NI 43-101 Technical Report,

Cupz Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA

Prepared for:
Scotch Creek Ventures Inc.
1058-555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V7X 1M8
Canada

Location:

Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21, and 22,
Township 4 South, Range 42 East

Mount Diablo Meridian

Esmeralda County, Nevada
37.59° N, -117.26° W

This Report Prepared by the following Qualified Person:

Alan J. Morris MSc, CPG
Spring Creek, Nevada, USA

Effective Date: December 30, 2017

Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report in accordance with Form 43-101F1 for Scotch Creek Ventures Inc., by Alan J. Morris, CPG, QP. The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with: 1.) information available at the time of preparation, 2.) data supplied by outside sources, and 3.) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by the property owners and is approved for filing as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulators.

Certificate of Qualified Person

To accompany the report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, Cupz Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA*", prepared for Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. (SCVI) dated December 30, 2017 with effective date December 30, 2017.

I, Alan Jesse Morris, residing in Spring Creek, Nevada, USA do hereby certify that:

1.) I am the principal geologist with Ruby Mountain GIS with an office at 237 Ashford Drive, Spring Creek, Nevada, 89815, USA.

2.) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado in 1976 and a Master of Science Degree in Geographical Information Science from Manchester Metropolitan University in 2003. I have 37 years of geologic mineral exploration experience in the western United States, Alaska, and Yukon, Canada. My primary experience is with early stage generative projects and mid-stage drill projects for precious metals, base metals, uranium, and lithium.

3.) I am a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, registry number 10550. I am a Licensed Geologist in the State of Utah, USA (5411614-2250) and a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Alaska, USA (555). Nevada does not have a registration or licensing program for Exploration Geologists.

4.) I visited the Cupz Property on November 10, 2017 and spot checked the claim posts, drill hole locations, general geologic setting, and access.

5.) I have read the definition of a "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify, by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and form 43-101F1.

6.) I, as a qualified person, am independent of the Property, the vendor, and the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7.) I am responsible for this report in its entirety.

8.) I visited the property prior to the preparation of this report.

9.) I have read National Instrument 43-101, and this report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

10.) I hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "*NI-43-101 Technical Report, Cupz Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada*" (the "Technical Report") and any extracts from or summary of the Technical Report Dated December 30, 2017.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge and information, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and Sealed

Alan J. Morris, CPG, QP

Dated:

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1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Alan J. Morris, CPG was retained to prepare a technical report on the early stage Cupz Project. The purpose of the report is to summarize the location, general geology, and previous exploration on this property, and its viability as a Property of Merit for continued exploration. This report is intended to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. (SCVI), a British Columbia corporation, entered into a Purchase Agreement with Curellie LLC., a Nevada company, to explore and acquire the Cupz Project on July 12, 2017. The property position controlled by SCVI is outlined below and in further detail in Section 4. A complete list of the claims is included as Appendix 1.

1.2 Property Location and History

The property is in sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 22 of T4S R42E Mt. Diablo base and meridian (Figure 3). It is 13.6 road miles (22 km) southwest of Goldfield, Nevada, 278 miles (448 km) southeast of Reno or about 195 miles (314km) from Las Vegas, Nevada. Using a well-maintained county road, the project is easily reached from U.S. Highway 95, leaving the highway 6.2 miles (10 km) south of Goldfield, Nevada and traveling west then southward about 6 miles (8 km) on the Mount Jackson road then turning east for about 1.4 miles (2.2 km) to the west property boundary. The property can also be accessed from highway 95 on the east side but the western route roads are in better condition.

The center of the property is about 37° 35' 24" North Latitude, 117° 15' 21" West Longitude: UTM X 4,160,240 UTM Y 477,472 NAD 27; Zone 11 N.

History

Historically, the area lies within the Goldfield – Cuprite area known for abundant high sulfidation (acid leach) alteration and quartz-enargite gold veins. The alteration types and mineralization styles on the property do not follow this pattern. The rush to Goldfield in 1902 probably resulted in prospecting of the current Cupz property. The 1952 vintage USGS 15-minute series topographic map shows the road from the east side of the property ending at a pair of shafts west of the divide in the central part of section 15. This shows the workings were in place prior to about 1950.

Cupz is a grass roots level property with limited historical information available. Several historic adits and shafts are located on the property, but the origin and exact dates of their excavation is not known. Modern disturbance indicative of reclaimed drill sites and access roads is observed on the property but exactly who did them or when is not clear. Two mining companies (BriCan and Comino-American) held claims in the current project area from 1984 – 1991.

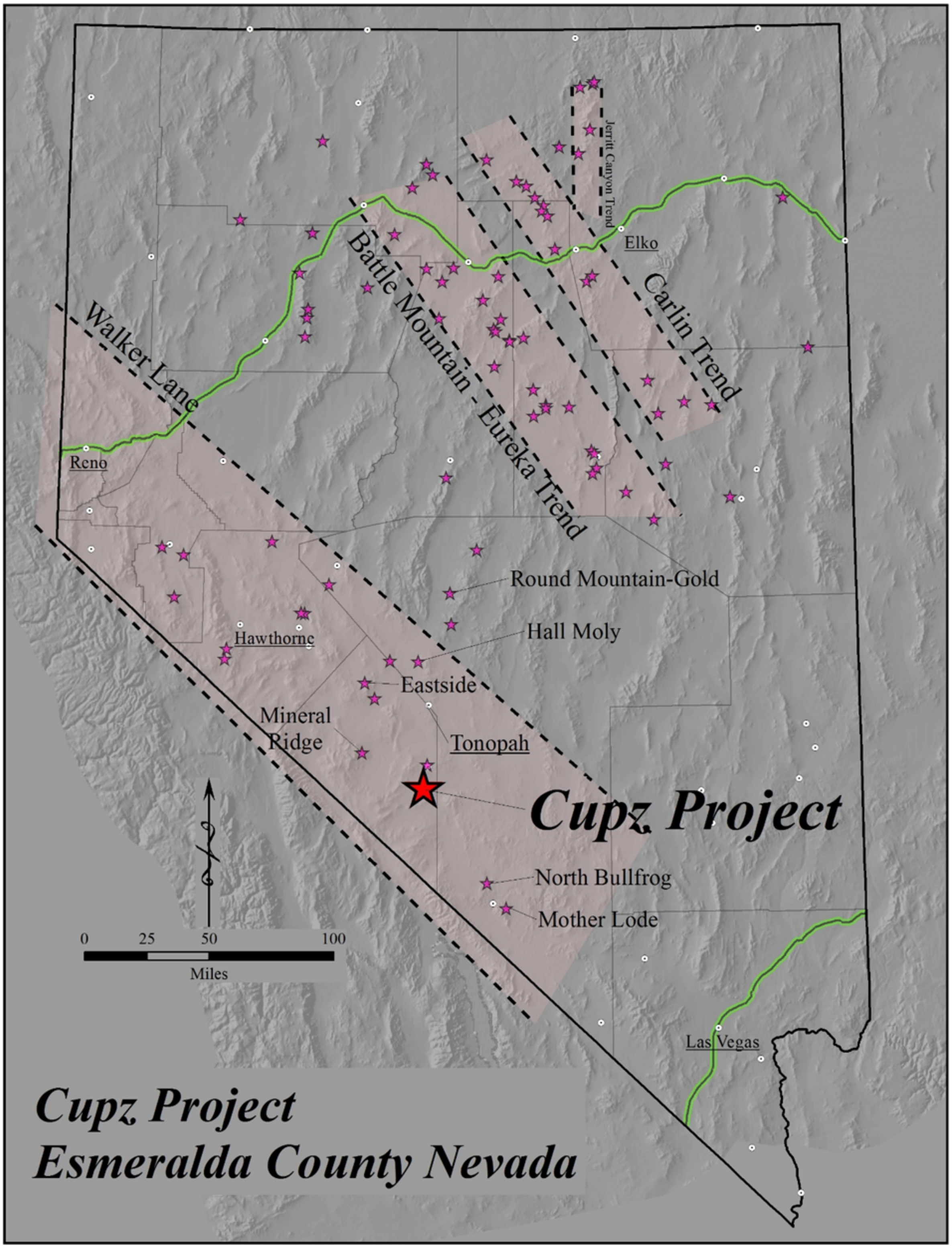

Figure 1. Cupz Project: General Location Map (from Hunsaker, 2017)

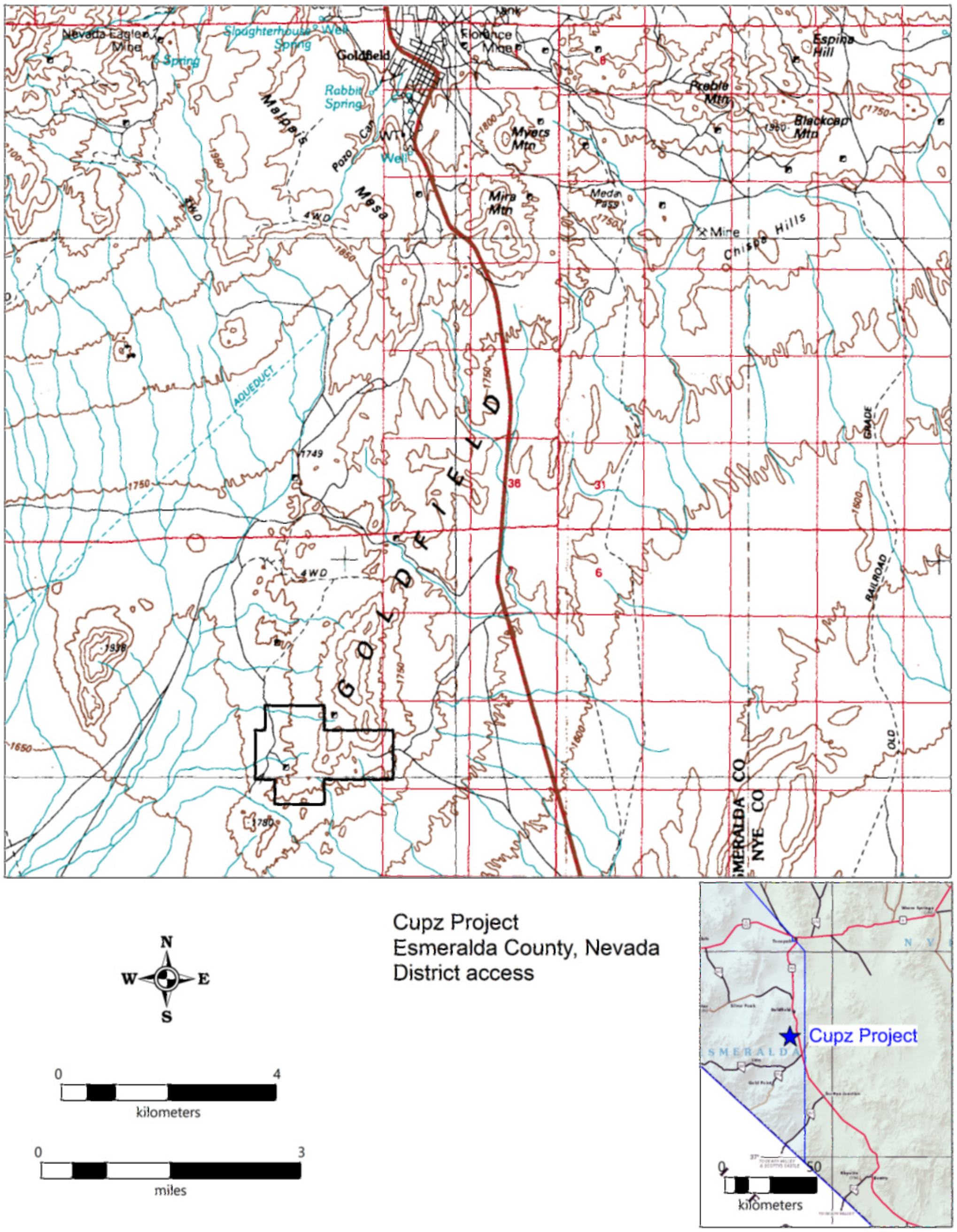

Figure 2. Cupz Project: Access Map (claim outline from Hunsaker, 2017, USGS 1:100,000 base map)

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Cupz Project is located in the southern Walker Lane Mineral Belt within the Goldfield Hills in the historic Cuprite District. The Walker Lane is a major northwest-southeast-trending tectonic zone with dominantly right lateral faults that hosts a variety of precious metal and base metal mineral deposits (as well as geothermal activity) along its length (Hunsaker, 2017). Recent exploration and development work is identifying district scale, intrusive-related controls to gold mineralization in the early Paleozoic sediments.

The Cupz project was mapped using outcrop style mapping. Units were mapped using descriptions from Albers and Stewart (1972) and Crafford (2007) (Figures 4 and 7). Hand samples were collected from seven locations and sent to Wagner Petrographic to have thin sections made. Mike Ressel, Assistant Professor-Economic Geologist at the University of Nevada, Reno, looked at the thin sections to determine what minerals were present.

The Cupz project lithology consists of Cambrian Harkless Formation, Cambrian Mule Spring Limestone, and Cambrian Emigrant Formation, listed oldest to youngest. Cupz has two intrusive events, mafic/lamprophyre dikes, and felsic dikes, which could be as young as Tertiary in age (Figure 7). The dikes are likely controlled by the major fault trends.

There are three primary fault trends on the project. They are: north-south, north-northeast, and WNW/ESE. The WNW/ESE fault has down dropped the Emigrant Formation.

Cupz has at least two overlapping mineralizing events. The widespread gold and copper bearing event appears to be to the southwest, predominantly associated with the felsic dikes, but sometimes related to the mafic/lamprophyre dikes. A base metal dominant (Cu, Pb, Zn, plus Ag) event postdates the felsic dikes.

1.4 Exploration

The property geology was mapped by Molly Hunsaker of Hunsaker Inc.

Hunsaker Inc. took 72 rock samples on the Cupz Property (Figure 18). The rock samples were primarily collected from old dumps, adits, and prospects. Samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Minerals using a 30-gram fire assay with AAS finish for gold and ICP-MS analysis (4-acid digestion) for all other elements. Multiple certified reference standards were included with every submittal. The results were within acceptable ranges.

Jim Wright was engaged to provide advice and interpretation for a gravity and ground magnetics survey. The survey area was laid out to extend beyond the initial 14 claims to provide sufficient data to identify major geologic features.

1.5 Drilling

While evidence of drilling exists on the property, no further information is available to date on historic drilling.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

After collection by the Hunsaker Inc. geologist, samples were kept in a locked vehicle or office until they were delivered to the Bureau Veritas preparation laboratory in Elko or Reno, Nevada and Vancouver, BC (ICP Run in Vancouver). Samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Minerals at their Reno, Nevada lab. Multiple certified reference standards were included with every submittal. The results were within acceptable ranges. Sample security, preparation, and analysis are consistent with industry norms and are adequate for exploration and evaluation purposes.

1.7 Data Verification

The data set is in very good condition. Analytical certificates matched the electronic versions and values recorded in the provided database.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

1.9 Mineral Resource Estimate

Not applicable: work to date has not been directed at identifying resources.

1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Cupz project is an early stage property of merit. The structure and lithology at Cupz may provide an ideal setting for a significant gold deposit. The work done so far has outlined anomalous gold (up to 3.87 ppm gold) and copper (>10% Cu) zones that warrant further exploration. Obvious drill targets are emerging and a property wide soil program with additional rock sampling and detailed geologic mapping will refine drill hole locations and expand the current target zones (Figure 25).

The north-south, north-northeast, WNW/ESE fault trends and the dikes which likely are controlled by these faults are the current target zones. The highest gold values (3.9, 3.6, 2.2, and 1.4 ppm Au) were all associated with these zones near mafic/lamprophyre or felsic dikes.

The geochemistry at Cupz suggests at least two overlapping mineralizing events. The widespread gold and copper bearing event appears to occur in the southwest, predominantly associated with the felsic dikes but sometimes related to the mafic/lamprophyre dikes. A base metal dominant (Cu, Pb, Zn, plus Ag) event postdates the felsic dikes. Further work is needed to evaluate the apparent zonation. Other geochemical associations include a Ag-Se suite that may be a separate event as well.

The gravity data corresponds to the targeted structural/dike zones. The magnetics show multiple intrusive bodies that were not mapped, however a soils program could better define these zones.

The recommended work at Cupz will enhance and likely expand the gold target zones. Recommendations for continued work at Cupz are:

1. Soil Sampling (Property wide ~ 440 soils)

2. Additional rock sampling and detailed geologic mapping (Eastern Area)

3. Drilling to test targets defined and refined by the geologic, geochemical, and geophysical work.

The estimated cost of this program is $CDN 120,000.

2.0 Introduction

This report was prepared by Alan Jesse Morris CPG, QP at the request of Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. (SCVI). The purpose of the report is to provide supporting documentation in connection with the prospectus filing of Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. This report is intended to comply with the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 regarding the Cupz Project located in Esmeralda County, Nevada.

This report is not intended to define an economic conclusion upon which to make a mine development decision.

Alan J. Morris understands Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. will use this document for reporting purposes.

Alan J. Morris is a consulting exploration geologist with approximately 37 years of experience at all levels of mineral exploration and development for several commodities. He is a Certified Professional Geologist through AIPG, a Fellow with the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the Geological Society of Nevada. He provides his services through Ruby Mountain GIS in Spring Creek, Nevada.

2.1 Purpose and Terms of Reference

This report is prepared using the industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum (CIM) “Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines” for disclosing mineral exploration information, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised regulations in NI 43-101, Form 43-101F, (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) and Companion Policy 43-101CP and CIM definitions “Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves” (December 11, 2005).

Alan J. Morris is not an associate or affiliate of Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. and his fee for this Technical Report is not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. The fee is in accordance with standard industry fees for work of this nature. Alan J. Morris does not have any financial interest in Curellie LLC, Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. or any affiliated company.

2.2 Sources of Information

Much the information in this report was provided by Hunsaker Inc and was verified by the author. Hunsaker Inc., was contracted by SCVI to produce a geologic report which includes property geologic maps, geochemical results, and geophysical studies. Hunsaker Inc. compiled this information from published sources and results of their on-going exploration efforts. The regional geology and background information was compiled by the author from published historical works and personal experience in the district and region.

These historical reports appear to be based on factual data and the interpretations of their authors. None appear to have been modified to mislead the prudent reader. The author does not know of any existing information in the public domain or developed by Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. or the underlying vendor that has been intentionally omitted to mislead the reader about the viability of this project.

2.3 Qualified Persons

The Qualified Person responsible for this report is Alan J. Morris, a consulting geologist contracted by Scotch Creek Ventures Inc.

2.4 Effective Date

The effective date of this report is December 30, 2017.

2.5 Field Involvement of Qualified Persons

The author spent one day (November 10, 2017) examining the land tenure and conducting a reconnaissance of the surface geology, alteration, and mineralization. The author walked out one of the alteration zones, verified sample location tags, and examined mineralized outcrops and historic workings. Spot GPS locations were recorded for marked sample points and claim corners for comparison to the mapped locations.

2.6 Contributors

There are no other contributors to the report.

2.7 Units of Measure

Units of measure in this report are imperial unless otherwise noted. Metric equivalents are given in parentheses following the English value where needed. Budget numbers and holding costs are given in Canadian dollars, these are noted in the text and designated with the symbol "$CDN". Land holding costs are given in both US and Canadian dollars, with the exchange rate pegged at 1$CDN = 0.79$US. Budget estimates also used this exchange rate.

Locations are given in Longitude – Latitude degrees or UTM X, Y (meters) in NAD 27 Zone 11 projection.

2.7.1 Common Units

Above mean sea level	AMSL	Kilo (thousand)	k
Cubic Foot	feet3	Equal to or less than	≤
Cubic inch	in3	Micrometer (micron)	um
Cubic yard	yd3	Million Years Ago	Ma.
Day	d	Milligram	mg
Degree	°	Troy ounces per short ton	oz/t
Degrees Centigrade	°C	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per million	ppm
Dollars (US)	$	Percent	%
Dollars (Canada)	$CDN	Pounds	lb.
Gallon	gal	Short ton (2,000lb)	st
Gallons per minute	gpm	Short ton (US)	t
Grams per tonne	g/t	Specific gravity	SG
Equal to or greater than	≥	Square foot	feet2
Hectare	ha	Square inch	in2
Hour	h	Yard	yd.
Inch	”	Year	yr.

2.7.2 Metric Conversion Factors

Metric Conversion Factors (divided by)

Short tons to tonnes (1.10231)

Pounds to tonnes (2204.62)

Ounces (Troy) to tonnes (32150)

Ounces (Troy) to kilograms 32.150

Feet to meters (3.28084)

Ounces (Troy) to grams (0.03215)

Ounces (Troy)/short ton to grams/tonne (0.02917)

Acres to hectares (2.47105)

Miles to kilometers (0.62137)

2.7.3 Abbreviations

American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
Arsenic	As
Aluminum	Al
Antimony	Sb
Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	AAS
Atomic Emission Spectrometry	AES
Boron	B
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Bismuth	Bi
Calcium	Ca
Copper	Cu
Diamond Drill Hole	DDH
Fluorine	F
Global Positioning System	GPS
Gold	Au
Internal Rate of Return	IRR
Inductively Coupled Plasma	ICP
Lead	Pb
Magnesium	Mg
Manganese	Mn
Mass Spectrometry	MS
Metallic Screen Fire Assay	MSFA
Molybdenum	Mo
Mount Diablo Base and Meridian	MDB&M
Mercury	Hg
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Nearest Neighbor	NN
Net Smelter Royalty	NSR
Potassium	K
Reverse Circulation	RC/RCV
Selenium	Se
Silicon	Si
Silver	Ag
Sodium	Na
Tin	Sn
Tungsten	W
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
United States Bureau of Mines	USBM
United States Geological Survey	USGS
Uranium	U
Zinc	Zn

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author of this report did not consult with other experts concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The property is in sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 22 of T4S R42E (Figures 2 and 3). It is 13.6 road miles (22 km) southwest of Goldfield, Nevada, 278 miles (448 km) southeast of Reno or about 195 miles (314km) from Las Vegas, Nevada. Using a well-maintained county road, the project is easily reached from U.S. Highway 95, leaving the highway 6.2 miles (10 km) south of Goldfield, Nevada and traveling west then southward about 6 miles (8 km) on the Mount Jackson road then turning east for about 1.4 miles (2.2 km) to the west property boundary. The property can also be accessed from highway 95 on the east side but the western route roads are in better condition. The property is moderately rugged; access other than existing dirt roads and trails is by foot.

4.2 Property Position

The property consists of 39 unpatented lode mining claims in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The existing property covers 806 acres in the Cuprite Hills District. The current claim package was staked by Curellie LLC. The property is controlled by Curellie LLC with no underlying ownerships or royalty agreements. Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. has executed a purchase agreement with Curellie LLC to acquire the property position.

Holding costs for the 39 lode claims in the block are about $(US)177 ($CDN 224) per year in rental fees paid to the Bureau of Land Management ($US155 per claim = $6,045) and state and local fees paid to Esmeralda County ($US22 per claim). Total for the 39 claims will be about $CDN 8,738 ($US6,903).

Claim rental fees for the September 1, 2017 – August 31, 2018 claim year have been paid to the BLM. A “Notice of Intent to Hold” and County fees for the 2017 – 2018 claim year have also been paid.

The claim names and numbers are included in Appendix One.

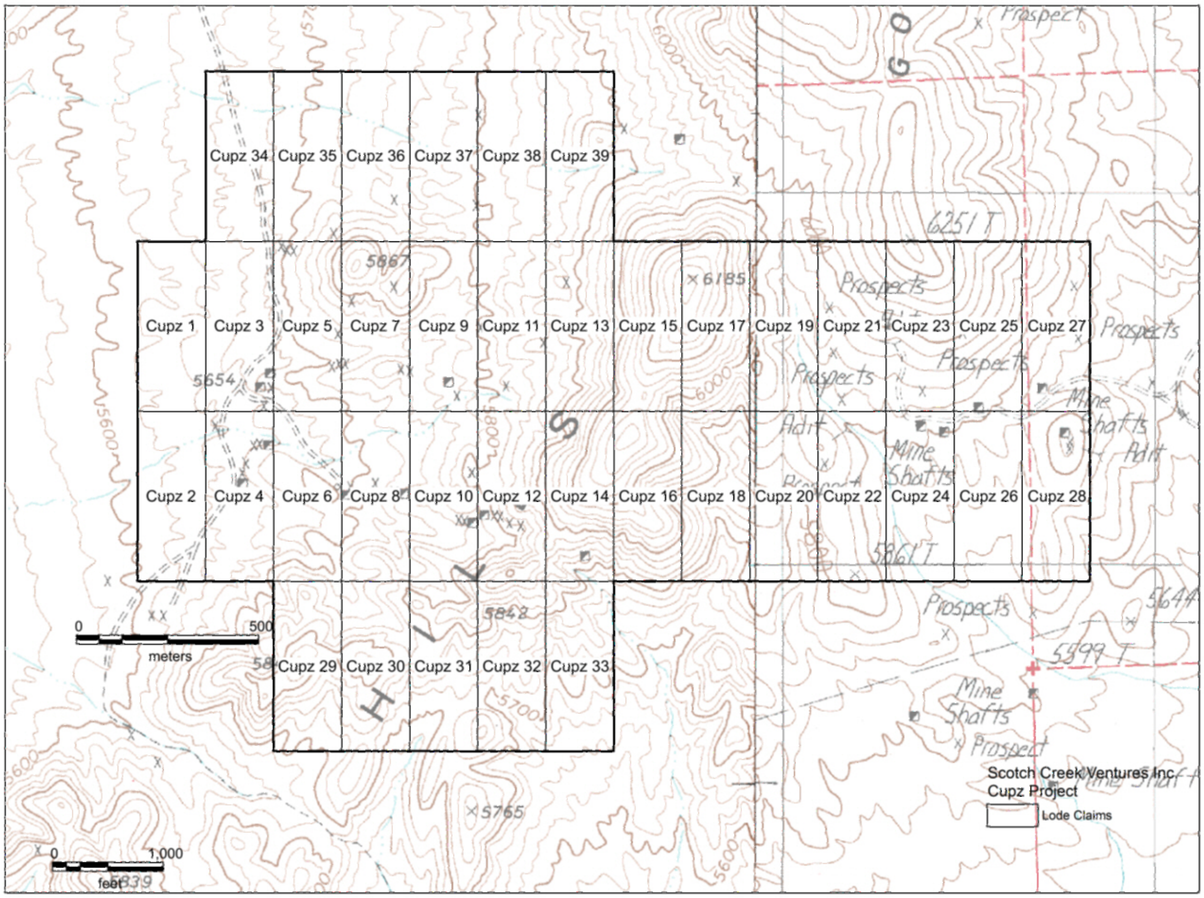

Figure 3. Cupz Project: Land Holdings

4.2.1 Located Claims

Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. holds a contiguous block of 39 claims, each covering about 8 ha (20 acres). The claim location map is shown in Figure 3. An initial block of 14 claims were located by Curellie LLC April 23 – 25, 2017. An additional 25 claims were staked for SCVI in November 2017 to cover targets revealed by the summer – fall 2017 exploration work. All lode claims are subject to a 3% NSR royalty held by Curellie LLC.

4.2.2 Leased Properties

Scotch Creek Ventures holds the Cupz property outright with no underlying leases.

4.2.3 Fee land

There is no fee land on the Cupz property.

4.3 Property Agreements and Royalties

Scotch Creek Ventures Inc. (SCVI) holds the Cupz property via a Property Purchase Agreement between SCVI and Curellie LLC dated July 12, 2017. The general terms of the agreement are an outright purchase of the property for 17,000 Canadian dollars ($CDN) with a 3% net smelter return (NSR) royalty to Curellie.

The payment schedule is:

$CDN 17,000 in cash on execution of the agreement, this has been payed.

Curellie retains a production net smelter royalty (NSR) of 3% on all minerals produced from the property. At any time SCVI may reduce the royalty to 1% by paying $CDN 1,000,000 to the royalty holder or to 2% by paying $CDN500,000.

4.4 Environmental Liability

Several historic mine workings are found on the claim block. For the most part, these have been fenced and stabilized but there is an unknown risk of ground or surface water contamination associated with the workings and their waste piles. Several historic prospect pits and adits exist on the unpatented claims. These are normally not considered an environmental liability to the current claimant. However, if they pose a significant risk to recreationists and other members of the public, they should be fenced and posted with warning signs to avoid potential liability issues.

4.5 Operational Permits and Jurisdictions

The project is located on open federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). On BLM land, permits are required for all significant surface disturbances. Geologic mapping, soil and rock sampling, and other low-impact activities can be conducted without specific permits on a casual use basis. Any road or trail construction used for mechanized equipment, drilling, or trenching will require a permit from the BLM. Up to five acres of disturbance are allowed on a NOI level permit. The NOI can come with restrictions to protect biological, historical, or archeological resources. A performance bond is required to insure the required reclamation work is done.

Disturbance of more than five acres requires a Plan of Operation (POO) which in turn requires an Environmental Assessment (EA). This process is standard practice in Nevada and both the regulators and applicants follow a standard set of rules. Going to a POO can require significant environmental and archeological assessment work before the permit can be issued. Lead times for a POO can take up to a year or two depending on the environment and the extent of proposed operations. If the regulators consider the property large enough or in a sensitive area, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIA) may be required before operating permits are granted.

The phase one recommended exploration program can be conducted under the casual use provision while drilling will require NOI level permits from the BLM. As exploration progresses and surface disturbance occurs, NOI or POO level permits will be applied for as required.

4.6 Requirements to Maintain the Claims in Good Standing

Annual holding costs for the current 39 claim blocks are about $6900. BLM (federal) claim rental fees are $155 per year, per claim due by September 1 of each year. A Notice of Intent to Hold must also be filed with Esmeralda County by November 1 of each year, payment of State and local fees of $22.00 per claim are due with this filing. There are no underlying leases or other requirements to keep the claims in good standing

4.7 Mineral Tenure

The property is held via unpatented mining claims under provisions of the Federal Mining Act of 1872 as amended and regulations issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. As long as the rental fees are paid, and document filings are made correctly, the claims do not expire. A mining claim grants discovery rights and the exclusive right to explore and develop the claims but it does not give the holder an unfettered right to extract and sell minerals as there are multiple local, state, and federal regulatory approvals and permits required before this can take place.

4.8 Significant Risk Factors

The author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The area is not within the parts of Nevada previously proposed for withdrawal to mineral entry as part of the Greater Sage Grouse management plans. However, similar efforts to protect other species cannot be completely ruled out in the future. The area is home to federally protected feral burros and any disturbance permits will likely include provisions to protect them.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Property access, climate, and physical setting are all favorable. The site is remote from large population centers but not so much that it has wilderness value. Normal weather and climate of the area would not hinder year-round access or interfere with exploration and mining activities.

5.1 Accessibility

The property is 12 road miles southwest of Goldfield, Nevada, and 278 miles (448 km) southeast of Reno or about 195 miles (314km) from Las Vegas, Nevada (see Figure 1). Access is by U.S. Highway 95, traveling 10 miles south of Goldfield, Nevada, and thence traveling westward 2 miles on well-maintained county roads (see Figure 2). The property is rugged; access other than existing dirt roads and trails is by foot. The project is in southeastern Esmeralda County, about 195 miles (314km) northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. The nearest supply center is Tonopah, Nevada. Tonopah offers food, lodging, fuel, and some exploration services. While Las Vegas is a much larger town, Reno is the major supply center for exploration and mining activities in Nevada. All mineral exploration services including supplies, analytical laboratories, and drilling service companies are available in Reno. The nearest airport with commercial service is Las Vegas, Nevada. The Tonopah airport can handle most general aviation aircraft, including business jets.

The highways are sufficient for transportation of exploration-size heavy equipment. Development logistics would use the 2 lane U.S. 95 highway and adjacent power, natural gas, and fiber optic transmission lines in the highway corridor. Four-wheel drive roads and ATV trails provide access to the main target areas.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The project area is located at an elevation of about 5800 feet (1770 meters) in the Basin and Range physiographic province. The area has hot dry summers and cool winters. At Goldfield, Nevada (12 miles NNE of Cupz at an elevation of 5700 feet, 1737 meters) the average daily high temperature for July is 32°C (89.6°F) with an average low of 10.5°C (50.9°F); in December, the average high is 6.3 °C (43.3°F) with an average low of -5.8°C (21.5°F). The record high was 108°F (42.2°C) set on July 20, 1906 and the all-time low was -23°F (-30.5°C) set January 21, 1937. http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?nv3245

Total precipitation averages 154 mm (6.06 inches) per year with most of this falling in January through June. Rainfall in this environment is highly variable with long dry periods interspersed with major downpours from thunderstorms in the March – October timeframe

The property is in rugged terrain consisting of moderate slopes, rugged rocky ridges, and alluvial fans dissected by dry stream channels. Elevations range from 1676 meters (5500 feet) on the lower slopes to about 1885 meters (6185 feet) on the crest of the ridge. Vegetation is minimal consisting primarily of desert scrub, cacti, and Joshua trees (a giant Yucca).

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Other than a county-maintained gravel access road, drilling roads, and dirt trails, infrastructure on the property is negligible.

Since the location, size of the deposit, or the type of processing facility required is not yet known, the development footprint for a mine at the Cupz property is also not known. The BLM has demonstrated a willingness at several Nevada mines to swap low quality (for grazing and wildlife) land to be used for processing facilities and buildings for higher quality ranch land (purchased on the open market by the mining company).

Drill rigs would likely need to come from Reno or the major regional hub for drilling at Elko, Nevada (310 road miles, 500 km). In many cases, a drill rig will already be in the area working on other jobs, so mobilization distances may be less.

Mining is a common occupation in the area with several small to world class mines operating in the Tonopah-Goldfield-Beatty area over the past several decades. A well-trained and experienced mining workforce pool is available in Nevada that will flow to where it is needed.

6.0 History

6.1 Regional Mining History

For the most part, mining history in southern Nevada starts with prospecting done by settlers passing through the area headed to California in the mid to late 1840's and then as prospectors fanned out from the Comstock rush in the 1860's. Several districts in the region were discovered between 1867 and 1885.

The project area lies between the Cuprite and Goldfield mining districts. The Goldfield rush was relatively late, with initial discovery in 1901 and initial production in 1903. Cuprite was discovered in 1905 but did not produce a significant amount of metal.

Prior to the discovery of the supergiant Carlin type gold deposits, Goldfield ranked as the third largest gold, silver, and copper producer in Nevada. Total gold production from discovery in 1903 to 1951 is estimated to be about 130 Tonnes (4,180,000 oz) with 45 Tonnes of silver (1.45 million oz) and 16,870 tonnes of copper. (Ashley, 1990). Production was primarily from high grade quartz – enargite or famatinite (Cu_3SbS_4) veins in highly altered volcanics. The alteration at Goldfield extends for hundreds of feet beyond the veins covering a total area of about 40 km^2 (15.4 mi^2) (Rockwell, 2000).

Cuprite and Goldfield are both of the quartz-enargite high-sulfidation type of epithermal mineralization. Other deposits of this type include Summitville, Colorado, and the El Indio deposit in Chile. The region has been used as a test locality for ground, air, and space based remote sensing systems. Most of the voluminous literature on the region is related to the remote sensing efforts in the area. Since the alteration is gaudy and wide-spread, free of vegetative cover, and easily accessible, various scanning systems have been tested here since the 1970's. The Cuprite area has received more attention than Goldfield by the remote sensing community since it is mostly undisturbed by mining activity. Three studies (Abrams et al 1977, Ashley and Abrams, 1980, and Swayze, 1997) focused on remote sensing applications but also included geologic mapping and ground mineral sampling to validate the remote sensing studies. Swayze et al, 2014 provides the most recent overview of the basic geology and remote sensing studies.

6.2 Property History

This is a grass roots property with some previous undocumented work. Additional research could be done to see if any records can be uncovered for the previous efforts. The shafts and adits on the property look to be several decades old. These have been fenced and placarded by the State of Nevada under their abandoned mines program.

The USGS Mineral Resources Data System (MRDS) lists only one property in southwest part of Section 15, the Rosary One Claims. They are listed as a lead-silver occurrence with tabular galena – pyrite mineralization in a fault zone. Geologists from the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology visited the Rosary Claims in 1982 as part of a regional prospect sampling project (Tingley, 1998). They apparently did not get to the western side of the range.

The earliest claims found in the BLM database in the property area were staked by John Clouser in January of 1970 and were dropped in 1981. The table below lists the previous claims in the sections touched by the current property position. These claims may or may not have covered parts of the current property position. All of them were abandoned prior to the staking of the Cupz claims.

Table 1. Cupz project area: Previous Claimants

Section	Subdivision	Claimant	Location date	dropped
14	NE, NW, SW, SE	John Clouser	Oct-1970	1981
14	NW	Jack Ridgway	Aug-1979	1996
14	SW	Kofal et al	Aug-1979	1996
14	SW, SE	BriCan Resources	May-1985	1988
14	SW, SE, NW	Cominco American Inc.	Aug-1990	1991
15	SW	John Clouser	Oct-1970	1981
15	NE, SE	Kofal et al	Aug-1979	1996
15	NW, SW	Wade Cavanaugh	Jan 1984	1991
15	NW, SW, SE	Richard Ridgeway	May 1984	1986
15	SE, SW, NW, NE	BriCan Resources Inc.	1984, 1985	1988
15	SE, SW, NW, NE	Cominco American Inc.	Aug-1990	1991
15	SW	Elko Environmental Services	Oct 2009	2013
15	SW	George Klemmick	Oct 2009	2012
16	NE, SE, SW	Wade Cavanaugh et al	Sep 1984	1991
16	NE, NW	Richard Ridgeway	May 1984	1986
16	SE, SW, NW, NE	BriCan Resources Inc	1984, 1985	1989
16	SW	Elko Environmental Services	Oct 2009	2013
16	SW	George Klemmick	Oct 2009	2012

There are reclaimed drill sites and roads on the property, but it is not known who drilled them or the results.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Regionally, the Cupz project lies within the Walker Lane deformation zone, a distal reflection of the San Andres plate boundary structure. The oldest rocks in the region are pre-Cambrian sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone of the Deep Springs Formation. The pre-Cambrian sediments were likely deposited on crystalline continental basement. The overlying Cambrian sediments are part of a sequence of continental margin carbonates and clastics.

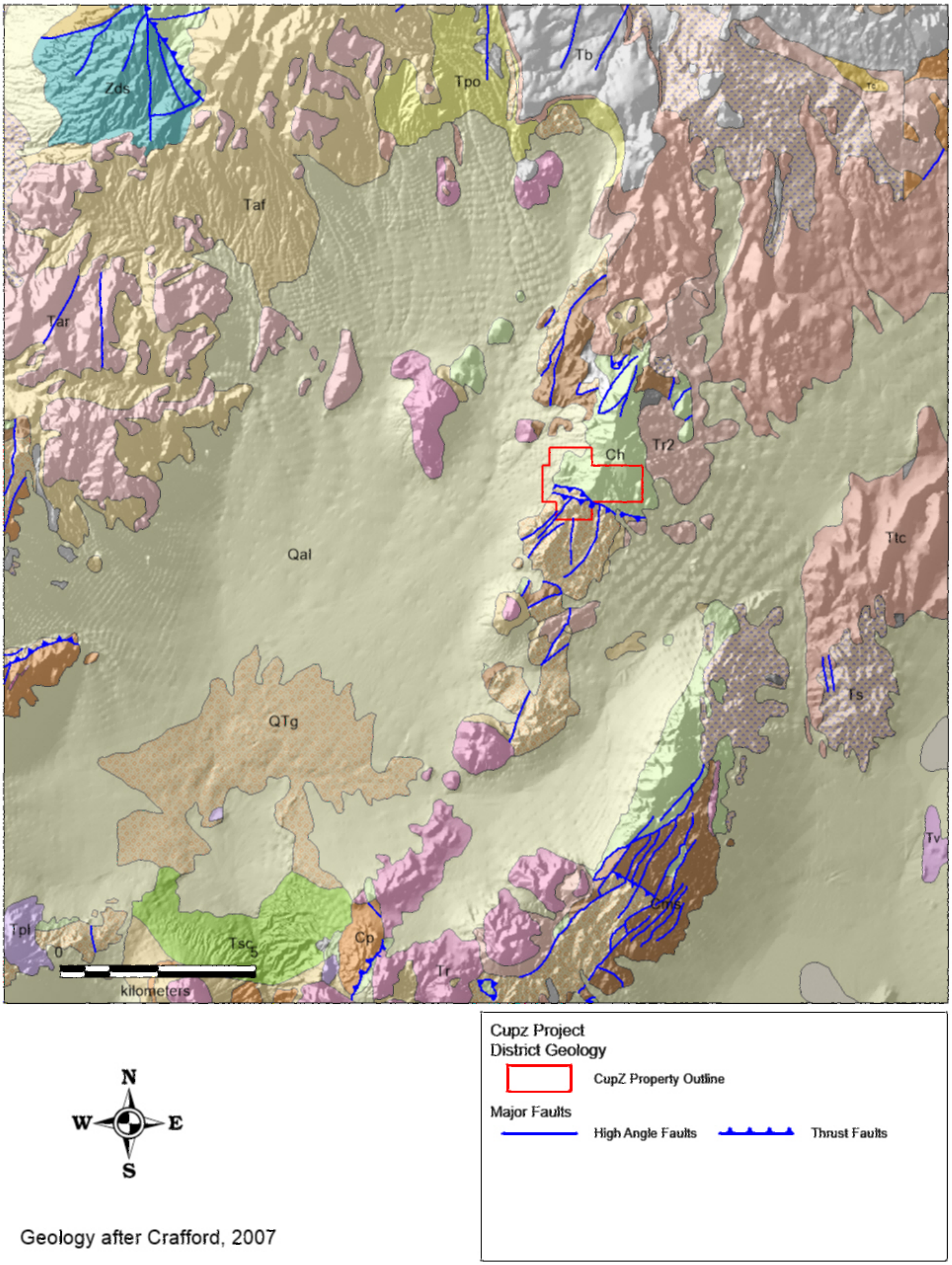

Figure 4. Cupz Project: Regional geologic map

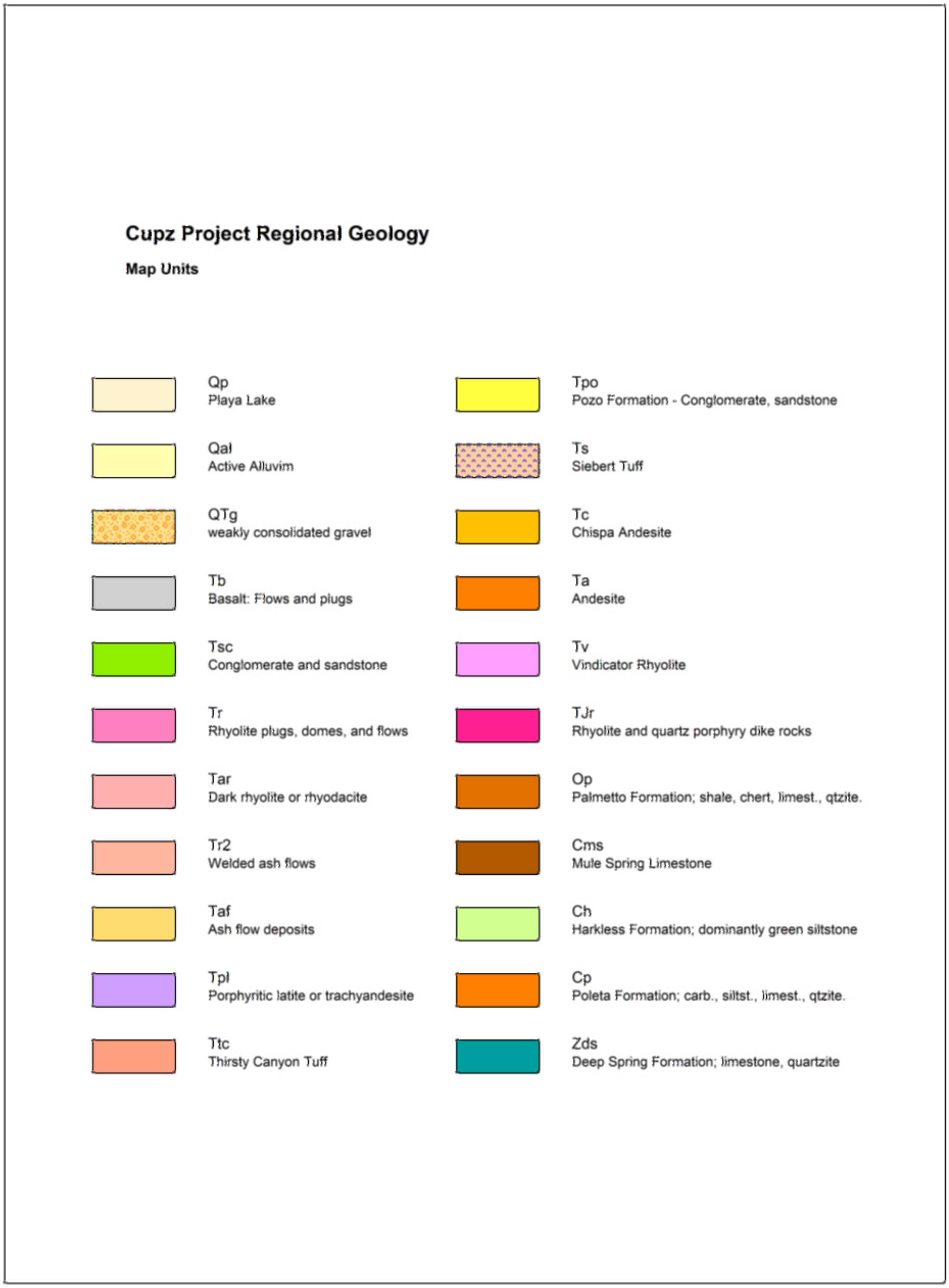

Figure 5. Geologic map units shown on Figure 4

Thrusting during one of several accretionary events along the (current) west coast of North America resulted in inter-formational slippage in the Cambrian section which metamorphosed the siltstones and limestones to phyllites and marble. This probably reduced their potential to act as host rocks to later mineralization compared to their fresh equivalents in northeast Nevada.

From the Jurassic through the Pleistocene, multiple igneous events resulted in wide-spread volcanism and intrusion of stocks and dikes. Age dating of the various plutonic bodies in the region remains spotty, especially outside of the major mining districts.

Tectonic Setting

The western coast of North America has been the site of multiple episodes of subduction, back-arc spreading, and continental – island arc collisions. Compressional events range in age from the Mississippian Roberts Mountains Thrust/ Antler Orogeny (approximately 340 Ma.) through the Cretaceous Sevier Orogeny ending about 90 Ma. Relaxation of the collisional-compressional stress resulted in several basin-forming events between the compressions. During these lulls, the western North America – Pacific plate boundary (current position and directions) was either continental – oceanic plate subduction or strike-slip translational movement (Dickinson, 2011).

Table 2. Summary of Nevada Tectonic events (from Dickinson, 2011)

Ma	Cordilleran Context	Great Basin
25-0	Evolution of San Andreas transform system and associated Basin-Range block-faulting	crustal stretching of Great Basin and strike slip along the evolving Walker Lane-ECSZ belt
50-25	initiation of Basin and Range taphrogen during intra-arc and back-arc extension	seaward sweep of inland arc magmatism and development of Nevadaplano paleochannels
125-50	interval of major Cordilleran batholiths with Franciscan subduction of Farallon plate	initiation of Sevier thrust belt and elevated Nevadaplano with back sweep of magmatism
175-125	accretion of intra-oceanic Mesozoic arcs and development of intra-orogen suture belt	backarc Luning-Fencemaker thrust system, backarc plutonism, and distal extension
250-175	initiation of trench and Cordilleran magmatic arc along activated continental margin	backarc Auld Lang Syne extensional basin and encroachment of interior ergs from the east
325-250	final consolidation of exotic Paleozoic island arc assemblages along continental margin	development of Havallah and Oquirrh basins and emplacement of Golconda allochthon
375-325	initial accretion of exotic Paleozoic island arc assemblages and overthrust seafloor	emplacement of Roberts Mountains allochthon and development of Antler foreland basin
575-375	breakup of Rodinia (750–575 Ma) and evolution of passive continental margin	deposition of Cordilleran miogeocline (late Neoproterozoic to mid-Late Devonian)

Subduction of the Farallon plate in the Late Cretaceous - early Tertiary resulted in batholith formation to the west of Nevada (Sierra Nevada Batholith and others) and the elevation of the central part of Nevada. As the plate motions changed, the Farallon plate foundered and sunk deeper into the mantle. This rollback resulted in volcanism sweeping from north to south and south to north from the edges of the plate. Volcanic outbreaks started about 50 Ma. on the fringes and ended in southern Nevada about 10 Ma. (Dickinson, 2011). The contribution of magmas and fluids derived from the dehydration of the subducted rocks drove the Eocene period of gold mineralization in Nevada (Arehart et al, 2013).

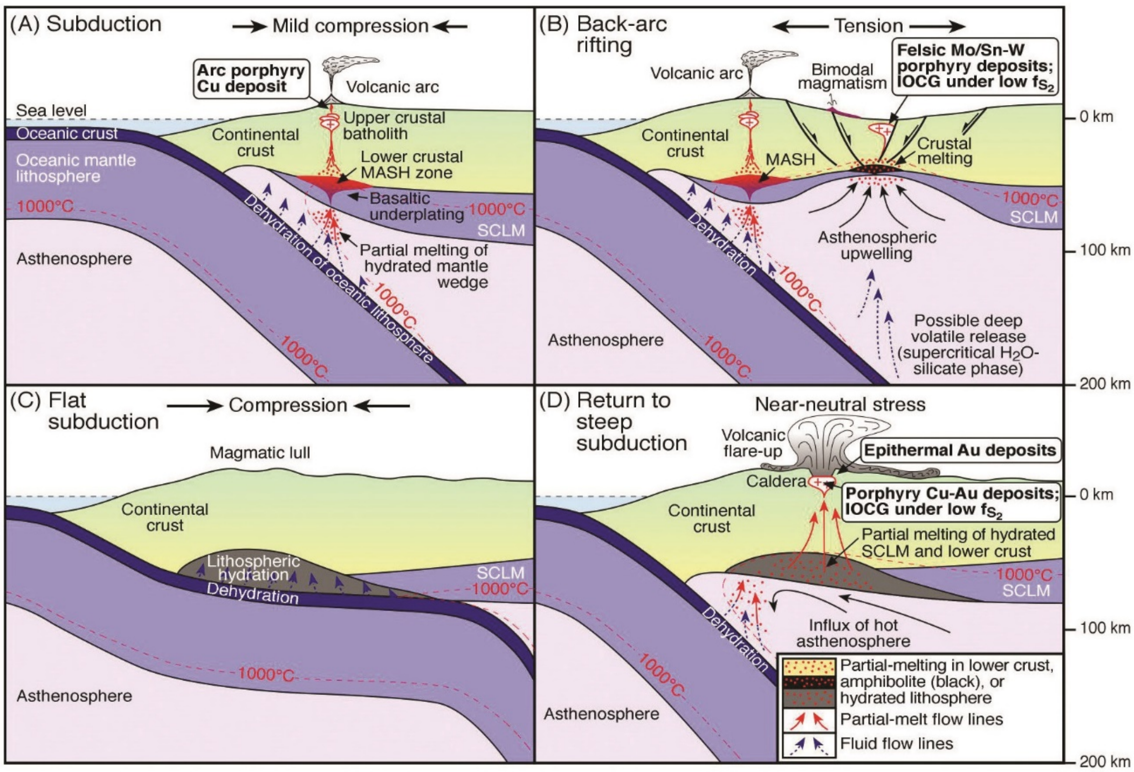

Figure 6. Western Nevada general tectonic setting (from Richards and Mumin, 2013)

Two major volcanic events covered the earlier metamorphic and sedimentary rocks and intrusives in the later Oligocene (~25 Ma.) and middle Miocene (~16 Ma.), along with recent basalts that are as young as a few thousand years old.

Tertiary volcanism occurred in roughly three waves in this part of Nevada. The oldest Volcanic rocks in the immediate area were deposited on the meta-sedimentary Cambrian rocks in the western Cuprite District at about 27 Ma (Swayze, 1997). Another outbreak at about 13-16 Ma is associated with the Siebert Tuff in the Goldfield area (Ashley and Abrams, 1980). The massive ignimbrite eruptions and associated calderas of the Southwest Nevada Volcanic Field deposited multiple ash flows on the area from about 13.25 to about 6 Ma but the only units preserved at the surface in the Cuprite area are about 7.6 Ma. With a later basalt flow about 6.2 Ma (Swayze, 1997).

The Farallon plate detachment and roll back is considered the primary driver for the volcanism until about 10 Ma. After then, the tectonic framework for the volcanism is less well understood. The source of the very young basalt features in the region are thought to be deep crustal features associated with the on-going east-west extension and the hinterland of the San Andres system tapping relatively shallow mantle rocks.

7.2 Property Geology

The Cupz project was mapped using outcrop style mapping. Units were mapped using descriptions from Albers and Stewart (1972) and Crafford (2007) (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7). Hand samples were collected from seven locations and sent to Wagner Petrographic to have thin sections made. Mike Ressel, Assistant Professor-Economic Geologist at the University of Nevada, Reno, looked at the thin sections to determine what minerals were present.

The Cupz project lithology consists of Cambrian Harkless Formation, Cambrian Mule Spring Limestone, and Cambrian Emigrant Formation, listed oldest to youngest. Cupz has two intrusive events, mafic/lamprophyre dikes, and felsic dikes, which could be as young as Tertiary in age. The dikes are likely controlled by the major fault trends.

There are three primary fault trends on the project. They are: north-south, north-northeast, and WNW/ESE. The WNW/ESE fault has down dropped the Emigrant Formation.

Cupz has two overlapping mineralizing events. The widespread gold and copper bearing event appears to be to the southwest, predominantly associated with the felsic dikes, but sometimes related to the mafic/lamprophyre dikes. A base metal dominant (Cu, Pb, Zn, plus Ag) event postdates the felsic dikes.

Lithology

The Harkless Formation is described by Albers and Stewart (1972):

A basal quarzitic siltstone member that consists largely of a thick monotonous sequence of grayish-olive, pale-olive, and dark-greenish-gray fine siltstone or phyllitic siltstone composed of silt-sized quartz grains set in a matrix of chlorite, muscovite, and biotite. The rock probably has been at least slightly metamorphosed everywhere, and commonly is phyllitic siltstone, phyllite or hornfels. The hornfels is composed of muscovite, biotite, chlorite, and quartz, and commonly the biotite and chlorite occur in ovoid aggregates about .5 to 11 mm across that give the rock a spotted appearance.

The Mule Spring Limestone conformably overlays the Harkless Formation and is described by Albers and Stewart (1972):

Mule Spring Limestone: The Mule Spring Limestone consists of medium-gray to medium-light-gray very finely to finely crystalline, locally aphanitic limestone characteristically containing concretionary algal structures (Girvanella) that range in size from ½ to 1 inch in diameter. The amount of Girvanella in the formation is quite variable. In some beds these structures are absent, in other beds they occur as a few scattered individuals, and in still other beds they are abundant and constitute as much as 40 percent of the rock. The gray colors of limestone are commonly patchy or mottled. The limestone is very thin to thin bedded in most places, although structureless parts occur locally.

At Cupz the Mule Spring Limestone is found in a few small outcrops. It is more dominant north of the Cupz claims.

The Emigrant Formation is described by Albers and Stewart (1972):

Emigrant Formation: The Emigrant Formation's upper most member is the limestone and chert member which consists dominantly of thinly interlayered beds of limestone and chert. Individual outcrops of this lithologic type locally cover several square miles. The limestone is medium gray, aphanitic, and occurs in beds from ½ to 3 inches thick interstratified with the chert. The chert is medium gray, although it commonly weathers dark yellowish brown, is evenly laminated, and occurs as 1/3 to 1-inch layers or broad lens-shaped masses interstratified with the limestone. The chert constitutes about 20 percent of the strata, but locally the percentage is higher. The chert commonly grades laterally into limestone and is probably mostly of replacement origin. Locally as much as 100 feet of non-cherty limestone occur at the base of, or within, the limestone and chert sequence of the upper part of the formation. A few thin layers of intraformational flat-pebble conglomerate commonly occur in the limestone and chert sequence. The layers consist of disc-shaped pieces of limestone, as large as 3 inches in diameter, set in a calcite matrix. The limestone and chert member reacts incompetently to deformation stress and is commonly tightly folded on a small scale. Generally, the distance between adjacent fold axes along a bedding plane is about 1 to 10 feet.

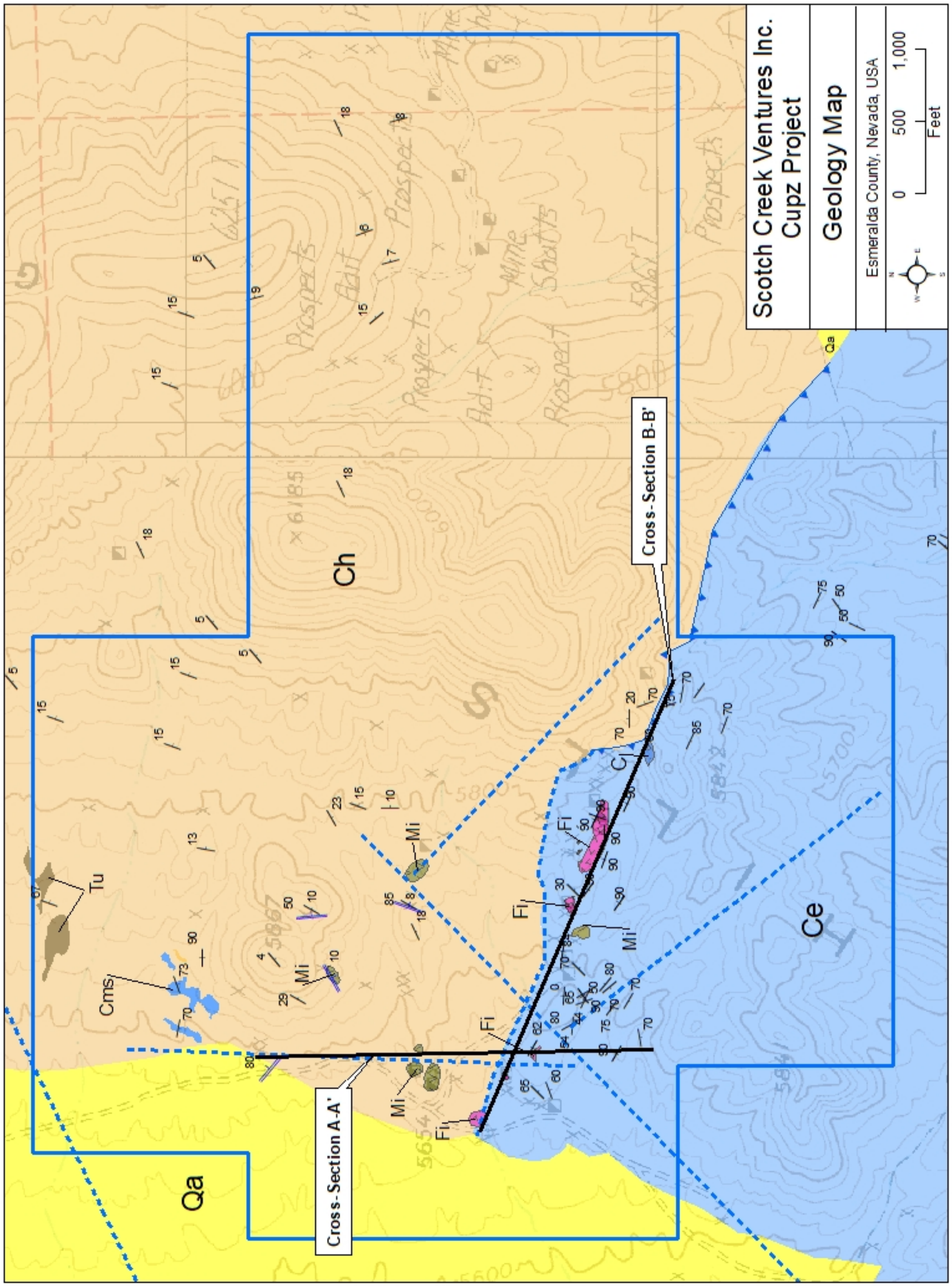

Figure 7. Cupz Project: Generalized Geologic Map (from Hunsaker, 2017)

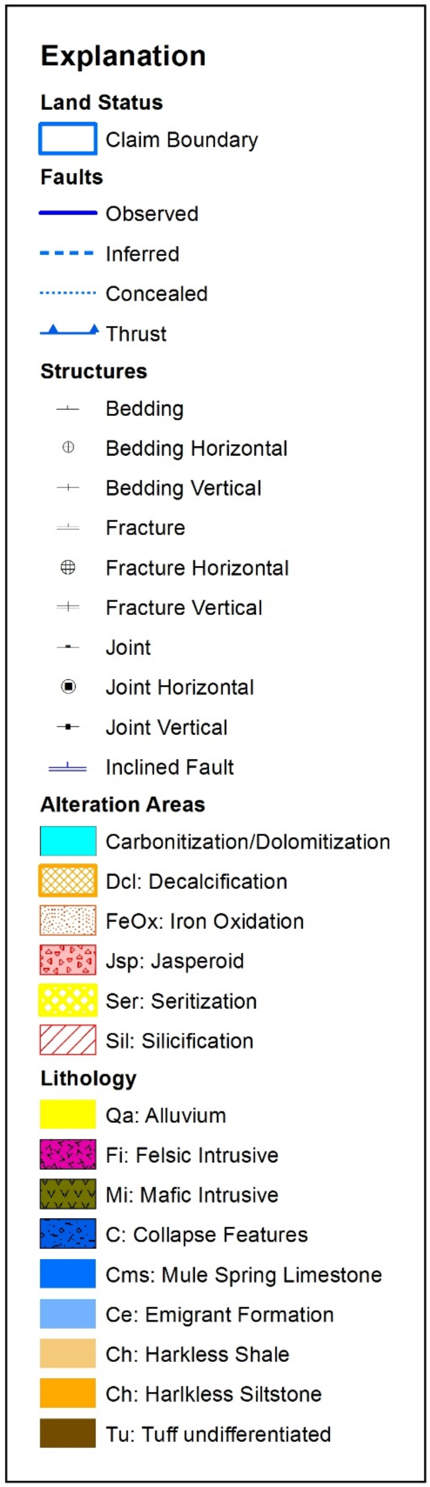

Figure 8. Legend for Cupz Geologic Map (Hunsaker, 2017)

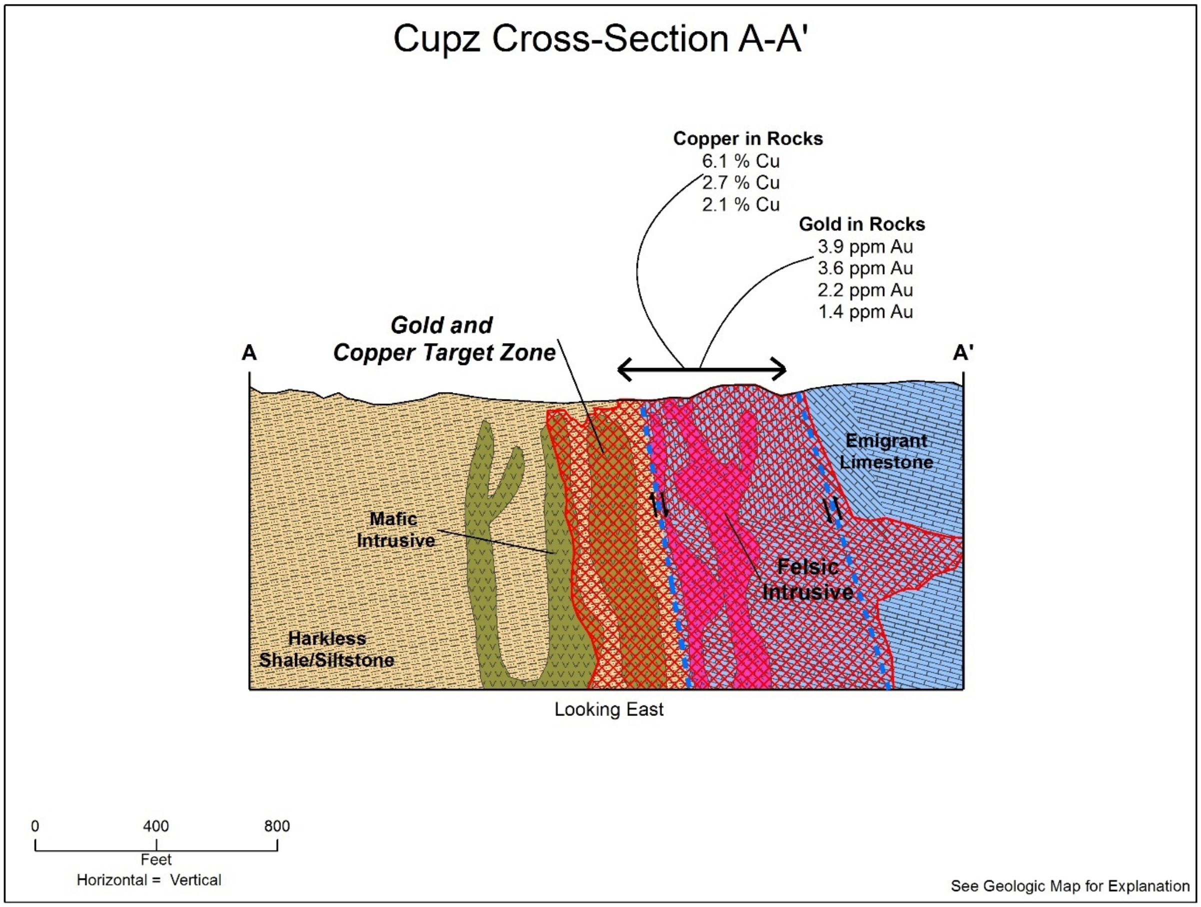

Figure 9. Cupz Project: Cross Section A-A': (from Hunsaker, 2017)

7.2.1 Igneous Rocks

Two different intrusive rock-types are mapped, which could be as young as Tertiary in age. They are:

Mafic Intrusive/ Lamprophyre Dikes: The mafic dike is dark, gray-black, or gray-green, aphanitic rock that has apatite, biotite, hornblende, feldspar, and magnetite with some quartz in the groundmass.

Felsic Dikes: The felsic dike is a light gray to white rhyolite. The felsic dikes have quartz, calcite, sericite, k-feldspar, pyrite, and adularia as a result of alteration. The dikes are devitrified, and zircons are present in some iron oxidized areas.

7.2.3 Structure

Cupz has three primary fault trends. They are: north-south, north-northeast and WNW/ESE (Figure 4). The WNW/ESE fault down drops the Emigrant limestone to the south, juxtaposing it against the Harkless Formation. The Emigrant is steeply dipping near the Harkless fault contact and the dip shallows to the south and south-west (Figure 4). The felsic and mafic/lamprophyre dikes that intrude the Harkless and Emigrant Formations and are generally localized by the faults.

The WNW/ESE trend has gold values up to 1.80 ppm Au.

The north-south fault trend has felsic dikes and mafic/lamprophyre dikes exposed at the surface along the fault. This area has the highest gold values at Cupz; 3.87, 3.59, 2.25, and 1.42 ppm gold (Figure 9). Copper values in the north-south fault area are up to 6.1% Cu (Figure 10). The dikes are strongly related to mineralization at Cupz (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

The north-northeast trending fault is a significant mineralized zone. Along the north-northeast fault samples with gold values up to 0.92 ppm and 1.6% copper occur in the Harkless siltstone adjacent to the mafic/lamprophyre dike (Figure 19 and Figure 20).

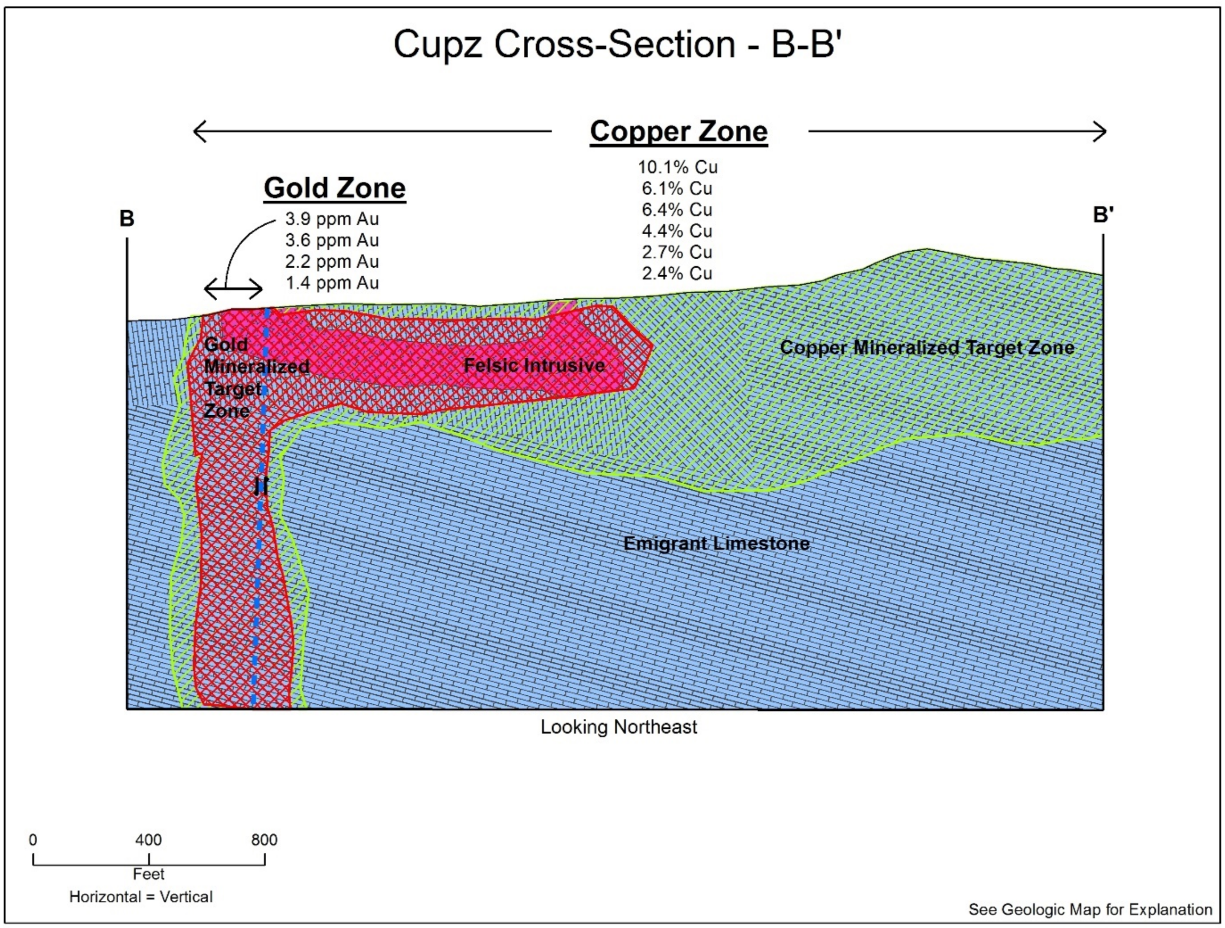

Figure 10. Cupz Project: Cross Section B-B' (from Hunsaker, 2017)

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization discovered to date consists of structurally controlled veins and disseminated sulfides (or their oxidized remnants) in fracture zones. At this point, a coherent mineralized body has not been identified. However geochemical and geophysical work has identified areas for additional geologic and geochemical investigation and eventual drilling.

The mineralization consists of quartz veins with oxide copper minerals some carrying trace to 3.87 ppm gold. Most of the observed mineralization occurs along a NNE trending structural zone and dike swarm on the western part of the property or the ESE trending fault zone in the southern part of the property.

7.4 Alteration

The Paleozoic Harkless Formation is pervasively sericitized and weakly to strongly iron oxidized. The thrust contact with the Harkless Formation has bleaching, brecciation, and a sliver of felsic intrusive along the thrust contact. The faulted Harkless provides a likely pathway for the dikes and appears to be a good host for mineralization. Gold values in the Harkless are up to 0.92 ppm gold, along fault trends.

The Emigrant limestone can be strongly bleached, coarsely recrystallized and have disseminated sulfides, predominantly pyrite. Altered limestone also has weak skarn formation with a progression towards marble. Within the WNW/ESE corridor the limestone is gossanous. The gossan is pervasively hematitic and goethitic with massive sulfides and contains weak skarn (relict diopside or pyroxene in thin section). The gossan is associated with the base metals. The highest gold value at Cupz (3.87 ppm Au) is from a prospect in the Emigrant limestone where it is cut by a felsic dike in a north-south fault zone.

The hornblende in mafic/lamprophyre dikes has been replaced by calcite. Remnant olivine can be seen in thin section.

The felsic dikes can be silicified, or clay altered. The dikes are generally weakly sericitized and have limonite after pyrite.

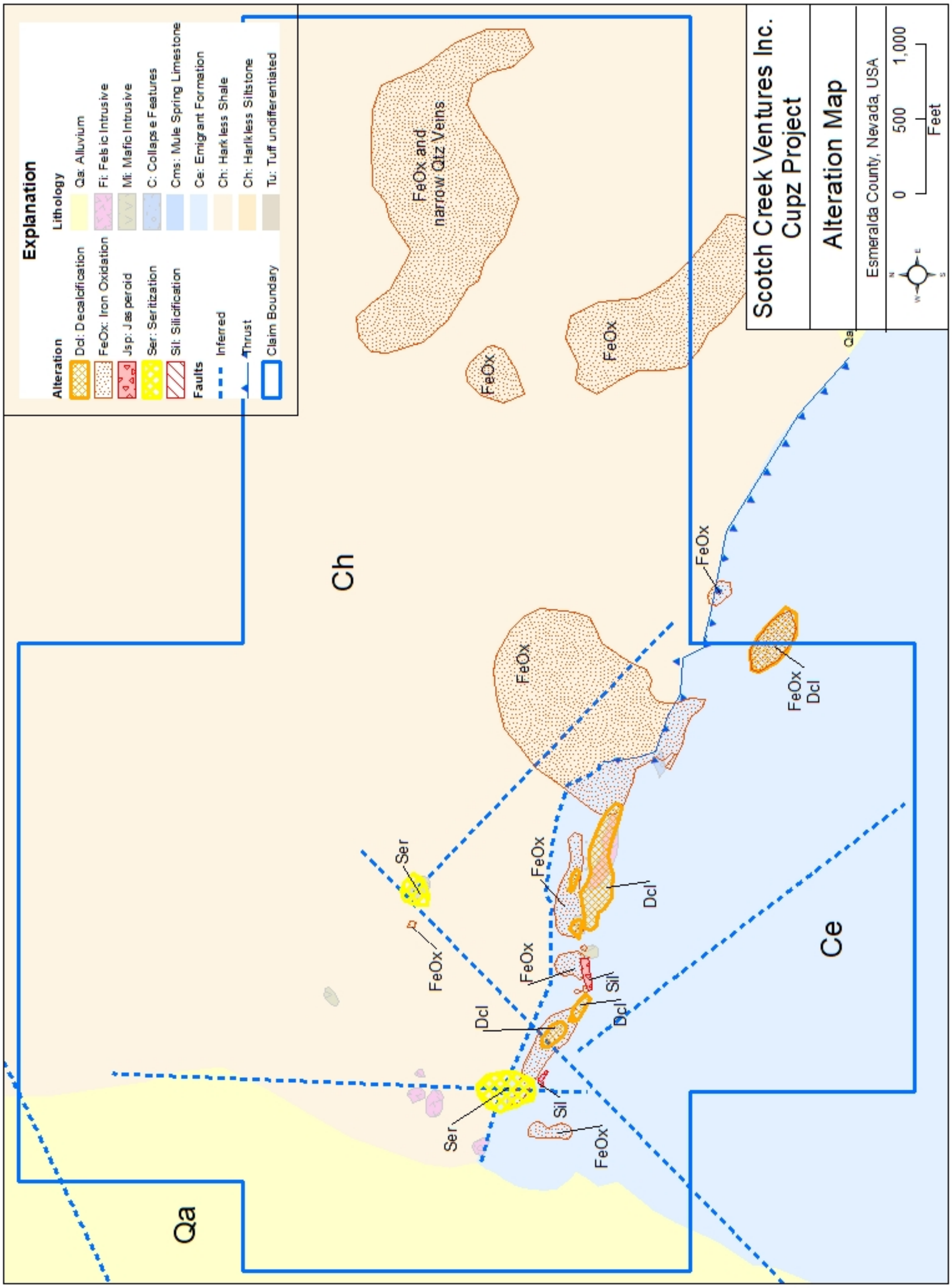

Figure 11. Cupz Project: Alteration Map

8.0 Deposit Type

At this early point it is unknown what the exact nature of the mineralization may prove to be. The greater Cuprite district mineralizing system is thought to be the result of a large magma body at depth. While it is not known if this system is a porphyry copper deposit or a weakly mineralized "failed porphyry." Despite the name, a "failed porphyry" can throw off significant mineralization, the only failure is that it did not produce an economic porphyry copper deposit.

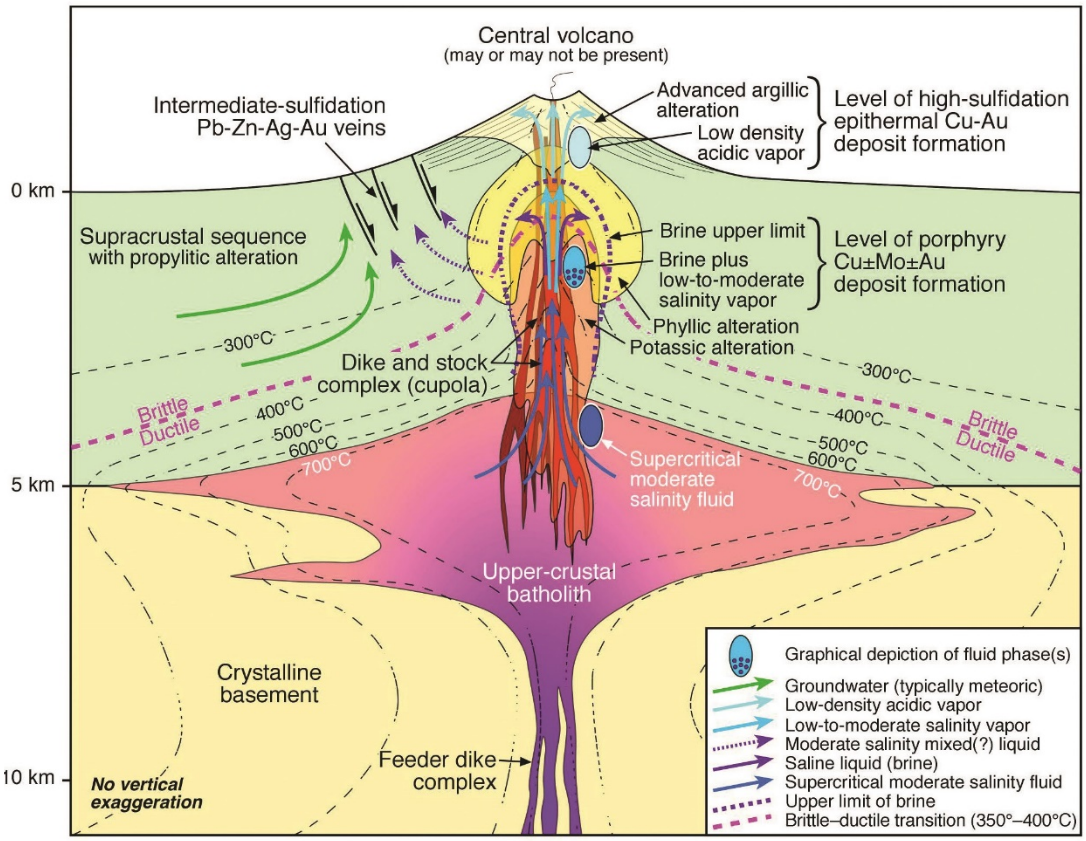

Figure 12. Generalized porphyry copper deposit model (from Richards and Mumin, 2013)

The large gold-silver-copper gold deposit at Goldfield is of the high-sulfidation quartz-enargite type. Alteration observed in the Cuprite district is analogous to an upper level (above the metal deposition) expression of the quartz-enargite deposit type. Alteration in the Cupz area is not of the high-level type, nor is it in volcanic rocks. This deeper level of exposure and the sedimentary rock host points more to a deeper vein type system, perhaps pre-dating the eruption of the host rocks at Goldfield and Cuprite.

The bi-modal (felsic and strongly mafic) dikes at Cupz might indicate a more rift related igneous event than a distal expression of a porphyry event. The age of the dikes at Cupz is not known, they might range in age from Jurassic to late Tertiary. Until direct dating or geologic superposition information is developed, it is not possible to determine if they are related to a single event or are a case of multiple events using the same structural feature.

As this point, the mineralization is clearly igneous related but its' exact position in the intrusive related mineralization spectrum is not clear.

8.1 Exploration Model

Without a clear determination of the mineralization type, the exploration model at Cupz remains in the intrusive related spectrum, including a distal phase of the porphyry copper model or a more direct bi-modal dike, rift type system such as the Midas and Fire Creek vein deposits in northern Nevada. The geochemistry of some of the samples (high Silver to gold, high selenium values) point towards a rift-type system while other areas with high copper to gold values and only trace silver suggest a quartz-enargite type fluid. Given the multiple episodes of igneous activity in the region, over printing of different ages and sources of fluids is more likely than any single event.

First principles of mineral deposits are to look for fluid pathways and deposition mechanisms. The main model at Cupz is a vein system related to the dikes and cross cutting structures or potentially a tabular body resulting from replacement of a specific stratigraphic horizon or fluid flow along a low-angle structure. Use of surface geology, geochemistry and geophysics will be used to direct each additional phase of work.

One drawback to models is that they can focus too much attention on specific details and can blind the explorer to other possibilities. In many cases the large “company maker” deposits (Newmont's original Carlin Mine in Nevada, Kennecott's Bingham Canyon Mine in Utah for examples) were something new and destined to become their own exploration model.

9.0 Exploration

The property is an early stage of exploration. Work done on the property to date includes geologic mapping, prospecting scale rock chip sampling, ground magnetics, and gravity.

9.1 Surface Exploration

Surface exploration is limited to geologic mapping and rock chip sampling of prospects and altered outcrops. The results of these samples are discussed in the geochemical exploration section below.

9.2 Geophysical Surveys

The property and surrounding environs were covered with ground magnetic and gravity surveys to help map out structures hidden under cover in the valley and pediment gravel on the lower slopes. Magnetics was also applied to help map out the mafic dikes and look for zones of magnetite-destructive alteration.

McGee Geophysical of Reno was contracted to perform the data collection for the gravity and magnetic surveys. A total of 336 new gravity stations were read during the survey conducted September 7 – 9, 2017. Stations on the east side of the valley were spaced on a 200-meter grid and those in the basin to the west were on a 400-meter grid.

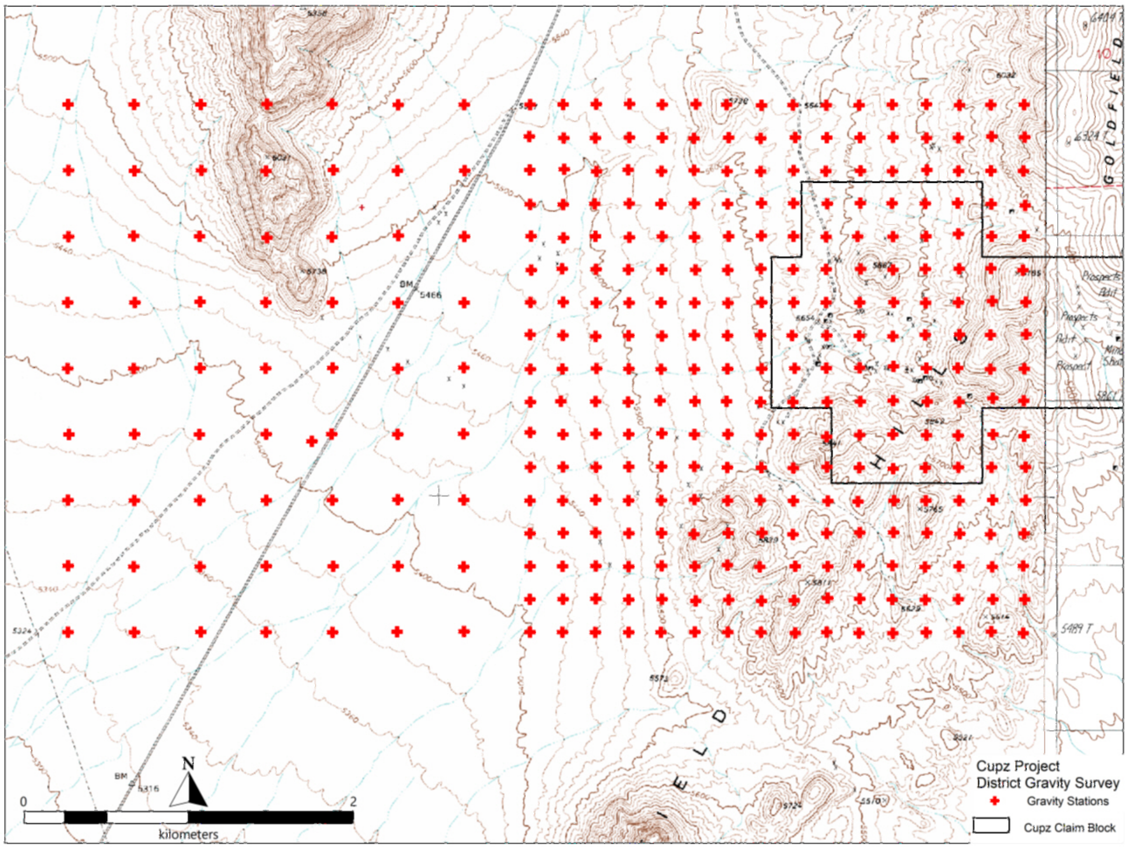

Figure 13. Cupz Project: Gravity Station Map, (locations from Wright, 2017)

Relative gravity measurements were made with LaCoste & Romberg Model-G gravity meters. Topographic surveying was performed with Trimble Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) and Fast-Static GPS. The gravity survey is tied to the US Department of Defense gravity base TONOPAH (DoD reference number 0455-2).

All gravity stations were surveyed using the Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS method or, where it was not possible to receive GPS base information via radio modem, the Fast-Static method was used. A GPS base station, designated CUPZ1, was used on the project. The coordinates and elevation of this base station location were determined by making simultaneous GPS occupations in the Fast Static mode with Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS). Topographic surveying was performed simultaneously with gravity data acquisition (Wright, 2017).

The survey was conducted during the period September 7 to 9, 2017. A total of 98.6 line kilometers of magnetic data were acquired using Geometrics Model G-858 magnetometers.

Real-time differentially-corrected GPS was used for positioning. Measurements of the total magnetic intensity were taken in the continuous mode at two-second intervals along east-west lines spaced 200 meters apart. A base magnetometer was operated during all periods of data acquisition and recorded readings every two seconds. Figure 14 shows a station posting over topography.

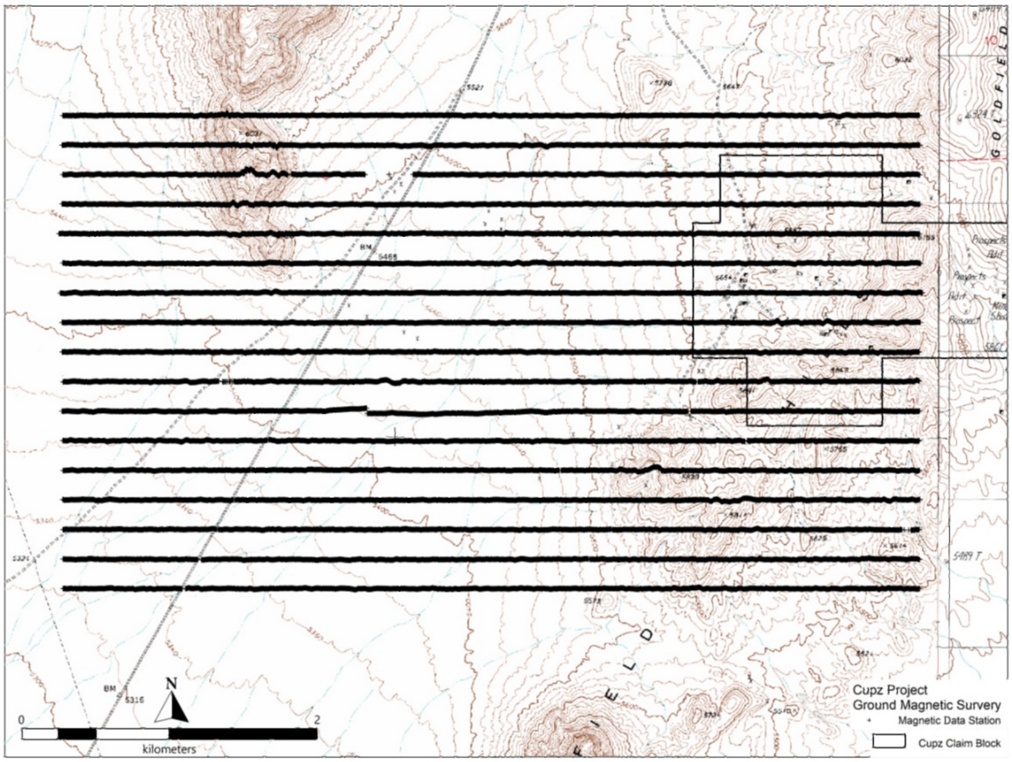

Figure 14. Cupz Project: Ground Magnetic Survey (Station data from Wright, 2017)

Jim Wright was engaged to provide advice and interpretation for the gravity and ground magnetics survey. The survey area was laid out to extend beyond the initial 14 claims to provide sufficient data to identify major geologic features. Wright's interpretation is as follows (Wright, 2017):

> *The gravity clearly reveals the survey spans the southwest margin of a major Paleozoic block extending to the northeast and southwest. A major north-south normal fault, extending directly through the survey area, forms the west edge of the Paleozoic block. To the west of this fault is a basin filled with a considerable amount of low density basin fill (Figure 16). The magnetics, as would be expected, are relatively subdued over the Paleozoic sediments. Volcanic units produce strong magnetic features along the northwest edge of the coverage. More interesting are a series of faint linear highs trending north-south within the subdued response in the east part of the survey (Figure 17).*

Several major interpretive elements are depicted on the images with lines and hatched polygons. Some are derived primarily from the magnetics while others primarily from the gravity. These features include highly magnetic volcanics, north-south dike swarm, numerous structures, paleo channel and paleo fan. Also interpreted is a small perched basin which sits atop the Paleozoic bedrock (Figure 16 and Figure 17).

The volcanic units are mapped as welded and non-welded tuffs with a tabular geometry. That is, sitting directly on the Paleozoic bedrock or, in some cases, suspended in basin fill. A possible source feeder is interpreted along the north margin of the survey and associated with a complex magnetic pattern suggestive of a central feeder rimmed by tuffs. The central feeder is interpreted as reversely magnetized as opposed to the tuffs, which are normally magnetized.

A swarm of north-south dikes covers the eastern portion of the survey. The dikes are cutting Paleozoic rocks east of the aforementioned major north-south basement bounding structure. The dikes are offset by a series of northeast directed structures, which predominantly offset the dikes in an apparent left lateral fashion. These structures traverse the property and extend to the southwest to cut the major north-south structure. At this point the down to the west offset of the major structure disappears and is replace with a paleo channel draining to the west from Paleozoic rocks down into the deep basin. In fact, the paleo channel may well have drained the small perched basin defined by the gravity. This band of structures is termed the Northeast Structural Zone and is open to the northeast but terminated by the north-south basin bounding structure.

Magnetic variations west of the north-south structure are dominated by patches of volcanics rock and weaker responses from sediments filling the basin. A paleo fan deposit extends from a magnetic source area north of the property and widens to the south into the basin.

Strong magnetic highs with flanking lows in the northwest corner of the coverage are produced by flat lying tuffs facetted by structures along the margins and cut by a series of northwest directed structures. West of the magnetic high is a gravity high interpreted to be a horst block of Paleozoic basement bounded by north-south structures to either side.

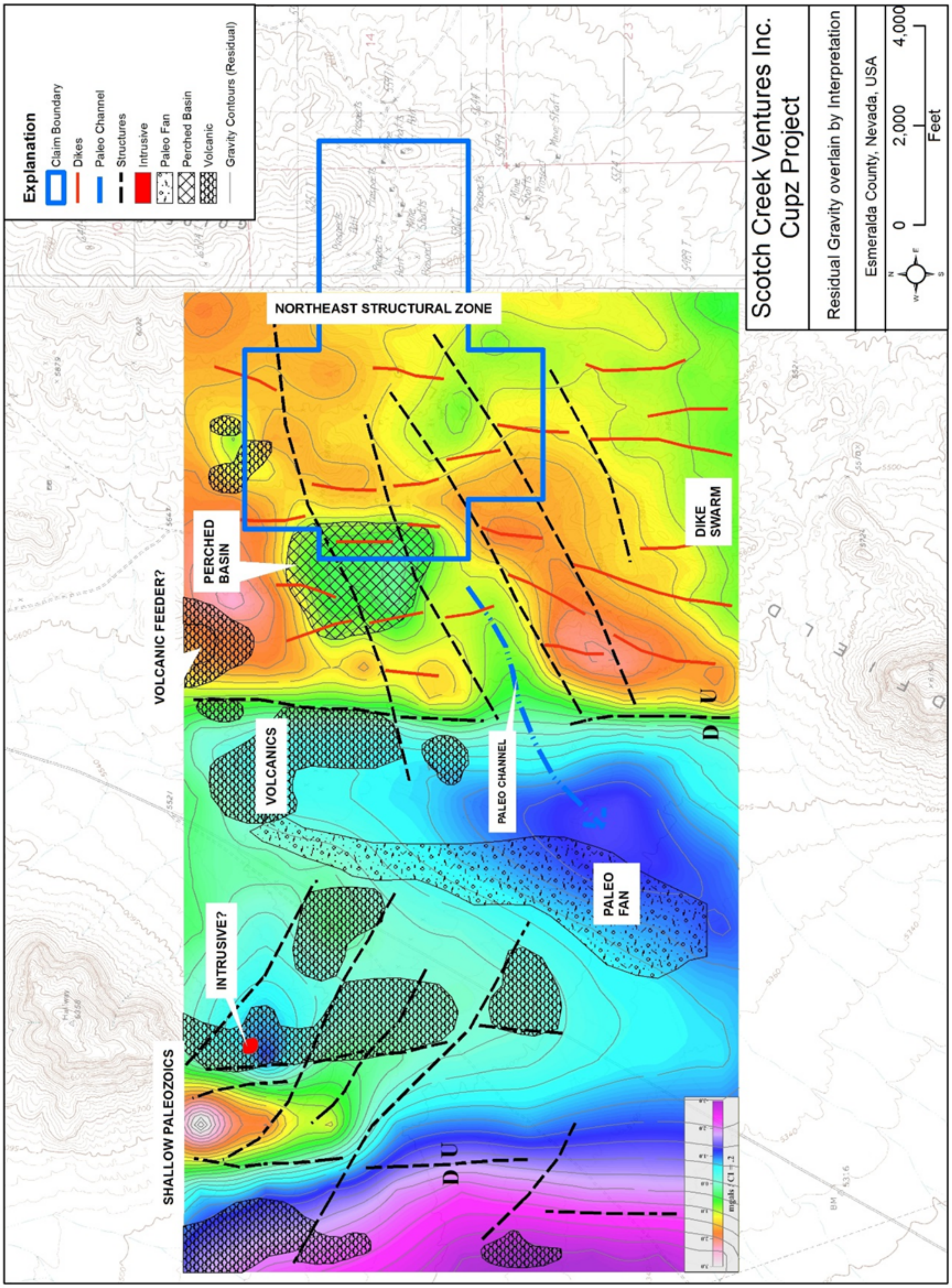

Figure 15. Cupz Project: Residual Gravity Map with interpretation (based on Wright, 2017)

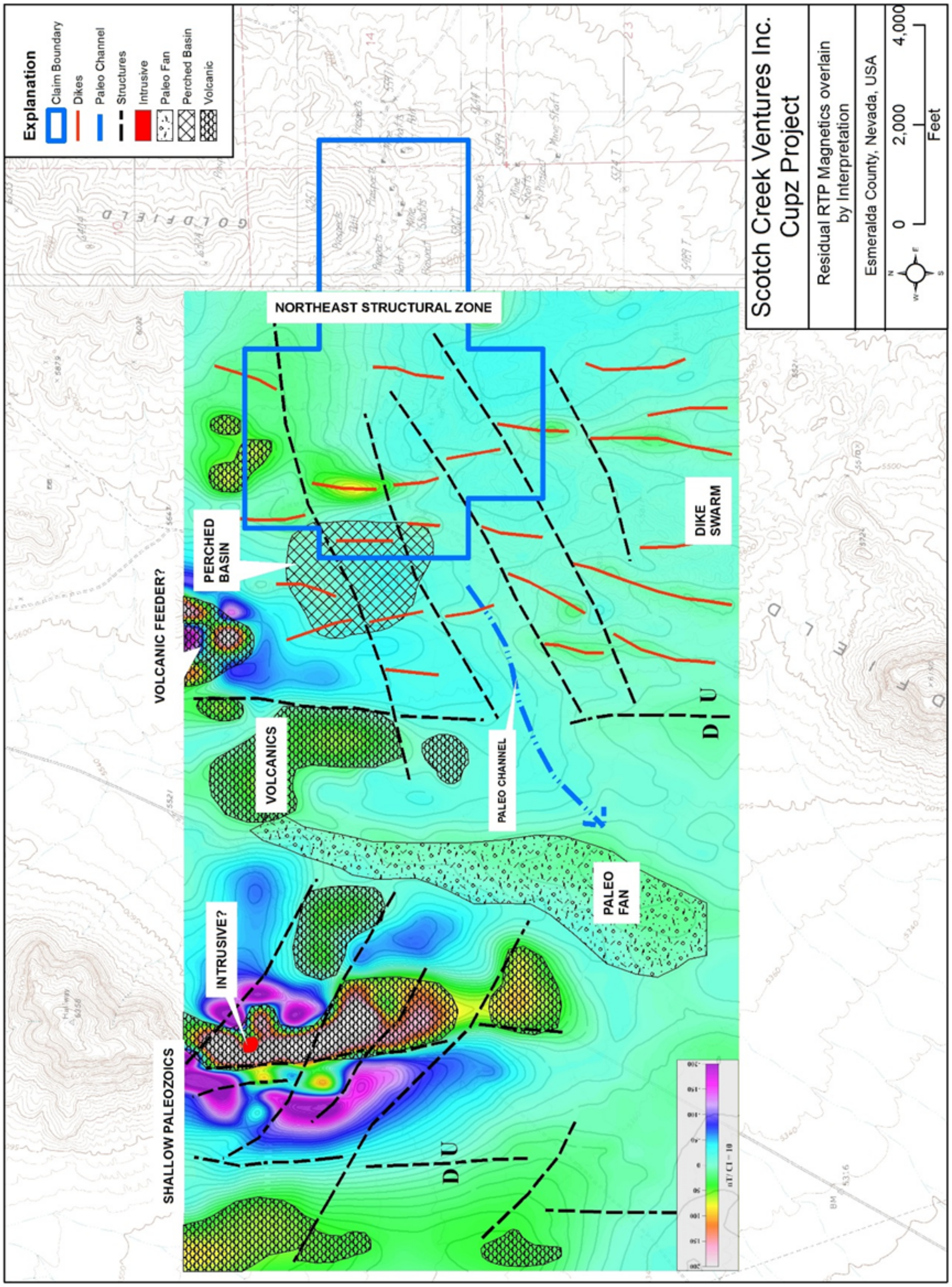

Figure 16. Cupz Project: RTP Magnetics and interpretation (Wright, 2017 and Hunsaker, 2017)

> *The interpreted intrusion located in the northwest corner of the survey coverage and identified with a red polygon correlates with a gravity low, as well as a low embayment in the overall magnetic high (Figure 16 and Figure 17). An examination of the National Agriculture Inventory Program (NAIP) air photo reveals an unusual texture to the outcropping rocks at this locale. The texture is similar to spalling granite, thus the intrusive interpretation. Mesozoic granodiorite would be the anticipated lithology, which is designated as Mzgr by Stewart and Carlson (1978).*
>
> *Applying the simple Bouguer slab model to the perched basin yields a basin fill thickness of approximately 100 m. Application of the same model to the major north-south structure estimates a 130 m down to the west offset. Of course, this estimate varies along the 3.5 kilometer length of the structure. Bouguer slab estimates are very simplistic and should only be viewed as a general guide.*

Detailed geologic mapping (Hunsaker, 2017) provided a good geologic basis from which to refine Wright's interpretation (Figure 17). Distinct offsets mapped in the field were similar to those noted by Wright (Figure 15). Figure 18 shows the mapped faults which correspond with the gravity and provide a more accurate placement of the faults. Dike swarms reflected in the ground magnetics were not observed on the surface. It is possible they do not reach the current erosion surface or weather recessively and are covered by colluvium. Results from the proposed soil sampling may highlight the dike swarms.

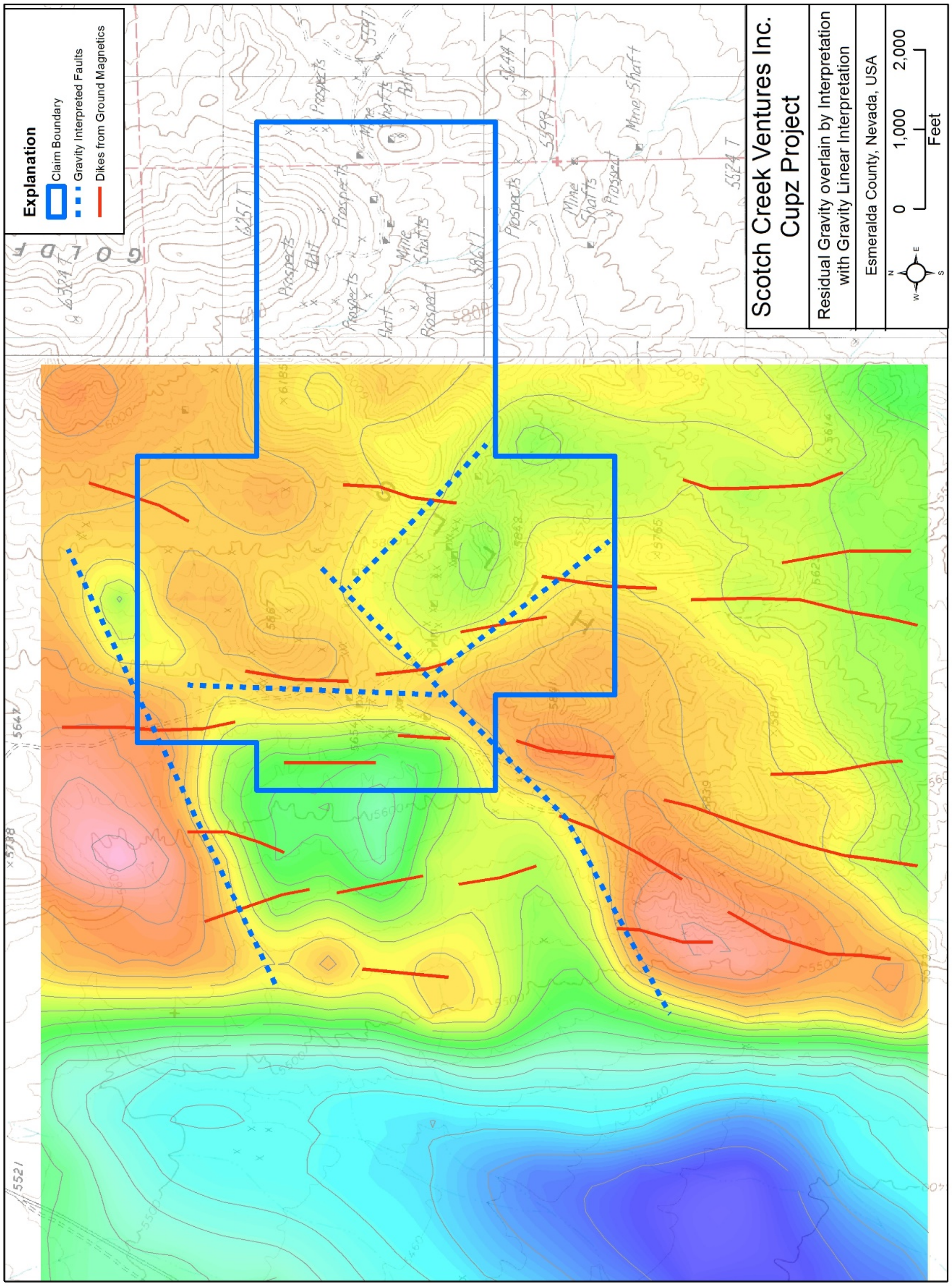

Figure 17. Cupz Project: Combined Magnetic and Gravity interpretation (Wright, 2017)

9.3 Geochemical Exploration

There were 72 rock samples taken on the Cupz Property (Figure 18). The rock samples were primarily collected from old dumps, adits, and prospects. Samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Minerals using a 30-gram fire assay with AAS finish for gold and ICP-MS analysis (4-acid digestion) for all other elements. Multiple certified reference standards were included with every submittal. The results were within acceptable ranges. Figure 19 to Figure 24 show the values for gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic, and antimony. All of the rock chip geochemical results are shown in Appendix 2

Gold in rocks ranged from less than detection (<0.005 ppm) to 3.87 ppm. Gold values greater than 0.50 ppm were all associated with the three major fault trends near mafic/lamprophyre or felsic dikes.

- The highest gold values (3.9, 3.6, 2.2, and 1.4 ppm Au) on the property occur on the west side of the property within the north-south fault zone (Figure 19).
- Samples along the WNW/ESE fault had high gold values of 1.80 and 0.68 ppm.
- The north-northeast fault zone had a high gold value of 0.92 ppm.

Copper in rocks ranged from less than detection (<0.1 ppm) to greater than 10%. The copper mineralization is more widespread (Figure 20). High copper values (2.7%, 2.1%, 1.6% and 0.7%) are often associated with high gold values. The central area of the property has numerous copper values greater than one percent (1.2%, 1.6%, 2.4%, 3.8%, 4.4%, and 6.4%) including one sample with greater than 10% Cu. These values appear to have an association with the gossan/skarn alteration. The numerous high copper values suggest multiple strong and pervasive mineralizing events at Cupz.

Silver in rocks ranged from less than detection (<0.1 ppm) to 195.1 ppm. The highest silver values on the project are on the eastern side of the property (47.1, 56.5, 71.0, 127.5, and 195.1 ppm Ag) (Figure 21). These silver values are not generally associated with the highest gold values.

Lead in rocks ranged from less than detection (<0.1 ppm) to 8.15%. Zinc in rocks ranged from less than detection (<1 ppm) to 1.84%. Lead and zinc values are highest on the eastern side of the property (Figure 22). The high lead and zinc values are also associated with the higher silver values. The higher lead and zinc occur in gossan zones, commonly in the Emigrant Limestone.

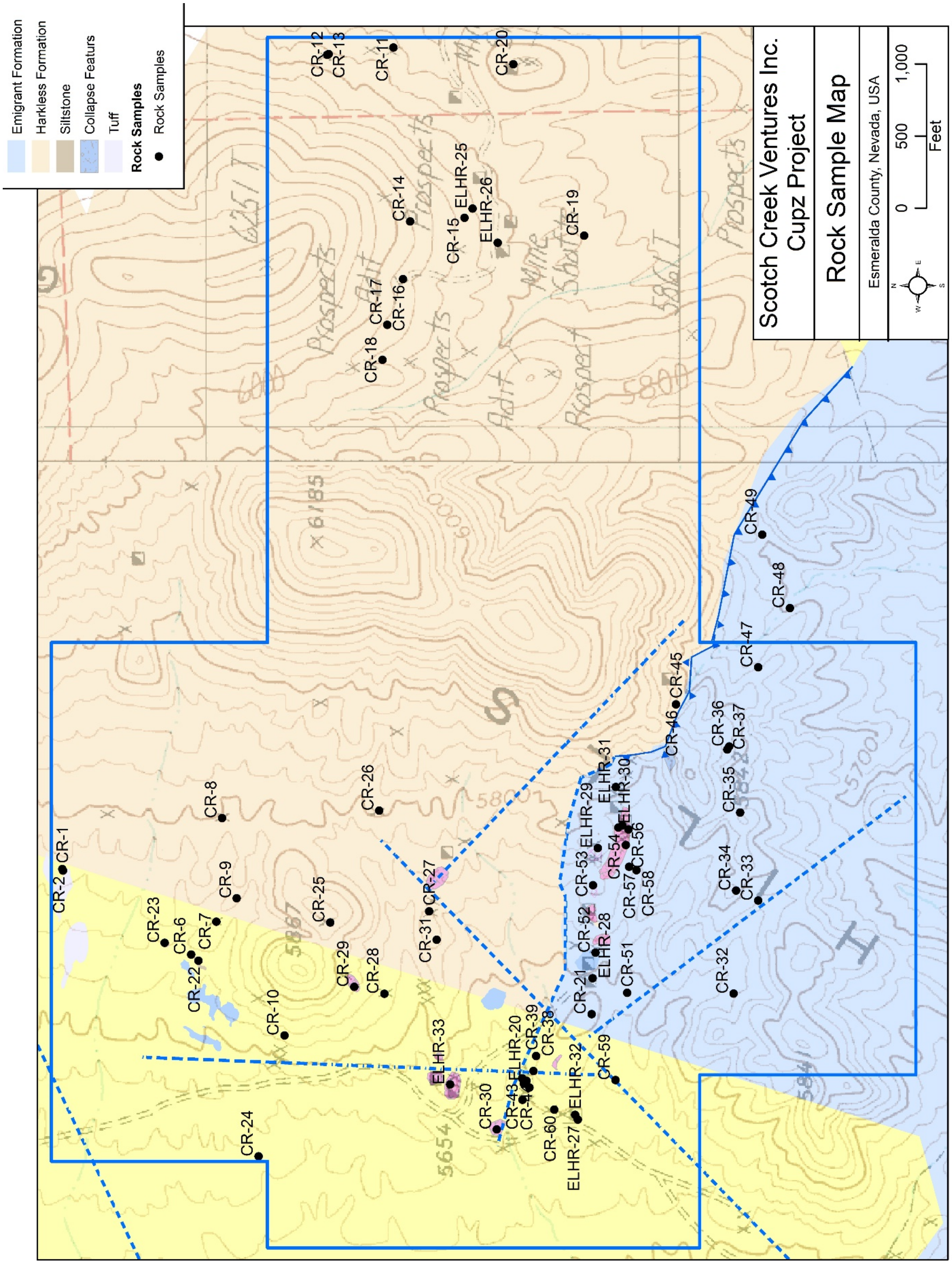

Figure 18. Cupz Project: Rock Chip Sample Locations

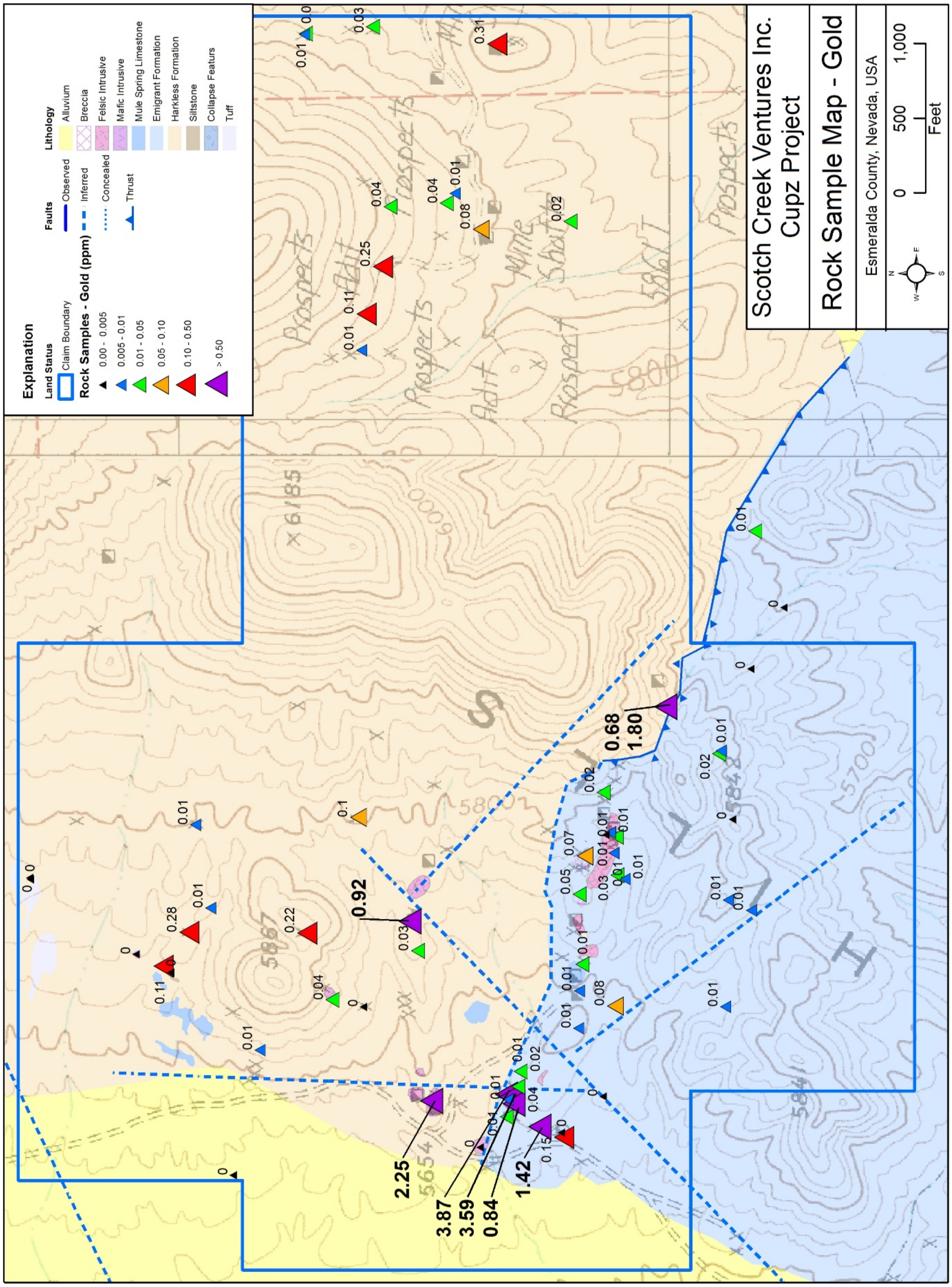

Figure 19. Cupz Project: Gold in Rock Chip Samples

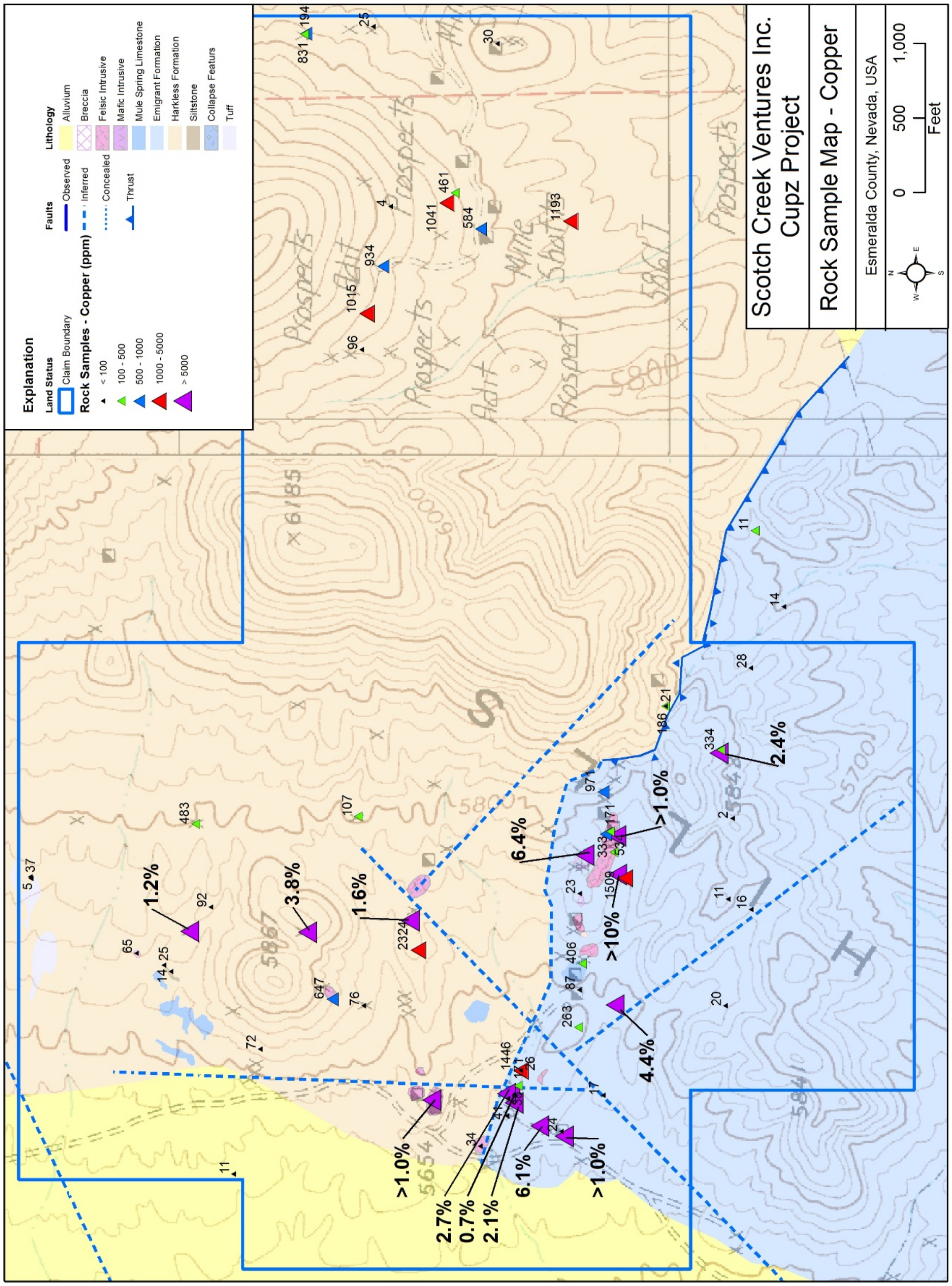

Figure 20. Cupz Project: Copper in Rock Chip Samples

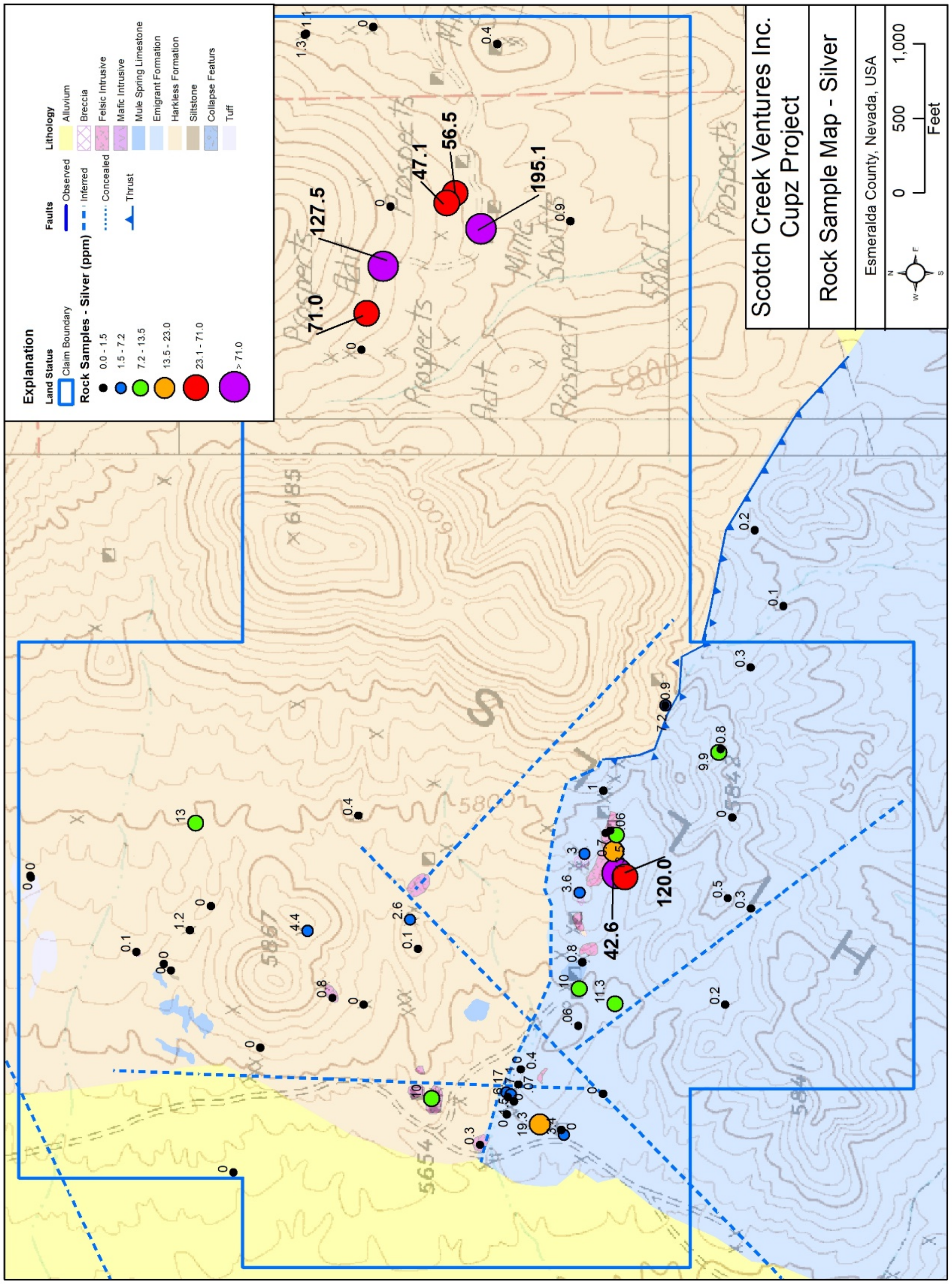

Figure 21. Cupz Project: Silver in Rock Chip Samples

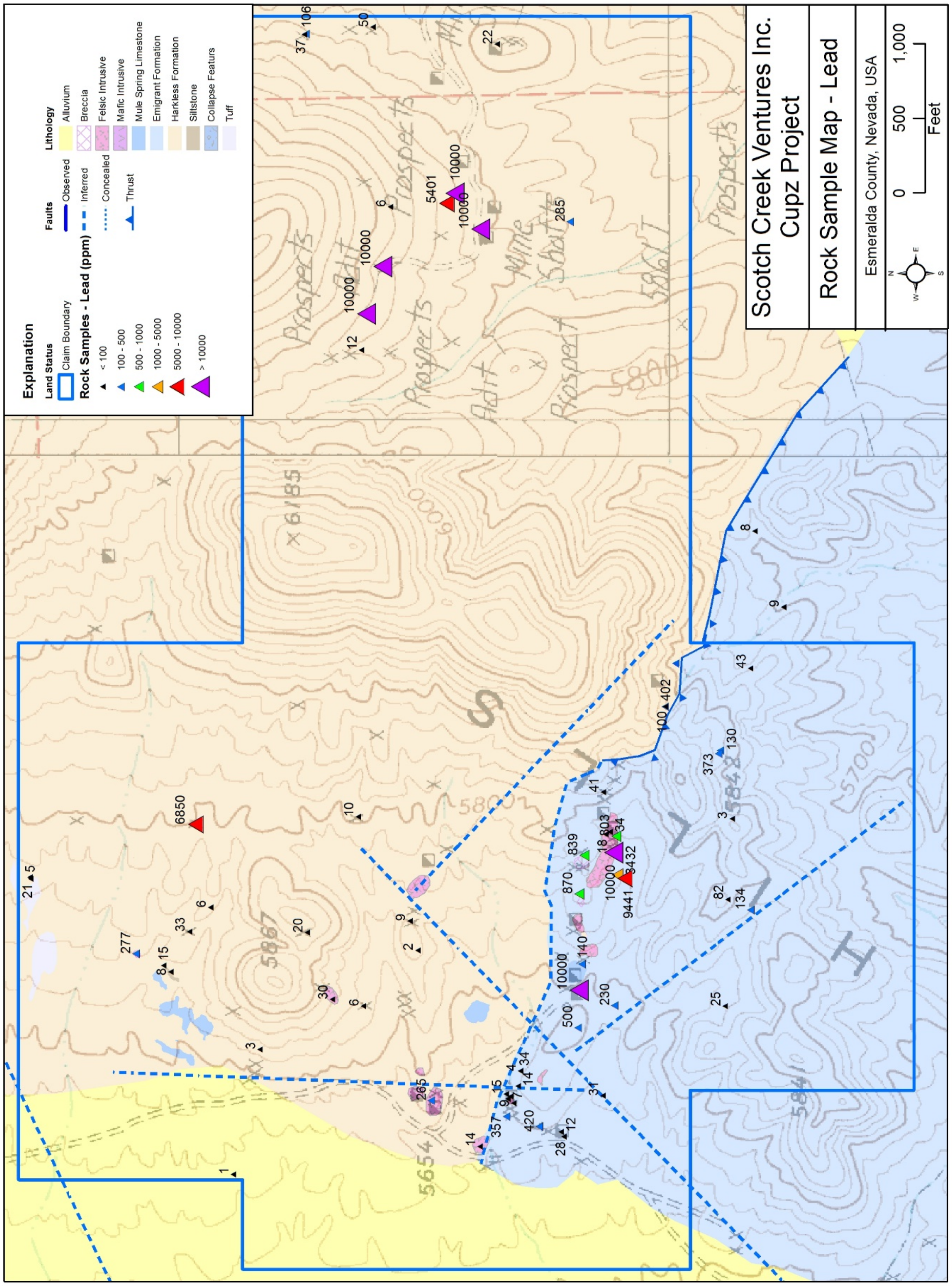

Figure 22. Cupz Project: Lead in Rock Chip Samples

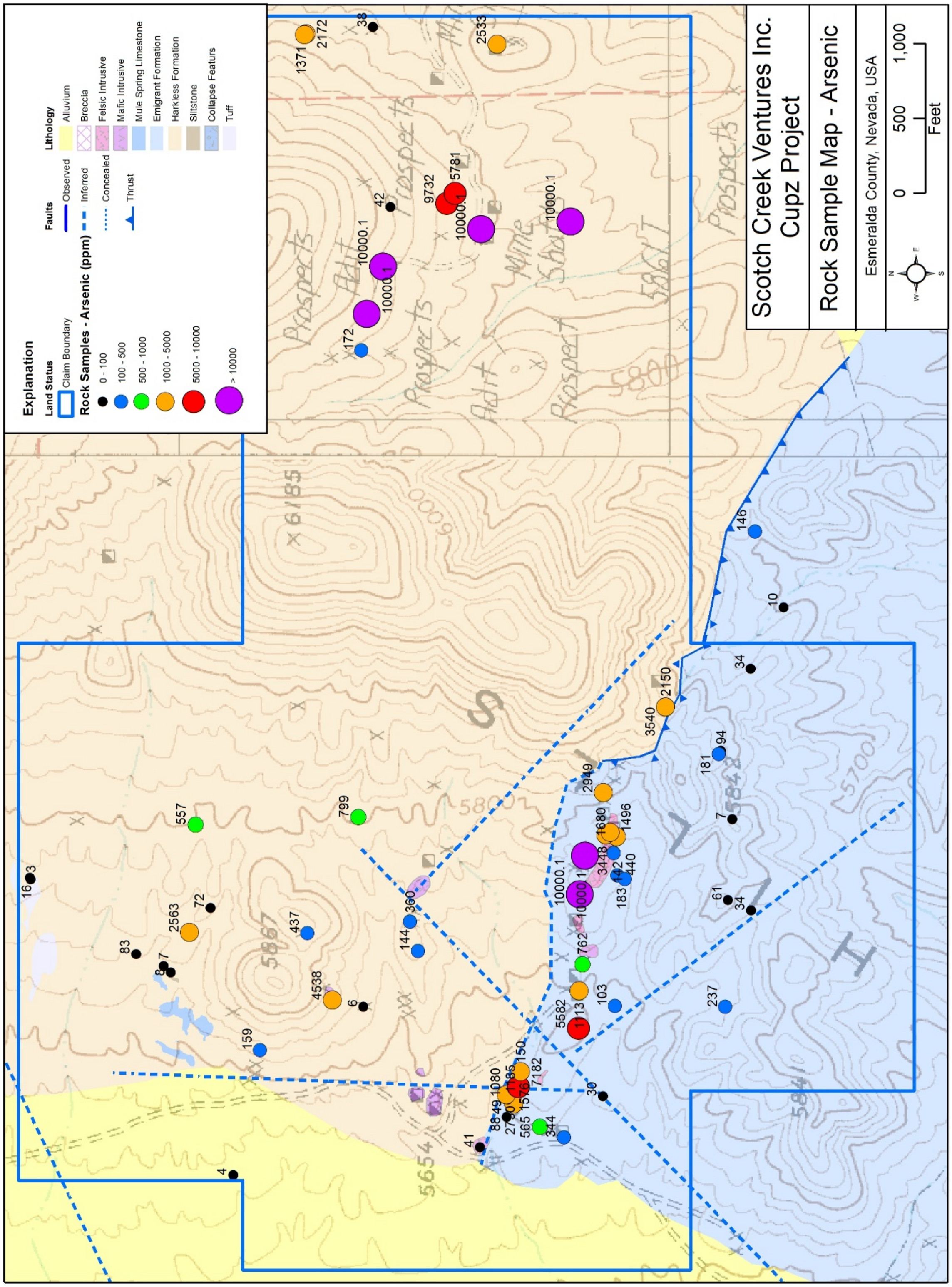

Figure 23. Cupz Project: Arsenic in Rock Chip Samples

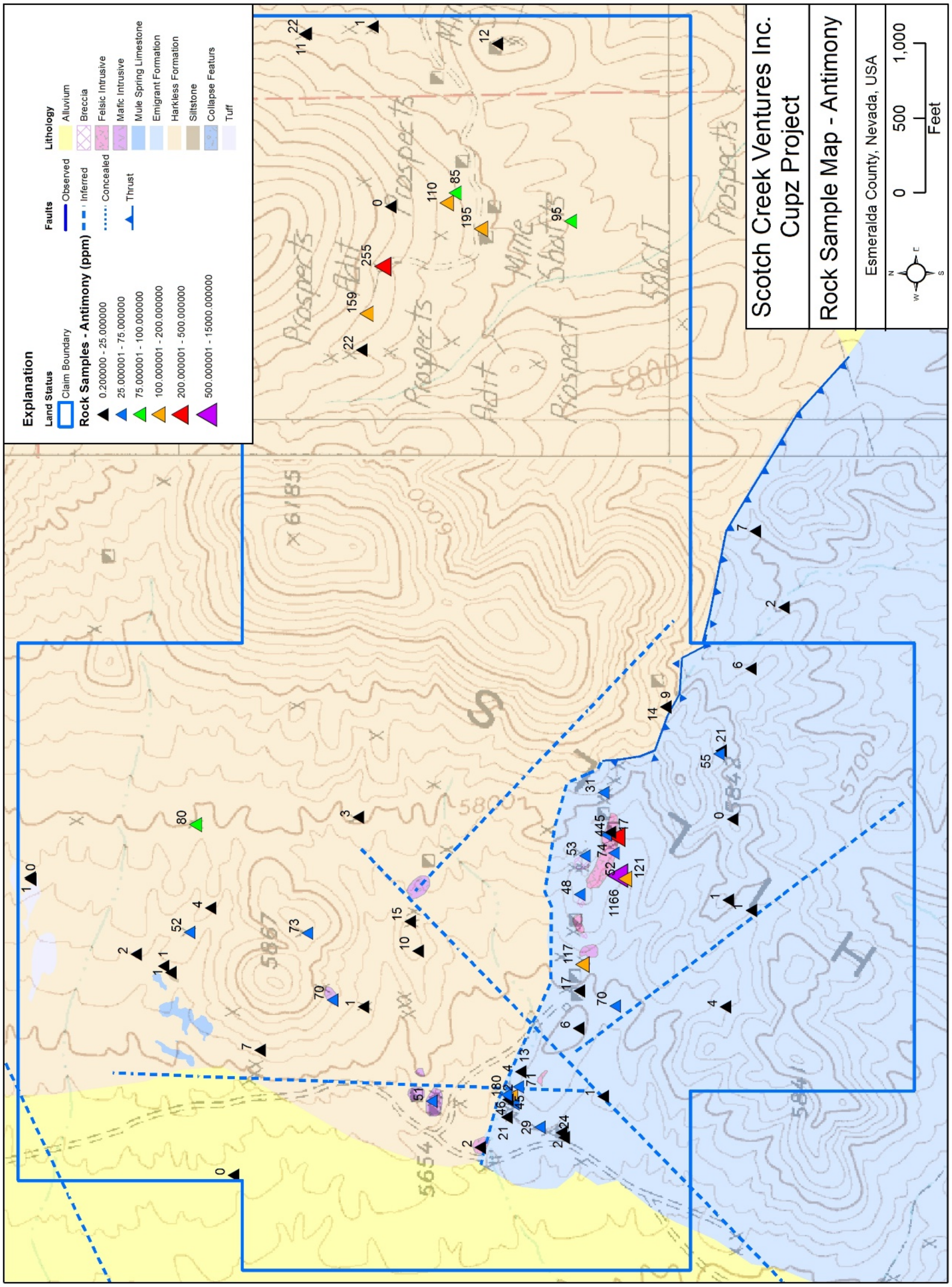

Figure 24. Cupz Project: Antimony in Rock Chip Samples

10.0 Drilling

Although there is evidence of a few drill sites on the property, when they were drilled, by whom, or with what the results is unknown. It may be possible to retrieve basic information about project operator from the BLM and then attempt to track down the down the company or people involved to recover the information. Given the minimal cost involved, it may be worth trying to find the data, but it is also an effort with a low probability of success.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

The rock chip samples were collected by the Hunsaker Inc. Geologist while she was mapping the property. After collection by the Hunsaker Inc. geologist, samples were kept in a locked vehicle or office until they were delivered to the Bureau Veritas (BV) preparation laboratory in Elko or Sparks, Nevada.

Samples were crushed and pulverized at the Bureau Veritas preparation facilities in Elko and Reno, Nevada. Pulped samples were analyzed at the BV lab in Sparks, Nevada (fire assay) and Vancouver, BC (ICP). Gold was run using fire assay with an Atomic Absorption finish, trace elements were run using a four acid (HNO3, HCl, HCl04, HF) digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Quality control samples showed excellent agreement between duplicate samples and accepted values for standards.

Sample security, preparation, and analysis were all performed to industry standards. The analytical and sample preparation laboratories are respected commercial facilities and ISO certified. The analytical methods and detection levels were adequate for the purpose of this program.

12.0 Data Verification

The data set consists only of the 72 rock chip samples. All the Assay Certificates are available in hard copy and digital format. The certificate values match those in the data base.

Geophysical results contain their own internal checks that appear to be adequate for the work that was done.

The author spot checked several sample locations in the field, compared GPS coordinates taken by him to the sample location coordinates provided by Hunsaker Inc. and found them to be within instrumental error for hand held GPS devices. Due to personal knowledge of the integrity of the personnel involved, the obvious shows of copper mineralization, and the early stage nature of the project, the author did not collect check geochemical samples in the field.

The data base for this project is in excellent shape and is adequate for an early stage project. Follow on exploration work outlined in the recommendations will build upon this data set and will serve to test the findings of the initial work.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy

Not applicable

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

No other claims are known to be active in the project area at the time of this report.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other information about the project area that has not been discussed.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The structure and lithology at Cupz could provide a potential setting for a significant gold deposit. The work done so far has outlined anomalous gold (up to 3.87 ppm gold) and copper (>10% Cu) zones that warrant further work. Obvious drill targets are emerging and a property wide soil program with additional rock sampling and detailed geologic mapping will refine drill hole locations and expand the current target zones (Figure 25). Thus, Cupz is an early stage property of merit.

The north-south, north-northeast, WNW/ESE fault trends and the dikes which likely are controlled by these faults are the current target zones. The highest gold values (3.9, 3.6, 2.2, and 1.4 ppm Au) were all associated with these zones near mafic/lamprophyre or felsic dikes.

The geochemistry at Cupz suggests two overlapping mineralizing events. The widespread gold and copper bearing event appears to occur in the southwest, predominantly associated with the felsic dikes but sometimes related to the mafic/lamprophyre dikes. A base metal dominant (Cu, Pb, Zn, plus Ag) event postdates the felsic dikes. Further work is needed to evaluate the apparent zonation.

The gravity data corresponds to the targeted structural/dike zones. The magnetics show multiple intrusive bodies that were not mapped, however a soils program could better define these zones.

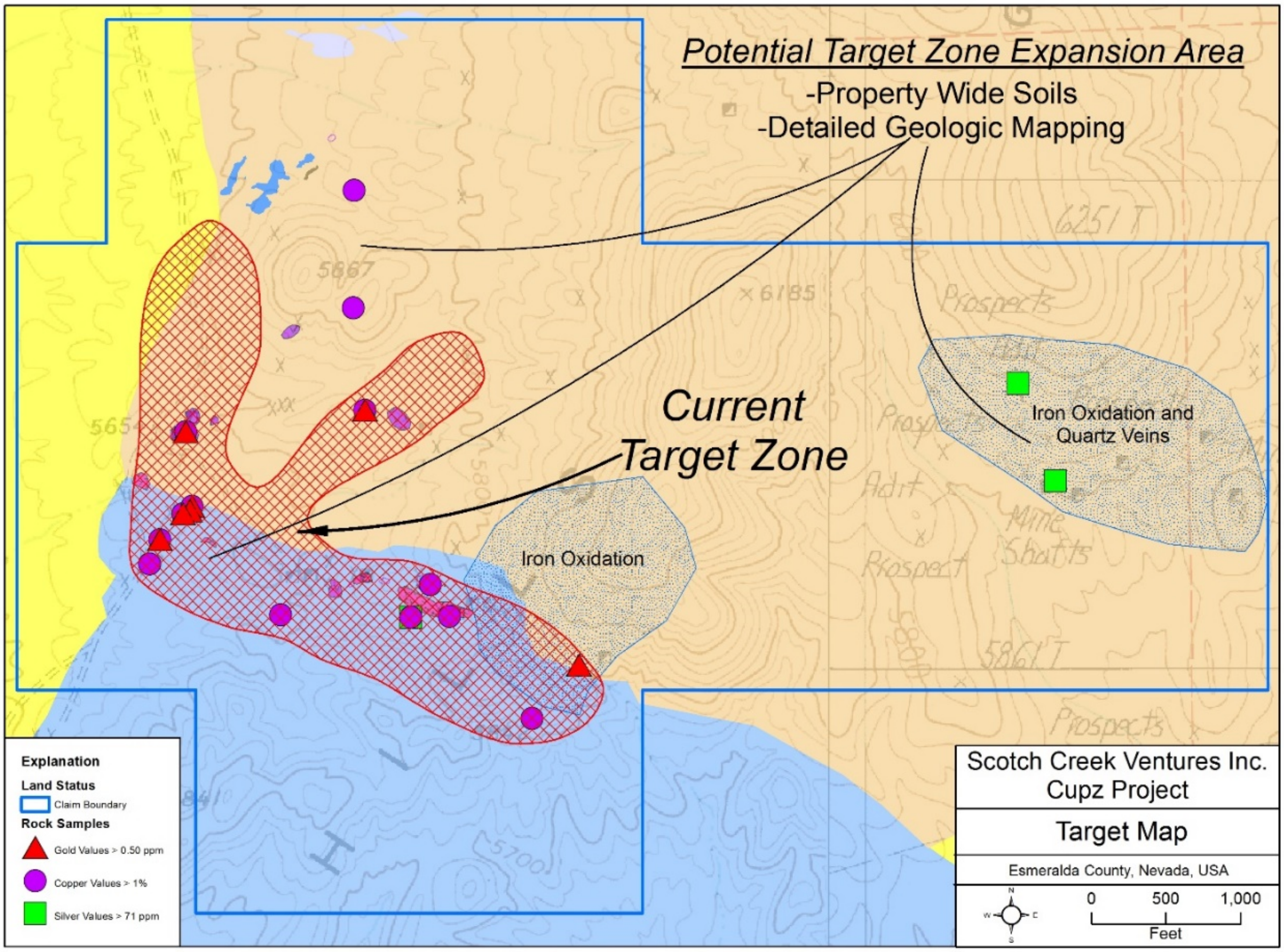

Figure 25. Cupz Project: Target Areas (from Hunsaker, 2017) see figure 12 for geologic units

26.0 Recommendations

The recommended exploration work at Cupz is designed to cover the expanded property position and add an additional layer of information for drill targeting. Recommendations for continued work at Cupz are include additional geologic mapping, prospecting, and rock chip sampling on the new claims and a property wide soil sampling program. Mineralogical determinations using a PIMA™ or similar infrared spectrometry device would help with alteration mapping. The budget provides for two scout drill holes of about 500 feet each.

Cupz Proposed Exploration Program Budget ($CDN)

Soil Survey, Geology	Item	Count	Unit	Price	Cost
	Geologist	10	days	633	6,330
	field costs	10	days	177	1,770
	Vehicle miles	1340	miles	0.8	1,080
	US Claim rental (2018-2019 year)	39	each	196	7,644
	State Fees	39	each	28	1,092
	Soil Sampling	445	each	23	10,235
	Soil Assays (with QA/QC)	470	each	43	20,210
	Rock Assays	25	each	43	1,075
				Total	$49,436
Drilling					
	Item	Count	Unit	Price	Cost
	Geologist	8	days	633	5,064
	Field costs	7	days	177	1,239
	vehicle miles	718	miles	0.8	574
	bonding	1	acres	3797	3,797
	Drilling	1000	Ft	43	43,000
	Drill sites and reclaim	2	each	3165	6,330
	assays w/QC samples	220	each	48	10,560
				Total	$70,564
	Grand total costs $CDN~~CND~~		$120,000		

27.0 References

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Appendix One. List of Claims

Claim Name	Claimant	Date Located	Date Filed	NMC Number
Cupz-1	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146758
Cupz-2	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146759
Cupz-3	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146760
Cupz-4	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146761
Cupz-5	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146762
Cupz-6	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146763
Cupz-7	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146764
Cupz-8	Curellie LLC	April 25, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146765
Cupz-9	Curellie LLC	April 24, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146766
Cupz-10	Curellie LLC	April 24, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146767
Cupz-11	Curellie LLC	April 24, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146768
Cupz-12	Curellie LLC	April 24, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146769
Cupz-13	Curellie LLC	April 24, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146770
Cupz-14	Curellie LLC	April 24, 2017	July 5, 2017	1146771
Cupz-15	Curellie LLC	November 14, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161460
Cupz-16	Curellie LLC	November 14, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161461
Cupz-17	Curellie LLC	November 14, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161462
Cupz-18	Curellie LLC	November 14, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161463
Cupz-19	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161464
Cupz-20	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161465
Cupz-21	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161466
Cupz-22	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161467
Cupz-23	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161468
Cupz-24	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161469
Cupz-25	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161470
Cupz-26	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161471
Cupz-27	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161472
Cupz-28	Curellie LLC	November 13, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161473
Cupz-29	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161474
Cupz-30	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161475
Cupz-31	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161476
Cupz-32	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161477
Cupz-33	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161478
Cupz-34	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161479
Cupz-35	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161480
Cupz-36	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161481
Cupz-37	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161482
Cupz-38	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161483
Cupz-39	Curellie LLC	November 12, 2017	December 18, 2017	1161484

Appendix Two. Rock chip sample results

SMPLE_ID	Au ppm	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm
CR-01	<0.005	2.9	37.2	4.6	41	<0.1	41.3	25.6
CR-02	<0.005	0.6	4.5	21.2	56	<0.1	4	7.9
CR-03	<0.005	0.8	8.5	2.4	43	<0.1	31.2	13.2
CR-04	0.006	1	956.1	2.9	47	<0.1	24.4	33.7
CR-05	<0.005	3.6	7892.9	118.4	213	<0.1	27.1	33.8
CR-06	0.113	1.2	24.8	14.6	101	<0.1	51.3	20.3
CR-07	0.279	7.5	12,080	32.6	163	1.2	216.6	94.2
CR-08	0.01	6.1	483.2	6849.8	225	13	114.5	39.8
CR-09	0.007	0.9	91.9	6.3	24	<0.1	16.9	9.8
CR-10	0.008	1.3	71.8	2.5	30	<0.1	37.1	13.8
CR-11	0.03	2.3	24.5	49.7	32	<0.1	23.3	7.6
CR-12	0.019	3.7	831.3	106.4	154	1.1	30.9	25.9
CR-13	0.009	1.1	194	37	74	1.3	16.2	21.5
CR-14	0.043	0.3	4.1	5.5	5	<0.1	3.1	1.2
CR-15	0.039	3.4	1040.7	5401.4	3013	41.7	58.8	116
CR-16	0.252	2.4	933.5	81500	6493	127.5	25.3	14.6
CR-17	0.108	2.6	1015.3	53800	18400	71	32.6	7.7
CR-18	0.006	0.8	95.5	11.9	21	<0.1	14	4
CR-19	0.018	7.3	1192.5	285.3	136	0.9	65.9	178.6
CR-20	0.306	0.8	29.9	22.1	6	0.4	3.9	6.8
CR-21	0.008	18.6	262.9	499.7	345	0.6	19.2	10.6
CR-22	<0.005	1	14	8.3	78	<0.1	46.4	19.1
CR-23	<0.005	3.3	64.8	277.3	569	0.1	20.4	10.6
CR-24	<0.005	0.5	10.9	1.4	5	<0.1	4.5	2.3
CR-25	0.22	18.7	38,200	19.8	35	4.4	54.2	105.6
CR-26	0.098	17.7	107.3	9.8	29	0.4	56.2	95.3
CR-27	0.921	32.2	15,790	8.6	41	2.6	64.5	25.3
CR-28	<0.005	0.6	75.9	6	78	<0.1	131.7	30.7
CR-29	0.042	2.5	646.9	29.8	50	0.8	84	146.2
CR-30	<0.005	1.1	33.7	13.6	8	0.3	2.7	1.2
CR-31	0.031	20.3	2324.4	1.8	12	0.1	34.7	10.5
CR-32	0.008	1.7	20	25.1	574	0.2	8.8	5
CR-33	0.006	1.3	15.6	133.6	94	0.3	16.7	4.8
CR-34	0.008	5.5	11.1	82	85	0.5	26.6	10.8
CR-35	<0.005	0.2	2.2	2.8	27	<0.1	3.1	1.8
CR-36	0.007	2	334.2	129.6	169	0.8	11.8	6.4
CR-37	0.02	9.8	24,370	373.1	323	9.9	13	3.3
CR-38	0.015	3.4	26.4	3.9	27	<0.1	2.3	1.9
CR-39	0.02	9.4	1445.9	33.6	100	0.4	11.8	40.4
CR-40	0.045	7.3	171	14.1	89	0.7	7.9	9.7

SMPLE_ID	Au ppm	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm
CR-41	0.84	5.9	20,840	8.9	25	1.5	20.1	55.6
CR-42	0.015	12.8	41	356.5	296	<0.1	24.6	3.1
CR-43	0.008	1.4	38	6.5	19	<0.1	1.7	0.7
CR-44	3.867	4.8	26,770	14.9	15	7.1	22.7	58.2
CR-45	1.796	9.1	20.6	401.5	13	7.2	1.2	0.5
CR-46	0.675	2	186.3	100	2945	0.9	50.2	29
CR-47	<0.005	1.1	27.9	43.4	45	0.3	5.3	3
CR-48	<0.005	1	14.1	8.7	25	0.1	4.1	1.4
CR-49	0.015	9.9	110.8	8	82	0.2	18.4	18.5
CR-50	<0.005	0.3	19.3	8.8	28	0.3	3.3	1
CR-51	0.079	6.4	44,130	229.6	675	11.3	59.1	17.7
CR-52	0.015	7.8	406.3	140	3263	0.8	64.6	26.8
CR-53	0.046	4.6	23.3	870.4	66	3.6	5.5	1.5
CR-54	0.005	2	533.8	17.7	26	0.7	1.9	0.7
CR-55	0.006	2.9	171.3	33.8	194	0.6	15.6	6.5
CR-56	0.007	10	333	11600	3312	23.1	5.4	4.3
CR-57	0.028	3.5	101,000	3432.2	2060	120	6.6	3.1
CR-58	0.008	7.9	1508.5	9440.8	7325	42.6	6.2	3.3
CR-59	<0.005	0.4	16.5	30.6	111	<0.1	36	17.1
CR-60	1.421	6.7	61,120	419.5	72	19.3	64.2	53.1
ELHR-20	3.59	5.27	710,000	6.7	30	6.17	21.3	46
ELHR-21	0.1	1.6	850.5	638.2	344	158	5.5	1.6
ELHR-22	0.006	3.3	7.4	549.3	37	0.1	9.1	16.4
ELHR-23	<0.005	0.5	32.7	14	125	<0.1	51.6	26.6
ELHR-24	0.006	2.7	15.2	12.4	33	0.3	20	12.5
ELHR-25	0.009	6.1	461.3	>10,000	1032	56.5	44.3	35.2
ELHR-26	0.08	0.7	584	>10,000	>10000	195.1	22.3	49.2
ELHR-27	0.149	9.9	8,000	28.4	59	3.4	118.6	103.7
ELHR-28	0.008	2.4	87	>10,000	9878	10	5.5	1.5
ELHR-29	0.07	5.3	64,000	838.8	46	3	2.7	0.6
ELHR-30	0.013	3.7	>10,000	802.6	843	13.5	14	9.6
ELHR-31	0.021	3.2	971.4	40.9	27	1	3	0.6
ELHR-32	<0.005		23.7	11.5	57	<0.1		
ELHR-33	2.253		>10,000	264.7	72	10		
ELHR-34								
ELHR-35	0.073		2915.5	129.9	341	4		

SMPLE_ID	Mn ppm	Fe Perc	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm
CR-01	955	6.06	16	2	3	57	0	0.9
CR-02	332	2.43	3	2.6	16.6	437	0	0.4
CR-03	289	3.85	13	1.4	7	31	0	0.6
CR-04	715	7.6	158	2.6	11.5	28	0	3.5
CR-05	3968	11.71	681	2.9	4	149	0.3	0.7
CR-06	623	4.54	7	1.8	7.2	255	0	0.6
CR-07	>10,000	54.24	2563	3.1	1.8	127	0.2	52.3
CR-08	610	46.27	557	4.3	4.1	67	0.5	79.5
CR-09	1005	2.49	72	1.6	9.1	36	0	3.6
CR-10	579	3.6	159	1.5	4.5	46	0	6.5
CR-11	353	2.7	38	1.4	2.9	24	0	0.6
CR-12	1454	32.45	2172	6.8	5.4	87	0.4	22.4
CR-13	413	8.97	1371	2.2	3.5	57	0.3	11.1
CR-14	68	0.83	42	0.5	3.4	16	0	2
CR-15	2135	47.59	9732	4.7	4.2	45	17.6	109.8
CR-16	354	36.5	>10,000	5.6	4.4	206	232.7	254.9
CR-17	304	42.8	>10,000	3.4	4.1	104	114.3	158.5
CR-18	1030	5.13	172	2.1	13.7	42	0	21.8
CR-19	927	49.24	>10,000	11.9	3.9	83	0.7	94.9
CR-20	82	3.87	2533	1.7	1.2	20	0	12
CR-21	5969	6.6	5582	3.9	1.2	280	3.5	6.2
CR-22	513	4.58	8	1.3	5.6	152	0	0.9
CR-23	1739	3.11	83	1.7	4	55	6.6	2.2
CR-24	558	1.11	4	0.5	1	12	0	0.2
CR-25	1168	14.08	437	9.4	4	58	0.1	72.5
CR-26	3828	29.68	799	5.6	3.2	55	0	2.9
CR-27	9744	22.93	360	12	2.3	133	0	14.7
CR-28	948	5.54	6	1.4	5.8	1235	0	0.8
CR-29	360	43.26	4538	1.9	2.8	535	0.2	69.5
CR-30	66	0.78	41	5.5	20.8	69	0	2.4
CR-31	7312	26.4	144	5.6	5.8	110	0	10
CR-32	1456	2.71	237	2.5	1.9	416	5.9	3.9
CR-33	1058	2.17	34	2.2	23	172	1.3	0.7
CR-34	4108	4.51	61	2.2	1.5	126	0.3	1.4
CR-35	379	0.48	7	1.3	0.8	376	0	0.2
CR-36	1005	4.4	94	1.8	0.2	2105	1.5	21.4
CR-37	677	5.15	181	17.5	0.4	1338	0.4	54.7
CR-38	638	0.48	150	2.6	1.5	325	0	4.3
CR-39	1596	22.72	1576	7.3	1	85	0.2	13.3
CR-40	>10,000	25.84	7182	9.2	0.7	133	0.3	71
CR-41	>10,000	24.42	1185	9.5	0.3	268	0.3	46.4
CR-42	738	2.29	88	3.5	1.2	155	1.5	20.6

SMPLE_ID	Mn ppm	Fe Perc	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm
CR-44	3067	20.36	2750	14.1	0.5	111	0.2	45.1
CR-45	36	25.85	3540	4.7	18	109	0.6	14.1
CR-46	951	45.22	2150	3.5	24	31	1.1	8.5
CR-47	644	1.09	34	1.3	1.1	25	0.4	5.5
CR-48	340	1.09	10	4.4	1.8	32	0	1.8
CR-49	3209	11.29	146	6.3	11.6	236	0.5	6.5
CR-50	198	0.61	6	0.7	0.6	228	0.8	0.6
CR-51	167	3.03	103	13.7	0.7	27	0	69.6
CR-52	4357	25.85	762	78	0.6	17	1.2	116.9
CR-53	323	22.9	>10,000	141	12.3	150	0	48.2
CR-54	102	1.84	3448	5.5	22.2	34	0.1	73.6
CR-55	648	3.91	1496	6.3	31.7	39	0.7	17
CR-56	2021	2.27	142	2.6	0.5	1009	28.9	51.7
CR-57	1467	5.89	440	13.5	0.7	223	8.1	1165.7
CR-58	3854	7.04	183	2.9	0.9	819	59.5	121.3
CR-59	592	3.94	30	1.9	11.8	87	1	1.3
CR-60	2388	11.04	565	46.5	0.9	68	0.3	28.7
ELHR-20	1680	8.34	1080	10.3	0.28	100.5	0.2	179.5
ELHR-21	31	1.02	105	1.3	0.7	15	4	261.5
ELHR-22	4919	3.61	12	1.8	2.4	127	0	0.5
ELHR-23	585	6.39	14	3.7	15.6	108	0	0.3
ELHR-24	804	3.01	105	6.8	1.3	32	0.1	5.8
ELHR-25	617	48.29	5781	4.7	3.6	33	2.6	84.8
ELHR-26	4708	17.84	>10,000	1.3	5	70	93	194.8
ELHR-27	3535	7.08	344	22.3	3.6	90	0.3	23.9
ELHR-28	3677	5.7	1113	3.5	0.3	991	58.6	17.4
ELHR-29	103	30.78	100001	9.7	14.1	148	0	53
ELHR-30	2844	13.83	1680	59.8	1.1	105	2.7	444.5
ELHR-31	63	2.27	2949	5.6	236	30	0.3	30.9
ELHR-32								1.5
ELHR-33								51.2
ELHR-34								
ELHR-35								281.1

SMPLE_ID	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca%	P%	P ppm	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg%
CR-01	4	21	4.18	0.016		21.7	10	0.2
CR-02	0	54	2.29	0.042		27.1	9	0.55
CR-03	0.2	23	0.21	0.064		15.8	15	0.24
CR-04	0.7	41	0.65	0.045		31	36	0.19
CR-05	0.1	23	19.03	0.039		12.3	12	0.48
CR-06	0	141	3.95	0.163		34.4	67	1.48
CR-07	11.8	11	0.74	0.021		9.5	4	0.3
CR-08	140.7	33	1.71	0.044		35.6	18	0.16
CR-09	0.4	23	4.64	0.026		24.2	16	0.11
CR-10	0.4	59	3.1	0.035		12.9	31	0.16
CR-11	0.4	12	0.29	0.094		12.5	13	0.06
CR-12	1.1	30	0.29	0.066		13.9	25	0.13
CR-13	0.8	18	0.43	0.055		11.3	16	0.09
CR-14	0	3	0.48	0.19		16	5	0.02
CR-15	47.3	20	0.32	0.009		14.9	20	0.14
CR-16	61.5	21	0.57	0.029		33.8	20	0.09
CR-17	9.2	16	0.38	0.023		22.2	20	0.06
CR-18	0.3	26	0.91	0.034		32.8	30	0.25
CR-19	8	23	0.68	0.016		20.7	15	0.23
CR-20	4.9	5	0.12	0.016		7.9	7	0.03
CR-21	2.5	65	21.51	0.114		7.2	7	0.14
CR-22	0	132	3.6	0.146		27.6	65	1.39
CR-23	0.4	21	5.38	0.101		10.5	15	0.13
CR-24	0	2	0.21	0.044		7.6	5	0.02
CR-25	5.7	16	3.34	0.012		24.4	13	0.13
CR-26	3.8	14	0.3	0.015		8.6	13	0.22
CR-27	1.7	15	13.43	0.01		12.6	5	0.28
CR-28	0	183	5.96	0.376		80.3	212	3.71
CR-29	17.3	67	0.35	0.091		20.3	48	0.22
CR-30	1.4	15	0.3	0.01		34.7	2	0.22
CR-31	0.4	22	2.43	0.02		18.3	14	0.28
CR-32	0.1	29	31.18	0.018		15.4	7	0.37
CR-33	0.5	42	27.5	0.214		17.4	9	0.22
CR-34	0.6	40	32.14	0.034		11.2	5	0.21
CR-35	0	23	34.89	0.012		4.5	3	0.33
CR-36	1	23	14.53	0.07		3.6	2	0.12
CR-37	2.7	45	11.81	0.054		4	3	0.1
CR-38	0.2	7	35.85	0.009		7.4	9	0.49
CR-39	41.4	26	18.19	0.013		6.7	5	1.55
CR-40	2	13	16.24	0.009		6.2	3	1.22
CR-41	20.3	5	16.14	0.008		20.9	2	1.08
CR-42	0.2	84	33.18	0.014		7.7	7	0.39

SMPLE_ID	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca%	P%	P ppm	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg%
CR-43	0.7	2	0.41	0.003		36	2	0.13
CR-44	146.2	9	13.28	0.009		26.4	4	0.44
CR-45	3.1	6	0.19	0.03		8.6	55	0.04
CR-46	0.7	34	0.29	0.022		3.2	18	0.05
CR-47	0.1	28	0.44	0.088		5.2	6	0.06
CR-48	0	34	1.78	0.038		6.2	6	0.12
CR-49	1.2	61	4.31	0.061		19.1	11	0.33
CR-50	0	11	19.89	0.043		7.1	4	0.08
CR-51	8.6	115	0.46	0.05		10.7	15	0.06
CR-52	1.5	151	0.31	0.027		7.2	14	0.05
CR-53	169	5	0.42	0.007		20.3	3	0.08
CR-54	2.1	4	0.38	0.008		32.7	1	0.1
CR-55	2.7	8	0.34	0.005		34.4	2	0.16
CR-56	0.6	14	21.24	0.006		3.9	5	0.61
CR-57	7.5	4	8.48	0.008		3.2	4	0.93
CR-58	1.2	13	20.76	0.008		6.6	5	2.66
CR-59	0.2	77	2.52	0.033		32.4	64	2.78
CR-60	39.3	37	0.65	0.081		15.6	7	0.08
ELHR-20	19.1	6	11.45			90	25.3	6
ELHR-21	9.4	11	0.04	0.006			3.8	188
ELHR-22	0	7	33	0.019			11.3	11
ELHR-23	0.5	89	1.38	0.046			46.2	116
ELHR-24	0.1	82	0.47	0.062			5.7	282
ELHR-25	42.1	14	0.31	0.014			30.2	46
ELHR-26	6	14	6.31	0.01			37.2	119
ELHR-27	73.1	90	4.68	0.041			21.5	148
ELHR-28	0.3	4	14.45	0.004			1.1	4
ELHR-29	61.2	6	0.32	0.005			19.7	45
ELHR-30	1.9	32	20.82	0.008			8.3	16
ELHR-31	33	4	0.17	0.005			36.4	114
ELHR-32	0.3							
ELHR-33	831							
ELHR-34								
ELHR-35	1674							

SMPLE_ID	Ba ppm	Ti%	Al%	Na%	K%	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm
CR-01	249	0.038	1.25	0.029	0.21	0.2	15.8	45
CR-02	936	0.321	6.91	2.063	3.26	1	37.5	56
CR-03	209	0.166	2.46	0.037	0.29	0.3	37.1	36
CR-04	431	0.175	4.65	0.036	1.07	1	60.3	65
CR-05	1239	0.07	2.02	0.069	0.48	0.4	17.3	30
CR-06	2465	0.489	8.19	3.704	1.18	0.5	175.8	67
CR-07	419	0.006	0.8	0.053	0.18	0.5	3.8	22
CR-08	270	0.032	1.45	0.038	0.53	1.2	13.1	70
CR-09	195	0.109	2.39	0.025	0.7	0.6	52.4	51
CR-10	275	0.161	2.86	0.053	1.17	3.2	36.9	25
CR-11	112	0.053	1.77	0.023	0.26	0.1	14.9	29
CR-12	166	0.069	2.47	0.038	0.62	0.3	18	29
CR-13	104	0.057	1.63	0.051	0.41	0.5	24.2	23
CR-14	17	0.018	0.41	0.01	0.17	0.1	5.7	48
CR-15	156	0.06	1.8	36	0.67	0.2	17.4	30
CR-16	304	0.042	2.37	0.124	0.61	0.4	12.4	64
CR-17	374	0.049	1.58	0.09	0.58	0.3	14	45
CR-18	418	0.198	3.43	0.036	1.14	0.7	66.6	62
CR-19	388	0.046	1.62	0.024	0.68	0.3	18.7	37
CR-20	41	0.023	0.39	0.046	0.09	0.2	10.9	17
CR-21	1222	0.03	0.92	0.011	33	169.3	9	15
CR-22	1957	0.472	7.43	3.351	1.13	0.6	149.6	56
CR-23	700	0.048	1.03	0.163	0.16	0.9	17.6	27
CR-24	68	0.008	0.14	0.008	0.02	0.8	5.3	17
CR-25	253	0.038	0.91	0.015	41	1.1	23.3	47
CR-26	462	0.034	1.32	0.017	0.4	0.4	14.4	18
CR-27	442	0.019	0.59	0.022	0.27	0.6	14.1	25
CR-28	5244	0.624	6.97	1.861	1.34	0.5	78.1	169
CR-29	330	0.035	1.36	0.14	0.57	1.3	17.2	39
CR-30	163	0.112	6.37	2.497	1.47	1.5	109.4	66
CR-31	353	0.053	1.64	0.022	0.76	11	30.1	40
CR-32	310	0.055	1.2	0.109	0.49	1.8	15.8	28
CR-33	1042	0.061	1.22	0.013	0.59	1.7	16.2	31
CR-34	964	0.032	0.83	0.019	0.35	1.4	11.3	20
CR-35	218	0.027	0.71	0.008	0.17	0.1	8.3	8
CR-36	653	0.008	0.2	0.006	0.06	0.6	5.5	9
CR-37	778	0.01	0.22	0.008	0.06	8	8.6	10
CR-38	243	0.043	0.79	0.033	0.25	1.6	9.3	12
CR-39	403	0.015	0.49	0.021	0.17	3.5	5.8	12
CR-40	492	0.008	0.36	0.017	0.17	1	3.8	12
CR-41	904	0.004	0.16	0.016	0.08	1	2	45
CR-42	1646	0.025	0.56	0.01	0.18	2.4	9.2	12

SMPLE_ID	Ba ppm	Ti%	Al%	Na%	K%	W ppm	Zr ppm	Ce ppm
CR-44	119	0.005	0.33	0.029	0.16	1	3.2	43
CR-45	20	0.284	0.68	0.547	4.77	1.1	65.5	21
CR-46	515	0.02	0.43	0.028	0.15	0.3	11.9	8
CR-47	194	0.021	0.51	0.01	0.21	1.9	3.8	10
CR-48	577	0.059	1.28	0.02	0.6	2.2	15	13
CR-49	889	0.07	3.86	0.035	1.64	1.1	56.3	37
CR-50	2830	0.014	0.2	0.011	0.07	0.3	3.4	10
CR-51	156	0.026	0.55	0.014	0.24	1.5	12.6	22
CR-52	192	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.14	19.4	20.4	16
CR-53	57	0.03	3.58	0.537	2.99	0.7	71	45
CR-54	287	0.043	5.75	0.038	2.87	0.8	95.9	63
CR-55	1104	0.045	6.23	0.035	2.71	1.1	87.4	65
CR-56	414	0.015	0.7	0.011	3	0	4.9	8
CR-57	1448	0.006	0.43	0.012	0.17	0.1	4.7	6
CR-58	774	0.01	0.61	0.007	0.24	1.4	5.9	11
CR-59	724	0.443	7.75	0.122	2.58	1.5	88.8	58
CR-60	314	0.021	0.49	0.013	0.2	4.1	7.1	29
ELHR-20	0.48	300	0.006	0.26	0.01	0.1	0.9	2.3
ELHR-21	0.04	229	0.034	0.67	0.008	0.27	0.5	6
ELHR-22	0.22	353	0.033	0.84	0.042	0.18	0.2	10.1
ELHR-23	0.4	374	0.494	11.84	0.487	3.4	1.7	78.7
ELHR-24	0.06	193	0.033	0.47	0.021	0.19	7	18.6
ELHR-25	0.16	87	0.028	1.14	0.047	0.32	0.6	11.7
ELHR-26	1.41	11	0.07	1.79	0.024	0.61	0.3	26.5
ELHR-27	0.26	699	0.098	2.53	0.027	1.06	3.2	30.2
ELHR-28	1.92	182	0.004	0.27	0.009	0.1	0.4	2.7
ELHR-29	0.09	19	0.029	3.5	0.637	3.55	0.5	68.4
ELHR-30	0.79	495	0.013	0.62	0.015	0.22	3.3	7.8
ELHR-31	0.11	178	0.046	5.56	0.047	2.93	1.1	91.8
ELHR-32								
ELHR-33								
ELHR-34								
ELHR-35								

SMPLE_ID	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S%
CR-01	0.3	9	0.9	<.1	2	6	39.9	<0.1
CR-02	1.4	13.2	12.1	1	2	8	32.8	<0.1
CR-03	0.6	8.8	3.4	0.2	<1	5	129.3	<0.1
CR-04	2.5	9.4	4.6	0.3	<1	6	36.7	<0.1
CR-05	0.4	26.1	2	0.1	2	6	23.8	0.1
CR-06	1.7	21.3	13.3	0.8	2	16	69.9	<0.1
CR-07	0.9	19.7	0.2	<.1	2	4	19	<0.1
CR-08	3.8	18.3	1.1	<.1	1	2	13.8	0.1
CR-09	0.9	12.7	2.8	0.2	<1	4	18.6	<0.1
CR-10	3.8	8.7	3.2	0.2	<1	8	31.8	<0.1
CR-11	0.3	11.9	1.6	<.1	<1	3	47.5	<0.1
CR-12	0.9	13.8	2.2	0.1	1	8	15.4	0.1
CR-13	0.6	5.6	1.4	<.1	<1	3	13.6	0.1
CR-14	0.1	15.7	5	<.1	<1	2	11	<0.1
CR-15	4	14.4	1.8	0.1	<1	4	19.9	1.4
CR-16	10.2	8.6	1.4	0.1	2	4	70	1.6
CR-17	6.7	5.8	1.6	0.1	<1	4	78.8	0.8
CR-18	3.1	14.8	5.4	0.3	<1	5	17	<0.1
CR-19	4.1	15.1	1.7	0.1	2	3	5.4	<0.1
CR-20	0.3	2.2	0.5	<.1	<1	1	3.9	0.2
CR-21	3.9	15.1	1.3	<.1	<1	3	8.7	<0.1
CR-22	1.5	17.3	11.4	0.7	1	14	52.5	<0.1
CR-23	1	15.5	1.1	<.1	<1	4	76.5	<0.1
CR-24	0.6	2.7	0.3	<.1	<1	<1	11.6	<0.1
CR-25	7.8	17.4	1	<.1	<1	3	21.5	0.6
CR-26	1.3	11.7	1.2	<.1	<1	3	14.6	0.1
CR-27	1.9	36.6	0.6	<.1	<1	7	5.5	<0.1
CR-28	1.4	17.3	14.4	0.6	2	18	31.1	0.1
CR-29	2.1	8.8	1.1	<.1	<1	5	11.8	0.9
CR-30	38	12.6	17.3	1.3	2	3	19.3	<0.1
CR-31	5.6	34.6	1.5	0.1	1	6	12.3	<0.1
CR-32	0.6	14.2	2.6	0.2	<1	2	9.1	<0.1
CR-33	0.7	21.6	2.2	0.1	<1	3	8.3	<0.1
CR-34	0.5	14	1.2	<.1	<1	2	5.8	<0.1
CR-35	0.3	4.6	1.2	<.1	<1	1	15.8	<0.1
CR-36	1.2	7.8	0.4	<.1	<1	<1	9.5	<0.1
CR-37	6	6.3	0.5	<.1	1	<1	26.2	<0.1
CR-38	0.4	5.6	1.7	0.1	<1	2	8.7	<0.1
CR-39	5.3	6	1	<.1	<1	<1	8.7	<0.1
CR-40	0.8	9.6	0.4	<.1	<1	<1	5.3	<0.1
CR-41	0.9	25.7	0.2	<.1	<1	<1	5.8	<0.1
CR-42	0.5	11.1	1.3	<.1	3	3	7.5	<0.1

SMPLE_ID	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Li ppm	S%
CR-43	3	14	16.9	1.3	3	2	10	<0.1
CR-44	1.8	22.2	0.2	<.1	<1	<1	8.5	<0.1
CR-45	6.8	9.4	11.7	0.9	<1	2	4.1	9.2
CR-46	0.8	4.9	0.9	<.1	<1	1	4.9	0.3
CR-47	0.5	5	1.1	<.1	<1	<1	11.7	<0.1
CR-48	1.2	5.6	28	<.1	<1	1	4.1	<0.1
CR-49	5.1	14.1	9.4	0.7	1	2	98.6	<0.1
CR-50	0.2	7.7	0.5	<.1	<1	2	5	<0.1
CR-51	7.6	4.7	1.9	<.1	<1	<1	13.7	<0.1
CR-52	0.8	14.2	0.4	<.1	4	3	7.4	<0.1
CR-53	13.4	11.8	9.4	0.8	<1	1	3.9	3.6
CR-54	7	12.6	15.7	1.2	2	2	10	0.5
CR-55	5	15.8	16.4	1.3	2	3	10.7	0.2
CR-56	0.5	5.6	0.3	<.1	<1	2	8.4	0.1
CR-57	70.7	2.6	0	<.1	<1	<1	8.6	<0.1
CR-58	0.6	7.2	0.3	<.1	<1	1	4.5	<0.1
CR-59	2.1	14.6	15.1	1	3	12	51.8	<0.1
CR-60	4	23.4	0.9	<.1	<1	1	15	<0.1
ELHR-20	50	2.1	23.4	0.4	<1	0.35	0.6	13.1
ELHR-21	8	0.5	1.4	0.4	<1	<1	<0.1	54.9
ELHR-22	24	0.2	24.9	1.1	<1	<1	2	20.8
ELHR-23	94	3.5	22.8	16.3	1.2	4	18	262.4
ELHR-24	11	0.3	5.8	0.9	<1	1	3	7.8
ELHR-25	58	2.5	7.7	1	<1	1	2	10
ELHR-26	76	9.8	26.2	2.1	0.2	<1	4	12.2
ELHR-27	46	6	40.5	4.9	0.4	1	3	15.9
ELHR-28	3	0.3	2.5	0.2	<1	<1	<0.1	1.5
ELHR-29	44	15.8	9.2	7.7	0.7	1	2	3.6
ELHR-30	16	55.5	16.2	0.7	<1	<1	2	3
ELHR-31	73	6.7	13	15.9	1.3	2	2	10.2
ELHR-32								
ELHR-33								
ELHR-34								
ELHR-35								

SMPLE_ID	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	In ppm	Re ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Tl ppm	Certificate
CR-01	10.8	0.5	0.08	<0.005	1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-02	104.2	1.5	<0.05	<0.005	1	<0.5	0.6	EKO17000114
CR-03	14.7	1.2	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-04	50.3	1.8	0.34	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-05	24.2	0.5	<0.05	<0.005	1	1.9	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-06	44.1	4.1	<0.05	<0.005	<1	0.6	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-07	6.9	<0.1	9.87	<0.005	<1	<0.5	1.1	EKO17000114
CR-08	31.5	0.5	0.28	<0.005	3	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-09	31.9	1.6	0.09	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-10	53.4	1.1	<0.05	<0.005	1	0.6	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-11	13.3	0.5	<0.05	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-12	25.8	0.6	2.49	<0.005	1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-13	18	0.6	0.48	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-14	6.6	0.2	<0.05	<0.005	2	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-15	37.1	0.8	2.98	<0.005	1	<0.5	0.9	EKO17000114
CR-16	27.4	0.4	42.96	<0.005	5	0.9	0.7	EKO17000114
CR-17	25.2	0.4	98.47	<0.005	1	<0.5	0.6	EKO17000114
CR-18	50.6	1.9	0.23	<0.005	2	<0.5	0.7	EKO17000114
CR-19	36.8	0.5	0.54	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-20	3.9	0.4	0.18	<0.005	1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000114
CR-21	14.7	0.3	0.97	<0.005	<1	0.9	2.5	REN17000567
CR-22	41.9	3.6	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-23	7	0.6	0.07	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-24	1.3	0.2	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-25	17.6	0.6	1.63	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-26	17.8	0.4	2.39	<0.005	4	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-27	13.7	0.4	3.62	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-28	59.8	1.8	0.06	<0.005	<1	0.6	0.6	REN17000567
CR-29	16.8	0.3	0.09	<0.005	<1	0.6	0.7	REN17000567
CR-30	61.4	3.7	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000567
CR-31	39.6	0.8	2.83	<0.005	<1	<0.5	1.2	REN17000567
CR-32	21.4	0.5	0.05	<0.005	<1	2	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-33	22.9	0.5	0.1	<0.005	<1	1.6	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-34	16.2	0.3	0.24	<0.005	<1	0.9	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-35	6.8	0.2	<0.05	<0.005	<1	2.3	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-36	3.1	<0.1	0.37	<0.005	<1	0.7	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-37	2.8	0.2	0.68	<0.005	1	0.6	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-38	14.2	0.2	<0.05	<0.005	1	4.9	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-39	9.2	0.1	0.47	<0.005	6	0.7	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-40	7.6	0.2	4.88	<0.005	1	0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-41	3.3	<0.1	4.32	<0.005	<1	0.6	0.9	REN17000612
CR-42	11.1	0.3	0.07	<0.005	<1	1.2	0.5	REN17000612

SMPLE_ID	Rb ppm	Hf ppm	In ppm	Re ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Tl ppm	Certificate
CR-43	138.8	3.8	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	1.2	REN17000612
CR-44	4.1	<0.1	3.66	<0.005	1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-45	200.4	2.3	0.75	<0.005	<1	<0.5	2.5	REN17000612
CR-46	4.6	0.4	0.29	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-47	9.5	<0.1	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-48	25.1	0.4	<0.05	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-49	77.3	2	0.3	<0.005	3	<0.5	0.9	REN17000612
CR-50	2.2	<0.1	<0.05	<0.005	<1	0.7	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-51	10.8	0.3	1.78	<0.005	73	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-52	7.1	0.2	5.95	<0.005	2	<0.5	0.8	REN17000612
CR-53	135.4	3	1.4	<0.005	3	0.8	6.6	REN17000612
CR-54	134.1	3.6	0.41	<0.005	<1	<0.5	2	REN17000612
CR-55	138.2	3.1	0.06	<0.005	1	<0.5	1.8	REN17000612
CR-56	11.7	<0.1	<0.05	<0.005	11	2.4	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-57	6.9	0.1	4.17	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-58	10.1	0.2	0.6	<0.005	<1	1.5	<0.5	REN17000612
CR-59	79.8	2.5	<0.05	<0.005	<1	0.8	1	REN17000612
CR-60	6.6	0.2	2.16	<0.005	3	<0.5	<0.5	REN17000612
ELHR-20	0.18	3.6	0.1	3.7	<1	2	0.05	EL16177384
ELHR-21	0.1	13.9	0.2	0.29	<1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-22	<0.1	10.3	0.2	<0.005	<1	<0.5	2.6	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-23	<0.1	148.2	2.5	0.1	<1	1	<0.5	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-24	<0.1	10.9	0.4	<0.005	<1	<0.5	<0.5	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-25	0.2	18.1	0.3	2.15	<1	2	<0.5	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-26	8.1	34.6	0.8	26.57	<1	3	<0.5	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-27	0.1	51.4	0.9	3.54	<1	1	<0.5	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-28	0.3	5	<0.05	0.09	<1	<0.5	2	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-29	5.7	142.6	2.8	1.87	<1	2	0.6	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-30	<0.1	10.4	0.2	4.3	<1	<0.5	0.9	EKO17000049.1
ELHR-31	0.9	122.1	3.5	0.4	<1	1	<0.5	EKO17000049.1