standard MMI reference sample are utilized by SGS Mineral Services (Toronto) to monitor analytical accuracy and precision. Analytical blanks monitor laboratory-based contamination. A total of 67 MMI soil samples were collected for the FourBay property MMI-M program. The analytical data for these samples are presented in Appendix 1.

ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL

Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) Process

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 MMI Process is based upon proprietary partial extraction techniques and specific combinations of ligands to retain metals in solution once they are stripped from individual soil particles. The MMI method 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/or graphical solutions. Samples analyzed using the MMI methodology require no preparation subsequent to collection and are shipped to Toronto (SGS Minerals Services Laboratories) and analyzed. The method targets recently arrived "mobile metal ions" that have traveled from buried/blind mineralized sources at depth and migrated vertically to surface. The method is effectively substrate independent and analyses are presented at parts per billion or sub-parts per billion concentrations. Exceptions are Al, Ca, Fe and Mg, which are quoted in ppm. Since the MMI-M extraction was utilized for the MMI surveys there are a wide range of metals reported including precious and base metals and related or “pathfinder” elements as well as lithologically-sensitive metals. Quality assurance, quality control, analytical blanks and standards ensure analytical data is both accurate and precise. The addition of new instrumentation, including an Elan DICP-MS to the SGS laboratory, permits the measurement of low-level Cr to 1 ppb, a distinct advantage that allows the differentiation between a Ni signature from a mafic or ultramafic lithology and a Ni signature from Ni sulphide mineralization.

DATA TREATMENT

Analytical data was examined visually for analyses less than the lower limit of detection (<LLD) for ICP-MS. Data <LLD were replaced with a value ½ of the LLD for statistical calculations and graphical representation. The 25th percentile for these data 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 were 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. Although discussed under the Enzyme Leach section below the EL analyses were also converted to response ratios for ease of interpretation. All derived data is presented in Appendix 2.

DATA PRESENTATION

Analytical MMI-M data from the survey is presented as two-dimensional bubble plots for elements deemed to be useful indicators of mineralization and/or lithologic signatures. These plots are inserted in the report and are also presented separately in Appendix 3

DATA DESCRIPTION

The 25th percentiles and backgrounds used for the calculation of response ratios for the FourBay soils are presented in Appendix 2. The dataset is marked by a number of elements that have numerous samples at or below the lower limit of determination (LLD). These include the elements As, Au, Bi, Cr, Li, Mo, Pd, Pt, Sb, Sn, Ta, Te, Tl and W. These elements are typically less mobile than Cu or Zn and their presence in measurable quantities in a small nurnber of samples is testament to this. The mineralized targets in this survey will also be "depleted" in this suite of elements. The high percentage of samples with Bi, Cr, Pd, Sn and Ta contents <LLD in this survey is not surprising given their very low mobility in the surficial/secondary environment. In this regard, any MMI-M analysis for Pd that is >LLD should be reviewed with care for its overall significance in the survey. An MMI analysis for Pd above the LLD should be field checked for possible association with platinum group metal geological environments. The absence of coincident, elevated Cd responses with high-contrast Zn response ratios in some samples can be cause for concern. Generally, coincident Zn-Cd responses are interpreted to represent bedrock-hosted sphalerite mineralization. The absence of Cd is suggestive of the possible derivation of Zn from anthropogenic contamination from cultural and/or industrial activity. This can result in what has been described as a "false" geochemical anomaly.

For purposes of interpretation of the MMI-M data element responses are described as follows: 1-10RR (very low-contrast and generally insignificant); 11-20RR (low-contrast); 21-50RR (moderate-contrast) and >50RR (high-contrast). These are arbitrary divisions based on numerous MMI surveys undertaken in glaciated terrain.

FOURBAY MMI-M SURVEY RESULTS

Analytical data (MMI-M) received from SGS and Aur Lake Exploration are presented in Appendix 1. Edited data with UTMs, calculated response ratios and both 25th percentiles and backgrounds used to calculate the RR is given in Appendix 2. Quality control data is also presented in this Appendix ("QC"). Appendix 3 contains the bubble plots.

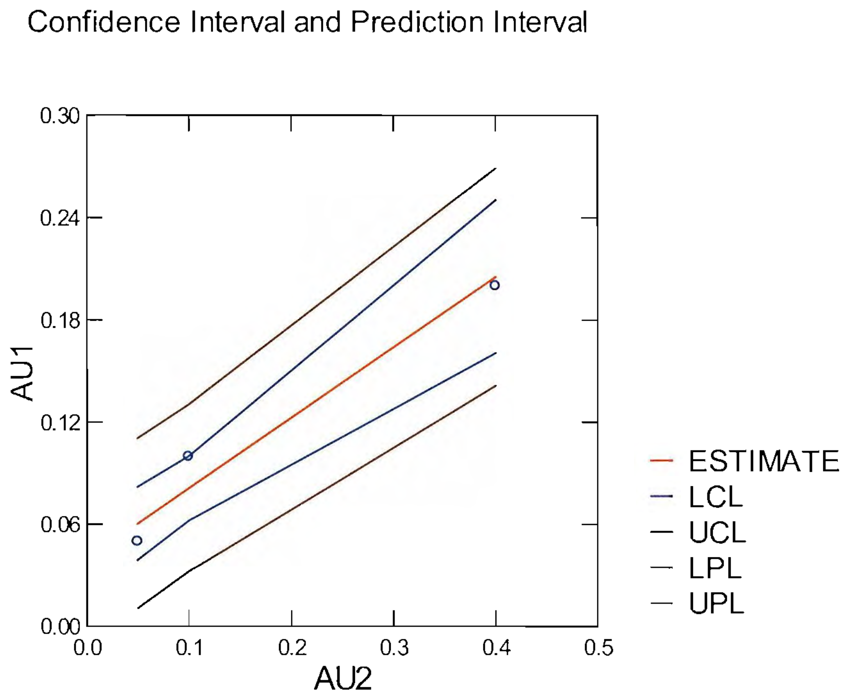
Quality Control

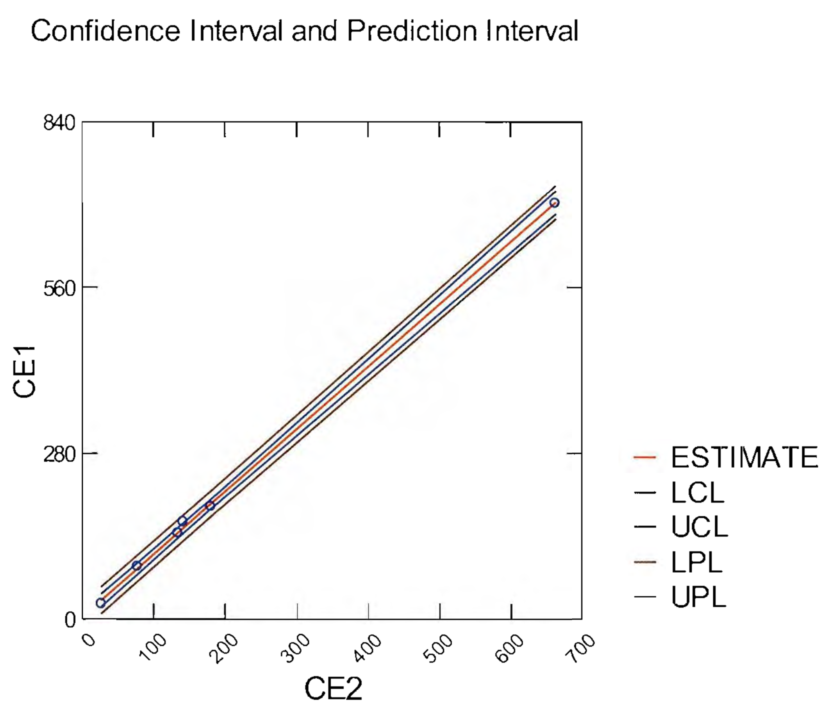
Analytical Duplicates

The reproducibility of MMI-M analyses in the 2009 FourBay dataset was monitored with the use of analytical duplicates. These are samples that are selected every 12th sample in the batch and re-analyzed under the same conditions as the remainder of the unknown soil samples. The duplicate pairs, which illustrate the analytical reproducibility, are given in Appendix 2 in the "QC" file.

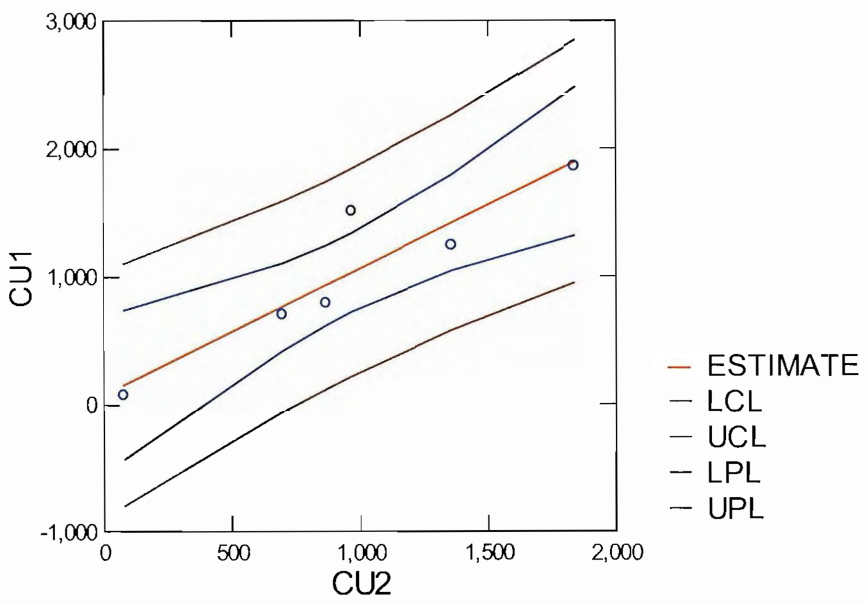
Review of these data indicates good analytical reproducibility over a broad range of concentration for most elements. The results for the commodity and Lithologically-sensitive elements indicate excellent reproducibility across a wide range of concentration and this same quality of analytical data is observed for the majority of the MMI-M element suite. Some variability is noted for the elements near the LLD. Occasionally there are duplicate pairs that exhibit variability for select elements but these sample pairs are not indicative of the majority of results for the remainder of the sample pairs. Simple linear regression for analytical duplicate pairs is given below for the elements and their response ratios for Au, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn and Ce. For these plots a comparison is given for simple linear regression based upon response ratios. Overall. analytical reproducibility for the FourBay MMI-M survey is interpreted to be excellent and not a hindrance to the recognition of anomalous responses at all concentration/contrast levels.

Simple Linear Regression Plots Aur Lake Exploration 2009 FourBay MMI-M Survey

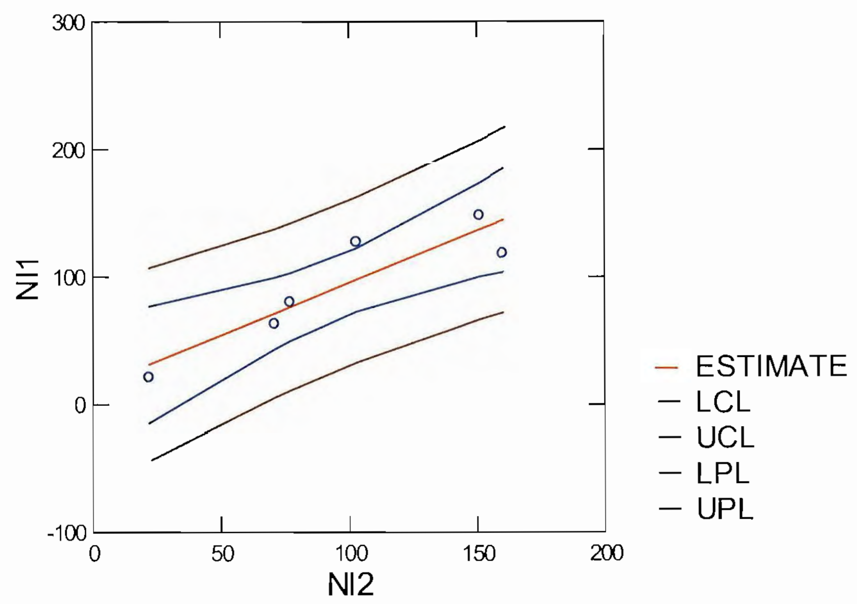


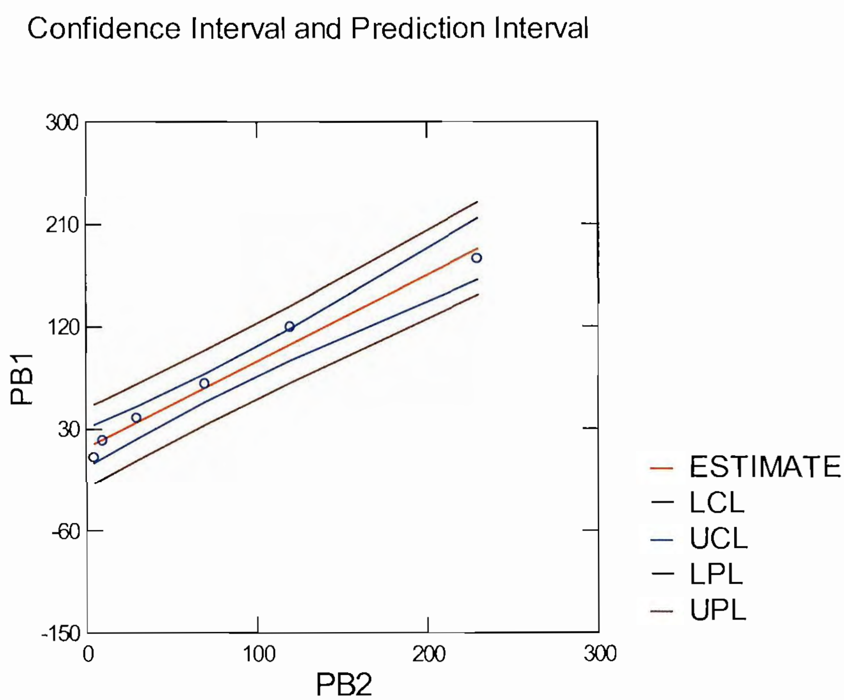


Confidence Interval and Prediction Interval

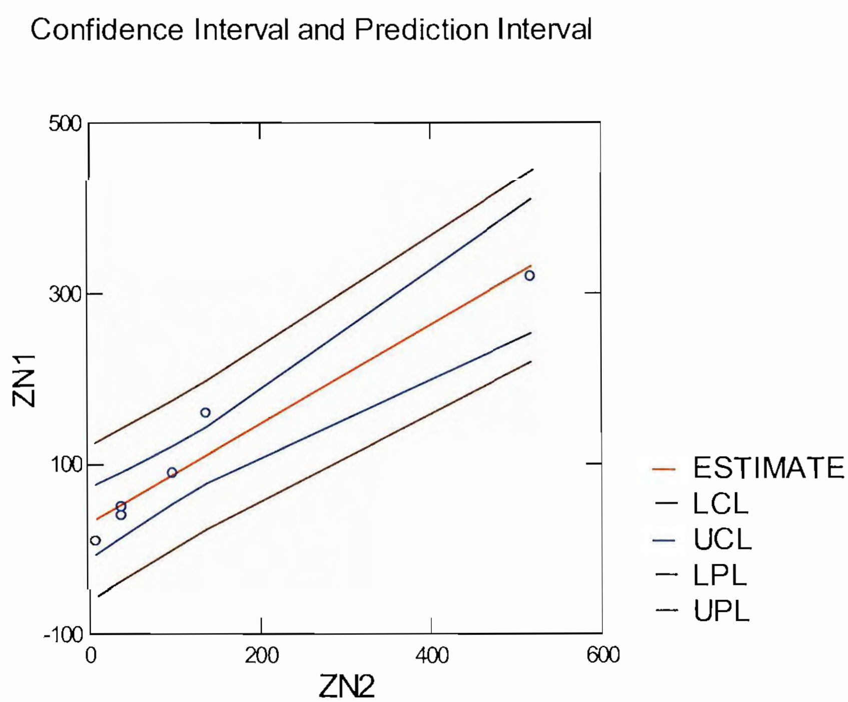


Confidence Interval and Prediction Interval





Confidence Interval and Prediction Interval
300
210
120
30
-60
-150
0
100
200
300
PB1
PB2
ESTIMATE
LCL
UCL
LPL
UPL



Confidence Interval and Prediction Interval
500
300
100
-100
0
200
400
600
ZN1
ZN2
ESTIMATE
LCL
UCL
LPL
UPL

Standard Reference Sample MMISRM18 and MMISRM16

A review of the replicate analyses (n=2) for the MMI standards MMISRM18 and MMISRM16 indicates good accuracy and reproducibility for these standards. For standard MMISRM18 all elements report within a few percentage points of the recommended values with the possible exception of those elements reported in Table form below. For MMI standard MMISRM18 these include the elements Th, Pb, Ti, U, Y, Zr and the REE that report somewhat high with respect to recommended standard values. None of the observed deviation is considered to be significant, particularly for the cornmodity elements especially with only 1 replicate analysis reported. For MMI standard MMISRM16 all elements show good correspondence with the recommended values with the possible exception of Zn which reports low with respect to the recommended value (220 ppb vs. recommended value of 306 ppb).

Summary of Variability for MMI Standard Reference Material MMISRM18

Element	Observed	Recommended
As	20	11
Ce	34	18
Pb	390	178
r	1410	1042
Th	29.7	13.7
U	27	18
Y	31	14
Zr	31	18

Laboratory/Analytical Blanks

The use of analytical blanks in the MMI analytical process monitors sources of contamination in reagents, glass and plastic ware and the general laboratory environment including sample preparation (from sample bag to extraction). Results indicate no significant contamination is present in the samples and that there is no consistent or systematic pattern of contamination present in the analyses from the FourBay MMI-M survey.

Spearman-Rank Correlation Coefficient Matrix

This inter-correlated matrix examines relationships between elements in the MMI-M dataset. It is a useful exercise for the recognition of inter-correlated variables that might prove useful in delineating anomalous responses related to mineralization.

Summary of Significant Correlations, Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient Matrix (n=67)

Doublet	"r"	Doublet	"r"
Ni:Co	0.725	Mo:Sn	0.561
		Mo:W	0.611
Cd:Zn	0.531		
Cd:Co	0.54	Sn:Ta	0.525
Cd:Pb	0.629	Sn:W	0.526
Cd:Ni	0.577		
		Pb:Zn	0.623
Cr:Nb	0.576		
Nb:Zr	0.576	Ag:REE	>0.800

The Spearman Rank correlation coefficient matrix documents three distinctive elemental associations in the FourBay dataset. The first is a base metal response indicated by the association Zn-Pb-Cd-Co; the second is a lithologic association between Mo-Sn-W suggesting a mineralized felsic intrusion; and the third is a mafic lithology typified by Ni-Co-Cr-Nb-Zr. The dataset is noteworthy for the absence of inter-correlated precious metal responses. Examination of bubble plots for MMI data will be focused on these associations to determine whether there are anomalies based on these data.

Bubble Plots

Analytical data from the analysis of samples collected from the FourBay survey are depicted with bubble plots produced with Vertical Mapper, a module within MAPINFO. These plots depict the variation in concentration of MMI-M extractions for 67 soil samples collected from sampling points on the FourBay property. The diagrams are constructed for elements deemed to be useful indicators of potential bedrock-hosted mineralization and lithologic indicators. The results of the Spearman-Rank correlation coefficient matrix were also significant in determining the most useful elements to plot as vertical bar charts.

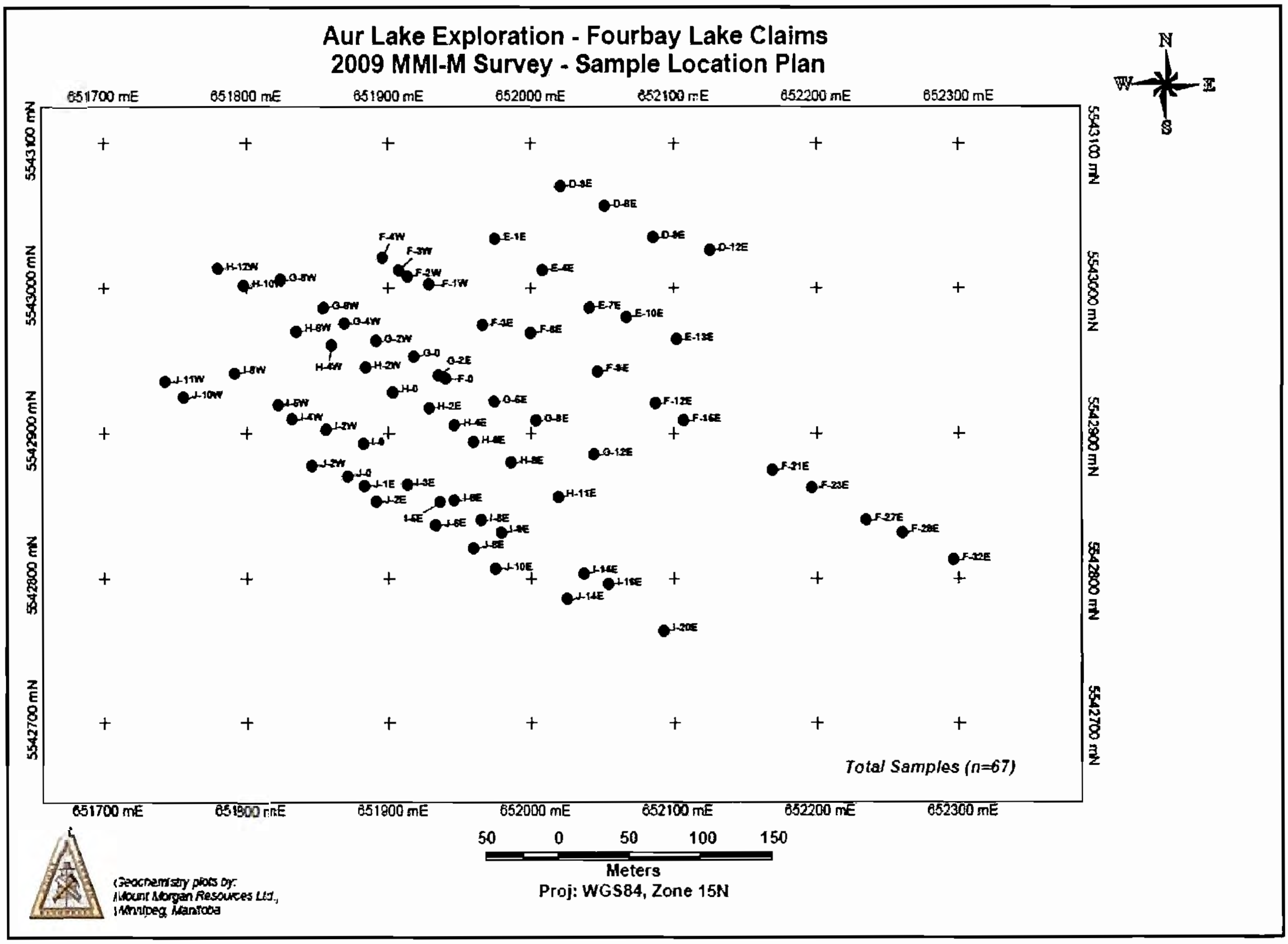
Where anomalies are described in the text these anomalies are presented as red ovoids or lines on the bubble plots for the sake of clarity.

FOURBAY PROPERTY RESULTS-MOBILE METAL IONS (MMI-M)

Sample Locations

The figure below presents the distribution of soil samples collected by Aur lake Exploration and analysis with MMI-M. The sample spacing is noted to be irregular but distributed along northwest-trending sampling transects. Sample descriptions and sampling methodology supplied by Michael Bulatovich of Aur Lake Exploration are supplied below:

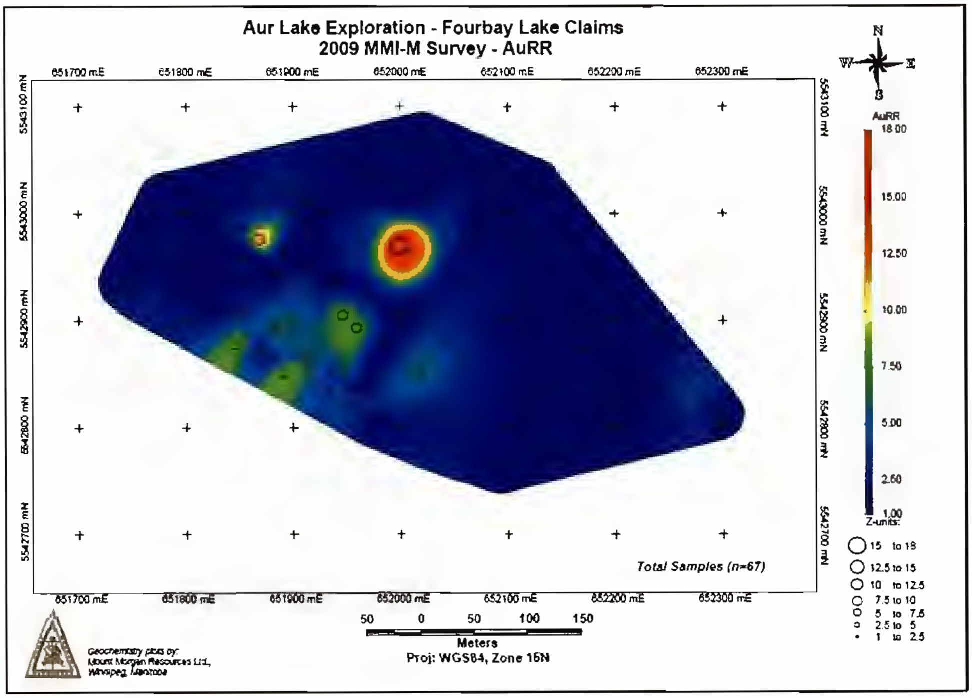
1. "Unless otherwise noted, mineral soils at the MMI interval were a fine, rusty orange B horizon sand, well below a light grey Ae layer. One of your samples identified in the comment column came from fine rounded gravel interpreted as being a former stream bed. One came from what I interpreted as charcoal. Sometimes we couldn't get the full 4" of the MMI interval and the comments show that too. We used a steel shovel to dig to the minimum depth and dug deeper with a plastic trowel (until we broke one that way), or dug past the maximum depth and took material from the side of the hole at the interval with the last remaining plastic trowel. The interval was identified at each site with a resilient plastic ruler. We were pretty rigorous about it.
2. pH values were taken from the same level/material as the samples- MMI interval for inorganics, the sample itself for organics. Slurry was made from the inorganics in a stainless steel baker's spoon from roughly equal volumes of water and soil, and the reading taken once the meter would settle at a value for 15 s.
3. lake 'bottom' samples were not really from the 'bottom' in the case of the samples on lines C and D. Below a few inches of clear water was the horizon for a muddy soup of a density that increased with depth. The dredge, which is designed to make it to the bottom by gravity, would slow to a stop 18-24 inches below the horizon. At the edge of the pond we inserted a stripped 18 foot sapling to a depth of 10 feet with maybe 10-15 lbs. of force in addition to the weight of the wood without hitting any 'bottom'. The samples were retrieved from about 54" below the horizon by pushing the dredge down into the muck with a canoe paddle of about that length while pulling up on the rope. That's the best we could do. The dredge itself is a pretty piece of polished stainless steel.
4. The auger was an Eijkelkamp rigid Dutch auger that is advertised as "iron-manganese steel"."

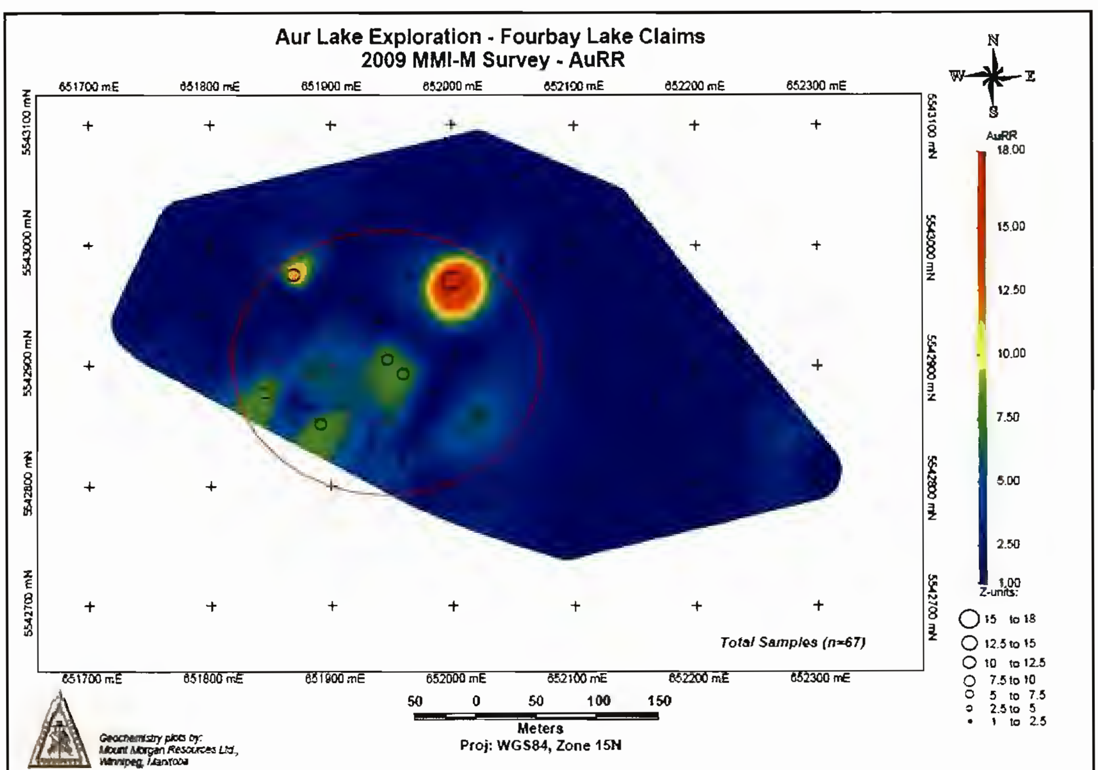


RESULTS

Precious Metals

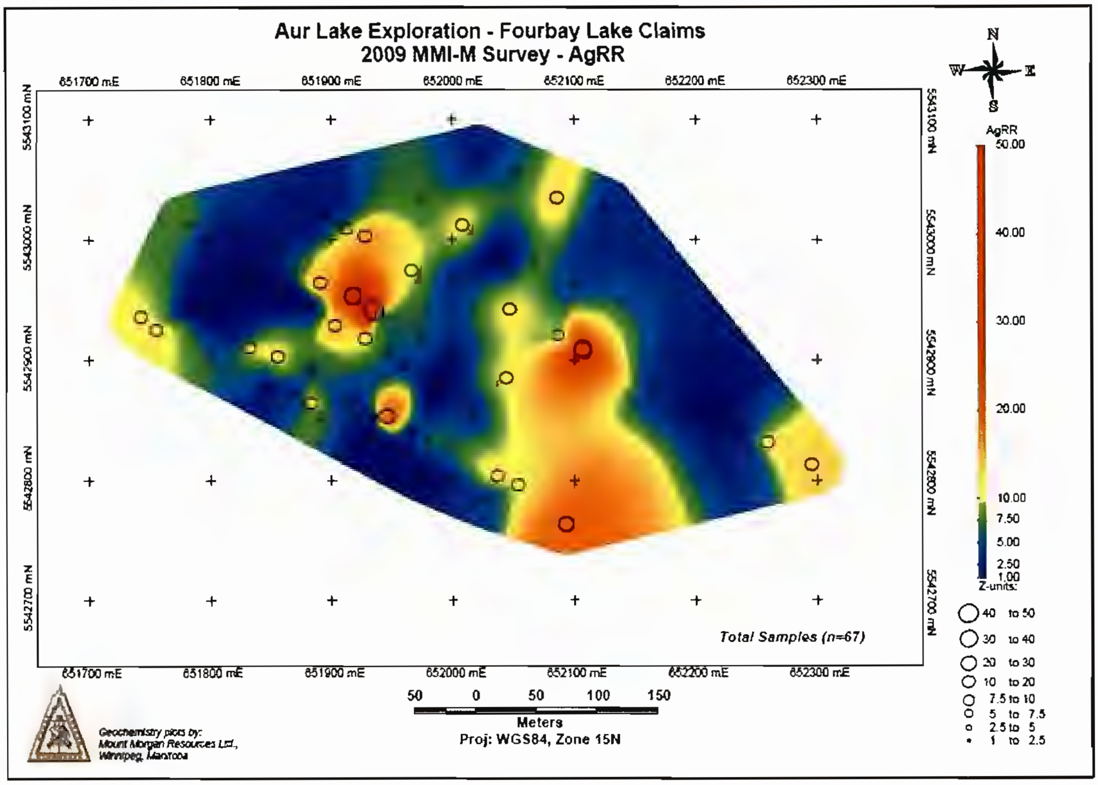
AuRR (1-18RR): The MMI-M responses for Au are low-contrast with only a single sample anomalous response identified in the FourBay East area. There is a cluster of even lower-contrast responses southwest of the RR=18 anomaly.

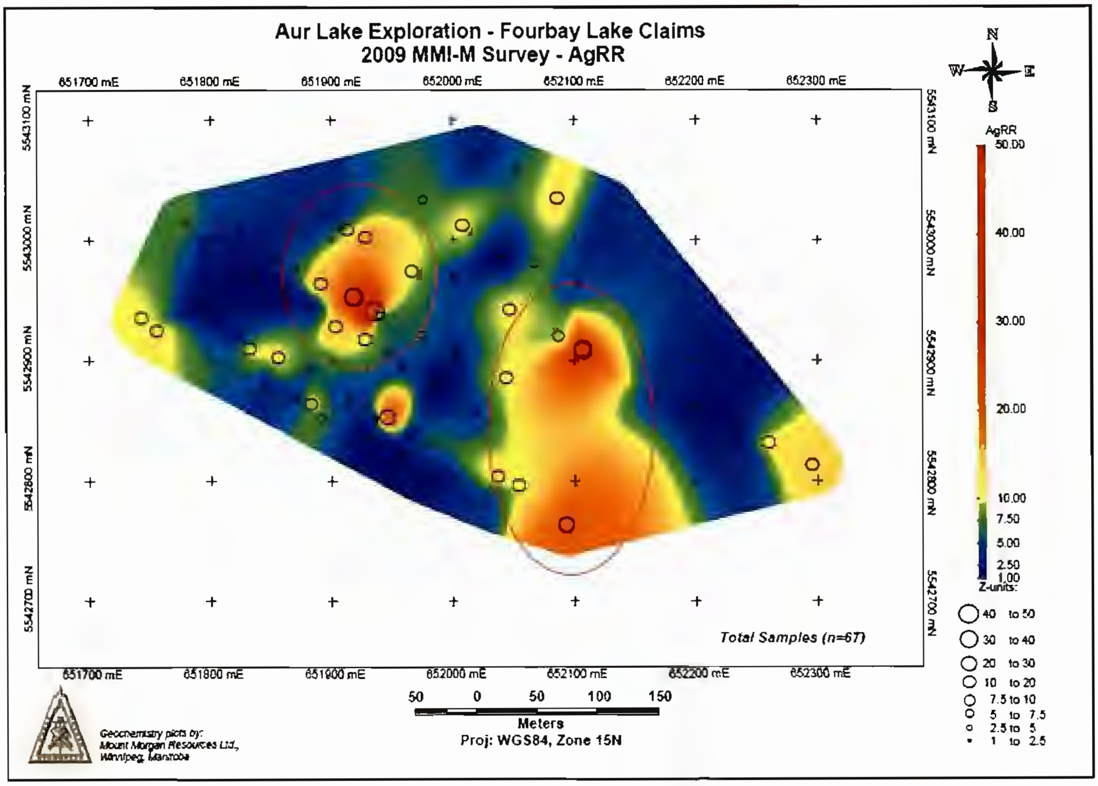

Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 MMI-M Survey - AuRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
5542700 mN
N
W
E
S
AuRR
18.00
15.00
12.50
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
15 to 18
12.5 to 15
10 to 12.5
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=67)
50 0 50 100 150
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 MMI-M Survey - AuRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
5542700 mN
N
W
E
S
AuRR
18.00
15.00
12.50
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
15 to 18
12.5 to 15
10 to 12.5
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=67)
50 0 50 100 150
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

AgRR (1-50RR): There is a much wider range of responses for AgRR (1-50RR) than is observed for Au. The maximum RR for Ag is 50 times background and this response is encapsulated by a multi-sample anomalous response in the western half of the survey area. A second anomalous response is developed in the eastern half of the area albeit with slightly lower RR. This anomaly extends from the northern edge of the survey to the southernmost extent of sampling and has a distinctive north to south trend. The broad, linear trends to these anomalies are suggestive of responses to structures or possibly dykes.

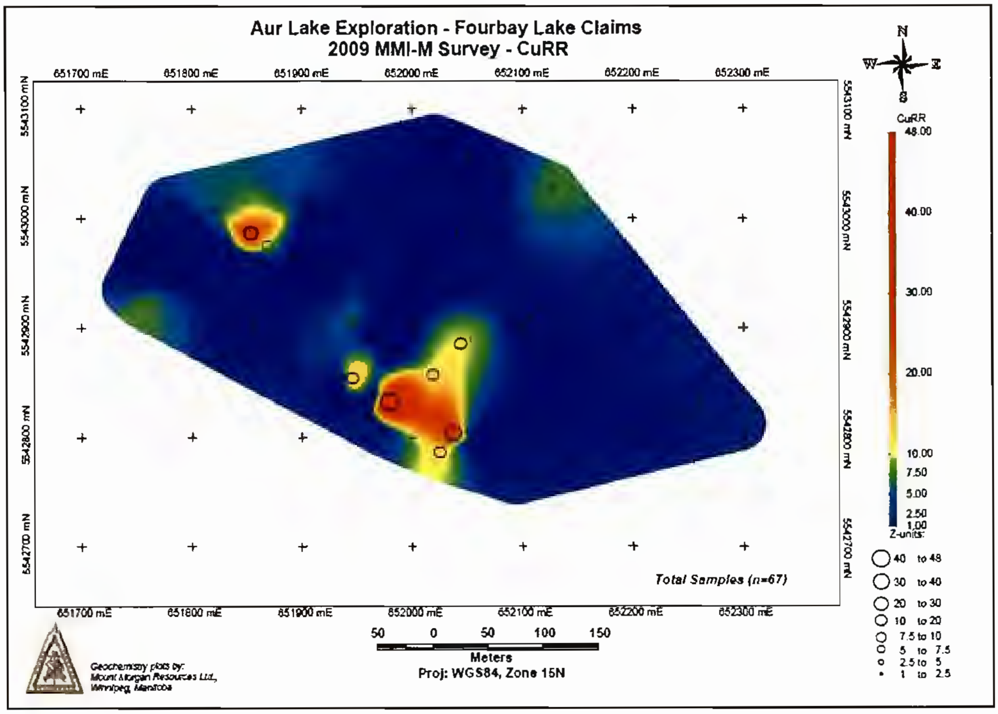
There is no correspondence between the maximum responses for Au and Ag.

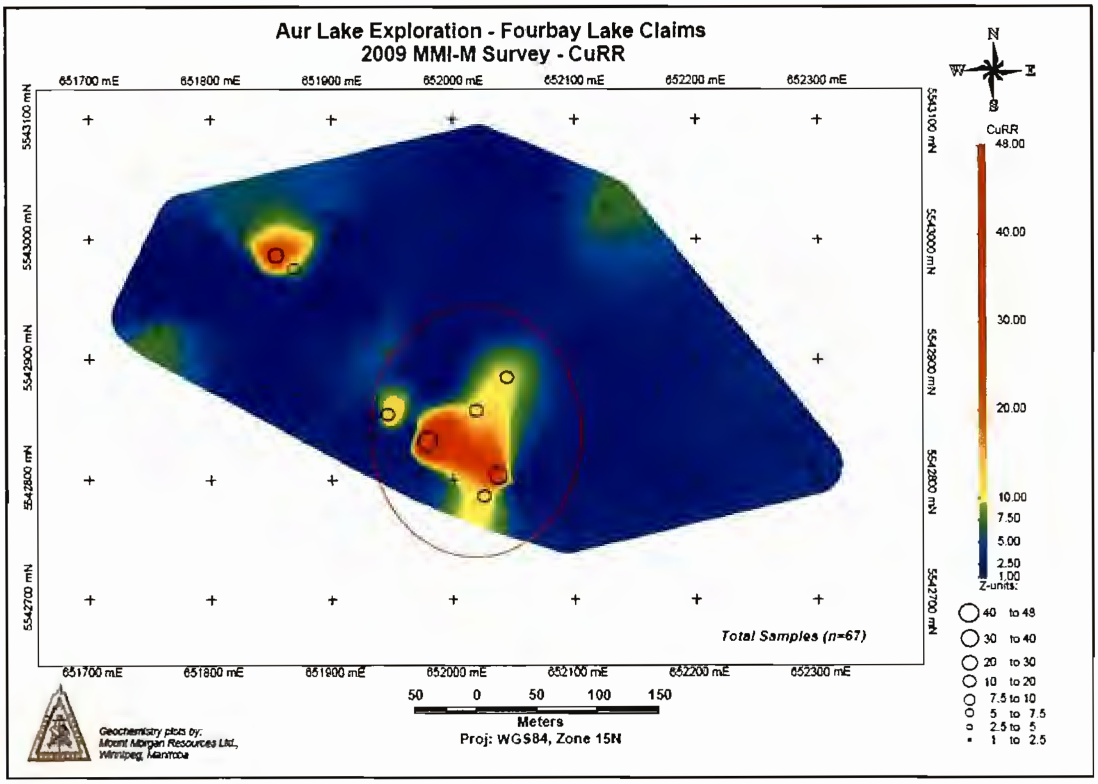




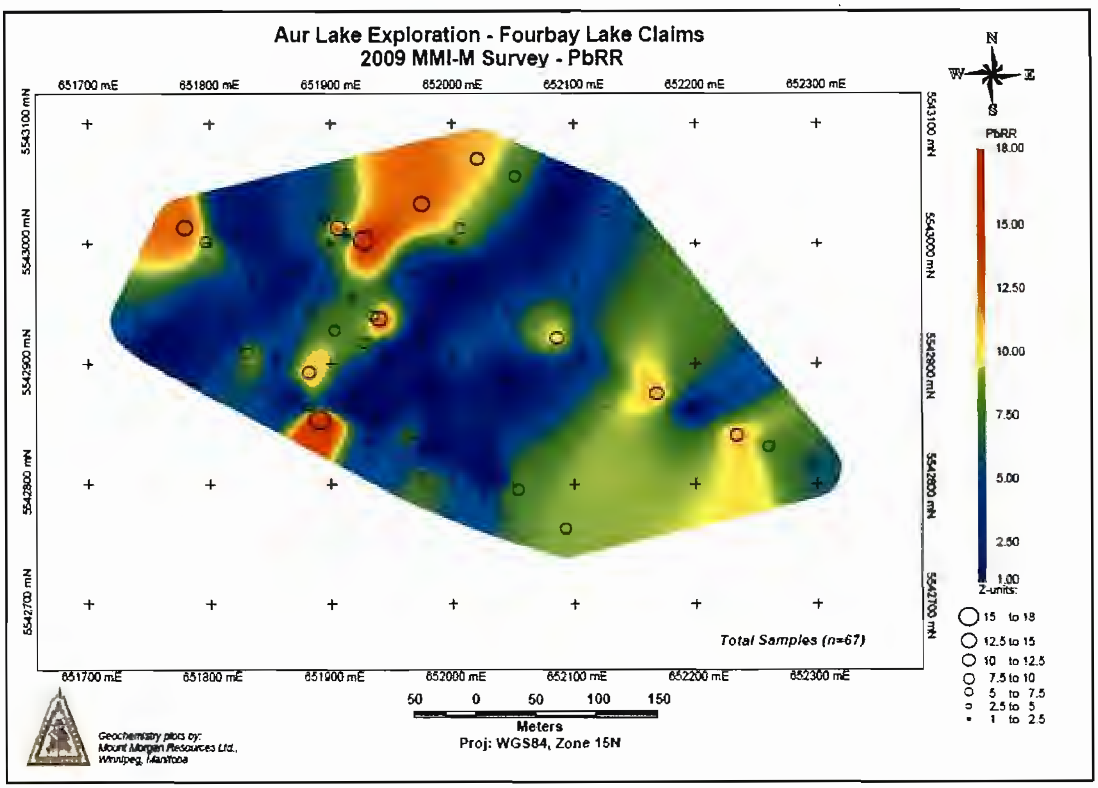
Base Metals

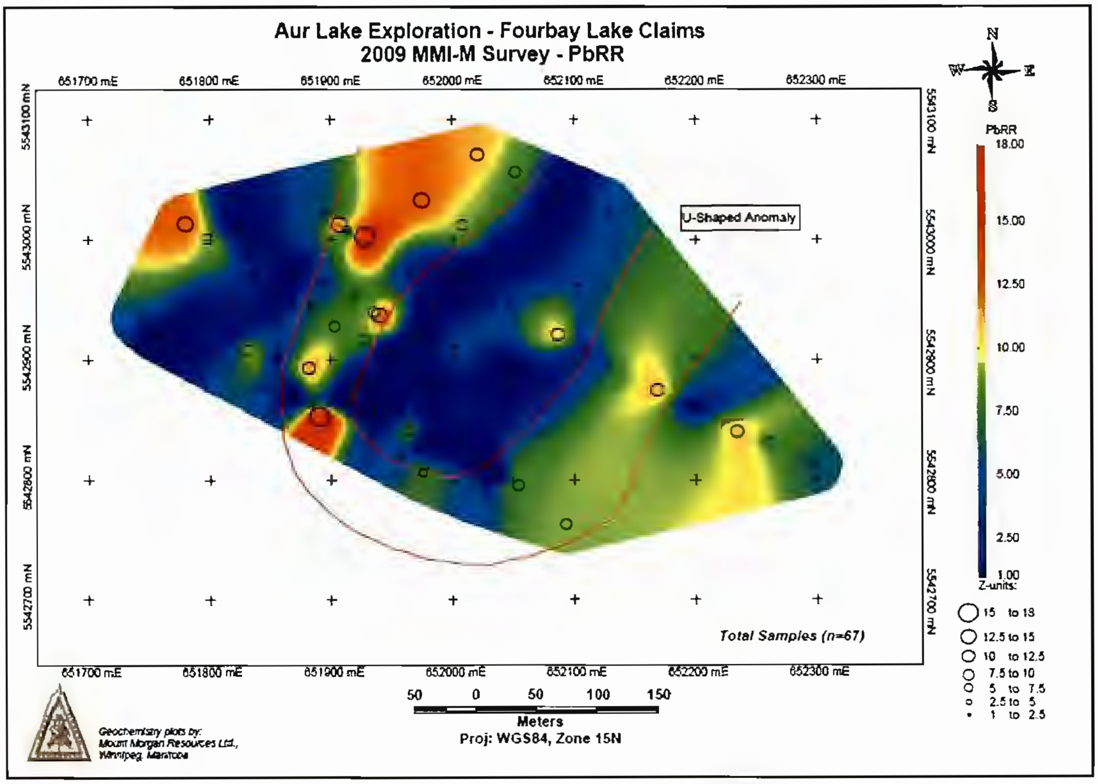
CuRR (1-48RR): The pattern of response for Cu in the survey area is dominated by a distinctive 5 or 6 sample anomaly developed in the south-central portion of the grid. Maximum responses are 48 times background and is a moderate-contrast response. There is no association with AuRR however the Cu anomaly is encompassed by low- to moderate-contrast Ag responses and overlaps slightly with these. A two-sample elevated response is also present in the westernmost grid area.


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 MMI-M Survey - CuRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
5542700 mN
N
W
E
S
CuRR
48.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
40 to 48
30 to 40
20 to 30
10 to 20
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=67)
50 0 50 100 150
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 MMI-M Survey - CuRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
5542700 mN
N
W
E
S
CuRR
48.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
40 to 48
30 to 40
20 to 30
10 to 20
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=67)
50 0 50 100 150
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

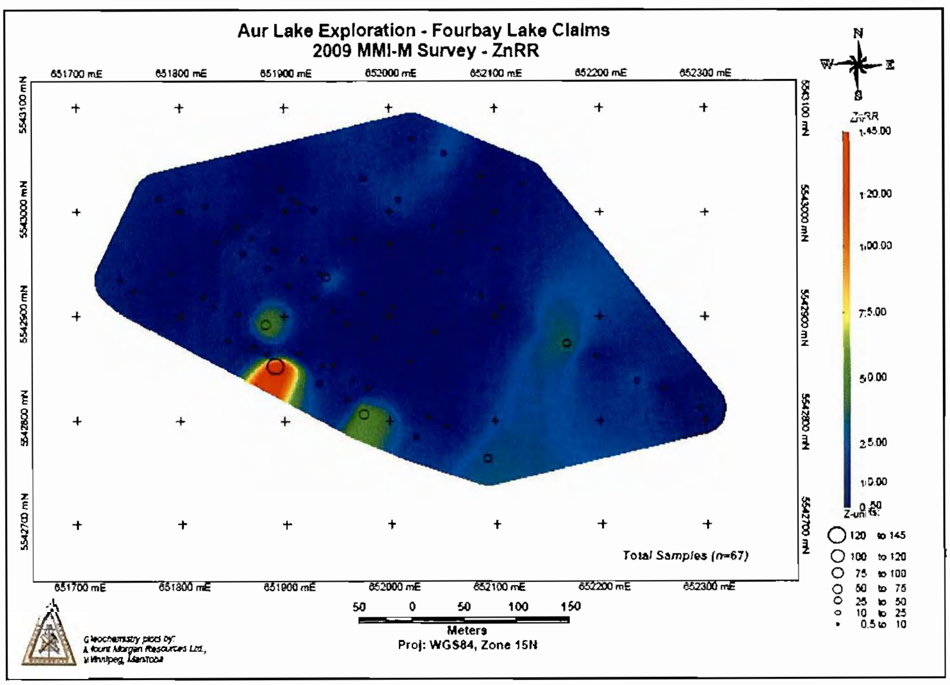
PbRR (1-18RR): Lead responses appear to delineate two areas of low-contrast enrichment in the soils at FourBay East. There is a northeast-trending linear response, defined by multiple samples that is situated in the western survey area. This anomaly extends from the northern to the southern limits of sampling and in this regard the anomaly is interpreted to be open in both of these directions. There is some coincidence with the AgRR responses. The eastern and southeastern grid is marked by a broad and very low-contrast response without a focal point.



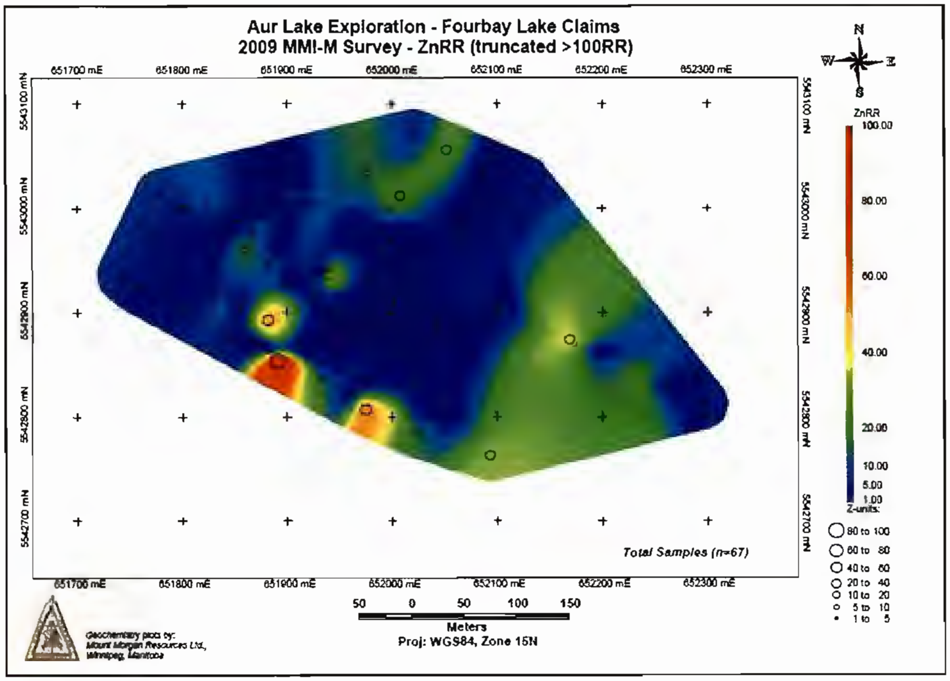


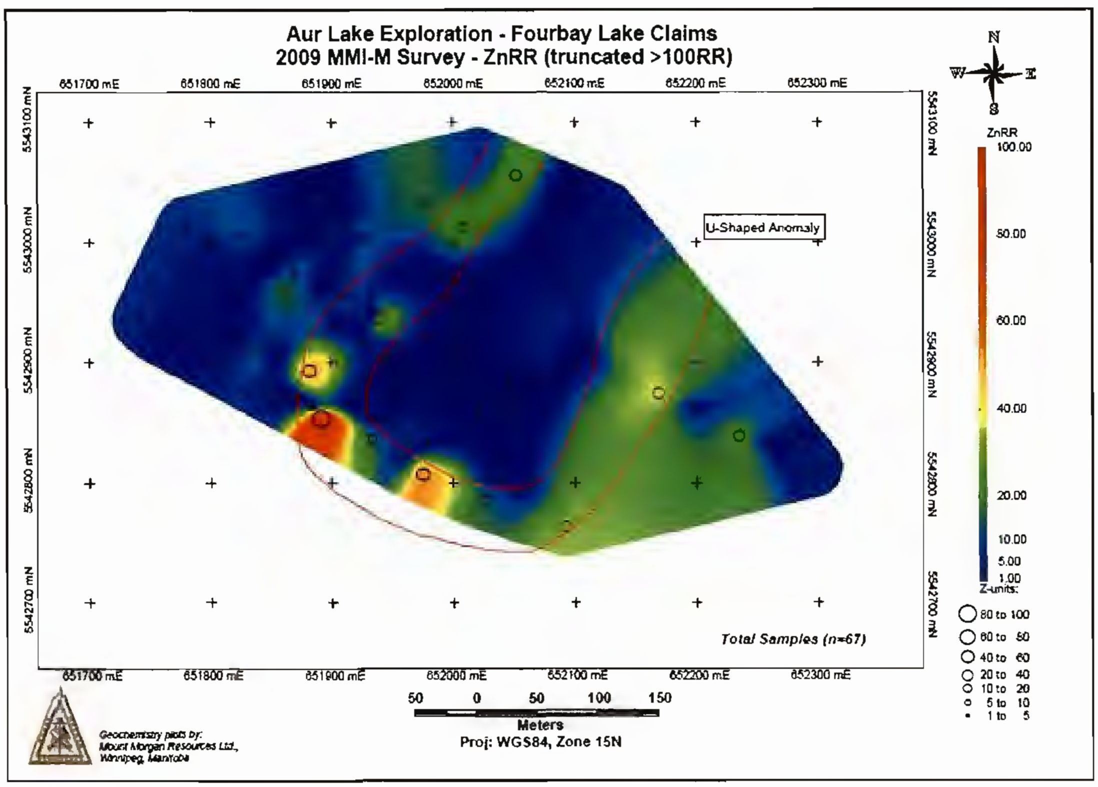
ZnRR (1-144RR): The initial plot of ZnRR has distinctive similarities to the Pb responses described above with broad low-contrast responses in the eastern grid area and a poorly defined suggestion of a northeast-trending anomaly in the west. The very high-contrast response of 145 times background occurs at the southern edge of sampling and suggests the anomaly may be open in this direction. When extremely high responses are plotted the tendency in any dataset is for informative trends that may be present to be suppressed. For this reason the Zn responses are re-plotted after truncation at 100RR.

Examination of the re-plotted truncated data reveals a more distinctive pattern is present for ZnRR and can best be described as a “U-shaped” anomaly that corresponds closely with the results for PbRR. The coincidence between Pb and Zn in terms of pattern of response is suggestive of the signature of base metal mineralization. The central area of this anomaly is occupied, in part, by the CuRR anomaly. Together with the Pb and Zn this suggests bedrock-hosted metal zonation.



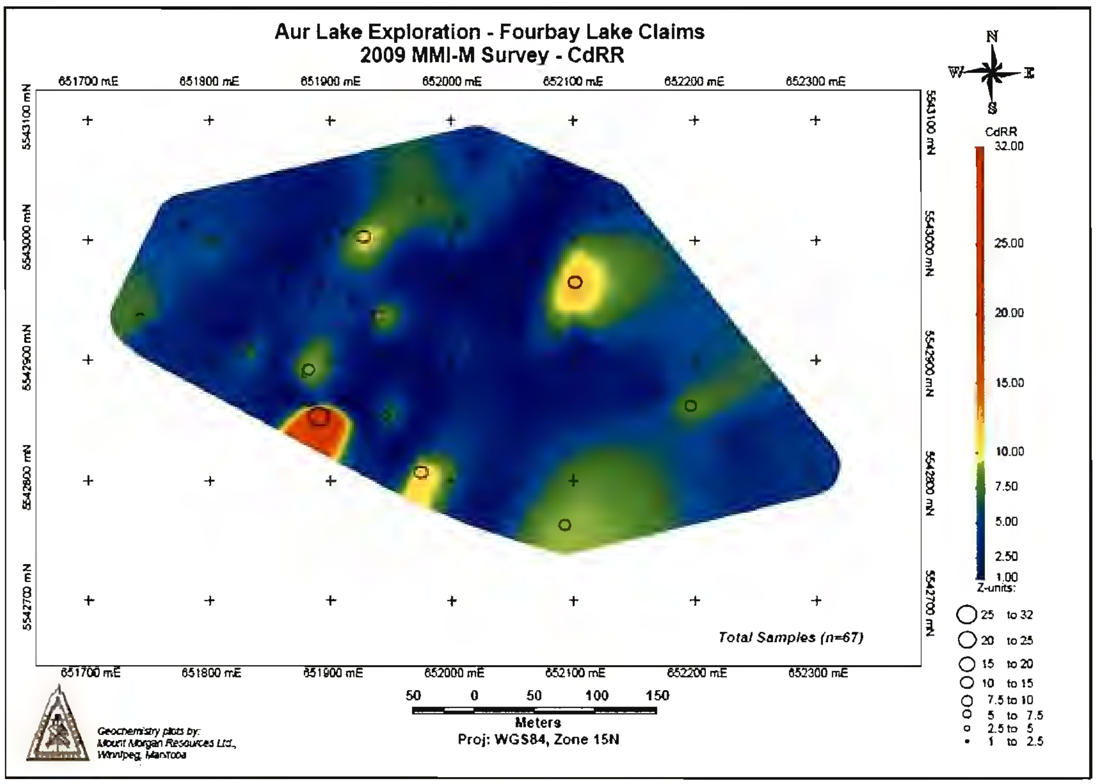
ZnRR (1-144RR; Truncated)

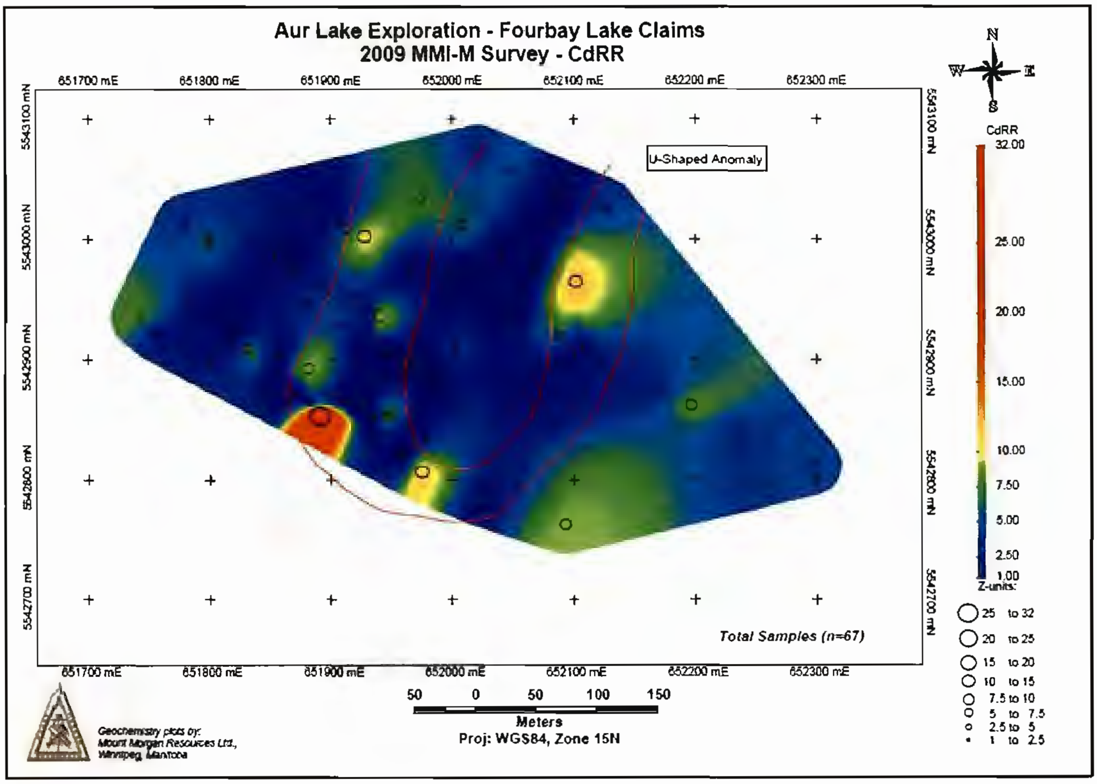




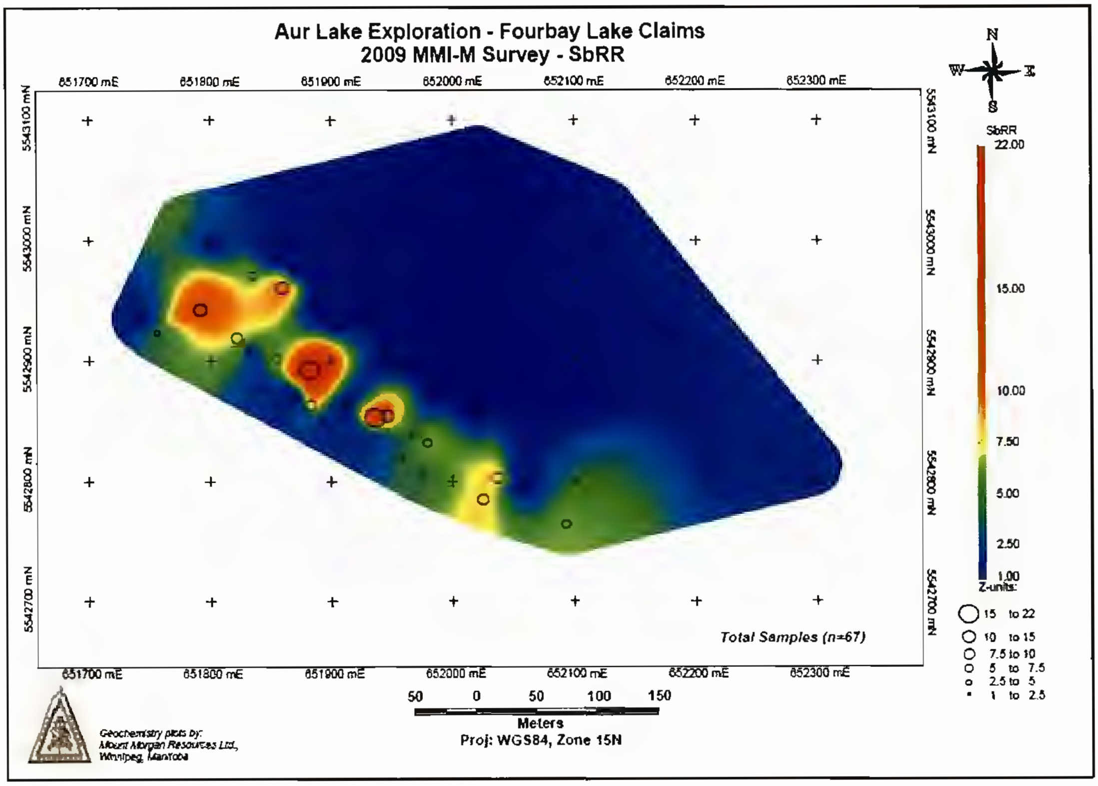
CdRR (1-32RR): In MMI data interpretation the presence of a corresponding Zn-Cd is interpreted as a prerequisite for a *bona fide* signature for bedrock-hosted sphalerite mineralization. This is based upon the presence of Cd in the sphalerite lattice and therefore coincident responses of the two elements is considered to be very important.

Examination of the CdRR indicate low- to moderate-contrast responses are present on the grid and that there is good correspondence with the Zn responses. This is particularly evident upon examination of the location of the maximum Zn and Cd responses-they coincide exactly. In addition, the Spearman-Rank correlation coefficient matrix also defines a significant correlation exists between the two elements (r=0.531). The CdRR results would support the interpretation of a “U-shaped” base metal mineralized zone in the FourBay east survey area.

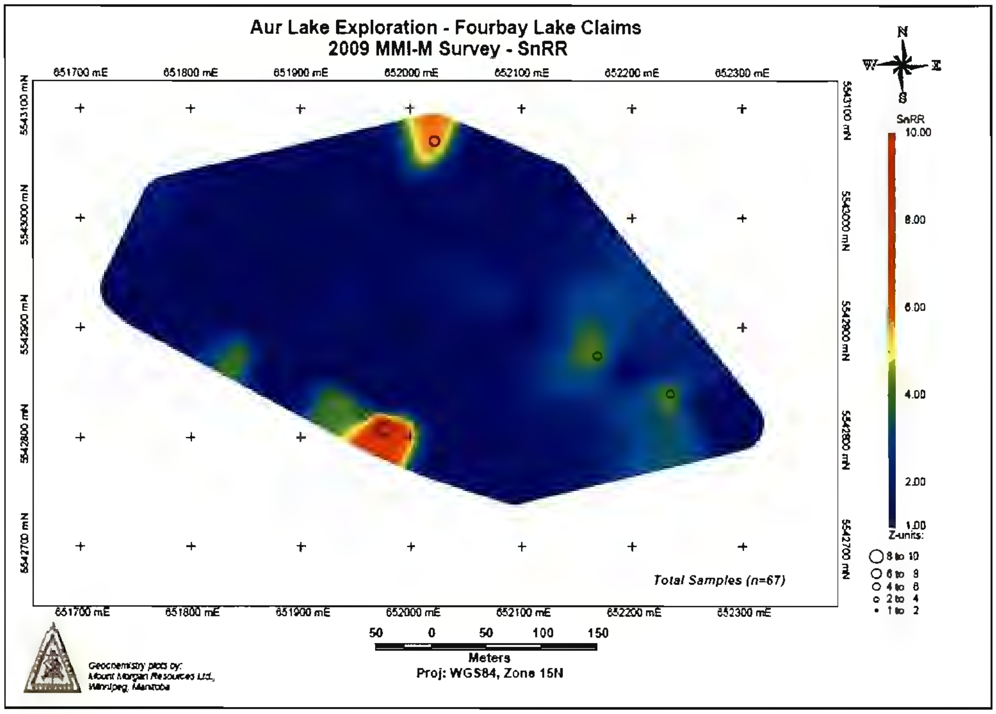




SbRR (1-22RR): The low-contrast patterns for Sb are curious in that unlike the response patterns for Cu, Pb and Zn the Sb responses for a linear "front" that extends along the entire southwest edge of the survey grid. This is an extensive pattern that is restricted to the southernmost two sampling transects and in this regard suggests that the Sb responses may be indicative of sampling error or anthropogenic contamination. In addition, this style of response could also be due to variable overburden circumstances where thinner organic cover is present and the underlying sediments are less reduced or more oxidized.

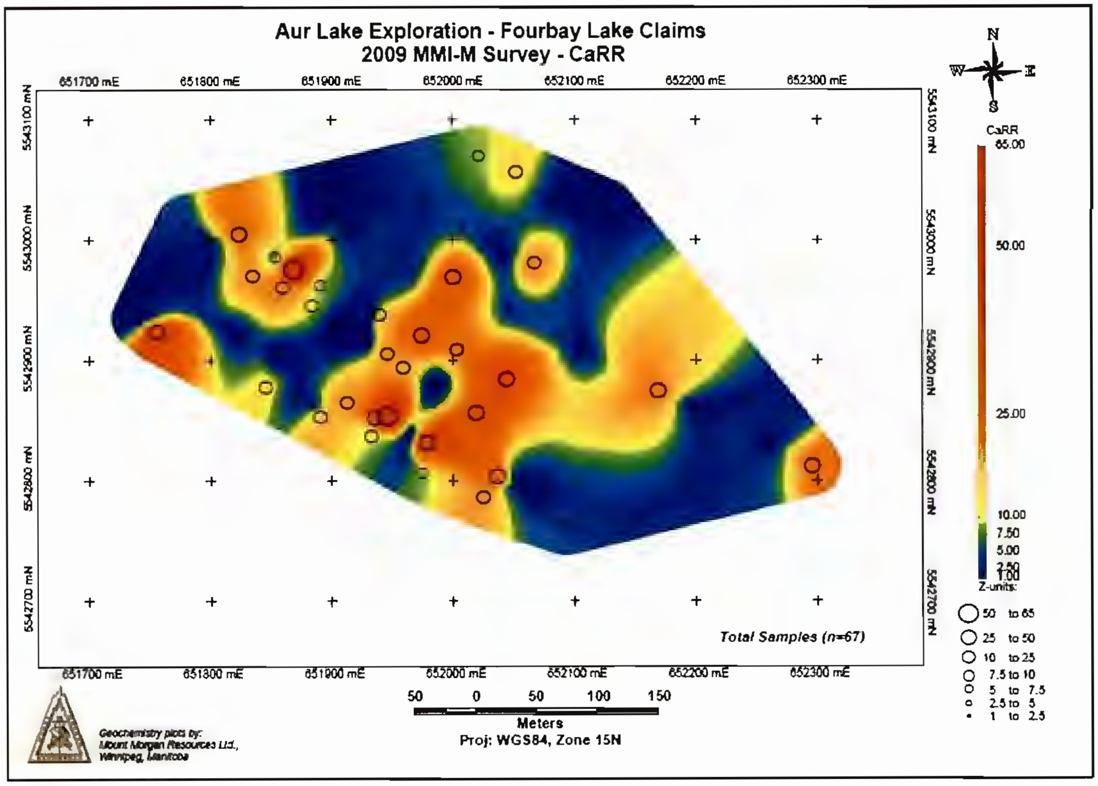


SnRR (1-10RR): Very low SnRR are apparent from the grid and are present as generally single sample responses. It is noted that the majority of these responses occur in approximately the same location as those for SbRR in the preceding plot. The Sn results are interpreted to be insignificant but possibly indicative of varying organic cover.

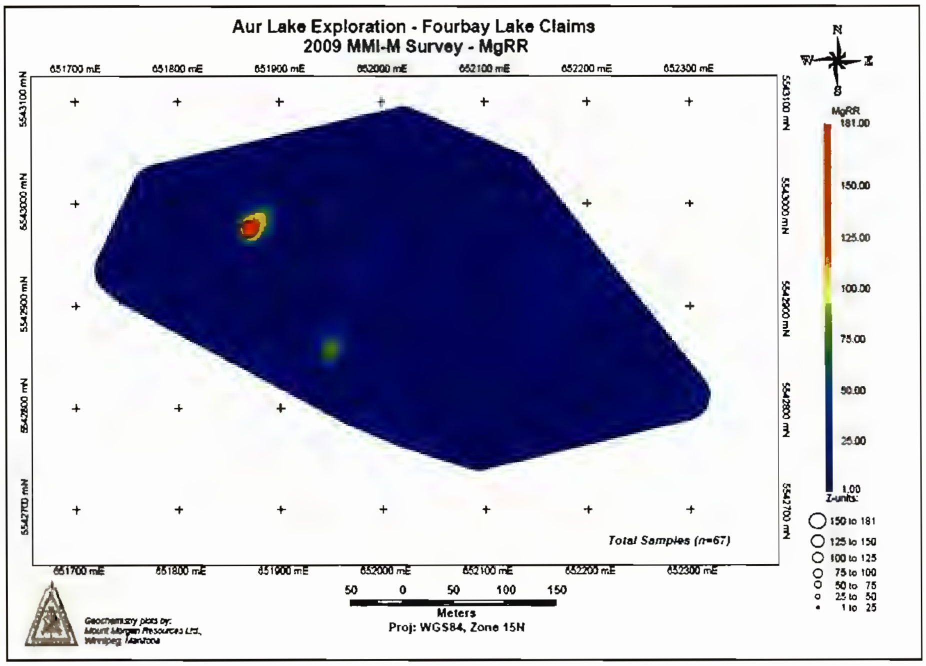


Lithologically-Sensitive Elements

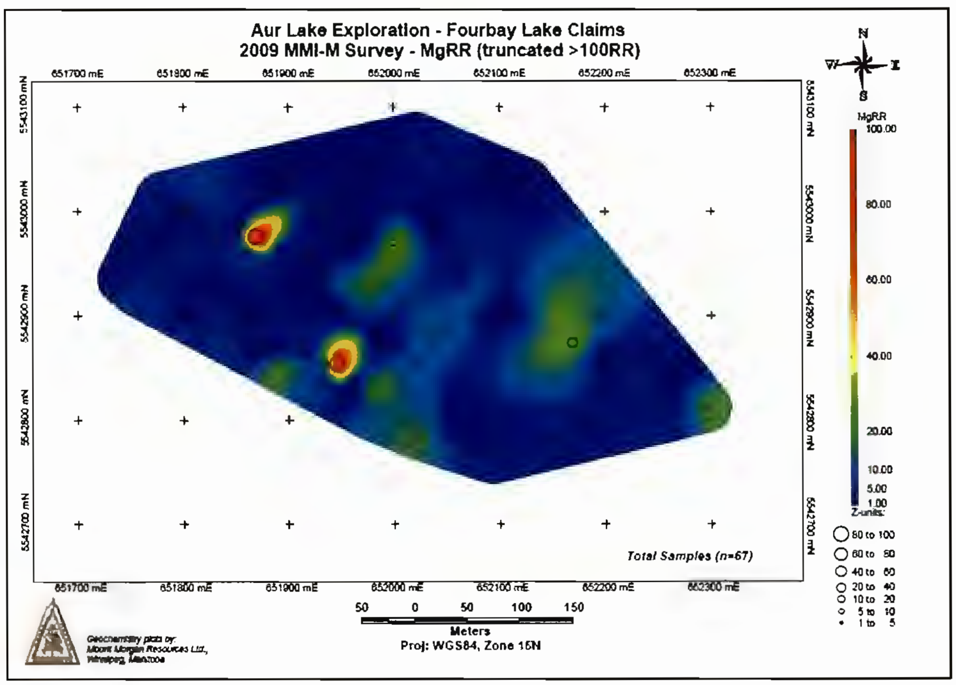
CaRR (1-65RR): Broad, moderate- to high-contrast Ca responses are observed on the grid and the major response which is a multi-sample anomaly occupies the core area of the grid. It is in this area where the CuRR is developed and forms the center of a Zn and Pb anomaly that appears to wrap itself around the Cu-Mg responses. Away from this central anomaly additional elevated CaRR are observed but tend not to be definitive in terms of recognizable anomalies. The triplet Ca-Mg-Sr have been used in MMI surveys to imply the presence of mafic lithologies in the subsurface. In the FourBay survey this possible interpretation will be developed as the results from the Mg and Sr data is examined.



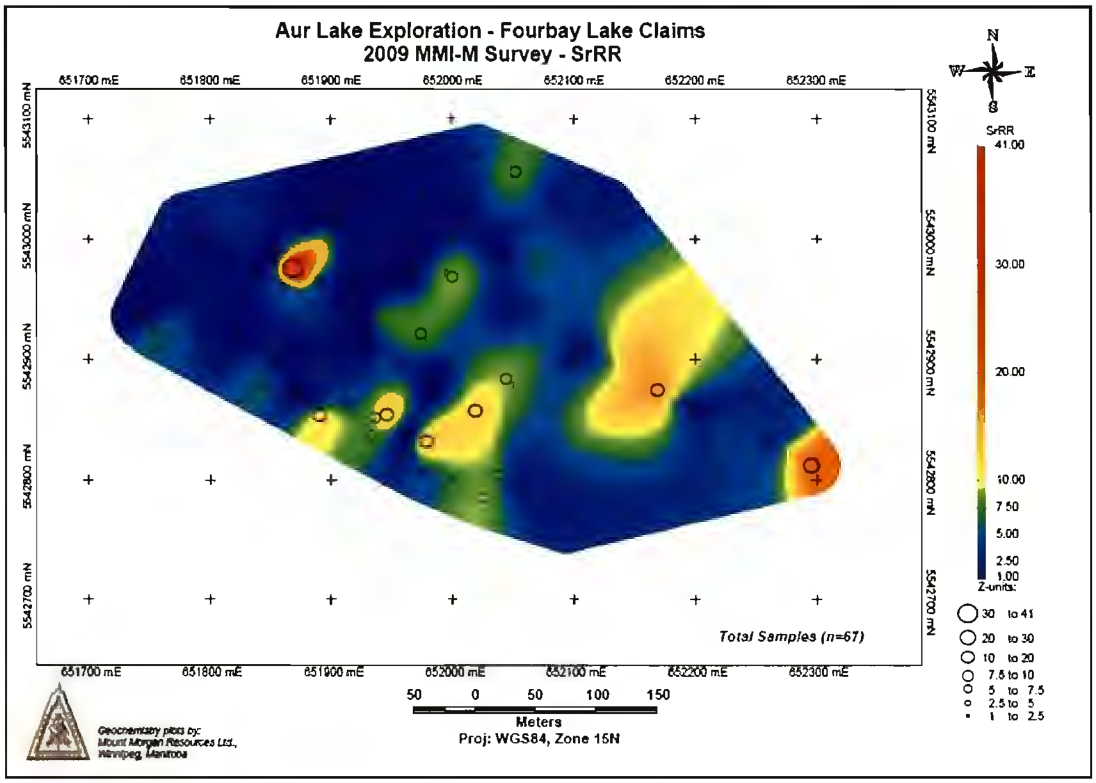
MgRR (1-181RR): The initial plot of MgRR indicates a very high-contrast maximum response of 181 times background present as a single sample anomaly in the westernmost portion of the grid. However when the data (RR) is truncated at 100 times background and re-plotted there is an undeniable correspondence with the results for CaRR. This coincidence is interpreted as further evidence that the underlying lithology that hosts the CuRR anomaly is mafic in composition.



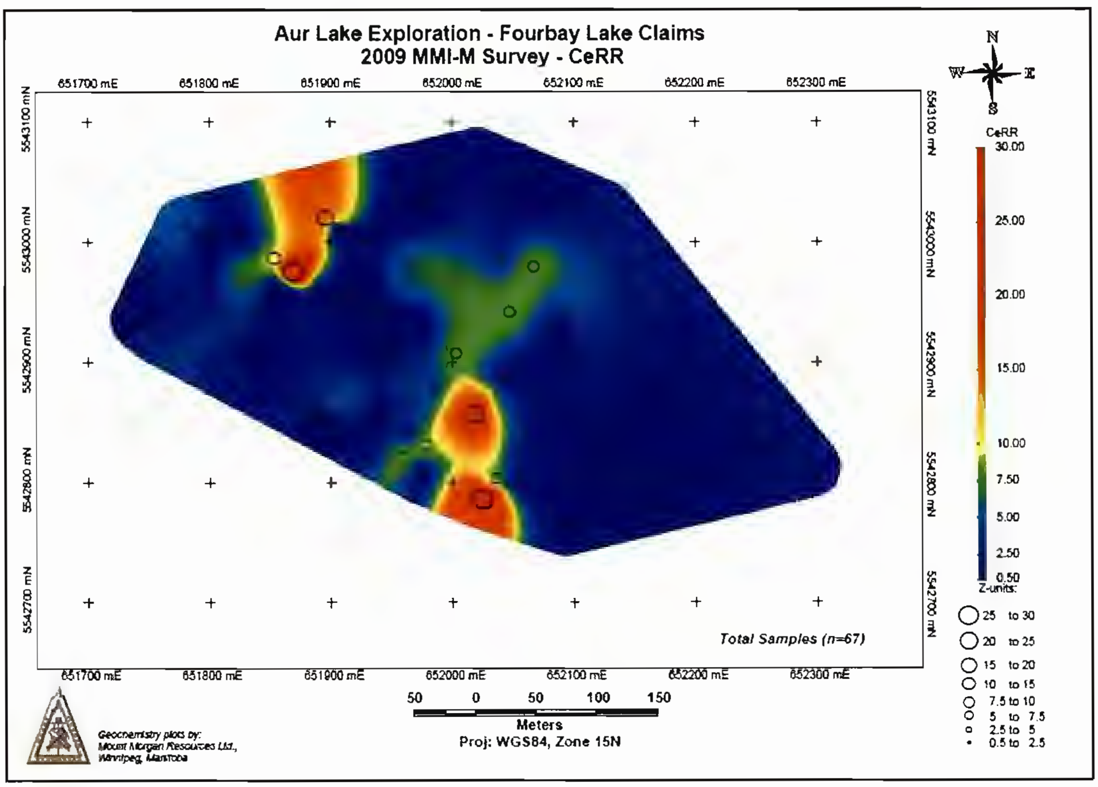
MgRR (1-181RR; Truncated)

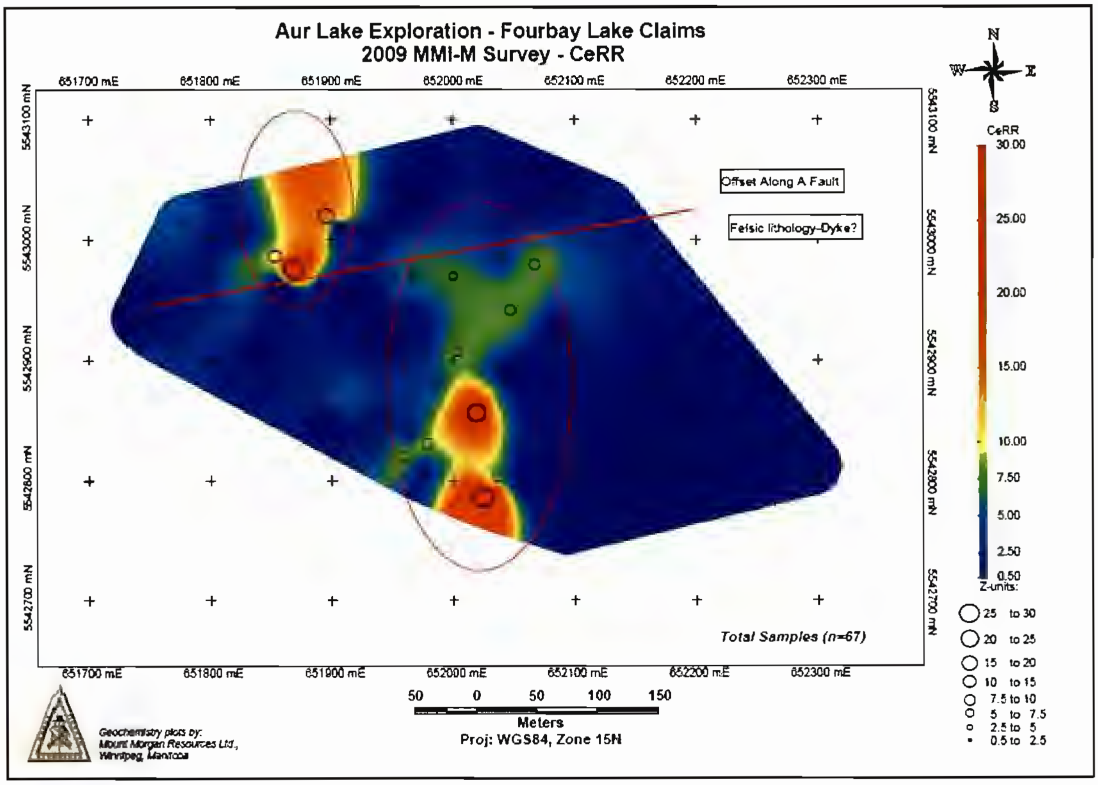


SrRR (1-41RR): The third element (Sr) in the "mafic triplet" that consists of Ca-Mg-Sr also has distinctive similarities to the results for Ca and Mg. The general pattern is one of a poorly defined centrally-located anomaly that corresponds to the results for Ca and Mg. This response, although not as definitive as the results for Ca and Mg is indicative of the interpreted mafic lithology that underlies this portion of the grid and that hosts the CuRR anomaly.

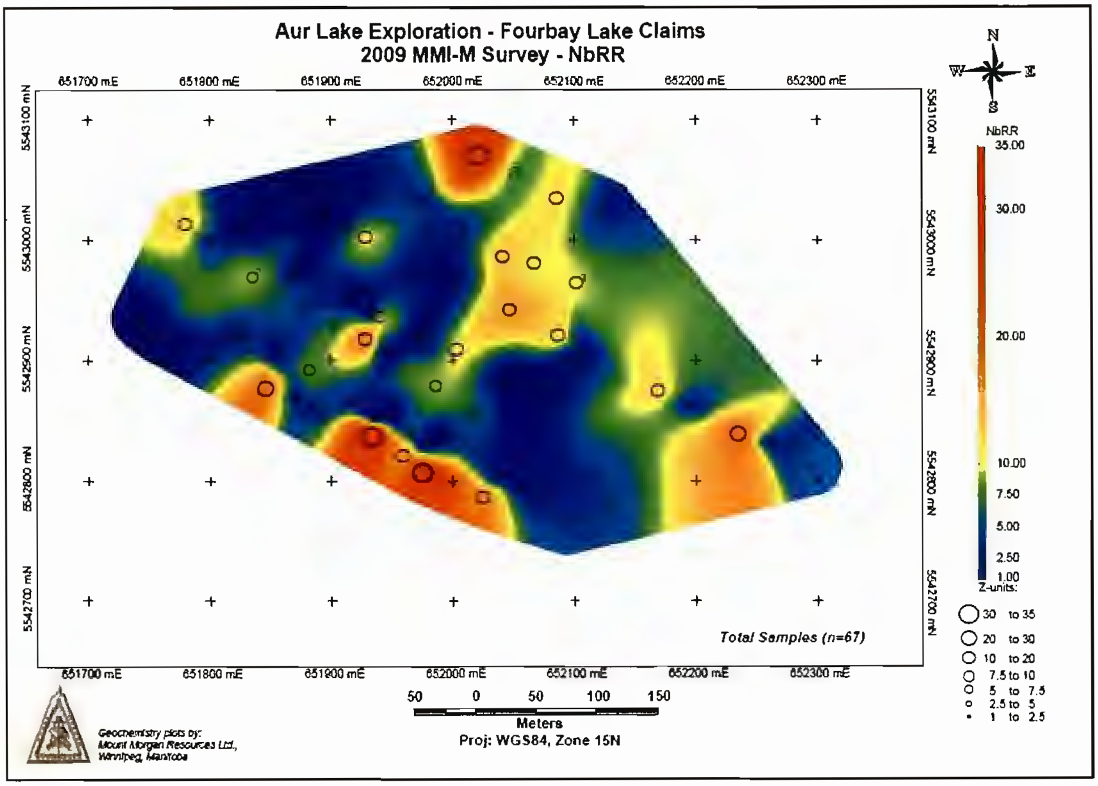


CeRR (1-30RR): The rare earth elements in MMI data are often quite useful for the delineation of felsic lithologies although they are notably depleted in ultramafic lithologies. In the FourBay east survey area moderately-elevated CeRR occupy the central survey area and form a north-trending multi-sample anomaly. This response overlaps somewhat the Ca-Mg-Sr anomalies and may be the signature of a felsic dyke intruding the mafic lithology in the bedrock underpinning this portion of the survey area. A second anomalous response occurs in the northwest corner of the survey area. It comprises three elevated response but is developed in isolation from the "core" anomaly of CuRR-CaRR-MgRR-SrRR-CeRR.

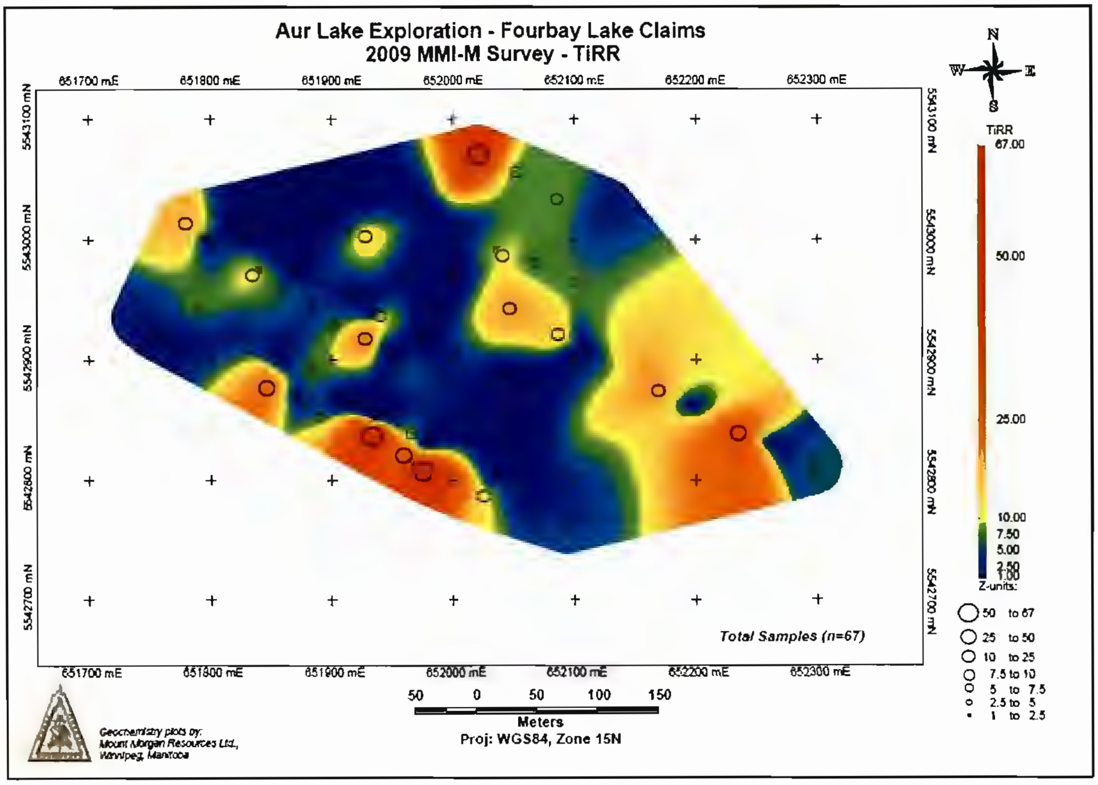




NbRR (1-35RR): Niobium results are difficult to interpret as they form irregular patterns interspersed with single sample responses. In general, the Nb responses are moderate-contrast and share similarities with a number of elements already discussed above. There is a linear northwest-trending response along the southwest side of the grid which is similar to the results for Sb in this area and there is a more-or-less northeast-trending anomaly that is similar to the results for Ce. No significant responses are deduced from the results for Nb.



TiRR (1-67RR): Similarly as the Nb results, those for Ti are difficult to interpret. There is a coincident anomaly with Nb along the southwest edge of the grid and broad correspondence with Nb in the north and east portions of the grid. Titanium has been useful for the delineation of lithologies, including iron formation when combined with Fe; however its usefulness in this survey is uncertain.



OBSERVATIONS MMI-M SURVEY

The integrated interpretation based on precious metal, base metal and lithologically-sensitive metal responses for the FourBay East MMI-M data indicates a possible Zn-Pb base metal mineralized zone that forms a “U-shaped” anomaly with the core of this area characterized by a CuRR anomaly. This is suggestive of metal zonation in bedrock. Lithologically, the host rocks in the core of this anomaly are likely to be mafic in composition based on the Ca-Mg-Sr triplet whereas those hosting the Zn-Pb anomaly are uncertain.

Precious metal responses are somewhat indistinct although the results for AgRR are suggestive of a broader anomaly that may be due to lithology rather than a mineralized zone.

ENZYME LEACH SURVEY RESULTS – FOURBAY EAST

INTRODUCTION

The Enzyme Leach is a highly selective analytical extraction used primarily for detecting extremely subtle geochemical anomalies in B-horizon soils. Pattern recognition is the key to proper interpretation of Enzyme Leach data, since anomaly patterns are quite different from conventional geochemical data. Often, the EL signatures of mineralized zones are substantially larger than the sampling pattern implemented with the result that often only partial patterns of response are delineated.

Many ore bodies are buried beneath thick sequences of overburden, lake sediments or younger post-mineralization volcanic and/or sedimentary rocks. In other situations ore bodies or petroleum reservoirs lie deep within rocks that contain no evidence of the resource below. Given geologic time, extremely small amounts of trace elements related to the underlying body can migrate by various mechanisms to near-surface soils, where they would tend to be trapped by various oxide precipitates coating mineral grains in the soil. One of the most effective of these traps is amorphous $Mn0_2$, which is a very small portion of the total manganese oxides in the soil. Amorphous precipitates of $Mn0_2$ is a very effective trap for a wide variety of cations, anions, and polar molecules that migrate to the surface. Because of the efficiency of this trapping material, the locations of Enzyme Leach anomalies are generally independent of the quantity of leachable Mn in the soils. The Enzyme Leach makes use of an enzymecatalyzed reaction to selectively dissolve the most reactive form of MnO_2 in soils, the amorphous form of the compound. Consequently, a very small portion of the MnO_2 in the samples is dissolved. Because of this selectivity, the background leachable concentrations of many trace elements that are determined are in the low part-per-billion (ppb) range. Thus, the anomalies often have very dramatic contrast above background. Currently Enzyme Leach anomalies can be classified two ways. Morphologically, there are three commonly recognized anomaly forms: 1. halo anomalies; 2. apical anomalies; 3. combination anomalies. Genetically, there are also three classes: A. oxidation anomalies (sometimes referred to as oxidation halos, where they form a morphological halo); B. diffusion anomalies, which result from the gradual thermodynamic dispersal of a highly concentrated source; C. mechanical/hydromorphic dispersion anomalies.

Oxidation anomalies appear to be caused by very subtle electrochemical cells that develop at the top of reduced bodies in the subsurface. These anomalies are characterized by very high-contrast values for a suite of elements, the "oxidation suite," which includes Cl, Br, I, As, Sb, Mo, W, Re, Se, Te, V, U, and Th. Often, rare-earth elements will accompany the oxidation suite. Base metals can be anomalous in the same soil samples, but usually with lower contrast. Anomalous contrasts are often quite dramatic, in some cases exceeding 50- times background. Oxidation anomalies often take the form of an asymmetrical halo or partial halo around the buried reduced body and that body underlies much of the central low within that halo. They have been found associated with reduced bodies located as much as 2 km below the surface. Generally, the contrast of the anomaly and the number of anomalous elements in the halo decline as the depth of the reduced body increases. They can be associated with any reduced body: porphyry-Cu deposits, base metal massive-sulfide deposits, epithermal-Au deposits, lode-Au deposits, petroleum reservoirs, geothermal systems, barren massive sulfides, barren disseminated pyritic alteration, blocks of barren pyritic shale or black shale isolated as a horse within a fault or occurring as a graben between two normal faults. Any body of rock that contains more oxidizable material than the surrounding rock has the potential to produce one of these anomalies. The suite of trace elements in the halo often is not indicative of the composition of the source. However, relative differences in some trace elements, and the appearance of some quite rare elements, such as Re, in the anomaly can provide clues about the chemistry of the source. Evidence suggests that volatile halide compounds and halogen gases, which can form at the anodes of electrochemical cells, migrate to the surface along joints and faults in rock and through permeable overburden to form these oxidation anomalies at the surface. Base-metal "rabbit ear" anomalies associated with oxidation suite halos may form as a result of cations being pushed along electrochemical gradients. Electrochemical gradients also appear to produce differentiation patterns for the halogens based on the differing electrode potentials required to oxidize chloride, bromide and iodide. These patterns are seen around some larger mineral deposits and some petroleum reservoirs. A flux of CO2 generated in the area of the electrochemical cell may act as a carrier to aid in the migration of oxidation suite volatiles to the surface.

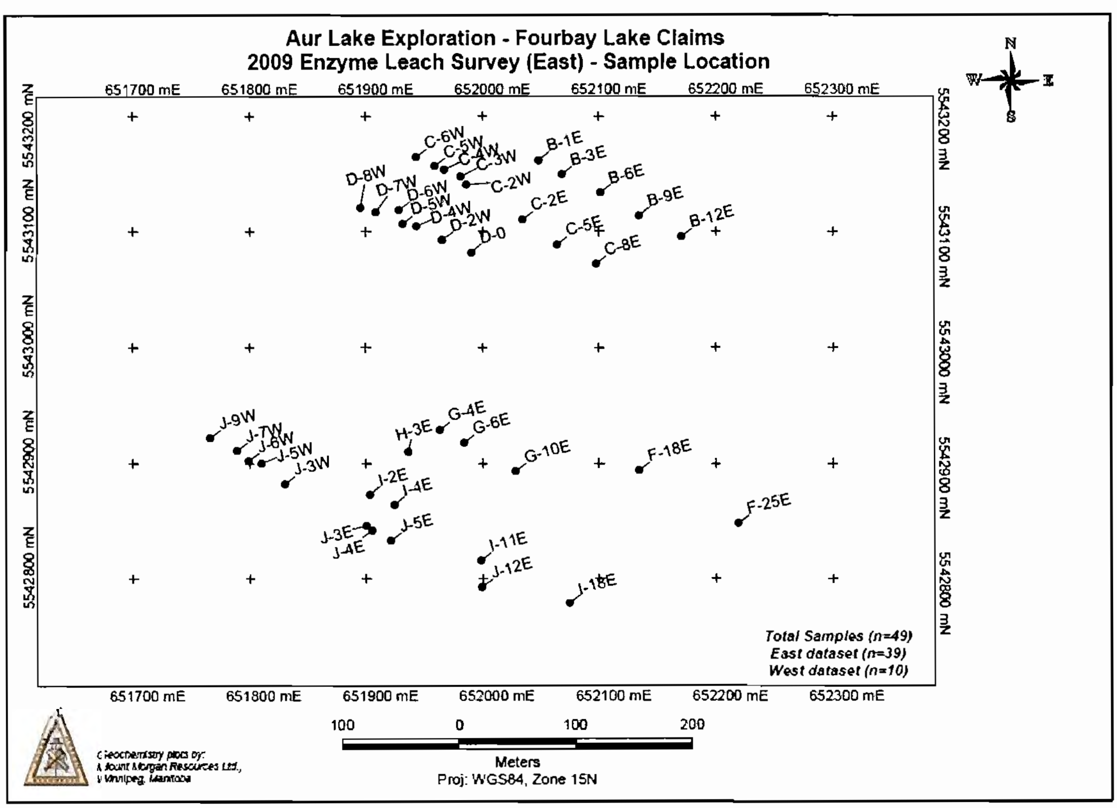
Apical anomalies are the most common morphological form of Enzyme Leach anomalies, and most of these are related to faults. Trace elements that are representative of the source are found as an anomaly directly over that source. If the source is a mineral deposit, many of the commodity/pathfinder/alteration trace elements that characterize the source are anomalous at the surface. When an apical anomaly is found associated with a sulfide-rich mineral deposit, it is because something is preventing a strong oxidation halo from forming. The deposit may be too deep for a strong oxidation cell to develop, there may be a barrier, such as permafrost, between the deposit and the surface, or the top of the deposit may have been destroyed by deep weathering. Metals and pathfinder elements enriched in an underlying mineral deposit may be transported to the surface as a consequence of biomethylation of those elements by bacteria. Dimethyl and trimethyl compounds of many elements are highly mobile as gases. Therefore, it is possible that many apical Enzyme Leach anomalies over deep sulfide-rich deposits result from vapor phase transport of trace elements to the surface. Trace elements that characterize the porphyrins in a petroleum reservoir will often form an apical anomaly over the reservoir. Microseepage of hydrocarbons would carry these compounds to the surface. Faults that are mineralized, that intersect mineralization, or that intersect geochemically unusual rocks will produce a linear anomaly at the surface that follows the subcrop of the fault in the subsurface. If a fault passes through or near an oxidation cell, then oxidation suite elements will commonly form a very high-contrast anomaly over the trace of the fault. Supposedly immobile high-field-strength elements, such as Zr, Nb, Hf, Ta and the rare earth elements will often form very high-contrast anomalies over faults in areas where oxidation is going on in the subsurface.

Combination anomalies have characteristics of both apical and oxidation anomalies. They usually are found where there is a weak to moderately strong oxidation cell in the subsurface. As the strength of the oxidation cell increases, the trace elements that characterize the source migrate more and more into the halo anomaly, until the apical anomaly disappears.

A variety of geological situations can complicate Enzyme Leach anomalies, making interpretation more uncertain. Oxidation halos are often irregular in shape, spotty, or highly asymmetrical. Therefore, it would be very easy to misinterpret a pattern, simply because a single traverse passed through the wrong part of an anomalous area. Closely spaced mineralized bodies can produce interference patterns between adjacent oxidation halos. Graphitic host rocks tend to have a strong quenching effect on an oxidation cell; diminishing the contrast of the anomaly and making the source appear to be much deeper than it actually is. Anomaly patterns can shift substantially with time, due to intense weathering of the top of a deposit, changes in the water table, and other factors. Active and relic anomalies in the same areas will complicate the interpretations. Geochemical barriers in the subsurface, such as strongly oxidized sedimentary units, can attenuate or completely block the formation of an Enzyme Leach anomaly.

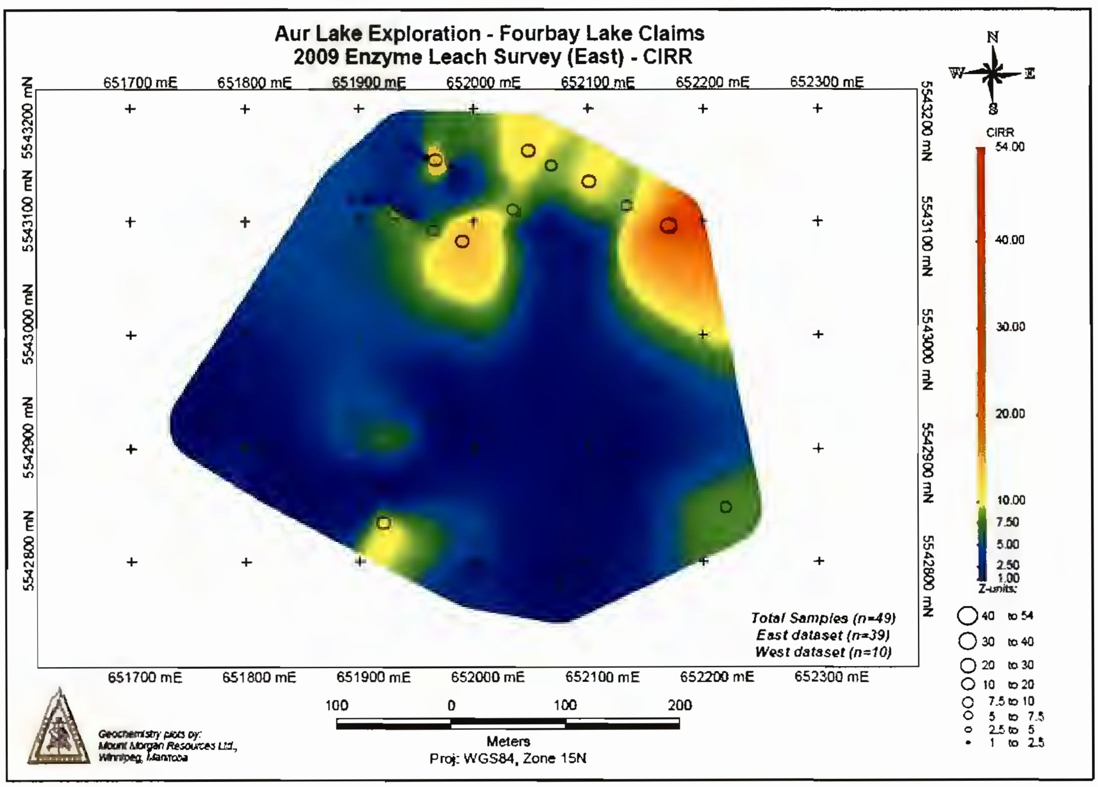
Sample Locations

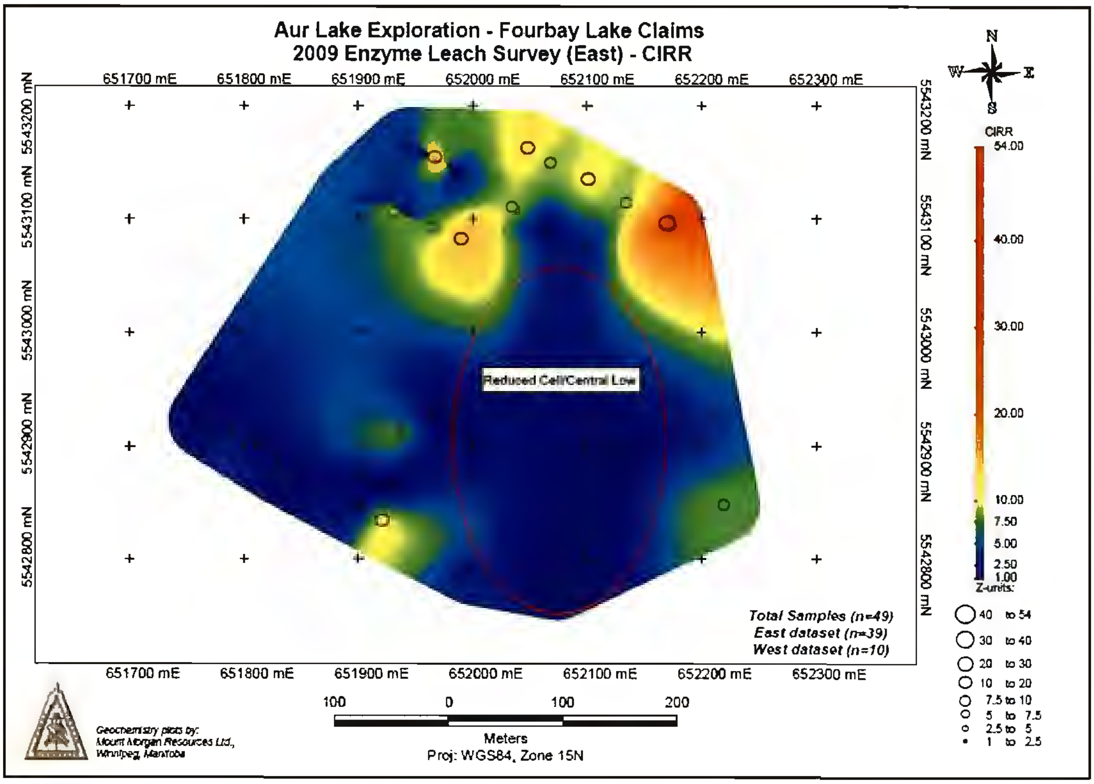
The figure below presents the distribution of soil samples collected by Aur Lake Exploration in the FourBay property area (east) for analysis by Enzyme Leach. The sample spacing is noted to be irregular but distributed along northwest-trending sampling transects. The sampling pattern effectively results in two distinctive areas, a Northern area and a Southern area, where patterns and other responses can be interpreted.



Oxidation Suite (Cl, Br, I, As, Se, Re, Au, U)

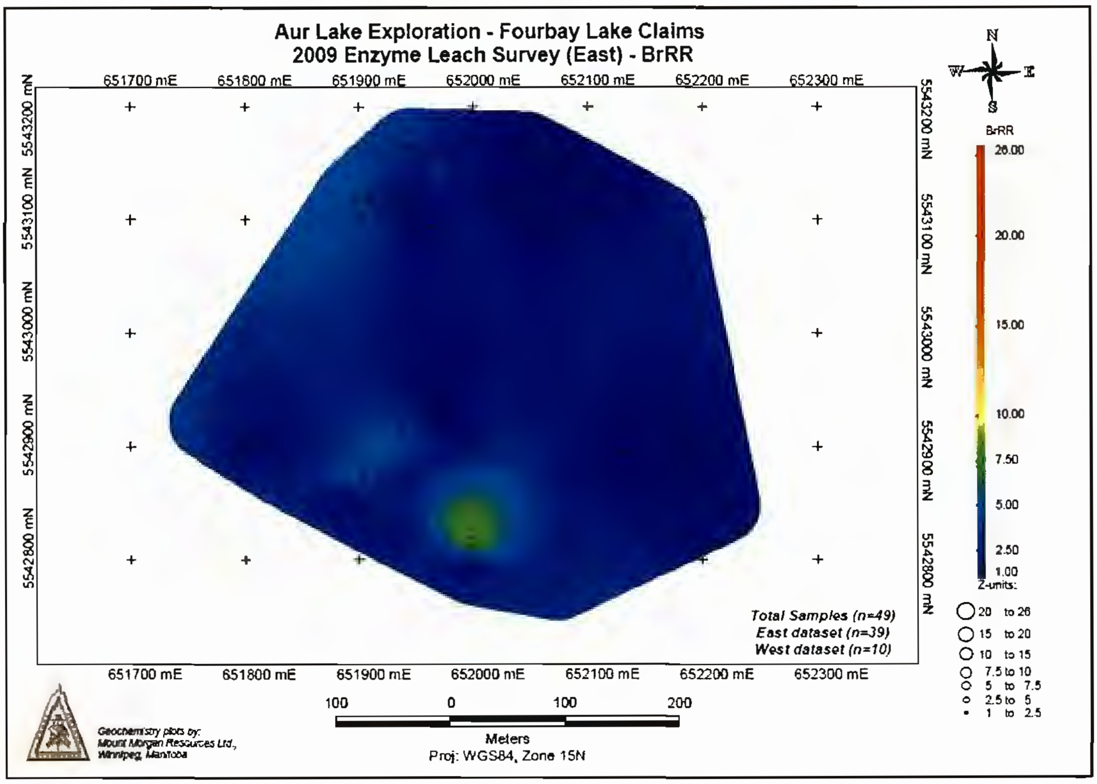
ClRR (1- 54): A poorly defined but recognizable Cl halo is developed over the east-central portion of the grid. This anomaly is best developed along the northeast edge but there are elevated Cl responses along the east, south and west sides of the halo. The maximum response is 54 RR or 54 times background however the bulk of the responses are low-contrast.



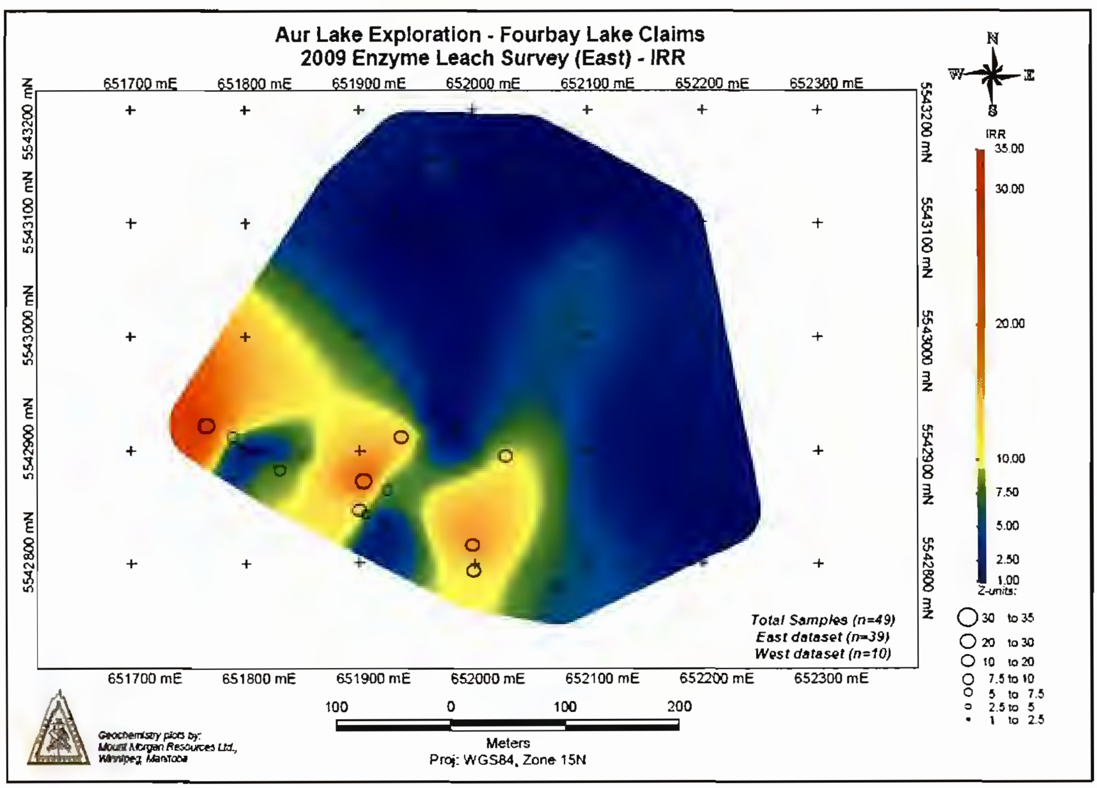


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - CIRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
Reduced Cell/Central Low
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
N
W
E
S
CIRR
54.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
40 to 54
30 to 40
20 to 30
10 to 20
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

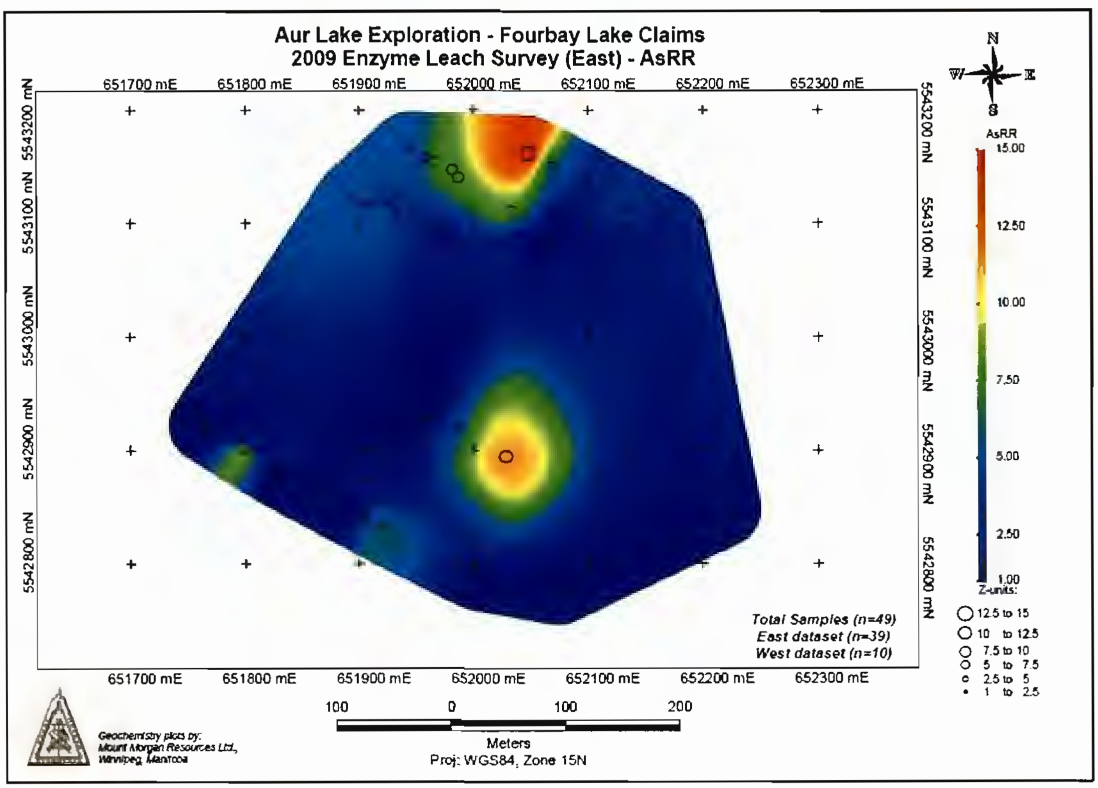
BrRR (1-26RR): There are no significant responses or patterns of response for Br.



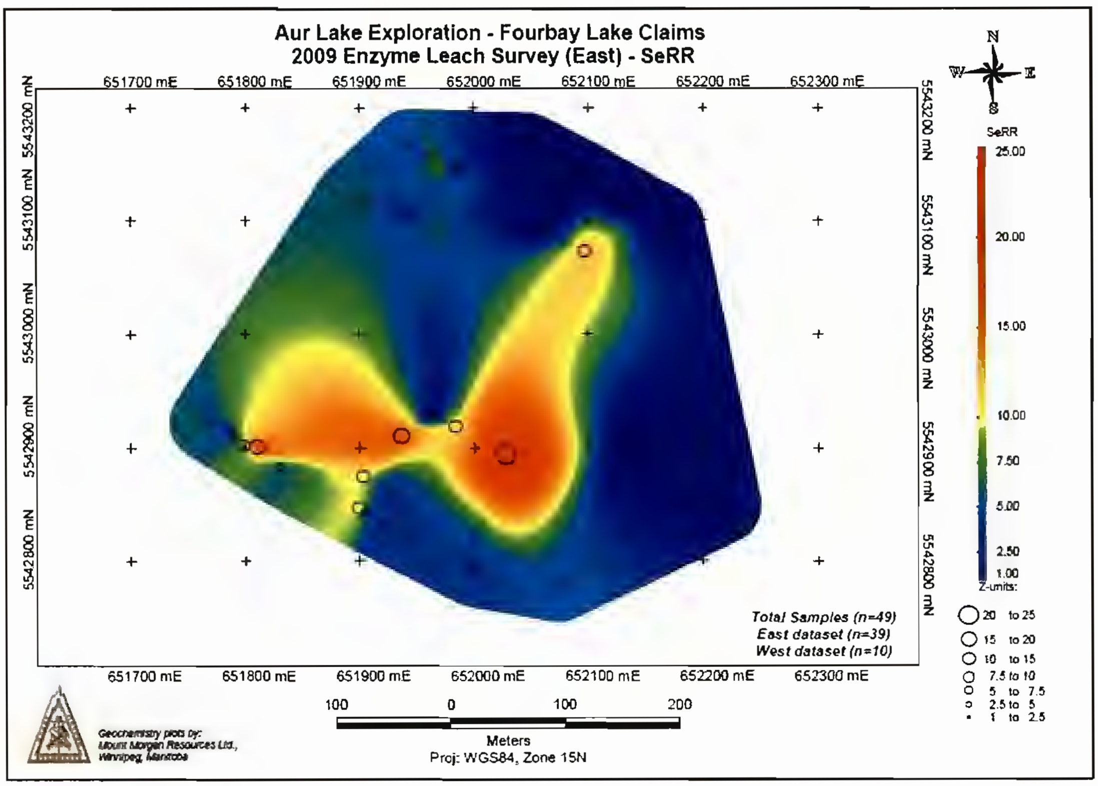
IRR (1-35RR): The southwest corner of there. The FourBay east grid is marked by a multi-sample low- to moderate-contrast I anomaly. There is no apparent association between the I and Cl responses described above. The form of the anomaly indicates that it is open to the southwest.



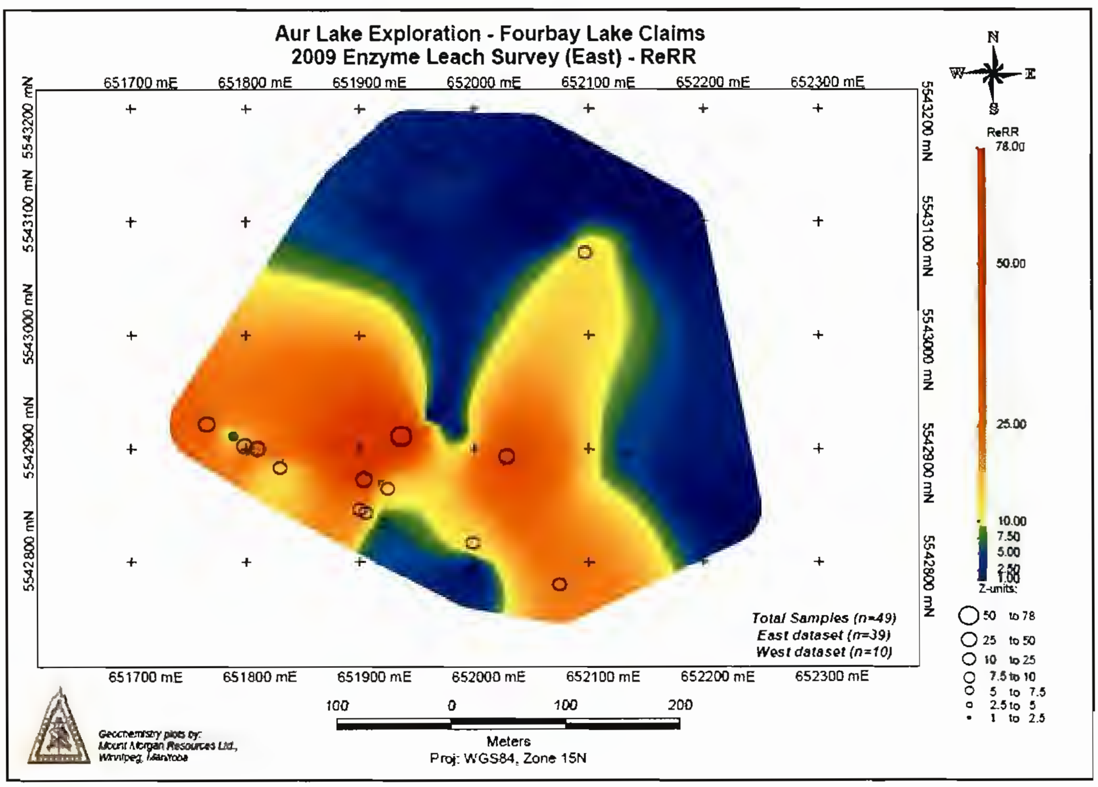
AsRR (1-15RR): Very low-contrast AsRR are documented from the FourBay east grid with a maximum RR of 15 occurring in association with lower responses in the north portion of the grid. There is no pattern of response that would suggest a halo-type of oxidation anomaly. The anomaly may be open to the north.



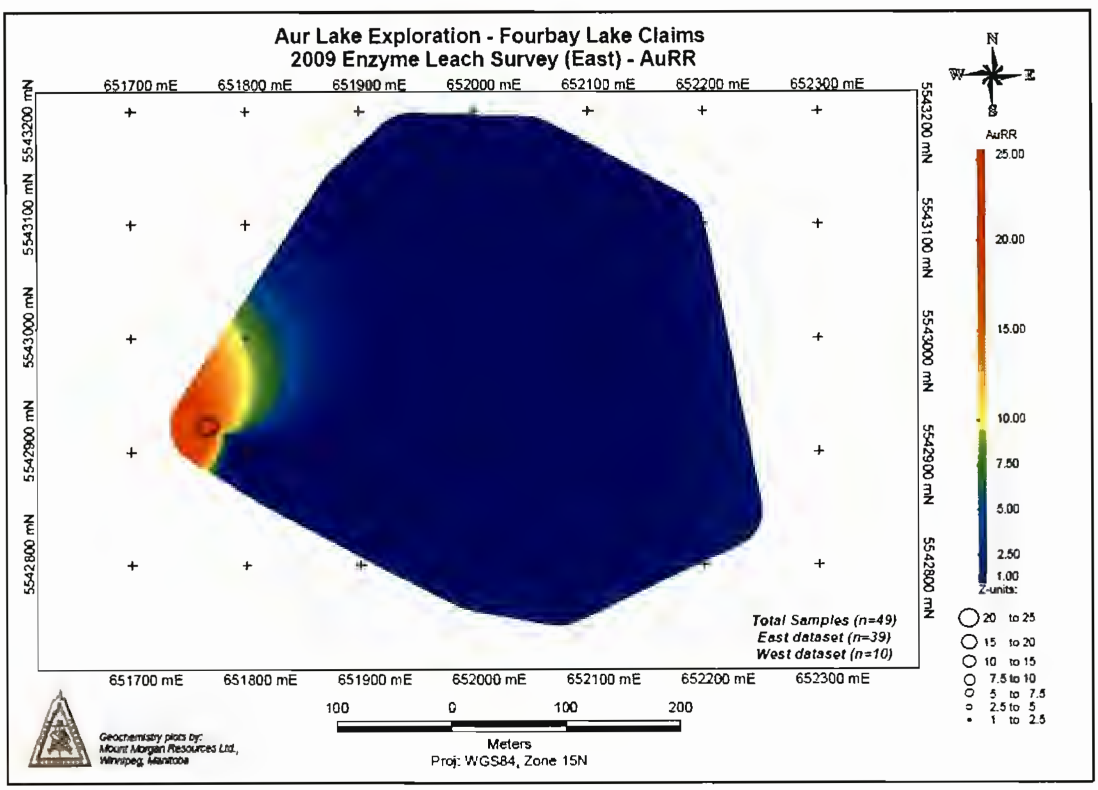
SeRR (1-25RR): The Se responses in the survey have some coincidence with I in that they form an irregular and very low-contrast response in the southwest grid area. The irregular sample distribution makes the definition of a Cl-type oxidation halo difficult.



ReRR (1-68RR): Similar to the responses for I and Se the Re responses are strongly elevated in the southwest grid area however the ReRR are up to 78RR or 78 times background. While these responses do not form a halo-type of oxidation anomaly it may be that these elements are part of a larger oxidation suite anomaly and that sampling in this survey has only captured part of this.

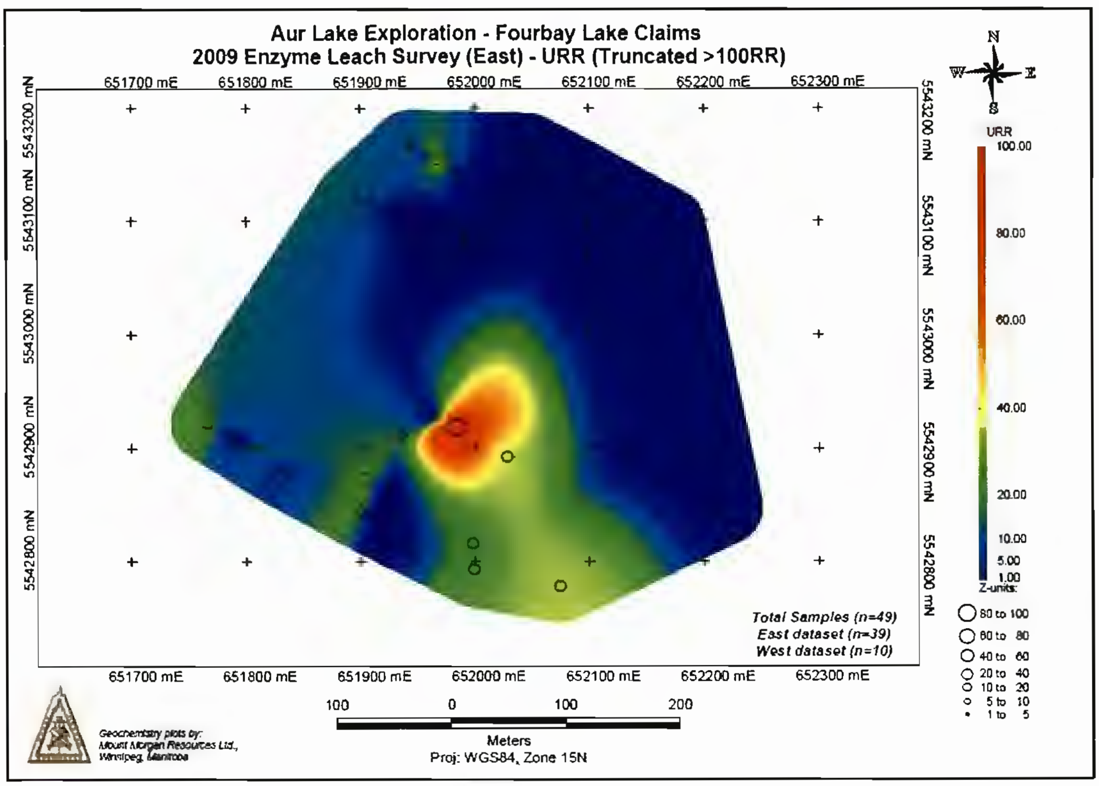


AuRR (1-24RR): A single sample low-contrast response of 25RR is observed for Au on the grid. This sample is located at the extreme western edge of the grid and may suggest the development of a Au anomaly to the west. It is coincident with the highest IRR of 35 and is encapsulated by the much larger Re anomaly. There are no other AU responses >LLD on the grid.



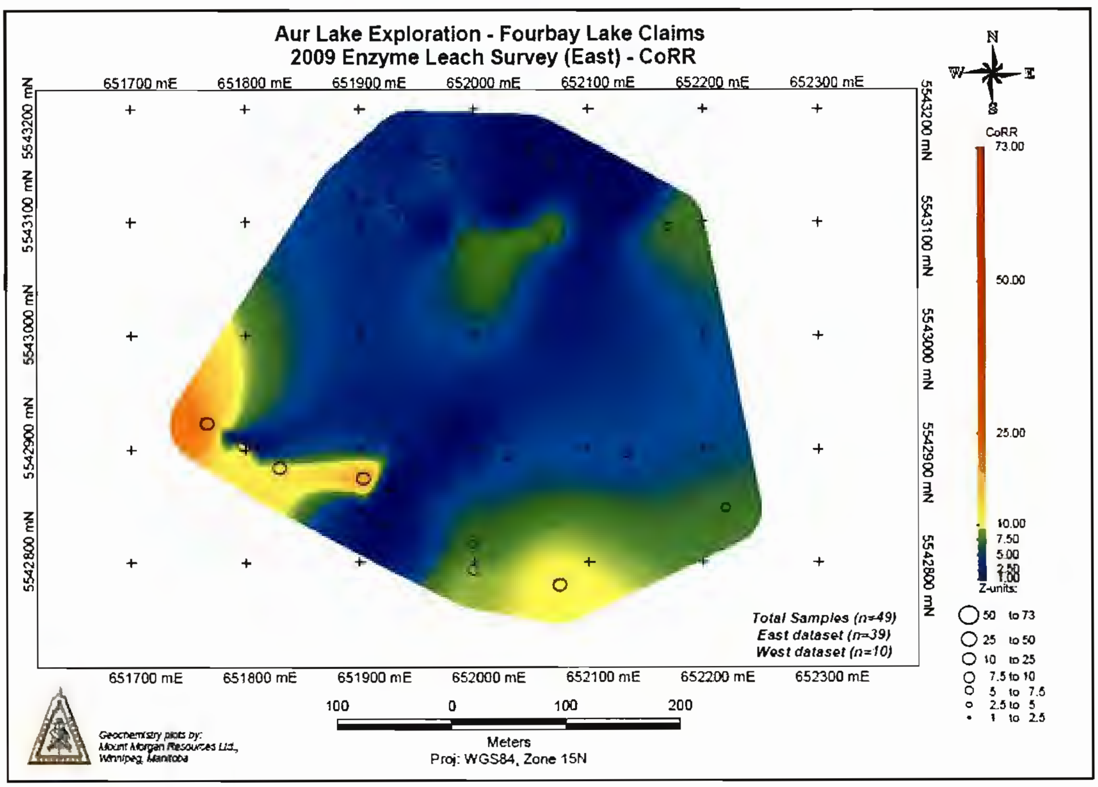
URR (1-140RR): An irregularly shaped but high-contrast URR anomaly is defined in the central and southern portions of the grid and appears to be open to the south. The peak response is 140 times background which suggests more subtle trends may be obscured by this higher RR. When data is truncated at 100RR and re-plotted there is no real improvement in the pattern of response (see below). The URR anomaly overlaps with or encapsulates responses for Re, Se, As and I.

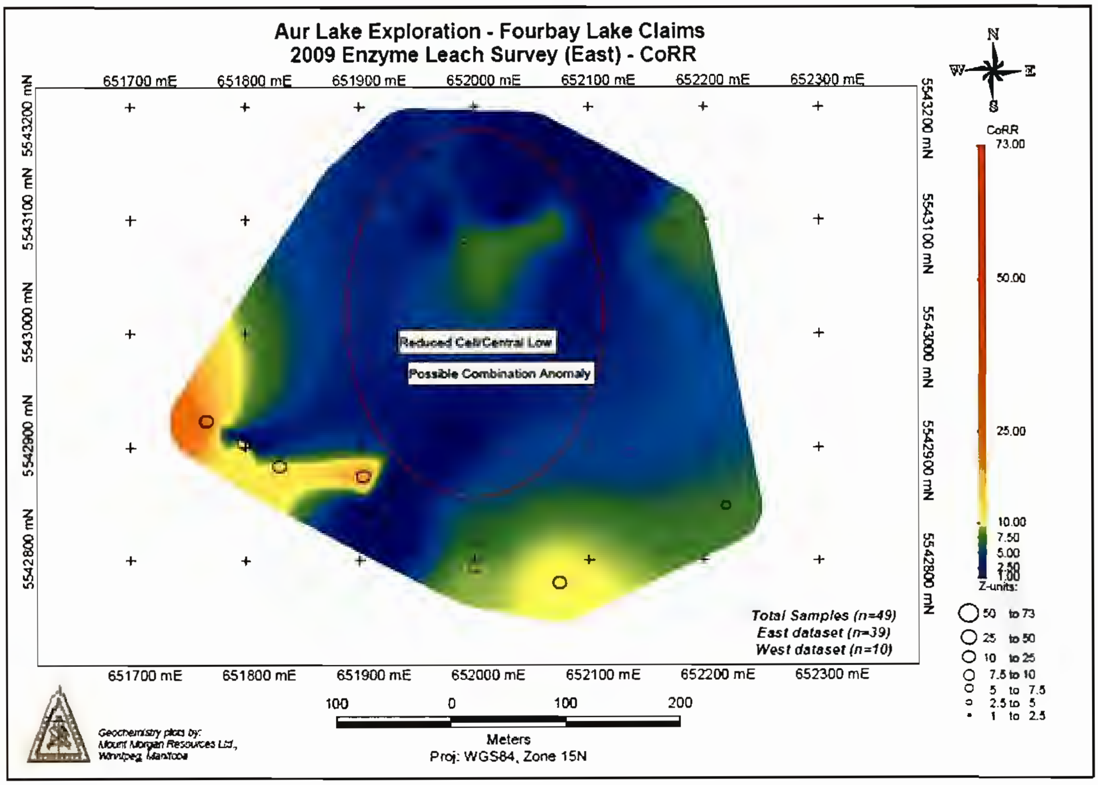
URR (1-140RR; Truncated)



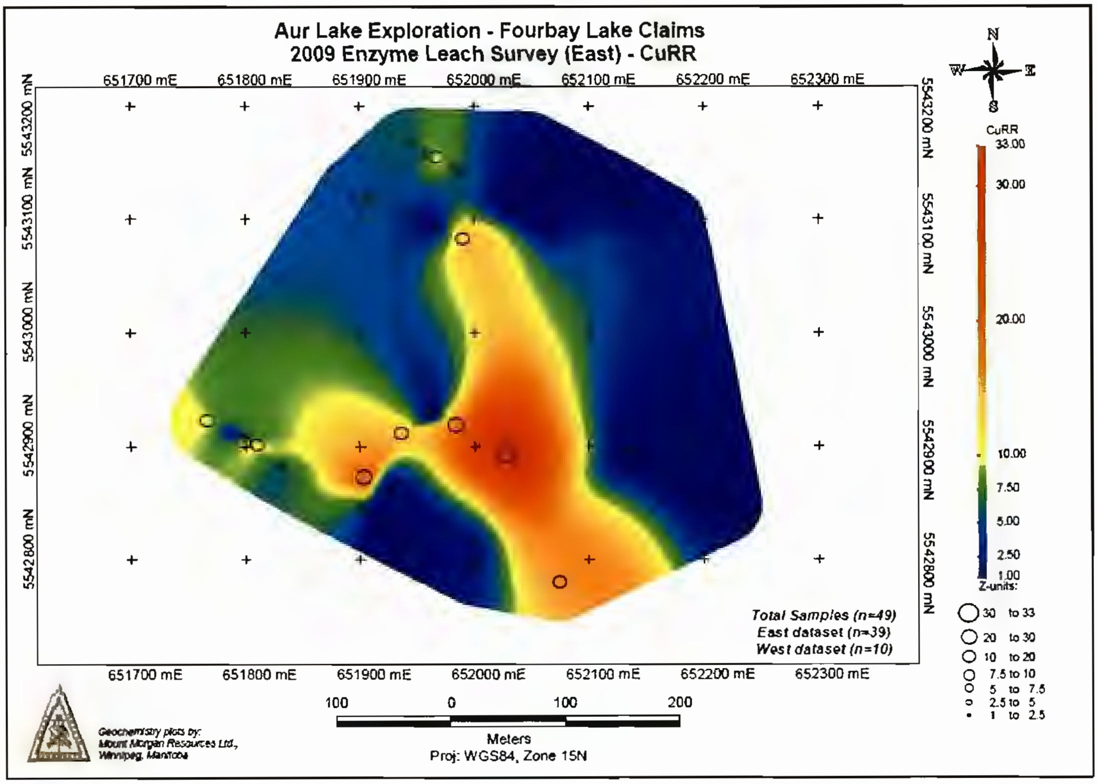
Base Metals (Co, Cu, Zn, Pb)

CoRR (1-65RR): Scattered single- to multi-sample low-contrast Co responses are present on the grid. They do appear to form a weakly developed halo-type response however this is uncertain. There are no high-contrast and focused anomalous responses on the grid.





CuRR (1-33RR): A multi-sample Cu response is present in an irregularly-shaped but north-northwest-trending anomaly. This response overlaps with Re, I and Se responses described earlier and has its core area defined by four samples with maximum RR of 33. This anomaly appears to be open to the south.


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - CuRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
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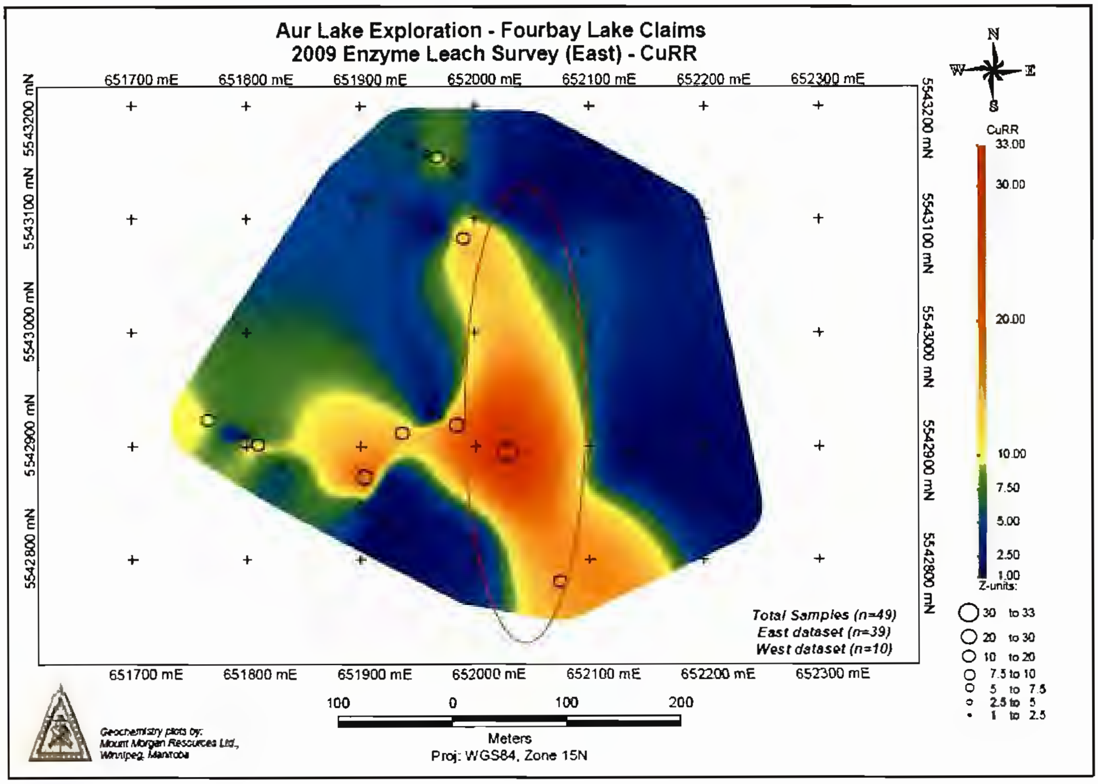
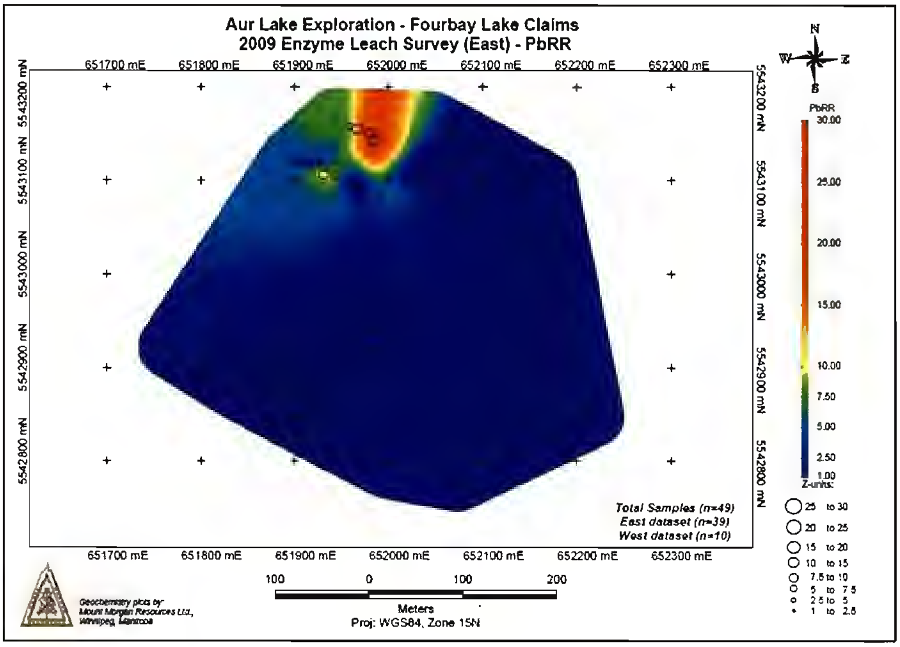
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
N
W
E
S
CuRR
33.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
30 to 33
20 to 30
10 to 20
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba



PbRR (1-30RR): Moderate-contrast Pb responses are restricted to the northern portion of the survey grid where a three- to five-sample elevated response occurs. This response is coincident with an As anomaly described earlier. There are no other Pb responses that are >LLD on this grid. It is possible the Pb anomaly is open to the north.


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - PbRR
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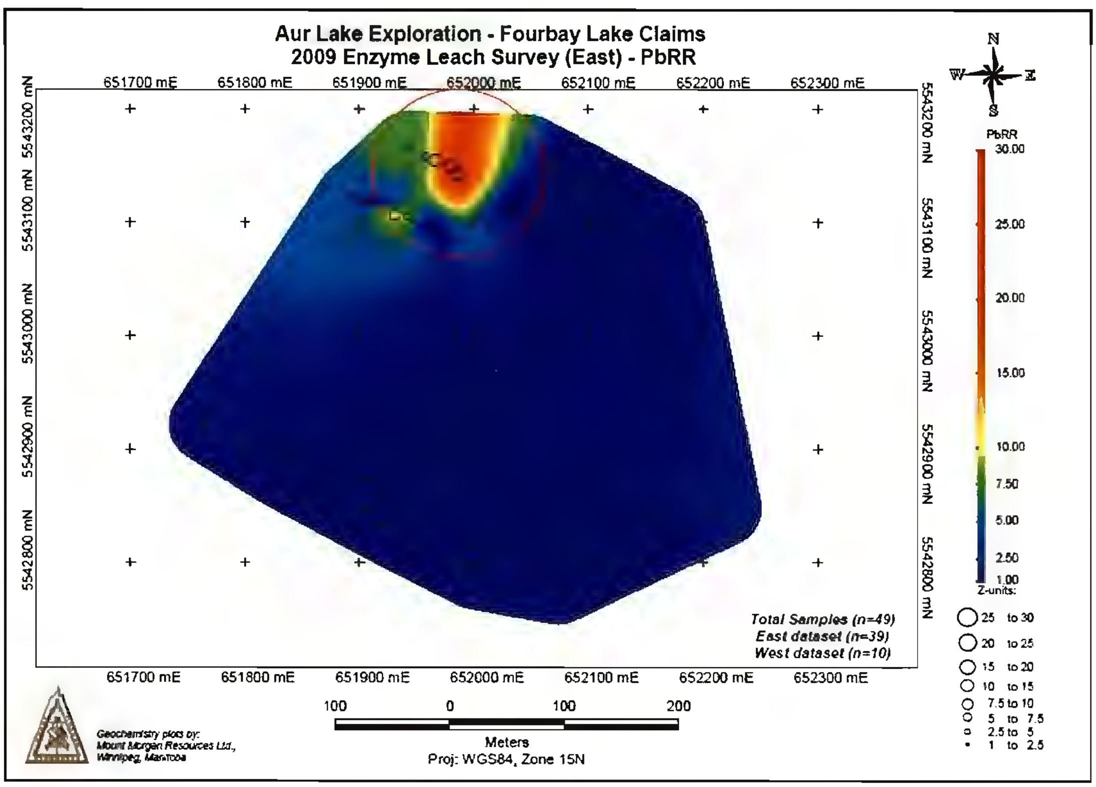
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
N
W
E
S
PbRR
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
25 to 30
20 to 25
15 to 20
10 to 15
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - PbRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
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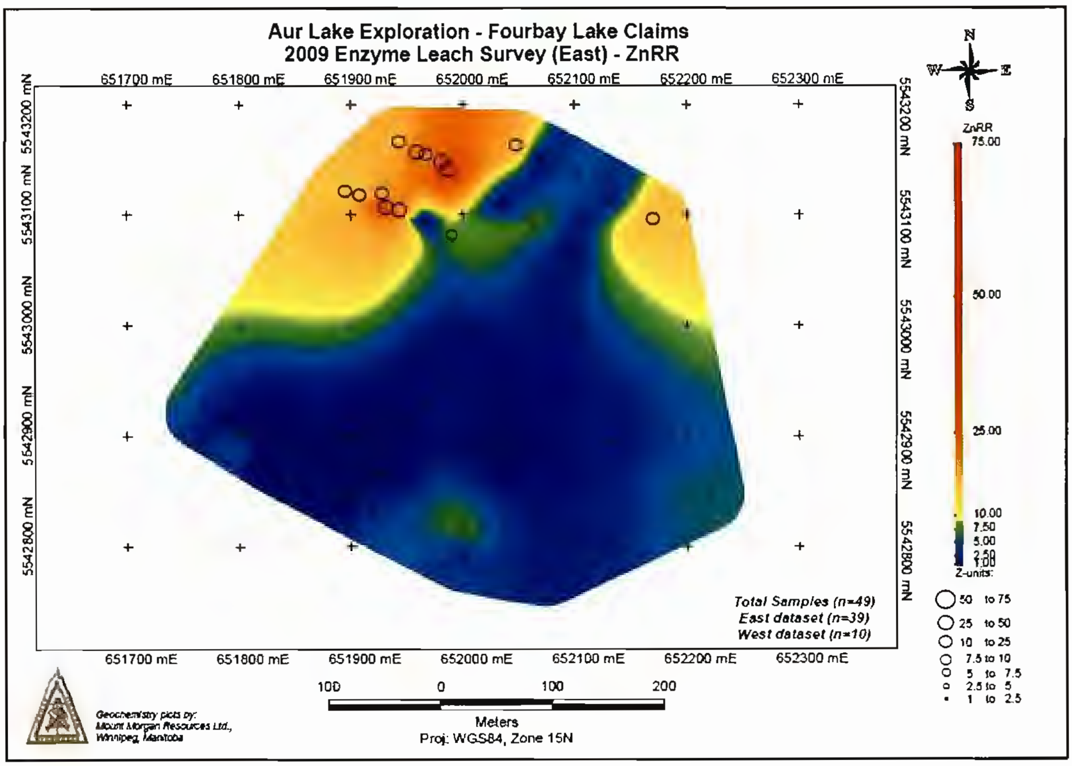
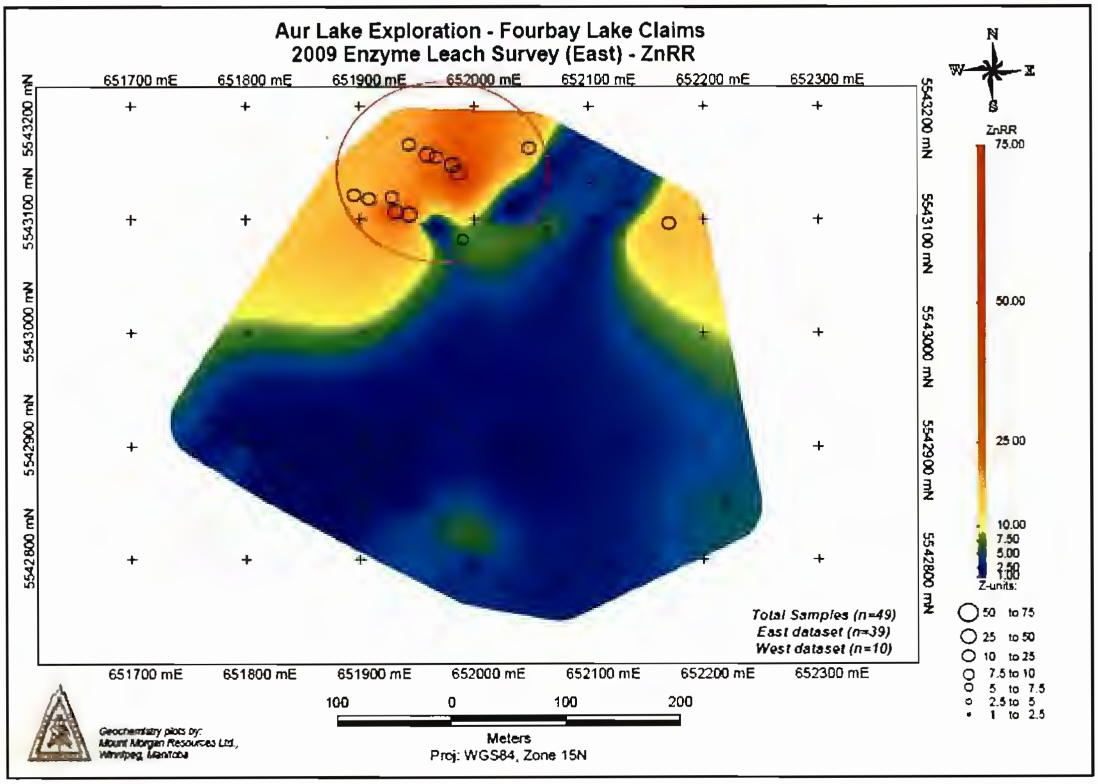
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
N
W
E
S
PbRR
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
25 to 30
20 to 25
15 to 20
10 to 15
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

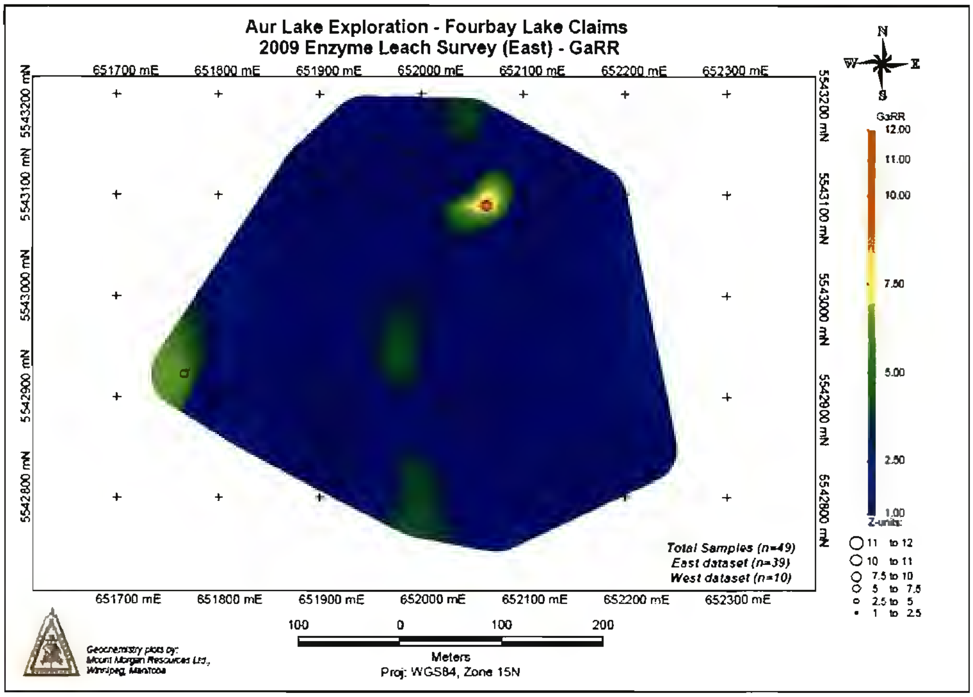
ZnRR (1-74RR): A high-contrast, multi-sample Zn anomaly is present on the grid. It occurs in the northern grid area where it is coincident with Pb and As responses. The anomaly is based on ten soil samples and is likely open to the north.





Base Metals-Chalcophile Association (Ga, Ge, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Tl, Bi)

GaRR (1-12RR): Very low-contrast Ga responses with maximum RR to 12 times background are observed on the grid. There is the suggestion of a north-trending weakly anomalous response situated in the central portion of the FourBay east grid.


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - GaRR
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652000 mE
652100 mE
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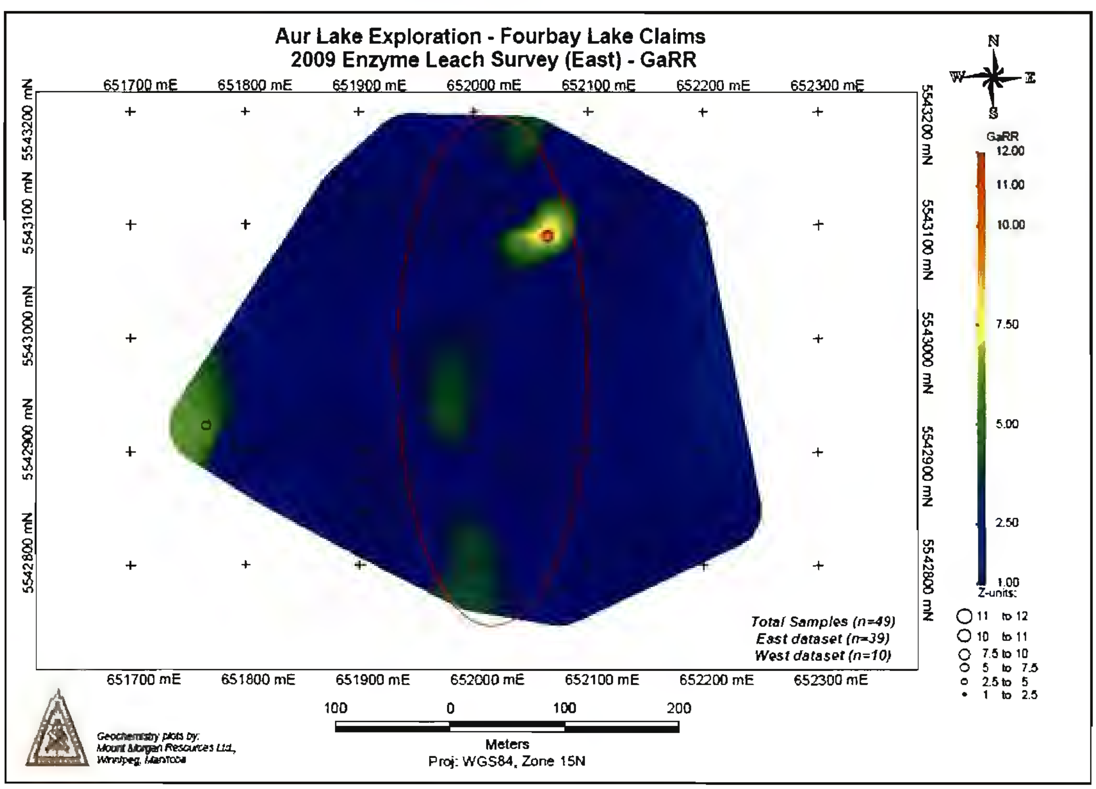
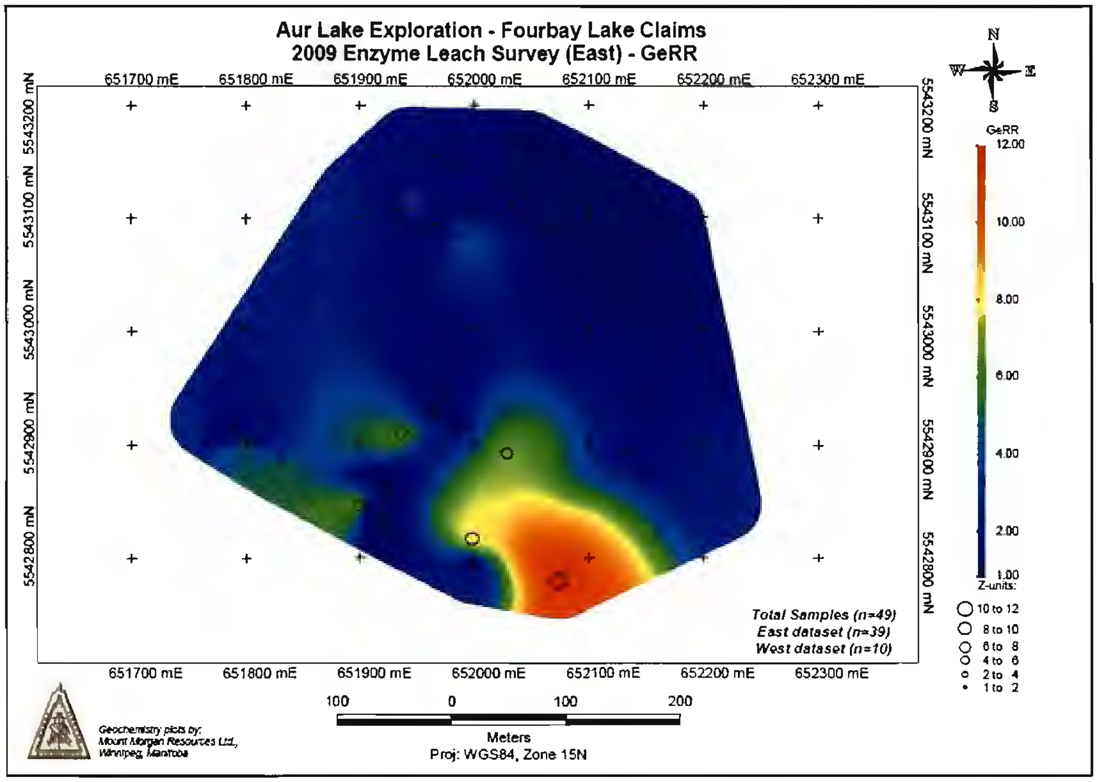
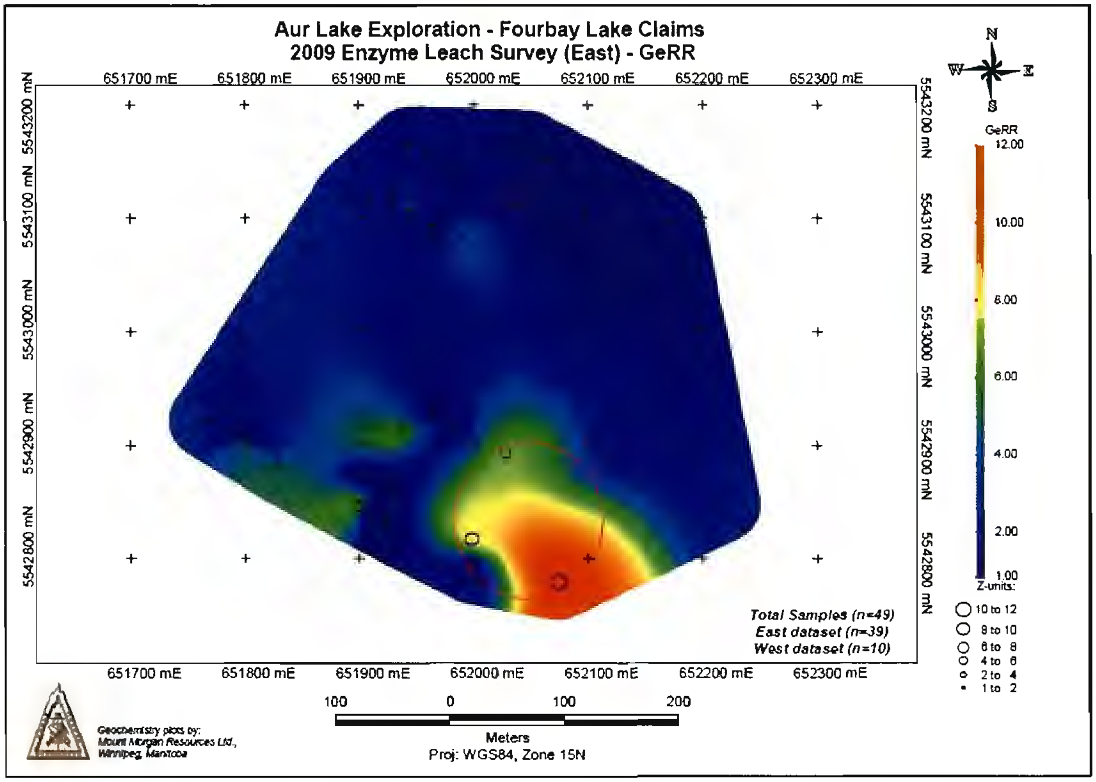
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
GaRR
12.00
11.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
11 to 12
10 to 11
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N

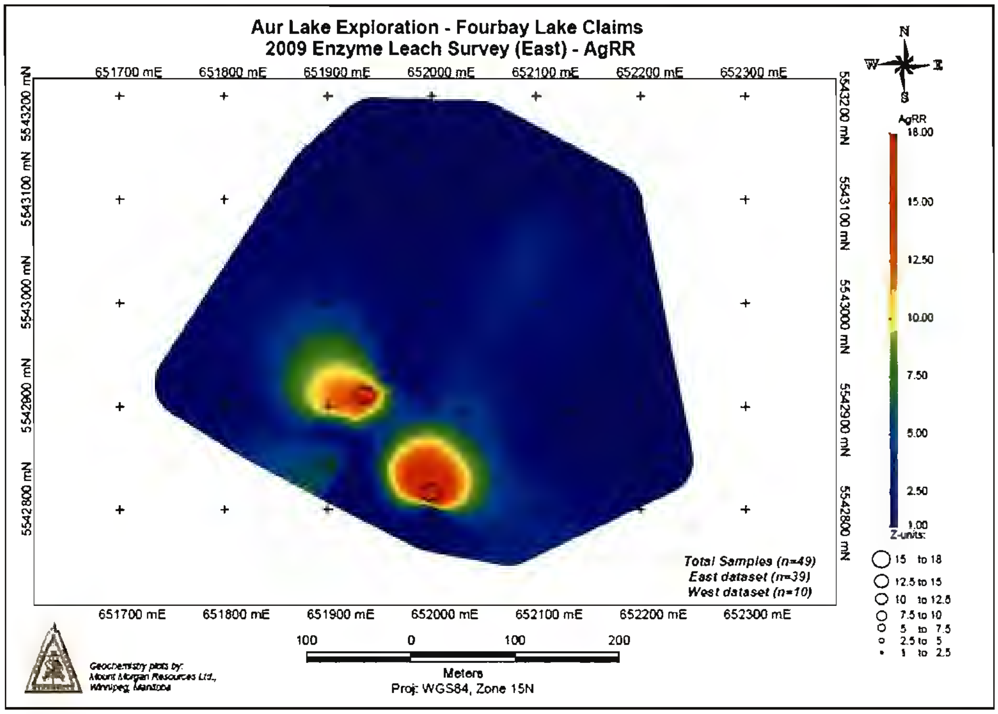

Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - GaRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
GaRR
12.00
11.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
11 to 12
10 to 11
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N

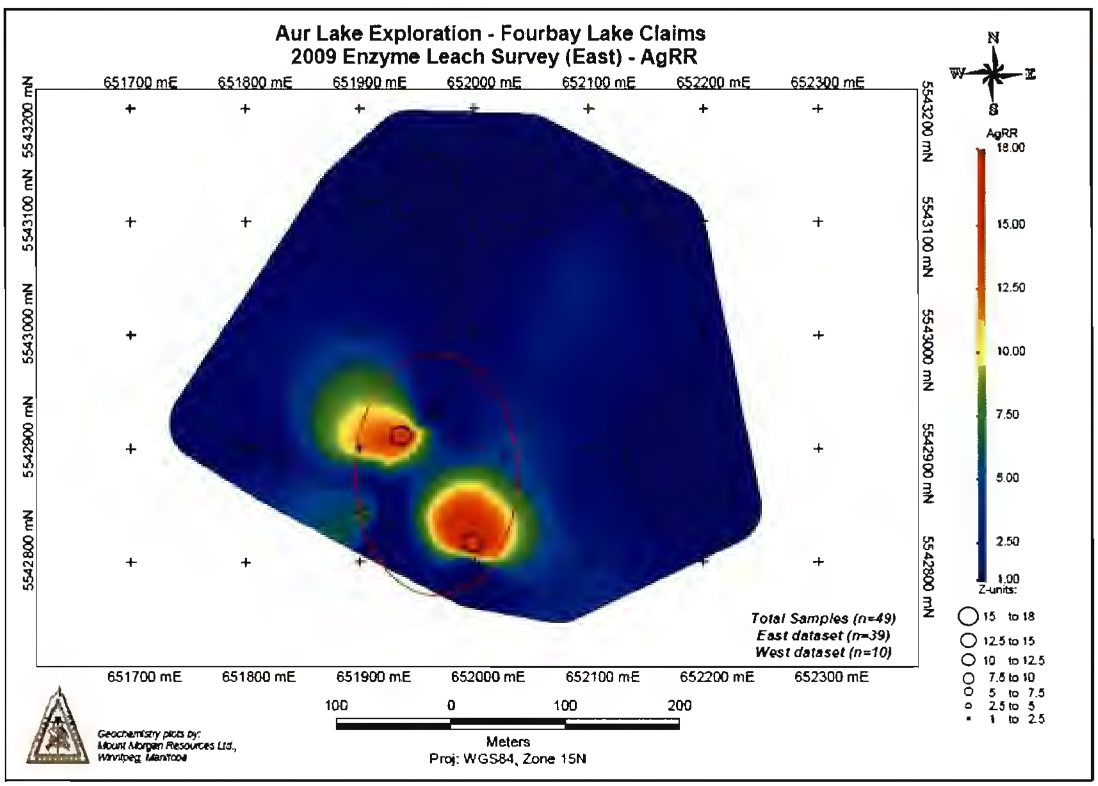
GeRR (1-12RR): Like Ga, the Ge results are very low-contrast (maximum RR to 12) with the highest response situated at the southern extremity of sampling. There is also a suggestion of a north-trending nature to the Ge responses and this trend would be coincident with that for Ga.



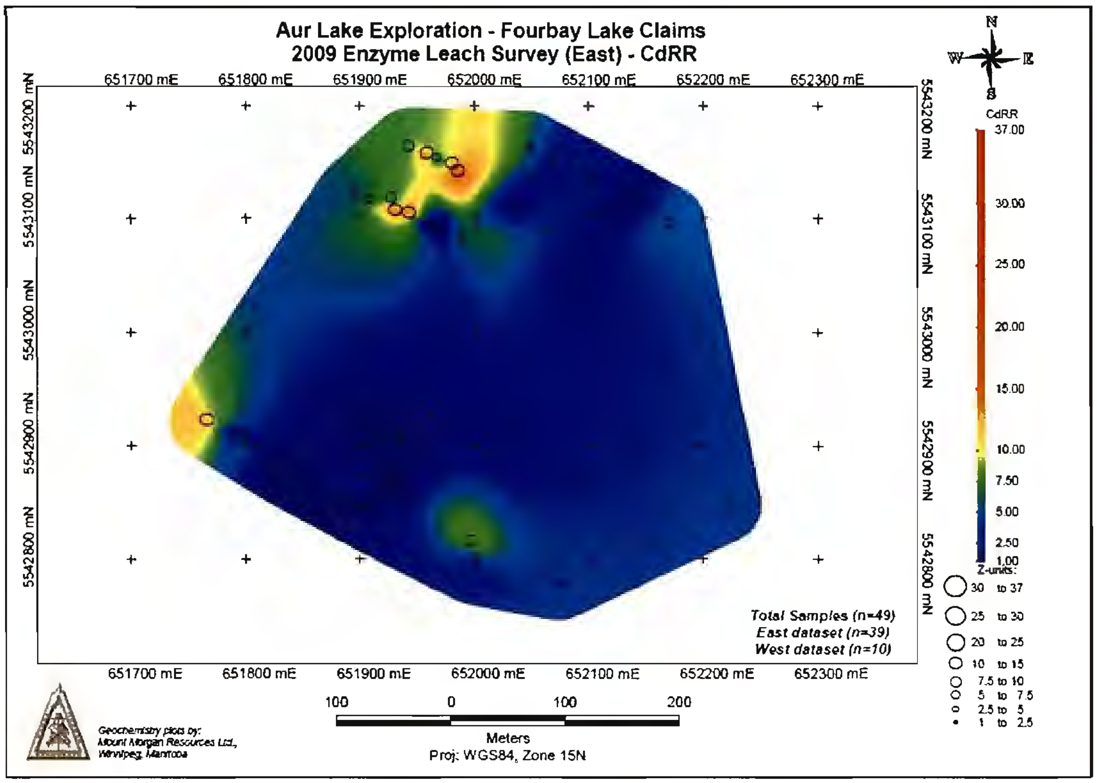


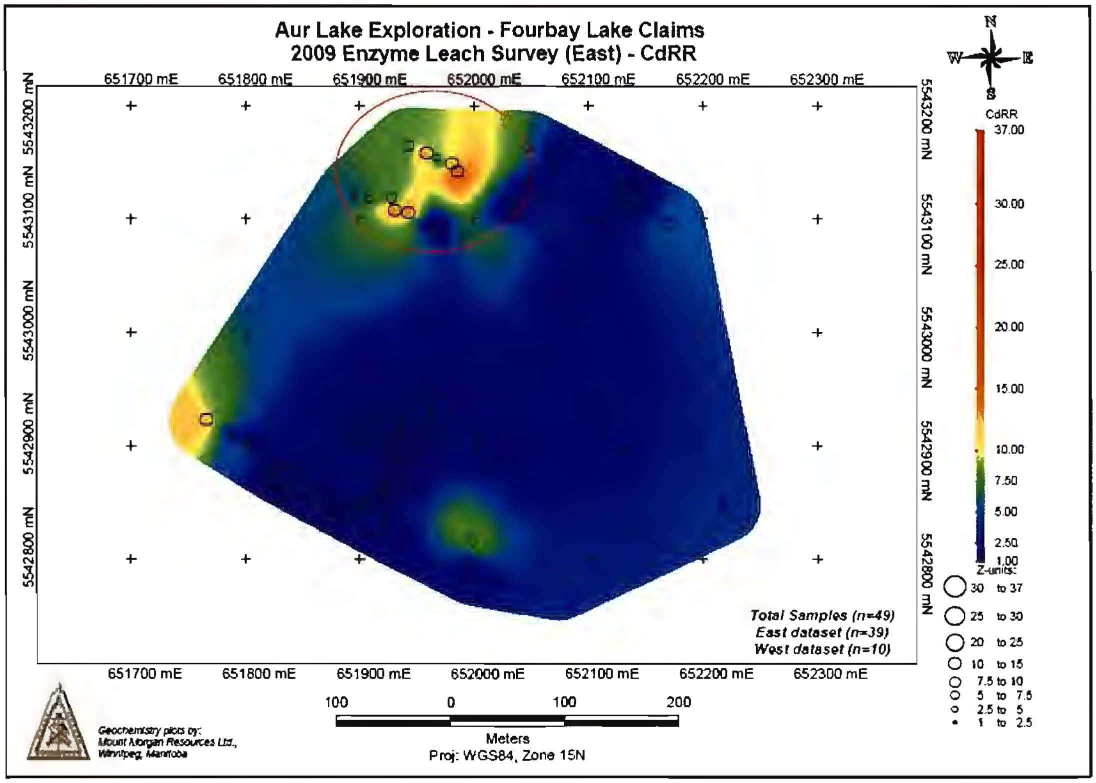
AgRR (1-18RR): Elevated AgRR are restricted to the southern grid. In this area two samples have maximum RR of 18 times background. This is the same general location where low-contrast Ga and Ge responses are documented.


Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - AgRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
AgRR
Z-units:
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N

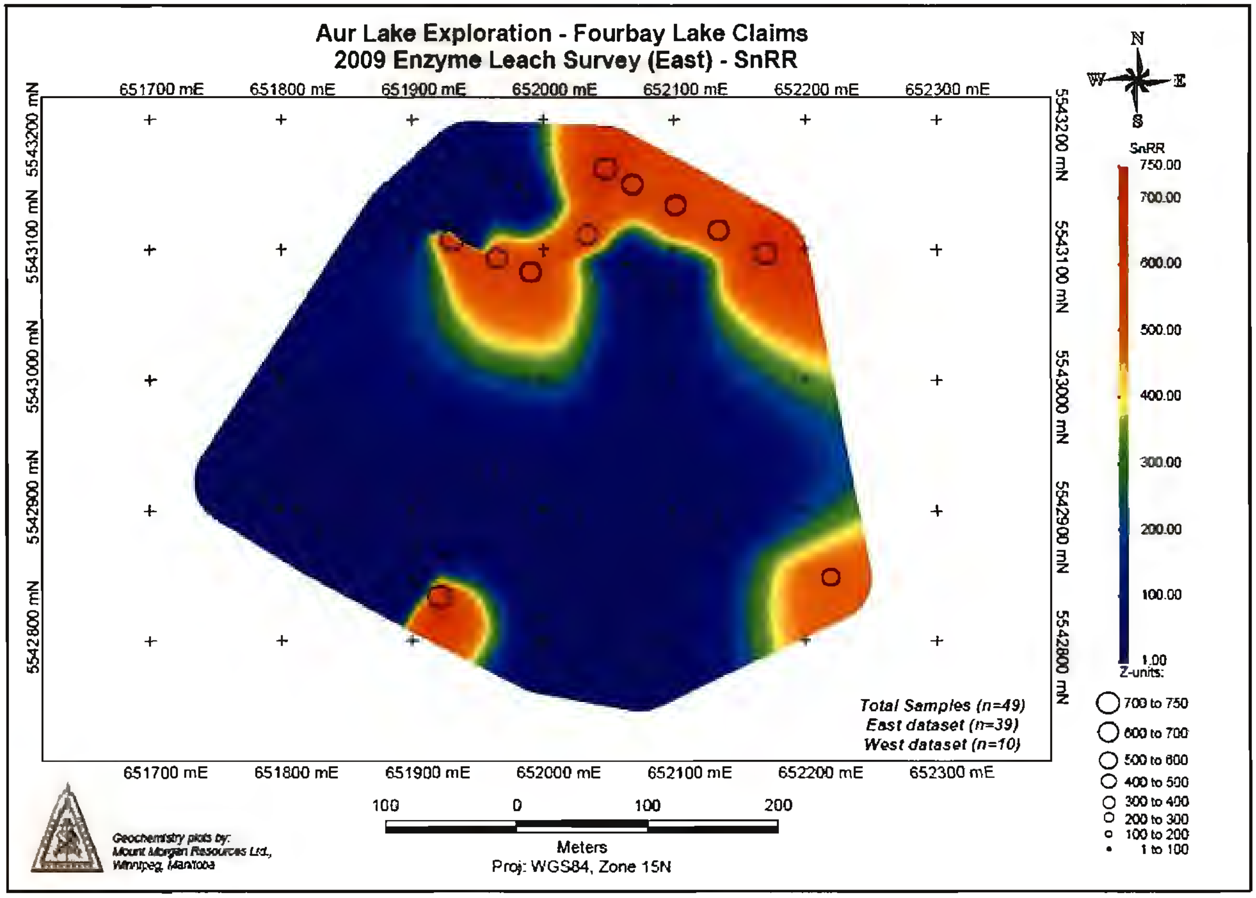

Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - AgRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
AgRR
Z-units:
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N

CdRR (1-37RR): A low-contrast but multi-sample Cd anomaly is documented from the northern portion of the survey grid. This anomaly corresponds to a Zn, Pb and Cu anomaly described earlier. There are no other responses of significance on this grid.

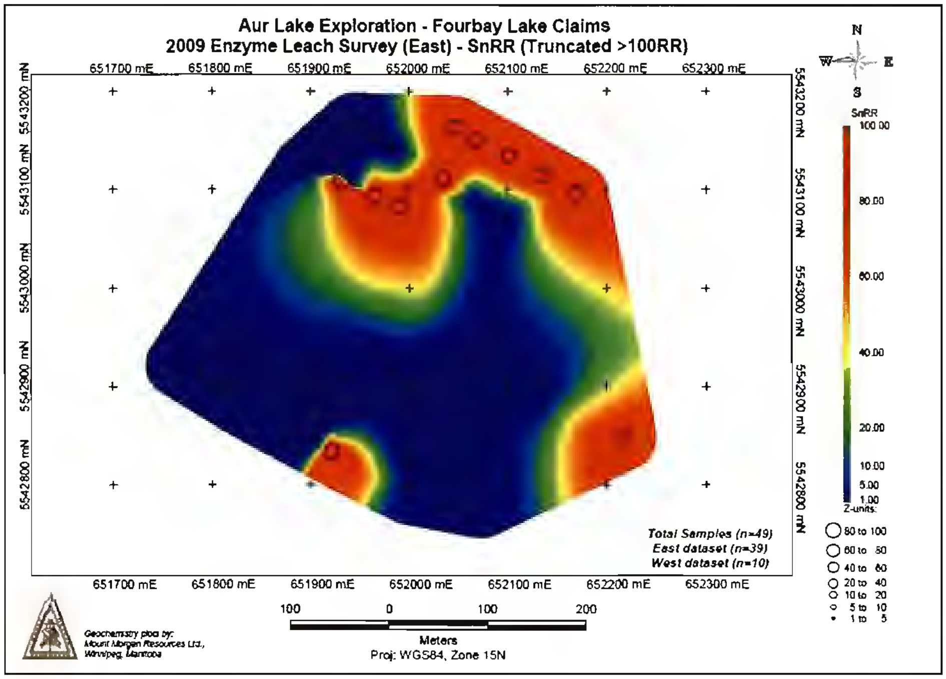


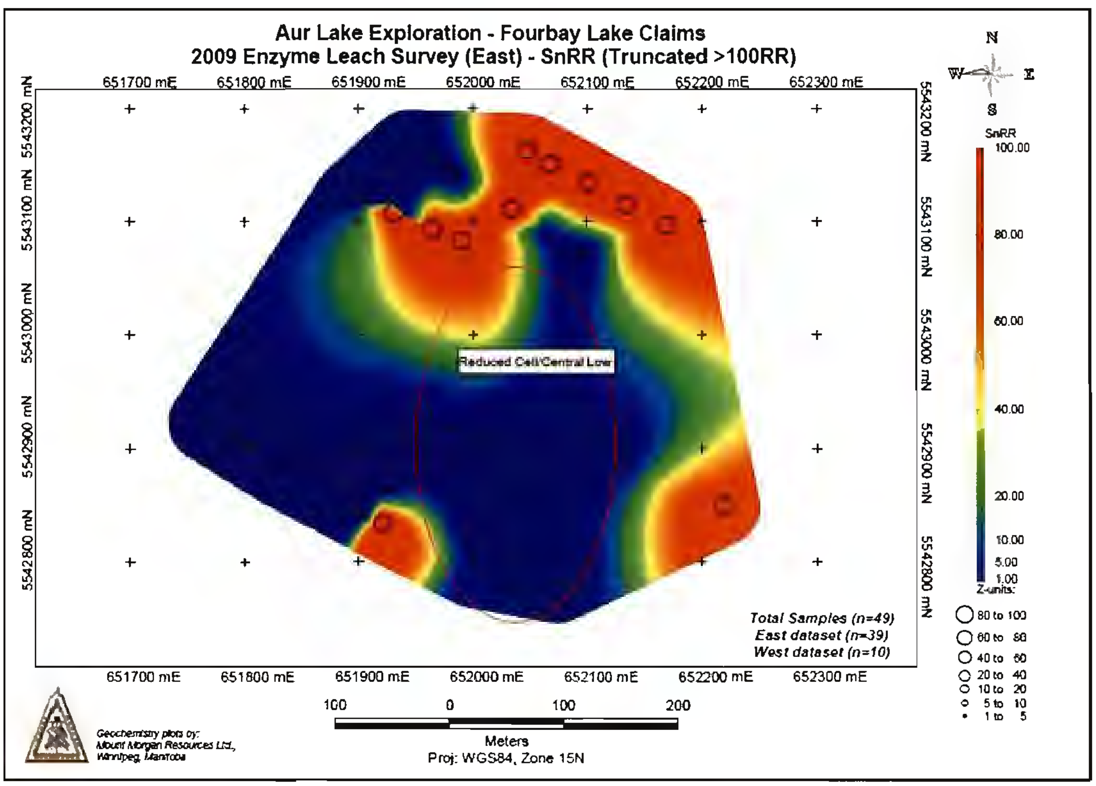


SnRR (1-748RR): Extremely high-contrast Sn responses are present in the north and east portion of the grid. Taken together with all responses on this grid the Sn anomaly approximates a halo type response. Regardless, the responses in the northeast corner are consistently high. When these data are truncated at 100RR and re-plotted the same pattern is achieved and as such no improvement in the pattern of response is observed. The core area of this anomaly where no responses are observed measures 400 m^2. These Sn responses are attributed to a felsic intrusive lithology in the bedrock. This could be a granite or possibly felsic volcanic rock.

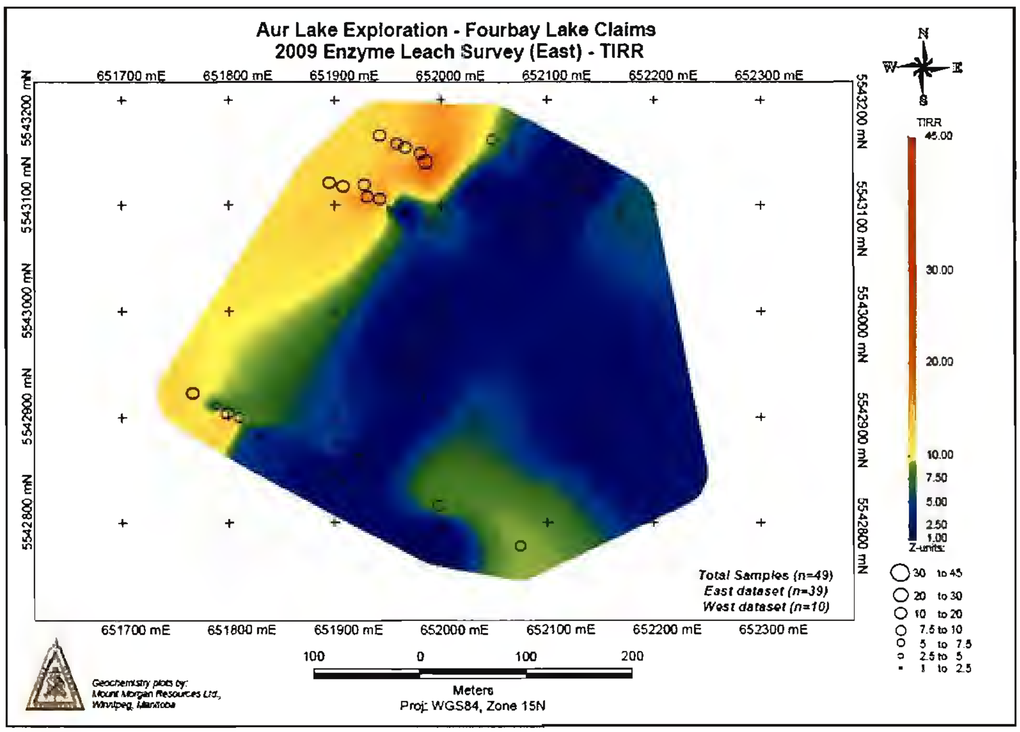


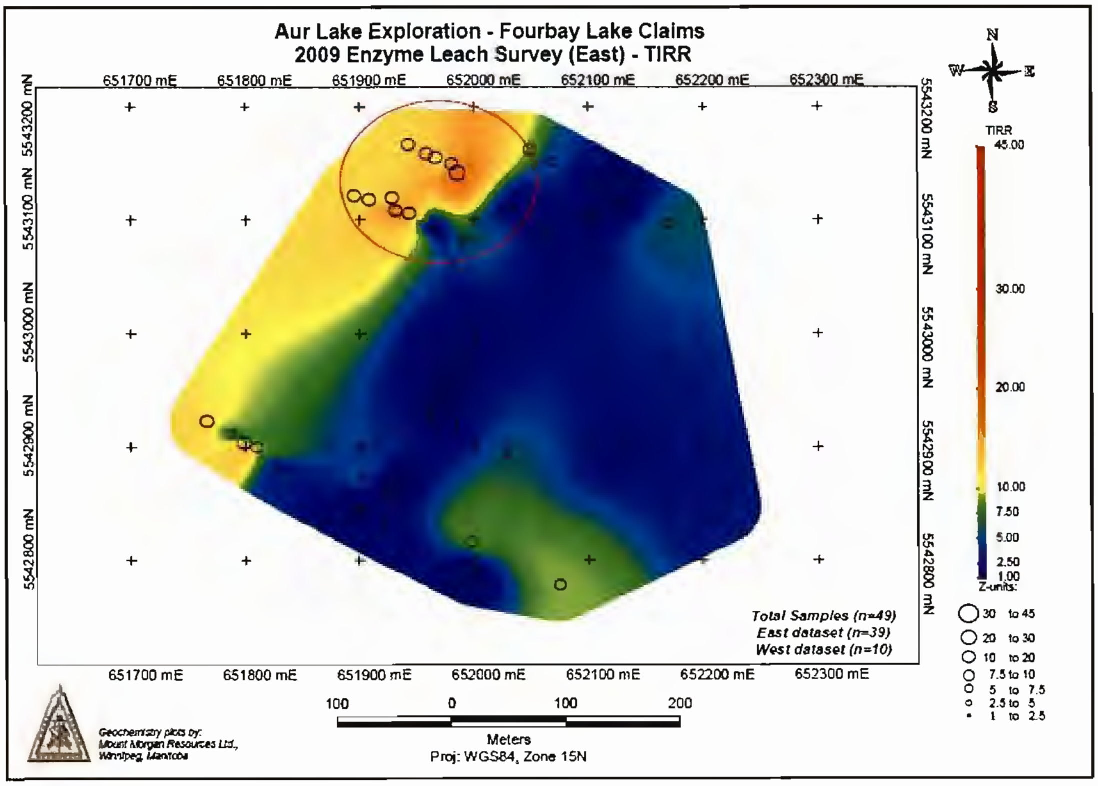
SnRR (1-748RR; Truncated)





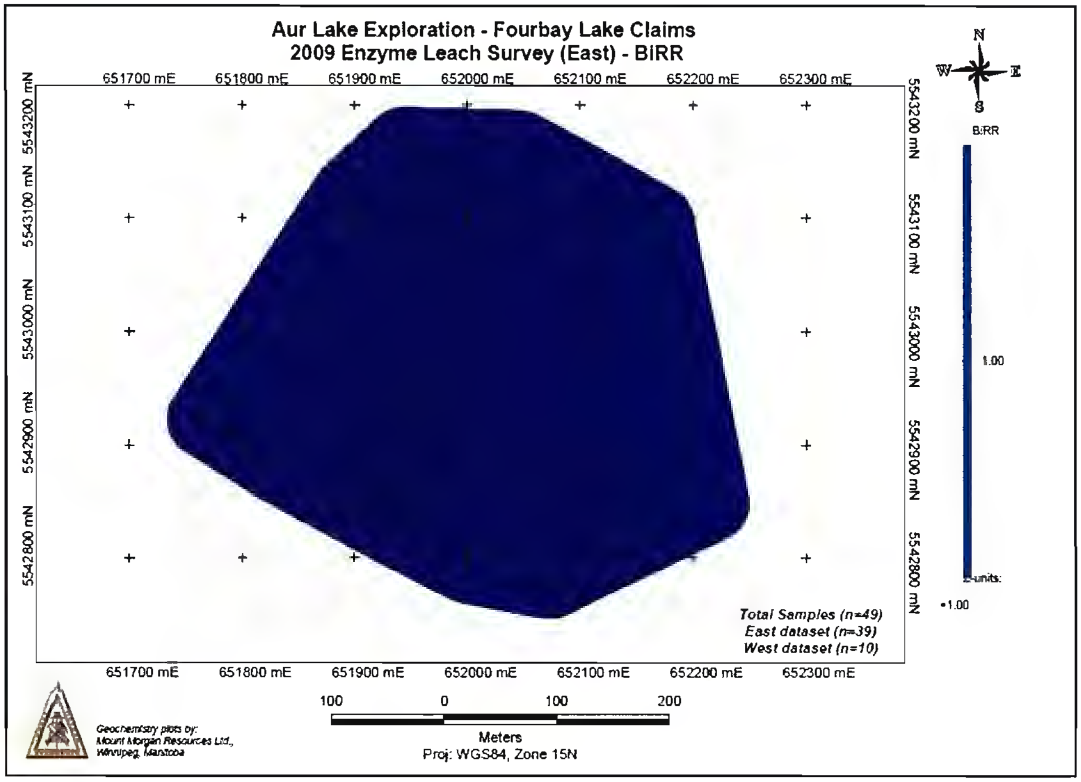
TIRR (1-45RR): The results for Tl are unusual in that they define a linear band of weakly elevated low-contrast responses in the western grid area. This sharply defined contact between elevated and background Tl responses is likely to represent an analytical background shift rather than a *bona fide* zone of elevated Tl. Accordingly, the Tl response is interpreted to be insignificant.





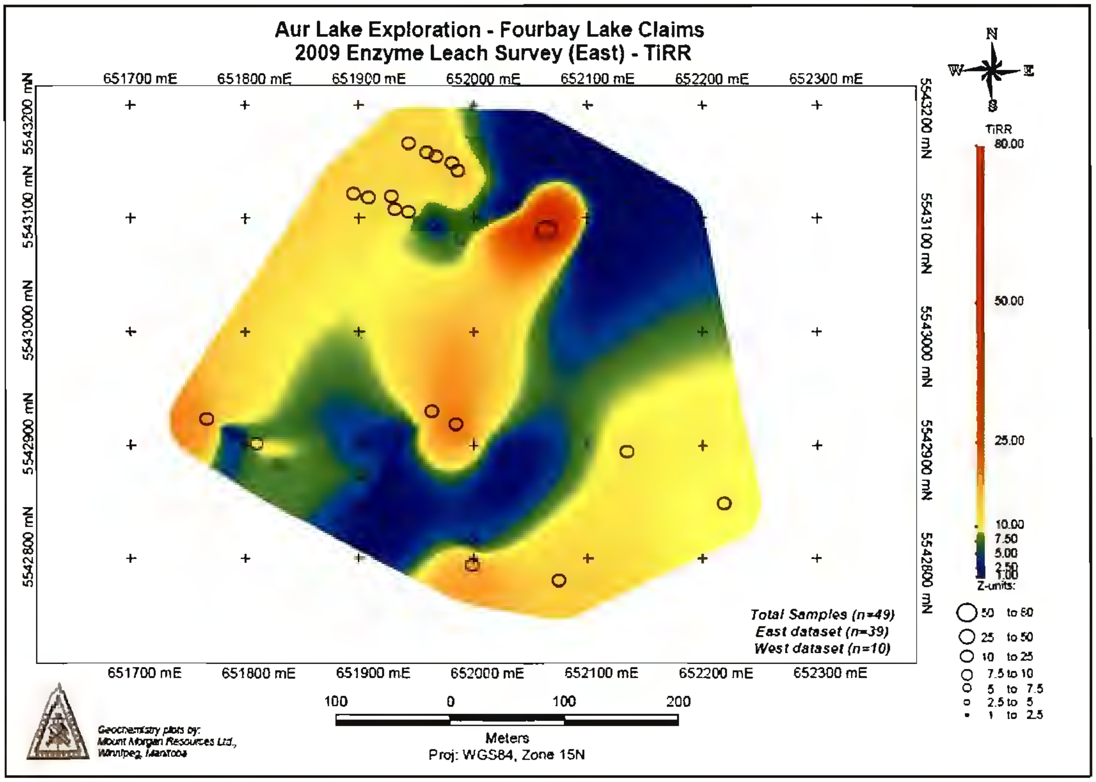
Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - TIRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
N
W
E
S
TIRR
45.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
1.00
Z-units:
30 to 45
20 to 30
10 to 20
7.5 to 10
5 to 7.5
2.5 to 5
1 to 2.5
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

BiRR (All 1RR): There are no responses >LLD for Bi in the survey area.



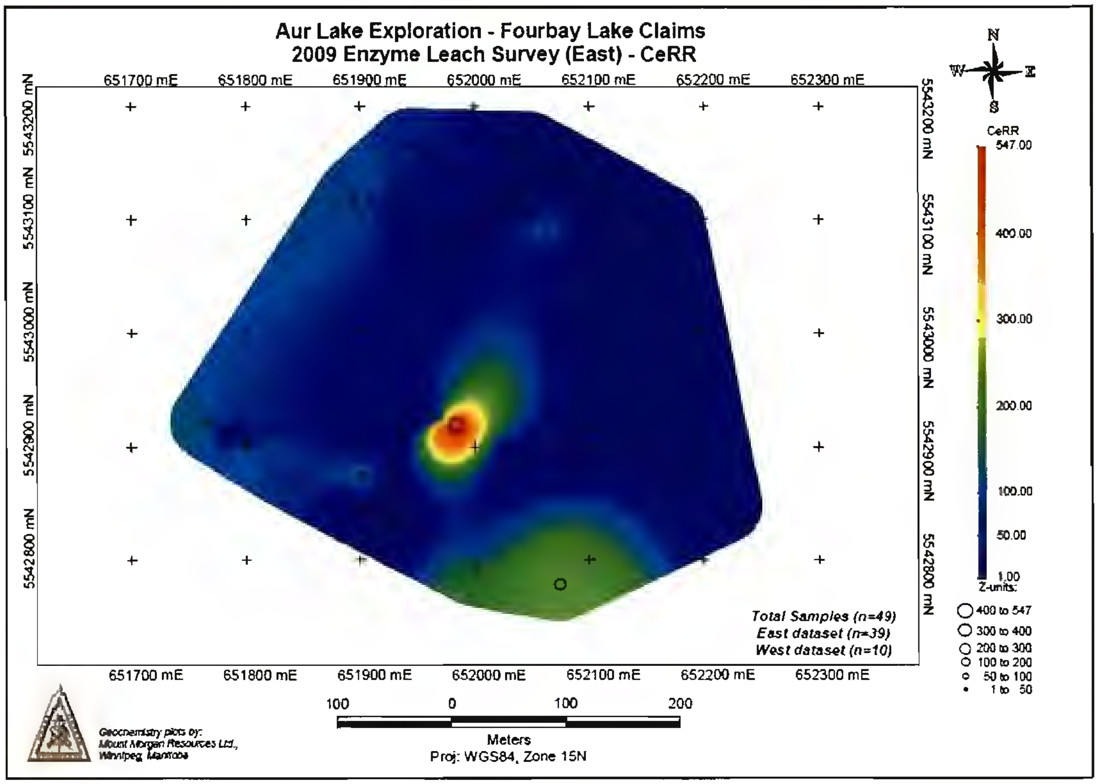
High Field Strength Elements (Ti)

TiRR (1-78RR): Titanium responses in the FourBay east survey area are generally low-contrast with a single site high-contrast response of 80RR. Generally, the Ti results can be used to map lithologies or define structures in the bedrock underpinning a survey area. The irregular sample distribution makes this difficult. The overall pattern is one of "flat relief" across the survey area.



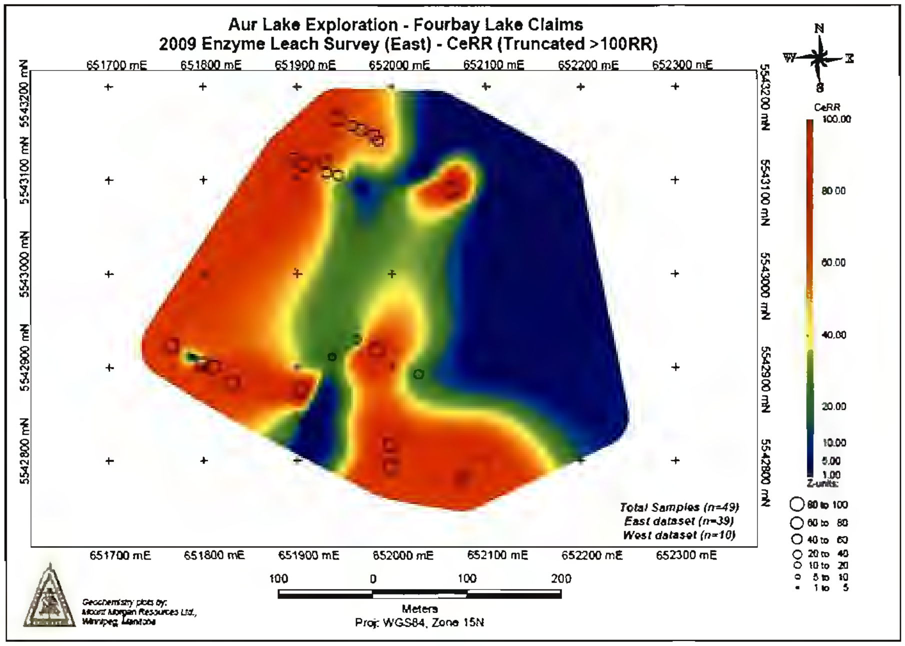
Rare Earth Elements (Ce)

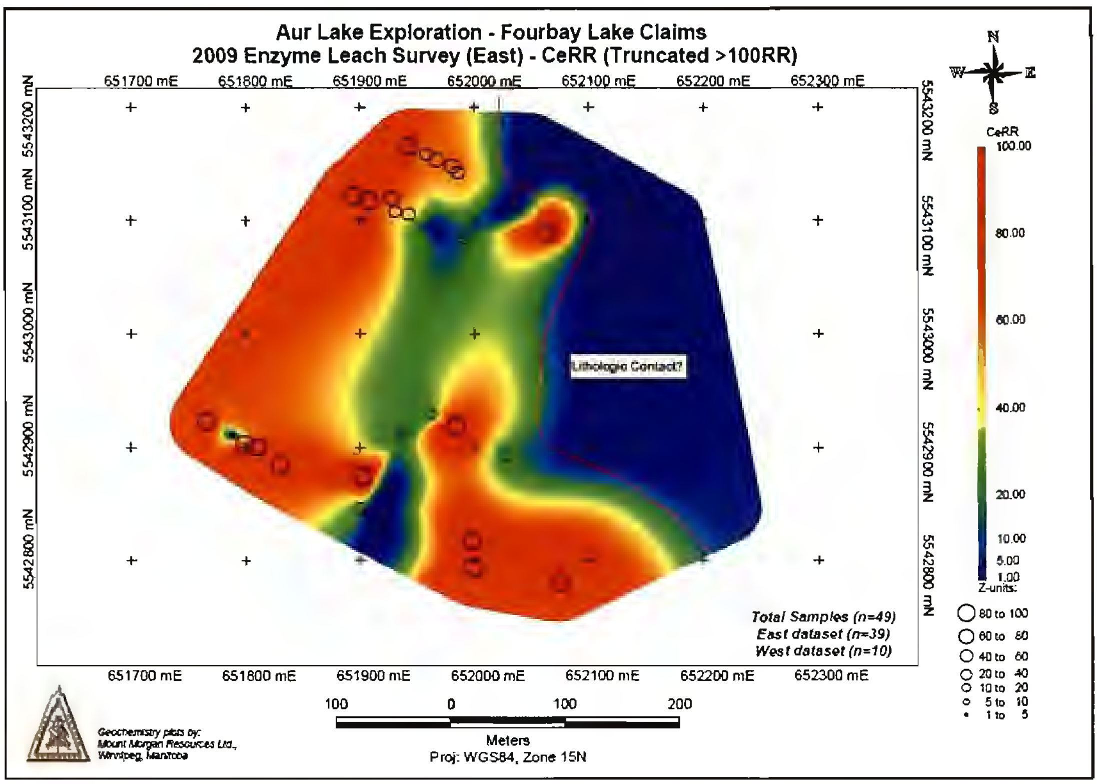
CeRR (1-547RR): Like Ti, Ce can be used to map structure and lithology in the subsurface. Unlike Ti, the responses for Ce are extremely high and based on truncated data (>100RR; see below) strongly suggestive of a broad area of felsic lithologies in the subsurface. The western half of the grid area would be characterized in this way. It is noted that the Zn-Pb-Cd anomaly situated in the northern grid area is encapsulated by this lithology.



Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (East) - CeRR
651700 mE
651800 mE
651900 mE
652000 mE
652100 mE
652200 mE
652300 mE
5543200 mN
5543100 mN
5543000 mN
5542900 mN
5542800 mN
N
S
W
E
CeRR
547.00
400.00
300.00
200.00
100.00
50.00
1.00
Z-units:
400 to 547
300 to 400
200 to 300
100 to 200
50 to 100
1 to 50
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

CeRR (1-547RR; Truncated)





OBSERVATIONS

The FourBay east enzyme leach survey has delineated a variety of geochemical anomaly types. The results for Cl, Sn and possibly Ce have delineated a halo-type anomaly with a core reduced cell with dimensions of approximately 200 m^2. Within this reduced cell is a linear, north-trending multi-element anomaly comprising elevated responses for U, Cu, Ga, Ce and possibly Ge.

The southwestern edge of the survey area is marked by areally extensive elevated responses for I, Se and Re. This anomalous areas may represent incomplete portions of the Cl-Sn anomaly described above.

It is noted that only a single sample Au response is recorded from the EL survey and this sample occurs on the western edge of the survey area, well away from the reduced cell discussed here.

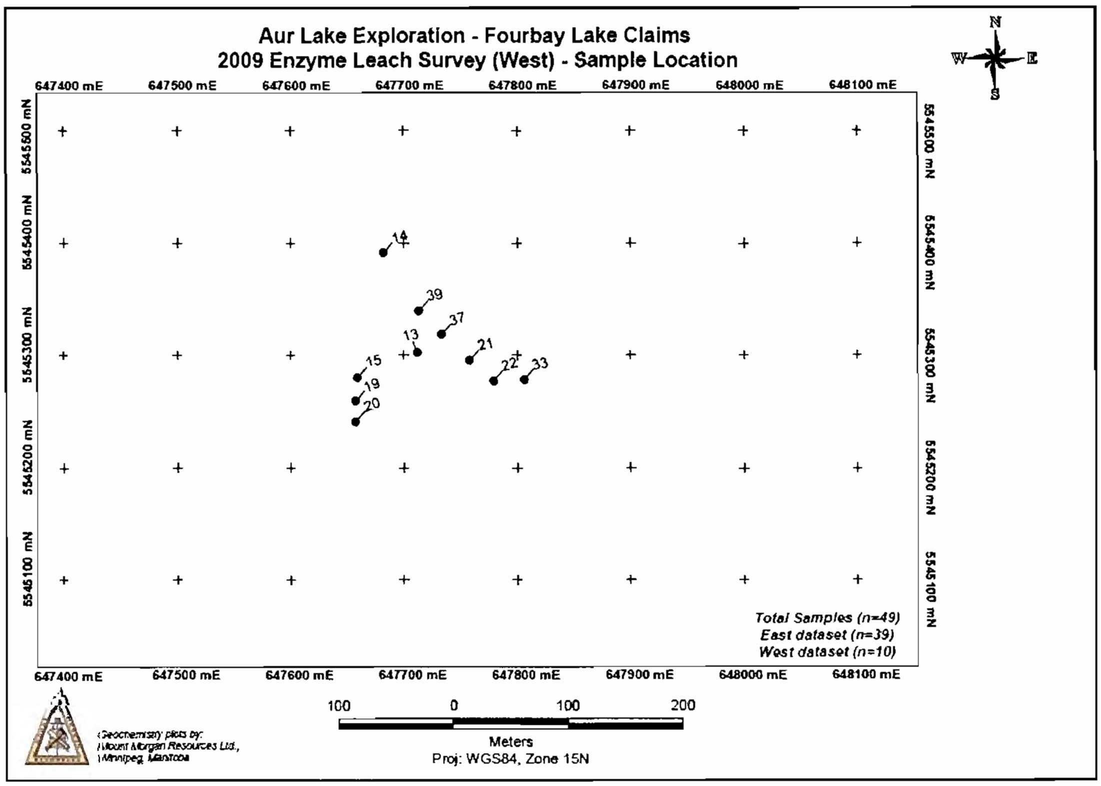
The final anomalous response is recorded at the northeastern edge of the survey area and this is a Zn-Cd-Pb anomaly and is well-defined by multiple samples and strongly elevated response ratios.

ENZYME LEACH SURVEY RESULTS – FOURBAY WEST

Sample Locations

A small number of samples (n=10) were collected from an area west of the larger sample population described above. Their locations and labels are given below.

The following description of responses is based on this sample distribution. However it must be noted that the successful delineation of an anomalous response or pattern of response with the small number of samples collected from this area will be difficult. It is likely that any or all responses must be classified as apical in nature.



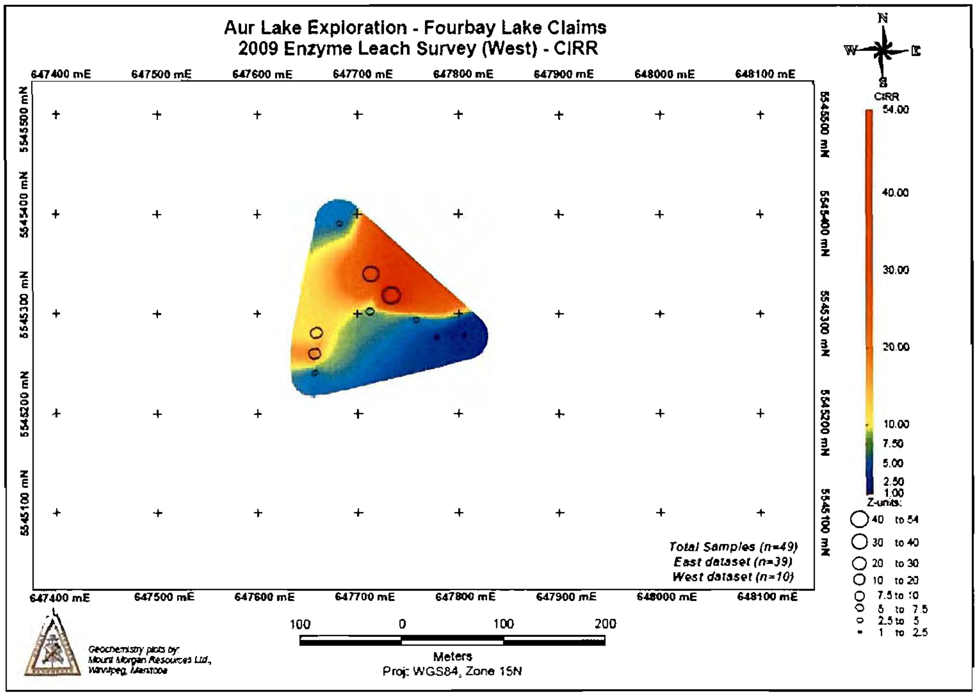
Quality Control

Analyses for duplicate pairs (39, C-2W, D-6W) used to monitor analytical reproducibility are presented in Appendix 1 (Enzyme Leach). These analyses indicate excellent results for reproducing analytical data and as such no difficulties in recognizing anomalies in the enzyme leach data are apparent.

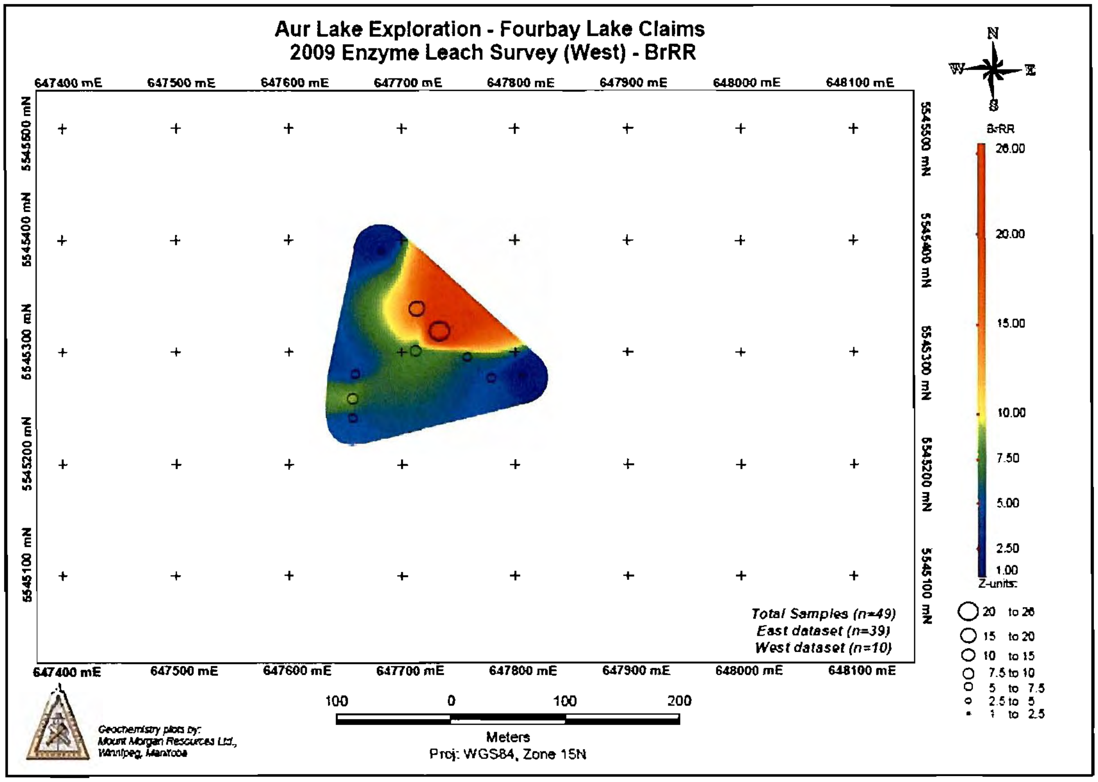
Laboratory-based contamination is also absent based on the review of a single analytical blank (*cf.* Appendix 1: A09-5745). There is no element in the reported database that reports above the LLD indicating contamination during sample preparation and analysis is not present.

Oxidation Suite (Cl, Br, I, Re, Se, U)

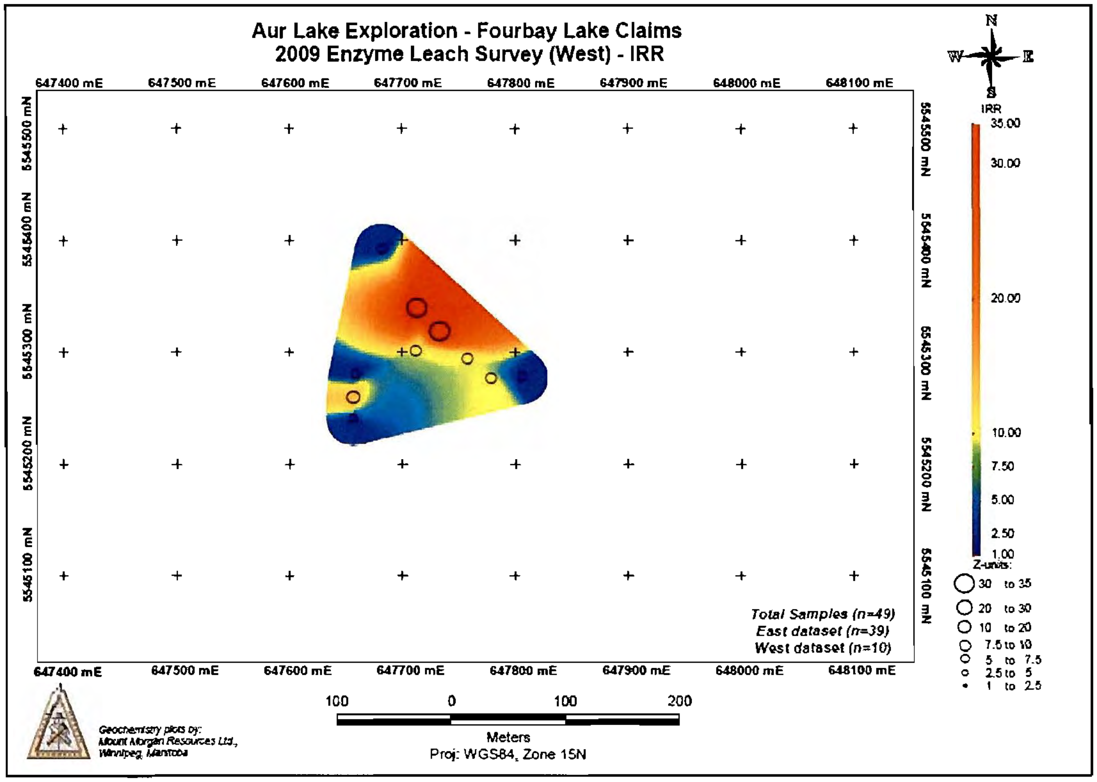
CIRR (1- 54RR): A narrow linear response consisting of 4 of 10 samples collected in the area is developed on the grid. This anomaly has a northeast trend and is almost certainly representative of a much larger anomaly for Cl. Maximum responses are 54 times background.



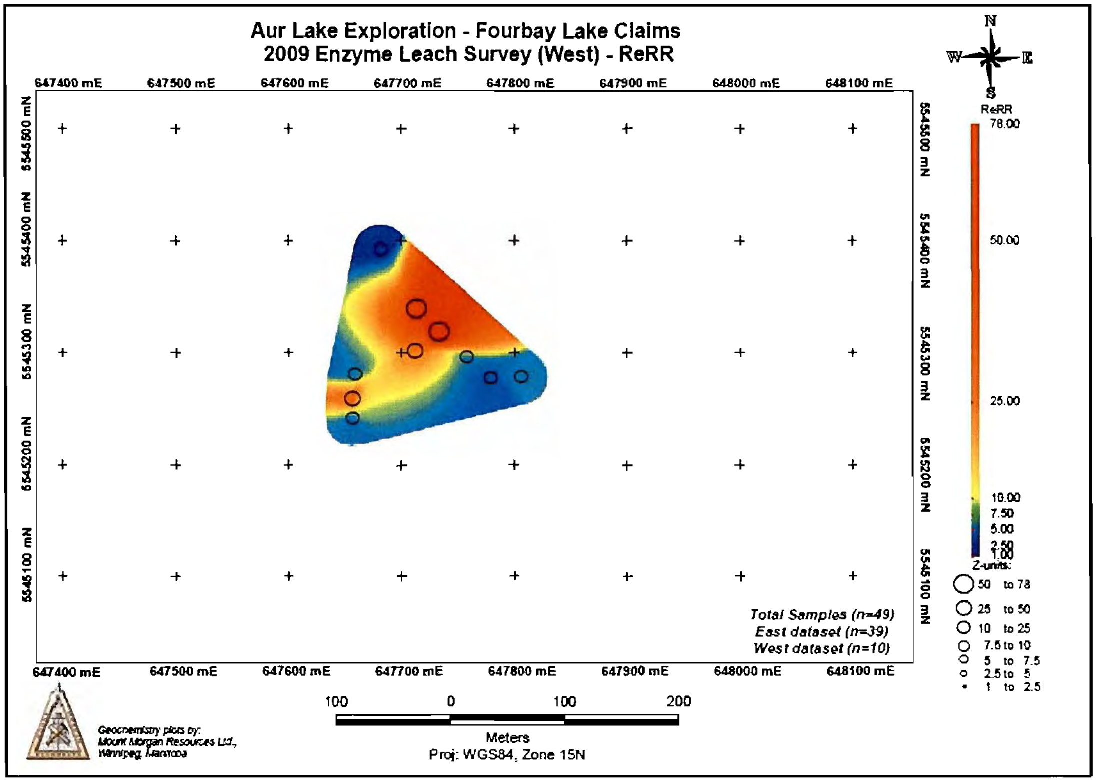
BrRR (1-26RR): A similar anomalous trend for Br is present in the survey area as was documented for Cl. The elevated responses are somewhat less linear but the two highest Br responses (to 26RR) coincide with the highest Cl responses. The Br anomaly is open to the northeast but unlike Cl appears to be truncated to the southwest.



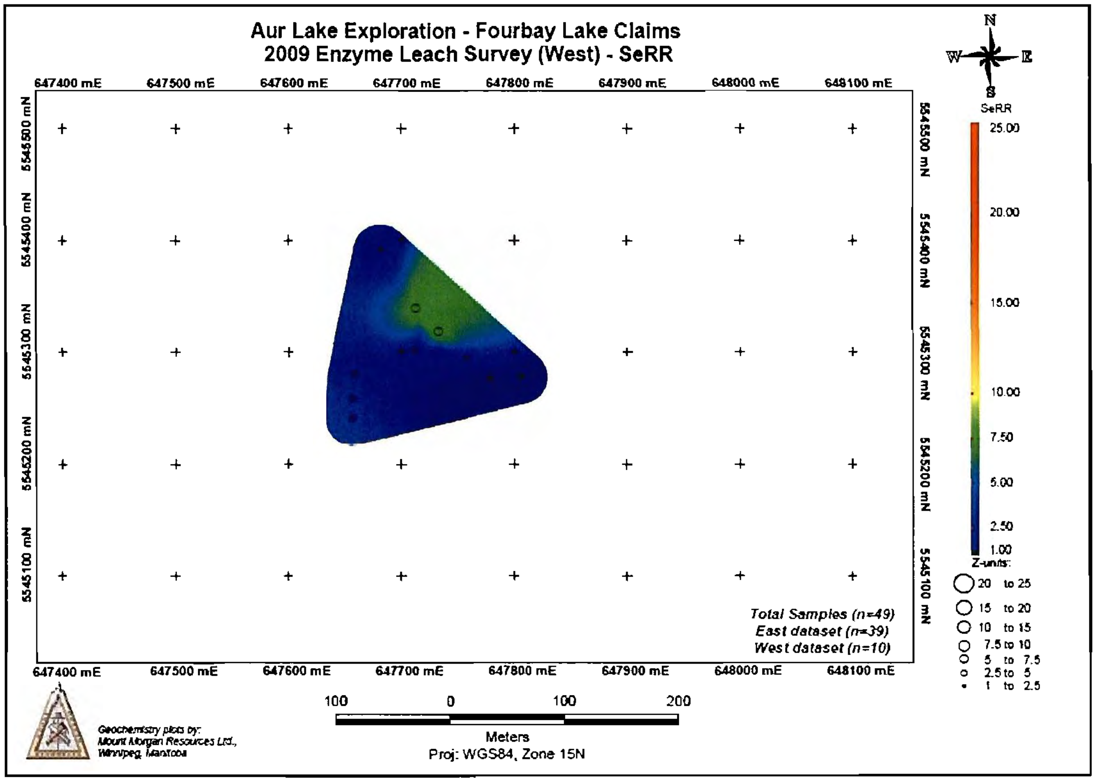
IRR (1-35RR): Iodine results are also similar to those for Cl and Br however the elevated responses are more irregular in shape. The maximum responses for I are 35RR and coincide with Cl and Br maxima.



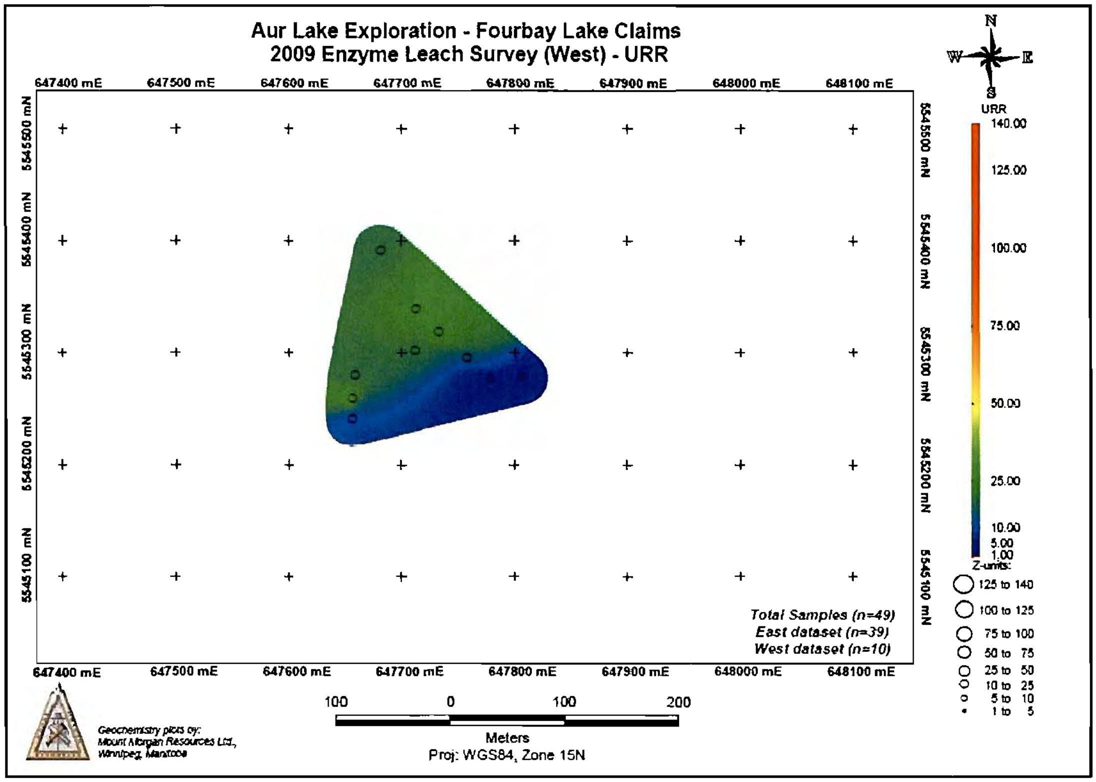
ReRR (1-68RR): The results for Re are similar to those for Cl in that they define the northeast-southwest-trending linear anomaly with coincident (Cl, Br, I) maximum responses to 78 times background.



SeRR (1-25RR): Selenium results are perhaps the weakest of the Oxidation Suite of elements in terms of delineating the observed multi-element linear anomaly described for the FourBay west survey. Maximum responses are <10RR although the two samples that are >background coincide with the maxima for other Oxidation Suite elements.

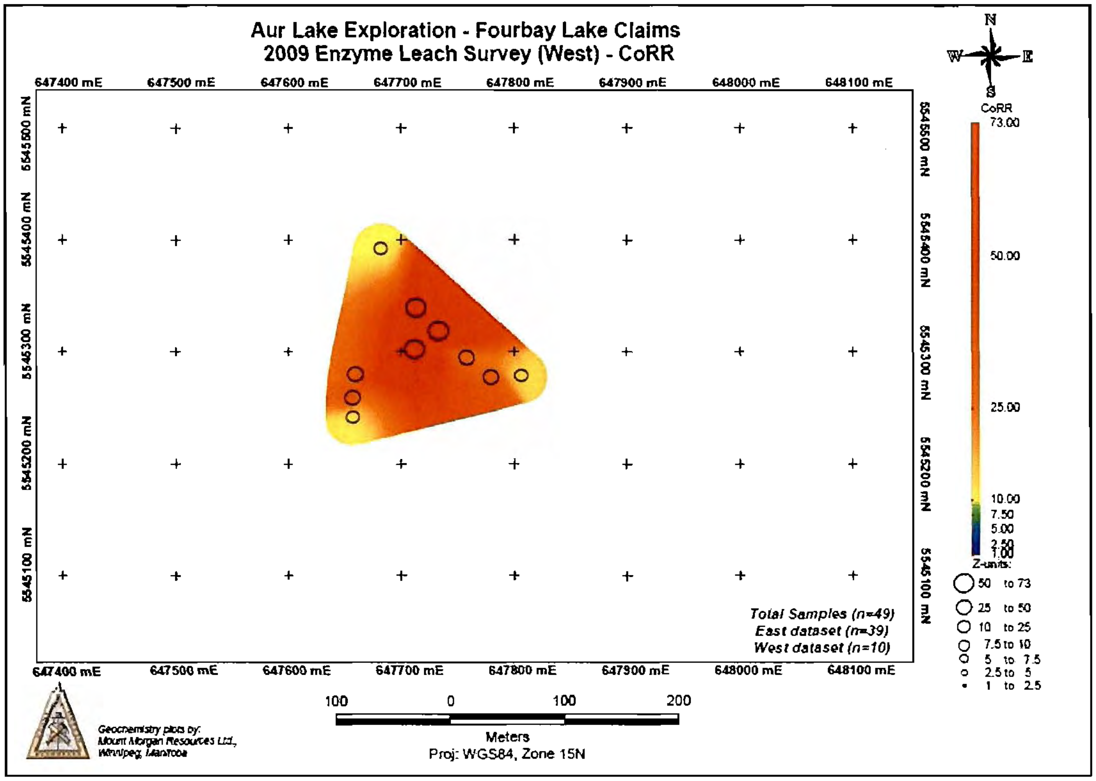


URR (1-140RR): A three or four-sample low-contrast linear anomaly exists in the grid area for U however the trend is weakly developed. It is similar to the responses for other oxidation suite elements but is diffuse and could not be interpreted as a "stand-alone" linear anomalous trend.

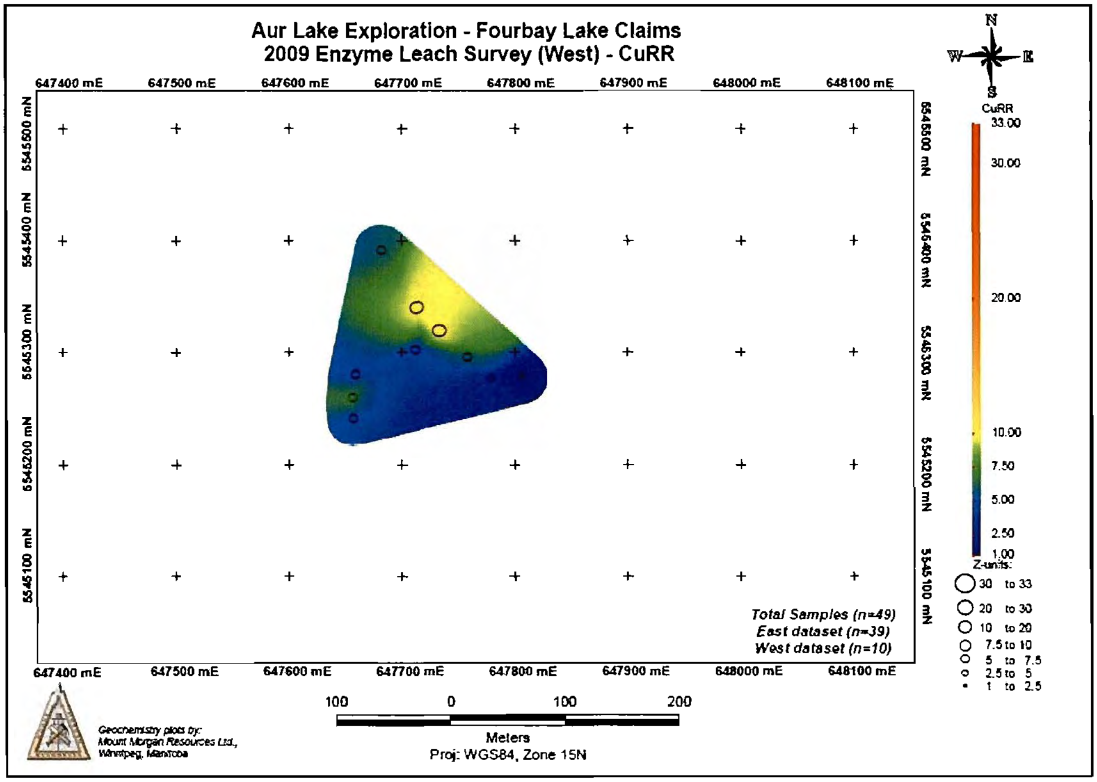


Base Metals (Co, Cu, Zn, Pb)

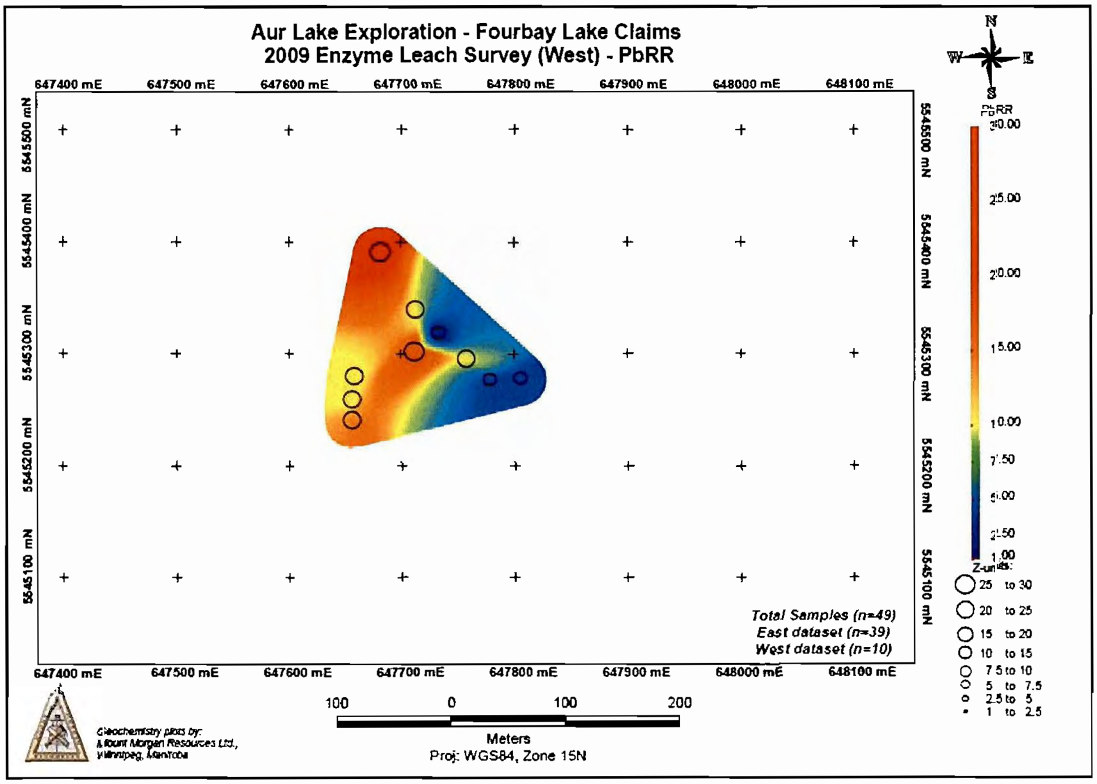
CoRR (1-65RR): The CoRR are very similar in the magnitude of the response ratios on this grid. The result is a poorly defined anomaly with a lack of contrast but with some similarities to the patterns observed for the Oxidation Suite ("OS") elements. This similarity includes an approximate linear trend and coincidence of the highest responses with those for the OS.



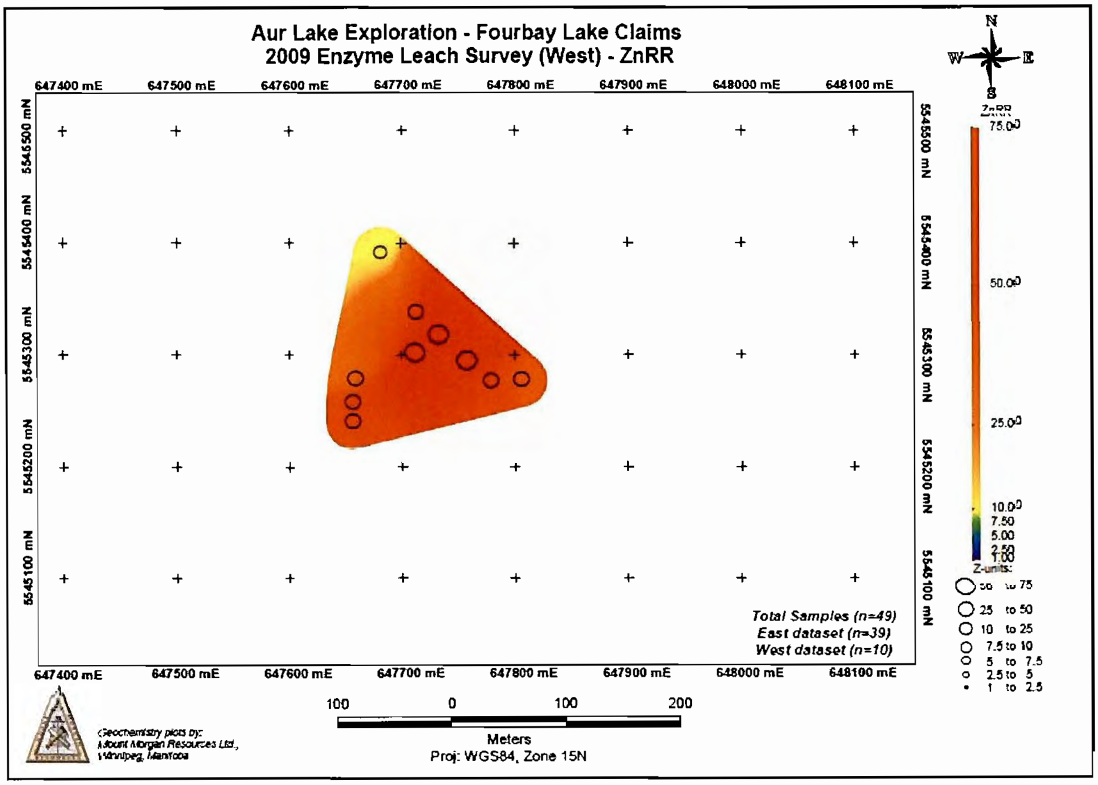
CuRR (1-33RR): A weakly developed two-sample Cu anomaly is present on the grid with maximum RR<20 times background. The maxima coincide with those for Co and OS elements but no linear pattern is present. Like other elements that define the linear trend the Cu results indicate the trend is open to the northeast but truncated to the southwest.



PbRR (1-30RR): The element Pb represents a departure from the patterns observed to this point on the FourBay west grid. The west side of the survey area is marked by a sharply demarcated north-south-trending zone of low- to moderate-contrast responses that are open to the north and south. There is no indication of the northeast-southwest trend observed for other elements.

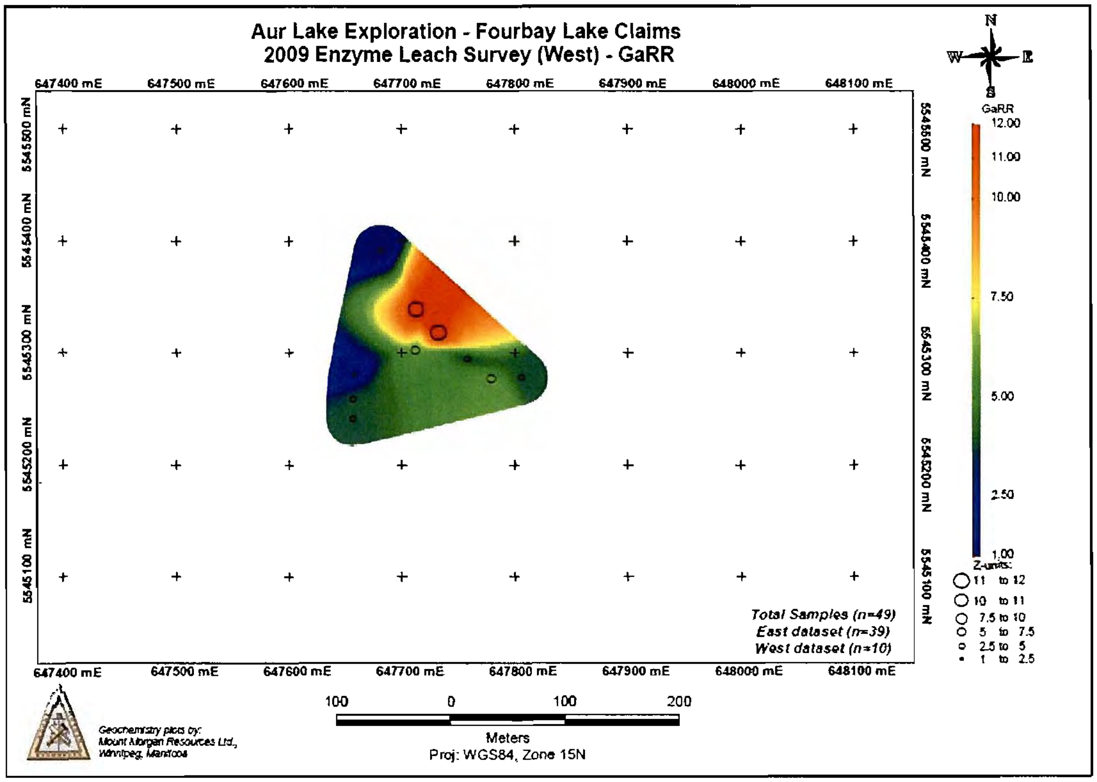


ZnRR (1-754RR): There are high-contrast and moderate-contrast responses for Zn in almost all of the samples collected from the grid. This results in a lack of definition of the anomalous response but it is clearly open in all directions.

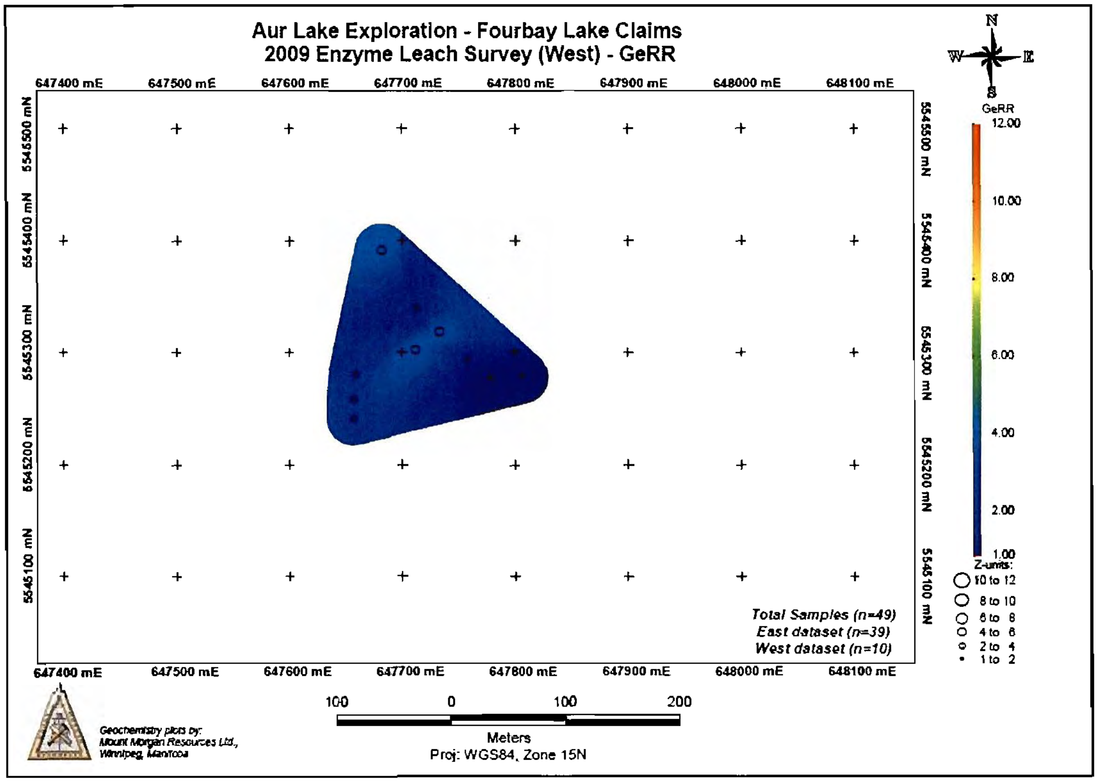


Base Metals-Chalcophile Association (Ga, Ge, Sn, Tl, Bi)

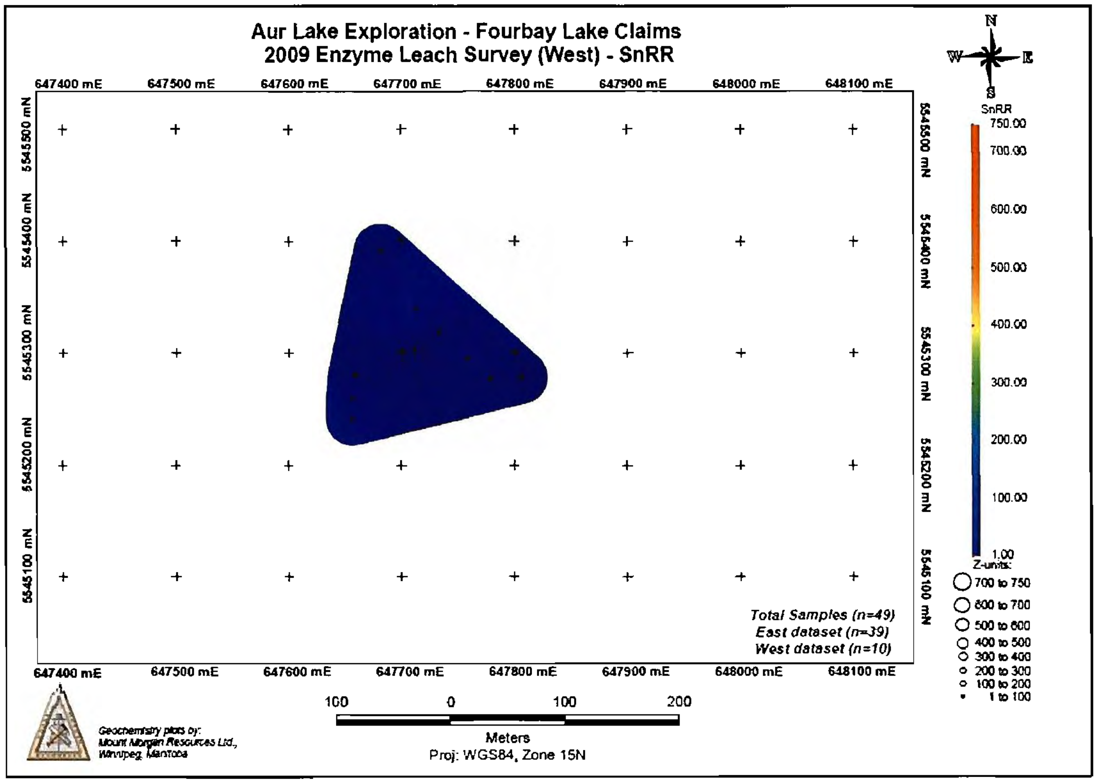
GaRR (1-12RR): Low-contrast Ga responses define a two-sample anomaly that is similar to the responses for OS and some base metal elements (Co, Cu). The anomaly is open to the northeast. Away from the two clearly anomalous samples highlighted below the pattern is irregular and non-definitive.



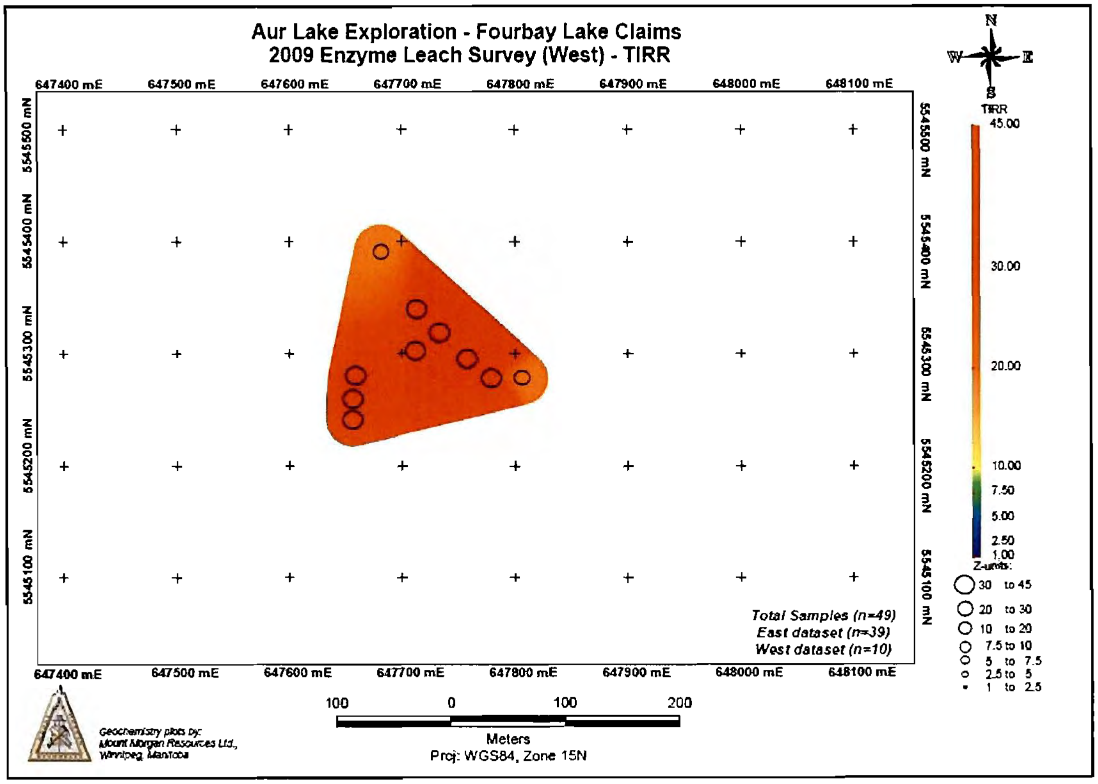
GeRR (1-12RR): There are no Ge responses of significance on this grid.



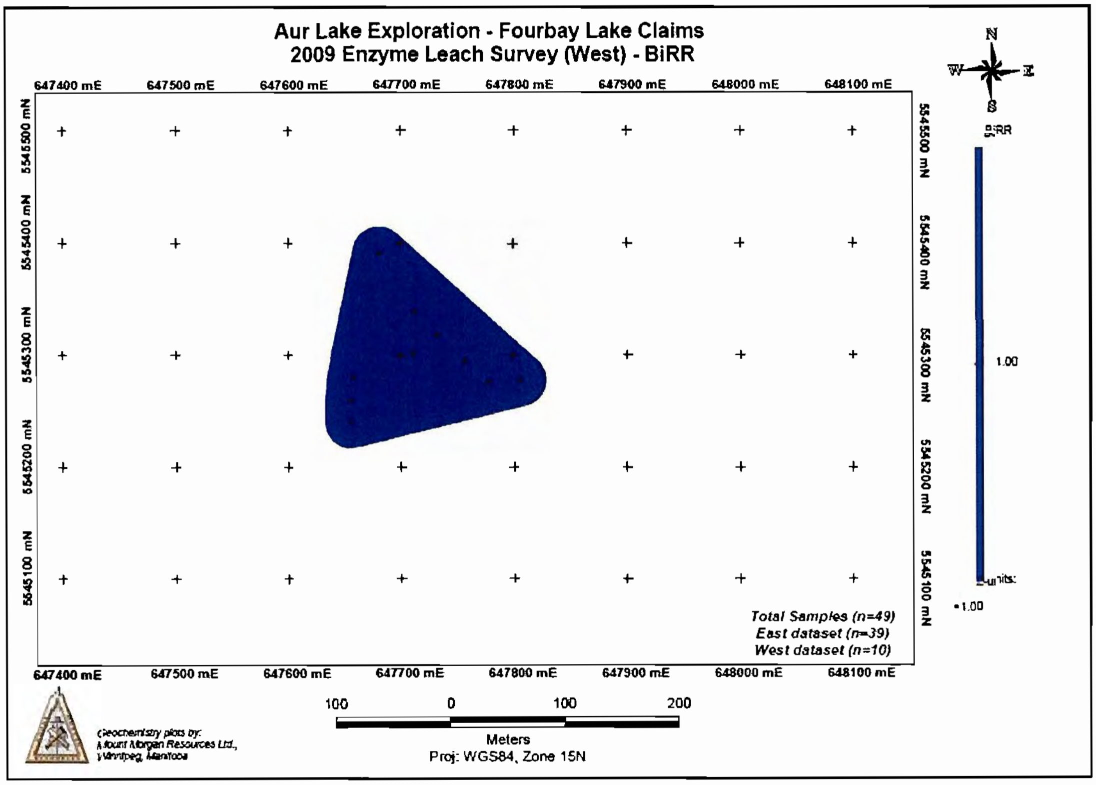
SnRR (1-748RR): There are no Ge responses of significance on this grid.



TIRR (1-45RR): There are moderate-contrast responses for Tl in almost all of the samples collected from the grid. This results in a lack of definition of the anomalous response but it is clearly open in all directions. There is a distinct similarity between the responses for Zn and those for Tl.

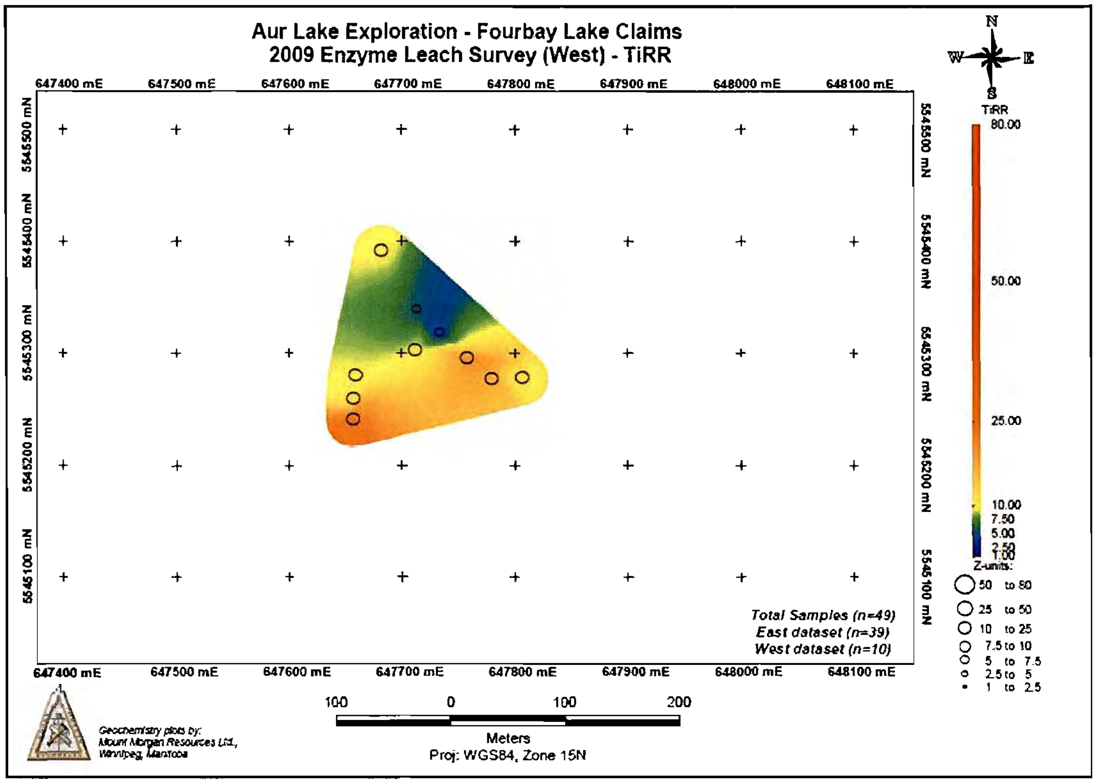


BiRR (All 1RR): There are no Bi responses of significance on this grid.



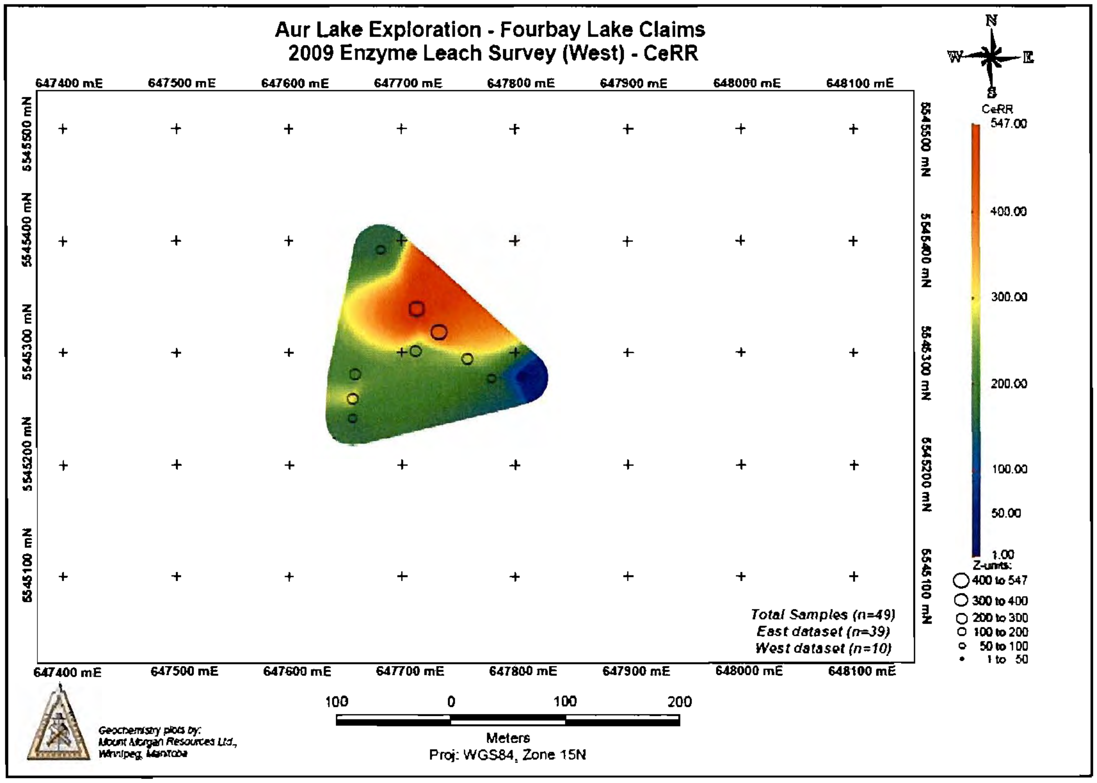
High Field Strength Elements (Ti)

TiRR (1-78RR): Low-contrast Ti responses typify the west grid which is marked by a lack of contrast due to the similarity in responses. There is an anomalous area of "low" responses that coincides with previous maxima for OS and Base Metal elements.



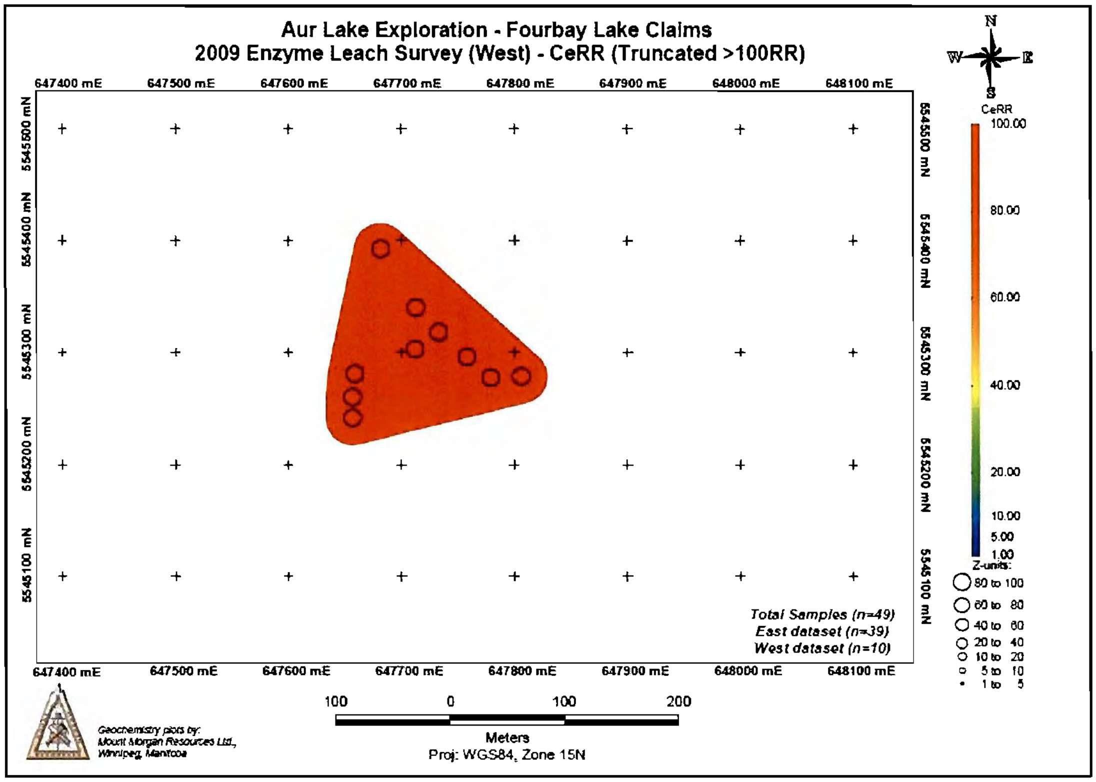
Rare Earth Elements (Ce)

CeRR (1-547RR): Cerium, a rare earth element useful in mapping lithologies in the subsurface, is marked by very strongly elevated responses on the grid. Maximum RR is >500 times background and in this regard are similar to Ce responses from the FourBay east grid. There is only a single sample on the grid that has Ce contents that are at or near an RR of 1 or background and so the orientation of this anomaly is difficult to determine. Because of the magnitude of these responses data truncation does not improve the pattern of response (see below).



Aur Lake Exploration - Fourbay Lake Claims
2009 Enzyme Leach Survey (West) - CeRR
647400 mE
647500 mE
647600 mE
647700 mE
647800 mE
647900 mE
648000 mE
648100 mE
5545500 mN
5545400 mN
5545300 mN
5545200 mN
5545100 mN
CeRR
547.00
400.00
300.00
200.00
100.00
50.00
1.00
Z-units:
400 to 547
300 to 400
200 to 300
100 to 200
50 to 100
1 to 50
Total Samples (n=49)
East dataset (n=39)
West dataset (n=10)
100
0
100
200
Meters
Proj: WGS84, Zone 15N
Geochemistry plots by:
Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

CeRR (1-547RR;Truncated)



OBSERVATIONS

The FourBay west grid is problematic in terms of definitive enzyme leach responses because of the small number of samples collected from the survey area. Nevertheless, some consistent trends are present for elements that also produced anomalous responses on the FourBay east grid.

The Oxidation Suite element responses are all very similar producing a linear low- to high-contrast linear anomaly that trends northeast-southwest and is undoubtedly part of a much larger anomalous response. The restricted nature of sampling and the tendency for the enzyme leach to detect large reduced chimney effects in the subsurface are the likely explanation for this observation of partial anomalies defined on the grid.

The elements that have similar patterns of responses include Cl, Br, I, Re, Se and U from the Oxidation Suite, Cu and Co from the Base Metal suite and Ga from the Base Metals-Chalcophile suite. Interestingly, the results for Pb define a distinctly different anomalous response in samples collected from the western edge of the survey area. There is no corresponding Zn anomaly with Pb, a pattern observed on the east grid.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions flow from this MMI-M and Enzyme Leach soil geochemical survey at the FourBay property of Aur Lake Exploration:

1. A "U-shaped" Zn-Pb base metal MMI-M anomaly is present on the FourBay east grid. The core of this anomaly is occupied by a Cu anomaly and together is suggestive of bedrock-hosted metal zonation. Lithologically, the host rocks in the core of this anomaly are likely to be mafic in composition based on the Ca-Mg-Sr triplet whereas those hosting the Zn-Pb anomaly are uncertain.

2. Precious metal responses are somewhat indistinct although the results for AgRR are suggestive of a broader anomaly that may be due to lithology rather than a mineralized zone.
3. The FourBay east enzyme leach survey has delineated a variety of geochemical anomaly types. A Cl, Sn and possibly Ce responses have delineated a halo-type anomaly. This reduced cell has a central area with dimensions of approximately 200 m^2. Within this reduced cell is a linear, north-trending multi-element anomaly comprising elevated responses for U, Cu, Ga, Ce and possibly Ge.
4. The southwestern edge of the survey area is marked by areally extensive elevated responses for I, Se and Re. These anomalies may represent incomplete portions of the Cl-Sn anomaly described for Cl and Sn.
5. It is noted that only a single sample Au response is recorded from the EL survey and this sample occurs on the western edge of the survey area, well away from the reduced cell.
6. The northeastern edge of the survey area is marked by a Zn-Cd-Pb anomaly and is well-defined by multiple samples and strongly elevated response ratios.
7. The FourBay west grid is problematic in terms of definitive enzyme leach responses because of the small number of samples collected from the survey area. The Oxidation Suite element responses are all very similar producing a linear low- to high-contrast linear anomaly that trends

northeast-southwest and is undoubtedly part of a much larger anomalous response.

8. The elements that have similar patterns of responses include Cl, Br, I, Re, Se and U from the Oxidation Suite, Cu and Co from the Base Metal suite and Ga from the Base Metals-Chalcophile suite. Interestingly, the results for Pb define a distinctly different anomalous response in samples collected from the western edge of the survey area. There is no corresponding Zn anomaly with Pb, a pattern observed on the east grid.
9. The results from the MMI-M or the Enzyme Leach surveys indicate that the targets on the FourBay property are base metal in origin.
10. The quality of MMI-M and Enzyme Leach data is considered to be excellent based on the observed element associations that are both reasonable and plausible in terms of their geologic provenance. The quality control portion of the survey is considered to be adequate to ensure data accuracy and reproducibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An MMI and/or an Enzyme Leach anomalous geochemical response does not indicate the depth to source region nor the grade or tonnage of the source region. As such it is highly recommended that prior to a diamond drill test of the base metal anomalies the area be surveyed with a geophysical method that can be modeled. The determination of the depth to source region can help define the orientation of the drill hole (declination and inclination).

Magnetic and/or induced polarization methods can be used for this purpose. Induced polarization has also had good success in providing an assessment of the chargeability and resistivity characteristics of the source region responsible for the production of the MMI/EL anomalies.

2. Integration of all available geological, geophysical and geochemical data, including the results of the Soil gas Hydrocarbons ("SGH") survey, is recommended prior to drill testing on the FourBay property.

3. Future MMI and/or Enzyme Leach soil geochemical surveys on the FourBay property will have to continue to contend with the deep organic overburden experienced in this survey. It is strongly recommended that a mechanized portable soil coring drill be purchased/built complete with a hydraulic lift so that deep samples can be brought to the surface for bagging with relative ease. This will have the effect of speeding up sampling and prolonging the physical well being of field staff. It will also ensure samples are collected in the prescribed manner.

Mark Fedikow Ph.D. P.Eng. P.Geo. C.P.G.

Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.

Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba, CANADA

December 26th, 2009.

Revised February 10, 2010

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

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Consulting Geologist and Geochemist
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Cell: 204-998-0271
Email: mfedikow@shaw.ca

I, Mark A.F. Fedikow, HB.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., P.Eng. P.Geo., C.P.G. do hereby certify that:

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

50 Dobals Road North
P.O. Box 629
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-four 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 of Mobile Metal Ions Process (MMI-M) and Enzyme Leach Soil Geochemical Surveys (2009) on the FourBay Property of Aur Lake Exploration: Interpretations and Recommendations".

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.

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 26th Day of December, 2009

____________________________.
Signature of Qualified Person

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

Mark Fedikow

Mount Morgan Resources Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
M.A.F.
FEDIKOW
REGISTERED ENGINEER

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
M.A.F.
FEDIKOW
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST

APPENDIX G

Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Report

SGH – SOIL GAS HYDROCARBON
Predictive Geochemistry

for

AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC.

"SGH PROJECT"

November 27, 2009

Dale Sutherland, Eric Hoffman

Activation Laboratories Ltd

EVALUATION OF SGH "SOIL SAMPLE" DATA

EXPLORATION FOR: *"GOLD"* TARGET

Workorder: A09-5745

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E-mail: dalesutherland@actlabsint.com • Web Site: www.actlabs.com

SOIL GAS HYDROCARBON (SGH) GEOCHEMISTRY - OVERVIEW

SGH is a deep penetrating geochemistry that involves the analysis of surficial samples from over potential mineral or petroleum targets. The analysis involves the testing for 162 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 carbon series range applicable to a wide variety of sample types. SGH has been successful for delineating targets found at over 500 metres in depth. Samples of various media have been successfully analyzed such as soil (any horizon), drill core, rock, peat, lake-bottom sediments and even snow. The SGH analysis incorporates a very weak leach, essentially aqueous, that only extracts the surficial bound hydrocarbon compounds and those compounds in interstitial spaces around the sample particles. These are the hydrocarbons that have been mobilized from the target depth. SGH is unique and should not be confused with other hydrocarbon tests or traditional analyses that measure C1 (Methane) to C5 (Pentane) or other gases. SGH is also different from soil hydrocarbon tests that thermally extract or desorb all of the hydrocarbons from the whole soil sample. This test is less specific as it does not separate the hydrocarbons and thus does not identify or measure the responses as precisely. These tests also do not use a forensic approach to identification. The hydrocarbons in the SGH extract are separated by high resolution capillary column gas chromatography to isolate, confirm, and measure the presence of only the individual hydrocarbons that have been found to be of interest from initial research and development and from performance testing in two Canadian Mining Industry Research Organization (CAMIRO) projects (97E04 and 01E02).

Over the past 13+ years of research, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has developed an in-depth understanding of the unique SGH signatures associated with different commodity targets. Using a forensic approach we have developed target signatures or templates for identification, and the understanding of the expected geochromatography that is exhibited by each class of SGH compounds. In 2004 we began to include an SGH interpretation report delivered with the data to enable our clients to realize the complete value and understanding of the SGH results in the shortest time frame and provide the benefit from past research sponsored by Actlabs, CAMIRO, OMET and other projects.

SGH has attracted the attention of a large number of Exploration companies. In the above mentioned research projects the sponsors have included (in no order): Western Mining Corporation, BHP-Billiton, Inco, Noranda, Outokumpu, Xstrata, Cameco, Cominco, Rio Algom, Alberta Geological Survey, Ontario Geological Survey, Manitoba Geological Survey and OMET. Further, beyond this research, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has interpreted the SGH data for over 400 targets from clients since January of 2004. In both CAMIRO research projects over known mineralization and in exploration projects over unknown targets, SGH has performed exceptionally well. As an example, in the first CAMIRO research project that commenced in 1997 (Project 97E04), there were 10 study areas that were submitted blindly to Actlabs. These study sites were selected since other inorganic geochemistries were unsuccessful at illustrating anomalies related to the target.

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SOIL GAS HYDROCARBONS (SGH) GEOCHEMISTRY – OVERVIEW

Although Actlabs was only provided with the samples and their coordinates, SGH was able to locate the blind mineralization with exceptional accuracy in 9 of the 10 surveys. SGH has recently been very successful in exploration and discovery of unknown targets e.g. Golden Band Resources drilled an SGH anomaly and discovered a significant vein containing "visible" gold. (www.goldenbandresources.com)

Sample Type and Survey Design: It is highly recommended that a ***minimum*** of 50 sample "locations" is preferred to obtain enough samples into background areas on both sides of small suspected targets (wet gas plays, Kimberlite pipes, Uranium Breccia pipes, veins, etc.). SGH is not interpreted in the same way as inorganic based geochemistries. SGH must have enough samples over both the target and background areas in order to fully study the dispersion patterns or geochromatography of the SGH classes of compounds. Based on our minimum recommendation of at least 50 sample locations we further suggest that all samples be evenly spaced with about one-third of the samples over the target and one-third on each side of the target in order for SGH to be used for exploration. Targets other than gas plays, pipes, dykes or veins usually require additional samples to represent both the target and background areas.

SGH has been shown to be very robust to the use of different sample types even "within" the same survey or transect. Research has illustrated that it is far more important to the ultimate interpretation of the results to take a complete sample transect or grid than to skip samples due to different sample media. The most ideal natural sample is still believed to be soil from the "Upper B-Horizon", however excellent results can also be obtained from other soil horizons, humus, peat, lake-bottom sediments, and even snow. The sampling design is suggested to use evenly spaced samples from 15 metres to 200 metres and line spacing from 50 metres to 500 metres depending on the size and type of target. A 4:1 ratio is suggested, however, larger orientation surveys have also been successful. Ideally even large grids should have one-third of the samples over the target and two-thirds of the samples into anticipated background areas. This will allow the proper assessment of the SGH geochromatographic vectoring and background site signature levels with minimal bias. Individual samples taken at significant distances from the main survey area to represent background are not of value in the SGH interpretation as SGH results are not background subtracted. Samples can be drip dried in the field and do not need special preservation for shipping and has been specifically designed to avoid common contaminants from sample handling and shipping. SGH has also been shown to be robust to cultural activities even to the point that successful results and interpretation has been obtained from roadside right-of-ways.

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SOIL GAS HYDROCARBONS (SGH) GEOCHEMISTRY – OVERVIEW

Sample Preparation and Analysis: Upon receipt at Activation Laboratories the samples are air-dried in isolated and dedicated environmentally controlled rooms set to 40°C. The dried samples are then sieved. In the sieving process, it is important that compressed air is not used to clean the sieves between samples as trace amounts of compressor oils "may" poison the samples and significantly affect some target signatures. At Activation Laboratories a vacuum is used to clean the sieve between each sample. The -60 mesh sieve fraction (<250 microns, although different mesh sizes can be used at the preference of the exploration geologist) is collected and packaged in a Kraft paper envelope and transported from our sample preparation building to our analytical building on the same street in Ancaster Ontario. Each sample is then extracted, separated by gas chromatography and analyzed by mass spectrometry using customized parameters enabling the highly specific detection of the 162 targeted hydrocarbons at a reporting limit of one part-per-trillion (ppt). This trace level limit of reporting is critical to the detection of these hydrocarbons that, through research, have been found to be related at least in part to the breakdown and release of hydrocarbons from the death phase of microbes directly interacting with a deposit at depth. The hydrocarbon signatures are directly linked to the deposit type which is used as a food source. The hydrocarbons that are mobilized and metabolized by the microbes are released in the death phase of each successive generation. Very few of the hydrocarbons measured are actually due to microbe cell structure, or hydrocarbons present or formed in the genesis of the deposit, or from anthropogenic contamination. The results of the SGH analysis is reported in raw data form in an Excel spreadsheet as "semi-quantitative" concentrations without any additional statistical modification.

Mobilized Inorganic Geochemical Anomalies: It is important to note that SGH is essentially "blind" to any inorganic content in samples as only organic compounds as hydrocarbons are measured. Thus inorganic geochemical surface anomalies that have migrated away from the mineral source, and thus may be interpreted and found to be a false target location, is not detected and does not affect SGH results. This fact is of great advantage when comparing the SGH results to inorganic geochemical results. If there is agreement in the location of the anomalies between the organic an inorganic technique, such as Actlabs' Enzyme Leach, a significant increase in confidence in the target location can be realized. If there is no agreement or a shift in the location of the anomalies between the techniques, the inorganic anomaly may have been mobilized in the surficial environment.

The Nugget Effect: As SGH is "blind" to the inorganic content in the survey samples, any concern of a "nugget effect" will not be encountered with SGH data. A "nugget effect" may be of a concern for inorganic geochemistries from surveys over copper, gold, lead, nickel, etc. type targets.

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SOIL GAS HYDROCARBONS (SGH) GEOCHEMISTRY – OVERVIEW

SGH Interpretation Report: All SGH submissions must be accompanied by relative or UTM coordinates so that we may ensure that the sample survey design is appropriate for use with SGH, and to provide an SGH interpretation with the results. In our interpretation procedure, we separate the results into 19 SGH sub-classes. These classes include specific alkanes, alkenes, thiophenes, aromatic, and polyaromatic compounds. Note that none of the SGH hydrocarbons are "gaseous" at room temperature and pressure. The classes are then evaluated in terms of their geochromatography and for coincident compound class anomalies that are unique to different types of mineralization. Actlabs uses a six point scale in assigning a subjective rating of similarity of the SGH signatures found in the submitted survey to signatures previously reviewed and researched from known case studies over the same commodity type. Also factored into this rating is the appropriateness of the survey and amount of data/sample locations that is available for interpretation. This rating scale is described in detail in the following section.

SGH RATING SYSTEM

To date SGH has been found to be successful in the depiction of buried mineralization for Gold, Nickel, VMS, SEDEX, Uranium, Polymetallic, and Copper, as well as for Kimberlites. SGH data has developed into a dual exploration tool. From the interpretation, a vertical projection of the predicted location of the target can be made as well as a statement on the rating of the comparability of the identification of the anticipated target type to that from known case studies, e.g. if the client anticipates the target to be a Gold deposit, what is the rating or comparability that the target is similar to the SGH results over a Gold deposit in Nunavut, shear hosted as well as sediment hosted deposits in Nevada, Paleochannel Gold mineralization in Western Australia.

- A rating of "6" is the highest or best rating, and means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold related hydrocarbon signature are all present and consistently vector to the same location with well defined anomalies. To obtain this rating there also needs to be other SGH classes that when mapped lend support to the predicted location.

- A rating of "5" means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are all present and consistently describe the same location with well defined anomalies. The SGH signatures may not be strong enough to also develop additional supporting classes.

- A rating of "4" means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are mostly present describing the location with well defined anomalies. Supporting classes may also be present.

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SGH RATING SYSTEM (continued)

- A rating of "3" means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are mostly present and describe the same location with fairly well defined anomalies. Some supporting classes may or may not be present.
- A rating of "2" means that some of the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are present but a predicted location is difficult to determine. Some supporting classes may be present
- A rating of "1" is the lowest rating, and means that one of the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature is present but a predicted location is difficult to determine. Supporting classes are also not helpful.
- The SGH rating is directly and significantly affected by the survey design. Small data sets, especially if significantly <50 sample locations, or transects/surveys that are geographically too short will automatically receive a lower rating no matter how impressive an SGH anomaly might be. When there is not enough sample locations to adequately review the SGH class geochromatography, or when the sample spacing is inadequate, or if the spacing is highly variable such that it biases the interpretation of the results, then the confidence in the interpretation of any geochemistry is adversely affected. The SGH rating is not just a rating of the agreement between the SGH pathfinder classes for a particular target type; it is a rating of the overall confidence in the SGH results from this particular survey. The interpretation is only based on the SGH results without any information from other geochemical, geological or geophysical information unless otherwise specified.

SGH DATA QUALITY

- **Reporting Limit:** The SGH Excel spreadsheet of results contains the raw unaltered concentrations of the individual SGH compounds in units of "part-per-trillion" (ppt). The reporting of these ultra low levels is vital to the measurement of the small amounts of hydrocarbons now known to be leached/metabolized and subsequently released by dead bacteria that have been interacting with the ore at depth. To ensure that the data has a high level of confidence, a "reporting limit" is used. The reporting limit of 1 ppt actually represents a level of confidence of approximately 5 standard deviations where SGH data is assured to be "real" and non-zero. Thus in SGH the use of a reporting limit automatically removes site variability and there is no need to further background subtract any data as the reporting limit has already filtered out any site background effects. Thus we recommend that all data that is equal to or greater than 2 ppt should be used in any data review. It is important to review all SGH data as low values that may be the centre of halo anomalies and higher values as apical anomalies or as halo ridges are all important.

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SGH DATA QUALITY (continued)

- **Laboratory Replicate Analysis:** A laboratory replicate is a sample taken randomly from the submitted survey being analyzed and are not unrelated samples taken from some large stockpile of bulk material. In the Organics laboratory an equal portion of this sieved sample, or pulp, is taken and analyzed in the same manner using the Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometer. The comparison of laboratory replicate and field duplicate results for chemical tests in the parts-per-million or even parts-per-billion range has typically been done using an absolute "relative percent difference (RPD)" statistic which is an easy proxy for error estimation rather than a more complete analysis of precision as specified by Thompson and Howarth. An RPD statistic is not appropriate for SGH results as the reporting limit for SGH is 1 part-per-trillion. Further, SGH is a semi-quantitative technique and was not designed to have the same level of precision as other less sensitive geochemistries as it is only used as an exploration tool and not for any assay work. SGH is also designed to cover a wide range of organic compounds with an unprecedented 162 compounds being measured for each sample. In order to analyze such a wide molecular weight range of compounds, sacrifices were made to the variability especially in the low molecular weight range of the SGH analysis. The result is that the first fifteen SGH compounds or the first page of the Excel spreadsheet is expected to exhibit more imprecision than the other 147 compounds. An SGH laboratory replicate is a large set of data for comparison even for just a few pairs of analyses. Precision calculations using a Thompson and Howarth approach should only be used for estimating error in individual measurements, and not for describing the average error in a larger data set. In geochemical exploration geochemists seek concentration patterns to interpret and thus rigorous precision in individual samples is not required because the concentrations of many samples are interpreted collectively. For these reasons recent and independent research at Acadia University in Canada promote that a percent Coefficient of Variation (%CV) should be used as a universal measurement of relative error in all geochemical applications. As SGH results are a relatively large data set for nearly all submissions, %CV is a better statistic for use with SGH. By using %CV, the concentration of duplicate pairs is irrelevant because the units of concentration cancel out in the formation of the coefficient of variation ratio. For SGH, the %CV is calculated on all values ≥ 2 ppt. These values are averaged and represent a value for each pair of replicate analysis of the sample. All of the %CV values for the replicates are then averaged to report one %CV value to represent the overall estimate of the relative error in the laboratory sub-sampling from the prepared samples, and any instrumental variability, in the SGH data set for the survey. Actlabs' has successfully addressed the analytical challenge to minimize analytical variability for such a large list of compounds. Thus as SGH is also interpreted as a signature and is solely used for exploration and not assay measurement, the data from SGH is **"fit for purpose"** as a geochemical exploration tool.

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SGH DATA QUALITY (continued)

- **Historical SGH Precision:** In the general history of geochemistry, studies indicate that a large component of total measurement error is introduced during the collection of the initial sample and in sub-sampling, and that only a subordinate amount of error in the result is introduced during preparation and analysis. A historical record encompassing many projects for SGH, having a wide variety of sample types, geology and geography, shows that the consistency and precision for the analysis of SGH is excellent with an overall precision of 6.6% Coefficient of Variation (%CV). When last calculated, this number has a range having a maximum of 10% CV and a minimum of 3% CV in a population made up of a total of some 400 targets interpreted since June of 2004 which has encompassed a wide variety of sample types as soils, peat, etc. in over 32,000 samples. When field duplicates have been revealed to us, we have found that the precision of the field duplicates are in the range of about 9 to 12 %CV. As SGH is interpreted using a combination of compounds as a chemical "class" or signature, the affect of a few concentrations that may be imprecise in a direct comparison of duplicates is not significant. Further, projects that have been re-sampled at different times or seasons are expected to have different SGH concentrations. The SGH anomalies may not be in exactly the same position or of the same intensity due to variable conditions that may have affected the dispersion of different pathfinder classes. However, the SGH "signature" as to the presence of the specific mix of SGH pathfinder classes will definitely still exist, and will retain the ability to identify the deposit type and vector to the same target location.

- **LABORATORY MATERIALS BLANK – QUALITY ASSURANCE (LMB-QA):**

  The Laboratory Materials Blank Quality Assurance measurements (LMB-QA) shown in the SGH spreadsheet of results are matrix free blanks analyzed for SGH. These blanks are not standard laboratory blanks as they do not accurately reflect an amount expected to be from laboratory handling or laboratory conditions that may be present and affect the sample analysis result. The LMB-QA measurements are a pre-warning system to only detect any contamination originating from laboratory glassware, vials or caps. As there is no substrate to emulate the sample matrix, the full solvating power of the SGH leaching solution, effectively a water leach, is fully directed at the small surface area of the glassware, vials or caps. In a sample analysis the solvating power of the SGH leaching solution is distributed between the large sample surface area (from soil, humus, sediments, peat, till, etc.) and the relatively small contribution from the laboratory materials surfaces. The sample matrix also buffers the solvating or leaching effect in the sample versus the more vigourous leaching of the laboratory materials which do not experience this buffering effect. Thus the level of the LMB-QA reported is biased high relative to the sample concentration and the

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LABORATORY MATERIALS BLANK – QUALITY ASSURANCE (LMB-QA): (cont.)

actual contribution of the laboratory reagents, equipment, handling, etc. to the values in samples is significantly lower. This situation in organic laboratory analysis only occurs at such extremely low part-per-trillion (ppt) measurement levels. This is one of the reasons that SGH uses a reporting limit and not a detection limit. The 1 ppt reporting limit used in the SGH spreadsheet of raw concentration data is 3 to 5 times greater than a detection limit which automatically filters out analytical noise, the actual LMB-QA, and most of the sample survey site background. This has been proven as SGH values of 1 to 3 parts-per-trillion (ppt) have very often illustrated the outline of anomalies directly related to mineral targets. Thus all SGH values greater than or equal to 1 or 2 ppt should be used as reliable values for interpretations.

The LMB-QA values thus should not be used to background subtract any SGH data. The LMB-QA values are only an early warning as a quality assurance procedure to indicate the relative cleanliness of laboratory glassware, vials, caps, and the laboratory water supply at the ppt concentration level. Do not subtract the LMB-QA values from SGH sample data.

EVALUATION OF SGH RESULTS – A09-5745
AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC. - SGH PROJECT

- The SGH signatures used in the exploration for a gold base target are primarily made up of light molecular weight aromatic SGH classes of compounds. Various SGH signatures have been defined through the research conducted since 1997 on previously analyzed gold case studies, and two Canadian Mining Industry Research Organization projects (CAMIRO 97E04 & 01E02) and are applicable to a wide variety of commodities. Activation Laboratories Ltd. has interpreted SGH data for over 420 targets from January 2004 to September 2009 of which 71 sites have been for exploration surveys over potential Gold targets.

- This report is based on the SGH results from the analysis of a total of 60 peat samples from this project area. The project area interpreted was comprised of one northeast trending transect with samples that were spaced approximately 25 metres apart. UTM coordinates were provided for mapping of the SGH results for this survey.

- The number of samples submitted for this project is adequate to use SGH as an exploration tool. Note that the SGH data is only reviewed for the particular target deposit type requested, in this case for the presence of a Gold deposit. It is also assumed that there is only one potential target. To obtain the best interpretation the client should indicate if there are possible multiple targets, say from geophysical data. The possibility of multiple targets should be known due to potential overlap and increased complexity of resulting geochromatographic anomalies which could alter the interpretation.

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EVALUATION OF SGH RESULTS – A09-5745
AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC. - SGH PROJECT

- **The overall precision of the SGH analysis for this project area was excellent** as demonstrated by 4 samples taken from this project area which were used for laboratory replicate analysis. The average Coefficient of Variation (%CV) of this replicate result for this project samples in this submission was 7.4 % which represents an excellent level of analytical performance.

- It should be noted that the SGH technique has been successful at comparing and melding data over a period of years the majority of the time. Clients have taken large grids of orientation samples in one year and successfully added new data from infill samples in areas of interest in a subsequent year. Thus, although SGH is only semi-quantitative, it is effective enough that the data from two or more samplings, and their analysis a year or more apart, has been successful.

- Note that the associated SGH results are presented in a separate Excel spreadsheet. This raw data is semi-quantitative and is presented in units of pg/g or parts-per-trillion (ppt).

- The client should use a combination of these SGH results and its report with additional geochemical, geophysical, and geological information to possibly obtain a more confident and precise target location.

- SGH has been described by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) as a "REDOX cell locator". Many SGH surveys for Gold and other mineral targets can result in multiple anomalies depending on the class of SGH compounds used even over the same target. Thus "Apical", "Nested-Halo" and "Rabbit-Ear" or "Halo" type anomalies are all typically observed from the effect of REDOX cells that have developed over deposits. REDOX cells are also related to bacteriological activity.

- The confidence in SGH data and subsequent interpretation is not a function of signal strength as measured by the SGH concentrations. SGH results are expected to be low in concentration near the Reporting Limit. SGH confidence is gained by the review of individual compound responses in the same chemical class that have agreement in anomaly location. These responses are simply summed to yield a "pathfinder class map". These pathfinder maps can thus be reviewed with a high degree of confidence as they represent the results of data from many individual measurements. SGH confidence is further magnified by the agreement with other pathfinder "class" maps that have also been shown to respond over gold mineralization. Any maps shown in this report are SGH "pathfinder class maps" unless otherwise stated. There is only one pathfinder class map in the report for reasons of economy. A legend of the compound classes appears at the bottom of the Excel spreadsheet of the SGH data.

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EVALUATION OF SGH RESULTS – A09-5745
AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC. - SGH PROJECT

- The plan view and 3D maps on pages 12 and 13 developed from this SGH data, illustrates the primary SGH pathfinder class map for a Gold target. The Gold template was developed using SGH data from study sites over a Gold deposit in Nunavut, shear hosted as well as sediment hosted deposits in Nevada, Paleochannel Gold mineralization in Western Australia and others. This general Gold template has been shown to be applicable to epithermal, porphyry and other types of gold deposits. The data is mapped with a Kriging trending algorithm set in the GeoSoft Oasis Montaj software.

- The scale map illustrated on page 12, and 3D view on page 13, illustrates the SGH Gold Pathfinder Class map for this survey area. SGH class maps have been shown to be robust as they are each described using from 4 to 14 chemically related SGH compounds which are simply summed to create each class map. Thus each map has a high level of confidence as it is not illustrating just one compound response. The overall SGH interpretation again has a higher level of confidence as it further relies on the consensus between at least two additional pathfinder classes (not shown) that are also specific to Gold type targets.

- After review of all of the SGH pathfinder class maps, the SGH results from these peat samples suggest a **"rating of 5.5"** in relation to the presence of a Gold based target. These ratings are based on a scale of 6, with a value of 6 being the best. The ratings are subjective only, no statistics are involved. The rating represent the similarity of these SGH results primarily to case studies for Gold in Nunavut, shear hosted as well as sediment hosted deposits in Nevada, and Paleochannel Gold deposits in Australia. The degree of confidence in these ratings only starts to be "good" at a level of 4.0.

- The client should use a combination of these SGH results and its report with additional geochemical, geophysical, and geological information to possibly obtain a more confident and precise target location

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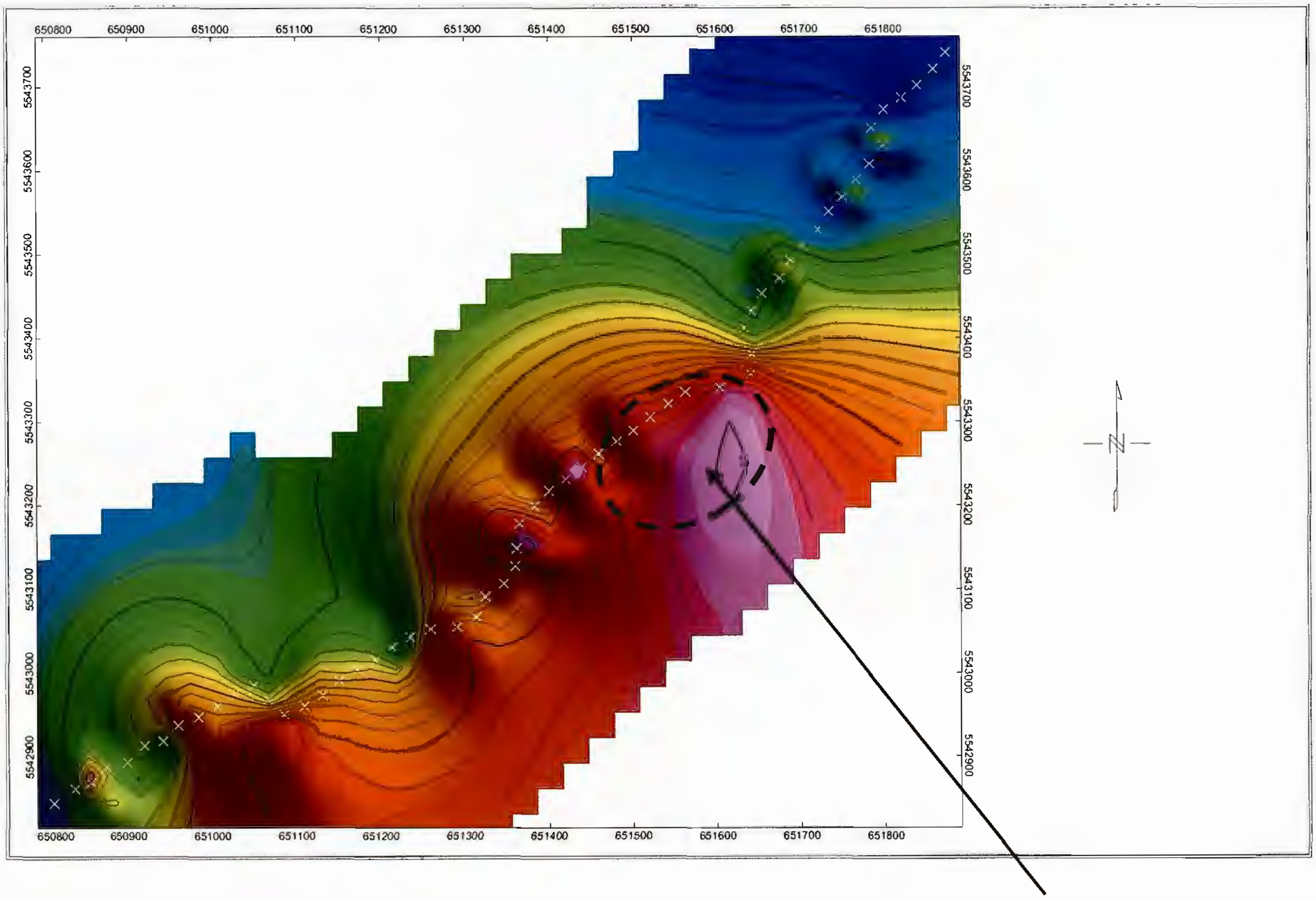
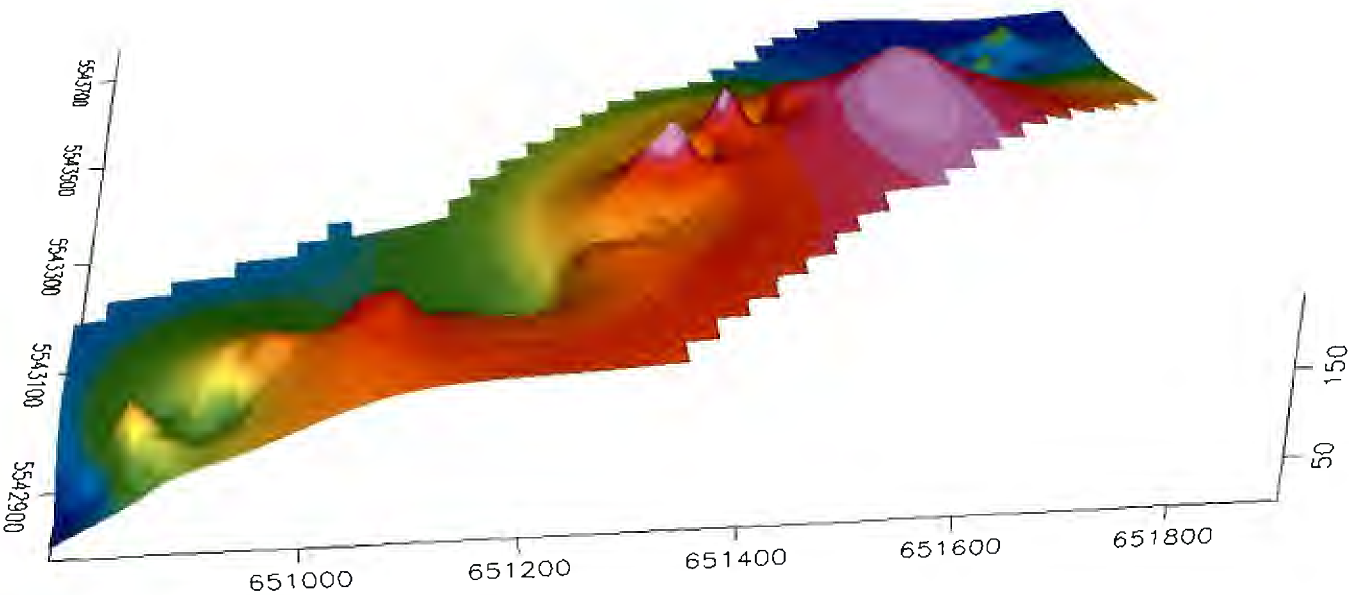
EVALUATION OF SGH RESULTS – A09-5745
AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC. - SGH PROJECT



GOLD PATHFINDER MAP - Apical Anomaly "A"

EVALUATION OF SGH RESULTS – A09-5745
AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC. - SGH PROJECT



3D VIEW of SGH GOLD PATHFINDER MAP

GEOSOFT

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Cautionary Note Regarding Assumptions and Forward Looking Statements

The statements and target rating made in the Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) interpretive report or in other communications may contain certain forward-looking information related to a target or SGH anomaly.

Statements related to the rating of a target are based on comparison of the SGH signatures derived by Activation Laboratories Ltd. through previous research on known case studies. The rating is not derived from any statistics or other formula. The rating is a subjective value on a scale of 0 to 6 relative to the similarity of the SGH signature reviewed compared to the results of previous scientific research and case studies based on the analysis of surficial samples over known ore bodies. No information on other geochemistries, geophysics, or geology is usually available as additional information for the interpretation and assignment of a rating value unless otherwise stated. The rating does not imply ore grade and is not to be used in mineral resource estimate calculations. References to the rating should be viewed as forward-looking statements to the extent that it involves a subjective comparison to known SGH case studies. As with other geochemistries, the implied rating and anticipated target characteristics may be different than that actually encountered if the target is drilled or the property developed.

Activation Laboratories Ltd. may also make a scientifically based reference in this interpretive report to an area that might be used as a drill target. Usually the nearest sample is identified as an approximation to a "possible drill target" location. This is based only on SGH results and is to be regarded as a guide based on the current state of this science.

Unless stated, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has not physically observed the exploration site and has no prior knowledge of any site description or details. Actlabs makes general recommendations for sampling and shipping of samples. Unless stated, the laboratory does not witness sampling, does not take into consideration the specific sampling procedures used, season, handling, packaging, or shipping methods. The majority of the time, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has had no input into sampling survey design. Where specified Activation Laboratories Ltd. may not have conducted sample preparation procedures as it may have been conducted at the client's assigned laboratory. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ scientifically which may impact the associated interpretation and target rating from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

In general, any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions, future events or performance are not statements of historical fact. These "scientifically based educated theories" should be viewed as "forward-looking statements".

Readers of this interpretive report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking statements are made based on scientific beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the interpretive report issued. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements or otherwise revise previous reports if these beliefs, estimates and opinions, future scientific developments, other new information, or other circumstances should change that may affect the analytical results, rating, or interpretation.

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Sample No.	Location		Moisture			Inorganic								Organic						Comment
							Soil Type				Horizon			Humification				Location		
	Easting	Northing	Satur.	Moist	Dry	X	Sand	Clay	Till	Other	Ae	B	C	Very	Some	Little	None	Lake Bottom	Near Creek	Comment
T-1W	651633	5543412		X										X						
T-2W	651642	5543881		X										X						
T-3W	651641	5543357	X	X											X					
T-4W	651605	5543340		X												X				
T-5W	651563	5543335	X											X						
T-6W	651543	5543321	X											X						
T-7W	651521	5543305		X										X	X					
T-8W	651501	5543289	X											X						
T-9W	651481	5543276	X											X						
T-10W	651460	5543261	X	X										X	X					
T-11W	651439	5543245	X											X						
T-12W	651420	5543231		X											X	X				
T-13W	651400	5543217		X											X	X				
T-14W	651384	5543198		X											X					
T-15W	651366	5543177		X											X					
T-16W	651362	5543148		X											X	X				
T-17W	651360	5543127		X											X	X				
T-18W	651346	5543106		X	X											X				
T-19W	651325	5543090		X	X											X				
T-20W	651314	5543066		X	X											X				
T-21W	651291	5543054		X												X				2 lifts with auger
T-22W	651259	5543052	X	X												X				2 lifts with auger
T-23W	651235	5543042		X											X					2 lifts with auger
T-24W	651213	5543030		X										X						
T-25W	651193	5543015				X	X				X	X								Topsoil
T-26W	651172	5543003		X		X	X				X	X								
T-27W	651151	5542990		X		X	X				X									Topsoil included
T-28W	651131	5542973	X											X						
T-29W	651109	5542960	X	X												X				
T-30W	651085	5542950	X	X											X	X				2 lifts with auger
T-31W	651066	5542968		X											X	X				
T-32W	651049	5542985		X											X	X				
T-33W	651026	5542974	X												X					
T-34W	651006	5542960		X											X	X				2 lifts with auger
T-35W	650983	5542947		X											X					2 lifts with auger
T-36W	650959	5542937	X											X					X	2 lifts with auger
T-37W	650941	5542918	X											X					X	
T-38W	650919	5542913		X											X					2 lifts with auger
T-39W	650898	5542893				X	X				X	X								
T-40W	650873	5542886			X	X	X					X								
T-41W	650855	5542868			X	X	X				X	X								
T-42W	650836	5542861			X	X	X				X	X								
T-43W	650811	5542844		X		X	X		X											Former stream bed

T-0	651642	5543432	X	X							X					
T-1E	651654	5543453		X		X	X			X						
T-2E	651676	5543471			X	X	X		X	X						
T-3E	651689	5543492		X	X								X	X		
T-4E	651703	5543510		X		X	X			X						
T-5E	651721	5543529			X	X	X			X						
T-6E	651734	5543551		X												<4" thick topsoil
T-7E	651751	5543568		X	X	X		X	X							
T-8E	651766	5543589		X		X	X		X	X						
T-9E	651782	5543608		X		X	X			X			X	X		Peat above/ soil below
T-10E	651799	5543630		X									X	X		
T-11E	651784	5543651		X		X	X		X	X						
T-12E	651799	5543673		X												Topsoil
T-13E	651820	5543687	X	X		X		X		X						
T-14E	651839	5543702				X	X			X					X	Coarse (former stream bed?)
T-15E	651858	5543721	X								X	X				
T-16E	651873	5543741	X								X	X				Near lakeshore


AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC.
Map of Claims 4242886, 4247831, 4247832 & 4242887 and Traverse / Sampling Plan
1:5000 Scale
Revision Date: Jan 1, 2011
Legend
CLAIM BOUNDARY CORNER
CLAIM BOUNDARY
TRENCHED AREA
GRAB SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
OUTCROP DISCOVERED
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING LINE
JLS (GRANODIORITE)
JLS - MAFIC CONTACT
MAFIC VOLCANICS
MAFIC - QFP CONTACT
QFP (QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)
N
Astr.
Highway 599
Mafic
To canoe launch from 130 m off plan
Jessie Lake
Denote different days' traverses
Two dredger sample lines for Enzyme Leach
Mafic cliff
QV @ 45
CLAIM 4242888
CLAIM 4247831
CLAIM 4247832
CLAIM 4242887
Lake 4086
Lake 4099
Jankovich Lake
Jumping Lake
McKinnon Lake
Jumping Lake Road
To Six Mile Lake Road and Highway 599
Pond
Lake
S-218 to 219
S-209 to 217
4099 Boat Launch
Quartz vein @ 120
Quartz veins at 100 and 180
20 cm QFP sill @ 40
JLS contact
JLS contact @ 145
Quartz vein @ 145
Shear in mafics @325
Mafic - JLS - diabase contacts @ 60
Diabase-JLS contact @ 145
Pyrite
JLS-mafic contact @ 204
Quartz vein
Denote different days' traverses
S-274 to 276
JLS
Near horizontal QFP - JLS contact with QFP above
3 veins @ 170
3 veins @ 150
Quartz vein @ 152
Intermediate volcanic
Continuous SGH sample line with samples taken every 25 meters
Grid West
Baseline
Grid East
Line 2
Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6
Line 7
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10
pH - MMI - Enzyme Leach sample grid line (typ.)
N 50.047870°
N 50.038865°
N 50.029860°
N 50.020855°
W 90.946°
W 90.9330°
W 90.9192°
W 90.9054°
W 90.8916°
W 90.8778°