

Geologic
Interpretation of the
Bannockburn/Powell Property

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Introduction:

The Bannockburn/Powell property is comprised of 27 staked mining claims in the Townships of Bannockburn and Powell of the Larder Lake Mining Division, Northeastern Ontario. The property covers approximately 432 hectares in area. The property is interpreted to overlie geological structure favourable for the formation of gold deposits; namely the western branch of the Larder-Cadillac fault which is associated with numerous world class gold deposits including the past producing Kerr-Addison Mine, Kirkland Lake mines, and Young Davidson deposit. The Young Davidson deposit is located approximately 9 km southeast of the property.

Previous work on the property has identified several gold showings of interest and a piecemeal record of historical work exists on the property ranging from radiometric, biogeochemical, induced polarization, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys but also includes surface sampling, surface excavation/blasting and diamond drilling.

The purpose of this report is to compile the various pieces of geologic information and correlate these with regional studies covering the property. The report will attempt to find target areas on the property warranting further exploration and make recommendations for further exploration. The chief target for exploration on the property is gold.

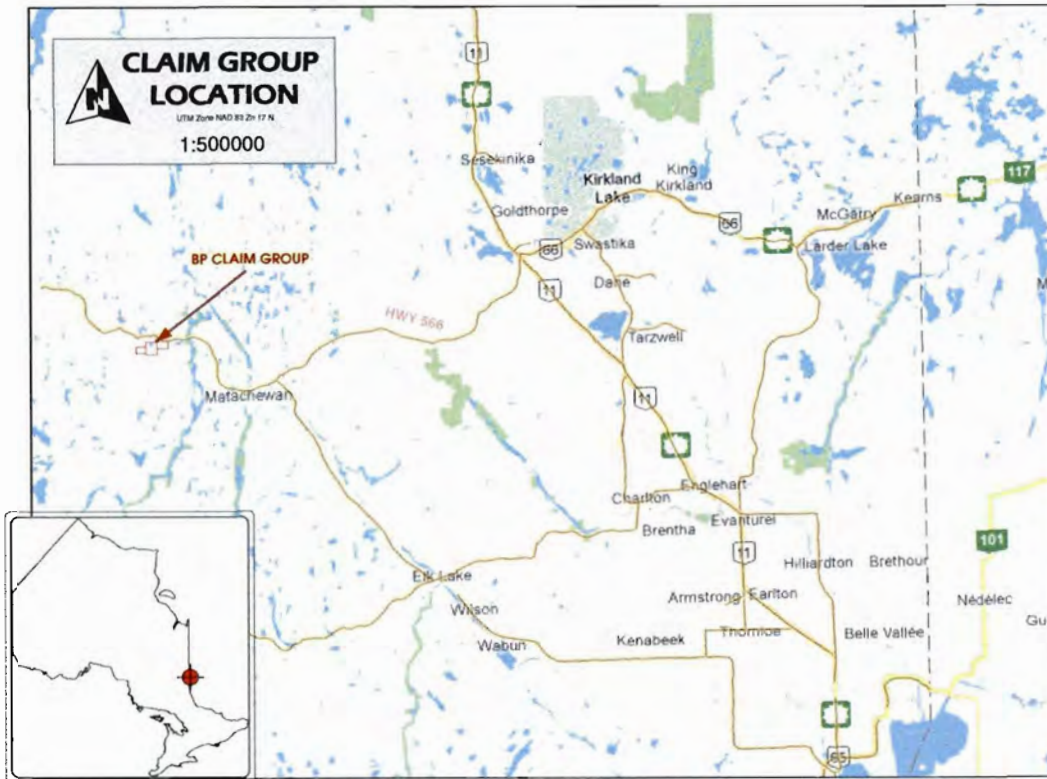
Two days of field investigations accompany the compilation of historical work on the property. The primary goal of the field investigation was for access mapping and sampling/locating the various showings.

Claim Title:

Claim Number	# of units	Township	Hectares	Ownership
4251816	6	Bannockburn	96	David.W.Eves (100%)
4251818	14	Bannockburn	224	David.W.Eves (100%)
4251819	7	Powell	112	David.W.Eves (100%)
TOTALS	27		432	

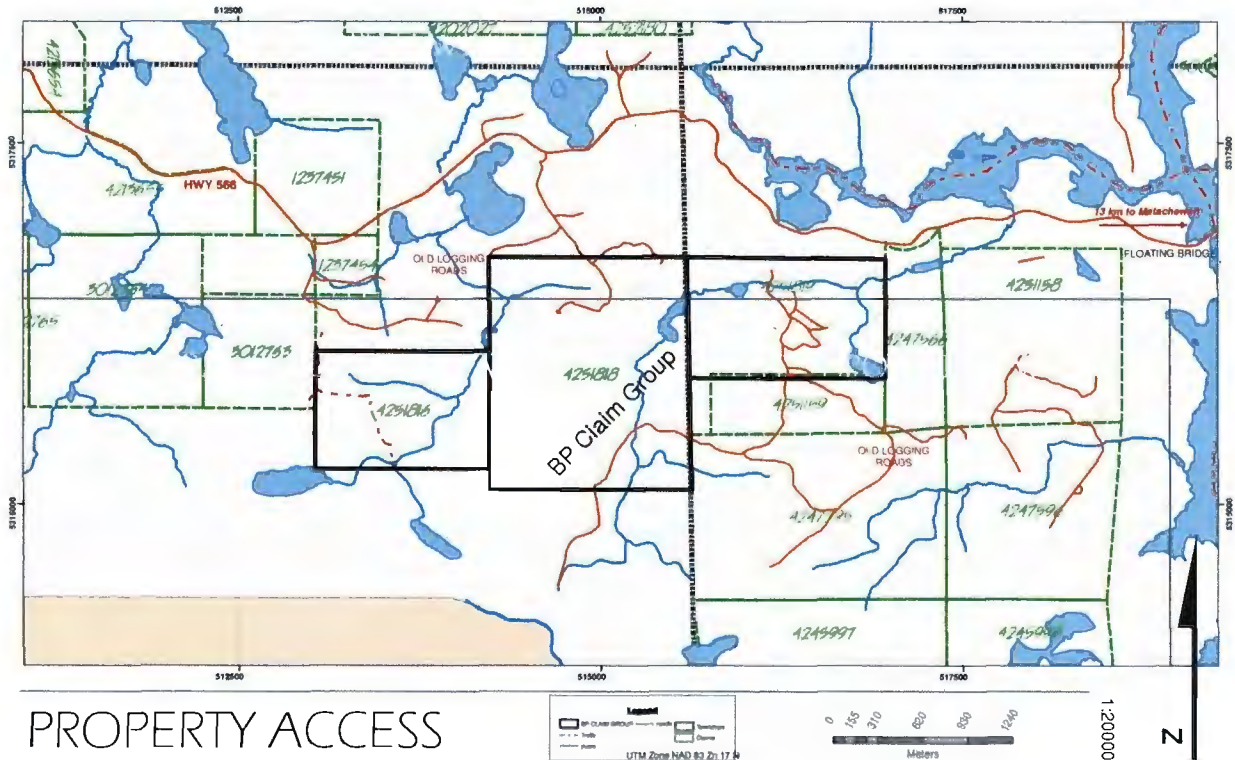
Property Access and Infrastructure:

The property is located 13 km northwest of the town of Matachewan, 60 km west of Kirkland Lake and 65 km south of Timmins. See general location map #1.



Map #1 –Claim Location

The property can be accessed by Highway 566 West of Matachewan which lies near the north boundary of the claim group. Several gravel roads lead south into the claim group. These roads are easily accessible in summer via 4x4 pickup and by snowmobile in the winter months. See access map #2.



Map#2 – Property Access

Electrical power can be obtained from high tension transmission lines located 9 km southeast of the property. Manpower and mining equipment can be obtained to the Town of Kirkland Lake, 60 km east. The nearest milling facilities are located 9 km southeast of the property at the former Ryan Lake mine now held by Pacific Comox Resources. The Ryan Lake mill has a capacity of 250 tons per day and is outfitted for dry milling barite and would require a retrofit to handle other types of mineralization. Aurico Gold is currently constructing a 6,000 tonne

per day gold mill operation at the Young-Davidson project located 12 km southeast of the property connected via Highway 566.

Regional Geology:

The Bannockburn Powell property is in the western portion of the Abitibi subprovince of the superior province. The Abitibi greenstone belt is world renowned for gold production. Gold production in the Abitibi can be attributed to two or more major regional fault structures as most of the gold production has occurred within 2km of these two major fault zones, the Larder-Cadillac Fault Zone and the Destor Porcupine Fault zone.

The Abitibi belt is the Kirkland Lake-Matachewan area was described by H. Lovell as:

“All exposed bedrock in the Kirkland-Lake - Larder Lake area is Precambrian. Archean volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks contain the mineralization of economic interest. Near Kenogami Lake in the west, and Kerr Addison in the east, relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cover the older folded formations. Pleistocene deposits of sand, gravel, and clay mantle about 90 % of the bedrock. Archean volcanic rocks with inter-bedded slate and chert are the oldest rocks (2.747 Ga to 2.705 Ga) and range from komatiite to mostly iron and magnesium-rich tholeiites at the stratigraphical base to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks at the stratigraphical top. These rocks contain long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro as well as coarse-grained flows. Timiskaming-type interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks, also Archean in age (2.680 Ga), unconformably, overlie the older volcanic rocks. They form a long, relatively narrow east-trending belt intruded by syenite (2.673 Ga). Lamprophyre dikes are widespread and most of the "diabase" is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dikes (2.485 Ga). Overlying all the above rocks with great unconformity are Proterozoic undeformed Huronian sediments of the Cobalt group intruded by Nipissing Diabase (2.200 Ga). Jurassic age diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes are found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson.” (Lovell, 1

Basement

The Matachewan gold camp lies along the western extent of the Larder Cadillac Fault zone. Gold production from the Matachewan camp has come primarily from two mines: The Matachewan Consolidated Mine and Young Davidson Mine.

Regional Geology can be found in Map#3 in the appendix of this report.

Property Geology:

The property geology is best described by Koziol et al in their 1995 report on the property:

"The geology of the Powell property can be divided into seven main groups or units (see Map 1) and includes, from south to north, a basal sequence of meta-sediments at the southern boundary, overlain by a mafic/ultramafic volcanic sequence with interlayers of argillite to the north. The ultramafics are overlain by pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalt and andesite and associated fragmental rocks. The flows and fragmentals are capped by a sequence of clastic and calcareous sediments. These sediments are overlain by a thick section of intermediate fragmentals, flows and breccias belonging to the calc-alkalic suite. The calc-alkalic suite covers more than 60% of the area mapped.

To the west, the metasediments and the rocks forming the ultramafic sequence are intruded by a syenite stock. The north contact of the syenite is rimmed by silicious and carbonate rich sediments.

2.2.1 Metasedimentary Rocks

This lowermost unit (map unit 6) , located at the very south edge of the property in the east corner of the grid is well exposed in trenches on lines 26E and 27E. The unit is made up of fine grained greywacke interfingered with medium grey and buff coloured siltstone and argillite. The clastic sediments occur in beds several centimetres thick and form sections that are several metres thick.

The argillite is a massive, very fine grained, very hard rock (possibly chert or ultramylonite ?) , which forms layers that are usually less than 0.5 metres thick. The argillite displays sharp contacts and is heavily gossaned on the weathered surface. Pyrite forms 1% to 2% of this rock and occurs as crystals up to 0.5 cm in size. The massive nature of each argillite layer suggests a single period of chemical sediment deposition between periods of volcanism.

2.2.2 Ultramafic Sequence

Rocks grouped into the ultramafic sequence include narrow komatiite and tholeiite flows, peridotite, and a variety of interflow sediments (map units 1, 4, and 6). These occur in the southeast corner of the grid and extend from L14E to L32E, between 10S and 12S. The sequence is approximately 200m thick.

Trenching by Kiernicki (1992) and Cameco (Appendix G) exposed the ultramafic sequence across its entire width on both lines 26E and 27E. The komatiite flows are narrow, rarely exceeding 1.0m, and display either polysutured textures or spinifex textures with individual blades up to 5cm in length or . The flows display variable talc, chlorite, sericite and iron-carbonate alteration.

The ultramafic flows are interfingered with tholeiite flows up to several metres thick. The tholeiite flows are green, massive and fine grained. There are a few narrow sections within the flows which exhibit variolitic textures. Locally, they are chlorite and carbonate altered. Peridotite (dykes? or flows?) are dark metallic grey in colour and magnetic. They are strongly talcose and carbonate-epidote veined. The peridotite occurs parallel to the foliation as units one to three metres thick. The interflow sediments include sections of conglomerate, fine greywacke and siltstone interbedded with chert, chert autobreccia and graphitic argillite. The conglomerate beds are composed of ultramafic pebbles and cobbles (occasionally quartz pebbles) in a mafic matrix which is chloritized, talcose and quartz-carbonated altered. Argillite and graphitic argillite beds are associated with some of the chert and autobreccia units but they rarely exceed 20cm. One exception noticed is in the trench on line 26E, where the argillite unit is 1.5m thick. Locally, white and grey quartz and grey carbonate veining is abundant in the sedimentary sections, averaging 5% but forming up to 70% over narrow widths. Minor amounts of fuchsite are associated with the altered sediments, occurring mainly along the boundaries of grey quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. Only minor amounts of pyrite are associated with the veins and sediments. A major east-west shear structure (Kirkland Lake Break) passes through the ultramafic sequence.

2.2.3 Tholeiite Suite

The rock grouped into the tholeiitic suite are predominantly pillowed and massive basalt flows (map unit 1) and narrow units of interflow sediments. The section is more than a kilometre thick at the east end of the grid and only 500m thick at the west. The pillowed flows are up to 50m thick, pale green-grey to light green, and locally rusty due to weathering of carbonate. Individual pillows are well developed and deformation is weak to moderate: stronger near mapped shears. The size of the pillows within individual flows appears to increase towards the north. The distribution and shapes of vesicles and amygdules indicate stratigraphic tops of pillows are to the north.. Amygdules are usually infilled with feldspar/clay material except in areas proximal to the carbonate shear zone where they are filled with calcite. Alteration of the flows is limited to chlorite and carbonate (calcite and iron carbonate).

The massive basalt is characterized by its lack of obvious structure. The individual flows are tens of metres thick, fine to medium grained, and greyish apple green in colour. Locally, hairline fractures are coated with specular hematite. Sulphide mineralization is limited to trace amounts of disseminated pyrite,

which is heterogeneously distributed throughout the flows. Individual flows are separated by fine grained calcareous and clastic sediments and argillite. The argillite is usually graphitic and contains up to 15% nodular and coarse crystalline pyrite. Weathering produces strong gossan zones due to carbonate and sulphides content. The interflow units vary in width from only a few metres to several tens of metres. Shearing is present in some of these sediments. The frequency of occurrence and thickness of individual sedimentary units increases to the north, moving towards the stratigraphic top of this suite of rocks.

2.2.4 Clastic and Calcareous Meta Sediments

This unit consists of a variety of sedimentary rocks (map unit 6), including quartz greywacke, lithic and volcanic greywacke, quartz arenite, fine sandstone, and siltstone. Narrow beds of grit and conglomerate occur interbedded with the other sediments. These rocks are bedded and occur in sections which become finer towards the north. Narrow argillite beds occurs near the top of each of these sections.

The argillite beds are generally 1 dm thick and contain variable amounts of graphite, from 2% to 10%, and locally up to 10%. The finer grained rocks are variably sheared and strong sericite, chlorite, biotite and carbonate alteration is associated with the shearing. However, sulphide mineralization is present in only minor amounts. The greywacke beds are light grey colour and fine to medium grained. Individual beds range in thickness from a few centimetres to several metres. The quartz arenite, siltstone and sandstone vary in colour from yellowish cream colour to a light grey and also occur in beds which are several centimetres thick, but form units up to tens of metres in thickness. Graded bedding was observed in several outcrops indicating stratigraphic tops are to the north. Some of the siltstone beds are white in colour probably because they are derived from a sericite altered source. Occasionally the coarser greywacke beds contain fine, fuchsite altered fragments possibly derived from the ultramafic rocks. The grit beds are made up of well sorted, coarse, angular sand grains. These occur near the base of the finer grained units. Conglomerate is made up of mainly sedimentary clasts (siltstone, greywacke and argillite), quartz pebbles and a few intermediate volcanics. Conglomerate beds are not extensive on the property.

2.2.5 Gale-Alkalic Suite

The Gale alkalic suite consists of fragmental textured rocks higher up in the section and massive and pillowed lavas towards the base (map unit 2). The fragmentals are feldspar pheric and feldspar grains make up from 10% to 30%. The size of the fragments varies from a medium grained tuff to breccia sized blocks set in a crystal tuff matrix. Several outcrops contain minor mounts of fine fuchsite clots in the tuff beds and in the matrix to the coarse fragmentals.

The massive flows are andesitic in composition and feldspar pheric. Feldspar crystals make up to 10% of the volume. Pillowed flows are also andesitic and feldspar pheric (with 10% feldspar). Pillows are round, approximately 1m (or greater) in

diameter and contain 5% to 15% vesicules and quartz-filled amygdules. Kresz (1993) reported carbonate alteration in the Argyle and Baden Townships. During this program, calcite veining was found" in several of the fragmental andesite outcrops. However, no strong iron carbonate alteration was observed. Only minor amounts of pyrite were found. A old trench, located off the northwest corner of the grid exposed a one to two metre wide syenite dyke. The dyke is cut by 1mm to 2mm wide quartz veinlets and these veinlets are mineralized with minor amounts of fine grained, crystalline pyrite.

2.2.6 Silicious and Carbonate Rich Sediments

The rocks within this unit are light grey with a pink tinge and locally orange in colour (map units 1, 5 and 6). They are bedded and some are finely banded and very silicious (possibly chert). Section are strongly carbonatized, however these contain only minor sulphide mineralization. The sediments closer to the syenite have a glassy, baked appearance and may be a hornfels. Pyrite is scattered throughout the finely banded rocks and some of the hornfels, forming 1% to 5% in certain beds. The carbonate and hornfels rocks are anomalous in gold and are host to the "Main Showing" (located near line 6E) . Minor amounts of pyrite occur at this showing, and when associated with carbonate and sericite alteration, the gold content is elevated (usually 5-100 ppb) . The best assay obtained to date is 22.6 g/1 Au from a grab sample. The zone of strong carbonate alteration has been trenched for over 1km along strike and also diamond drilled. Results from the trenching and drilling indicate the gold occurs in low concentrations and is erratically distributed.

2.2.7 Intrusive Rocks

A pink to reddish coloured syenite (map unit 10g) stock occurs near the south-central portion of the grid. Only the northern part of the syenite falls in the grid and in this area it is coarse to medium grained. Locally, its composition varies from a hornblende to biotite rich variety, and several outcrops are dioritic (unit 8a). Further away from the stock the syenite is present as narrow dykes within the volcanic and sedimentary rocks. To the west of line 3W, the syenite occurs within a structurally complex area and it has a red colour, similar to the syenite at the Young Davidson Gold Mine near Matachewan. Most of the rock is hairline fractured and chlorite occurs along the fractures. The syenite also contains 1% to 2% specular hematite and magnetite associated with some fractures. Several narrow gabbro (8b) dykes intrude the tholeiitic suite. Usually these are medium to fine grained and up to several metres thick. Some are strongly magnetic due to the presence of 1% to 5% magnetite crystals (up to 2mm in size). A black pyroxenite (?) occurs in the northwest corner of the grid. It is massive and strongly magnetitic (possibly a

skarn ?) . A few fine grained, dark grey coloured diabase dykes (unit 13) intrude the tholeiitic rocks. These dykes rarely exceed two metres in width. These may be a finer equivalent of the gabbro described above." (Koizol et al, 1995)

The rock descriptions by Koizol et al are referenced to map in the 1995 report titled "*Report of the 1995 field exploration program Powell Property*"

A compilation map of previous mapping can be found in the appendix of this report.

Property History:

1919- First know examination of the region by H.C. Cooke who published *Geology of the Matachewan Area*.

1932- Examination of the region by H.C. Rickaby who published the report entitled *Bannockburn Gold Area* after gold was discovered at the Ashley Gold mine in Bannockburn Township. This report makes the first mention of the Galer showing in the western portion of the Bannockburn/Powell property.

1935-Mapping of the Matachewan area by W.S. Dyer and G.H. Charlewood included mapping in the eastern portion of the property in Powell Township.

1964-The eastern portion of the Bannockburn/Powell property was mapped by H.L. Lovell in his report titled *Geology of the Matachewan Area, District of Temiskaming*. Geological Report 51.

1981-1984- Johns Manville Canada Inc. completed exploration on the western portion of the property primarily focusing on the Galer and

Creek showings. This work included line cutting, surface sampling, surface stripping, radiometric and geological surveys. Results from surface stripping indicate anomalous gold values in the Galer and Creek showing area with one sample grading 0.015oz/ton over 6ft. Results from the radiometric survey were considered insignificant.

1988-1989- Newmont Exploration Canada completed significant ground exploration across the entire property. This work included a magnetic survey, detailed IP survey, surface sampling/stripping, and 5 diamond drill holes on the property. Surface sampling yielded highly encouraging results from the "main showing" which were 22.6g/t over 3-4m. Two diamond drill holes targeting this showing yielded anomalous results only with the best in 221-89-2 which intersected an anomalous zone of 324ppb over 7.5m and second zone of 326ppb over 6.51m. Results from drill holes 89-3, 89-4, 89-5 also showed sub-economic gold grades.

1991-1992- Work completed by prospectors M. Leahy and F. Kiernicki on the property included mapping, sampling, stripping, blasting. Results were low. Exploration on the "240W" stripping was determined to be similar to the "main showing" but did not carry good gold values. Their work on the Syenite showing indicated that further work should be completed in this area.

1995- The property was explored by Cameco Corporation. This work included line cutting, induced polarization survey, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, grab, chip and till sampling, surface trenching and diamond drilling. Mapping from this survey covered the eastern portion of the Bannockburn/Powell Property which will be used in the geological compilation map # 4. Two of the seven drill holes completed in 1995 were drilled on the Bannockburn/Powell property. One drill

hole POW9505 totalling 267m was targeted to intersect an east/west IP anomaly; the anomaly was attributed to graphitic meta-sediment. The highest gold assay from this hole was 9ppb. The second drill hole POW9506 totalling 148.1m was drilled to....

1996- The eastern portion of the property in Powell Township was mapped by L. Jensen.

Summary of Diamond Drilling:

Hole ID	Company	Year	Length	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip
N-1	Nautilus	?	?	516432.828	5316625	?	?
221-89-1	Newmont	1989	199.34	516306.441	5316729	360	-45
221-89-2	Newmont	1989	202.39	516282.311	5315913	180	-45
221-89-3	Newmont	1989	202.39	516291.077	5315966	180	-45
221-89-4	Newmont	1989	287.73	516279.542	5316069	180	-45
221-89-5	Newmont	1989	180.14	515631.943	5315988	180	-45
221-89-6	Newmont	1989	235.31	515622.639	5316077	180	-45
POW9505	Cameco	1995	267m	515203.741	5316629	180	-50
POW9506	Cameco	1995	148.1m	515237.74	5315825	180	-50
TOTAL			1722.4m				

*NAD 83 UTM ZONE 17U

Field Samples:

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Au Grade (ppb)	Claim #
LK-1 (140901)	516250.4	5315940	Red to brown mg syenite. Rare pyrite. K rich alteration.	nil	4251819
LK-2 (140902)	516237	5315955	Chloritized metasediment. Green chl alt. 1-2mm iron carbonate fracture with minor specularite. 1cm purplish quartz stringer. Nil	10	4251819

			sulphides.		
LK-3 (140903)	516252	5315882	Chert like material. Possibly rhyolite or altered sediment. Highly siliceous with chl hairline fractures. Cut by several 1-2mm qtz fractures. Locally coarse aggregates of sulphide up to 1cm in length. Locally hem staining present on chl fractures as halo. Avg 1% sul.	43	4251819
LK-4 (140904)	516249	5315881	Altered metasediment, vfg, mottled grey/green, cut by 2mm qtz fracture with local conc of 1% py.	37	4251819
LK-5 (140905)	516212.7	5315891	Dark Grey altered argillite? Fissile aphanitic, shows 1-2mm laminations. 2mm lamination of sulphide mineral. Avg 1% sul.	4170	4251819
BAN-2010	513183.2	5315245	Grey intermediate porphyry w 1-5mm phenos of qtz. Trace sulphide.	<10ppb	4251816

*NAD 83 UTM ZONE 17U

Two days of field exploration on September 3, 4th, 2011 were spent examining the main showing on claim 4251819. This included an examination of the stripping locations and surrounding outcrops. A total of 5 samples were collected from the Main Showing and submitted for gold assay, results from this work are still pending at the time of this report. A sixth BAN2010 sample was taken from the southwest corner of claim 4251816, this sample yielded low gold values.

Sample BAN2010 was submitted for multi-element analysis. The results of this were considered low as all base metal results were at background value only.

The sample locations are shown on Map#4 in the appendix of this report.

Discussion and Recommendations:

Significant showings have been found on the property by previous and current holders. Four specific areas of interest have yielded encouraging results. Specifically these showings are the creek, Galer, Syenite and Main showings. Diamond drilling at the main showing was unable to confirm high grade surface results and it is recommended that future exploration focus outside of this target. The Creek, Galer and Syenite showings present significant opportunity for future discovery of gold bearing structures. The concentration of gold showings in this part of the property should be a focus for future exploration. The portion of the property that lies between the Galer, Creek and Syenite showings east to the Main showing should be explored by ground prospecting as this portion has not had surficial mapping in the past.

It is recommended that the current property owner use surface excavation to assess the merits of the Creek, Galer and Syenite showings.

References:

Buss, L. 2008. *43-101 Technical Report on the ``South Zone``, Ryan Lake Property, Powell Township Ontario.*

Berger, B.R. & Prefontaine, S. 2005. *General Geology of Powell Township, District of Temiskaming. Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.*

Dyer W.S. & G.H. Charlewood. 1935. [map]. *Matachewan Gold Area, Powell and Cairo Townships, District of Temiskaming.* Ontario Department of Mines.

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Lovell, H.L. 1967. *Geology of the Matachewan Area, District of Temiskaming.* Geological Report 51. Ontario Department of Mines.

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Rickaby, H.C. 1932. *Bannockburn Gold Area.* Annual Report Volume 41, Part II, Pg 1-24. Ontario Department of Mines.

Wood, P.C. 1989. *Report on the 1989 Diamond Drilling Program on the Powell Property, Bannockburn and Powell Townships.* Newmont Exploration Canada. AFRI# 42A02SE0303

Appendix

- 1) Certificate of analysis 10-143, 12-107
- 2) Certificate of analysis 0W0143RJ
- 3) Invoices 6259, 6307,10201
- 4) Map # 3 – Regional Geology
- 5) Map # 4 – Geological Compilation of the Bannockburn/Powell
Property



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 10-143

Company: **David W. Eves**

Project: **BAN-Z010**

Report Date: **25-Jan-10**

Attn: **David W. Eves**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 1 rock samples
submitted 18-Jan-10 by David W. Eves

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
BAN-G01102010	< 0.01	

Certified by Jing Lin
Jing Lin, M Sc.



Established 1928

Swastika Laboratories Ltd

Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Page 1 of 1

Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 12-107

Company: **David W. Eves**

Project: Report Date: 13-Jan-12

Attn: David W. Eves

We hereby certify the following Assay of 5 rock/grab samples submitted 09-Jan-12 by David W. Eves

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-GRAV g/Mt
140901	< 0.01		
140902	0.01		
140903	0.43		
140904	0.37		
140905	4.17		4.15
Blank Value	< 0.01		
OxH82	1.26		

Certified by J. Lin
Jing Lin, M Sc.

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 0W0143RJ

Date : Jan-29-10

David W. Eves

Attention:

Project: BAN-Z010/PO#10-143

Sample type: Pulp

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

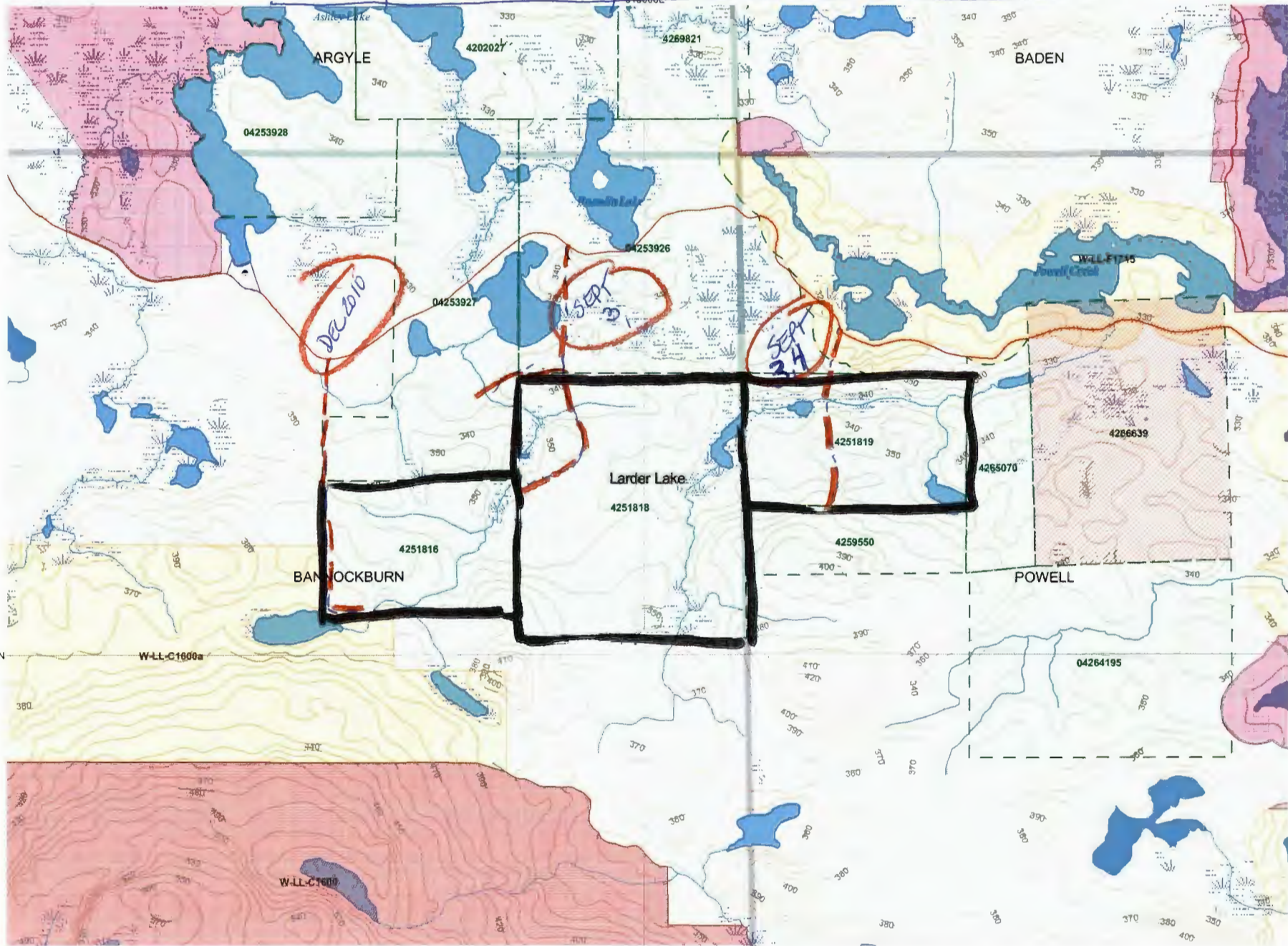
Aqua Regia Digestion

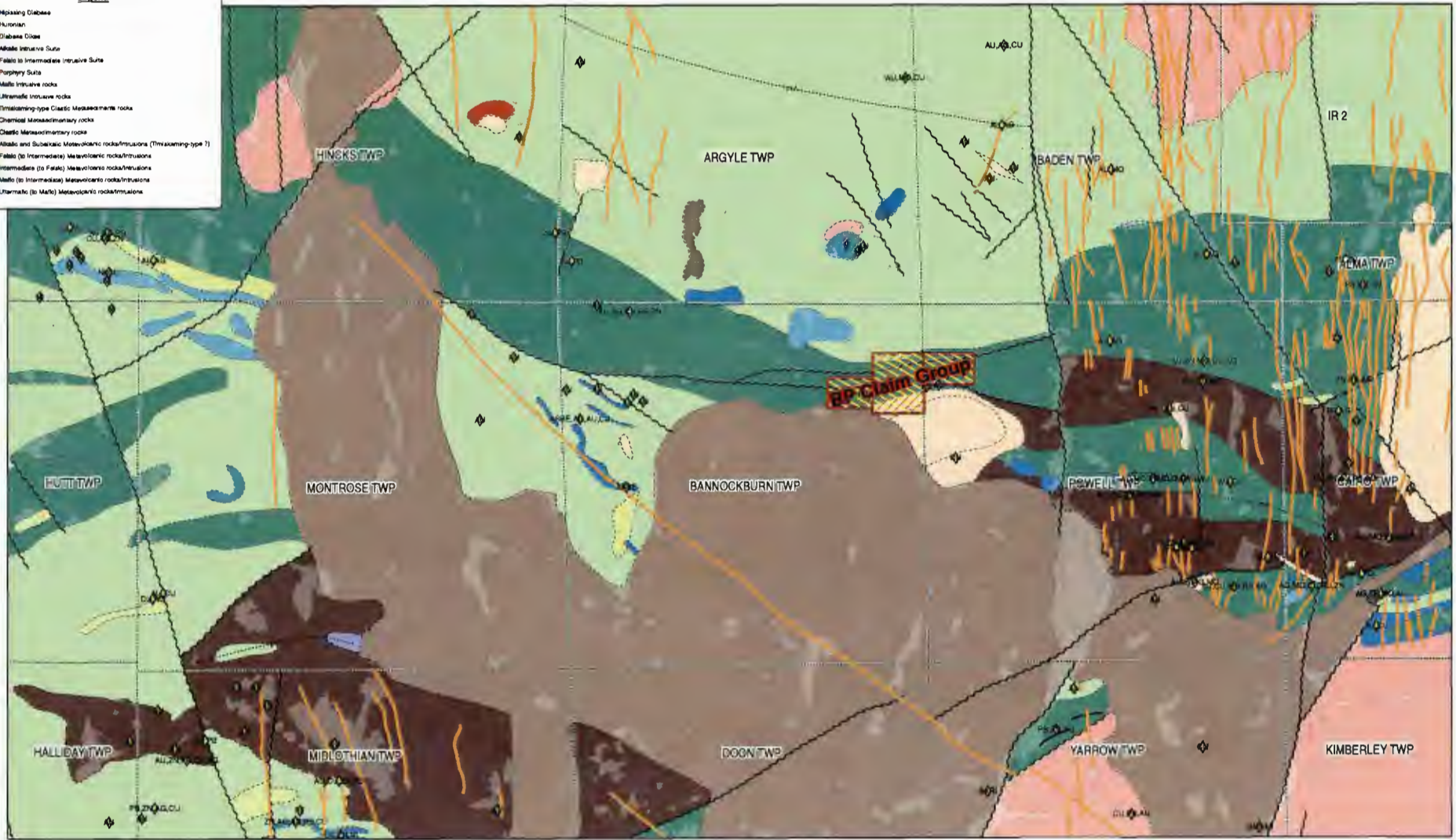
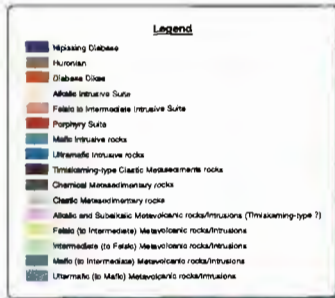
Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
BAN-G01102010	<0.2	3.95	<5	26	<0.5	15	6.86	3	38	161	1	4.94	<1	0.14	12	3.63	1028	<2	0.02	151	0.066	<2	0.16	<5	6	49	<5	0.15	<10	<10	69	<10	76	11
Duplicates:																																		
BAN-G01102010	<0.2	3.98	<5	26	<0.5	15	6.64	3	37	159	1	4.87	<1	0.14	11	3.60	1000	<2	0.02	149	0.063	<2	0.15	<5	6	48	<5	0.17	<10	<10	69	<10	74	13
Standards:																																		
Blank	<0.2	<0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<2	0.01	<1	<0.001	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<1	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
CH-4	2.0	1.80	9	299	<0.5	15	0.61	4	31	109	2049	4.79	<1	1.40	14	1.28	326	2	0.05	54	0.071	13	0.56	<5	7	8	<5	0.21	<10	<10	86	<10	202	13

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

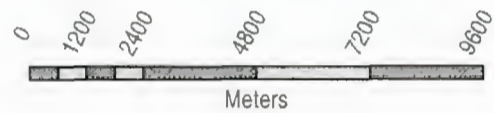


CLAIMS CONTIGUITY AND ROUTES TRAVELLED



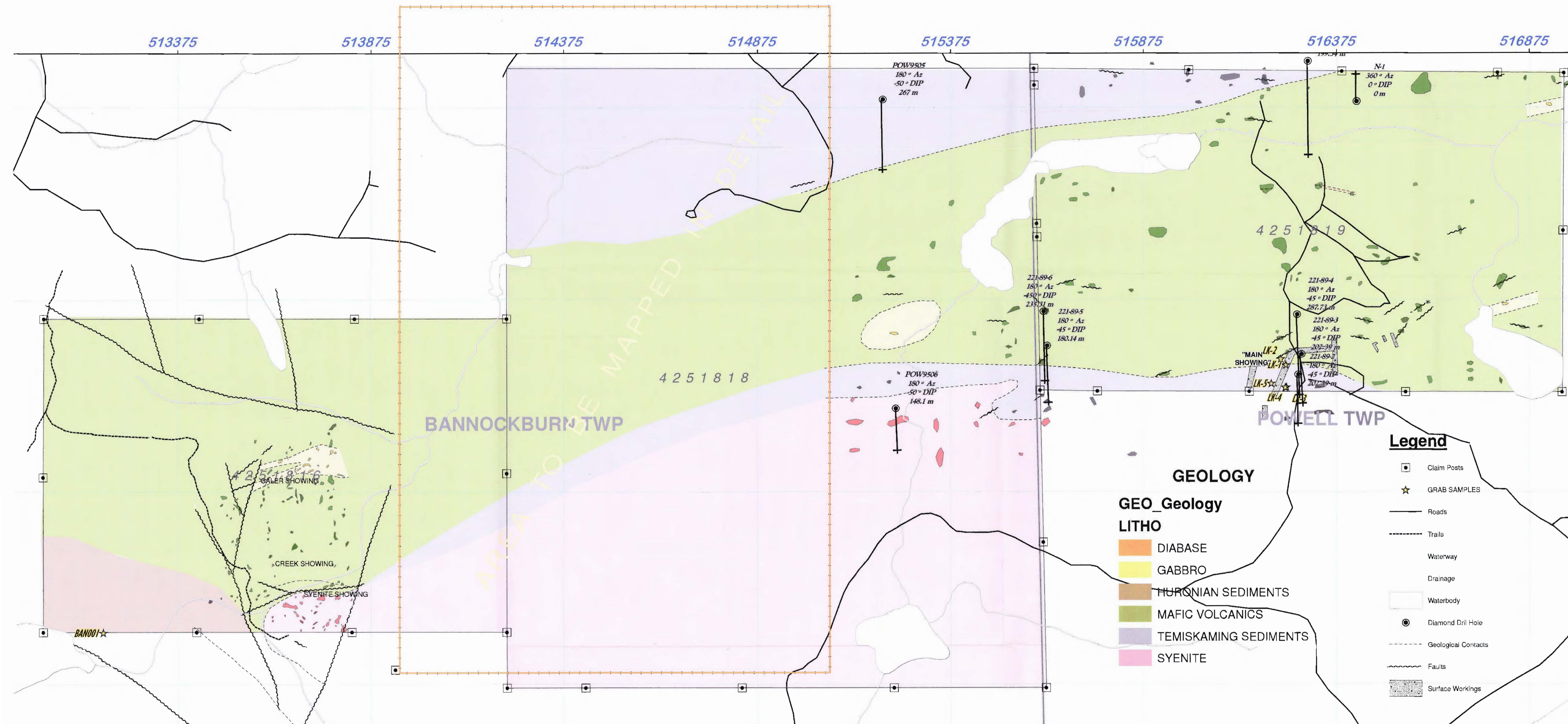


REGIONAL GEOLOGY

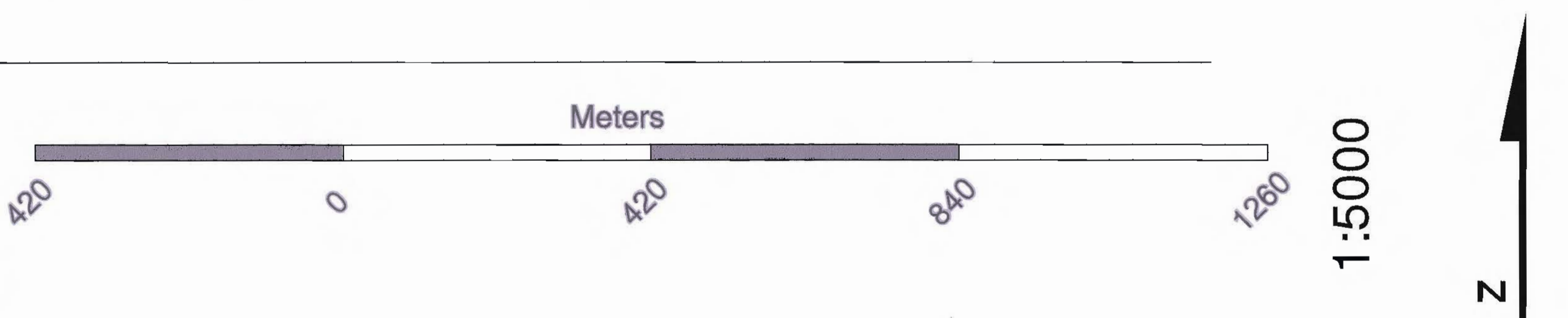


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BP GROUP GEOLOGY COMPILATION



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