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# **INTERPRETATION OF TWO GEOCHEMICAL TRAVERSES ACROSS BASE METAL MINERALIZATION AT THE ARIPUANA PROSPECT - MATO GROSSO, BRAZIL**

*M. Cornelius and C.G. Porto*

**CRC LEME OPEN FILE REPORT 190**

**April 2005**

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CRC LEME is an unincorporated joint venture between CSIRO-Exploration & Mining, and Land & Water, The Australian National University, Curtin University of Technology, University of Adelaide, Geoscience Australia, Primary Industries and Resources SA, NSW Department of Mineral Resources and Minerals Council of Australia, established and supported under the Australian Government's Cooperative Research Centres Program.





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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A geochemical orientation study at Anglo American plc's prospect in Mato Grosso, Brazil, compared different sample media along two traverses across stratabound Zn-Pb-(Cu-Au-Ag) mineralization, that forms gossanous outcrop and subcrop along a prominent ridge in dominantly erosional terrain.

This report details results on geochemical studies of bark, mull, A-, B- and C-horizon soil samples taken along one traverse, and mull, A- and B-horizon soil samples, taken along another traverse.

The results show that although the geochemical response is strongest in the A-horizon, mull samples clearly define the anomalies and are a viable alternative to soil samples. Bark sampling may have the potential to detect concealed mineralization and needs to be further investigated.

The fine fraction of the soil samples shows higher target element concentrations than the coarse fraction, but anomaly to background ratios are higher in the coarse fraction along Traverse 1. This is probably due to gossan detritus in the colluvium. Whereas coarse fractions are suitable where gossan outcrops, finer size fractions are recommended for sampling outside strongly mineralized areas.

Dr M. Cornelius  
Project Leader

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## ABSTRACT

A small geochemical and biogeochemical survey was undertaken along two traverses at Anglo American Brazil Ltda's Aripuana prospect in the Mato Grosso province of Brazil. The study involved the collection of regolith samples (humic soil (A-horizon); colluvium (B-horizon) and saprolite) along Traverse 1 that intersects an approximately 130 m long gossan body near the top of a ridge. The A-horizon and a more clay-rich and reddish soil (B-horizon) were sampled along a shorter traverse (Traverse 2) in dominantly depositional terrain. Traverse 2 intersects 10-20 m wide base metal mineralization that is concealed by approximately 5-10 m of barren regolith. Gossan chip samples and samples of drill core intersecting the gossan body along Traverse 1 were also taken for comparison. In addition, mull and bark samples were collected along Traverse 1, and mull samples along Traverse 2. The mull comprised a thin (<50 mm) layer of decomposing leaves and fine roots with varying amounts of soil particles embedded in it.

Soil samples were split into <75  $\mu\text{m}$  and <250  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions and analysed following multi acid, aqua regia or fusion digests. Mull and imbauba tree (Moraceae family, genus *Cecropia*) bark samples were prepared by dissolving dried matter and ashed matter (controlled ignition) in aqua regia, followed by an ICP-MS finish.

Target element concentrations along both traverses are on average two times greater in the <75  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction than in the <250  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction. However, anomaly to background ratios in the <250  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction along Traverse 1 are one to two times greater than in the <75  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction. Along Traverse 2, anomaly to background ratios are similar in both size fractions. High anomaly to background ratios in the coarse fraction along Traverse 1 may be due to coarse gossan detritus, derived from the large gossan body uphill and along the traverse.

The results of this survey suggest that fine-grained samples are preferable for regional work, whereas coarser material is more suitable for surveys in the prospect area due to the widespread occurrence of gossan outcrops. A-horizon humic soil samples show the greatest anomaly to background ratios of all sample media. Mull samples (ashed) show similar ratios to those in B-horizon samples and provide adequate information for delineation of the gossan zones along both traverses. Bark samples show very weak signatures of target elements but appear to show concealed mineralization in one sample.

The element suite based on anomaly to background ratios, that best identifies the base metal – precious metal bedrock mineralization in soil at Aripuanã, comprises: Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, In, Mn, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Tl and Zn.

Further work is warranted to investigate the use of mull, bark and other organic sample media, to assess their value for routine exploration.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 General project outline

Anglo American Brazil Ltda's Aripuanã prospect is one of two principal study sites selected for a collaborative research project, investigating the geochemical expression of sulphide-rich mineralization in deeply weathered terrain in Brazil. Following the withdrawal of CVRD from the project and thereby losing access to the Carajas region, the researchers, Professor Dr. Claudio Porto of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and Dr. Matthias Cornelius of CRC LEME in Perth, were unable to commence fieldwork as planned. Instead, Dr. Christopher Oates invited them to visit the Aripuanã prospect and to complete an orientation survey of different sampling media for Anglo American plc to benefit the companies' exploration.

The project team first met with Dr. Jose Marques and Mr. Fabio Soares of Anglo American Brazil Ltda in Goiânia to discuss possible work in the Aripuanã area and access to the site. Transport to Aripuanã was by vehicle.

Following their arrival in Aripuanã on Thursday, 24th May, Mr. Sebastião Lira led a reconnaissance field trip to the prospect. During the following days, the research team visited former garimpo workings (garimpos are unauthorized goldminers), studied representative drill cores from the prospect and sampled various materials, e.g., saprolite, colluvium, soil, humus, bark, gossan and drill core material. This work was completed on 1st June 2001.

Samples of mull and bark were taken to Rio de Janeiro for further processing; small samples of drill core chips (10-30 g) were also taken to Perth as reference material. The mull, bark, soil and gossan samples were then shipped from Goiânia to Vancouver and analytical work was completed by ACME Laboratories, Vancouver, by the end of December 2001.

## 1.2 Objectives for proposed research

The following principal research objectives were identified in discussion with Dr. C. Oates:

1. Characterize the chemistry of regolith samples (A-horizon soil, B-horizon soil or colluvium, saprolite, gossan) and compare to the current <6 mm soil samples, taken by the Anglo American Brazil Ltda exploration team.
2. Investigate alternative sample media with an orientation survey of the biogeochemistry of surface humus and bark from the imbauba tree, and compare the results to the <6 mm soil geochemistry used by the exploration team.
3. Statistically evaluate and group multi-element analyses of various gossans.
4. Determine the source of Pb and distinguish between barren and fertile gossans, using Pb isotopes.

Due to difficulties in obtaining fresh drill core for Pb isotopic work and additional gossan analyses, in mid January 2002, Anglo American plc requested CRC LEME to exclude objectives three and four, and complete work on the first and second objectives. Data on Anglo American Brazil Ltda's <6 mm soil sampling were unavailable at the time of writing this report and could not be considered for a comparison under objectives one and two.

# 2 SITE STUDY AND METHODS

## 2.1 Site characteristics

The survey area is located approximately 15 km NW of Aripuanã in the NNW of Mato Grosso state, Brazil (Figure 1). The study area is centred on latitude 10°02' S and longitude 59°30' W. Access to the project area is via gravel road and tracks from Aripuanã, which is located approximately 700 km NW of the city of Cuiabá. Travel to Aripuanã from Cuiabá is by car or aeroplane. The climate is humid tropical with an average annual rainfall of approximately 2000 mm and vegetation comprising



dense tropical rainforest. Following partial deforestation during the 1990's by garimpos, who mined alluvial and primary Au, secondary tropical rainforest now covers most of the prospect area.

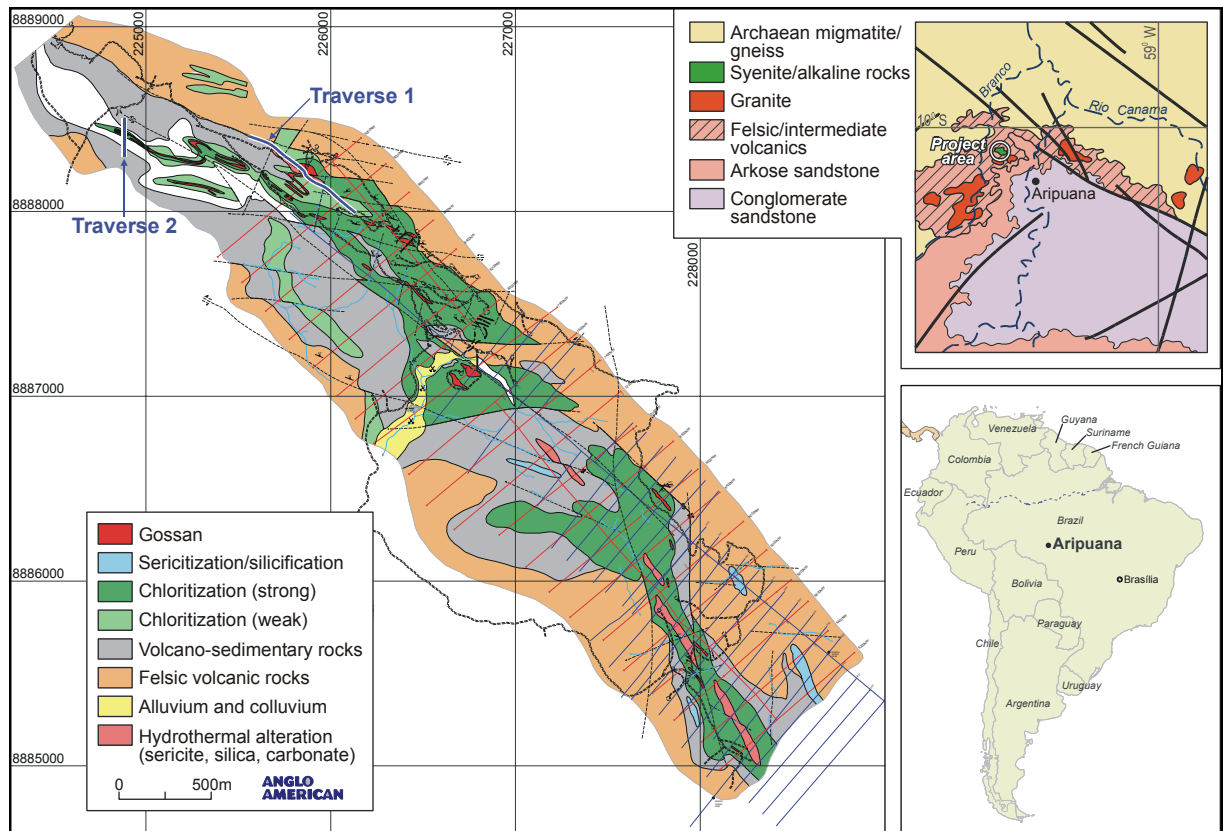


Figure 1. Aripuanã – Location plan and geology (modified after Anglo American Brazil Ltda's digital map)

## 2.2 Geological setting and mineralization

The Aripuanã Zn-Pb-(Cu-Au-Ag) prospect is located in the Juruena Tectonic Province of the Southern Amazon Craton (Santos et al., 2001). The deposit is hosted by unmetamorphosed felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Uatuma Group that is possibly related to intra-continental rifting (Almeida, 1974). U-Pb Shrimp dating of zircon from volcanic and intrusive rocks related to the mineralization, yielded ages of  $1,762 \pm 6$  Ma and  $1,755 \pm 5$  Ma respectively (Neder et al., 2000). The mineralization consists of several lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphides and disseminated or vein-type sulphides. Sphalerite-rich sulphides dominate over chalcopyrite-Au-rich ones, and both types are enveloped by a 200-500 m wide alteration zone that comprises an inner chlorite-magnetite halo around the mineralization, surrounded by calc-silicate alteration coupled with carbonatization and silicification, and an outer zone of chlorite-biotite alteration. The ore minerals are in decreasing order of abundance: pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, carbonates, magnetite, arsenopyrite and cassiterite (Neder et al., 2000).

## 2.3 Local regolith setting

The Aripuanã prospect, comprising several low ridges, is located north of an old Precambrian sandstone plateau, in a generally erosional regime with minor depositional components in valleys and along hill slopes. Saprolite, saprock and gossan subcrop and outcrop at the top and along the flanks of the ridges. The relief is moderate with an approximate maximum elevation difference of 100 m; small medium-energy streams drain the area.

The upper parts of the ridges are covered by thin, residual soil, developed on saprolite and saprock. Further down the slope, thin colluvial soil (100-500 mm) covers the saprolite, increasing in thickness to several meters at the foot slopes and along the flanks of small valleys.

## 2.4 Soil sampling and positioning

A GPS was used for positioning and determining sample locations using the UTM projection and the Corrego Allegre datum, zone 21. Despite averaging positions (100-200x over 5-10 mins), significant errors were encountered at the end of traverse 2 and site 7 on traverse 1 where the GPS positions differ more than 200 m from the actual locations on the ground, the first being measured by tape and compass bearing, the second point being located on Anglo American Brazil Ltda's prospect plan. This may be due to poor satellite geometry and/or partial obstruction by the dense canopy. At most other sample locations, the error is estimated to be  $\pm 20$  m. Sample locations were corrected where necessary onto a digital site plan provided by Anglo American Brazil Ltda, showing the tracks and gossan outcrops. Sample coordinates in the report by Dr. C. Dunn on the vegetation survey (Appendix 8) are based on the uncorrected GPS readings and therefore differ from the coordinates shown herein.

During the field visit to Aripuanã in May/June 2001, the following sampling was completed (sample coordinates and descriptions are listed in Appendix 5).

### *Traverse 1*

Traverse 1 was selected because of good exposure of the soil profile along a 4WD track on the SW flank of the prominent NW trending ridge that hosts the mineralization. The track rises gently from the NW to the SE, climbing the slope of the ridge at a low angle, and reaching its peak approximately at the location of a large gossan. The gossan is well exposed for approximately 100 m along the track, and along a sidetrack that intersects the gossan in a N-S direction. The main track then descends gently to the SE at the southern end of the gossan. Along the NE side of the track, the top 1-2 m of the regolith are exposed at several cuttings, providing soil sample sites. At all sites, a complete profile comprising saprolite, colluvium (B-horizon soil), A-horizon soil and mull, was sampled. In addition, gossan and bark samples were taken at selected sites.

From NW to SE, along a 690 m traverse, the sample sites are (Figure 2):

- Site 10 (Distance 0 m along traverse – geochemical background sample) The site is a cutting on the track, exposing saprolite, colluvium, B-horizon and A-horizon soil. The colluvium contains fragments of quartz; the saprock is red schistose chlorite schist.
- Site 9 (Distance 200 m – geochemical background sample) The site is located at a clearing along the track, that was established for drilling (FAREX 34). The colluvium, which contains fragments of red schistose saprock, is approximately 3-5 m thick at the northern end of the clearing, thinning to 0.5 m near the track where the sample was taken.
- Site 8 (Distance 300 m) This site is located 25 m NW of the gossanous zone. Some small pieces of gossanous rubble occur in the colluvium together with fragments of red schistose saprock. The saprolite is light coloured, indicating little chlorite alteration.
- Site 7 (Distance 380 m – gossan zone) The site is located along the side track that intersects the gossanous body in N direction and a gossan specimen (# 90890) was collected separately from the soil profile. Thick colluvium (1.5 m) contains fragments of gossan and red schistose saprock.
- Site 1 (Distance 420 m – gossan zone) The site is on the main gossan. Gossan fragments occur in the colluvium and gossanous zones (# 90861-90863) and are exposed along the track exposing the saprolite. Vegetation above the gossan is stunted.
- Site 2 (Distance 450 m – gossan zone) The site is on the main gossan, two gossan samples (#90864, 90865) were taken from the saprolite. The colluvium contains gossan fragments. The gossan appears to extend further south than shown on Anglo American Brazil Ltda's plan.
- Site 3 (Distance 490 m) The site is approximately 50 m SSE of the main gossan that is cut-off by an easterly shear. Fragments of gossan occur higher up the slope, but saprolite at the track cutting is light coloured and appeared unmineralized. Colluvium is less than 200 mm thick.
- Site 4 (Distance 520 m) The site is outside the gossan but within the alteration halo, indicated by Anglo American Brazil Ltda's mapping. Saprolite at this site is white to yellowish and the exposed soil profile is approximately 1.8 m thick with more than 500 mm of colluvium.
- Site 5 (Distance 580 m – geochemical background sample) The site is within the alteration zone and the saprolite is red to purple; the regolith profile is about 2.5 m thick.

Site 6 (Distance 690 m – geochemical background sample) This site is the end point of the traverse. The colluvium is well developed with fragments of a red schistose saprock and quartz.

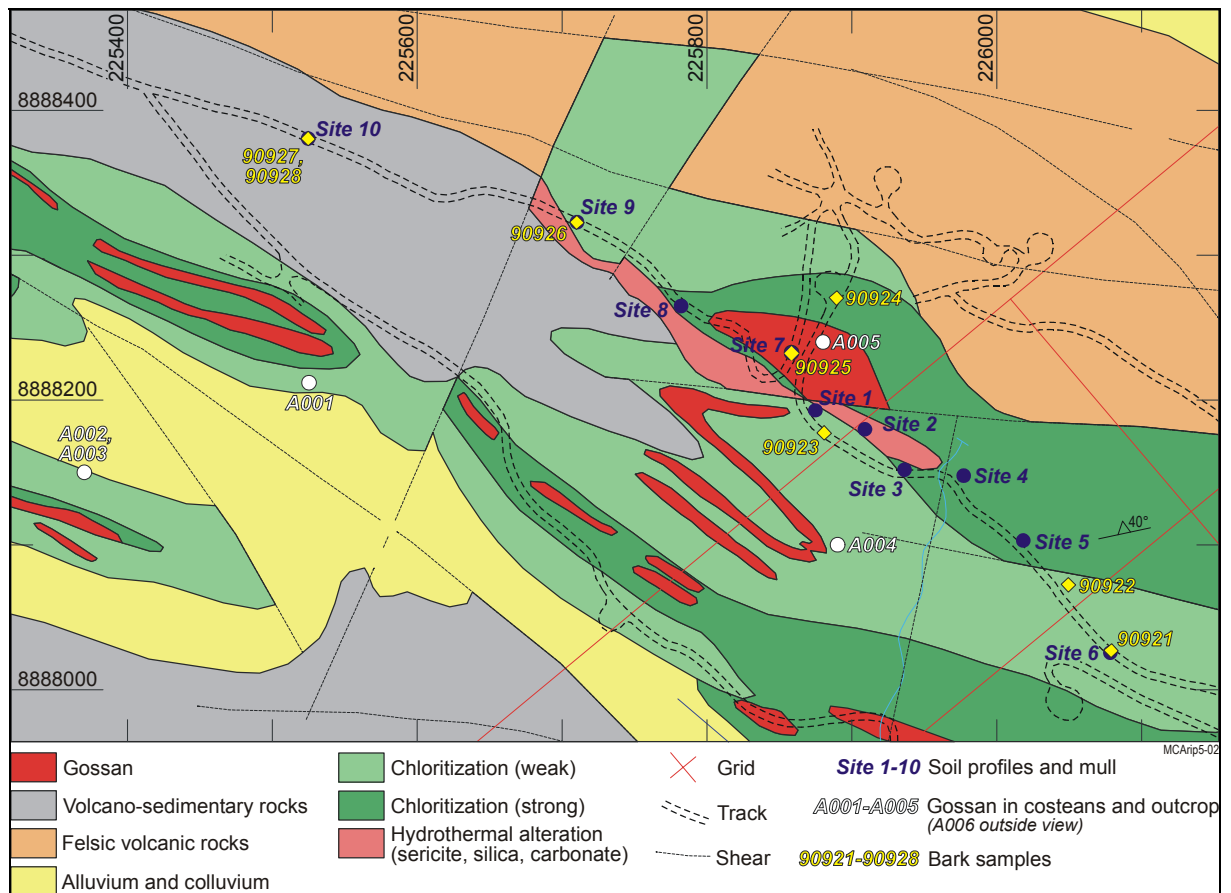


Figure 2. Aripuanã – Sample locations along Traverse 1 (sites 1-10) (modified after Anglo American Brazil Ltda's digital plan)

### Traverse 2

The second traverse (Figure 3) was selected to test various sample media over buried mineralization) and is located approximately 1 km WNW from Traverse 1, downhill at the foot of the main ridge hosting the mineralization. Drill sections by Anglo American Brazil Ltda showed several metres of colluvial overburden over thin zones of base metal mineralization in the NW part of the prospect. The area is several hundred metres away from the main ridge and less likely to be contaminated by either past exploration activities or gossanous colluvium from other zones of mineralization. The forest along the traverse is primary and the undergrowth less dense than along Traverse 1. Starting point for the traverse was drill hole FAREX 25 at the end of a small, overgrown access track. From there, a 200 m long traverse was cleared by hand along a 180° compass bearing; a tape was used to measure the distance. From N to S, the sample sites are:

Site 6 (Distance 0 m) The site is located approximately 15 m away from the drill collar. A sample of the B-horizon was taken from a 300-400 mm deep hole, dug with a spade. The orange-brown sandy soil extends to a minimum of 600 mm. The A-horizon was sampled from 20-50 mm depth, and the mull was collected from the top 10-20 mm layer.

Site 5 (Distance 50 m) As for site 6.

Site 4 (Distance 75 m) As for site 6.

Site 3 (Distance 100 m) The site is located near a small outcrop of saprolite of felsic schist with no apparent mineralization. The outcrop is the only morphological feature along the otherwise flat traverse.

Site 2 (Distance 150 m) As for site 6.

Site 1 (Distance 200 m) As for site 6.

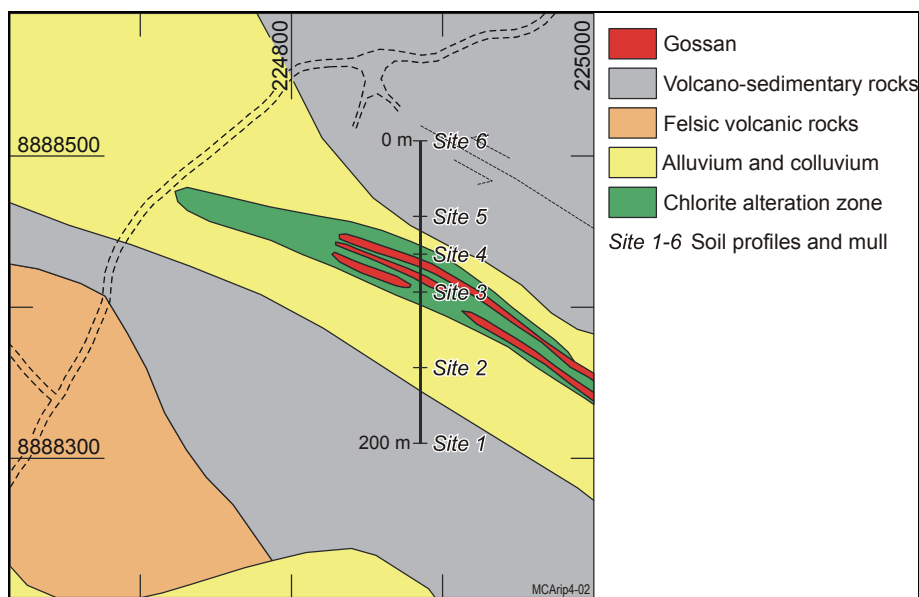


Figure 3. Aripuanã – Sample locations along Traverse 2 (modified after Anglo American Brazil Ltda's digital plan)

The sampling targeted the following media:

- A-horizon along both traverses (sampling depth approximately 50-100 mm). This is the soil immediately beneath the mull. It is a friable soil that generally contains a significant component of decaying organic material, fine roots and insect burrows, and therefore is slightly darker than the B-horizon. It was sampled by scraping off the mull layer (0-50 mm) from a 0.5 x 0.5 m area near the track cutting and taking off approximately 30-50 mm with a shovel from the cleared surface.
- B-horizon along both traverses (sampling depth approximately 300-400 mm). Sampling along the track cutting (Traverse 1) was by digging small holes into the cutting, along Traverse 2 sampling was by digging vertical holes. Along Traverse 1, the material comprised locally derived colluvial sand and clay with coarse gravel and boulders of gossan;
- C horizon – only along Traverse 1 (sampling depth approximately 0.5-2.0 m, and at a minimum of 100-300 mm beneath the B-horizon or colluvium). The material comprised saprolite and saprock of red schistose rock (chlorite schist) and pale white to yellowish schist, and variable amounts of quartz. All samples were taken along the track cutting that provided good access to the saprolite horizon and allowed easy distinction between residual and transported material. Within the gossan zone, gossanous material was sampled separately from non-mineralized saprolite.

## 2.5 Gossan sampling

Gossan formation and use in exploration have been summarized by Taylor & Thornber (1992). Butt (1995) discussed gossan as part of a review of geochemical exploration for base metals in deeply weathered terrain and this is the source of the following paragraphs.

Gossan generally is the result of intense weathering and leaching of primary sulphides in a humid climate, followed by weathering under more arid conditions. The latter leads to an irreversible dehydration of Fe oxides and oxyhydroxides, hardening Fe oxides to ferruginous masses or gossan. Hardening can also occur where gossans are exposed in an elevated position and freely drained. Iron-poor sulphides either produce Fe-poor gossan that may, for example, be Mn or Si-rich instead, or form no gossan at all. Gossans may also fail to develop over disseminated sulphide mineralization leading to ferruginous saprolite. Similar to gossans are pseudo-gossans and other ironstones that may develop

as part of a lateritic profile. They can mislead exploration, as can barren gossans, developed over non-mineralized sulphides. The distinction between various gossans and ironstones is best made by comparison of the relative concentrations of a suite of elements by multivariate statistics, given a large enough and sufficiently well characterized dataset.

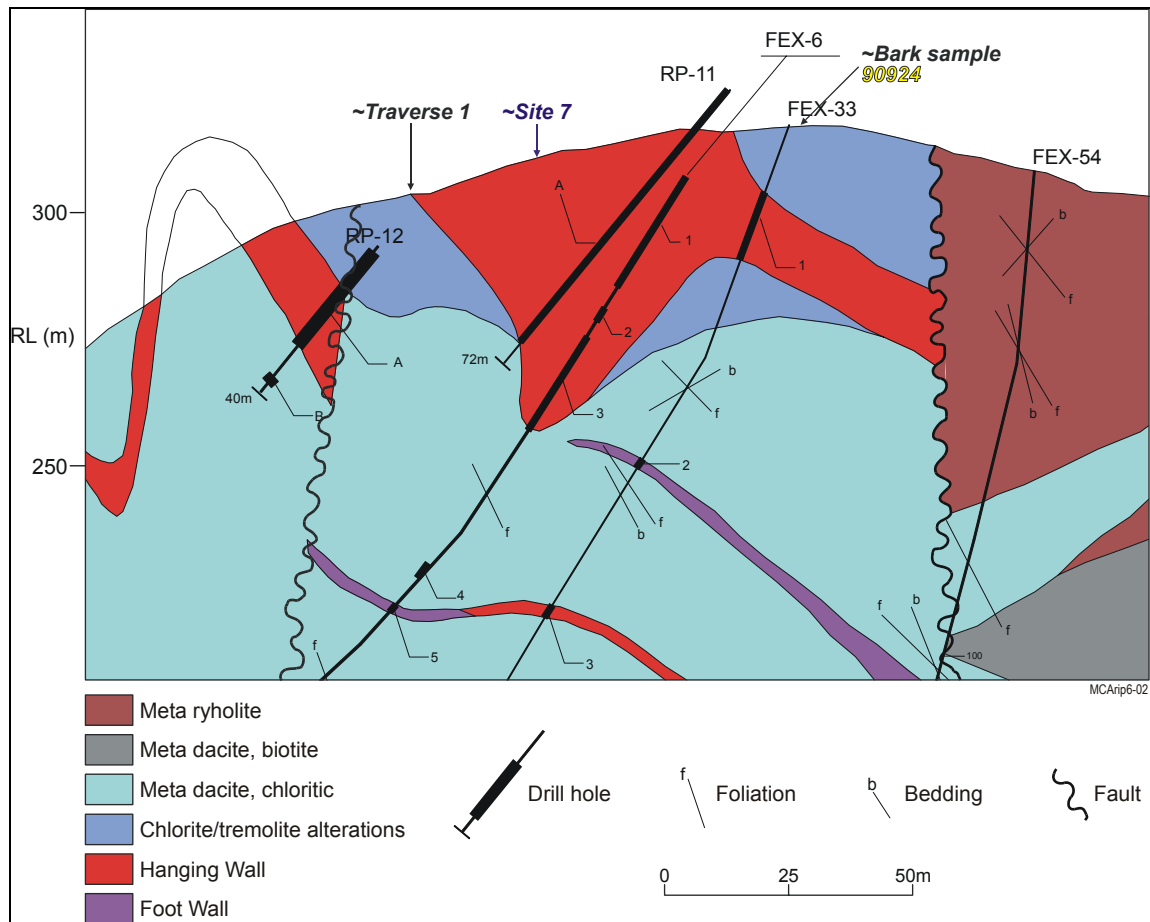


Figure 4. Aripuanã – Drill hole FEX6 and gossan body along Traverse 1 in cross section (modified after Anglo American Brazil Ltda's digital cross section)

The origin of gossans can also be determined using Pb isotopic ratios, based on their differences between economic mineralization, barren sulphides and other rocks. Lead isotopes are produced by the radioactive decay of U and Th; differences in initial U/Pb and Th/Pb ratios, and mixing of Pb from different sources, produces different Pb isotopic ratios. During formation of an ore body, a unique signature of  $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$  isotopic ratios is established. In Pb-rich ore bodies, such as at Aripuanã, the Pb isotopic signature is likely to be homogenous and does not change much after formation due to the high Pb/Th and Pb/U ratios. Most importantly, weathering does not influence these isotopic ratios. Barren gossans, false gossans and ironstones may have different Pb isotopic ratios, because they were derived from varying sources during weathering, resulting in a scatter of Pb isotopic signatures.

As part of this study, a small number of gossan samples was collected at outcrops and in costeans in the field. To obtain a more representative number of samples of weathered sulphides for statistical analysis, drill hole FAREX 6 (Figure 4), which intersects the gossanous body that subcrops and outcrops along Traverse 1, was re-sampled by Anglo American Brazil Ltda from surface to a depth of 60 m and analysed for main and trace elements. Further investigation of the gossan, including isotopic work, has been suspended. Complete analyses of the FAREX 6 samples are listed in Appendix 1; element concentrations versus depth are shown in Appendix 2, but will not be discussed further.

## 2.6 Bark and mull sampling

### *Introduction*

Chemical analysis of plant tissues can provide information on the geology and geochemistry of the regolith on which these plants grow. Commonly, if there is an enrichment of certain metals in the ground, this will be reflected in the biogeochemistry. This requires prior knowledge of optimum plant species and plant parts, i.e., bark, trunk, leaves, twigs (Dunn et al., 1992). More recently, Dunn and Angelica (2000) completed an environmental and exploration oriented biogeochemical survey in Amazonia that detected very high Hg and Au concentrations in certain plant species around mine sites. As part of their survey, they investigated leaves of the imbauba tree that show high concentrations of Hg, As and, in particular, Au and Zn.

### *Aripuanã biogeochemical survey*

A small biogeochemical survey was included in this project for two reasons. Firstly, because of the abundance of vegetation; secondly, plant matter may be used to test areas concealed by colluvium or alluvium, where conventional soil sampling may give misleading results. Vegetation above gossanous zones at the Aripuanã prospect appeared to be stunted. This led to the possibility that plants growing on and near base metal mineralization may contain high concentrations of toxic elements that occur in the bedrock mineralization.

The research team had neither the necessary information on plant species in the area nor the time to familiarize itself with the characteristics of local plants. It was decided to sample mull as it represents leaf products of a wide range of plants and is easy to collect. Mull-humus is characteristic of hardwood forests, deciduous forests and grasslands in warm, humid climates. The porous, crumbly humus rapidly decomposes and becomes mixed into the mineral soil, so a distinct layer is not apparent; insects are abundant.

To complement the mull sampling, a preliminary test was designed on a single, easily recognizable tree species. Anglo American Brazil Ltda field staff suggested the imbauba tree, which is very common in secondary rainforest, such as at Aripuanã. The imbauba tree is part of the *Moraceae* family, genus *Cecropia*. Because of the relatively large size of most imbauba specimens in the area (>10 m tall, see Figure 5C), leaves were generally out of reach so the bark was sampled instead. Bark samples of imbauba tree were collected along Traverse 1; no imbauba trees were found along Traverse 2, because this area is in primary rain forest. The complete bark was stripped from part of the tree trunk with a machete (Figure 5B). The collection of bark samples depended on the availability of imbauba trees near the track; samples were collected at the following sites:

- Sample 90921 At site 6 (690 m), at the end of the traverse; background sample.
- Sample 90922 Between sites 5 and 6 (585 m); background sample.
- Sample 90923 Between sites 1 and 2 (435 m); over gossan, generally stunted growth.
- Sample 90924 Located immediately north of the main gossan body at FAREX33. In cross section (Figure 4) it is apparent that the tree is located over the gossan zone that is covered by approximately 10-15 m of overburden.
- Sample 90925 At site 7 (380 m) at the NW end of the gossan zone.
- Sample 90926 At site 9 (200 m); background sample.
- Sample 90927 At site 10 (12 m); background sample.
- Sample 90928 At site 10 (0 m); background sample.

Mull samples were taken at all sites along both sample traverses and collected from the surface by hand. The mull layer generally was only 10-50 mm thick, indicating rapid decomposition of organic matter. It contained decayed and semi-decayed plant matter and fine roots. Soil particles were embedded in the fine mesh of roots. Great care was taken to minimize the amount of soil particles, but along the steeper parts of the slope along Traverse 1 and at most sites along Traverse 2, the mull was generally very thin and contained a considerable amount of soil, possibly washed from up slope. The ash yields show inorganic components of up to 29% along Traverse 1 and up to 34% along Traverse 2. Mull was sampled by hand, following clearing of an area of approximately 2-5 m by 10 m from saplings, vines and other vegetation.





Figure 5. Aripuanã – A: cutting along Traverse 1 and clearing for mull sampling, B: bark sampling along Traverse 1, C: foliage of imbauba tree, D: view south from the main ridge, E: site 1 along Traverse 1, showing saprolite (bottom right) and gossanous material (left with white markers), F: soil and mull sampling along Traverse 2.

The size of the sampling area depended largely on the availability of mull. Along Traverse 1, sampling was north of the track and uphill. Along Traverse 2, sampling covered a 5-10 m radius

around the sample sites. In general, material sufficient to fill two large 20 L plastic sample bags was collected. This turned out to be far more than is required and much smaller quantities of approximately 1-2 L would have been sufficient.

Preparation, quality control and interpretation of geochemical results of bark and mull samples were by Dr. Colin Dunn in Vancouver, Canada (see report in Appendix 8).

### **3 ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Analyses of major and trace elements in soils, ferruginous materials and fresh rock are listed in Appendix 1; analyses of organic matter are listed in Appendix 8. Box plots of all elements for all sample media are shown in Appendix 3. Analytical results are also stored on a CD attached to this report.

Only a selection of the most useful analytical results is plotted and discussed in this report because of its limited scope.

#### **3.2 Sample preparation**

Details of the sample preparation are listed in Table 1. Full details on ACME's sample preparation and digests are listed in Appendix 7.

#### **3.3 Analytical work**

Details of element suites and digests are summarized in Appendix 7; all analyses are listed in Appendix 1. The principal digests were:

- 4BTD - Four acid digest (HCl-HF-HClO<sub>4</sub>-HNO<sub>3</sub>)
- 1FMS - Aqua regia digest (HNO<sub>3</sub>-HCl)
- 4AWR/BWR - Fusion digest using LiBO<sub>2</sub> (Dissolved in 5% HNO<sub>3</sub>)

For most elements, the LiBO<sub>2</sub> fusion followed by a digest using 5% HNO<sub>3</sub>, achieves better results than the acid attacks due to complete dissolution of the sample and is therefore the preferred digest. Barium, for example, shows very poor dissolution by aqua regia in soil and saprolite, probably due to its occurrence in barite. Other elements in the Aripuanã sample suite that are probably hosted by resistant minerals (e.g., zircon, ilmenite, anatase) are Hf, Zr, Nb and Ti. However, acid digests are preferable for elements that require very low detection limits, e.g., Ag, As, Cd, Cr, Sn and Tl. Some of these elements will not be completely digested by acid attack (Hall, 1999). For other more soluble elements in these samples, e.g., Co, Cu, P and Pb, different digests achieve consistent and comparable results (Appendix 4) and there is no real advantage in choosing one or the other.

#### **3.4 Quality control**

Duplicates are listed in Appendix 6 together with five additional duplicate samples and three internal standards from CSIRO, submitted in January 2002.

Most of the results of duplicate and standard analyses show good precision and accuracy (Appendix 6). ACME Laboratories recognized problems with the base metal analyses for two standards and repeated the respective analyses; Appendix 6 shows the corrected concentrations.

ACME's results for the CSIRO internal standards show poor accuracy for As (26 ppm versus 2 ppm), Cr (321 ppm versus 407 ppm, Li (0.3 ppm versus 12 ppm) and Pb (42 ppm versus 10 ppm).

Precision is best for analyses following LiBO<sub>2</sub> fusion digests. However, poor precision between batches (November 2001 and January 2002) was noted for analyses following four-acid and aqua regia digests; e.g., for Tl (1.1 ppm versus 7.4 ppm), Cu, Pb and Zn (precision worse than 10%), As (2300 ppm versus 1685 ppm), Sb (585 ppm versus 444 ppm) and Se (9 ppm versus 25 ppm).

Dr C. Dunn included several internal standards and duplicates with the mull and bark samples; analyses are listed in Appendix 8.



Sample type	Batch	Sample no start	Sample no end	Number of samples	Preparation 1	Preparation 2	Preparation 3	Preparation 4
Drill core samples FEX6	640	91202	91256	55	Crush if necessary	Grind to -75 microns (Low Cr steel mill)	Take 10-30 g reference sample for CSIRO	
Soil samples A- and B-horizons	641	90858 90859 90866 90868 90871 90872 90874 90876 90879 90880 90883 90884 90887 90888 90892 90893 90896 90897 90900 90901 90903 90904 90906 90907 90909 90910 90912 90913 90915 90916 90918 90919		32	Sieve (plastic) to > and < 6 mm.	Take off approximately 50-100 g of < 6 mm material as reference sample for CSIRO Store the > 6 mm fraction until further notice	Grind the < 6 mm fraction to < 75 microns. (Low Cr steel mill)	Take off 30-50 g as reference for CSIRO
Saprolite samples (C horizon)	641	90860 90867 90873 90875 90878 90882 90886 90891 90895 90899		10	Take off reference sample (50-100 g) for CSIRO	Crush if necessary	Grind to < 75 microns (Low Cr steel mill)	Take off 30-50 g as reference for CSIRO
Gossanous material from soil profiles	641	90861 90862 90863 90864 90865 90890		6	Take off reference sample (50-100g) VISUAL CONTROL - PICK DARK PIECES	Crush if necessary ONLY DARK MATERIAL (keep remainder until further notice)	Grind to < 75 microns (Low Cr steel mill)	Take off 30-50 g as reference for CSIRO
Gossan outcrops	641	A001 A002 A003 A004		4	Take off reference sample (50-100g)	Crush sample	Grind to < 75 microns (Low Cr steel mill)	Take off 30-50 g as reference for CSIRO
Bark and mull humus	680	90857 90869 90870 90877 90881 90885 90889 90894 90898 90902 90905 90908 90911 90914 90917 90920 90921 90922 90923 90924 90925 90926 90927 90928		24	Forward to Dr Colin Dunn			

Table 1. CRC LEME sample preparation instructions to ACME Laboratories, Vancouver, Canada.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Size of data sets

All data sets discussed in this report, with the exception of rock chip analyses (Fex 6), are small and therefore unsuitable for statistical evaluation. Averages and box plots (Appendix 3) must be treated with caution.

### 4.2 Anomaly to background ratios

To rank element enrichments in the gossanous zone compared to background, arithmetic means were calculated for element concentrations in background samples (sites 5, 6, 9 and 10 along Traverse 1 and sites 1 and 6 along Traverse 2) and compared to those on the gossan zone (sites 1, 2 and 7 along Traverse 1 and sites 3 and 4 along Traverse 2). Samples that are located close to the anomalous zone may be affected by lateral element dispersion and were therefore excluded from the background data set.

The ratios of the average concentration over the anomaly to the average concentration in background samples for all elements for both traverses are listed in Table 2

### 4.3 Saprolite (including gossanous samples)

Ten samples of saprolite and 6 samples of gossanous material were collected along Traverse 1. Along Traverse 2, saprolite was not exposed and therefore could not be sampled. Graphs of all element concentrations along Traverse 1 are shown in Appendix 2.8.

Elements strongly enriched in saprolite and in the gossan are (minimum and maximum concentrations in brackets): **As** (21-3122 ppm), **Au** (4.5–2062 ppb), **Cd** (0.01-6.7 ppm), **Ge** (0.1-2.7 ppm), **In** (0.04-9.55), **Mo** (0.8-127 ppm), **Pb** (231-32331 ppm), **S** (0.01-0.71 %), **Sb** (2-550 ppm), **Se** (0.1-16.5 ppm), and **Zn** (51-12183 ppm).

### 4.3 B-horizon soil

The B-horizon soil was sampled along both traverses. Ten samples were taken along Traverse 1, most of which are locally derived colluvium. Six samples were collected along Traverse 2. Two size fractions, <250  $\mu\text{m}$  and <75  $\mu\text{m}$ , were separated to investigate the influence of grain size on element concentrations and anomaly definition. Background to anomaly ratios were calculated for Traverse 1 as described above, and are listed in Table 2, graphs of all elements are listed in Appendices 2.7 and 2.13. Elements with high anomaly to background ratios in both traverses are (minimum and maximum concentrations in brackets): **As** (9.6-1852 ppm), **Au** (1.4-713 ppb), **Cd** (0.01-6.06 ppm), **Co** (0.05-96 ppm), **Cu** (15-1311 ppm), **In** (0.02-16 ppm), **Mn** (0.02-5.65 %), **Mo** (0.6-48 ppm), **Pb** (79-33627 ppm), **Sb** (1-349 ppm), **Se** (0.1-8.3 ppm), **S** (0.01-0.27 %) and **Zn** (27-7102 ppm).

Along both traverses, the fine fraction (<75  $\mu\text{m}$ ) generally shows higher element concentrations than the coarse fraction (<250  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (Table 2). This is particularly so for Ag, Cd, Co, Mn, Pb and Tl along Traverse 1 and, to a lesser degree, along Traverse 2. A possible explanation for this may be the higher clay content in the fine fraction that hosts many of the metals and other elements.

The anomaly to background ratios show a 1-2 times greater contrast in the coarse fraction along Traverse 1, compared to the fine fraction. Along Traverse 2, anomaly to background ratios are similar in both size fractions, given the very small data set.

It appears likely that small fragments of gossan in colluvium on the slope below the large gossan along Traverse 1 may cause greater anomaly to background ratios in the coarse fraction. Along Traverse 2, mineralization is buried and gossan fragments are therefore unlikely to occur in the soil and will not affect the anomaly to background ratios.

### 4.4 A-horizon soil

Samples of the A-horizon soil were taken along both traverses and two size fractions (<250  $\mu\text{m}$  and <75  $\mu\text{m}$ ) analysed. One sample (#90901) was lost during transport to ACME laboratories. Similar to

the B-horizon, the fine fraction shows a greater concentration of most elements. Also, the anomaly to background ratios are greater in coarse material along Traverse 1, although the ratios in fine and coarse fractions do not differ as much as in the B-horizon soil. This may be due to greater decomposition of gossanous fragments in the A-horizon compared to the colluvium-rich B-horizon. Along Traverse 2, anomaly to background ratios are broadly similar in both size fractions. Element graphs are shown in Appendices 2.5, 2.6, 2.11 and 2.12.

Elements with high anomaly to background ratios in the A-horizon along both traverses are (minimum and maximum concentrations in brackets): **As** (8.5-1373 ppm), **Au** (1.3-427 ppb), **Cd** (0.01-5.1 ppm), **Co** (0.05-74 ppm), **Cu** (15-1200 ppm), **In** (0.02-21.5 ppm), **Mn** (0.02-4.5 %), **Mo** (0.5-48.2 ppm), **Pb** (60-25600 ppm), **Sb** (1-214 ppm), **Se** (0.1-15.5 ppm) and **Zn** (21-5689 ppm). The ratios are generally greater than the equivalent ratios in the B-horizon and saprolite.

#### 4.5 Gossan profile (FEX 6) and individual gossan samples

A total of 10 gossan samples were collected in costeans, at outcrops and as part of the soil profiles along Traverse 1. In addition, 55 samples were taken from drill hole FEX6. The gossan sampling was intended to provide data for a study of the geochemical and mineralogical changes in a vertical weathering profile through the gossan, and to contribute to a statistical investigation of gossan geochemistry. These objectives are no longer part of this report and the analyses will not be discussed; data are used for comparison with data on soil and organic matter in box plots (Appendix 3). Analyses and geochemical profiles are listed in Appendices 1 and 2.15.

#### 4.6 Mull and bark

Mull and bark analyses are discussed in C. Dunn's report (Appendix 8). Due to the correction of the coordinates for Site 7 along Traverse 1, the element concentration graphs have changed and now show only one gossan zone along Traverse 1. The corrected results show well-defined anomalies over the gossan zones along both traverses (Appendices 2.1-2.4 and 2.9-2.10).

Lead in ashed mull shows the strongest anomaly to background contrast of all elements and sample media. Overall, anomaly to background ratios are somewhat less in ashed mull than in the A-horizon. Similar to the A- and B-horizon samples, mull appears to reflect some downhill movement of anomalous material. Anomalous concentrations of elements associated with the gossan mineralization appear to extend to the SE, beyond the extent of the gossan.

Inorganic material was inadvertently sampled together with the organic matter (ash yields ranging from 3.3% to 33.4%), but appears to have only a minor effect on the shapes of the anomalies and background to anomaly ratios in the present study. The concentrations of Pb in ashed mull versus the respective ash yields for mull samples from Traverses 1 and 2 are shown in Figure 6. If Pb in ashed mull was exclusively from inorganic matter, a correlation should exist between ash yield and Pb (mull) concentrations. This is clearly not the case in this small data set, indicating that Pb in organic matter contributes significantly towards the total Pb concentration in ashed mull.

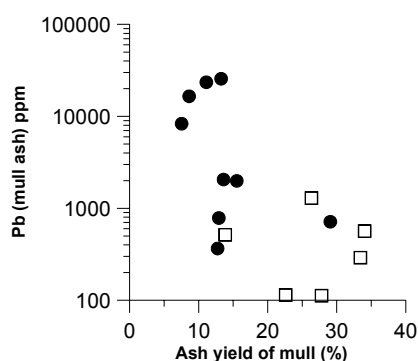


Figure 6. Scatter plot for Traverses 1 and 2, showing Pb (mull ash) versus ash yield (full circles – Traverse 1, empty squares – Traverse 2)

To demonstrate the influence of soil contamination on the shape and amplitude of the Pb anomalies in the mull, corrections can be applied. Lead concentrations in ashed mull have been corrected for the amount of Pb contributed by the inorganic component of A-horizon soil. To account for the normal ash yield of mull without any inorganic component, 3% (lowest ash yield in the present data set) have been deducted from the ash yield prior to the calculation. Thus:

$$Pb_{(mull\ ash,\ corrected)} = Pb_{(mull\ ash)} - ((Ash\ yield - 3\%) \times Pb_{(A-horizon\ soil - 75\ \mu m)})$$

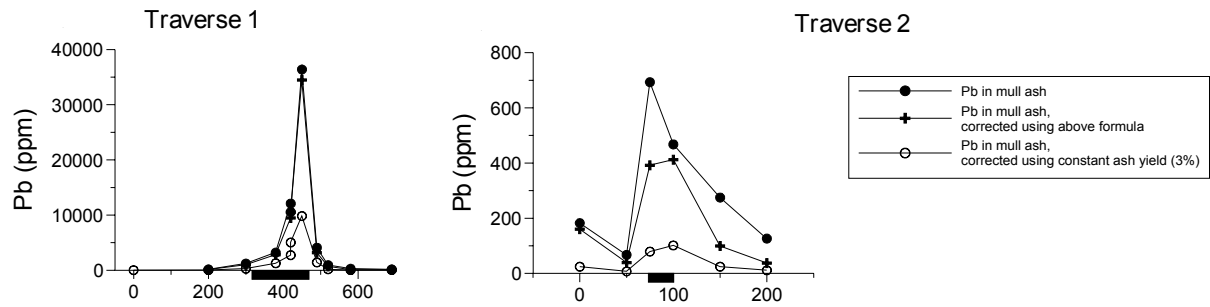


Figure 7. Total Pb concentrations and corrected Pb concentrations along Traverses 1 and 2 (black bar indicates mineralization).

The data can also be normalized to a constant ash yield (Figure 7, empty circles), in this case 3%; this correction does not require analysis of the A-horizon soil.

Although the contrasts vary, the shapes of anomalies for total Pb concentrations and corrected Pb concentrations (using A-horizon soil concentrations or normalization to constant ash yield) in Traverses 1 and 2 (Figure 7) are insignificant along Traverse 1, and minor along Traverse 2. Therefore, no corrections were applied to other elements. It appears that soil, adhering to and mixing with the mull, does not significantly alter the shape of the anomaly along Traverse 1, but has some effect on the shape and amplitude of the anomaly along Traverse 2. Further work is warranted to substantiate these findings and determine how regional variation in mull composition and thickness can influence element concentrations.

Along Traverse 1, anomaly to background ratios in dry mull are significantly less than in ashed mull, nevertheless, some elements in dry mull also clearly outline the gossan. In ashed mull, elements that best outline the anomaly are (minimum and maximum concentrations in brackets): **As** (20-794 ppm), **Au** (9.5-444 ppb), **Cd** (0.09-6 ppm), **Co** (0.8-123 ppm), **In** (0.06-6.48 ppm), **Mo** (0.92-58.6 ppm), **Pb** (84-36400 ppm), **Sb** (0.43-59.4 ppm), **Se** (0.2-11.4 ppm), **U** (0.6-20.5 ppm), **V** (1-53 ppm) and **Zn** (178-3431 ppm). In dry mull, the best target elements are: **Cd** (0.01-0.42 ppm), **In** (0.01-0.75 ppm), **Mo** (0.15-4.30 ppm), **Pb** (20-1203 ppm) and **Sb** (0.12-9.49 ppm).

Along Traverse 2, **Au** (2-16 ppb), **As** (12-217 ppm), **In** (0.03-0.29 ppm), **Pb** (67-692 ppm), **Sb** (0.75-3.61 ppm) and **W** (0.1-0.9 ppm) in ashed mull, and **As** (2-65 ppm), **In** (0.01-0.08 ppm) and **Sb** (0.22-1.79 ppm) in dry mull best characterize the underlying mineralization.

In ashed and dry bark, a small number of elements show moderately high anomaly to background ratios; these are: **In** (0.01-0.08 ppm), **Mo** (0.03-105 ppm), **Pb** (0.65-571 ppm) and **Sb** (0.01-0.82 ppm). Other elements, such as **W** (0.05-4 ppm) and **Zn** (4-549 ppm), show high concentrations in one sample taken on the gossan, but low concentrations in two other samples.

It is important to note that sample 90924 along Traverse 1 was taken from a tree located approximately 20 m north (uphill) from the gossan. The gossan dips north and is projected to be

Traverse 1												
Analyte	ACME digest code	Mull ash	Mull dry	Bark ash	Bark dry	A <250 um	A <75 um	B <250 um	B <75 um	Saprolite	A-Horizon	B-Horizon
		Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio <75 / <250	Ratio <75 / <250
Sb	1FMS	33.8	11.7	5.7	6.0	42.7	31.9	47.2	23.2	70.7	1.8	2.2
Mo	1FMS	19.6	7.9	16.0	19.4	18.2	11.8	18.8	12.3	18.5	2.4	2.9
Pb	1FMS	101.0	7.3	19.6	14.9	48.0	31.1	34.3	19.0	13.3	2.9	4.1
As	1FMS	13.5	5.9	2.5	4.7	15.3	12.6	13.1	7.8	18.3	1.4	1.9
In	1FMS	26.2	8.0	3.7	1.0	44.2	39.5	31.2	16.3	13.5	1.5	1.6
Zn	1FMS	11.6	6.8	1.9	1.8	77.0	65.2	55.4	33.5	48.3	1.7	1.9
Cd	1FMS	24.3	16.8	1.0	1.1	83.1	81.6	40.1	36.1	20.2	3.4	5.3
Se	1FMS	25.0	3.6	1.9	1.6	16.9	11.6	11.4	7.8	19.9	1.6	2.4
Fe2O3	4AWR	5.5	3.1	1.8	2.3	7.4	6.7	7.1	4.5	7.2	1.3	1.5
U	4BWR	14.9	6.4	1.3	1.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	3.3	1.1	1.3
Co	4BWR	34.2	4.2	0.8	0.7	41.0	15.2	27.0	6.4	3.1	23.7	19.6
Au	1FMS	16.2	1.0	2.6	2.6	15.5	11.5	14.5	15.5	46.1	1.1	1.1
Ge	1FMS	5.0	3.4	1.0	0.8	4.0	6.7	4.0	2.7	14.2	1.8	1.5
Ag	1FMS	3.9	2.3	1.0	0.9	5.0	7.8	4.3	4.1	9.4	2.2	11.8
Cu	1FMS	5.2	2.6	0.8	0.8	15.2	13.3	11.5	8.8	8.9	1.3	1.8
MnO	4AWR	5.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	35.0	26.9	53.9	14.9	5.1	3.2	6.5
Be	1FMS	3.1	2.7	0.6	1.0	9.3	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.1	2.1	1.9
V	1FMS	16.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	7.8	8.5	7.1	5.5	3.9	1.4	2.0
Tl	1FMS	9.0	3.3	0.2	1.6	9.0	14.9	6.8	6.8	2.1	2.5	7.1
Hg	1FMS	3.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.0	3.1	6.9	10.5	8.5	1.0	1.4
Ni	1FMS	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	8.2	3.5	9.4	5.5	7.6	2.0	1.7
B	1FMS	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	7.5	2.4	1.1
P2O5	4AWR	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	3.8	4.4	8.3	8.8	4.3	0.7	1.3
TOT/S	4ALC					2.4	3.3	5.1	9.6	53.4	1.3	2.4
S	1FMS	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.2	3.5	12.3	9.3	24.6	1.2	1.6
Ni	4BTD					3.0	2.0	3.9	3.6	2.2	1.8	1.7
La	4BWR	3.3	1.6	1.3	2.5	3.4	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.3
Re	1FMS	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.5	1.0	4.6	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.5
Pr	4BWR		1.3		1.0	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.1
Nd	4BWR		1.1		1.1	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
Cr	1FMS	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	4.8	1.4	3.8	1.4	1.1	3.3	2.6
Te	1FMS	3.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	2.5	3.5
W	4BWR	5.8	0.8	15.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.6
Bi	1FMS	2.2	0.8	4.6	1.0	3.1	2.4	2.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	2.2
Pt	1FMS	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	4.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.2
Ce	4BWR	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.1	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.3	2.8	3.6

Traverse 2									
Analyte	Digest	Mull ash	Mull dry	A <250 um	A <75 um	B <250 um	B <75 um	A-Horizon	B-Horizon
		Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio anomaly / back-ground	Ratio <75 / <250	Ratio <75 / <250
As	1FMS	5.0	3.8	6.0	7.0	5.9	5.8	1.4	1.3
Sb	1FMS	4.2	4.0	4.9	6.1	4.6	4.6	1.4	1.3
In	1FMS	5.1	3.7	8.1	11.0	8.1	9.7	1.4	1.2
Au	1FMS	6.5	1.1	5.7	4.2	8.3	7.0	1.0	0.8
Pb	1FMS	3.8	2.9	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.9
Na2O	4AWR	1.7	1.2	5.0	6.0	4.0	6.7	2.3	1.6
Bi	1FMS	2.0	1.9	3.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	1.4	1.2
Cd	1FMS	1.5	1.4	0.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.6
Cu	1FMS	2.3	1.6	2.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	1.4	1.3
Te	1FMS	1.7	0.8	2.4	4.0	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.4
W	4BWR	5.0	0.7	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.2
Be	1FMS	1.8	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.8

Table 2. Aripuanã – Anomaly to background ratios

approximately 20-25 m beneath the sampled tree (Figure 4). The bark sample from that location shows high Mo, Pb and Sb concentrations, but unlike the other two samples from the gossan, Sn and W concentrations are also high in sample 90924. This appears to indicate that the Imbauba tree may be useful for detecting concealed mineralization. However, as this observation is based on a single case, further work is necessary.

#### 4.7 Comparison of sample media

The concentrations of selected elements in bark, mull, A-horizon soil, B-horizon soil and saprolite are shown in Figures 8 (Traverse 1) and 9 (Traverse 2) for comparison. For profiles of all elements, see Appendix 2. Because of the large number of different sample media available for Traverse 1, only data on ashed bark and mull are shown. For A- and B-horizon samples, only data for the <250 µm fraction are shown. For Traverse 2, all available data are shown. The elements comprise those that show enrichment in at least one of the sample media; some elements are normalized to Fe.

In A- and B-horizon soil samples and saprolite, some elements, e.g., Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Cd and Mo correlate well with Fe and, to a lesser degree, Mn. Normalizing metals for Fe generally reduces the amplitudes of the anomalies but has little influence on their shapes. This is more evident along Traverse 1, where samples on or close to gossan have significantly higher metal to Fe ratios than background samples. Although the effect of normalizing for Fe or calculating residual values on the shapes of the anomalies along both traverses is generally negligible, such correction may be useful for larger data sets and in less well explored areas, i.e., regional surveys. There, it may assist in discriminating between anomalies that are simply related to Fe-rich bedrock or regolith materials, and ones that indicate genuine metal enrichment.

##### *Traverse 1*

Bark of the Imbauba tree shows the lowest concentrations for all elements except for B, Mn, Mo, P and S. Of these elements, only **Mo** is strongly enriched over the gossan and detectable also in dry bark (see Figure 8). Other elements in bark that clearly mark the gossan zone are **Pb** and **W**.

Ashed mull, and A- and B-horizon soil (<250 µm) samples all show similar concentration levels. Exceptions are B, Hg, Mn, P, S and W, which differ strongly between mull and the inorganic sample media. None of these show strong enrichment over the gossan. Elements that are good indicators of mineralization and are enriched in all three sample media, are: **Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cu, In, Mn, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, U, V** and **Zn**, although U and V anomalies are strongest in ashed mull. Most anomalies in the above sample media appear to extend SE, beyond the gossan (i.e., the concentration patterns appear to be skewed to the right in Figure 9). This is probably colluvial dispersion moving material downslope from the gossan.

Element concentrations in saprolite generally show more erratic patterns, reflecting the *in situ* nature of the material. The elements **As, Au, Cd, Cu, Ge, Hg, In, Mo, Pb, S, Sb, Se** and **Zn** best define the gossan. One location (Site 7 at 380 m) appears to show consistently lower concentrations than the other two samples located in the gossan zone. Field evidence shows that despite the presence of gossan at site 7, the mineralization is less pervasive and lower grade than at the SE end of the gossan.

##### *Traverse 2*

Selected elements from the different sample media and for different digests (organics – ashed and dry) and size fractions (<250 µm and <75 µm) are plotted in Figure 9.

The elements **As, Au, Be, Bi, Cd, Cu, In, Mo, Na, Pb, Sb, Te**, and **Zn** show high concentrations at the 75 m and 100 m sample sites which is in accordance with the probable position of buried mineralization. The best target delineation, however, is by **As, Au, Bi, In** and **Sb**. The grade of base metal mineralization beneath Traverse 2 is not known to the authors. It can therefore only be speculated whether the comparatively lower Pb and Zn concentrations at surface reflect lower grades in the primary mineralization or higher mobility of other elements. Whereas Au/Fe, As/Fe and, to a lesser degree, Pb/Fe ratios outline the anomaly, Zn/Fe ratios for A- and B-horizon soils show no anomalism. The ratios for mull clearly outline the anomalies and this may reflect a tendency of plants to selectively take up certain elements.

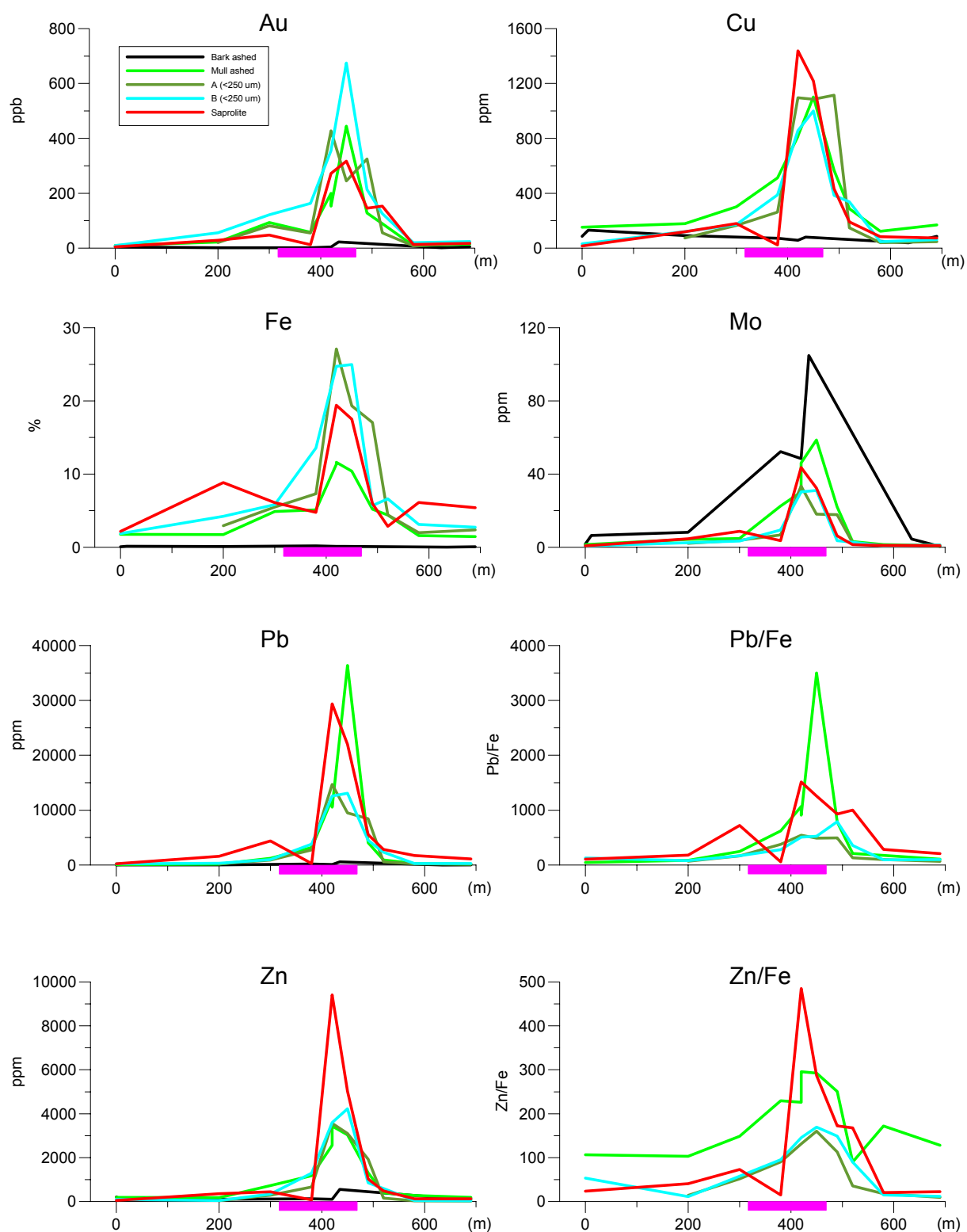


Figure 8. Aripuanã – Traverse 1, element concentrations and Fe ratios in different sample media. The magenta bar marks the gossan.

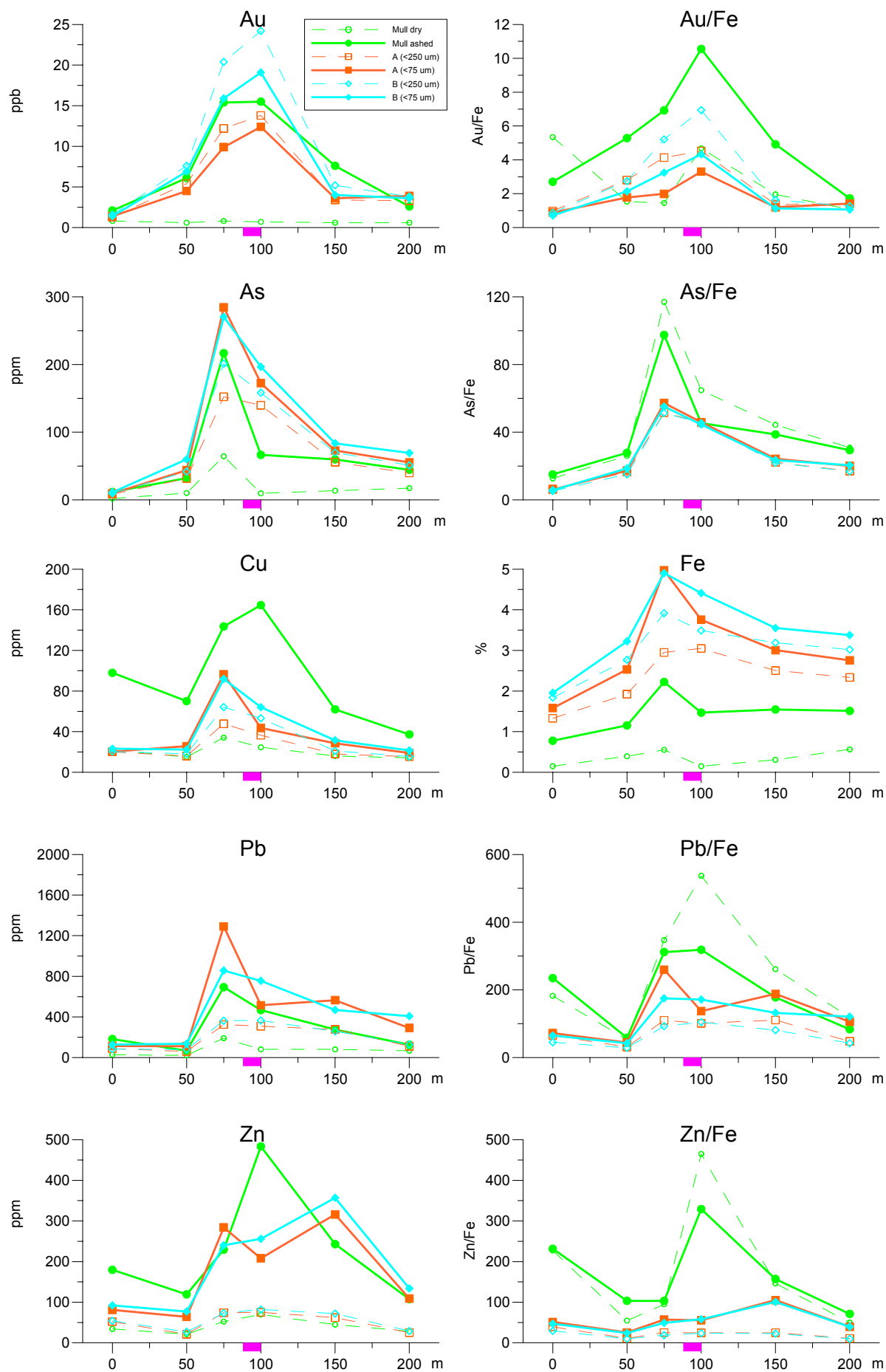


Figure 9. Aripuanã – Traverse 2, element concentrations and Fe ratios in different sample media. The magenta bar marks the gossan.



The comparison between fine and coarse fractions shows that, along Traverse 2, element concentrations in the <75 µm fraction are generally greater than in the <250 µm fraction. Likewise, element concentrations are mostly greater in the A-horizon compared to the B-horizon. A notable exception is Au, which also shows higher concentrations in the coarse fraction. This may be due to a nugget effect.

#### 4.8 Rare earth elements

The rare earth elements (REE) La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb and Lu, were analysed for soils, dry mull, saprolite and gossan samples. To investigate a possible link between REE and the host rocks of the base metal mineralization and/or alteration zones, normalized La and Lu concentrations and REE patterns are briefly discussed below.

Along Traverse 1, Lu concentrations in A-horizon soil (<75 µm) (Figure 10) appear to show a negative anomaly over the mineralization, whereas La concentrations are higher on and, particularly, either side of the mineralization. Along Traverse 2, La also appears to show higher concentrations over the mineralised zone. The REE analyses were normalized using an average of post-Archaean shales from Australia (PAAS) (Nance and Taylor, 1976), which approximately reflects the composition of the exposed crust for REE (Taylor and McLennan, 1985).

REE patterns (Figure 11) are shown for Traverses 1 and 2 (no saprolite data). In saprolite (Traverse 1), there are two distinct groups: three samples (200 m, 300 m, 520 m) show light and medium REE-enrichment, all other samples display weak heavy REE-enriched patterns with or without a positive Ce anomaly.

In the soil B-horizon (Traverse 1), four samples (0 m, 200 m, 520 m, 580 m, 690 m) show enriched heavy REE and positive Ce anomalies. The sample from site 10 (0 m) shows very low overall REE concentrations but a similar HREE enriched trend. The second group, (300 m, 380 m, 420 m, 450 m, 490 m) shows flat to weakly enriched medium and light REE patterns with the lowest HREE in samples from the gossan zone. Along Traverse 2, all samples show HREE enriched trends and positive Ce anomalies similar to the first group along Traverse 1.

In the A-horizon along Traverse 1, one group of samples shows dominantly light and medium REE enriched patterns (300 m, 380 m, 420 m, 450 m, 490 m), a second group shows heavy REE-enriched patterns with a positive Ce anomaly (200 m, 520 m, 580 m, 690 m). Along Traverse 2, all samples show HREE enrichment and a positive Ce anomaly, similar to the second group along Traverse 1. However, samples on and close to the mineralized zone show higher LREE and MREE concentrations than samples further away from the mineralization.

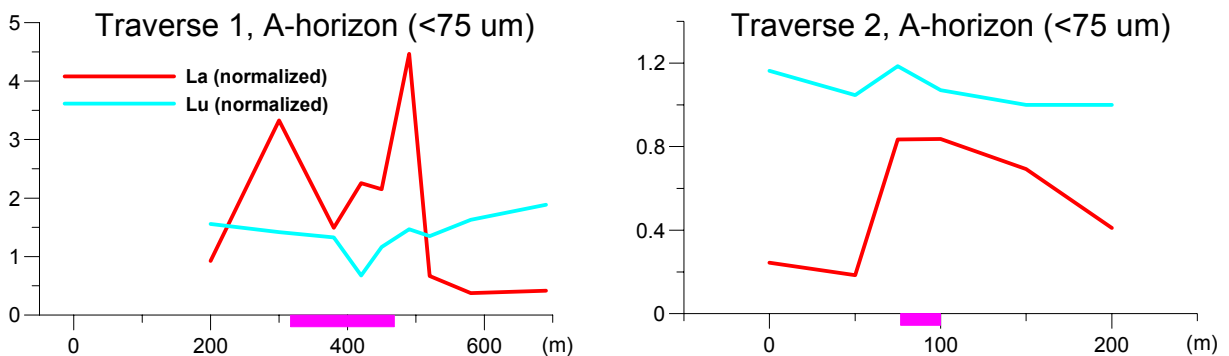


Figure 10. Aripuana – Traverses 1 and 2, normalized (PAAS) La and Lu concentrations in A-horizon soil.

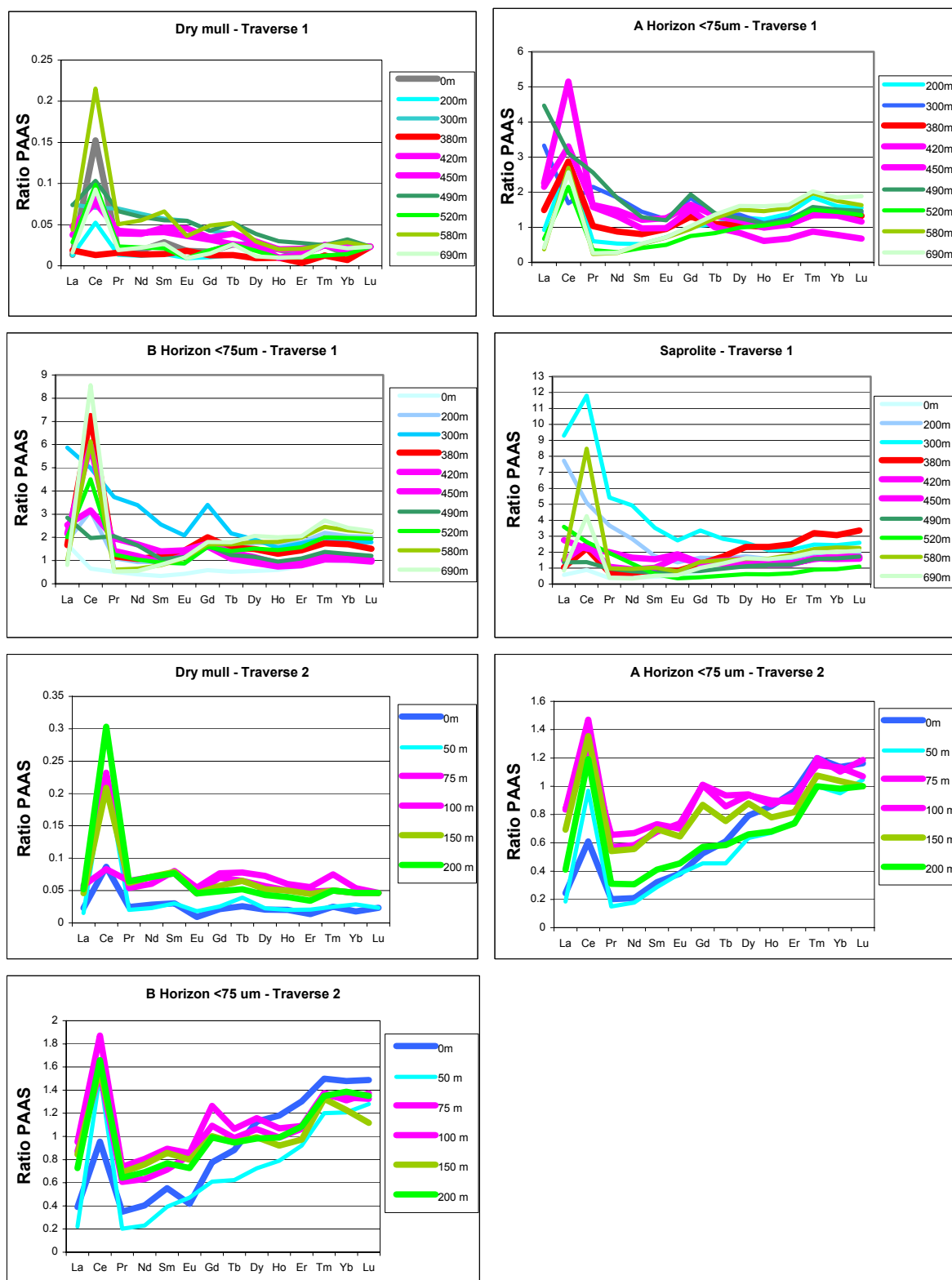


Figure 11. Aripuanã - Traverse 1, REE patterns in different sample media

In the dry mull, all REE patterns are relatively flat but show a positive Ce anomaly. Along both traverses is a weak trend towards LREE and MREE enriched patterns with samples from 300 m, 420 m, 450 m, 490 m and 580 m (Traverse 1) and samples 75 m, 100 m, 150 m and 200 m showing slightly higher overall concentrations of REE. The differences in total REE concentrations may be attributed to the varying amounts of clay inadvertently sampled with the mull.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

1. Anomalies in all sample media (bark, mull, soil A-horizon, soil B-horizon and saprolite) outline the mineralised zones along Traverses 1 and 2 (proviso: there are no imbauba trees along Traverse 2 and, consequently, no bark assays are available for that traverse).
2. The anomaly to background ratios for target-specific elements are generally highest in the A-horizon, followed by ratios in the B-horizon and mull (ashed). The lowest ratios occur in the saprolite zone. The A-horizon is therefore the preferred soil sample medium.
3. The optimum grain size of soil samples depends on the sampling area. Around outcropping gossans, such as at the Aripuanã prospect, coarser samples will enhance the magnitude of an anomaly due to detrital fragments of gossan that occur at or near surface. These fragments may, however, be derived from so-called 'false gossans', such as the Killara pseudo-gossan (Butt, 1979), and mislead exploration. In regional exploration, finer size fractions are more likely to detect subtle anomalies associated with disseminated mineralization or enrichment in wall rocks, and tend to be more reliable; they are therefore preferable to coarse size fractions.
4. Mull shows well-defined multi-element anomalies along both traverses and therefore appears to be a potential alternative sample medium for the Aripuanã prospect area that has the following advantages compared to soil samples:
  - It is easier and quicker to collect although care must be taken to minimize contamination with A-horizon soil;
  - A sample (1-2 L volume) can easily be gathered over a 10-50 m<sup>2</sup> area (or larger), making it more representative than a soil sample taken from an approximately 300x300 mm area. Further work is required to substantiate these findings.
5. The potential of bark sampling for exploration cannot be assessed, based on the small number of samples taken from only one tree species. However, bark sampling may have an application in testing for concealed mineralization.
6. An element suite of Ag, As, Au, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, In, Mn, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Tl and Zn, best detects mineralization in soil at Aripuanã.
7. Rare earth element patterns in the A- and B-horizons appear to differ between samples close to and on mineralization, and those further away (background). Distal samples show enrichment of heavy REE, proximal samples show enriched medium and light REE. This may reflect host rock alteration. On a prospect scale, the REE patterns of soil may assist geological mapping and better delineate prospective zones in areas of cover.

## 6 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further investigate the use of bark, leaves and twigs of different tree and plant species for detecting concealed base metal mineralization.
2. Consider the use of mull as an alternative sampling medium to soil.
3. The A-horizon soil shows the strongest anomaly to background contrast and is therefore the preferred inorganic sample medium.
4. The optimum grain size of soil samples depends on the survey area. In and around the Aripuanã prospect, coarse fractions are suitable because of the presence of detrital fragments of gossan. Elsewhere, finer fractions are preferable because of higher target element concentrations and better sample homogeneity.

## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Anglo American plc for financial support of the project and, in particular, Dr Christopher J. Oates of Anglo American plc for inviting the research team to Aripuanã.

Dr Lucio Molinari of Anglo American Brazil Ltda provided local logistics and travel to Aripuanã. Sebastian Lira provided assistance and geological knowledge on site. Fernando Barbosa Dos Santos and Vilmar Burdulis assisted with soil and vegetation sampling. Fabio Soares and Roque Coelho provided information and organized the sample transport to Vancouver. All geochemical and biogeochemical analyses were done by ACME Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada. Travis Naughton of CRC LEME prepared the figures and Helena Hink formatted the text. Melvyn J. Lintern and Dr Ian D.M. Robertson reviewed the manuscript. All this assistance is acknowledged with appreciation.

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## **Appendix 1**

**Main and trace element analyses of soil samples,  
gossan and drill core chips (Fex 6) (File ‘Inorganic  
analytical data.xls’ on CD)**







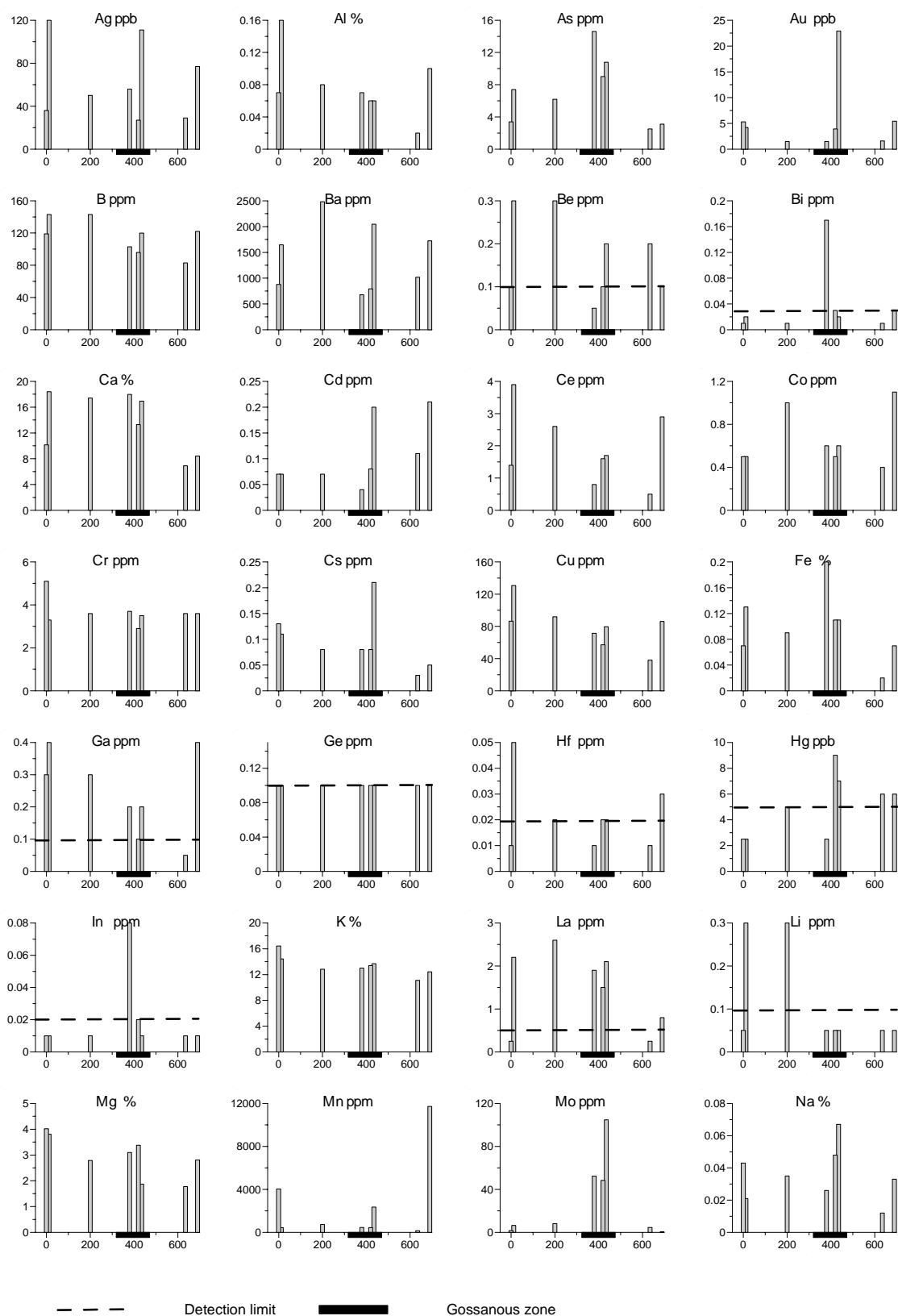




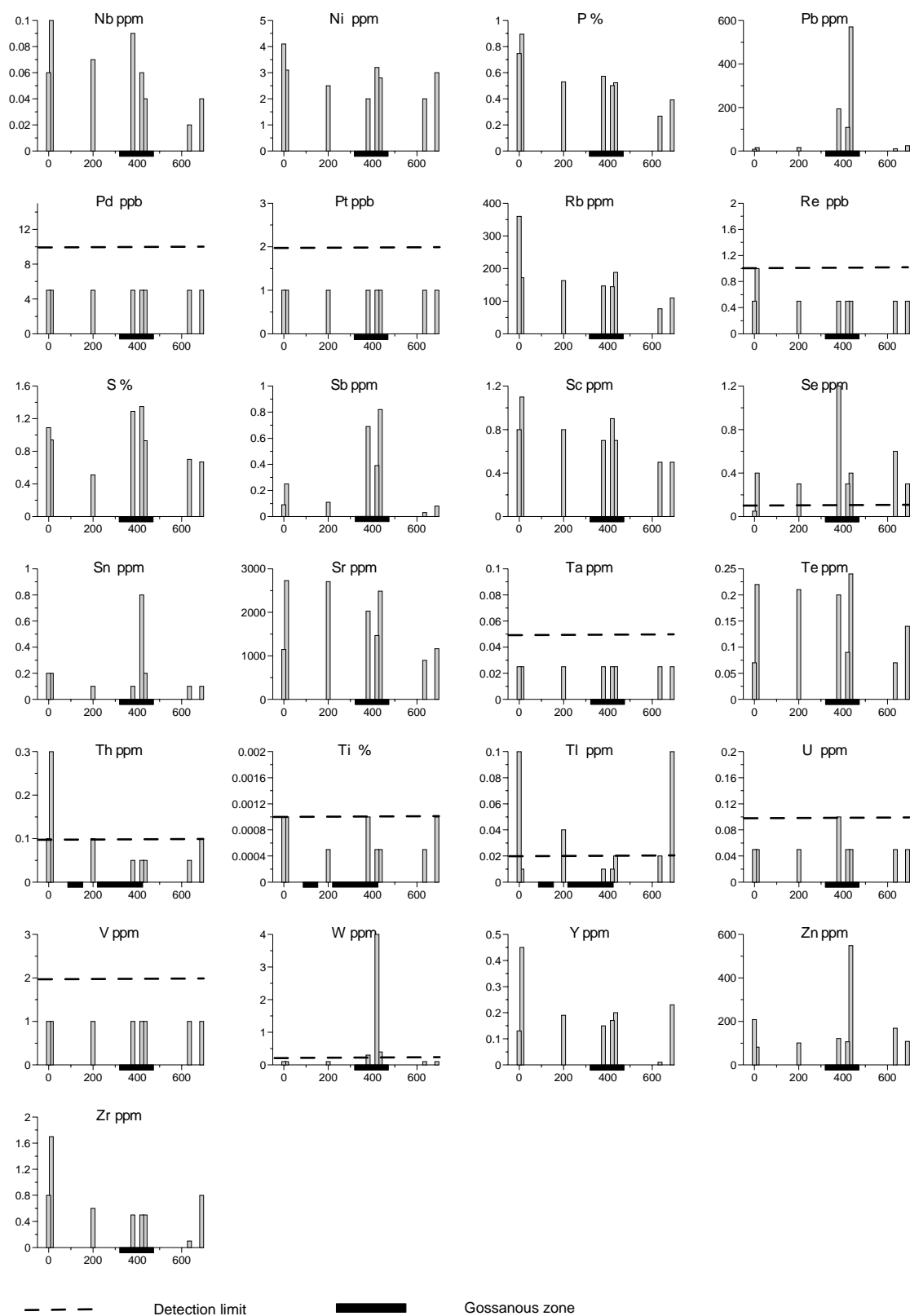
ACME Laboratories Vancouver			Method:	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS
				HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O	HNO3- HCL- H2O
John Gravel			Digestion:	2:02:02	2:02:02	2:02:02	2:02:02	2:02:02	2:02:02	2:02:02	2:02:02
Nov/Dec 2001			Acid / Strengt								
			Sample Wt	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
			Units:	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	
			Det. Lim:	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2	
			Upper Lim:	2000	1000	1E+06	1000	2000	1000	1000	
Sample site	Material	Location	Sample no	Ce ppm	In ppm	Re ppb	Be ppm	Li ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	420	90860	136.4	1.82	4	3.5	2.8	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	450	90867	142.7	3.81	3	3.8	2.4	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	490	90873	88.0	1.09	2	0.9	1.1	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	520	90875	165.7	0.44	<1	0.5	0.5	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	580	90878	634.4	0.20	2	0.5	1.3	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	690	90882	315.7	0.17	<1	0.3	1.8	<10	<2	
REPEAT			90882	312.9	0.17	1	0.2	2.0	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	380	90886	122.5	0.07	1	0.6	2.7	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	300	90891	836.0	0.20	1	1.7	1.8	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	200	90895	359.3	0.53	<1	0.9	1.0	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite	0	90899	47.7	0.04	1	0.3	1.3	<10	<2	
STANDARD SO17/CSB				29.5	2.01	2	2.0	16.3	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite/Gossan	420	90861	9.4	0.88	1	1.3	<1	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite/Gossan	420	90862	145.1	9.55	<1	3.1	<1	<10	2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite/Gossan	420	90863	82.8	6.88	4	1.5	0.1	<10	2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite/Gossan	450	90864	5.3	1.05	2	2.1	<1	<10	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite/Gossan	450	90865	48.0	4.32	<1	0.9	2.3	12	<2	
Traverse 1	Saprolite/Gossan	380	90890	11.9	0.20	<1	1.5	2.8	<10	3	
STANDARD SO17/CSB				29.5	2.01	2	2.0	16.3	<10	<2	
Costeans	Gossan outcrop		A001	1.1	4.75	3	7.0	<1	<10	<2	
Costeans	Gossan outcrop		A002	26.4	18.30	5	5.0	0.1	<10	3	
Costeans	Gossan outcrop		A004	30.9	0.81	<1	5.4	<1	<10	<2	
Costeans	Gossan outcrop		A005	119.1	5.12	1	2.6	<1	<10	5	
STANDARD SO17/CSB				29.5	2.01	2	2.0	16.3	<10	<2	

## **Appendix 2**

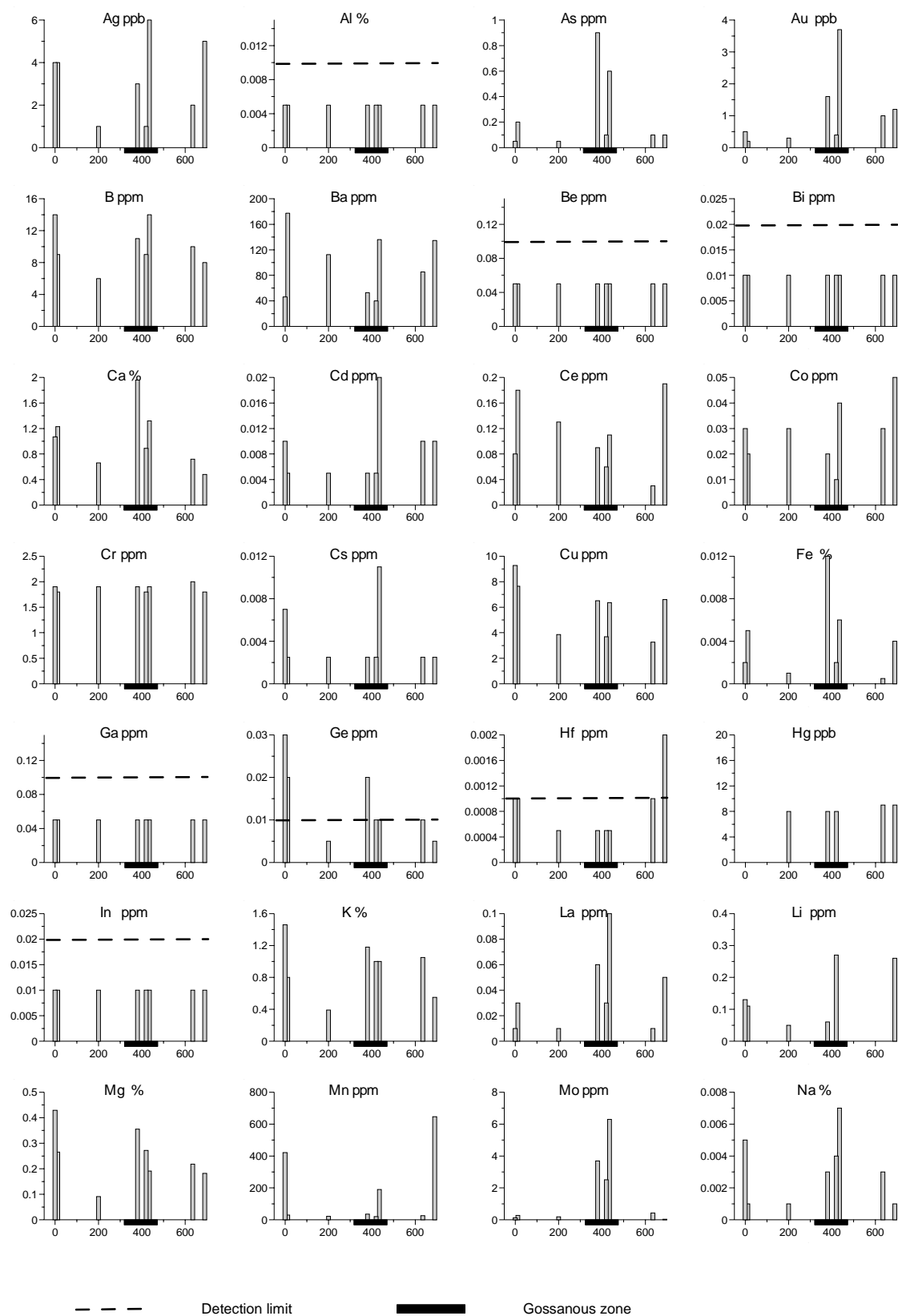
### **Graphs of all elements analysed**



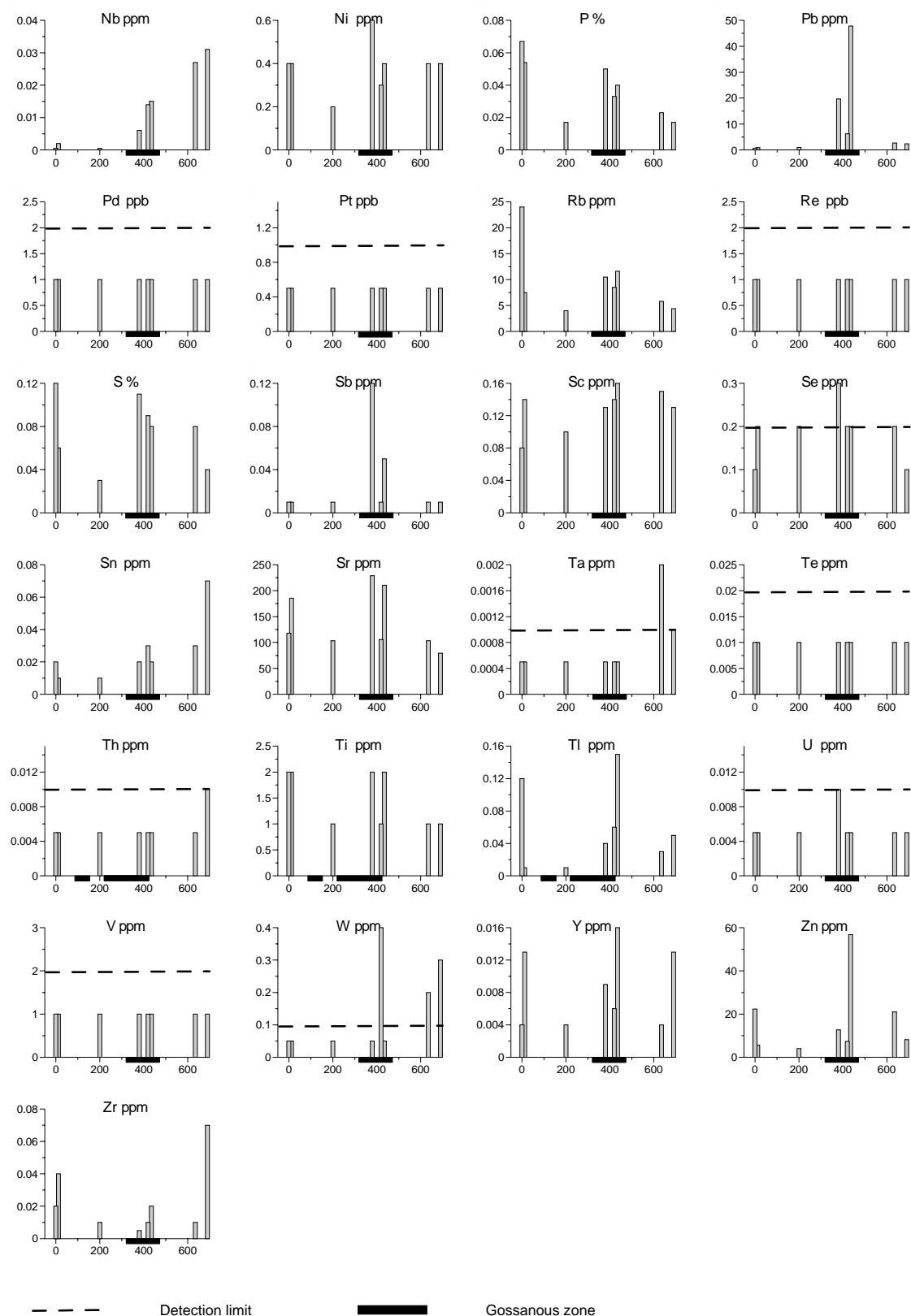
Appendix 2.1.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Bark, ashed – concentrations vs distance (m).



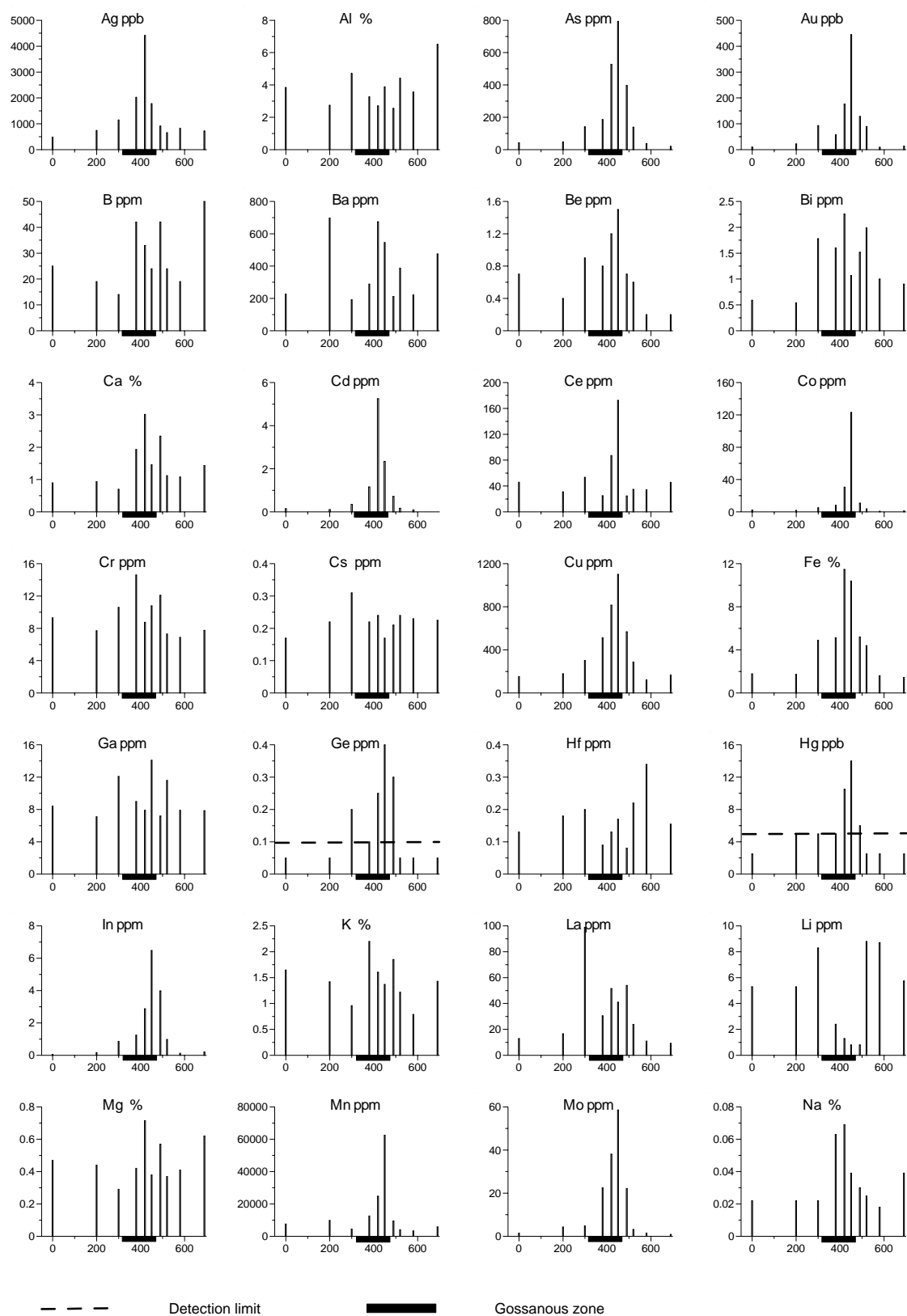
Appendix 2.1.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Bark, ashed – concentrations vs distance (m)



Appendix 2.2.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Bark, dry – concentrations vs distance (m)

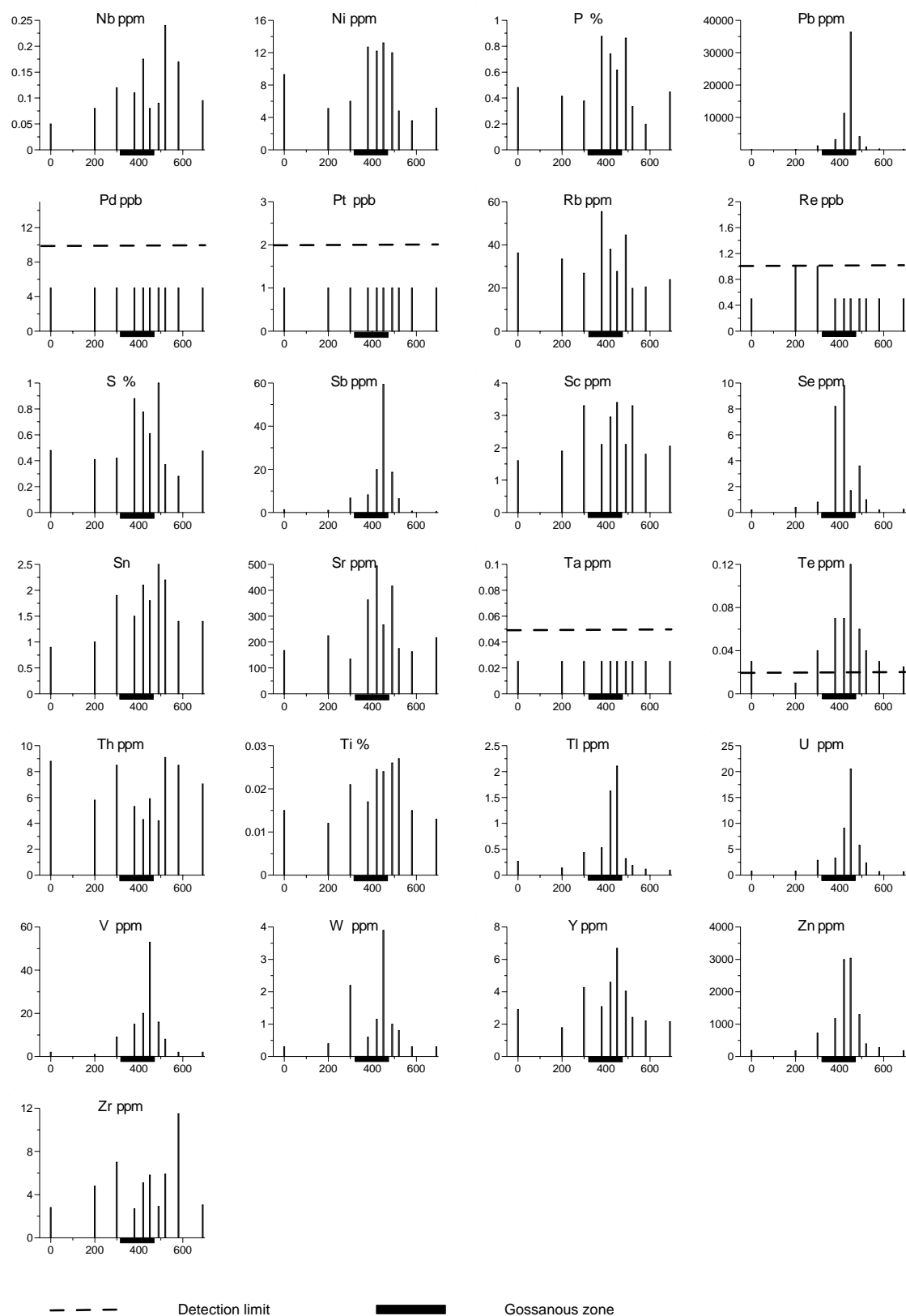


Appendix 2.2.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Bark, dry – concentrations vs distance (m)

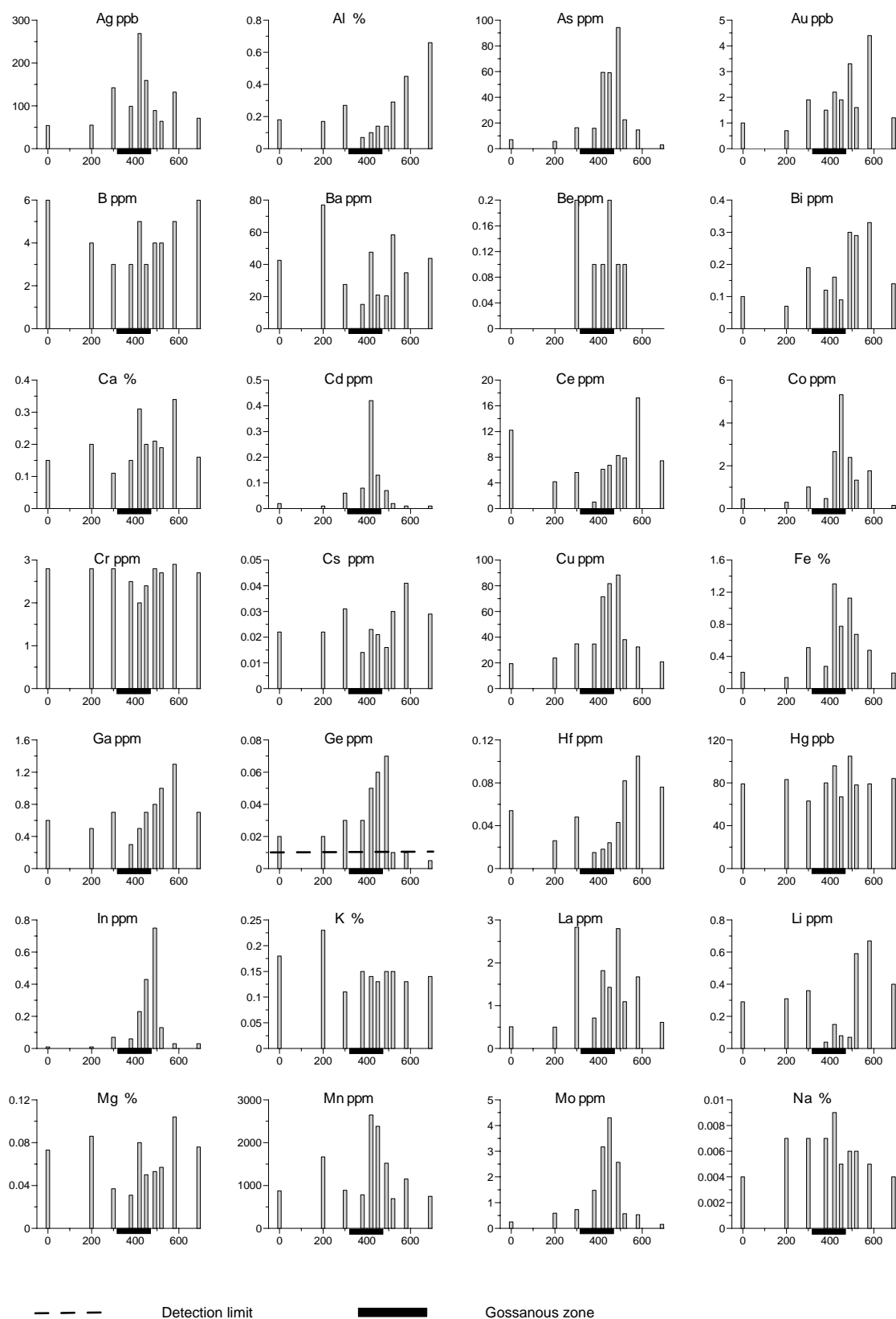


Appendix 2.3.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Mull, ashed – concentrations vs distance (m)

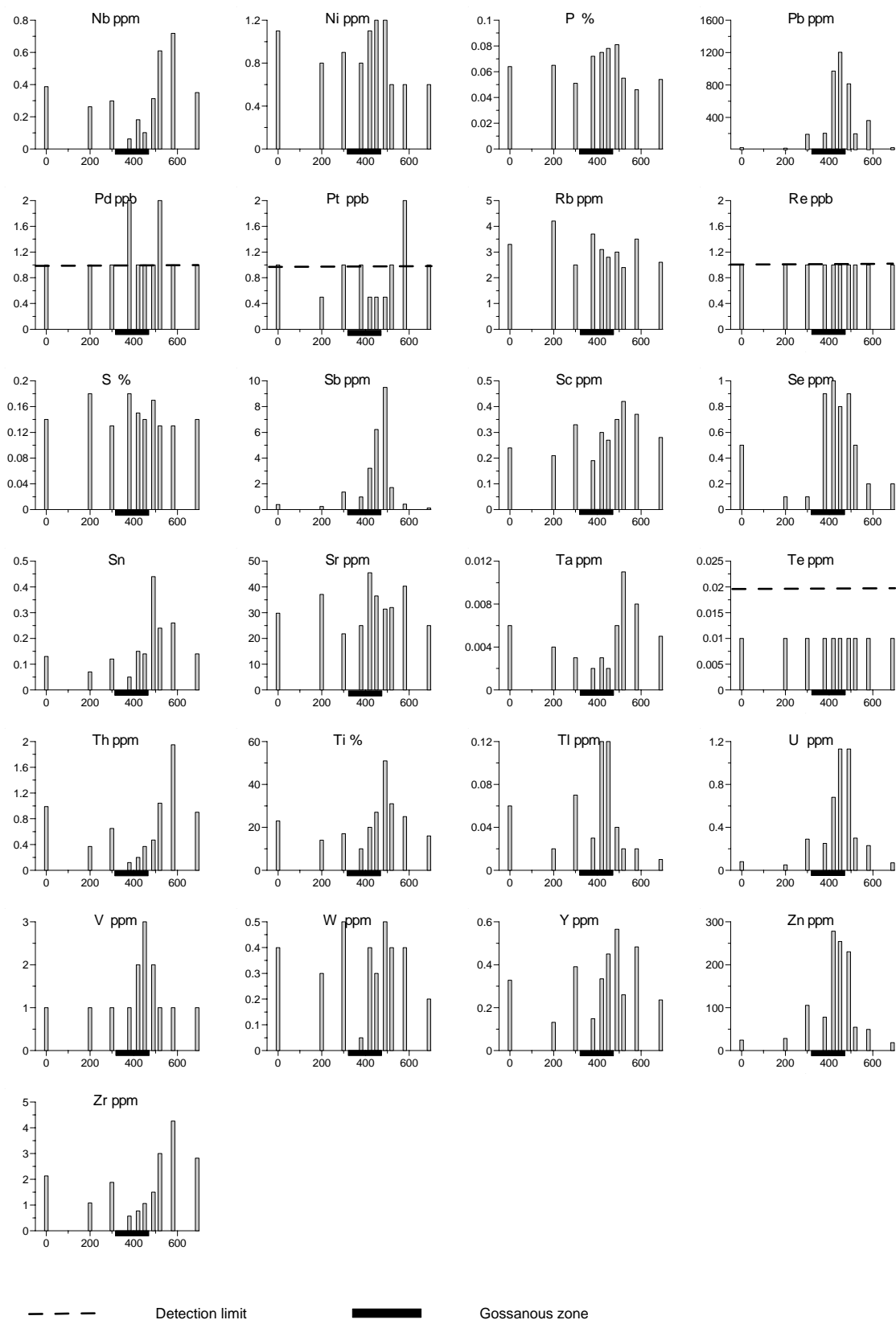




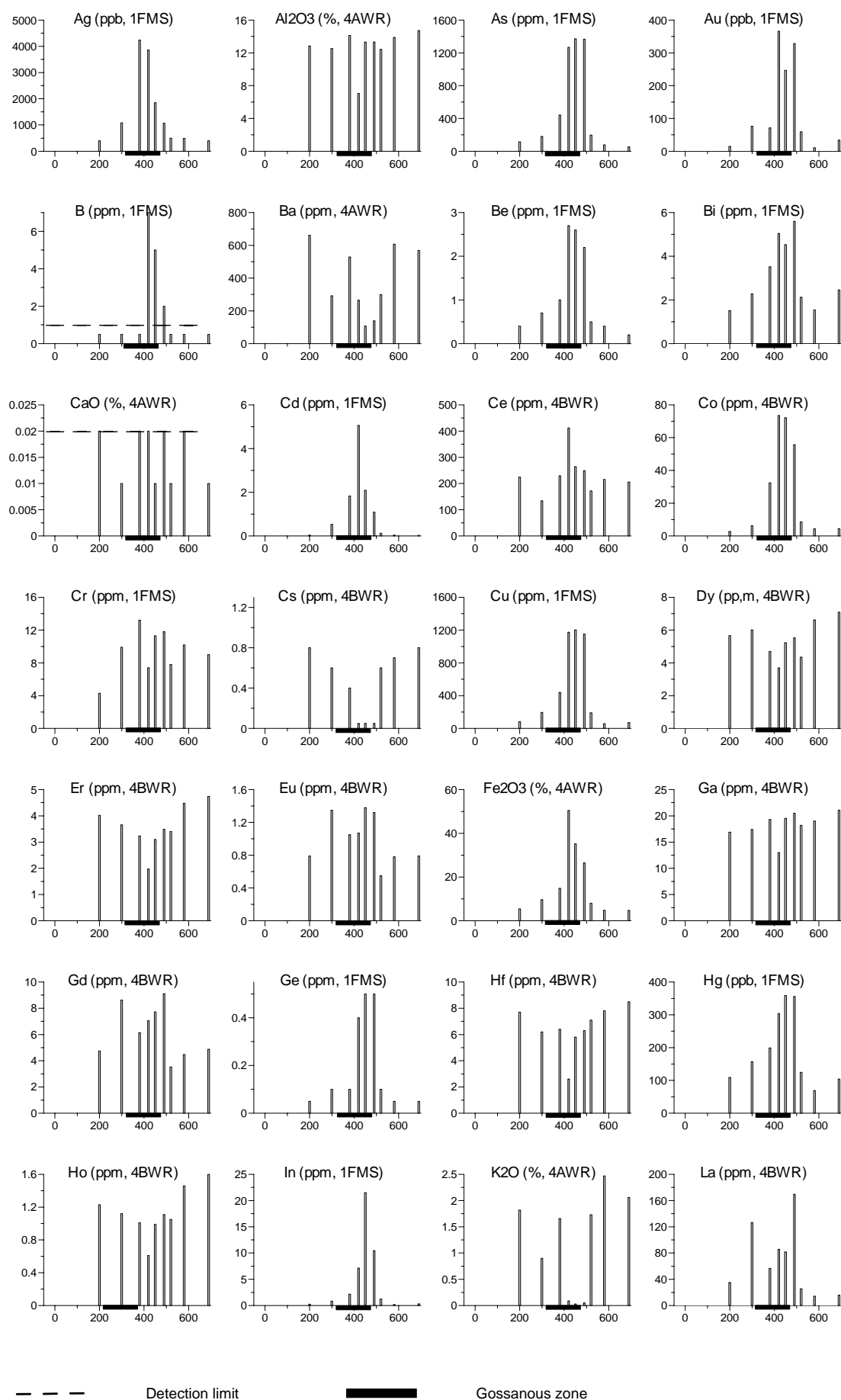
Appendix 2.3.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Mull, ashed – concentrations vs distance (m)



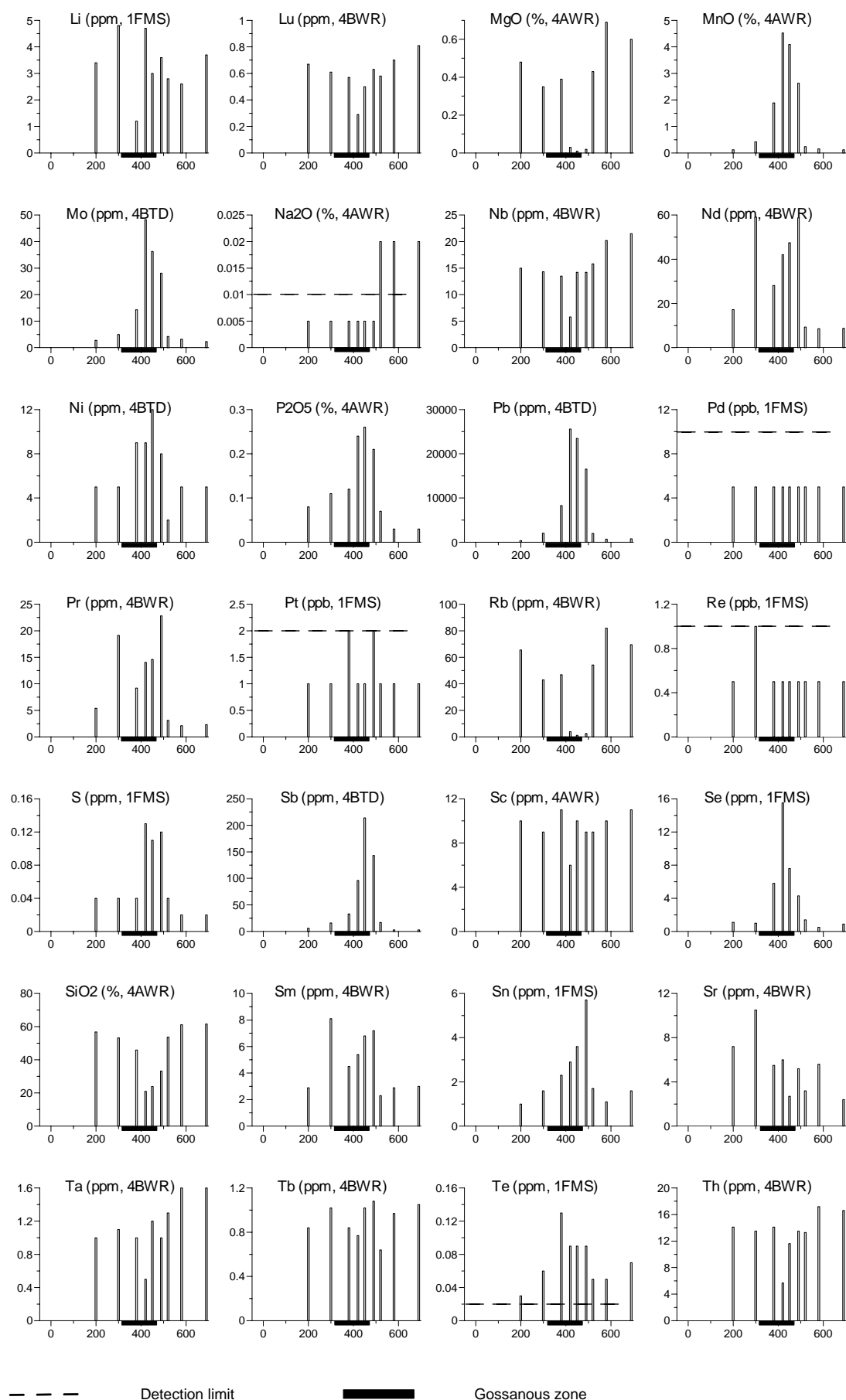
Appendix 2.4.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Mull, dry – concentrations vs distance (m)



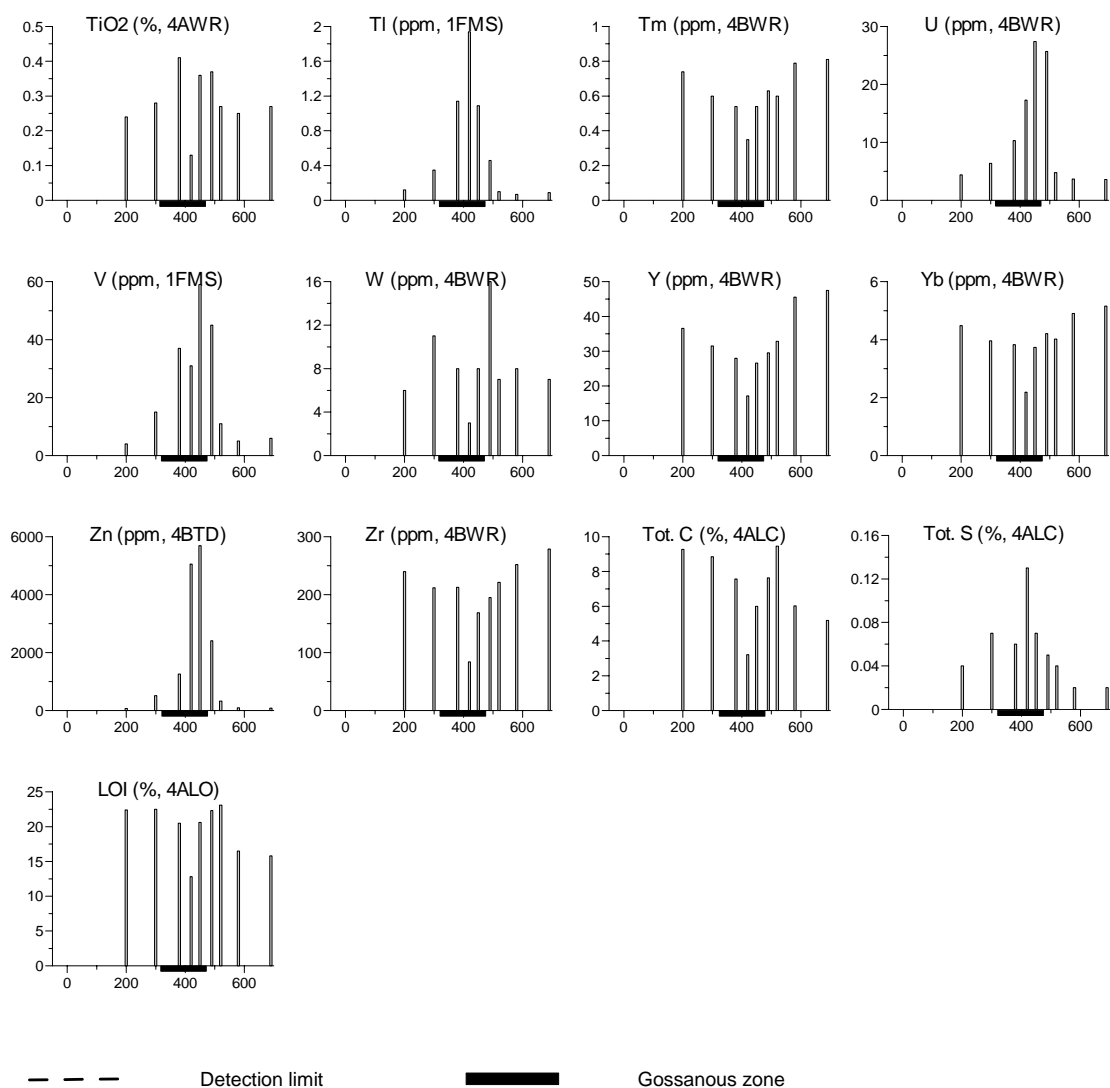
Appendix 2.4.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Mull, dry – concentrations vs distance (m)



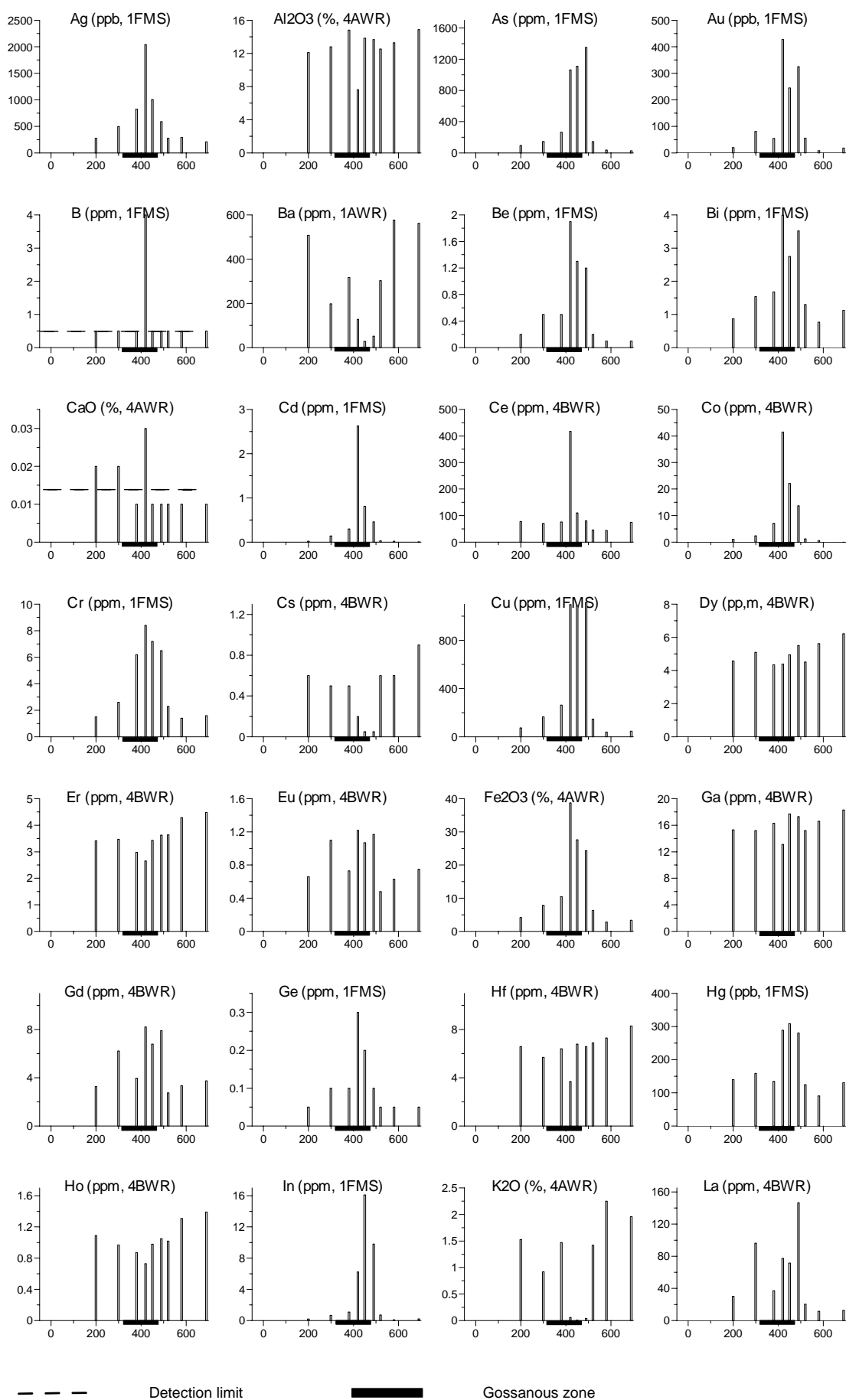
Appendix 2.5.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – A-horizon (<75  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)



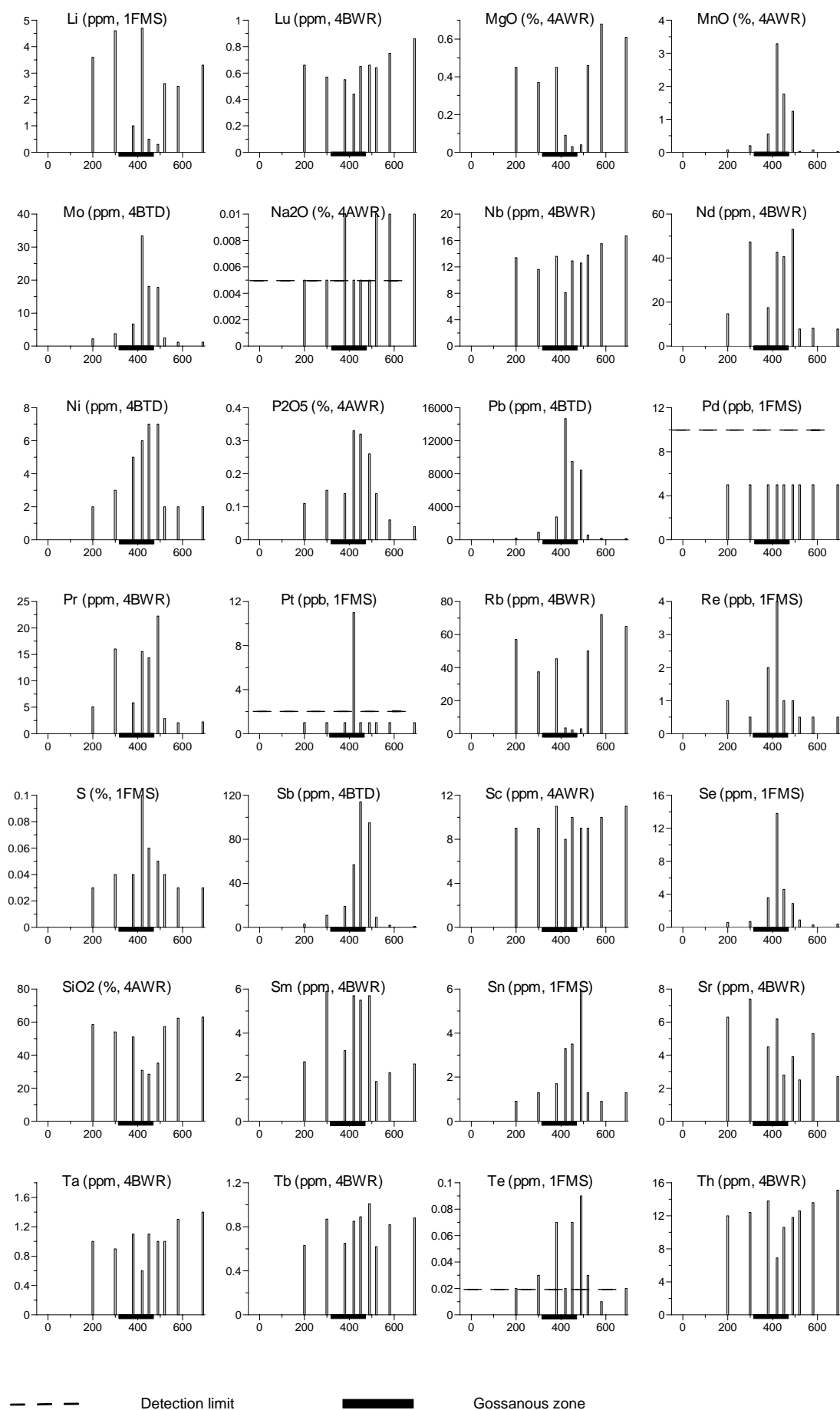
Appendix 2.5.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – A-horizon (<75  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)



Appendix 2.5.3 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – A-horizon (<75 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)

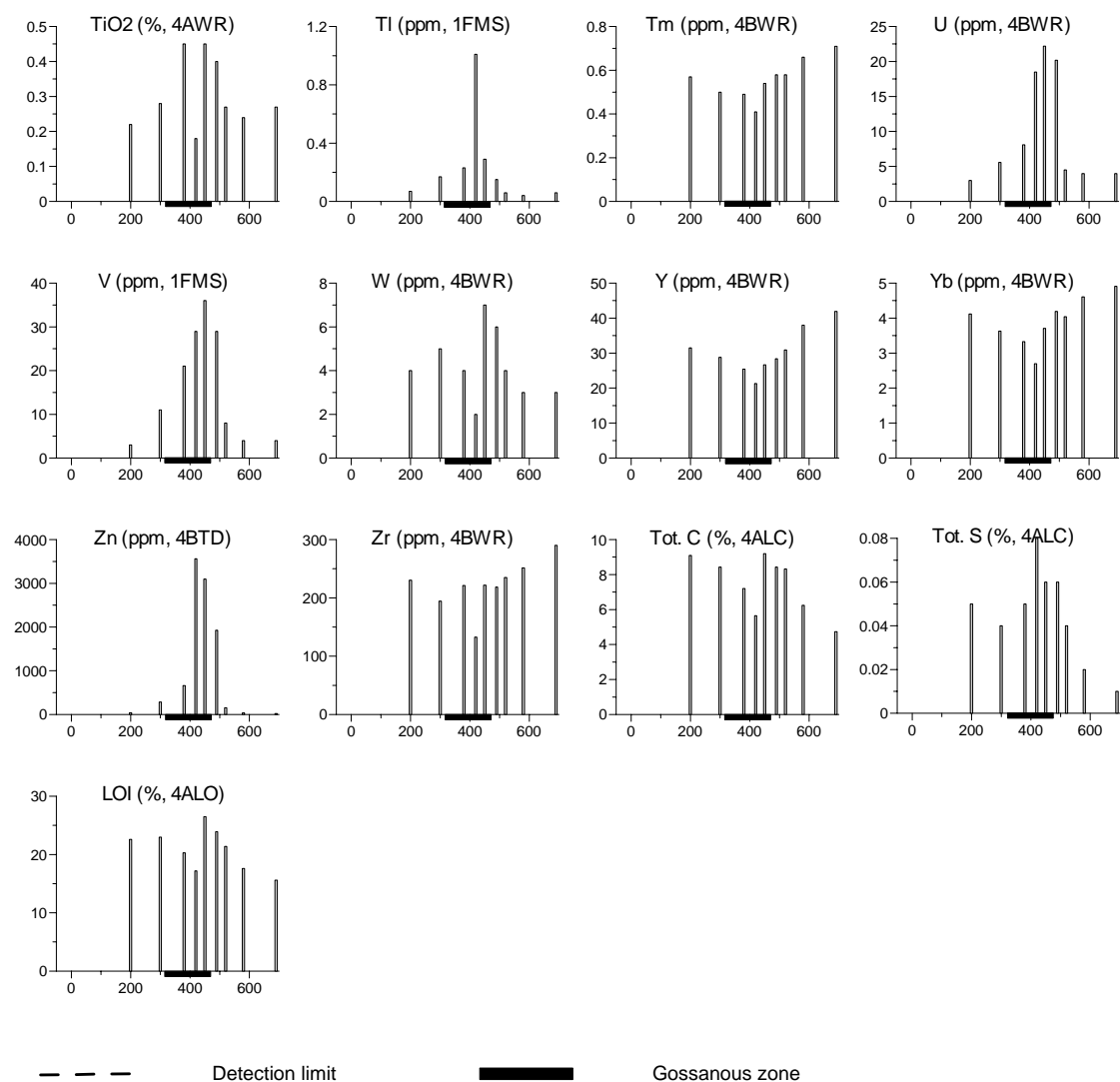


Appendix 2.6.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – A-horizon (<250  $\mu\text{m}$ ) – concentrations vs distance (m)

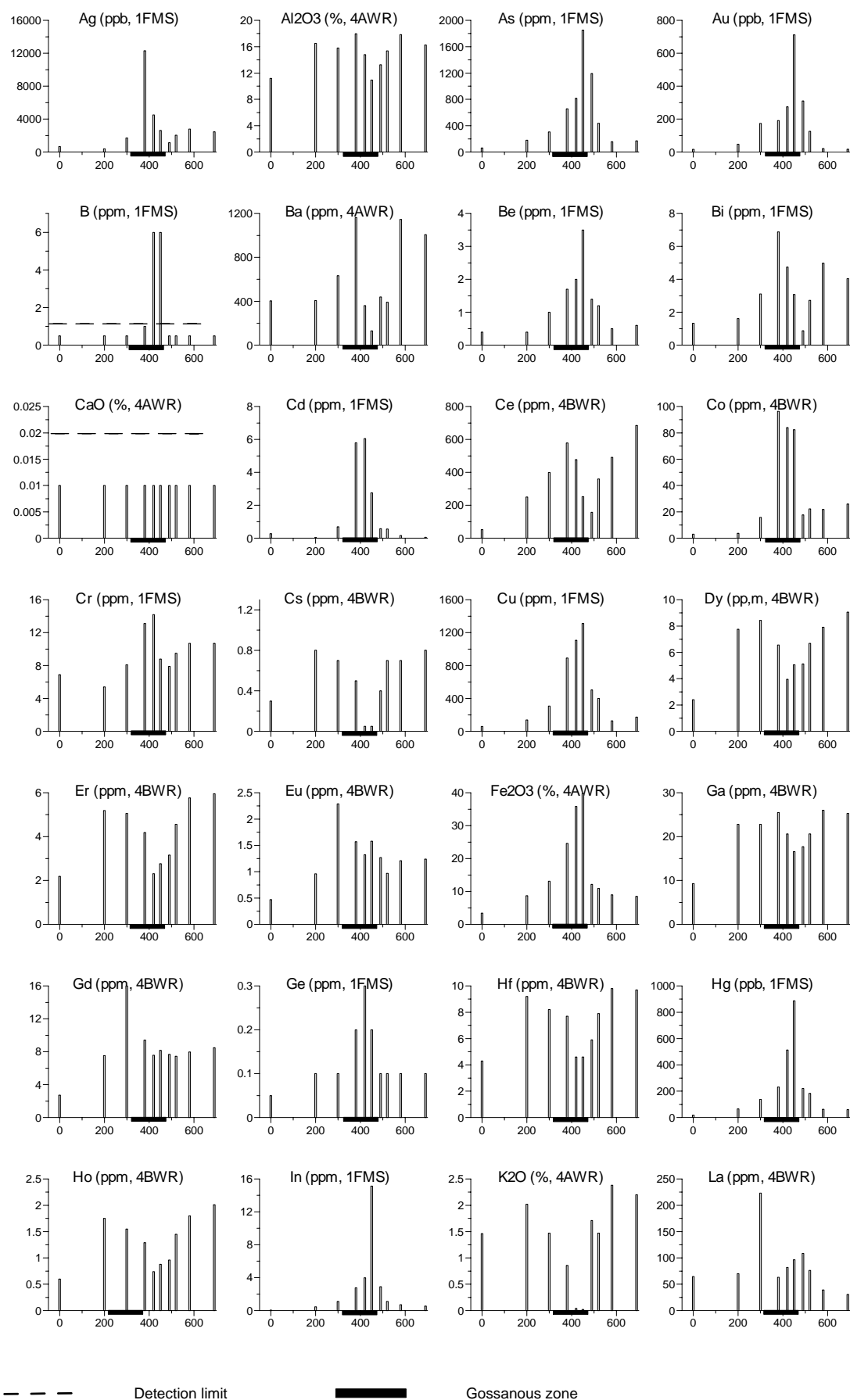


Appendix 2.6.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – A-horizon (<250  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)

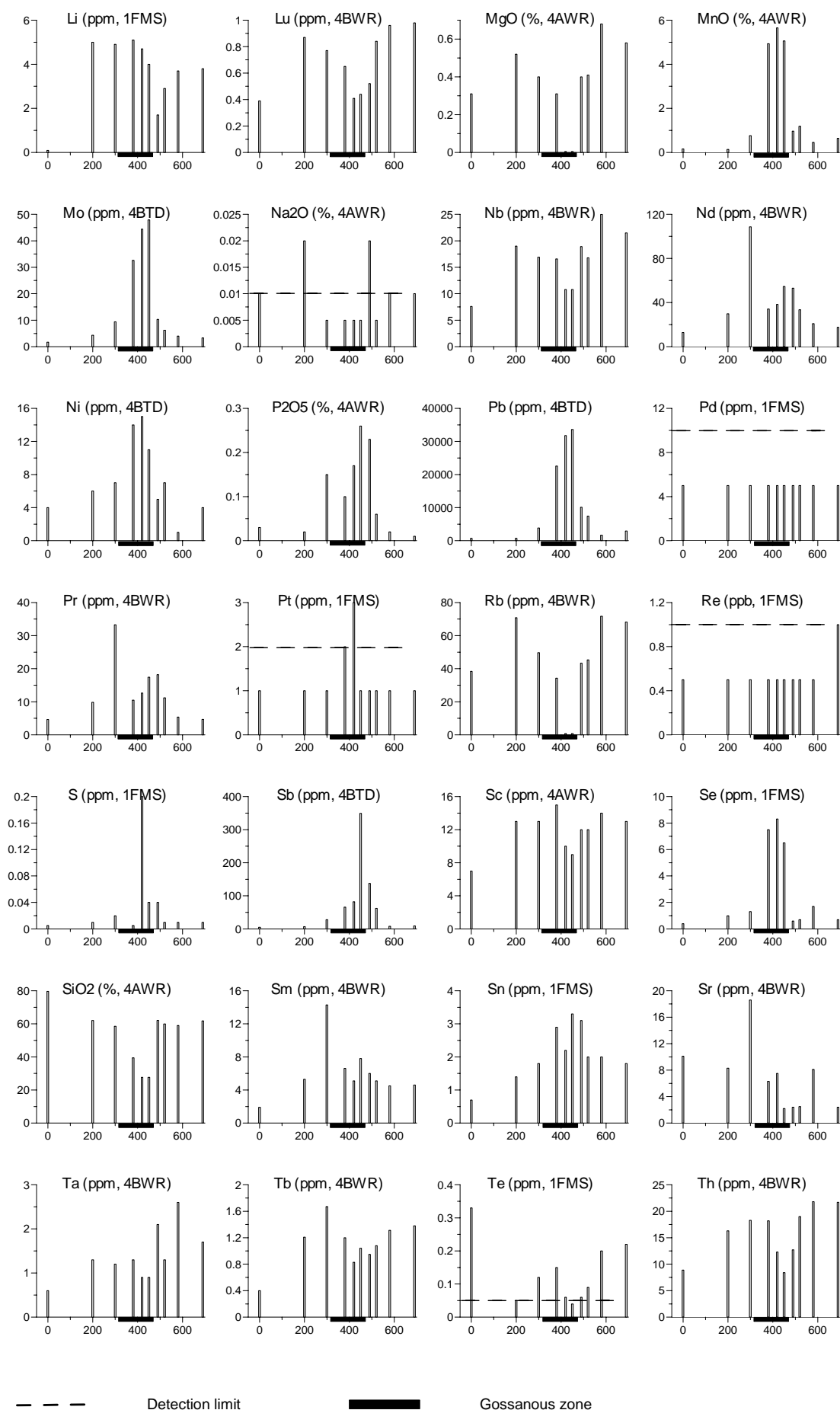




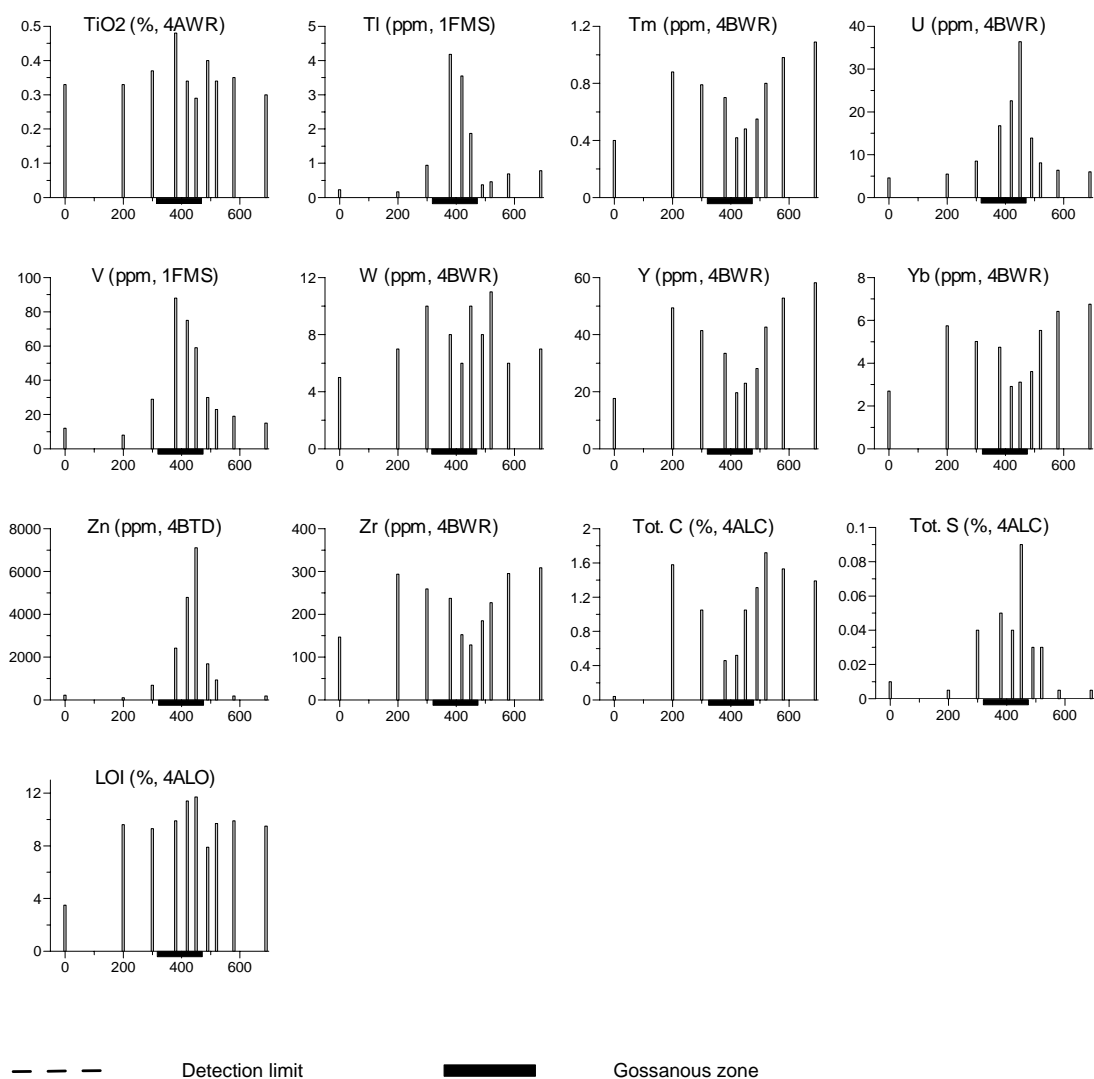
Appendix 2.6.3 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – A-horizon (<250 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



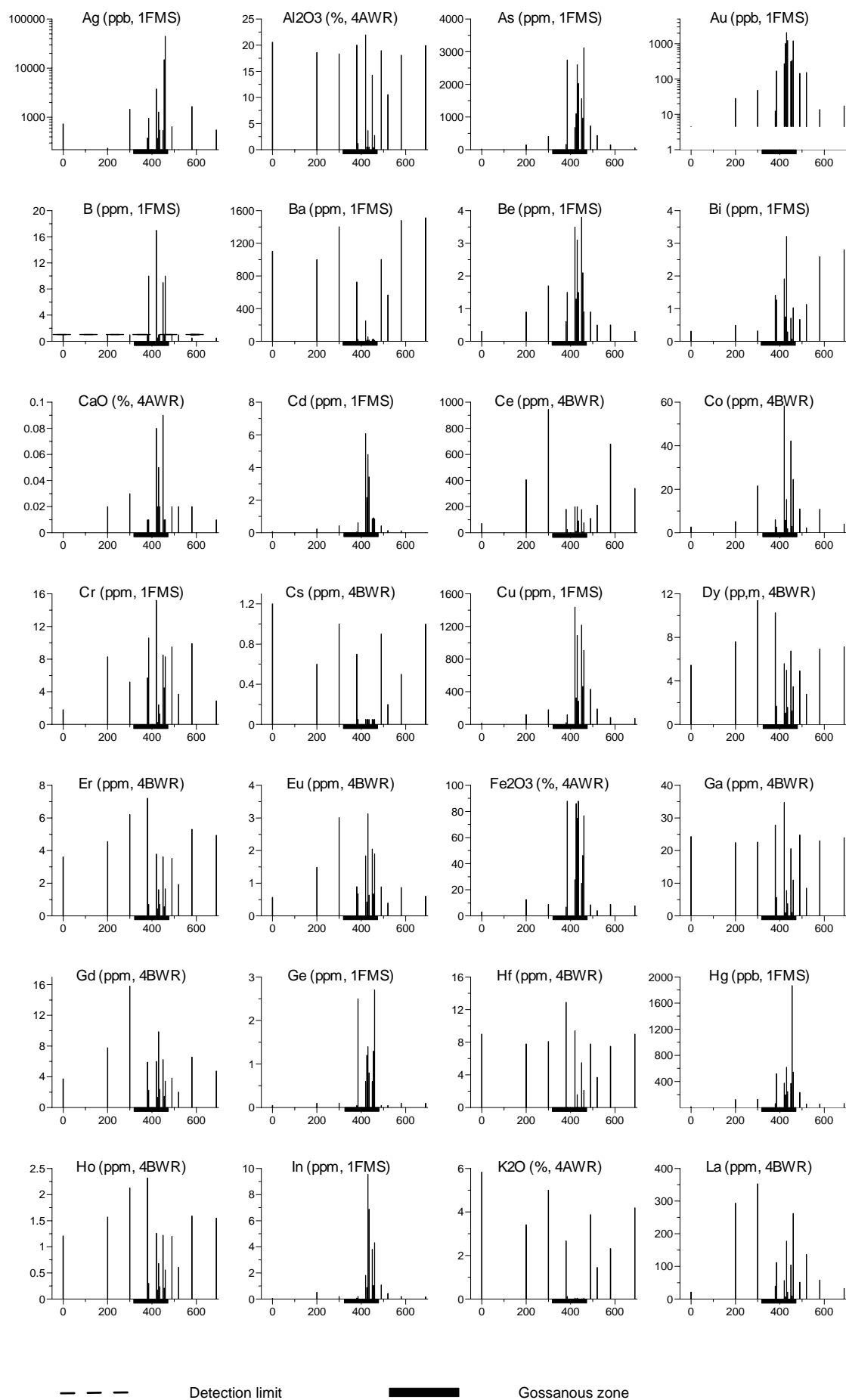
Appendix 2.7.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – B-horizon (<75 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



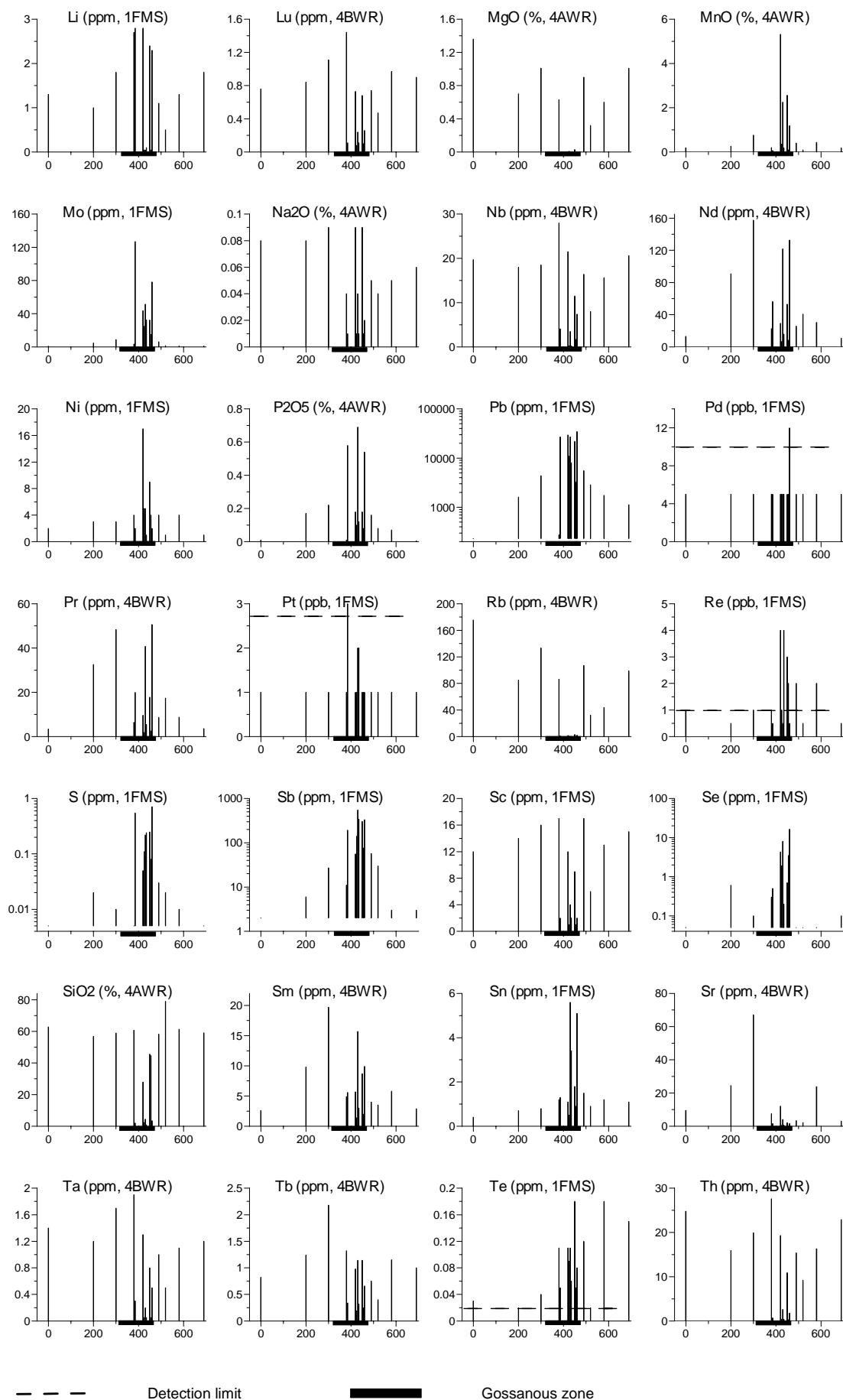
Appendix 2.7.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – B-horizon (<75  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)



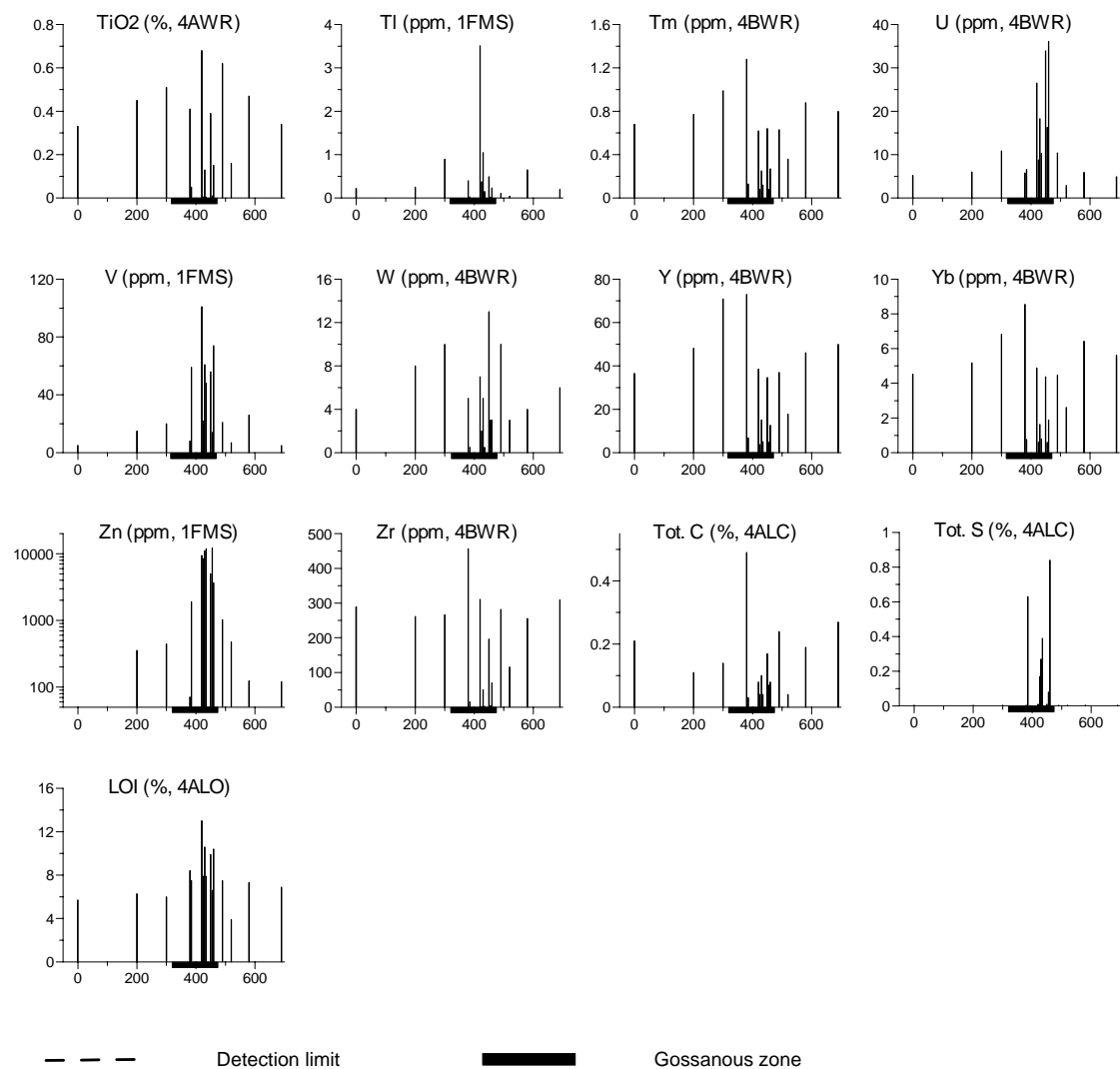
Appendix 2.7.3 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – B-horizon (<75 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



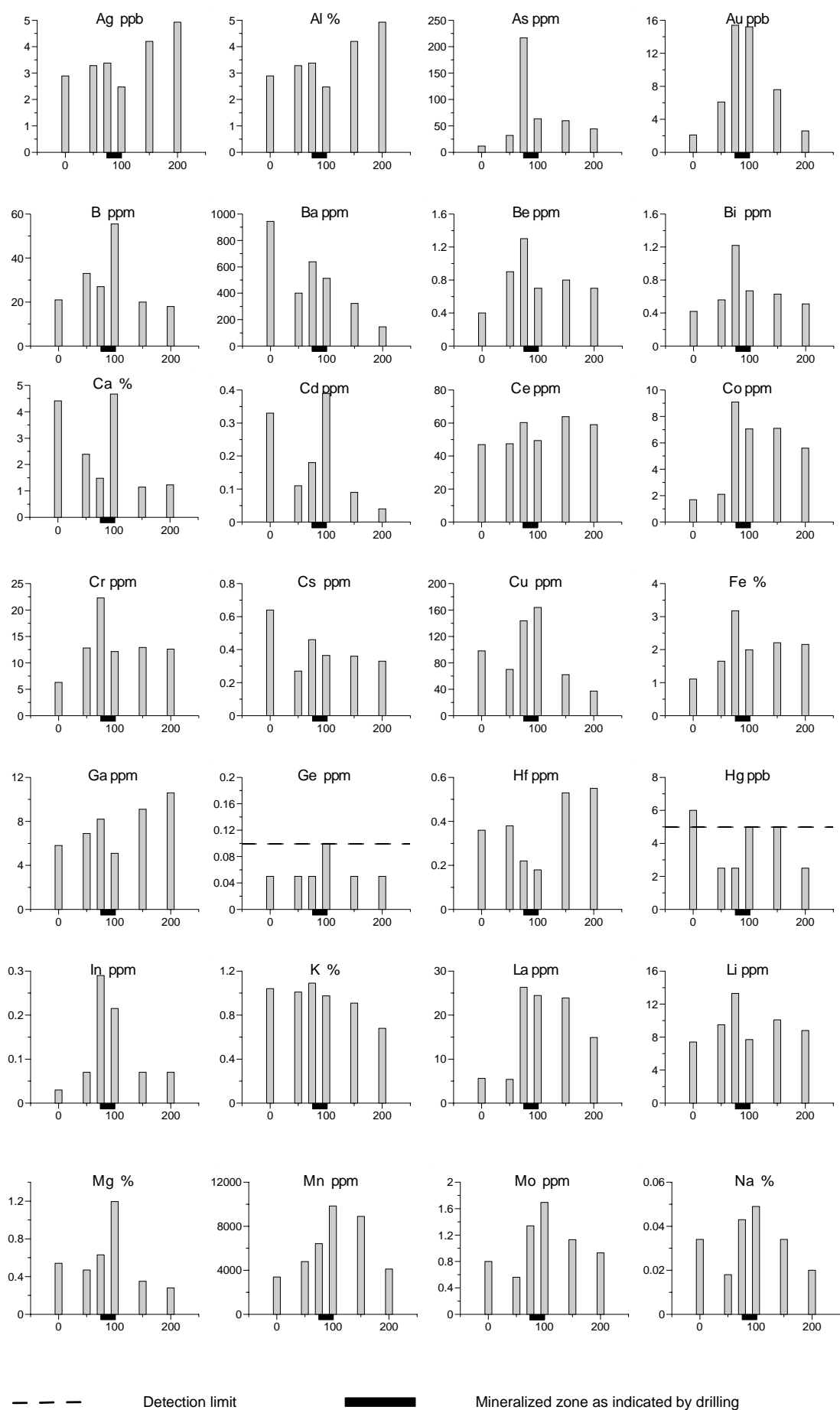
Appendix 2.8.1 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Saprolite – concentrations vs distance (m)



Appendix 2.8.2 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Saprolite – concentrations vs distance (m)

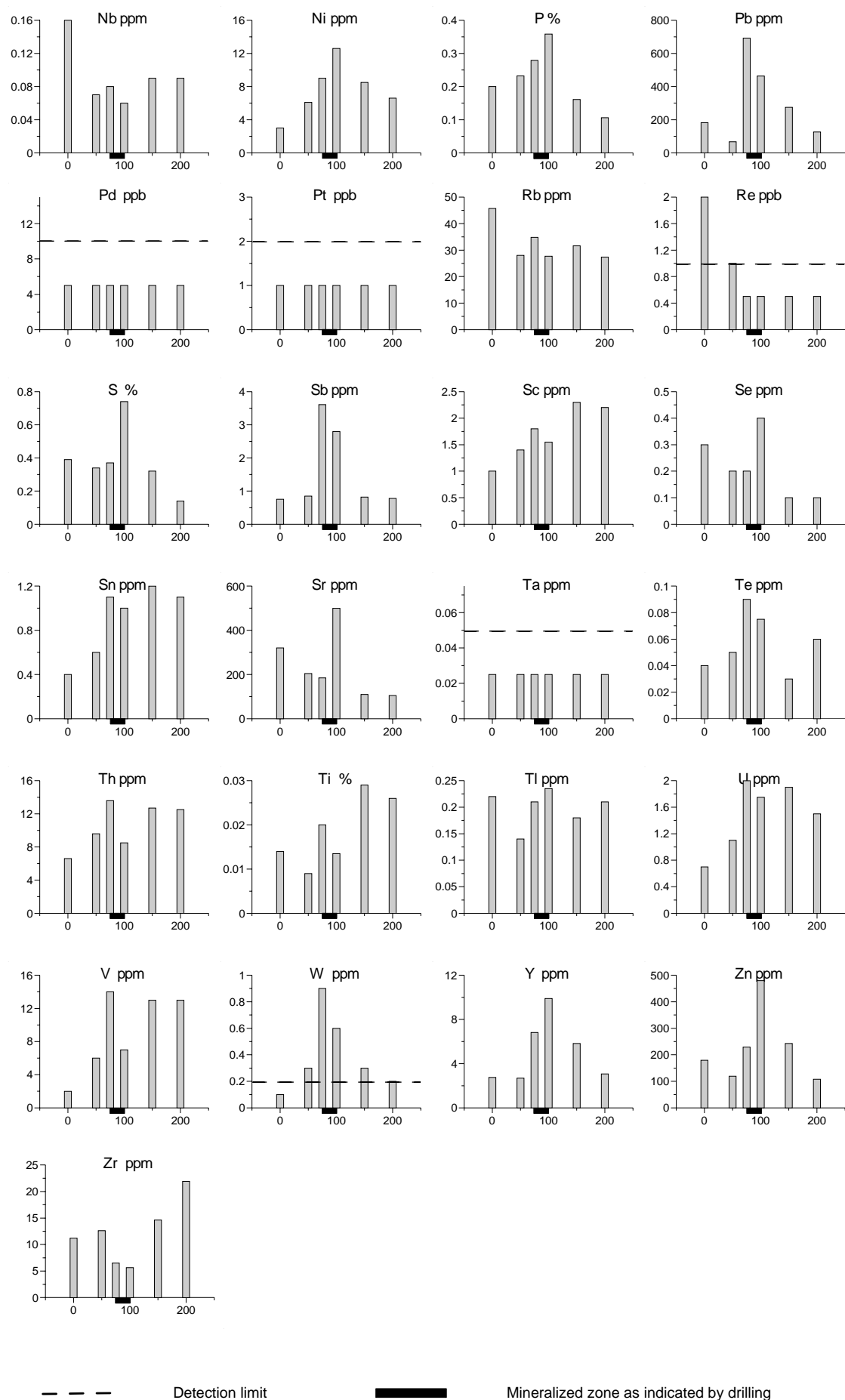


Appendix 2.8.3 Aripuana – Traverse 1 – Saprolite – concentrations vs distance (m)

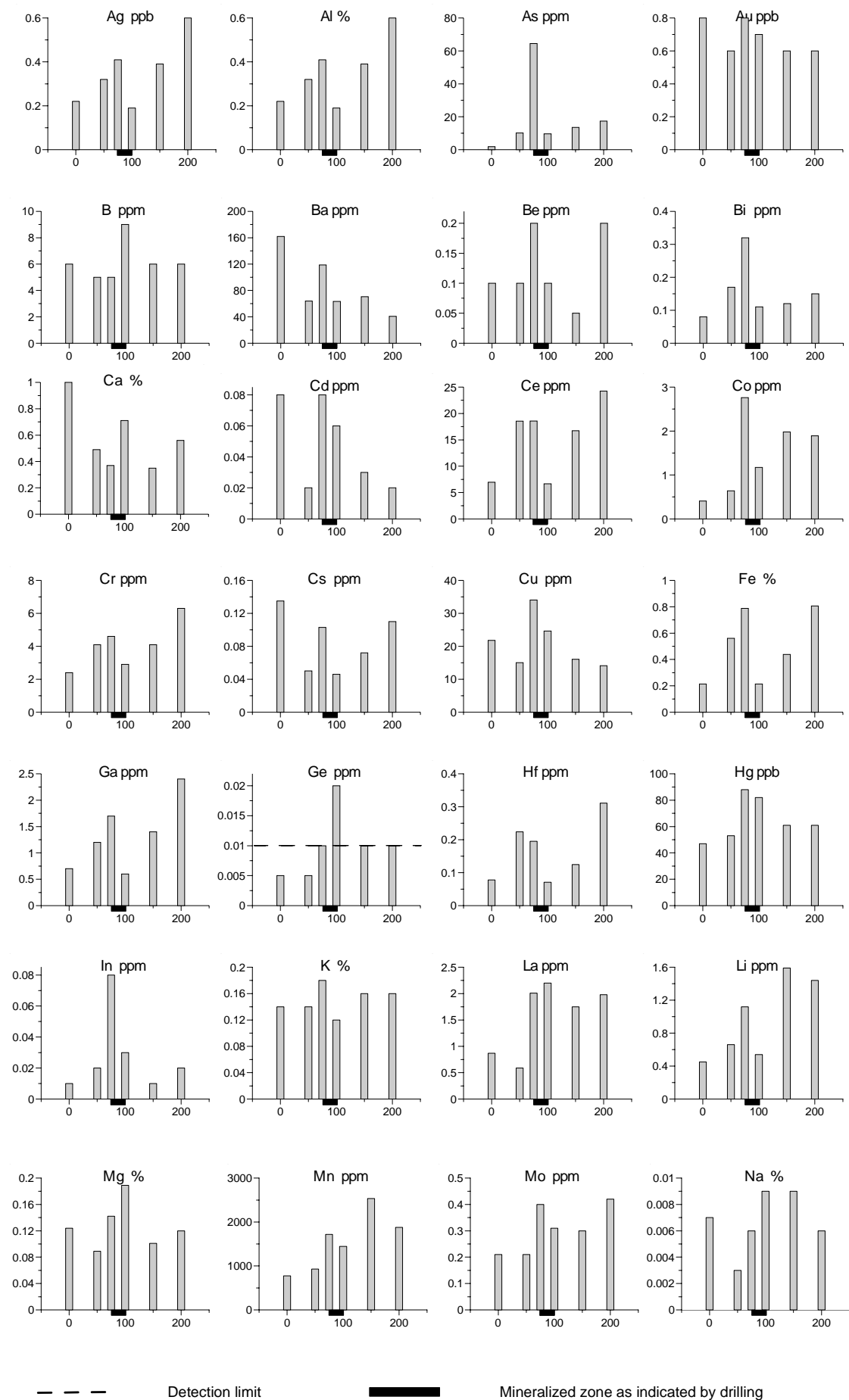


Appendix 2.9.1 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – Mull, ashed – concentrations vs distance (m)

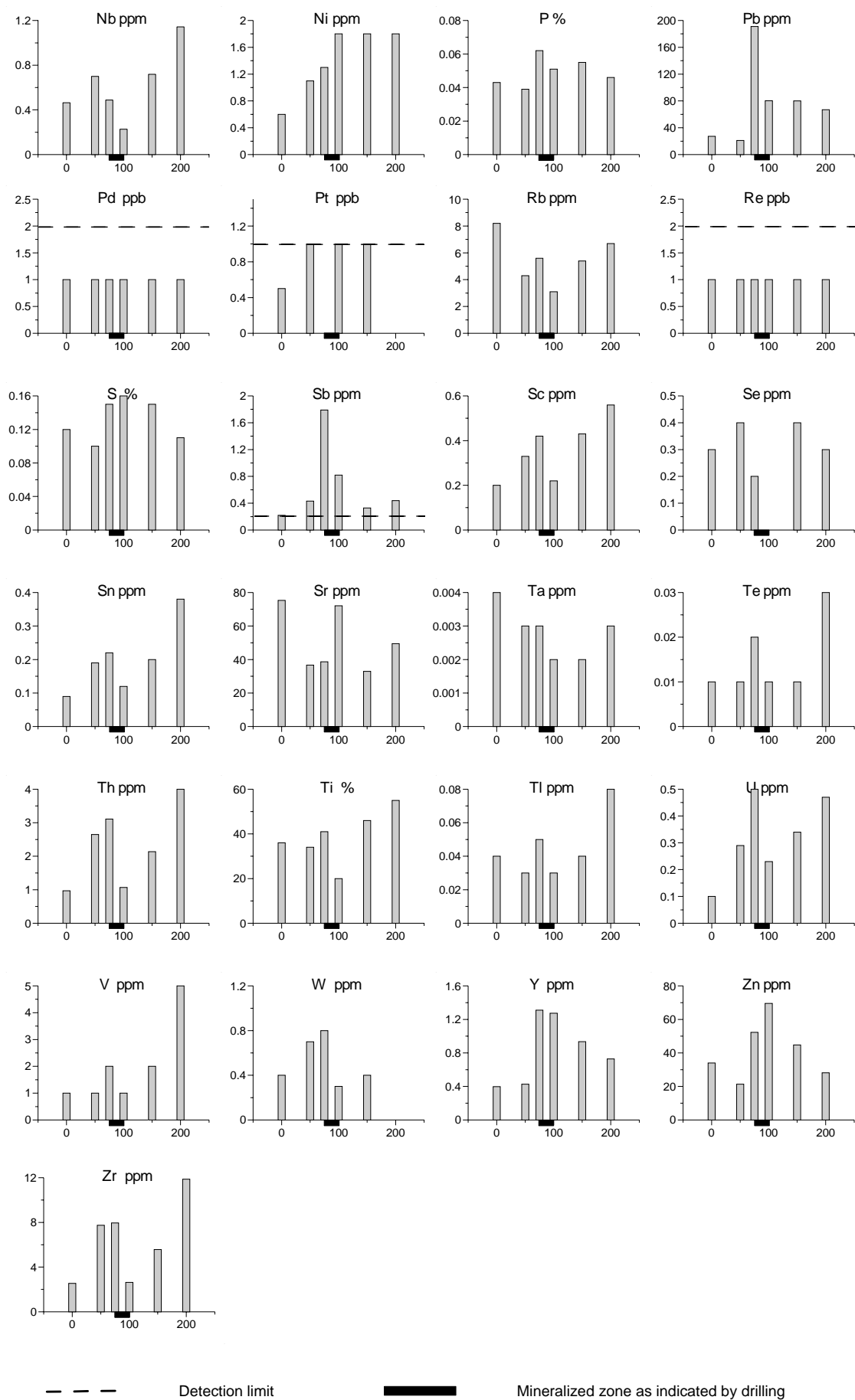




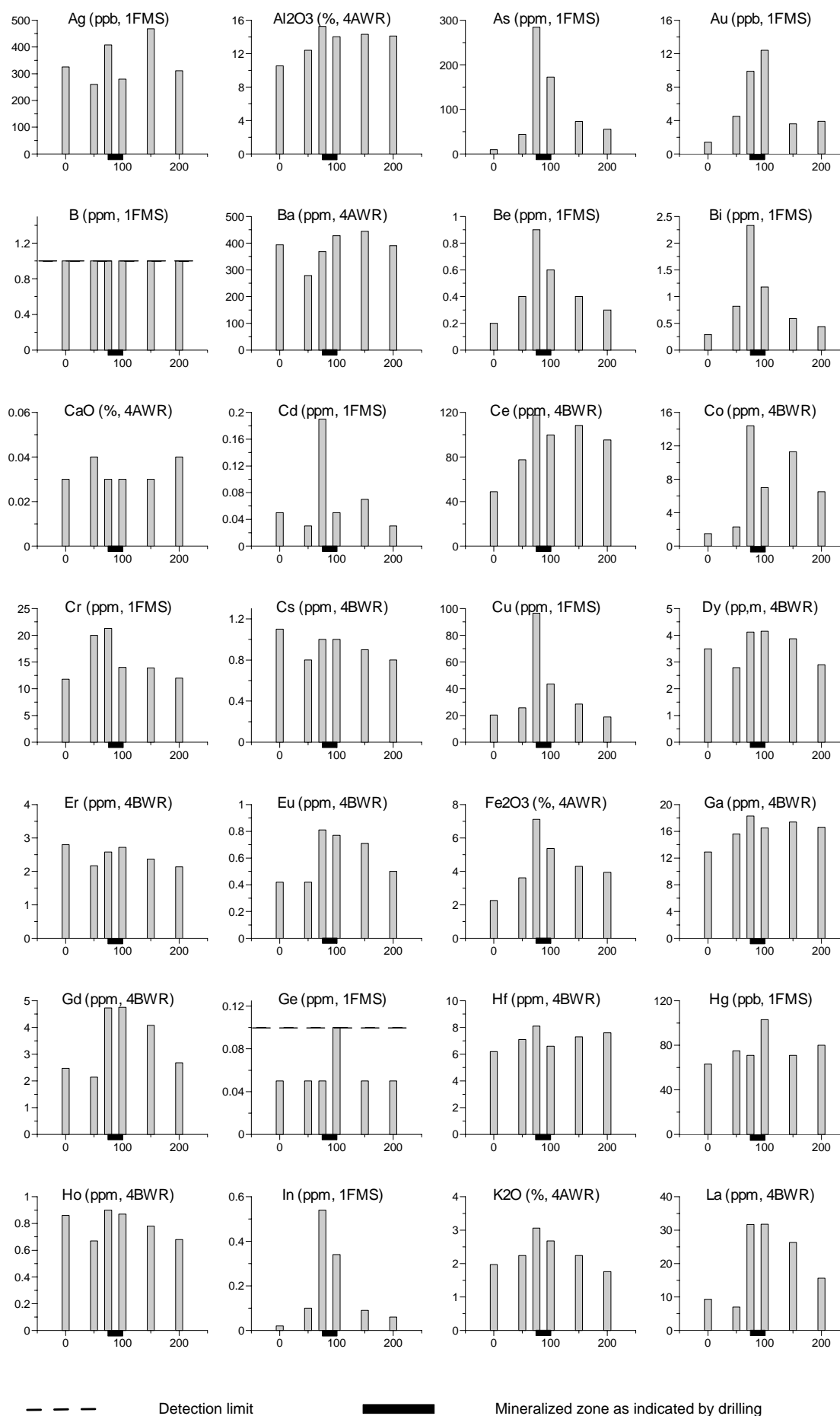
Appendix 2.9.2 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – Mull, ashed – concentrations vs distance (m)



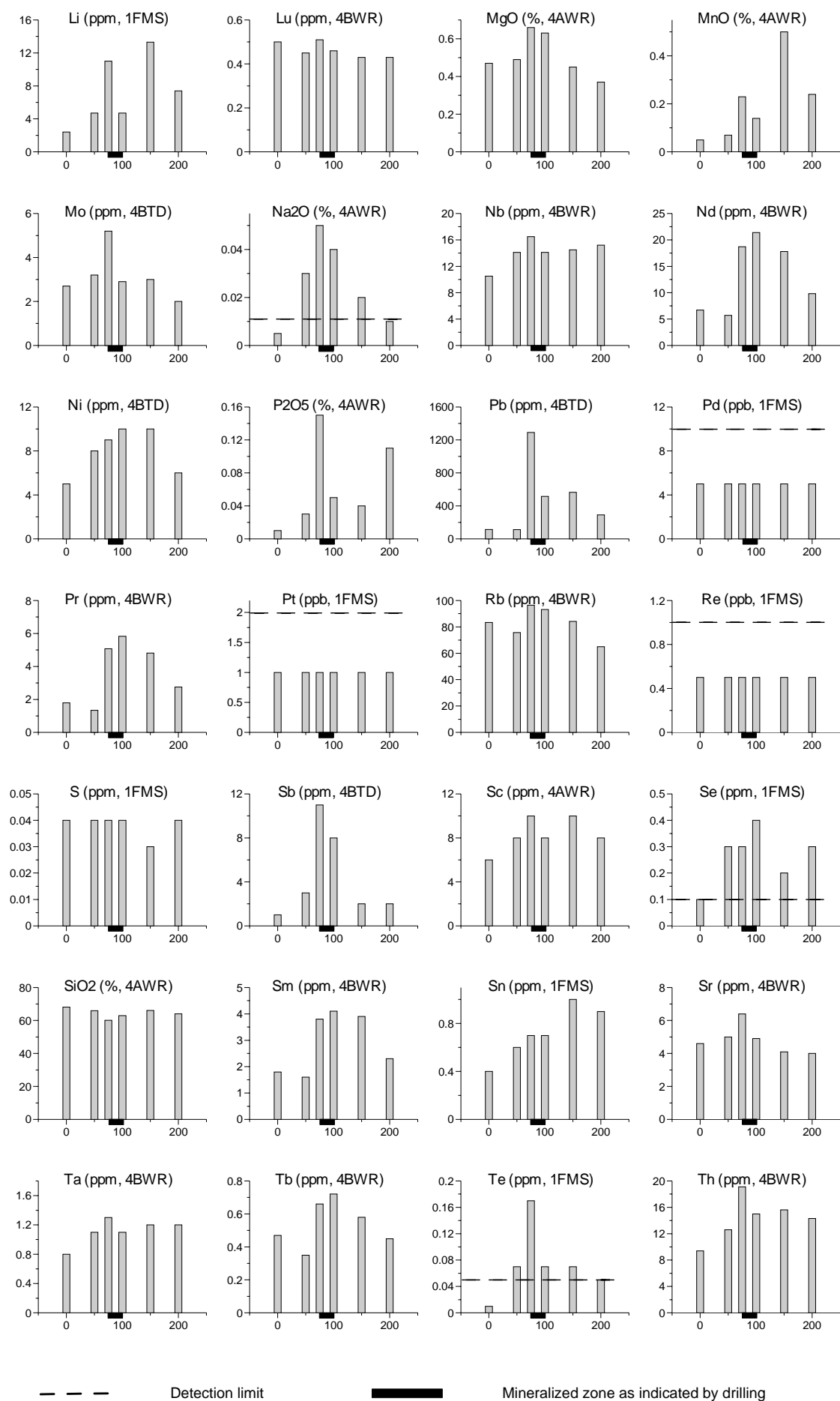
Appendix 2.10.1 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – Mull, dry – concentrations vs distance (m)



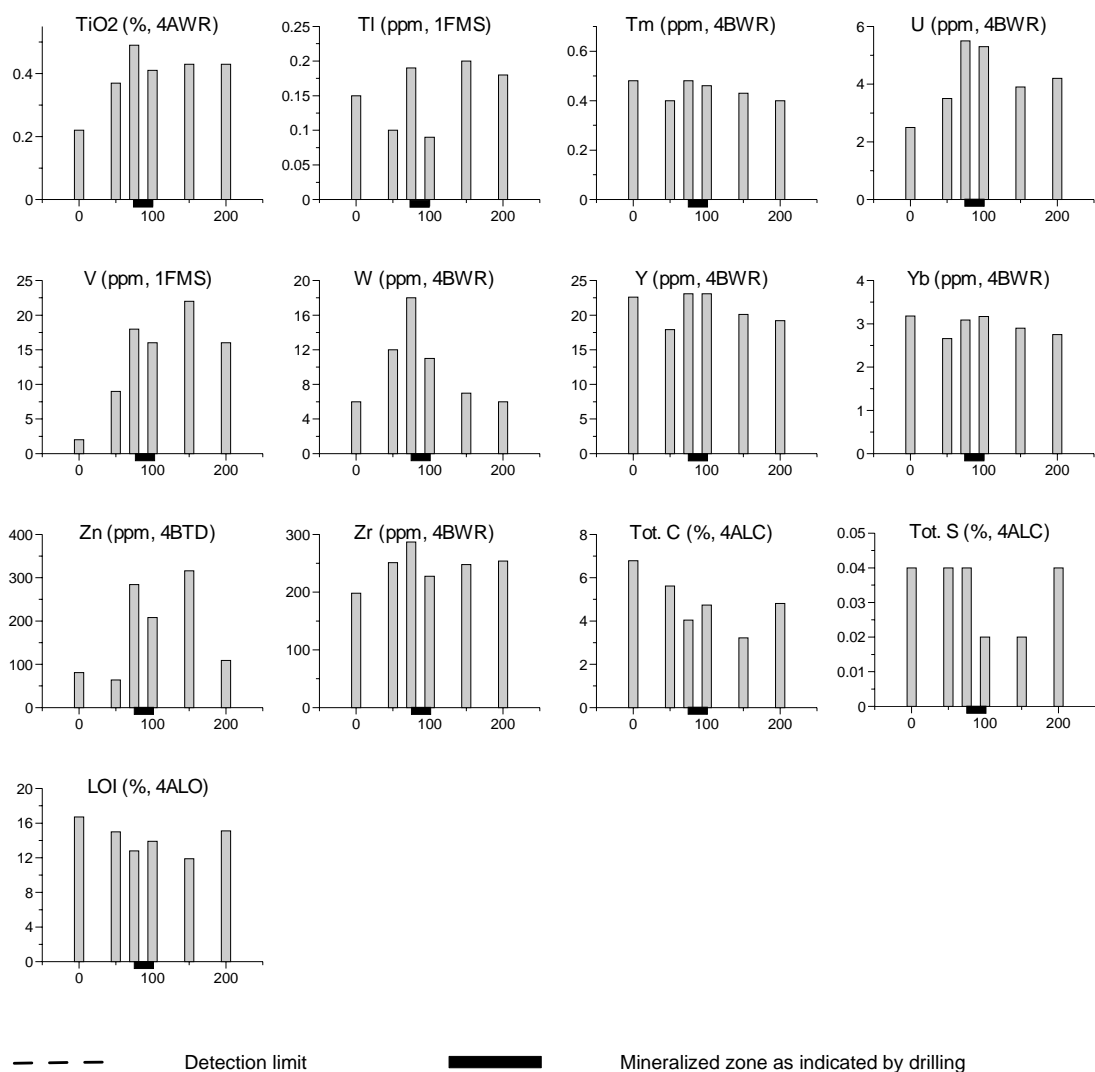
Appendix 2.10.2 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – Mull, dry – concentrations vs distance (m)



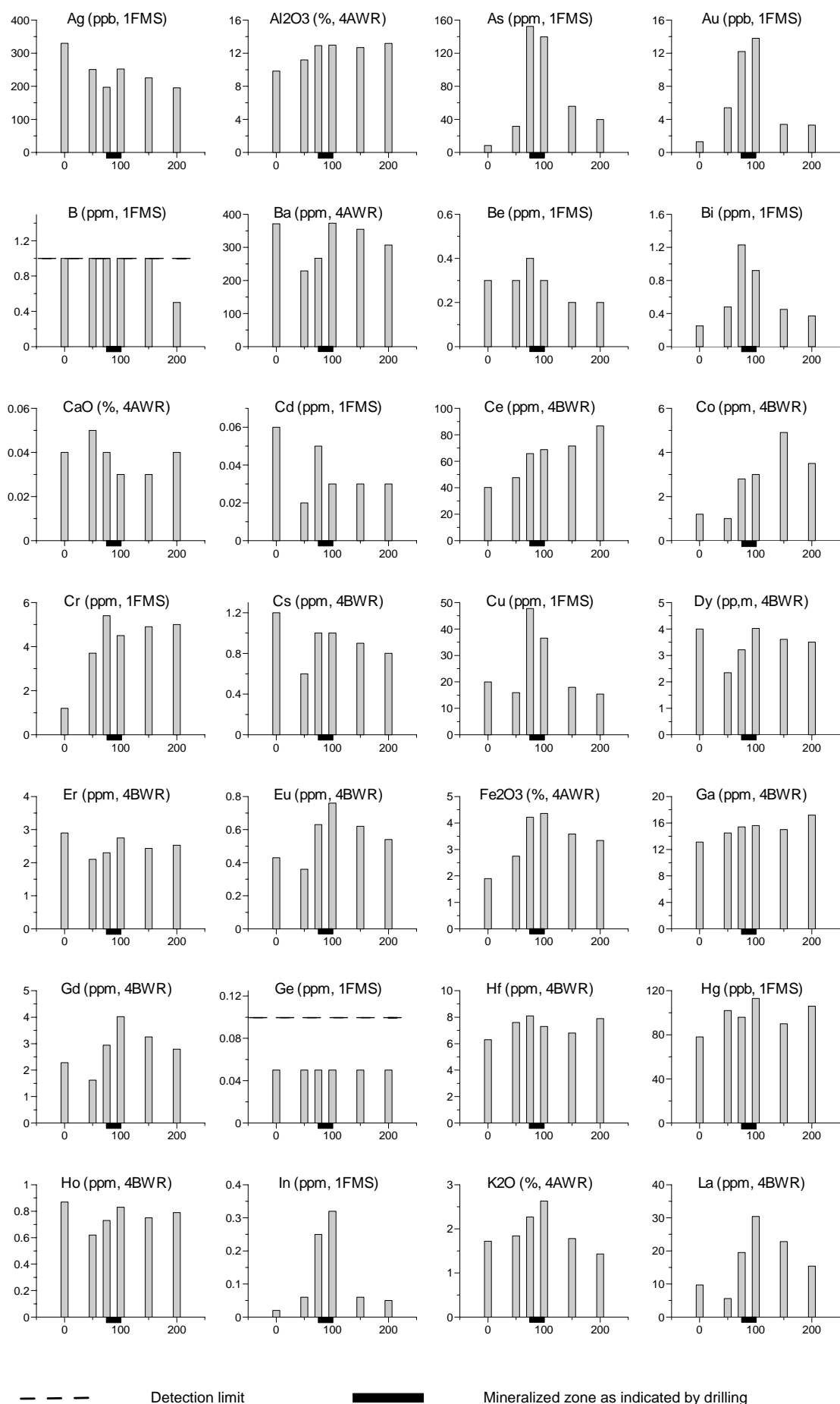
Appendix 2.11.1 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – A-horizon (<75 µm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



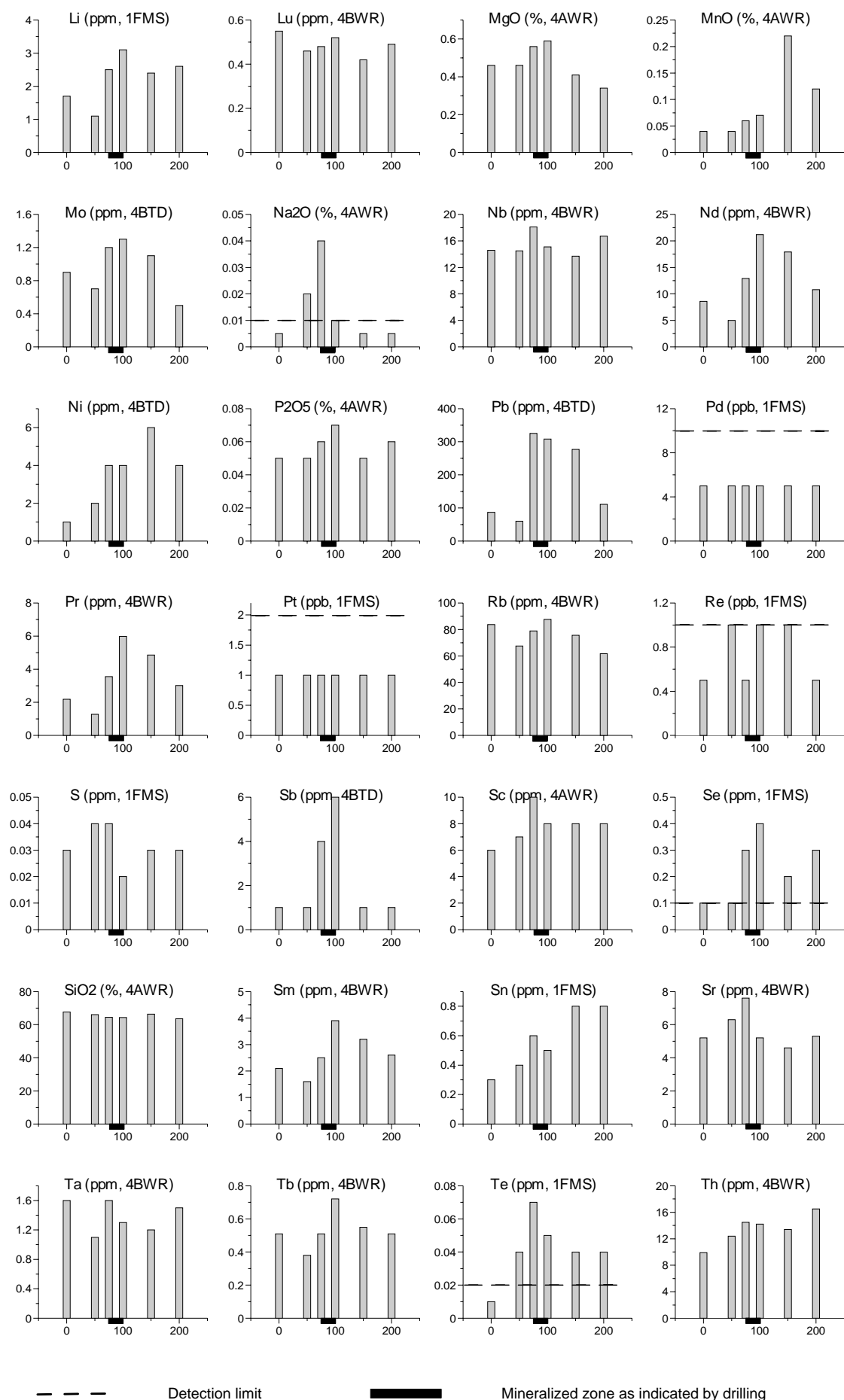
Appendix 2.11.2 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – A-horizon (<75  $\mu\text{m}$ ) – concentrations vs distance (m)



Appendix 2.11.3 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – A-horizon (<75 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)

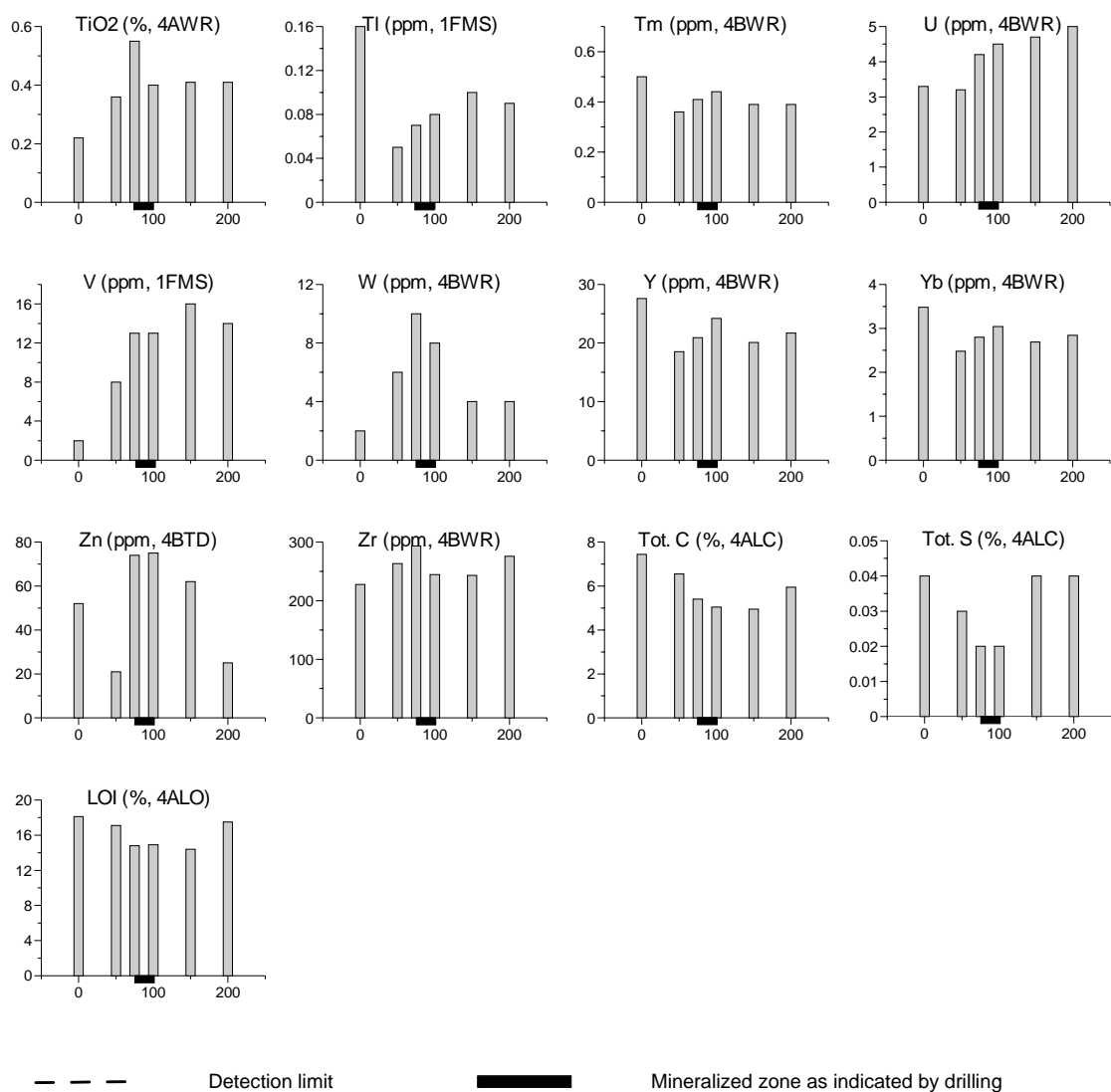


Appendix 2.12.1 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – A-horizon (<250  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)

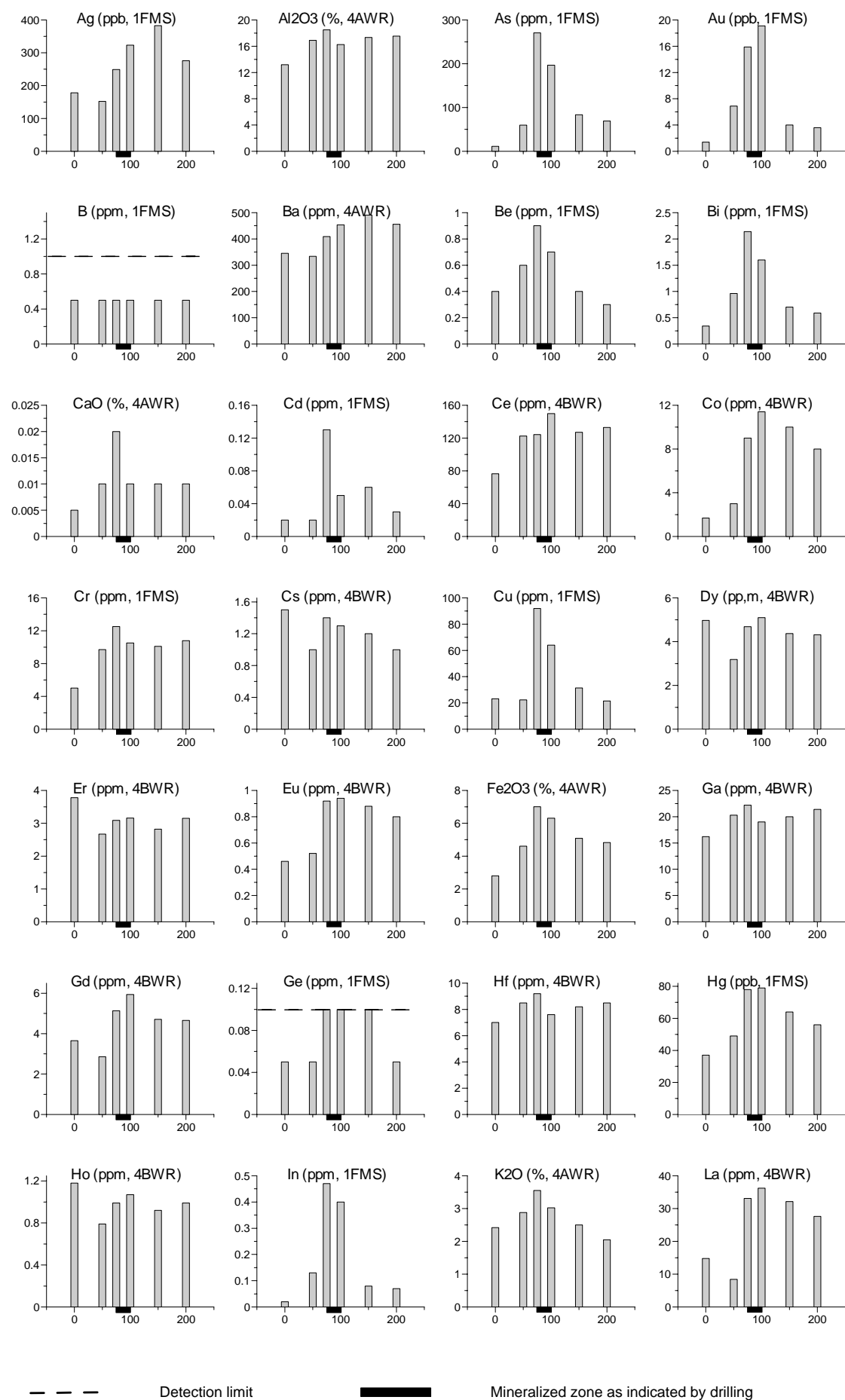


Appendix 2.12.2 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – A-horizon (<250  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)

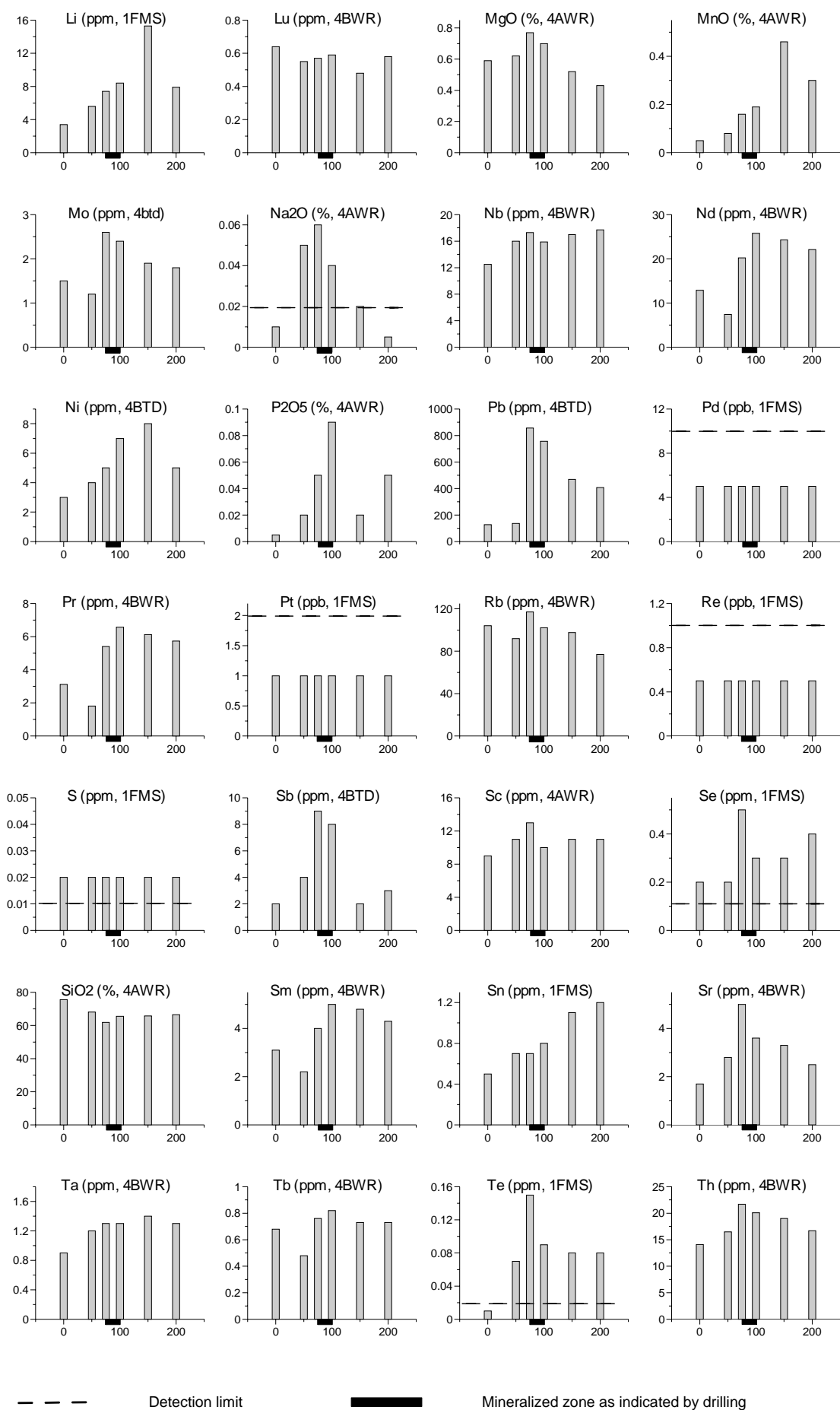




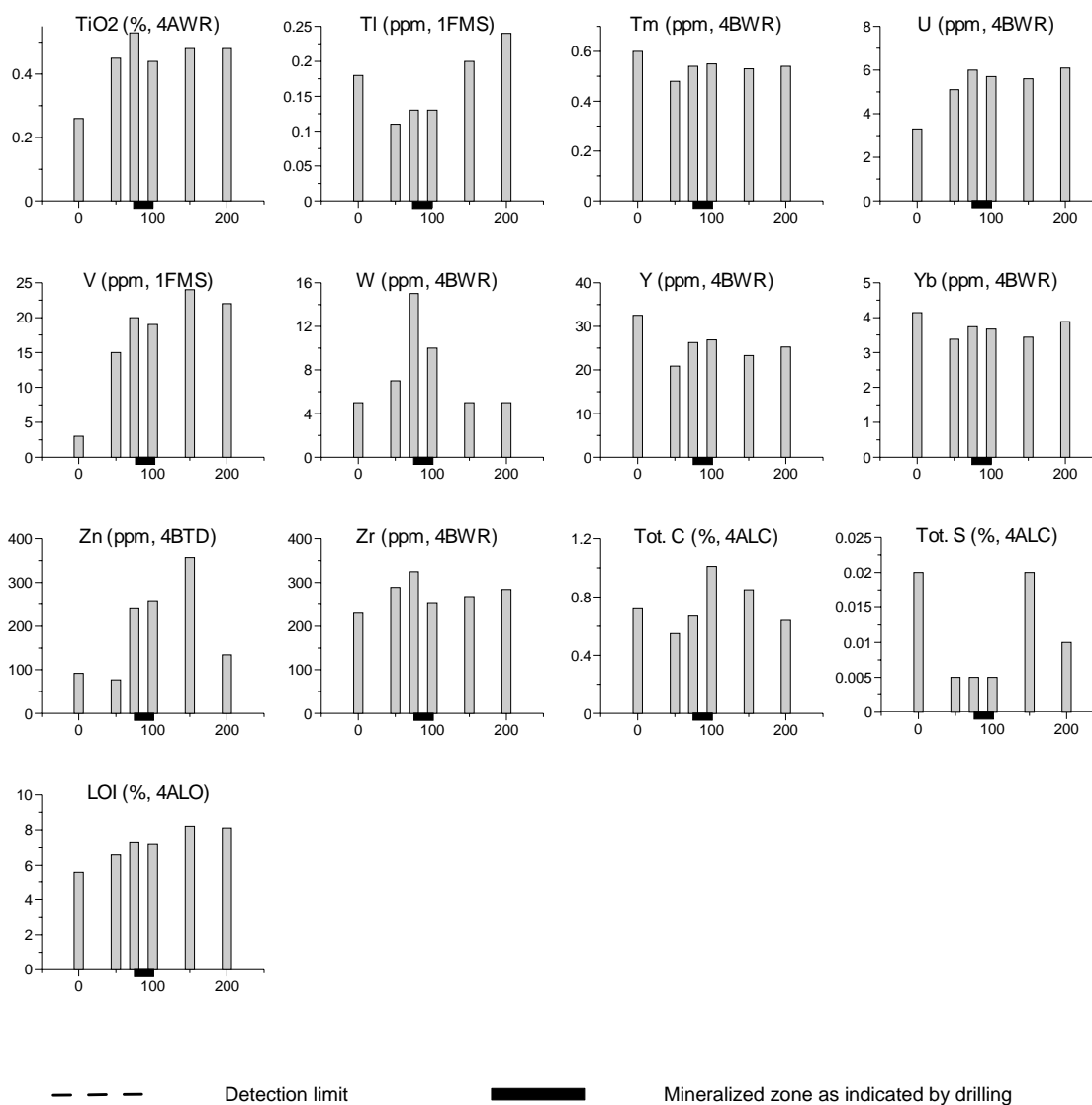
Appendix 2.12.3 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – A-horizon (<250 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



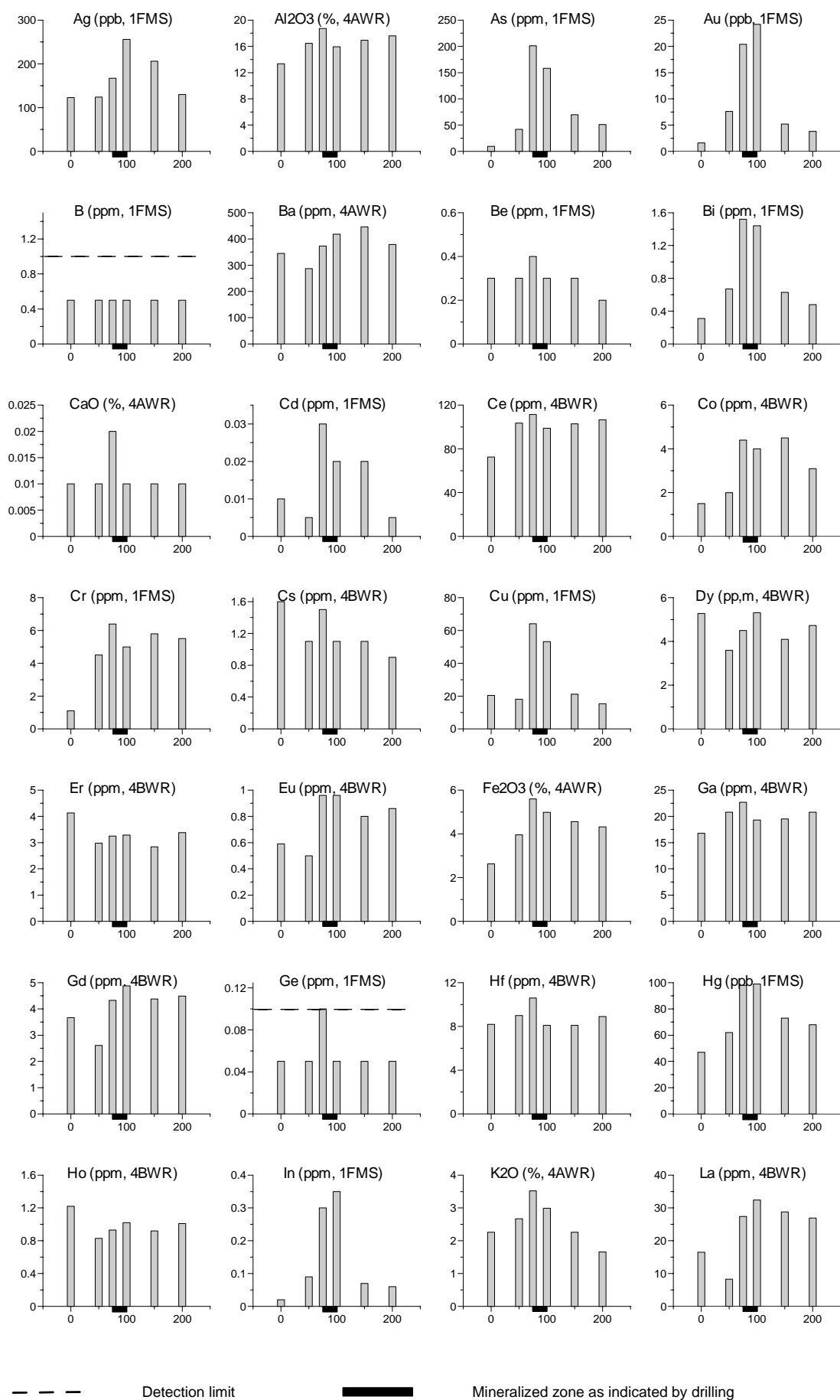
Appendix 2.13.1 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – B-horizon (<75 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



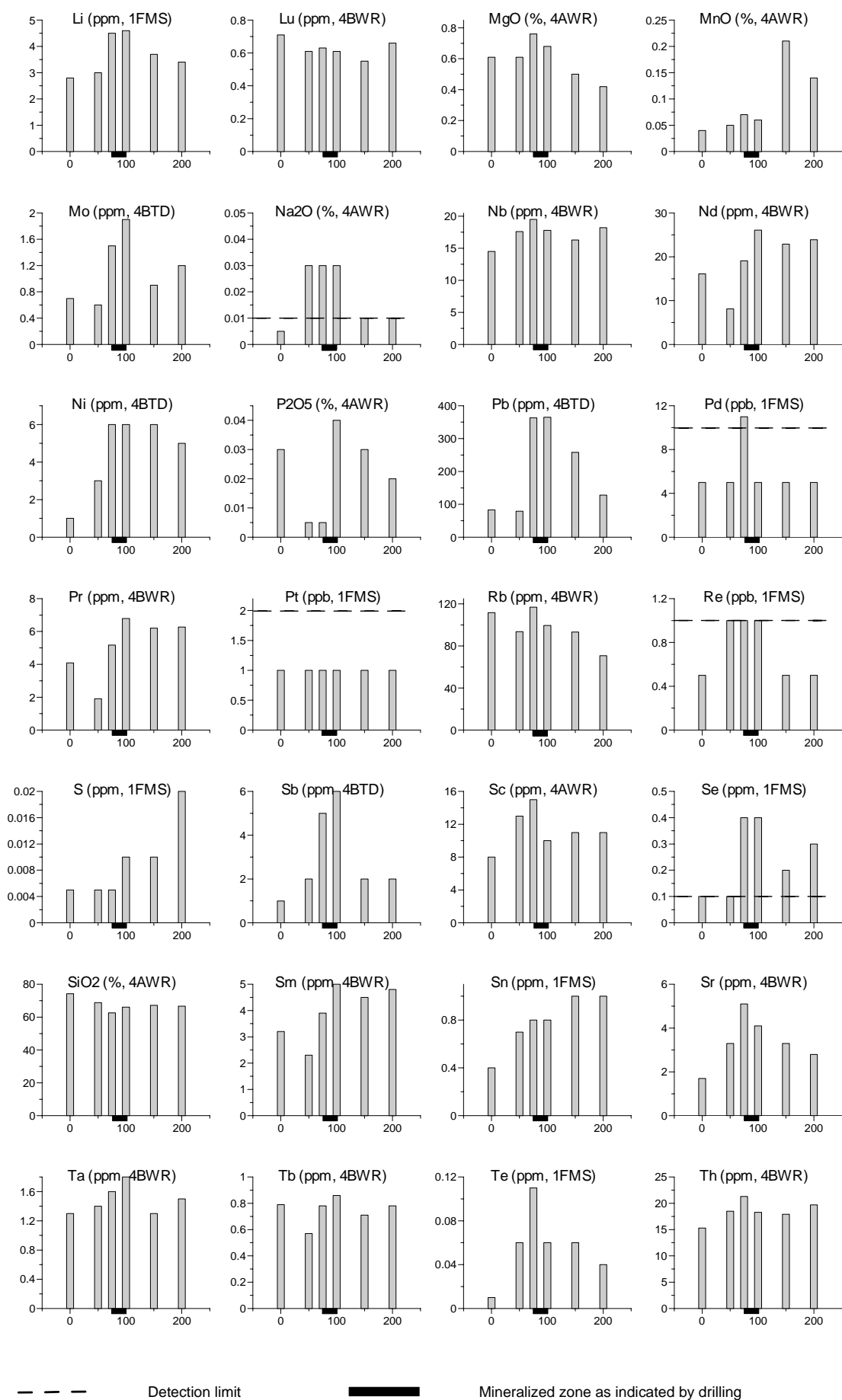
Appendix 2.13.2 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – B-horizon (<75  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)



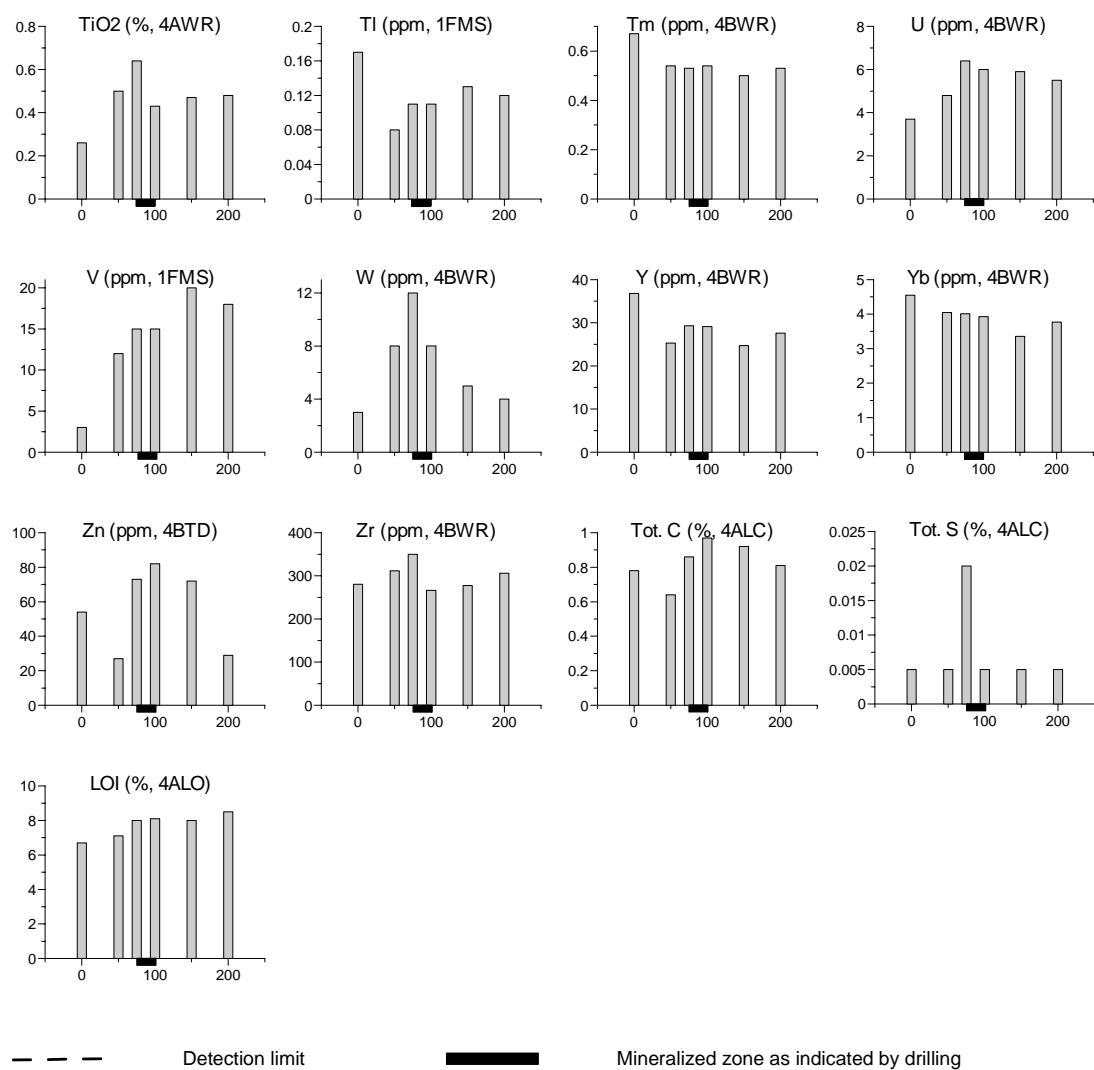
Appendix 2.13.3 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – B-horizon (<75  $\mu\text{m}$ ) – concentrations vs distance (m)



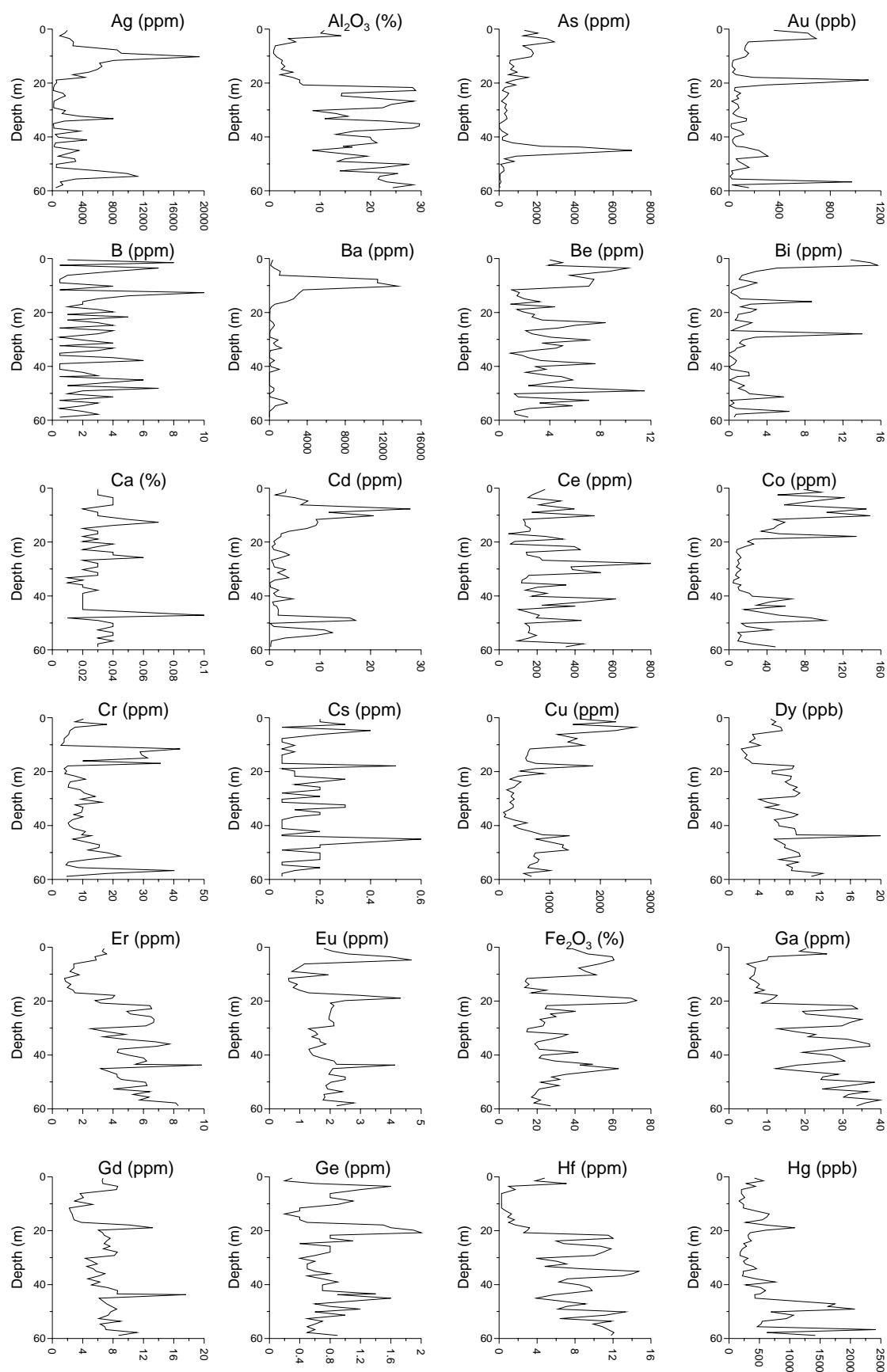
Appendix 2.14.1 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – B-horizon (<250 µm) – concentrations vs distance (m)



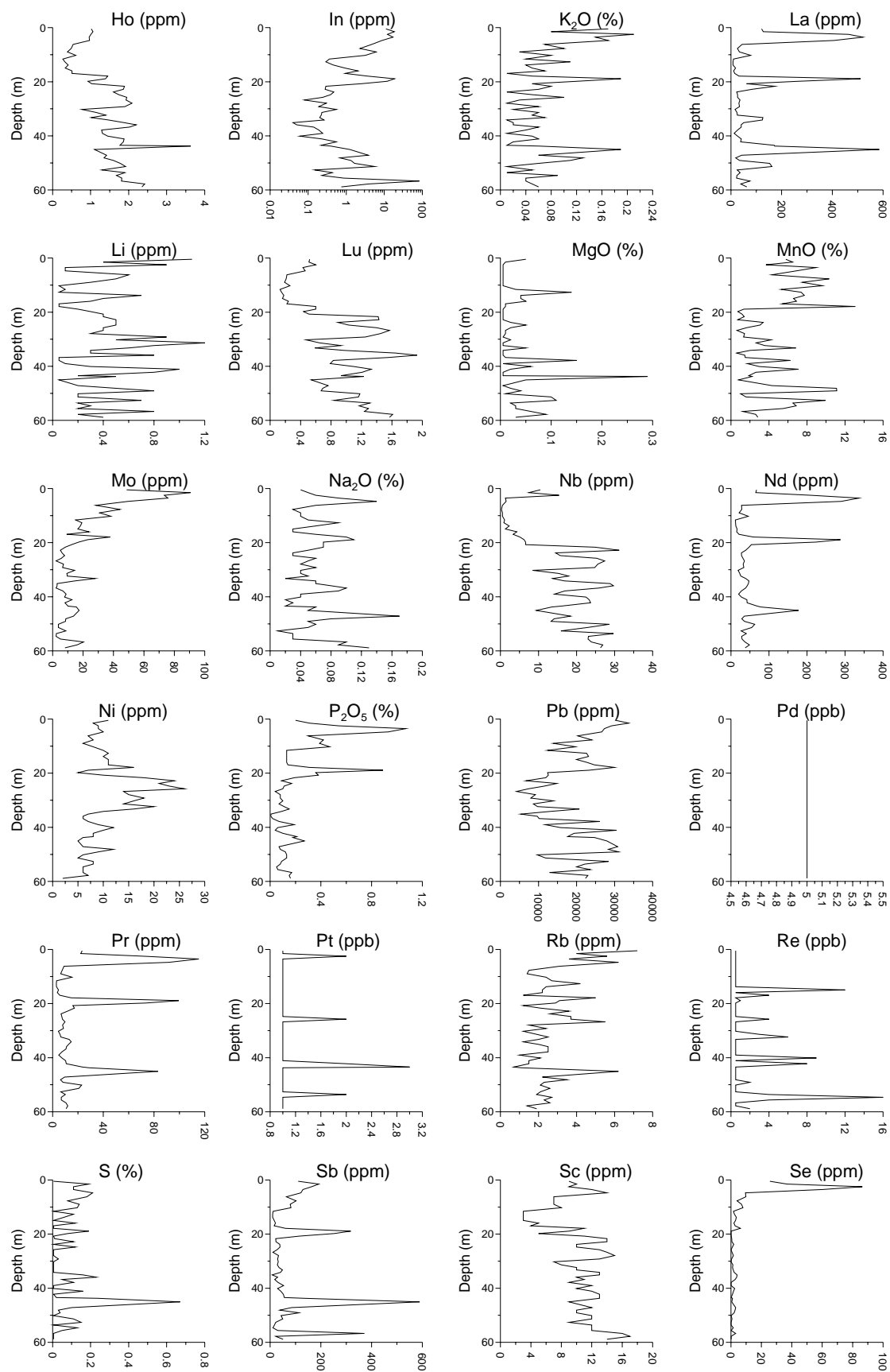
Appendix 2.14.2 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – B-horizon (<250  $\mu$ m) – concentrations vs distance (m)



Appendix 2.14.3 Aripuana – Traverse 2 – B-horizon (<250 μm) – concentrations vs distance (m)

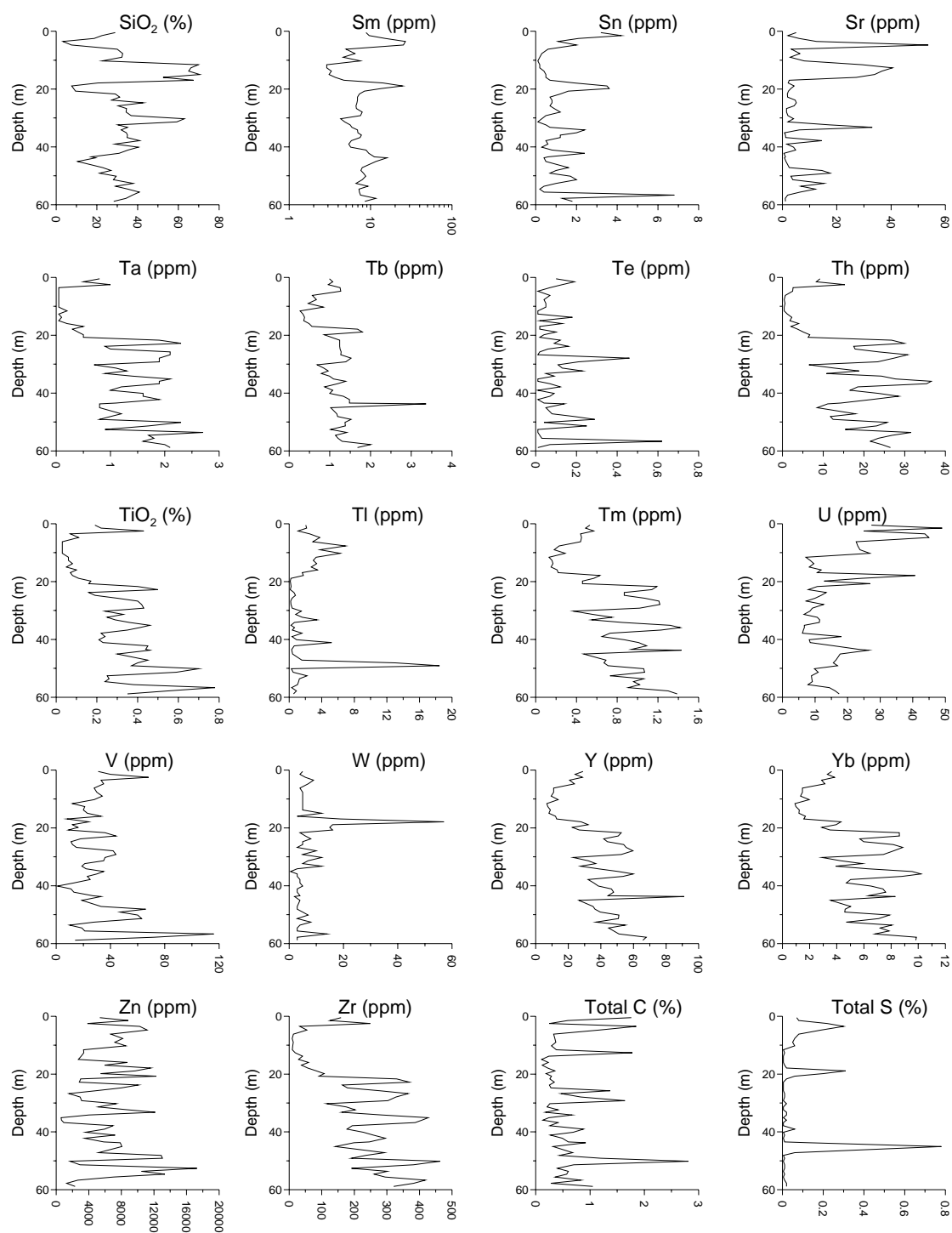






Appendix 2.15.2

Aripuana – FEX6 drill hole – down hole analyses

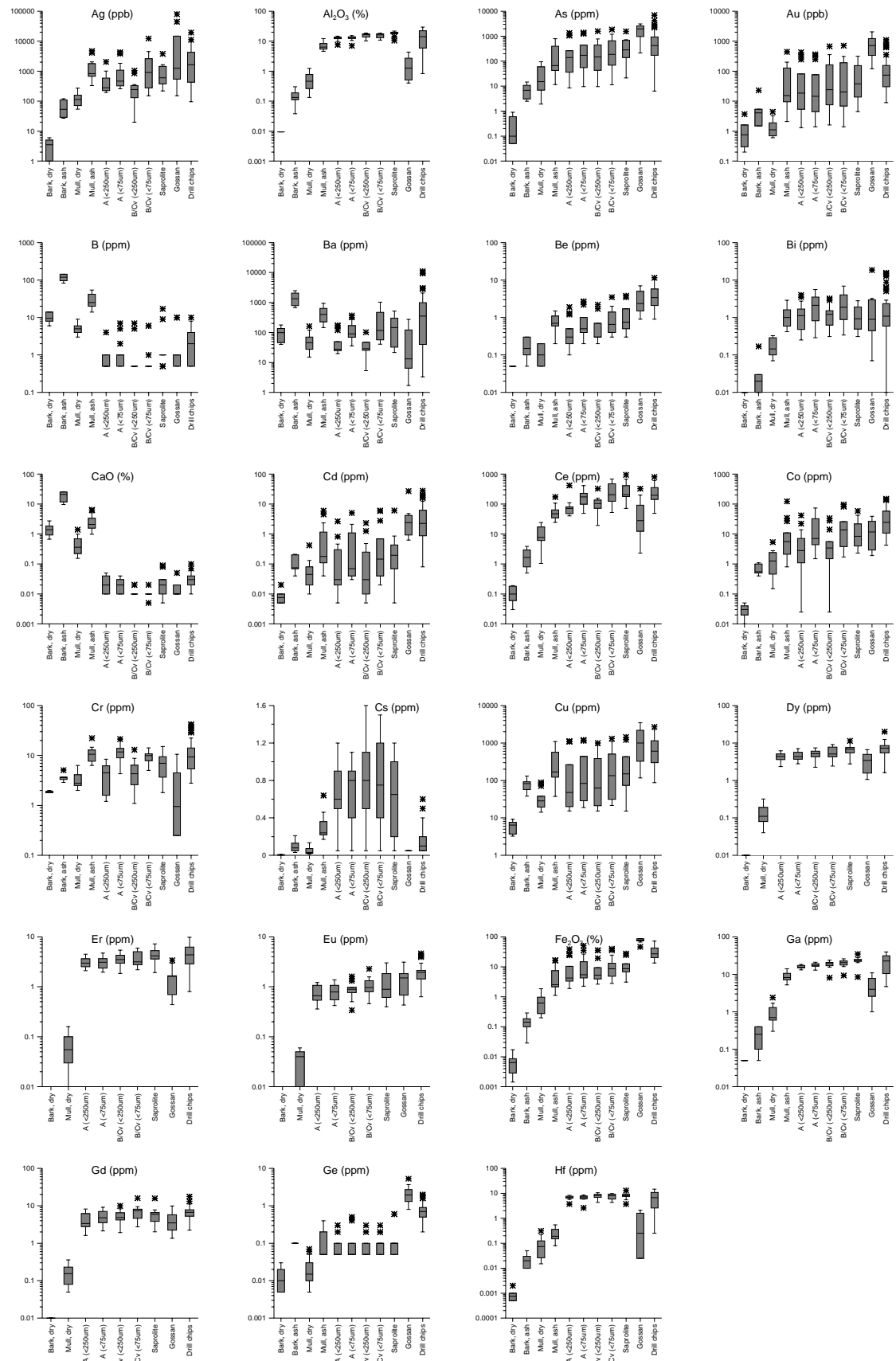


Appendix 2.15.3

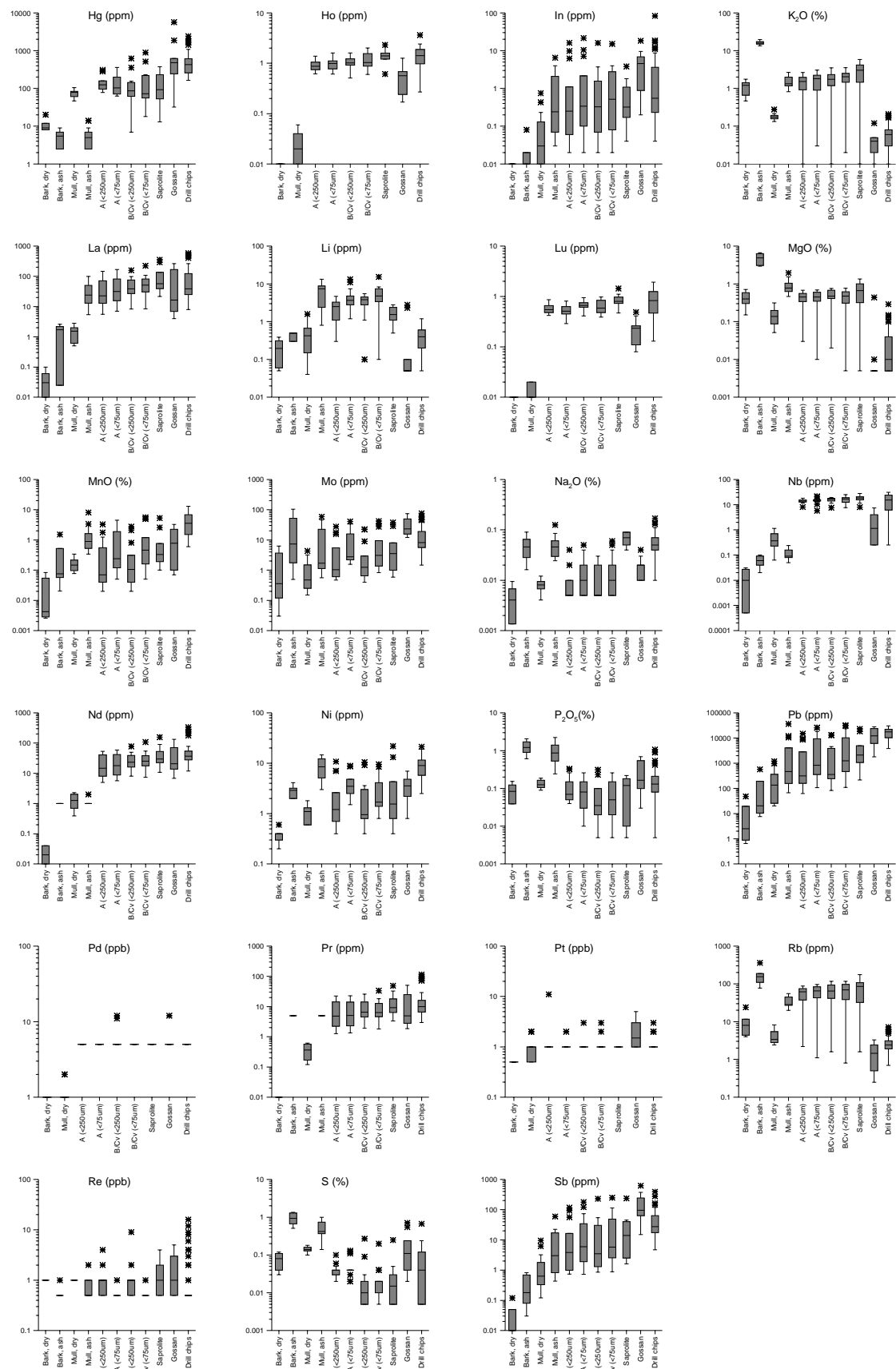
Aripuana – FEX6 drill hole – down hole analyses

## **Appendix 3**

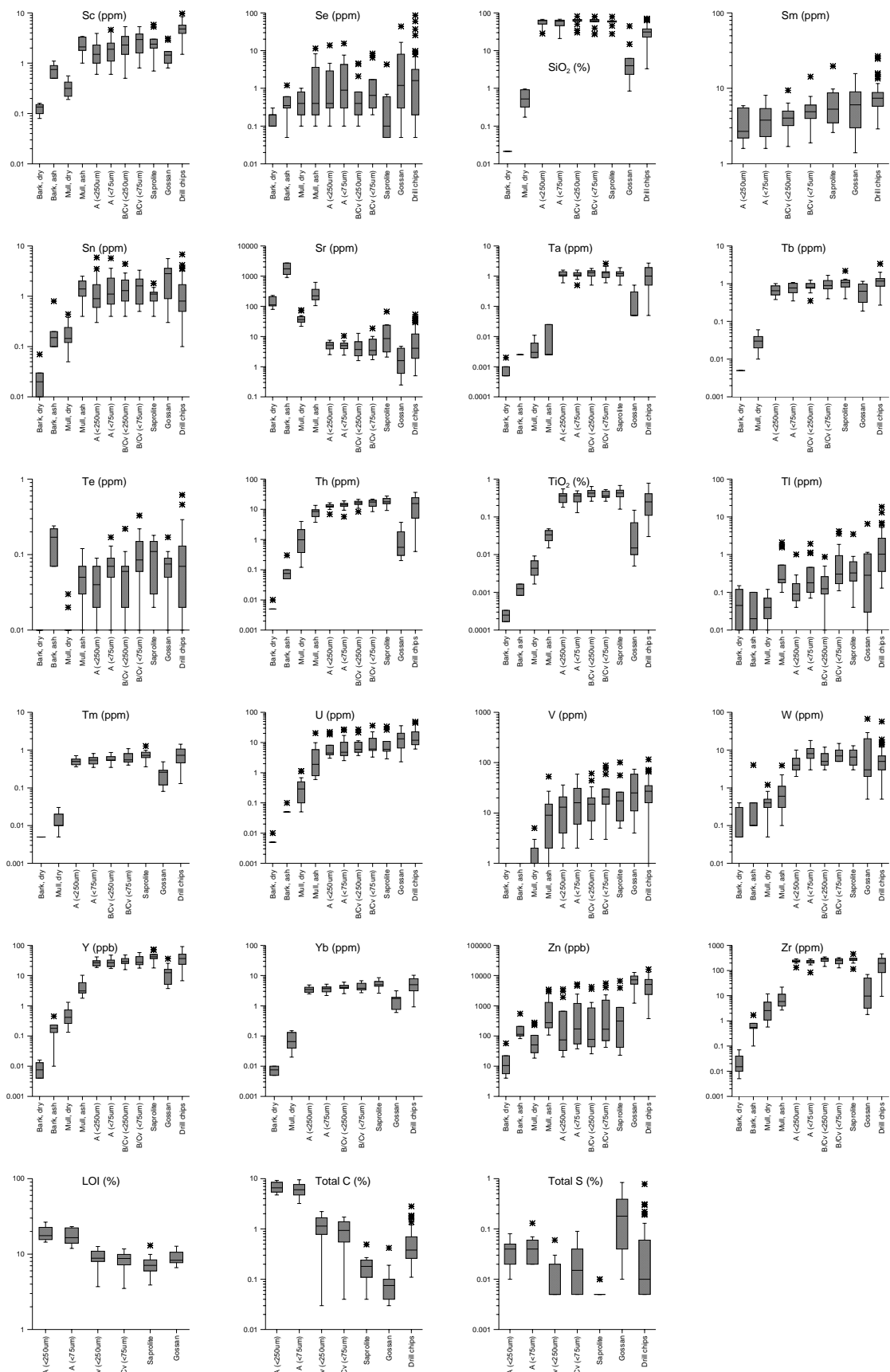
**Box plots for all elements and sample media**



Appendix 3.1 Box plots for all elements and sample media



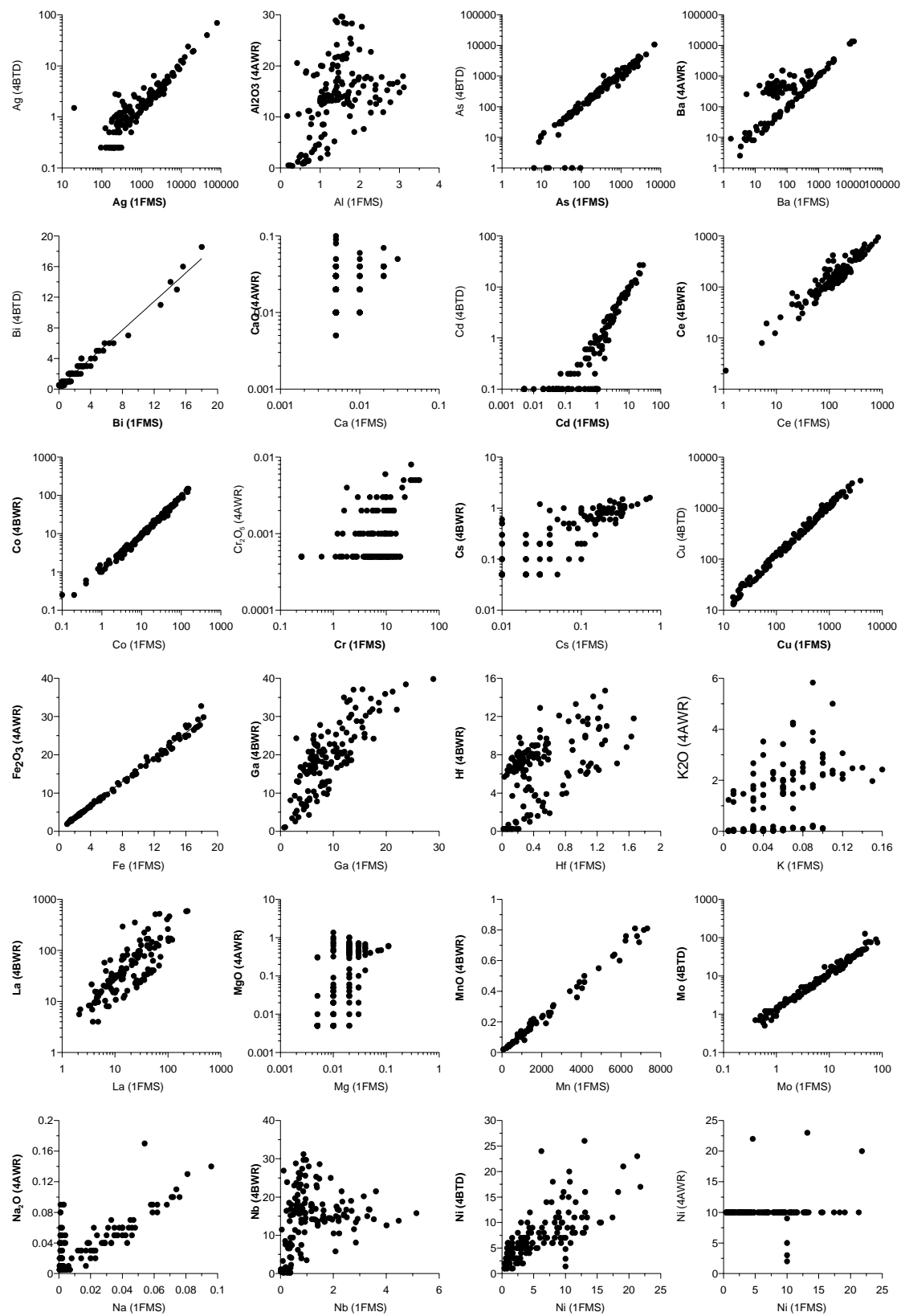
Appendix 3.2 Box plots for all elements and sample media



Appendix 3.3 Box plots for all elements and sample media

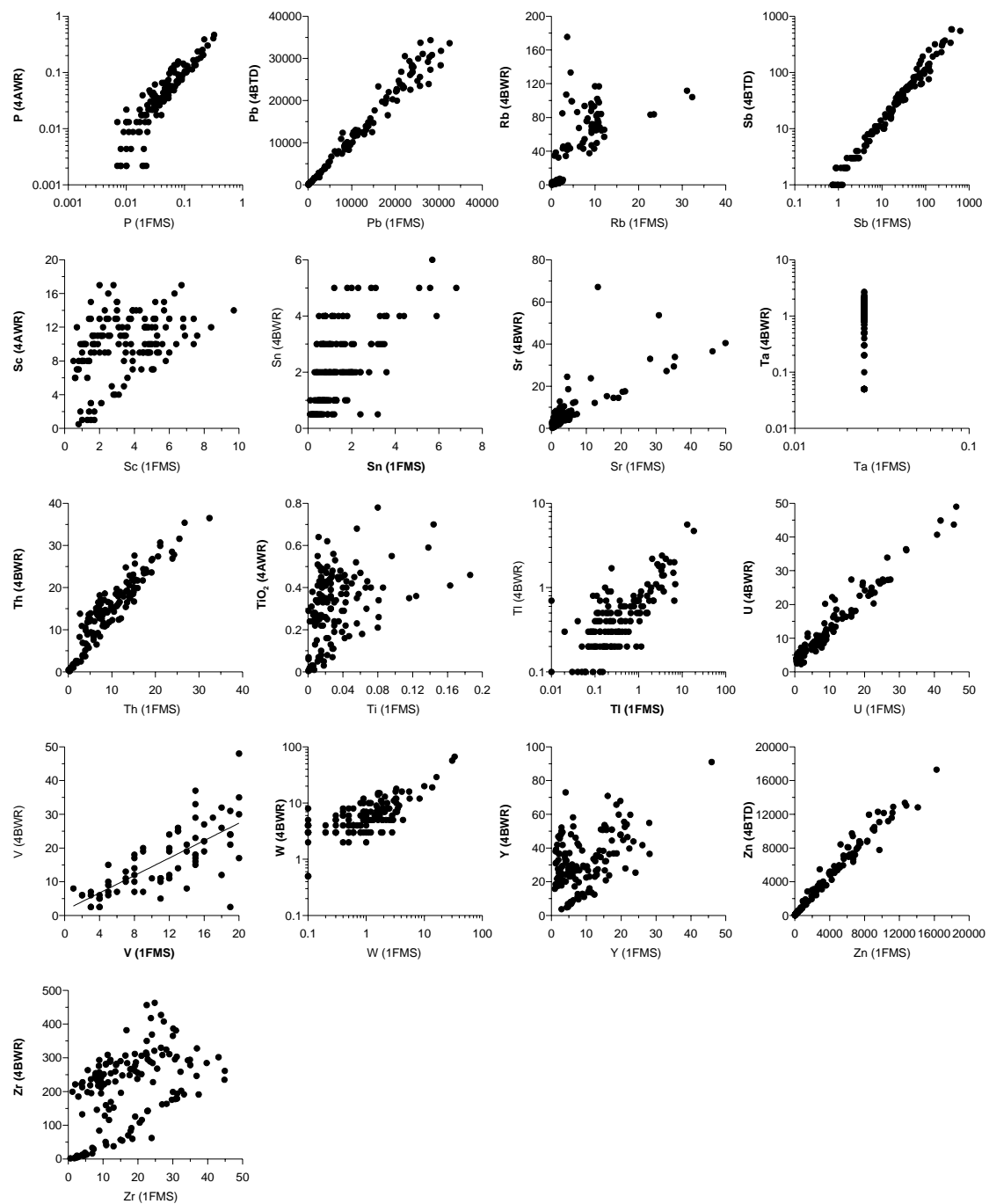
## **Appendix 4**

### **Comparison of different analytical techniques**



Appendix 4.1 Scatter plots of element concentrations by different analytical techniques (some plots with regression lines).





Appendix 4.2 Scatter plots of element concentrations by different analytical techniques (some plots with regression lines).

## **Appendix 5**

### **Sample locations**

Count	Prospect	Traverse no	Sample/site no	Distance from start of traverse	Anglo sample no	UTM North	UTM South	Sample type	Comments
1	Ambrex		A001			8888212	225525	Surface gossan	
2	Ambrex		A002			8888150	225370	Gossan in trench	
3	Ambrex		A003			8888150	225370	Gossan in trench	
4	Ambrex		A004			8888100	225890	Massive gossan outcrop	
5	Ambrex		A005			8888240	225880	Small gossan beneath soil	
6	Ambrex		A006			8887094	226770	Gossan on top of hill	
7	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90857	8888210	225900	Organic matter	Mull, scraped beneath loose leaves
8	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90858			A-horizon	Ca. 5-10 cm, reddish brown, qtz fragm.
9	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90859			Colluvium	40 cm deep,
10	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90860			Saprolitic clay	80 cm deep, yellowish
11	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90861			Upper gossan	massive black to red
12	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90862			Friable gossan	blackish
13	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90863			Lower gossan	massive
14	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 2	450	90864	8888182	225913	Gossan, silicified	massive
15	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 2	450	90865			Gossan, black, friable	black to red
16	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 2	450	90866			Colluvium	20 cm deep
17	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 2	450	90867			Saprolite	yellow
18	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 2	450	90868			A-horizon	
19	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 2	450	90869			Organic matter	
20	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 3	490	90870	8888152	225936	Organic matter	
21	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 3	490	90871			A-horizon	red brown
22	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 3	490	90872			Colluvium	poorly developed, few coarse fragm
23	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 3	490	90873			Saprolite	Yellowish, little chlorite
24	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 4	520	90874	8888150	225982	Colluvium	40 cm deep
25	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 4	520	90875			Saprolite	150 cm deep. white kaolinitic
26	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 4	520	90876			A-Horizon	
27	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 4	520	90877			Organic matter	
28	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 5	580	90878	8888103	226018	Saprolite	Chlorite schist, purple-red
29	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 5	580	90879			Colluvium	
30	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 5	580	90880			A-horizon	brownish yellow
31	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 5	580	90881			Organic matter	Very thin, mixed with clay
32	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 6	690	90882	8888051	226092	Saprolite	orange to light red, wt chl. sh bands
33	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 6	690	90883			Colluvium	
34	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 6	690	90884			A-horizon	dark brown
35	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 6	690	90885			Organic matter	
36	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 7	380	90886	8888240	225855	Saprolite	pink to orange and white bands
37	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 7	380	90887			Colluvium	scattered gossan fragm
38	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 7	380	90888			A-horizon]	
39	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 7	380	90889			Organic matter	very thick, 20-30 cm
40	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 7	380	90890			Gossan	

Count	Prospect	Traverse no	Sample/site no	Distance from start of traverse	Anglo sample no	UTM North	UTM South	Sample type	Comments
41	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 8	300	90891	8888265	225782	Saprolite	Light color, little chlorite, saprock
42	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 8	300	90892			Colluvium	Contains some gossan fragments
43	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 8	300	90893			A-horizon	
44	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 8	300	90894			Organic matter	
45	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 9	200	90895	8888304	225701	Saprolite	at FAREX34,
46	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 9	200	90896			Colluvium	
47	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 9	200	90897			A-horizon	
48	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 9	200	90898			Organic matter	Contains clay and silt
49	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 10	0	90899	8888352	225515	Saprolite	sericite schist, pink to white
50	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 10	0	90900			Colluvium	
51	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 10	0	90901			A-horizon	
52	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 10	0	90902			Organic matter	
53	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 1	200	90903	8888310	224885	B-horizon	30-40 cm depth
54	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 1	200	90904	250 m from road		A-horizon	2-5 cm depth
55	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 1	200	90905			Organic matter	
56	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 2	150	90906	8888360	224885	B-horizon	
57	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 2	150	90907			A-horizon	
58	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 2	150	90908			Organic matter	
59	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 3	100	90909	8888410	224885	B-horizon	
60	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 3	100	90910			A-horizon	
61	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 3	100	90911			Organic matter	
62	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 4	75	90912	8888435	224885	Colluvium	Quartz-chlorite schist
63	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 4	75	90913			A-horizon	
64	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 4	75	90914			Organic matter	
65	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 5	50	90915	8888460	224885	B-horizon	
66	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 5	50	90916			A-horizon	
67	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 5	50	90917			Organic matter	
68	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 6	0	90918	8888510	224885	B-horizon	
69	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 6	0	90919	50 m from road		A-horizon	
70	Ambrex	Traverse 2	Site 6	0	90920			Organic matter	5-15 cm thick, white
71	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 6	690	90921	8888050	226090	Bark from Imbauba tree	25 cm diameter, white
72	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Between 5 and 6	635	90922	8888075	226050	Bark from Imbauba tree	25 cm diameter, white
73	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Between 1 and 2	435	90923	8888200	225900	Bark from Imbauba tree	10 cm diameter, white
74	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 1	420	90924	Farex 33		Bark from Imbauba tree	20 cm diameter, white
75	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 7	380	90925	8888420	225726	Bark from Imbauba tree	15 cm diameter, white
76	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 9	200	90926	8888304	225701	Bark from Imbauba tree	30 cm diameter, pink
77	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 10	12	90927	8888352	225515	Bark from Imbauba tree	10 cm diameter, pink
78	Ambrex	Traverse 1	Site 10	0	90928	8888352	225515	Bark from Imbauba tree	10 cm diameter, white

## **Appendix 6**

### **Quality control and internal standards**

Sample number	ACME Job	Sample weight (g)	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	TiO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
			Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion %
91210 original (11/2001)	A150091	0.2	22.54	1.42	51.09	<.01	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.47
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	A150091	0.2	23.00	1.44	50.98	<.01	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.47
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	A200417	0.2	22.97	1.40	52.37	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.50
91244 original (11/2001)	A150091	0.2	10.54	8.51	62.99	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.19	0.3	0.27
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	A150091	0.2	10.48	8.49	63.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.23	0.29	0.26
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	A200417	0.2	10.65	8.55	62.72	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.31	0.3
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	A150092	0.2	62.33	13.28	2.83	0.68	0.01	0.01	2.25	0.24	0.06
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	A150092	0.2	62.47	13.35	2.82	0.68	0.01	0.02	2.33	0.24	0.05
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	A150092	0.2	61.11	13.89	4.84	0.69	0.02	0.02	2.47	0.25	0.03
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	A150092	0.2	60.92	13.89	4.89	0.69	0.02	0.01	2.49	0.25	0.04
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	A200417	0.2	61.02	13.86	4.7	0.69	0.02	0.02	2.3	0.25	0.04
90882 original (11/2001)	A150092A	0.2	59.11	19.96	7.75	1.01	0.01	0.06	4.19	0.34	<.01
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	A150092A	0.2	59.26	20.03	7.93	1.02	0.01	0.05	4.26	0.34	<.01
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	A200417	0.2	59.47	20.11	7.72	1.00	0.02	0.05	4.10	0.35	0.01
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	A150092	0.2	27.66	14.79	35.86	<.01	0.01	<.01	0.04	0.34	0.17
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	A200417	0.2	26.68	14.39	38.89	0.05	0.01	<.01	0.04	0.33	0.21

***Difference between the average of the first and second repeats (November batch) and the third repeat (January batch) in percent***

91210	0.9	-2.1	2.6		0.0	0.0	-11.1	0.0	6.4
91244	1.3	0.6	-0.5	160.0	0.0	-20.0	4.8	5.1	13.2
90880 -60	0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	0.0	-16.7
90880 -200	0.0	-0.2	-3.4	0.0	0.0	33.3	-7.3	0.0	14.3
90882	0.5	0.6	-1.5	-1.5	100.0	-9.1	-3.0	2.9	
90859	-3.5	-2.7	8.4		0.0		0.0	-2.9	23.5

Sample number	Mn	Cr	Ba	Ni	Sc	LOI	TOT/C	TOT/S	SUM	Co	Cs
	Fusion %	Fusion %	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	4ALO %	4ALC %	4ALC %	Fusion %	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	9.64	<.001	13557	<20	8	10.1	0.29	0.06	96.95	148.9	0.1
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	9.67	<.001	13594	<20	9	10	0.29	0.06	97.28	149.6	<.1
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	9.59	<.001	13113	<20	8	10.8	0.3	0.07	99.32	131.4	<.1
91244 original (11/2001)	0.81	<.001	8	<20	9	13.5	0.32	0.78	97.24	15.8	0.6
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.8	<.001	9	<20	9	13.6	0.31	0.81	97.29	15.0	0.5
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.86	<.001	14	<20	8	15.2	0.31	0.73	99	15.2	0.3
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	0.07	<.001	577	<20	10	17.6	6.24	0.02	99.42	0.6	0.6
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.07	0.001	576	<20	10	17.5	6.43	0.04	99.61	0.5	0.6
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	0.15	0.002	607	<20	10	16.5	6.03	0.02	100.04	4.4	0.7
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.16	0.006	610	<20	10	16.4	5.98	0.03	99.84	5.1	0.6
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.17	0.001	605	<20	10	16.7	6.05	0.02	99.84	4.1	0.8
90882 original (11/2001)	0.18	0.003	1514	<20	15	6.9	0.27	<.01	99.68	4.0	1.0
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.18	<.001	1515	<20	15	6.6	0.29	<.01	99.86	3.8	0.9
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.19	0.004	1488	<20	15	6.6	0.29	<.01	99.79	4.0	0.9
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	5.65	<.001	361	<20	10	11.4	0.52	0.04	95.97	84.0	<.1
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	6.65	0.002	357	<20	10	11	0.52	0.04	98.29	81.4	0.2
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	-0.7		-3.4		-5.9	7.5	3.4	16.7	2.3	-12.0	
91244	6.8		64.7		-11.1	12.2	-1.6	-8.2	1.8	-1.3	-45.5
90880 -60	0.0		-0.2		0.0	-0.6	3.0	100.0	0.2	-16.7	0.0
90880 -200	9.7	-75.0	-0.6		0.0	1.5	0.7	-20.0	-0.1	-13.7	23.1
90882	5.6	33.3	-1.7		0.0	-2.2	3.6		0.0	2.6	-5.3
90859	17.7		-1.1		0.0	-3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	-3.1	

Sample number	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	Tl	U	V
	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	4 acid ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	6.6	<.5	0.5	2.4	<1	8.0	<.1	0.4	1.5	26.8	25
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	8.2	<.5	<.5	3.2	<1	8.4	<.1	0.7	0.7	27.4	27
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	6.4	<.5	<.5	1.7	3	7.8	<.1	0.5	<b>7.4</b>	24.6	25
91244 original (11/2001)	12.3	3.9	9.4	6.2	1	1.3	0.8	8.5	0.3	17.7	24
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	12.1	4.0	9.4	3.3	1	1.5	0.7	7.6	0.4	16.4	23
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	11.8	4.3	9.2	4.0	4	1.9	0.6	8.9	0.5	15.7	25
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	16.6	7.3	15.5	72.1	2	5.3	1.3	13.6	0.1	4.0	<5
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	17.4	8.0	16.4	73.9	2	5.1	1.3	13.9	0.1	3.1	<5
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	19.0	7.8	20.2	82.0	4	5.6	1.6	17.2	0.2	3.7	6
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	19.2	8.1	16.8	84.1	4	6.0	1.2	16.2	0.2	4.4	7
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	19.4	6.8	15.9	81.2	6	5.9	1.1	15.3	<b>0.4</b>	4.1	<b>14</b>
90882 original (11/2001)	24.0	9.0	20.6	99.0	3	3.1	1.2	22.9	0.6	4.9	9
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	25.1	9.2	22.4	99.4	2	2.9	1.3	20.6	0.5	7.2	10
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	23.2	8.7	18.7	91.1	6	2.6	1.3	18.6	0.6	5.4	13
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	20.6	4.6	10.8	0.8	2	7.5	0.9	12.3	1.8	22.6	69
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	20.8	5.1	10.9	1.9	7	8.4	0.7	12.2	<b>4.3</b>	22.5	80
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	-13.5			-39.3		-4.9		-9.1	572.7	-9.2	-3.8
91244	-3.3	8.9	-2.1	-15.8	300.0	35.7	-20.0	10.6	42.9	-7.9	6.4
90880 -60	4.8	9.6	5.8	2.5	0.0	-3.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	-22.5	
90880 -200	1.6	-14.5	-14.1	-2.2	50.0	1.7	-21.4	-8.4	100.0	1.2	115.4
90882	-5.5	-4.4	-13.0	-8.2	140.0	-13.3	4.0	-14.5	9.1	-10.7	36.8
90859	1.0	10.9	0.9	137.5	250.0	12.0	-22.2	-0.8	138.9	-0.4	15.9



Sample number	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb
	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	5	11.1	13.8	78.0	502.8	15.28	45.6	7.5	1.94	5.32	0.84
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	5	11.3	13.6	82.1	515.3	15.3	47.1	7.5	1.31	5.32	0.79
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	5	12.9	12.6	76.8	<b>454.9</b>	14.8	42.5	7.2	1.84	<b>3.73</b>	0.73
91244 original (11/2001)	4	141.7	26.5	585.0	102.3	83.1	177.7	11.6	2.09	6.17	1.02
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	4	143.3	26.5	590.9	104.5	84.2	176.1	11.2	2.12	5.63	1.03
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	3	146.1	24.6	559.1	103.4	79.22	165.7	10.4	1.97	5.08	0.91
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	3	251.6	38.0	11.6	44.3	2.07	8.1	2.2	0.63	3.35	0.82
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	3	254.6	39.1	12.4	46.4	2.27	8.1	2.3	0.72	3.44	0.79
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	8	251.7	45.6	14.2	215.3	2.11	8.6	2.9	0.78	4.47	0.97
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	8	257.0	46.8	14.6	218.5	2.16	8.8	2.6	0.79	4.98	0.97
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	4	257.3	43.6	14.5	<b>194.5</b>	2.1	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>3.73</b>	0.94
90882 original (11/2001)	6	309.5	50.0	32.5	340.4	3.57	10.8	2.9	0.61	4.75	1
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	6	315.4	52.2	32.3	368.1	3.36	10.8	3.2	0.61	4.89	1.01
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	4	298.4	<b>42.2</b>	30.9	321.9	3.33	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	0.58	<b>2.87</b>	0.9
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	6	152.4	19.7	82.0	478.0	12.66	38.3	5.1	1.32	7.58	0.83
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	4	174.9	20.1	81.2	461.1	<b>14.08</b>	38.9	5.2	1.47	<b>3.28</b>	0.75
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	0.0	15.2	-8.0	-4.1	-10.6	-3.2	-8.3	-4.0	13.2	-29.9	-10.4
91244	-25.0	2.5	-7.2	-4.9	0.0	-5.3	-6.3	-8.8	-6.4	-13.9	-11.2
90880 -60	0.0	1.2	2.9	6.9	4.7	9.7	0.0	4.5	14.3	2.7	-3.7
90880 -200	-50.0	1.2	-5.6	0.7	-10.3	-1.6	-17.2	-20.0	-21.0	-21.1	-3.1
90882	-33.3	-4.5	-17.4	-4.6	-9.1	-3.9	-14.8	-21.3	-4.9	-40.5	-10.4
90859	-33.3	14.8	2.0	-1.0	-3.5	11.2	1.6	2.0	11.4	-56.7	-9.6

Sample number	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni
	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	Fusion ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	4.12	0.61	1.77	0.29	1.97	0.26	38.3	2009	19742	8554	8
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	4.06	0.62	1.73	0.27	1.77	0.29	39.4	2034	19728	8578	7
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	4.03	0.56	1.73	0.27	1.8	0.27	40	<b>1761</b>	<b>17243</b>	<b>7655</b>	8
91244 original (11/2001)	5.96	1.1	3.19	0.47	3.56	0.54	17.4	1136	27963	8065	5
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	5.78	1.13	3.53	0.51	3.58	0.53	17.3	1135	28049	8106	6
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	5.73	1.02	3.35	0.52	3.58	0.53	15.8	<b>950</b>	29810	<b>6860</b>	3
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	5.62	1.31	4.29	0.66	4.61	0.75	1.2	39	196	35	2
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	5.77	1.28	4.28	0.71	4.47	0.74	1.2	41	198	37	1
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	6.62	1.46	4.48	0.79	4.9	0.7	3.2	69	714	97	5
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	6.63	1.53	4.58	0.82	4.98	0.75	3.2	71	708	98	3
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	6.94	1.43	4.86	0.73	4.8	0.73	3.2	74	737	101	3
90882 original (11/2001)	7.14	1.55	4.94	0.8	5.61	0.9	0.9	97	1129	121	1
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	6.93	1.62	5.1	0.82	5.87	0.94	0.8	95	1117	119	2
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	6.29	1.41	4.88	0.75	5.14	0.81	0.8	98	<b>1010</b>	110	1
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	3.95	0.74	2.31	0.42	2.91	0.41	44.4	1375	31788	4788	15
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	4.15	0.8	2.57	0.4	2.9	0.46	41.1	<b>1116</b>	<b>28191</b>	4370	12
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	-1.5	-8.9	-1.1	-3.6	-3.7	-1.8	3.0	-12.9	-12.6	-10.6	5.3
91244	-2.4	-8.5	-0.3	6.1	0.3	-0.9	-8.9	-16.3	6.4	-15.2	-41.8
90880 -60	2.7	-2.3	-0.2	7.6	-3.0	-1.3	0.0	5.1	1.0	5.7	-50.0
90880 -200	4.8	-4.3	7.3	-9.3	-2.8	0.7	0.0	5.3	3.7	3.6	-25.0
90882	-10.6	-11.0	-2.8	-7.4	-10.5	-12.0	-5.9	2.1	-10.1	-8.3	-13.3
90859	5.1	8.1	11.3	-4.8	-0.3	12.2	-7.4	-18.8	-11.3	-8.7	-23.3

Sample number	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	ELEMENT	Acme	Sample	Analytical	Mo	Cu
	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	4 acid ppm	Method: SAMPLES	Batch No	Wt. grams	Order	Aqua Regia ppm	Aqua Regia ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	2288	18.8	82	2	19	91210	A150091	30	42	31.70	1674
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	2316	18.3	84	2	19.6	RE 91210	A150091	30		35.09	1703
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>1685</b>	18.3	74	1.9	18.3	91210	A200417	7.5	1	37.93	1831
91244 original (11/2001)	10668	1.1	590	<1	4.2	91244	A150091	30	10	11.17	731
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	10725	1.2	581	<1	3.9	RE 91244	A150091	30		10.78	720
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>8078</b>	1.5	<b>444</b>	0.4	<b>3.1</b>	91244	A200417	7.5	4	<b>15.83</b>	<b>819</b>
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	42	<.2	2	1	1.1	90880(-60)	A150092	30	10	0.63	39
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	39	<.2	1	1	1	RE 90880(-60)	A150092	30		0.71	41
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	70	<.2	3	2	1.3	90880(-200)	A150092	30	41	2.77	58
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	102	<.2	3	2	1.3	RE 90880(-200)	A150092	30		2.96	58
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>73</b>	<.1	3	1.4	1	90880	A200417	15	6	3.25	64
90882 original (11/2001)	64	<.2	3	4	1.3	90882	A150092A	30	6	0.63	74
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	63	<.2	3	3	1.3	RE 90882	A150092A	30		0.64	70
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>51</b>	<.1	3	2.5	1.2	90882	A200417	15	3	0.66	76
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	1132	6.5	82	5	6.2	90859(-200)	A150092	30	33	35.28	1107
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>889</b>	5.3	<b>60</b>	4.8	<b>4.5</b>	90859	A200417	15	8	36.19	1163
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	-26.8	-1.3	-10.7	-5.0	-5.2					13.6	8.4
91244	-24.5	30.4	-24.1		-23.5					44.2	13.0
90880 -60	-7.1		-50.0	0.0	-9.1					12.7	4.7
90880 -200	-15.1		0.0	-30.0	-23.1					13.4	9.7
90882	-19.7		0.0	-28.6	-7.7					3.9	5.3
90859	-21.5	-18.5	-26.7	-4.0	-27.4					2.6	5.0

Sample number	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th
	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia
	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	17014	7412	19395	11.1	144.4	68603	28.98	1698	24.0	131.4	0.3
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	17290	7531	20559	9.7	151.9	70154	29.39	1727	27.4	131.5	0.5
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>15193</b>	<b>7528</b>	<b>22136</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>76714</b>	<b>32.29</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
91244 original (11/2001)	24168	6133	3493	3.4	18.2	7320	32.18	6997	16.4	235.4	5.8
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	23798	6054	3409	3.7	18.9	7154	31.79	6918	16.2	238.7	5.8
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>23900</b>	<b>6326</b>	<b>3533</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>37.276</b>	<b>8758</b>	<b>12.52</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>6.1</b>
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	200	33	293	0.7	0.4	589	1.57	36	0.4	8.4	4.7
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	201	37	315	0.8	0.4	599	1.61	40	0.5	9.3	5.1
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	761	66	492	2.6	4.4	1426	2.85	79	0.8	10.6	7.4
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	762	68	508	2.7	4.3	1420	2.85	75	0.9	8.1	7.5
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1467</b>	<b>3.053</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>
90882 original (11/2001)	1073	36	554	0.4	5.5	1486	4.64	55	1.8	17.4	14.1
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	1033	35	558	0.4	5.4	1430	4.47	50	1.8	17.0	14.0
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	30495	4060	4496	9.5	87.8	53752	21.84	817	18.6	274.9	10.1
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>24530</b>	<b>4118</b>	<b>4705</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>54071</b>	<b>23.336</b>	<b>1032</b>	<b>15.78</b>	<b>274.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	-11.4	0.8	10.8	-5.8	4.0	10.6	10.6	19.9	-16.5	-6.6	0.0
91244	-0.3	3.8	2.4	15.5	-6.7	-3.5	16.5	25.9	-23.2	-11.0	5.2
90880 -60	0.7	12.0	7.5	14.3	0.0	1.7	2.5	9.7	25.0	10.7	8.5
90880 -200	5.8	3.1	10.8	17.0	8.0	3.1	7.1	11.1	4.7	-0.5	12.8
90882	-1.7	-4.6	3.8	0.0	-15.6	1.6	0.1	14.0	-10.6	-11.6	-11.0
90859	-19.6	1.4	4.6	-6.3	5.0	0.6	6.8	26.3	-15.2	-0.2	-9.9

Sample number	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba
	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	4.9	20.62	64.2	1.77	28	<.01	0.21	14.0	2.8	0.01	11073.7
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	5.7	22.20	68.1	1.88	26	<.01	0.21	16.9	4.5	0.01	12887.0
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	4.9	21.52	<b>83.5</b>	2.53	26	<.001	0.21	14.4	2.3	0.01	12571.7
91244 original (11/2001)	1.3	1.78	392.1	0.1	19	<.01	0.06	221.2	6.8	0.01	5.2
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	1.3	1.81	399.0	0.13	22	<.01	0.059	234.5	8	0.01	4.6
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	1.2	1.83	<b>518.1</b>	<b>0.67</b>	20	<.001	0.067	218.6	5	0.01	7.6
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	2.2	0.02	0.9	0.77	4	0.01	0.02	4.5	1.4	0.02	37.3
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	2.4	0.02	1.0	0.86	3	0.01	0.02	4.8	1.5	0.03	40.8
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	2.5	0.04	2.3	1.54	5	0.01	0.021	4.9	10.2	0.03	70.6
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	2.6	0.04	2.4	1.62	5	0.01	0.021	5.3	9.6	0.03	78.8
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	2.6	0.06	3.0	1.65	5	0.004	0.022	5.4	10.2	0.04	76.8
90882 original (11/2001)	0.5	<.01	2.2	2.80	5	<.01	0.01	11.0	2.9	0.02	73.2
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	<.5	<.01	2.2	2.82	5	<.01	0.01	10.2	2.7	0.01	70.5
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<.5	<.01	2.1	2.78	4	<.001	0.01	10.5	2.5	0.01	81.4
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	5.4	6.06	52.8	4.75	75	<.01	0.08	23.1	14.2	0.01	382
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	5.3	5.93	55.5	5.24	82	<.001	0.081	24.9	10.6	0.01	362
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	-7.5	0.5	26.2	38.6	-3.7		1.0	-6.8	-37.0	0.0	4.9
91244	-7.7	1.9	31.0	482.6	-2.4		12.6	-4.1	-32.4	0.0	55.1
90880 -60	9.1	0.0	9.2	11.7	-25.0	0.0	4.3	6.7	7.1	50.0	9.4
90880 -200	2.0	50.0	25.8	4.4	0.0	-60.0	4.8	5.9	3.0	33.3	2.8
90882			-3.2	-1.1	-20.0		0.0	-0.9	-10.7	-33.3	13.3
90859	-1.9	-2.1	5.2	10.3	9.3		1.3	7.8	-25.4	0.0	-5.2

Sample number	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
	Aqua Regia %	Aqua Regia ppm	Aqua Regia %	Aqua Regia %	Aqua Regia %	Aqua Regia ppm	Aqua Regia ppm	Aqua Regia ppb	Aqua Regia ppm	Aqua Regia ppm	Aqua Regia ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	0.004	4	0.65	0.027	0.06	1.3	6.27	241	7.9	0.05	4.9
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.005	2	0.71	0.029	0.06	1.9	6.58	336	10.2	0.07	5.5
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<.001	<1	0.53	0.029	0.05	<b>3.3</b>	7.08	277	<b>24.6</b>	<.02	4
91244 original (11/2001)	0.026	6	1.09	0.037	0.09	0.6	0.42	428	0.5	0.05	8.4
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.041	4	1.06	0.04	0.09	0.6	0.4	441	<.1	0.05	8.2
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<.001	<1	1.34	0.033	0.09	<b>1.44</b>	0.41	457	<b>3.2</b>	0.06	9.3
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	0.009	<1	1.39	0.001	0.07	0.2	0.04	91	0.3	<.02	4.2
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.002	<1	1.45	0.001	0.08	0.2	0.05	98	0.3	<.02	4.7
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	0.01	<1	1.51	0.002	0.13	2.2	0.07	69	0.5	0.05	5.7
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.008	<1	1.54	0.003	0.14	2.4	0.08	75	0.6	0.06	5.7
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<.001	<1	1.657	0.002	0.17	2.4	0.1	<b>85</b>	0.5	0.08	6.4
90882 original (11/2001)	0.010	<1	1.06	0.001	0.07	0.4	0.20	63	0.1	0.15	6.2
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.009	1	1.02	0.001	0.07	0.4	0.20	62	0.2	0.12	6.3
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.003	<1	1.08	0.001	0.07	0.3	0.21	60	<.1	0.11	5.8
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	0.081	6	3	0.004	0.02	1.7	3.55	513	8.3	0.06	11.7
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>0.016</b>	1	3.272	0.001	0.02	1.6	3.85	474	<b>12</b>	0.12	12.3
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210			-22.5	3.6	-10.0	106.3	10.2	-4.0	171.8		-23.1
91244			24.7	-14.3	2.2	140.0	0.0	5.2	540.0	20.0	12.0
90880 -60	-77.8		4.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	25.0	7.7	0.0		11.9
90880 -200			8.7	-20.0	28.9	4.3	33.3	18.1	-9.1	45.5	12.3
90882	-68.4		3.9	0.0	-2.9	-20.0	5.0	-4.0		-18.5	-7.2
90859	-80.2	-83.3	9.1	-75.0	0.0	-5.9	8.5	-7.6	44.6	100.0	5.1

Sample number	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sc	Sn	S	Ta	Zr	Y
	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
91210 original (11/2001)	<.02	0.9	0.08	0.13	1.2	5.8	0.1	0.13	<.05	4.4	10.49
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.02	1.4	0.10	0.10	1.4	6.0	0.1	0.19	<.05	4.5	11.50
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.03	0.8	0.06	<b>0.24</b>	1.2	5.1	0.2	0.07	<.05	3.6	11.32
91244 original (11/2001)	<.02	1.6	0.76	0.47	1.3	4.8	0.5	0.67	<.05	22.7	12.9
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	<.02	1.6	0.81	0.38	1.3	4.9	0.6	0.29	<.05	22.8	12.78
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<.02	2.2	0.76	<b>0.79</b>	1.4	4.6	0.7	0.45	<.05	23.5	13.16
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	0.12	<.1	0.22	2.40	9.3	1.0	0.9	0.03	<.05	7.8	1.20
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.14	<.1	0.23	2.69	10.8	1.1	1.0	0.05	<.05	7.9	1.33
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	0.11	<.1	0.21	3.15	10.3	1.1	1.1	0.02	<.05	9.1	2.35
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.12	<.1	0.21	3.34	11.4	1.2	1.2	0.02	<.05	8.9	1.94
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.13	<.1	0.23	3.38	12.2	1.2	1.3	0.02	<.05	10	1.89
90882 original (11/2001)	0.10	0.1	0.55	0.65	4.7	3.0	1.1	<.01	<.05	22.5	2.88
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	0.10	<.1	0.56	0.71	4.6	3.0	1.2	0.03	<.05	22.3	2.90
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.10	<.1	0.49	0.61	4.8	2.8	1.1	<.01	<.05	21.6	2.84
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	<.02	0.3	0.34	0.91	0.3	5.3	2.2	0.2	<.05	13	7.85
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	0.03	0.4	0.23	0.68	0.2	4.5	2.2	0.06	<.05	11.1	6.68
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>											
91210	50.0	-30.4	-33.3	108.7	-7.7	-13.6	100.0	-56.3		-19.1	3.0
91244		37.5	-3.2	85.9	7.7	-5.2	27.3	-6.2		3.3	2.5
90880 -60	16.7		4.5	12.1	16.1	10.0	11.1	66.7		1.3	10.8
90880 -200	13.0		9.5	4.2	12.4	4.3	13.0	0.0		11.1	-11.9
90882	0.0		-11.7	-10.3	3.2	-6.7	-4.3			-3.6	-1.7
90859		33.3	-32.4	-25.3	-33.3	-15.1	0.0	-70.0		-14.6	-14.9

Sample number	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia
	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
91210 original (11/2001)	322.8	3.18	<1	7.1	<.1	<10	<2
91210 1st repeat (11/2001)	405.9	3.43	<1	6.3	1.1	<10	<2
<b>91210 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>238.3</b>	3.30	<1	6.7	1.1	<10	2
91244 original (11/2001)	82.6	1.25	<1	5.8	<.1	<10	<2
91244 1st repeat (11/2001)	85.8	1.29	<1	3.8	0.3	<10	3
<b>91244 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>66.17</b>	1.24	5	4.9	0.3	20	<2
90880(-60) original (11/2001)	24.2	0.10	<1	0.1	2.5	<10	<2
90880(-60) 1st repeat (11/2001)	26.5	0.10	<1	0.2	2.8	<10	<2
90880(-200) original (11/2001)	92.4	0.19	<1	0.4	2.6	<10	<2
90880(-200) 1st repeat (11/2001)	102.6	0.19	<1	0.4	2.7	<10	<2
<b>90880(-200) 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>111.49</b>	0.2	<1	0.4	3.1	18	<2
90882 original (11/2001)	315.7	0.17	<1	0.3	1.8	<10	<2
90882 1st repeat (11/2001)	312.9	0.17	1	0.2	2.0	<10	<2
<b>90882 2nd repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>331.5</b>	0.17	<1	0.3	1.8	<10	<2
90859 (-200) original (11/2001)	278.2	3.99	<1	2	4.7	<10	3
<b>90859 (-200) 1st repeat (2/2002)</b>	<b>295.22</b>	3.93	1	2.1	2.1	<10	<2
<b><i>Difference between the average of</i></b>							
91210	-34.6	-0.2		0.0	0.0		
91244	-21.4	-2.4		2.1	0.0		
90880 -60	9.5	0.0		100.0	12.0		
90880 -200	14.3	5.3		0.0	17.0		
90882	5.5	0.0		20.0	-5.3		
90859	6.1	-1.5		5.0	-55.3		



		Ag ppm	Ag ppb	Al %	Al2O3 %	As ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	B ppm	Ba ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Bi ppm
Method:	ACME	4BYD	1FMS	1FMS	4AWR	4BYD	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	4AWR	1FMS	1FMS	4BYD	1FMS
Method:	ACME	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	4 acid	Aqua Regia
Digestion:	ACME	H2O-Hf-HClO4-HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O	HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	H2O-Hf-HClO4-HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O	HNO3-HCL-H2O	HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	HNO3-HCL-H2O	HNO3-HCL-H2O	H2O-Hf-HClO4-HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O
Acid / Strength:	ACME	18:10:3:6	0.08474537	0.08474537	5% HNO3	18:10:3:6	0.08474537	0.08474537	0.08474537	5% HNO3	0.08474537	0.08474537	18:10:3:6	2:02:02
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	0.25	30	30	0.2	0.25	30	30	30	0.2	30	30	0.25	30
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.1	2	0.01	0.03	1	0.1	0.2	1	5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.02
Upper Lim:	ACME	200	100000	10	100	10000	10000	100000	2000	400000	10000	1000	4000	2000
Method:	Genalysis	4 acid - MS				4 acid - MS		B/ETA	Fusion (Pb) - OES	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	4 acid - MS	4 acid - MS	
Det. Lim:	Genalysis	0.1	1			1		1	50	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	
Digestion:	Ultra Trace	4 acid			4 acid	4 acid		Aqua Regia	Fusion	Fusion			4 acid	
Method:	Ultra Trace	ICP-MS			ICP-OES	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-OES	ICP-OES			ICP-MS	ICP-MS
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace	0.5			0.001	0.5		1	10	20			0.1	
Method:	CSIRO	ICP-MS			ICP	INAA		INAA		XRF			ICP	ICP-MS
<b>Sample Laboratory</b>														
Std 6	ACME	0.4	17	0.087	18.39	<b>26</b>	1.3	80.2	3	313	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Std 6	Genalysis	<0.1				2		88	54	338	310	1.6	0.29	
Std 6	Ultra Trace	<0.5			20.20	0.5		79	50	320		1.4	0.3	
Std 6	CSIRO	mean			18.23	2		86		330		1	0.3	
Number of measurements		2			25	12		16		20		25	2	
% precision		19			8	22		17		7		210	19	
Std 7	ACME	0.4	304	2.588	16.99	<b>122</b>	48.2	260.6	3	31	14.6	0.5	2.6	2.58
Std 7	Genalysis	0.3				58		233	<0.1	36	31.4	0.7	2.55	
Std 7	Ultra Trace	<0.5			17.40	64		227	<10	40		0.7	2.6	
Std 7	CSIRO	mean			16.72	66		576		49		1	2.52	
Number of measurements					19	11		11		17		19		
% precision					9	16		230		33		182		
Std 8	ACME	0.2	284	0.924	21.53	<b>984</b>	1138.4	5679.1	6	3402	124.7	1.1	48.4	52.96
Std 8	Genalysis	<0.1				1028		5452	95	3506	3069.5	2.1	53.32	
Std 8	Ultra Trace	<0.5			22.50	1100		5420	100	3480		2.2	52	
Std 8	CSIRO	mean			21.20	1121		5497		3244		1	47.24	
Number of measurements		14			31	26		26				31	14	
% precision		38			6	9		8		20		201	10	

		Ca %	CaO %	Cd ppm	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Cu ppm
Method:	ACME	1FMS	4AWR	4BTD	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4AWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BTD	1FMS
Method:	ACME	Aqua Regia	Fusion	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	4 acid	Aqua Regia
Digestion:	ACME														
Acid / Strength:	ACME	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	O-HF-HCLO4-HN 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	O-HF-HCLO4-HN 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	30	0.2	0.25	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.25	30
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.01
Upper Lim:	ACME	40	60	4000	2000	5000	2000	10000	2000	40	10000	5000	2000	10000	10000
Method:	Genalysis			4 acid - MS		Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	4 acid - MS		Fusion (Pb) - OES	4 acid - OES	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	4 acid - OES	Fusion (Pb) - OES
Det. Lim:	Genalysis			0.1		0.1	0.01	0.1		50	2	0.05	0.005	1	20
Digestion:	Ultra Trace		Fusion		Aqua Regia	Fusion			Aqua Regia	Fusion				4 acid	
Method:	Ultra Trace		ICP-OES		ICP-MS	ICP-MS			ICP-MS	ICP-OES		ICP-MS		ICP-OES	
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace		0.1		0.1	0.5			0.2	50		0.1		1	
Method:	CSIRO		ICP		ICP-MS	INAA			INAA	INAA		INAA			XRF
<b>Sample number</b>		<b>Laboratory</b>													
Std 6	ACME	0.006	0.02	0.2	<.01	32	23	0.9	0.5	137	9.5	7.2	0.27	8	3.22
Std 6	Genalysis			<0.1		35	36	0.6		127	100	7.8	7.364	7	<1
Std 6	Ultra Trace		<0.1		<0.05	36			0.5	150		8.0		19	
Std 6	CSIRO		0.03		<0.05	31			0.7	120		7.6		6	
Number of measurements			25		2	18			6	18		17		22	
% precision			71			14			106	6		17		140	
Std 7	ACME	0.068	0.19	<0.1	0.01	14	9	8.4	5.4	321	385.2	1.3	0.88	38	25.62
Std 7	Genalysis			<0.1		12	11	9.1		422	435	1.2	1.202	47	53
Std 7	Ultra Trace		0.10		0.05	13			4.5	400		1.2		51	
Std 7	CSIRO		0.21		0.42	9			9.9	407		1.7		50	
Number of measurements			19			11			11	11		11		17	
% precision			19			50			17	6		81		24	
Std 8	ACME	0.101	0.28	<0.1	0.1	120	84	157.1	154	110	66.8	9.3	2.75	189	182.71
Std 8	Genalysis			0.1		149	135	152.8		170	138	10.1	9.659	198	199
Std 8	Ultra Trace		0.30		0.15	135			130	150		10.1		208	
Std 8	CSIRO		0.28		0.24	119			175	138		9.5		212	
Number of measurements			31		14	26			26	23		11		30	
% precision			9		114	14			9	10		18		14	

		Dy ppm	Er ppm	Eu ppm	Fe %	Fe2O3 %	Ga ppm	Ga ppm	Gd ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppb	Ho ppm	In ppm
Method:	ACME	4BWR	4BWR	4BWR	1FMS	4AWR	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS
Method:	ACME	Fusion	Fusion	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia
Digestion:	ACME														
Acid / Strength:	ACME	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	0.2	0.2	0.2	30	0.2	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	30	0.2	30
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.5	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.02	5	0.05	0.02
Upper Lim:	ACME	500	500	500	40	100	5000	100	500	100	5000	1000	100000	500	1000
Method:	Genalysis	Fusion (Ni) -MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS			Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	CM/CVAP	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS
Det. Lim:	Genalysis	0.1	0.1	0.1			1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01
Digestion:	Ultra Trace	4 acid	4 acid	4 acid		Fusion	Fusion		Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	4 acid		Aqua Regia	4 acid	4 acid
Method:	Ultra Trace	ICP-MS	ICP-MS	ICP-MS		ICP-OES	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-MS	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-MS	ICP-MS
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.01	2		0.05		0.2			0.02	0.02
Method:	CSIRO			INAA		INAA	XRF			XRF	INAA				ICP-MS
<b>Sample number</b>		<b>Laboratory</b>													
Std 6	ACME	1.21	0.8	0.5	0.038	0.37	23.2	0.3	1.1	<.1	2.3	0.12	<5	0.23	<.02
Std 6	Genalysis	1.4	0.8	0.5			23	22.9	1.3	3.4	2.9	2.37	<10	0.3	0.05
Std 6	Ultra Trace	1.1	0.75	0.6		0.46	<50		0.55	<1	4.2		<10	0.24	0.04
Std 6	CSIRO			0.5		0.42	23			3	2.7				0.1
Number of measurements				17		16	19			22	17				2
% precision				59		23	8			43	10				
Std 7	ACME	1.08	0.73	0.3	17.257	28.45	36.6	32.3	0.89	0.2	5.8	1.62	44	0.22	0.19
Std 7	Genalysis	1.1	0.6	0.3			36	35.7	0.9	1.6	5.8	3.68	50	0.3	0.18
Std 7	Ultra Trace	0.8	0.5	0.3		29.50	<50		0.7	<1	4.4		40	0.16	0.18
Std 7	CSIRO			0.3		28.07	33			1	5.6				0.19
Number of measurements				11		11	13			17	11				
% precision						5	9			173	18				
Std 8	ACME	3.49	1.77	1.9	9.573	17.80	29.5	6	4.91	0.1	4.2	0.39	57	0.57	<b>0.19</b>
Std 8	Genalysis	4.1	1.7	2.8			27	27.7	5.8	2.5	3.7	2.97	70	0.7	0.46
Std 8	Ultra Trace	3.05	1.65	2.8		17.70	<50		3.7	<1	3.2		40	0.62	0.5
Std 8	CSIRO			2.3		16.52	29			2	3.5				0.49
Number of measurements				11		11	28			30	11				14
% precision				22		10	14			121	29				21

		K %	K2O %	La ppm	La ppm	Li ppm	Lu ppm	Mg %	MgO %	Mn ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Na2O %
Method:	ACME	1FMS	4AWR	4BWR	1FMS	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4AWR	4AWR	1FMS	4BTD	1FMS	1FMS	4AWR
Method:	ACME	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Fusion	Aqua Regia	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion
Digestion:	ACME														
Acid / Strength:	ACME	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O :O-HF-HCL 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	30	0.2	0.2	30	30	0.2	30	0.2	0.2	30	0.25	30	30	0.2
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.01	0.04	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.001	0.01
Upper Lim:	ACME	10	50	5000	10000	2000	500	30	50	50	10000	4000	2000	10	50
Method:	Genalysis			Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS			Fusion (Pb) - OES	4 acid - OES	4 acid - MS			
Det. Lim:	Genalysis			0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05			20	1	0.1			
Digestion:	Ultra Trace		Fusion	Fusion		Fusion	4 acid		Fusion	4 acid		4 acid			4 acid
Method:	Ultra Trace		ICP-OES	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-MS		ICP-OES	ICP-OES		ICP-MS			ICP-OES
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace		100	0.5		1	0.02		0.01	1		0.2			0.001
Method:	CSIRO		AAS	INAA		AAS	INAA		ICP	XRF		INAA			AAS
<b>Sample number</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>														
Std 6	ACME	0.026	4.09	18.5	14.6	<b>0.3</b>	0.14	0.04	0.30	<77	13	0.7	0.21	0.112	0.38
Std 6	Genalysis			19.2	18.39	12.9	0.14			<20	5	0.5			
Std 6	Ultra Trace		3.60	18		12	0.12		0.33	7		0.6			0.39
Std 6	CSIRO		3.54	21.6		11.4	0.1		0.34	8		3			0.40
Number of measurements			3	18		3	4		25	19		5			3
% precision			2	7		16	35		18	87		49			1
Std 7	ACME	0.041	0.17	6.1	3.4	6.4	0.13	0.07	0.21	155	90	2.7	2.1	0.005	0.05
Std 7	Genalysis			4.4	4.16	13.2	0.14			216	207	2.7			
Std 7	Ultra Trace		0.15	4.5		13	0.08		0.27	226		2.8			0.08
Std 7	CSIRO		0.14	5.3		NA	0.2		0.24	181		6			0.03
Number of measurements				11			2		19	13		2			
% precision				21			100		20	5		164			
Std 8	ACME	0.223	5.36	41.1	23.6	<b>3.9</b>	0.24	0.29	1.00	310	289	5.4	5.16	0.732	1.59
Std 8	Genalysis			51.2	43.54	21.8	0.19			351	366	5.2			
Std 8	Ultra Trace		5.05	41		23	0.24		1.08	372		5.6			1.73
Std 8	CSIRO		4.81	47.2		17.5	0.3		1.09	323		6			1.73
Number of measurements			2	26		2	11		31	28		18			2
% precision				12		32	40		11	14		31			

		Nb ppm	Nb ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	Ni ppm	Ni ppm	P %	P2O5 ppm	Pb ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppb	Pr ppm	Pt ppb	Rb ppm
Method:	ACME	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	4AWR	4BTD	1FMS	1FMS	4AWR	4BTD	1FMS	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR
Method:	ACME	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Fusion	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion
Digestion:	ACME														
Acid / Strength:	ACME	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	!O-Hf-HCLO4-HN 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	!O-Hf-HCLO4-HN 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	0.2	30	0.2	0.2	0.25	30	30	0.2	0.25	30	30	0.2	30	0.2
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.5	0.02	0.4	20	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	10	0.02	2	0.5
Upper Lim:	ACME	5000	2000	1000	10000	10000	10000	5	50	10000	10000	1000	500	1000	5000
Method:	Genalysis	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	Fusion (Pb) - OES	4 acid - OES				4 acid - MS			Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS
Det. Lim:	Genalysis	10	0.05	0.1	20	1				2			0.05	0.005	0.5
Digestion:	Ultra Trace	4 acid		4 acid		4 acid			4 acid	4 acid		Aqua Regia	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Fusion
Method:	Ultra Trace	ICP-MS		ICP-MS		ICP-OES			ICP-OES	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-MS	ICP-MS	ICP-MS
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace	0.5		0.05		1			10	1		10	0.02	5	0.2
Method:	CSIRO	XRF				XRF				XRF					XRF
<b>Sample number</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>														
Std 6	ACME	2.4	<.02	11.4	<20	7.5	2	0.002	<100	<b>42</b>	12.2	<10	3.17	<2	98
Std 6	Genalysis	12	0.73	11.8	24	10				13			3.21	3.532	103
Std 6	Ultra Trace	0.5		11.3		24				150	13	<10	3.4	<5	101
Std 6	CSIRO	4				9				300	10				109
Number of measurements		22				22					22				19
% precision		64				33					35				4
Std 7	ACME	7.3	0.33	5.3	96	42.8	13.9	0.008	<100	<b>62</b>	29.3	<10	1.31	<2	11
Std 7	Genalysis	18	6.39	5.1	59	44				27			1.18	1.181	12
Std 7	Ultra Trace	8.5		4.1		50				350	26	<10	1.1	<5	11
Std 7	CSIRO	6				40				100	23				12
Number of measurements		17				17					17				13
% precision		54				28					32				17
Std 8	ACME	5.4	0.07	43.2	92	95.4	101.3	0.073	1500	<b>14</b>	20.88	<10	10.39	<2	116
Std 8	Genalysis	<10	4.87	51.2	127	112				22			13.34	12.421	122
Std 8	Ultra Trace	5.5		36.7		120				1650	21	<10	10.1	<5	120
Std 8	CSIRO	6				94				800	14				127
Number of measurements		30				30					30				28
% precision		60				17					29				9

		Rb ppm	Re ppb	S %	Sb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	SiO2 %	Sm ppm	Sn ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Sr ppm
Method:	ACME	1FMS	1FMS	1FMS	4BTD	1FMS	4AWR	1FMS	1FMS	4AWR	4BWR	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS
Method:	ACME	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Fusion	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia
Digestion:	ACME														
Acid / Strength:	ACME	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	30	30	30	0.25	30	0.2	30	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	30	0.2	30
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.1	1	0.02	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Upper Lim:	ACME	2000	1000000	10	4000	2000	500	100	100	100	500	1000	100	5000	10000
Method:	Genalysis	4 acid - MS		4 acid - OES	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	Fusion (Pb) - OES	4 acid - OES	4 acid - MS		Fusion (Ni) -MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS
Det. Lim:	Genalysis	0.05		10	0.05	0.5	20	1	2		0.1	2	0.1	20	0.05
Digestion:	Ultra Trace		4 acid	4 acid	4 acid		4 acid		4 acid	Fusion	4 acid	Fusion		Fusion	
Method:	Ultra Trace		ICP-MS	ICP-OES	ICP-MS		ICP-OES		ICP-MS	ICP-OES	ICP-MS	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace		0.1	10	0.1		1		1	0.01	0.05	10		1	
Method:	CSIRO				INAA		INAA		INAA	ICP	INAA	ICP-MS		XRF	
<b>Sample Laboratory</b>															
Std 6	ACME	0.7	<1	0.01	7	1.36	13.0	0.8	0.1	71.94	1.8	3	<.10	58	2.2
Std 6	Genalysis	102.92		143	7.67	13	<20	13	<2		1.9	<2	0.6	84	57.73
Std 6	Ultra Trace		<0.1	200	7.2		13.6		<1	69.70	1.85	<10		50	
Std 6	CSIRO				12.8		13.8		2	72.21	2.3	0.75		68	
Number of measurements					18		17		4	25	17	2		22	
% precision					9		5		23	7	9	57		4	
Std 7	ACME	5.2	1	0.02	3.4	0.83	57.0	33.3	0.7	42.02	1	6	2.4	12	8.5
Std 7	Genalysis	11.43		248	1.3	1.4	61	58	2		1.1	3	2.5	46	11.86
Std 7	Ultra Trace		<0.1	240	1.2		57.2		3	44.50	0.9	<10		<50	
Std 7	CSIRO				1.1		64.4		3	42.83	1.4	2.52		11	
Number of measurements					11		11		1	19	11			17	
% precision					25		8			8	14			29	
Std 8	ACME	13.8	1	0.27	7	6.22	9.0	2.1	1.2	44.19	7.6	6	0.3	100	19.1
Std 8	Genalysis	114.41		2984	8.51	8.8	<20	10	<2		8.9	<2	2	138	95.21
Std 8	Ultra Trace		<0.1	3060	8.4		10.2		2	46.40	6.65	<10		100	
Std 8	CSIRO				7.8		10.3		4	45.05	8.6	2.05		100	
Number of measurements					26		11		3	31	11	14		30	
% precision					12		10		68	6	9	22		6	

		Ta ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	TiO2 %	Tl ppm	Tl ppm	Tm ppm	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	U ppm
Method:	ACME	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	1FMS	4AWR	4BYD	1FMS	4BWR	4ALC	4ALC	4BWR
Method:	ACME	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Aqua Regia	Fusion	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Fusion	4ALC	4ALC	Fusion
Digestion:	ACME														
Acid / Strength:	ACME	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	LiO-HF-HClO4-HNO3 18:10:3:6	HNO3-HCL-H2O 2:02:02	LiBO2 5% HNO3	-	-	LiBO2 5% HNO3
Sample Wt (grams):	ACME	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	30	0.2	0.25	30	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Det. Lim:	ACME	0.1	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.1
Upper Lim:	ACME	500	2000	500	100	1000	2000	10	50	1000	100	500	50	40	1000
Method:	Genalysis	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS			4 acid - MS	Fusion (Pb) -MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS			4 acid - MS
Det. Lim:	Genalysis	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.01			0.02	0.2	0.1			0.01
Digestion:	Ultra Trace	4 acid		4 acid	4 acid	Fusion			Fusion	4 acid		4 acid			4 acid
Method:	Ultra Trace	ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-MS	ICP-MS			ICP-OES	ICP-MS		ICP-MS			ICP-MS
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace	0.05		0.02	0.2	0.5			0.01	0.1		0.02			0.05
Method:	CSIRO	INAA				INAA									INAA
<b>Sample number</b>		<b>Laboratory</b>													
Std 6	ACME	0.2	<.05	0.18	0.02	4.6	1.6	<.001	0.45	0.8	0.02	0.12	0.01	<.01	1.1
Std 6	Genalysis	0.4	0.27	0.23	<0.1	4.6	4.91			0.65	0.7	0.1			1.16
Std 6	Ultra Trace	<0.05		0.22	<0.2	3.5			0.40	0.7		0.12			1.1
Std 6	CSIRO	0.4				4.5			0.37						1
Number of measurements		17				17									17
% precision		91				8									21
Std 7	ACME	0.8	<.05	0.18	0.05	26.8	25.8	0.049	1.38	0.1	0.04	0.1	1.81	0.01	5.9
Std 7	Genalysis	1	0.98	0.16	0.2	28.3	29.5			0.11	<0.02	0.1			5.72
Std 7	Ultra Trace	0.95		0.14	<0.2	26.5			1.40	<0.1		0.08			5.2
Std 7	CSIRO	1.3				26.5			1.48						4
Number of measurements		11				11									11
% precision		88				6									94
Std 8	ACME	0.3	<.05	0.64	0.68	6.4	4.4	0.009	0.51	1.1	0.15	0.24	0.06	0.29	2.2
Std 8	Genalysis	0.4	0.64	0.8	0.8	8.2	7.6			1.22	1.2	0.3			2.23
Std 8	Ultra Trace	0.25		0.7	0.8	7			0.50	1.3		0.22			2
Std 8	CSIRO	0.7				7			0.53						2
Number of measurements		3				11									3
% precision		46				16									69

		U	V	V	W	W	Y	Y	Yb	Zn	Zn	Zr	Zr
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Method:	ACME	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS	4BWR	4BYD	1FMS	4BWR	1FMS
Method:	ACME	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia	Fusion	4 acid	Aqua Regia	Fusion	Aqua Regia
Digestion:	ACME												
		HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	'O-HF-HCLO4-HNK	HNO3-HCL-H2O	LiBO2	HNO3-HCL-H2O
Acid / Strength:	ACME	2:02:02	5% HNO3	2:02:02	5% HNO3	2:02:02	5% HNO3	2:02:02	5% HNO3	18:10:3:6	2:02:02	5% HNO3	2:02:02
Sample Wt	ACME	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	30	0.2	0.25	30	0.2	30
(grams):	ACME	0.1	5	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Det. Lim:	ACME	2000	10000	10000	1000	100	5000	2000	500	10000	10000	5000	2000
Upper Lim:	ACME												
Method:	Genalysis	Fusion (Pb) - OES		4 acid - OES	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS	Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - OES		Fusion (Ni) -MS	4 acid - MS
Det. Lim:	Genalysis	50		2	1	0.1	0.5	0.05	0.1	1		5	0.1
Digestion:	Ultra Trace	4 acid			Fusion		Fusion		4 acid	4 acid		Fusion	
Method:	Ultra Trace	ICP-OES			ICP-MS		ICP-MS		ICP-MS	ICP-OES		ICP-MS	
Det. Lim:	Ultra Trace	2			5		1		0.05	1		10	
Method:	CSIRO	XRF			INAA		XRF		INAA	XRF		XRF	
Sample number	Laboratory												
Std 6	ACME	0.05	80	3	6	0.26	7.1	1.11	0.84	12	3	87.2	2.3
Std 6	Genalysis		89	91	7	3.7	7	6.33	1	11		104	81.9
Std 6	Ultra Trace		90		5		7		0.8	14		70	
Std 6	CSIRO		102		6		7		0.8	5		120	
Number of measurements			22		18		19		17	22		22	
% precision			6		33		19		16	52		5	
Std 7	ACME	3.85	670	610	13	0.55	4.8	2.97	0.79	38	12.9	175.5	51.9
Std 7	Genalysis		768	787	15	14.5	5.2	3.18	0.9	29		207	92.4
Std 7	Ultra Trace		776		15		6		0.5	32		170	
Std 7	CSIRO		851		11		5		0.8	20		183	
Number of measurements			17		11		13		11	17		17	
% precision			8		67		43		16	21		7	
Std 8	ACME	1.15	95	24	37	15.75	17.4	11.63	1.56	98	72.1	163	17.6
Std 8	Genalysis		97	100	36	38.7	16	15.07	1.5	110		158	108.7
Std 8	Ultra Trace		98		45		17		1.45	114		160	
Std 8	CSIRO		103		34		16		1.3	95		158	
Number of measurements			29		26		28		11	30		30	
% precision			23		13		15		24	16		11	

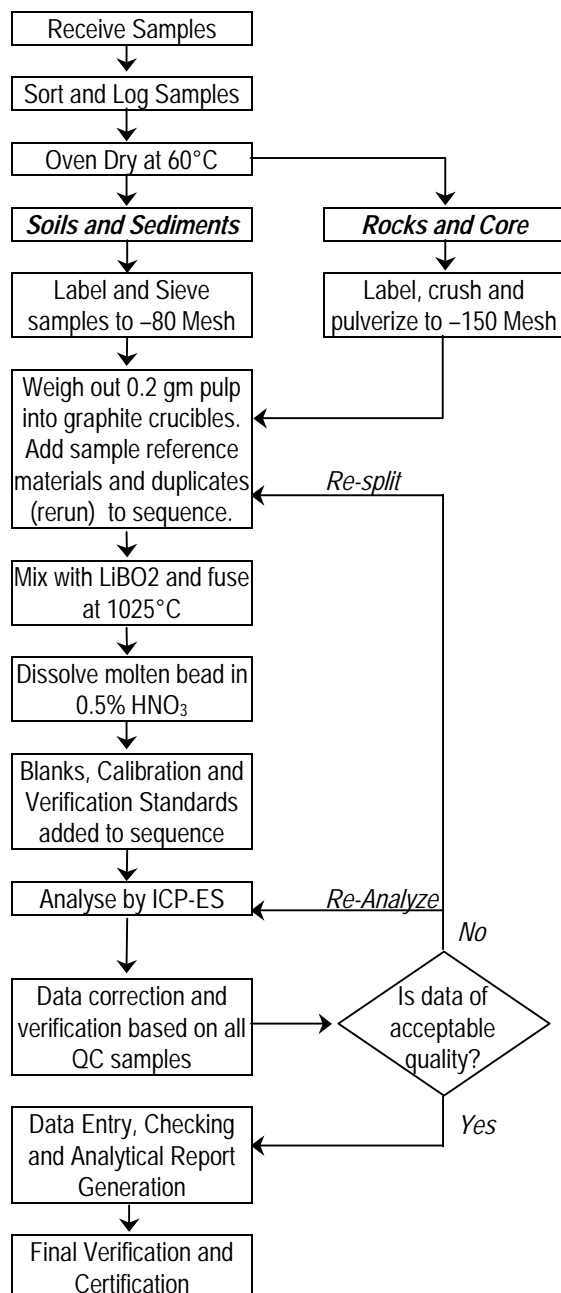


## **Appendix 7**

**Analytical and sample preparation procedures by  
ACME Laboratories, Vancouver, Canada.**

## METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 4A: WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS BY ICP

### Analytical Process



### Comments

#### Sample Preparation

Soils and sediments are rarely analysed by Group 4A, however method of sample preparation is provide for completeness. Soil and sediment samples are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh ASTM (-177 microns). Moss-mat samples are dried (60°C), macerated then sieved to recover -80 mesh sediment or ashed at 550°C (upon a client's request). Rocks and drill core are crushed and pulverized to -150 mesh ASTM (-100 microns). Sample splits (0.2 gm) are placed in graphite crucibles and a LiBO<sub>2</sub> flux is added. Duplicate splits of crushed (rejects duplicate) and pulverized (pulp duplicate) fractions are included with every 34 drill core or trench samples to define sample homogeneity (reject duplicate) and analytical precision (pulp duplicate). Duplicate pulp splits (only) are included in every batch of soil, sediment and routine rock samples. A blank and in-house standard reference material STD SO-15 are carried through weighing, digestion and analytical stages to monitor accuracy. STD SO-15 has been certified in-house against USGS CRMs AGV-1, BCR-2, G-2, GSP-2 and W-2.

#### Sample Digestion

Crucibles are placed in an oven and heated to 1025°C for 25 minutes. The molten sample is dissolved in 5% HNO<sub>3</sub> (ACS grade nitric acid diluted in demineralised water). Calibration standards and reagent blanks are added to the sample sequence.

#### Sample Analysis

Sample solutions are aspirated into an ICP emission spectro-graph (Jarrel Ash AtomComp Model 975) for the determination of the basic package consisting of the following 17 major oxides and elements: SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, MgO, Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, MnO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ba, Ni, Sr, Sc, Y and Zr. The extended package also includes: Ce, Co, Cu, Nb, Ta and Zn. Loss on ignition (LOI) is determined for both packages by igniting a 1 g sample split at 950°C for 90 minutes then measuring the weight loss. Total Carbon and Sulphur are determined by the Leco method (Group 2A).

#### Data Evaluation

Raw and final data from the ICP-ES undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who must sign the analytical report before release to the client. Chief assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.



## Quality Control Report

### Group 4A - Whole Rock Analysis for Major Oxides and Minor Elements

Element	Detection Limit	Unit	Official Values			Certified Reference Materials				
			STD SO-17 Official Value	SO-17 Upper Limit	SO-17 Lower Limit	CRM SY-4	CRM AGV-1	CRM G-2	CRM GSP-2	CRM W-2
<b>SiO<sub>2</sub></b>	0.02	%	<b>61.17</b>	63.00	59.39	<b>49.90</b>	<b>58.84</b>	<b>69.14</b>	<b>66.60</b>	<b>52.68</b>
<b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	0.03	%	<b>13.72</b>	14.13	13.32	<b>20.69</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>15.39</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>15.45</b>
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	0.04	%	<b>5.80</b>	5.98	5.63	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>10.83</b>
<b>MgO</b>	0.01	%	<b>2.33</b>	2.40	2.25	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>6.37</b>
<b>CaO</b>	0.01	%	<b>4.64</b>	4.78	4.50	<b>8.05</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>10.86</b>
<b>Na<sub>2</sub>O</b>	0.01	%	<b>4.09</b>	4.21	3.97	<b>7.10</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.20</b>
<b>K<sub>2</sub>O</b>	0.01	%	<b>1.37</b>	1.44	1.30	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	0.01	%	<b>0.59</b>	0.63	0.55	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>1.06</b>
<b>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	0.01	%	<b>0.98</b>	1.03	0.93	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>MnO</b>	0.01	%	<b>0.53</b>	0.57	0.49	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.03</b>		<b>0.17</b>
<b>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	0.001	%	<b>0.433</b>	0.446	0.420	<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.001</b>		<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.014</b>
<b>Ba</b>	5	ppm	<b>398</b>	418	378	<b>340</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Ni</b>	20	ppm	<b>35</b>	70	<20	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Sr</b>	10	ppm	<b>300</b>	330	270	<b>1191</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Zr</b>	10	ppm	<b>348</b>	385	310	<b>517</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Y</b>	10	ppm	<b>27</b>	40	14	<b>119</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Sc</b>	1	ppm	<b>24</b>	28	20	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>LOI</b>	0.1	%	<b>3.4</b>	3.7	3.1	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>			
<b>Ce</b>	20	ppm	<b>23</b>	46	<20	<b>122</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Co</b>	20	ppm	<b>19</b>	40	<20	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Cu</b>	20	ppm	<b>59</b>	80	38	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Nb</b>	20	ppm	<b>26</b>	52	<20	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Ta</b>	20	ppm	<b>&lt;20</b>	<20	<20	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Zn</b>	20	ppm	<b>75</b>	95	55	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>C*</b>	0.01	%	<b>2.40</b>	2.52	2.28					
<b>S*</b>	0.01	%	<b>5.30</b>	5.58	5.02					

\* Standard STD CSB for carbon and sulphur

13-Oct-01



# Quality Control Report

## Group 4B - Geochemical Analysis for Whole Rock Trace Elements

			Sample Standards Official Values						Certified Reference Materials*				
Element	Detection Limit	Unit	STD SO-17 Official Value	SO-17 Upper Limit	SO-17 Lower Limit	STD KM-3 Official Value	STD KM-3 Upper Limit	STD KM-3 Lower Limit	CRM SY-4	CRM AGV-1	CRM GSP-2	CRM G-2	CRM W-2
<b>Co</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>18.7</b>	19.7	17.7	<b>184.0</b>	194.0	166.4	<b>2.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b>Cs</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>3.5</b>	3.9	3.2	<b>18.0</b>	19.0	16.3	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Ga</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>20.3</b>	22.3	18.3	<b>184.9</b>	196.0	168.0	<b>35.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Hf</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>11.9</b>	13.1	10.7	<b>57.9</b>	60.9	51.9	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Nb</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>25.6</b>	27.0	24.2	<b>53.6</b>	56.6	47.6	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Rb</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>22.8</b>	24.0	20.6	<b>210.0</b>	220.5	190.0	<b>55.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Sn</b>	1	ppm	<b>11</b>	15	8	<b>175</b>	186	160	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Sr</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>300</b>	315	285	<b>201</b>	213	183	<b>1191</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Ta</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>4.2</b>	4.6	3.8	<b>39.0</b>	41.4	35.6	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	-	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Th</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>11.3</b>	12.4	10.1	<b>207.0</b>	218.0	187.0	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Tl</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>0.2**</b>	0.4	<0.1	<b>1.5</b>	2.2	1.0	-	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	-	-
<b>U</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>12.4</b>	13.6	11.2	<b>190.0</b>	203.5	175.0	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>V</b>	5	ppm	<b>128</b>	141	115	<b>205</b>	215	186	<b>8</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>W</b>	1	ppm	<b>10</b>	14	7	<b>198</b>	210	183	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	-	<b>0.2</b>	-
<b>Zr</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>348</b>	365	330	<b>2240</b>	2464	2016	<b>517</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Y</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>27.2</b>	28.5	25.9	<b>263.0</b>	278.3	243.0	<b>119.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>La</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>10.5</b>	12.0	9.0	<b>405.0</b>	425.5	360.0	<b>58.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Ce</b>	0.5	ppm	<b>23.0</b>	24.2	21.8	<b>300.5</b>	315.5	280.5	<b>122.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>420.0</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>Pr</b>	0.02	ppm	<b>2.88</b>	3.02	2.74	<b>28.68</b>	30.18	25.88	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	-
<b>Nd</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>13.7</b>	15.1	12.3	<b>45.0</b>	47.7	41.0	<b>57.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Sm</b>	0.1	ppm	<b>3.1</b>	3.4	2.8	<b>24.0</b>	25.6	22.0	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Eu</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>0.99</b>	1.08	0.90	<b>17.20</b>	18.25	15.68	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Gd</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>3.91</b>	4.30	3.50	<b>23.50</b>	24.97	21.50	<b>14.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>4.30</b>	-
<b>Tb</b>	0.01	ppm	<b>0.65</b>	0.72	0.58	<b>16.00</b>	16.80	14.40	<b>2.60</b>	<b>0.70</b>	-	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>Dy</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>4.16</b>	4.37	3.95	<b>22.50</b>	23.63	20.25	<b>18.20</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>3.60</b>
<b>Ho</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>0.89</b>	0.98	0.80	<b>19.00</b>	19.95	17.10	<b>4.30</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Er</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>2.72</b>	2.86	2.58	<b>12.00</b>	12.60	10.80	<b>14.20</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Tm</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>0.41</b>	0.46	0.36	<b>17.60</b>	18.48	15.84	<b>2.30</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.38</b>
<b>Yb</b>	0.05	ppm	<b>2.89</b>	3.04	2.74	<b>21.00</b>	22.05	18.90	<b>14.80</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>2.10</b>
<b>Lu</b>	0.01	ppm	<b>0.42</b>	0.46	0.38	<b>19.53</b>	20.50	17.58	<b>2.10</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.33</b>

\* CCRMP and USGS Certified Reference Materials

\*\*Tl value is provisional

25-Sep-01

## GROUP 1F-MS & 1T-MS ULTRATRACE BY ICP-MS

**Group 1F-MS** A 1, 15 or 30 gm sample split is digested in aqua regia. Results are total to near total for precious and base metals and partial for rock-forming elements\*. The 15 or 30 gm option is recommended for reducing the nugget effect for elements in rare or coarse-grained minerals (eg. Au). Intended for lean geological materials, samples undergo a primary ICP-ES scan. *High-grade samples (See upper limits in table) will be analysed by the High-grade Option (See below.)*

	<u>Cdn</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1st element	\$8.50	\$6.55
Any 6 elements	\$10.00	\$7.70
Any 11 elements	\$11.50	\$8.85
Full Suite	\$15.50	\$11.95
Run 15 gm sample.....add	\$3.00	\$2.30
Run 30 gm sample.....add	\$5.00	\$3.85
Pt, Pd, Os .....add	\$3.90	\$3.00
Optional elements.....each	\$0.70	\$0.50
Rare earth element suite...add	\$5.20	\$4.00
High-grade Option	\$23.00	\$17.75
(0.25 g sample, 10X higher det. lim.)		

**Group 1T-MS** A 0.25 gm split is digested in a 4-Acid solution. A 1.0 gm option is available. Results are total to near total for all elements. Some elements may be partially lost due to volatilization†.

Detection limits may change without notice due to nature of some samples. Massive sulphide samples will cause elevated detection limits.

	<u>Cdn</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1st element	\$11.00	\$8.50
Any 6 elements	\$12.50	\$9.65
Any 11 elements	\$14.00	\$10.75
Full Suite	\$18.00	\$13.85
Rare earth element suite...add	\$5.20	\$4.00
Optional 1 gm analysis.....add	\$3.00	\$2.30

(Minimum analytical charge of CDN \$25.00 or US \$19.25)

	Group 1F-MS Detection	Group 1T-MS Detection	Upper Limit
Au	0.2 ppb	-	100 ppm
Ag	2 ppb	20 ppb	100 ppm
Al*	0.01 %	0.02 %	10 %
As†	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	10000 ppm
B*	1 ppm	-	2000 ppm
Ba*	0.5 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Bi	0.02 ppm	0.04 ppm	2000 ppm
Ca*	0.01 %	0.02 %	40 %
Cd	0.01 ppm	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Co	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	2000 ppm
Cr*	0.5 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Cu	0.01 ppm	0.02 ppm	10000 ppm
Fe*	0.01 %	0.02 %	40 %
Hg	5 ppb	-	100 ppm
Ga	0.1 ppm	0.02 ppm	100 ppm
K*	0.01 %	0.02 %	10 %
La*	0.5 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Mg*	0.01 %	0.02 %	30 %
Mn*	1 ppm	2 ppm	10000 ppm
Mo	0.01 ppm	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Na*	0.001 %	0.002 %	10 %
Ni*	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	10000 ppm
P*	0.001 %	0.002 %	5 %
Pb	0.01 ppm	0.02 ppm	10000 ppm
S*	0.01 %	0.02 %	10 %
Sb†	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Sc*	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Se	0.1 ppm	-	100 ppm
Sr*	0.5 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Te	0.02 ppm	-	100 ppm
Th*	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	2000 ppm
Ti*	0.001 %	0.002 %	10 %
Tl	0.02 ppm	-	100 ppm
U*	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	2000 ppm
V*	2 ppm	4 ppm	10000 ppm
W*	0.2 ppm	0.4 ppm	100 ppm
Zn	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	10000 ppm
Be	0.1 ppm	1 ppm	1000 ppm
Ce	0.1 ppm	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Cs	0.02 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Ge	0.1 ppm	-	100 ppm
Hf	0.02 ppm	0.02 ppm	1000 ppm
In	0.02 ppm	-	1000 ppm
Li	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	2000 ppm
Nb	0.02 ppm	0.04 ppm	2000 ppm
Rb	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Re	1 ppb	-	1000 ppm
Sn	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Ta	0.05 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Y	0.01 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Zr	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm	2000 ppm
Pt	2 ppb	-	500 ppb
Pd	10 ppb	-	500 ppb
Os	1 ppb	-	500 ppb

SHADED ELEMENTS ARE OPTIONAL

# WHOLE ROCK MAJOR AND TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSES

## GROUP 4A WHOLE ROCK BY ICP

A 20-parameter suite giving major oxides, 6 other elements, LOI, and Total C & S for a highly competitive price. Majors are determined by a LiBO<sub>2</sub> fusion and ICP analysis. Carbon and sulphur are by Leco. Requires 5 gm sample pulp.

	<u>Cdn</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
One element	\$9.00	\$6.95
Full Suite	\$17.50	\$13.50
Extended package*	\$20.00	\$15.40
(includes Ce Co Cu Nb Ta Zn)		

## GROUP 4B WHOLE ROCK TRACE ELEMENTS BY ICP MS

ICP-MS analysis of 41 minor and trace elements including the rare earths. Based on the LiBO<sub>2</sub> fusion. Base metals<sup>†</sup> are by aqua regia digestion ICP. Perfect add-on to Group 4A. Needs 5 gm of sample pulp.

	<u>Cdn</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
One element	\$12.00	\$9.25
Full Suite (41 elements)	\$20.00	\$15.40
Group 4A + 4B	\$30.00	\$23.10

## GROUP 4X WHOLE ROCK BY XRF

LiBO<sub>2</sub> fusion followed by XRF analysis for major oxides and LOI. Analysis by an affiliated lab. Requires 25 gm sample pulp.

	<u>Cdn</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Full Suite	\$20.00	\$15.40

## GROUP 5A NEUTRON ACTIVATION AU + 34 ELEMENTS

Total determination by gamma ray analysis following nuclear irradiation. All analyses are conducted by ACTLABS of Ancaster, Ontario. Requires 5 - 30 gm pulp.

	<u>Cdn</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Full Suite	\$14.00	\$10.80

	Group 4A Detection	Group 4B Detection	Group 4X Detection	Group 5A Detection
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.02 %	-	0.02 %	Au 2 ppb
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.03 %	-	0.03 %	Ag 5 ppm
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.04 %	-	0.04 %	As 0.5 ppm
CaO	0.01 %	-	0.01 %	Ba 50 ppm
MgO	0.01 %	-	0.01 %	Br 0.5 ppm
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.01 %	-	0.01 %	Ca 1 %
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.04 %	-	0.04 %	Ce 3 ppm
MnO	0.01 %	-	0.01 %	Co 1 ppm
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.01 %	-	0.01 %	Cr 5 ppm
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.01 %	-	0.01 %	Cs 1 ppm
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.001 %	-	-	Eu 0.2 ppm
LOI	0.1 %	-	0.1 %	Fe 0.01 %
C	0.01 %	-	-	Hf 1 ppm
S	0.01 %	-	-	Hg 1 ppm
As	-	1 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Ir 5 ppb
Ba	5 ppm	0.5 ppm	-	La 0.5 ppm
Bi	-	0.5 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Lu 0.05 ppm
Cd	-	0.1 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Mo 1 ppm
Co	20 ppm*	0.5 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Na 0.01 %
Cs	-	0.1 ppm	-	Nd 5 ppm
Cu	20 ppm*	1 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Ni 20 ppm
Ga	-	0.5 ppm	-	Rb 15 ppm
Hf	-	0.5 ppm	-	Sb 0.1 ppm
Mo	-	0.2 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Sc 0.1 ppm
Nb	20 ppm*	0.5 ppm	-	Se 3 ppm
Ni	20 ppm	1 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Sm 0.1 ppm
Pb	-	2 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Sn 0.01 %
Rb	-	0.5 ppm	-	Sr 0.05 %
Sb	-	0.5 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	Ta 0.5 ppm
Sc	1 ppm	-	-	Th 0.2 ppm
Sn	-	1 ppm	-	Tb 0.5 ppm
Sr	10 ppm	0.5 ppm	-	U 0.5 ppm
Ta	20 ppm*	0.1 ppm	-	W 1 ppm
Th	-	0.1 ppm	-	Yb 0.2 ppm
Tl	-	0.1 ppm	-	Zn 50 ppm
U	-	0.1 ppm	-	
V	-	5 ppm	-	
W	-	1 ppm	-	
Y	10 ppm	0.1 ppm	-	
Zn	20 ppm*	1 ppm <sup>†</sup>	-	
Zr	10 ppm	0.5 ppm	-	
La	-	0.5 ppm	-	
Ce	20 ppm*	0.5 ppm	-	
Pr	-	0.02 ppm	-	
Nd	-	0.4 ppm	-	
Sm	-	0.1 ppm	-	
Eu	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Gd	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Tb	-	0.01 ppm	-	
Dy	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Ho	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Er	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Tm	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Yb	-	0.05 ppm	-	
Lu	-	0.01 ppm	-	



## Quality Control Report

### GROUP 1F-MS - STD DS3

#### Standard Package

#### Optional Elements

ELEMENT	Unit	Detection Limit	Official Value	Standard Deviation	%RSD	ELEMENT	Unit	Detection Limit	Official Value	Standard Deviation	%RSD
Au	ppb	0.2	21.0	6.5	30.8%	Be	ppm	0.1	2.4	0.2	9.6%
Ag*	ppb	2	281	11	3.9%	Ce	ppm	0.02	31.49	1.18	3.7%
Al	%	0.01	1.70	0.05	2.7%	Cs	ppm	0.1	5.7	0.2	3.0%
As*	ppm	0.1	29.7	2.4	8.0%	Ge	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.0	14.4%
B	ppm	1	2	1	44.4%	Hf	ppm	0.02	0.15	0.03	17.7%
Ba	ppm	0.5	147.6	7.8	5.3%	In	ppm	0.02	2.14	0.12	5.7%
Bi	ppm	0.02	5.60	0.36	6.5%	Li	ppm	0.1	15.9	0.5	3.1%
Ca	%	0.01	0.52	0.01	2.8%	Nb	ppm	0.02	1.52	0.09	5.8%
Cd*	ppm	0.01	5.55	0.27	4.9%	Rb	ppm	0.1	13.7	0.6	4.5%
Co*	ppm	0.1	12.0	0.4	3.7%	Re	ppb	1	1	1	72.9%
Cr*	ppm	0.5	181.9	4.7	2.6%	Sn	ppm	0.02	7.11	0.26	3.7%
Cu*	ppm	0.01	126.55	2.60	2.1%	Ta	ppm	0.05	< 0.05	0.00	-
Fe*	%	0.01	3.07	0.07	2.2%	Y	ppm	0.1	8.2	0.3	3.3%
Ga	ppm	0.1	6.2	0.2	3.1%	Zr	ppm	0.1	2.8	0.2	7.6%
Hg*	ppb	5	235	31	13.4%	Pt	ppb	2	< 2	0	-
K	%	0.01	0.16	0.01	5.4%	Pd	ppb	10	< 10	1	-
La	ppm	0.5	17.4	0.7	3.8%	Os	ppb	1	< 1		
Mg	%	0.01	0.59	0.02	2.7%	<b>Rare Earth Elements</b>					
Mn*	ppm	1	793	19	2.3%	Pr	ppm	0.02	3.50		
Mo*	ppm	0.01	9.32	0.33	3.6%	Nd	ppm	0.02	13.00		
Na	%	0.001	0.028	0.002	5.4%	Sm	ppm	0.02	2.70		
Ni*	ppm	0.1	35.9	1.1	3.0%	Eu	ppm	0.02	0.57		
P	%	0.001	0.900	0.003	0.4%	Gd	ppm	0.02	2.30		
Pb*	ppm	0.01	34.92	1.00	2.9%	Tb	ppm	0.01	0.31		
S	%	0.02	0.02	0.01	42.9%	Dy	ppm	0.02	1.50		
Sb*	ppm	0.02	5.19	0.37	7.2%	Ho	ppm	0.02	0.28		
Sc	ppm	0.1	2.7	0.1	4.9%	Er	ppm	0.02	0.78		
Se	ppm	0.1	1.2	0.1	10.0%	Tm	ppm	0.01	0.14		
Sr	ppm	0.5	28.4	1.2	4.1%	Yb	ppm	0.01	0.76		
Te	ppm	0.02	1.11	0.06	5.2%	Lu	ppm	0.02	0.09		
Th	ppm	0.1	3.9	0.2	5.2%	*DS3 was certified against CANMET Reference Materials TILL-4, LKSD-4 and STSD-1 for these elements					
Ti	%	0.001	0.090	0.004	4.3%						
Tl	ppm	0.02	0.99	0.06	5.9%						
U	ppm	0.1	6.3	1.1	18.0%						
V*	ppm	2	76	2	2.5%						
W	ppm	0.2	3.7	0.3	8.0%						
Zn*	ppm	0.1	154.9	2.7	1.8%						

n = 347

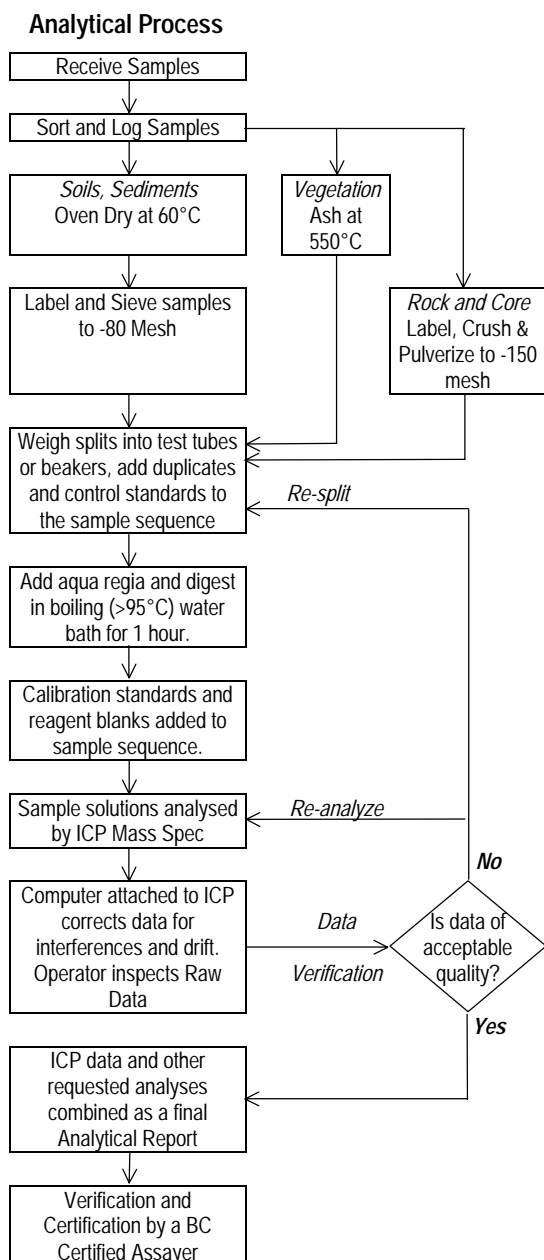
period: Apl to Jul 2001

Precision: Based on sample duplicates and given in multiples of detection limit. These apply to most elements, some elements can display higher precision error in some samples owing to the nature of those samples.

Multiples of Detection Limit: 0.3 -----1-----2-----5-----10-----20-----50-----1000----Upper Limit

Precision: | >100% | 100% | 50% | 25% | 17.5% | 12.5% | 10% | 12.5% |

## METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1F-MS – ULTRATRACE BY ICP-MS • ANGLO OPTION



### Comments

#### Sample Collection

Samples may consist of soil, sediment, plant or rock. A minimum field sample weight of 200 gm is recommended.

#### Sample Preparation

Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh (-177 microns). Moss-mat samples are dried (60°C), pounded to loosen trapped sediment, then sieved to -80 mesh. Rocks are dried (60°C) crushed (>75% -10 mesh) and pulverized (>95% -150 mesh). Splits weighing 1 to 30 g (Optional packages) are placed in bottles. Each batch (34 samples) contains a duplicate pulp split for monitoring precision and reference material DS2 for monitoring accuracy.

#### Sample Digestion

Aqua Regia is added to each bottle (3mL/gm of sample). Aqua Regia is a 2:2:2 mixture of ACS grade concentrated HCl, concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub> and distilled H<sub>2</sub>O. Sample solutions are heated for 1 hr in a boiling hot water bath (95°C). The solutions are then diluted to 20:1 mL/gm ratio. A reagent blank is carried in parallel through leaching and analysis.

#### Sample Analysis

Analysis is by an Elan 6000 ICP Mass Spec. For the Anglo Option, 51 elements are determined comprising: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. Other optional elements include the REE suite, Pt and Pd. Sample volumes of 10 to 30 gm are recommended when the determination of Au or other elements subject to the nugget effect are of importance.

#### Data Evaluation

Raw data are reviewed by the instrument operator and by the laboratory information management system. The data is subsequently reviewed and adjusted by the Data Verification Technician. Finally all documents and data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.



## **Appendix 8**

**Report on ‘Aripuanã – Brazil Analysis of organic materials’, prepared by Colin E. Dunn, PhD, P.Geo, Consulting Geochemist, Sidney, BC, Canada.**

Number	Sample #	Anglo sample#	Northing	Easting	Description	Field Notes	Lab Notes (ashing)
17		90921	8888050	226090	Bark from Imbauba tree	25 cm diameter, white	Medium grey ash
18		90922	8888075	226050	Bark from Imbauba tree	25 cm diameter, white	Dark grey ash
19		90923	8888200	225900	Bark from Imbauba tree	5 cm diameter, white	Stringy bark. Pale grey ash
20		90924	Farex 33		Bark from Imbauba tree	20 cm diameter, white	Stringy bark. Dark grey ash
21		90925	8888420	225726	Bark from Imbauba tree	15 cm diameter, white	Stringy bark. Dark grey ash
22		90926	8888304	225701	Bark from Imbauba tree	40 cm diameter, purple	Chunky bark. White ash
23		90927	8888352	225515	Bark from Imbauba tree	10 cm diameter, purple	Pale grey ash
24		90928	8888352	225515	Bark from Imbauba tree	10 cm diameter, white	Medium grey ash

Table 1: Field Notes (as received from Brazil)  
with Sample Prep notes in red  
BARK

Sample	Condition	Material	Cross Ref.	QC
ARIP_dry_V1	Dry	Bark		V6 dry
ARIP_dry_V2	Dry	Bark	90921	
ARIP_dry_V3	Dry	Bark	90922	
ARIP_dry_V4	Dry	Bark	90923	
ARIP_dry_V5	Dry	Bark	90924	
ARIP_dry_V6	Dry	Bark		V6 dry
ARIP_dry_V7	Dry	Bark	90925	
ARIP_dry_V8	Dry	Bark	90926	
ARIP_dry_V9	Dry	Bark	90927	
ARIP_dry_V10	Dry	Bark	90928	
ARIP_dry_V11	Dry	Bark		CLV-2 dry
ARIP_dry_V12	Dry	Bark		CLV-1 dry
ARIP_ash_V1	Ash	Bark		V6 ash
ARIP_ash_V2	Ash	Bark	90921	
ARIP_ash_V3	Ash	Bark	90922	
ARIP_ash_V4	Ash	Bark	90923	
ARIP_ash_V5	Ash	Bark	90924	
ARIP_ash_V6	Ash	Bark		V6 ash
ARIP_ash_V7	Ash	Bark	90925	
ARIP_ash_V8	Ash	Bark	90926	
ARIP_ash_V9	Ash	Bark	90927	
ARIP_ash_V10	Ash	Bark	90928	
ARIP_ash_V11	Ash	Bark		V6 ash
ARIP_ash_V12	Ash	Bark		V7 ash
ARIP_ash_V13	Ash	Mull	90857(1)	
ARIP_ash_V14	Ash	Mull	90857(2)	
ARIP_ash_V15	Ash	Mull		90857bag(rotted)
ARIP_ash_V16	Ash	Mull	90869	
ARIP_ash_V17	Ash	Mull	90870	
ARIP_ash_V18	Ash	Mull		V6 ash
ARIP_ash_V19	Ash	Mull	90877	
ARIP_ash_V20	Ash	Mull	90881	
ARIP_ash_V21	Ash	Mull	90885a	duplicate
ARIP_ash_V22	Ash	Mull	90885b	duplicate
ARIP_ash_V23	Ash	Mull	90889	
ARIP_ash_V24	Ash	Mull	90894	
ARIP_ash_V25	Ash	Mull	90898	
ARIP_ash_V26	Ash	Mull	90902	
ARIP_ash_V27	Ash	Mull	90905	
ARIP_ash_V28	Ash	Mull		V6 ash
ARIP_ash_V29	Ash	Mull	90908	
ARIP_ash_V30	Ash	Mull	90911a	duplicate
ARIP_ash_V31	Ash	Mull	90911b	duplicate
ARIP_ash_V32	Ash	Mull		90911bag(intact)
ARIP_ash_V33	Ash	Mull	90914	
ARIP_ash_V34	Ash	Mull	90917	
ARIP_ash_V35	Ash	Mull	90920	
ARIP_ash_V36	Ash	Mull		V6 ash
ARIP_ash_V37	Ash	Mull		V7 ash

**Table 2: List of Dry and Ashed Bark, and Ashed Mull samples prepared for ICP-MS (1F) analysis at Acme**

Site#	Easting	Northing	Sequ.#	Lab Ref.	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
			<b>Fig.4</b>		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
90921	226090	8888050	7	ARIP-DRY-V2	0.03	6.6	2.41	8.2	5	0.4	0.05	646	0.004	0.1	< .01	1.2	0.01	79.3	0.01	< .02	< .02	< 2	0.48
90922	226050	8888075	6	ARIP-DRY-V3	0.43	3.26	2.63	21	2	0.4	0.03	26	< .001	0.1	< .01	1	< .01	103.5	0.01	< .02	< .02	< 2	0.72
90923	225900	8888200	5	ARIP-DRY-V4	6.29	6.36	47.84	56.8	6	0.4	0.04	190	0.006	0.6	< .01	3.7	< .01	210.5	0.02	0.05	< .02	< 2	1.32
90924	225800	8888300	4	ARIP-DRY-V5	2.51	3.69	6.26	7.3	< 2	0.3	0.01	20	0.002	0.1	< .01	0.4	< .01	105.7	< .01	< .02	< .02	< 2	0.89
90925	225726	8888420	3	ARIP-DRY-V7	3.69	6.51	19.64	12.7	3	0.6	0.02	36	0.012	0.9	0.01	1.6	< .01	229	< .01	0.12	< .02	< 2	1.96
90926	225701	8888304	2	ARIP-DRY-V8	0.19	3.86	0.96	4	< 2	0.2	0.03	22	0.001	< .1	< .01	0.3	< .01	103.4	< .01	< .02	< .02	< 2	0.66
90927	225515	8888352	1	ARIP-DRY-V9	0.28	7.64	0.89	5.6	4	0.4	0.02	30	0.005	0.2	< .01	0.2	< .01	185.5	< .01	< .02	< .02	< 2	1.23
90928	225515	8888352	1	ARIP-DRY-V10	0.12	9.27	0.65	22.3	4	0.4	0.03	421	0.002	< .1	< .01	0.5	< .01	117.9	0.01	< .02	< .02	< 2	1.07

**Table 3.2 - Dry Bark.**  
**Analysis at Acme by ICP-MS**

Site#	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sc	Sn	S	Ta	Zr
	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
90921	0.017	0.05	1.8	0.182	134.6	1	8	< .01	0.001	0.55	0.3	0.05	9	0.1	< .02	< .1	< .005	< .01	0.002	0.031	4.4	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.001	0.07
90922	0.023	0.01	2	0.218	85.3	1	10	< .01	0.003	1.05	0.2	0.03	9	0.2	< .02	< .1	< .005	0.01	0.001	0.027	5.8	0.15	0.03	0.08	0.002	0.01
90923	0.04	0.1	1.9	0.191	136	2	14	< .01	0.007	1	< .1	0.15	12	0.2	< .02	< .1	0.011	0.01	< .001	0.015	11.6	0.16	0.02	0.08	< .001	0.02
90924	0.033	0.03	1.8	0.272	40	1	9	< .01	0.004	1	0.4	0.06	8	0.2	< .02	< .1	< .005	0.01	< .001	0.014	8.5	0.14	0.03	0.09	< .001	0.01
90925	0.05	0.06	1.9	0.355	52.8	2	11	< .01	0.003	1.18	< .1	0.04	8	0.3	< .02	< .1	< .005	0.02	< .001	0.006	10.5	0.13	0.02	0.11	< .001	< .01
90926	0.017	0.01	1.9	0.091	112.3	1	6	< .01	0.001	0.39	< .1	< .02	8	0.2	< .02	< .1	< .005	< .01	< .001	< .001	4	0.1	< .02	0.03	< .001	0.01
90927	0.054	0.03	1.8	0.265	177.4	2	9	< .01	0.001	0.8	< .1	< .02	12	0.2	< .02	< .1	< .005	0.02	0.001	0.002	7.5	0.14	< .02	0.06	< .001	0.04
90928	0.067	0.01	1.9	0.429	46.2	2	14	< .01	0.005	1.46	< .1	0.12	20	0.1	< .02	< .1	0.007	0.03	0.001	< .001	24	0.08	0.02	0.12	< .001	0.02

**Table 3.2 - Dry Bark.**  
**Analysis at Acme by ICP-MS**

Site#	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Pd	Pt
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
90921	0.013	0.19	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.26	< .02	0.04	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	0.01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90922	0.004	0.03	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.31	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	0.01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90923	0.016	0.11	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.39	< .02	0.04	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	0.01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90924	0.006	0.06	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.27	< .02	0.02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90925	0.009	0.09	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.06	< .02	0.02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90926	0.004	0.13	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.05	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90927	0.013	0.18	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.11	< .02	0.03	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	0.01	< .02	< 2	< 1
90928	0.004	0.08	< .02	< 2	< .1	0.13	< .02	0.02	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .02	< .02	< .02	< .01	< .01	< .02	< 2	< 1

**Table 3.2 - Dry Bark.**  
**Analysis at Acme by ICP-MS**

ELEMENT	Unit	Detection Limit	Official Value	This Study Mean n=4
Au	ppb	0.2	0.7	0.85
Ag*	ppb	2	18	16
Al	%	0.01	0.05	0.04
As*	ppm	0.1	0.5	0.5
B	ppm	1	9	9.5
Ba	ppm	0.1	10.5	9.3
Be	ppm	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Bi	ppm	0.02	0.02	0.02
Ca	%	0.01	0.79	0.8
Cd*	ppm	0.01	0.22	0.20
Ce	ppm	0.01	1.62	1.59
Co*	ppm	0.01	0.39	0.36
Cr*	ppm	0.05	4.15	4
Cs	ppm	0.005	0.026	0.025
Cu*	ppm	0.01	8.24	7.30
Dy	ppm	0.02	0.08	0.08
Er	ppm	0.02	0.04	0.04
Eu	ppm	0.02	0.03	0.03
Fe*	%	0.001	0.075	0.074
Ga	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gd	ppm	0.02	0.11	0.12
Ge	ppm	0.01	0.02	0.025
Hf	ppm	0.001	0.010	0.01
Hg*	ppb	1	40	38
Ho	ppm	0.02	0.02	0.02
In	ppm	0.02	<0.02	<0.02
K	%	0.01	0.10	0.09
La	ppm	0.01	0.85	0.80
Li	ppm	0.01	0.38	0.44
Lu	ppm	0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Mg	%	0.001	0.119	0.110
Mn*	ppm	1	49	44
Mo*	ppm	0.01	0.27	0.24

ELEMENT	Unit	Detection Limit	Official Value	This Study Mean n=4
Na	%	0.001	0.008	0.007
Nb	ppm	0.001	0.095	0.08
Nd	ppm	0.02	0.76	0.78
Ni*	ppm	0.1	3.5	3.95
Os	ppb	1	1	nd
P	%	0.001	0.049	0.042
Pb*	ppm	0.01	18.75	17.52
Pd	ppb	2	< 2	2
Pr	ppm	0.02	0.20	0.18
Pt	ppb	1	1	1.8
Rb	ppm	0.1	1.0	0.8
Re	ppb	2	<2	<2
S	%	0.01	0.06	0.06
Sb*	ppm	0.02	0.05	0.05
Sc	ppm	0.1	0.19	0.21
Se	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.3
Sm	ppm	0.02	0.14	0.13
Sn	ppm	0.02	0.20	0.15
Sr	ppm	0.5	36.0	33
Ta	ppm	0.001	0.002	0.002
Tb	ppm	0.01	0.02	0.02
Te	ppm	0.02	0.01	<0.01
Th	ppm	0.01	0.10	0.09
Ti	ppm	1	19	15
Tl	ppm	0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Tm	ppm	0.01	0.01	0.01
U	ppm	0.01	0.04	0.04
V*	ppm	2	2	<2
W	ppm	0.2	<0.2	<0.2
Y	ppm	0.001	0.465	0.441
Yb	ppm	0.01	0.04	0.04
Zn*	ppm	0.1	39.1	38.0
Zr	ppm	0.01	0.29	0.26

Table 4: Comparison of mean values obtained for V6 dry (n=4) with Acme's recently developed 'official' value

	Site#	QC	Ash yield	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd
			%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
<b>Precision (duplicates)</b>																		
ARIP-ASH-V7	90925	Lab Dup	9.3	52.3	71	194	121	56	2	0.6	447	0.2	14.6	0.1	1.5	<.1	2026.8	0.04
RE ARIP-ASH-V7	90925	Lab Dup	8.3	53.9	72	193	122	55	2.1	0.4	439	0.17	14.1	0.1	1	<.1	2003.5	0.02
ARIP-ASH-V13	90857	Field dup	13.25	30.2	814	12086	2563	4722	9.8	34.4	23472	11.33	520.9	8.3	200.1	3.7	364.6	4.53
ARIP-ASH-V14	90857	Field dup	6.29	46.1	818	10544	3431	4111	14.6	26.6	26109	11.61	534.4	9.9	153	4.9	623.3	5.98
<b>ARIP-ASH-V15</b>	<b>90857</b>	<b>Bag (rotted)</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>11176</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>314.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>524.7</b>	<b>3.44</b>
ARIP-ASH-V21	90885	Lab split	12.92	0.9	169	156	187	715	5.1	1.3	6045	1.46	19.7	0.6	14.3	6.8	223.6	0.13
ARIP-ASH-V22	90885	Lab split	12.92	0.8	164	163	182	739	5.2	1.3	5609	1.43	20.6	0.7	13.6	7.3	210.3	0.13
ARIP-ASH-V30	90911	Lab split	13.85	1.7	165	468	484	981	12.2	7.2	9134	2.1	66.5	1.8	15.5	8.7	494	0.41
ARIP-ASH-V31	90911	Lab split	13.85	1.7	163	460	476	904	13	6.9	10546	1.89	60.3	1.7	14.9	8.3	505.3	0.37
<b>ARIP-ASH-V32</b>	<b>90911</b>	<b>Bag (intact)</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>2242</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3875</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>1.21</b>

<b>Accuracy (Control samples)</b>																		
ARIP-ASH-V1		V6-ash		5.1	114	252	600	254	38.5	6.8	879	1.36	12.2	1	4	2.5	570	2.94
ARIP-ASH-V6		V6-ash		6.1	141	252	686	286	44.3	6.9	947	1.47	8.8	1.2	4.5	3.7	676	3.32
ARIP-ASH-V11		V6-ash		6.5	130	269	762	330	44.7	8	1039	1.57	8.4	1.2	5.8	2.9	686	3.72
ARIP-ASH-V18		V6-ash		7.3	130	301	860	351	49.4	7.6	1098	1.57	10.7	1.4	10.8	5.1	808	4.05
ARIP-ASH-V28		V6-ash		6.2	118	267	688	296	47.7	6.9	990	1.46	9.7	1.2	7.7	2.7	690	3.25
ARIP-ASH-V36		V6-ash		6.2	150	263	758	311	49.6	7.2	953	1.52	10.8	1.2	8.6	2.6	686	3.29
<b>Average -V6 ash</b>				<b>6.3</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>3.43</b>
<i>Prev. data - (Acme, 2001)</i>		<i>V6 (n=20)</i>		<i>5.48</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>2.60</i>
<i>Prev.Std.dev - (Acme, 2001)</i>		<i>V6 (n=20)</i>		<i>0.56</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>0.26</i>
ARIP-ASH-V12		V7-ash		1.7	440	21	2206	2810	1729	57	11774	1.16	5.1	0.3	20.4	0.5	1718	2.16
ARIP-ASH-V37		V7-ash		1.5	419	20	1977	2488	1522	49	8583	1.13	4.1	0.3	10.3	0.5	1565	1.55
RE ARIP-ASH-V37		V7-ash		1.4	448	20	2070	2542	1618	53	8856	1.35	4.2	0.3	8.1	0.5	1580	1.6
<b>Prev. Ave (ActLabs, 1999)</b>		<b>V7 (n=46)</b>		<b>1.58</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1422</b>	<b>2076</b>	<b>1307</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10633</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>0.36</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<i>Prev. Std.Dev. (ActLabs, 1999)</i>		<i>V7 (n=46)</i>		<i>0.22</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>0.3</i>		<i>0.04</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>0.19</i>
STANDARD DS3		Acme std		9.3	123	34	153	277	34.7	11.9	817	3.28	28.3	5.6	19.9	3.5	26.5	5.29
STANDARD DS3		Acme std		8.9	125	34	160	269	37.7	11.1	860	3.24	28.9	5.4	19	3.5	29.1	5.36

**Table 5.4 - Quality Control Data**  
**(and analysis of sample bags in red)**  
**of samples inserted with ash of bark and mull**



	Site#	QC	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm
<b>Precision (duplicates)</b>																				
ARIP-ASH-V7	90925	Lab Dup	0.69	0.17	<2	17.96	0.573	1.9	3.7	3.1	677.7	0.001	103	0.07	0.026	13.01	0.3	<0.2	<5	1.2
RE ARIP-ASH-V7	90925	Lab Dup	0.67	0.09	<2	18.3	0.543	1.8	3.4	3.13	685.5	0.001	100	0.06	0.023	12.85	0.3	0.02	<5	0.6
ARIP-ASH-V13	90857	Field dup	22.61	2.9	13	2.36	0.514	50.2	6.9	0.51	490.2	0.021	25	2.43	0.045	1.1	1.2	1.56	7	11.4
ARIP-ASH-V14	90857	Field dup	17.24	1.61	27	3.67	0.97	53	10.6	0.92	857.5	0.028	41	3	0.093	2.11	1.1	1.69	14	8.2
<b>ARIP-ASH-V15</b>	<b>90857</b>	<b>Bag (rotted)</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>1.772</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>629.1</b>	<b>0.123</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>4.188</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.5</b>
ARIP-ASH-V21	90885	Lab split	0.43	0.88	2	1.48	0.435	8.8	7.8	0.63	454.6	0.013	47	6.5	0.037	1.45	0.3	0.1	<5	0.3
ARIP-ASH-V22	90885	Lab split	0.44	0.93	2	1.39	0.459	9.6	7.7	0.61	496	0.013	53	6.56	0.041	1.41	0.3	0.1	5	0.2
ARIP-ASH-V30	90911	Lab split	3.02	0.68	8	4.59	0.369	25.5	12.4	1.18	520	0.014	54	2.54	0.046	0.97	0.7	0.24	9	0.4
ARIP-ASH-V31	90911	Lab split	2.57	0.66	6	4.75	0.348	23.4	11.9	1.21	505.7	0.013	57	2.41	0.052	0.98	0.5	0.23	<5	0.4
<b>ARIP-ASH-V32</b>	<b>90911</b>	<b>Bag (intact)</b>	<b>200.06</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>1.172</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>465.4</b>	<b>0.134</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.173</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.8</b>

<b>Accuracy (Control samples)</b>																				
ARIP-ASH-V1		V6-ash	1.01	0.28	30	13.27	0.776	16.1	42.8	1.9	203	0.03	168	0.92	0.128	1.73	0.5	0.12	5	0.6
ARIP-ASH-V6		V6-ash	1.13	0.34	32	13.74	0.78	18.3	44	2.12	238	0.031	147	0.98	0.142	1.85	0.5	0.14	8	0.5
ARIP-ASH-V11		V6-ash	1.23	0.36	34	14.06	0.801	19.2	49.2	2.14	238	0.033	135	1.02	0.181	1.86	0.5	0.12	7	0.5
ARIP-ASH-V18		V6-ash	1.37	0.41	37	15.02	0.9	23.3	51	2.27	285	0.035	197	1.11	0.189	2.27	0.6	0.14	<5	0.3
ARIP-ASH-V28		V6-ash	1.1	0.34	33	14.51	0.839	18.6	42.9	2.07	240	0.032	168	1.02	0.126	1.96	0.4	0.15	<5	0.6
ARIP-ASH-V36		V6-ash	1.24	0.36	38	13.69	0.936	17.5	47.4	2.13	263	0.031	198	1.08	0.164	2.03	0.5	0.1	8	0.6
<b>Average -V6 ash</b>			<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14.05</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.155</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Prev. data - (Acme, 2001)		V6 (n=20)	1.0	0.28	28.1	14.52	0.9	16.4	33.75	2.12	183	0.033	178	1.04	0.134	1.962	0.33	0.11	2.8	0.56
Prev. Std. dev - (Acme, 2001)		V6 (n=20)	0.1	0.03	4.56	1.019	0.1	3.32	4.67	0.08	17	0.004	19.3	0.06	0.011	0.189	0.08	0.02	0.9	0.11
ARIP-ASH-V12		V7-ash	0.23	0.12	5	20.4	2.398	32.8	23.9	4.24	3618	0.016	305	0.5	0.053	8.93	0.2	0.21	<5	1.2
ARIP-ASH-V37		V7-ash	0.25	0.12	3	17.9	2.628	26.5	28.2	3.93	2885	0.02	316	0.49	0.04	8.52	<.2	0.15	<5	0.9
RE ARIP-ASH-V37		V7-ash	0.23	0.14	3	18.71	2.596	28.7	24.1	4.08	3087	0.024	318	0.52	0.042	8.74	<.2	0.15	<5	1.1
<b>Prev. Ave (ActLabs, 1999)</b>		<b>V7 (n=46)</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.24</b>		<b>22.04</b>		<b>24.4</b>		<b>3.93</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.054</b>		<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
Prev. Std. Dev. (ActLabs, 1999)		V7 (n=46)	0.03	0.21		2.03		2.37		0.57	130	0.005	66.8	0.07	0.009		0.14	0.03	4.2	
STANDARD DS3		Acme std	4.43	5.13	81	0.53	0.084	16.6	183.1	0.59	138.4	0.1	<1	1.69	0.027	0.15	4.1	0.93	220	1.1
STANDARD DS3		Acme std	4.67	5.09	82	0.52	0.093	16.8	177.4	0.6	141.8	0.098	4	1.73	0.027	0.17	4.3	0.91	234	1.2

**Table 5.4 - Quality Control Data**  
**(and analysis of sample bags in red)**  
**of samples inserted with ash of bark and mull**

	Site#	QC	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sc	Sn	S	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
<b>Precision (duplicates)</b>																						
ARIP-ASH-V7	90925	Lab Dup	0.2	0.2	0.08	0.1	<.02	0.09	146.8	0.7	0.1	1.29	<.05	0.5	0.15	0.8	0.08	<1	<.1	<.1	<10	<2
RE ARIP-ASH-V7	90925	Lab Dup	0.18	0.2	0.08	0.1	0.03	0.1	143.5	0.6	0.1	1.27	<.05	0.5	0.13	1.1	0.07	<1	<.1	<.1	<10	<2
ARIP-ASH-V13	90857	Field dup	0.07	6.9	0.18	0.2	0.18	0.16	26	2.5	2.2	0.74	<.05	6.3	3.78	67.9	3.68	<1	1.3	1.3	<10	<2
ARIP-ASH-V14	90857	Field dup	0.07	8.9	0.3	0.3	0.08	0.19	49.9	3.4	2	0.81	<.05	3.9	5.4	106.4	2.08	<1	1.1	1.3	<10	<2
<b>ARIP-ASH-V15</b>	<b>90857</b>	<b>Bag (rotted)</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>&lt;2</b>
ARIP-ASH-V21	90885	Lab split	0.02	7.8	0.22	<.1	0.15	0.1	24	2	1.4	0.49	<.05	3.1	2.16	43.6	0.22	<1	0.3	5.6	<10	<2
ARIP-ASH-V22	90885	Lab split	0.03	7.9	0.23	<.1	0.16	0.09	23.8	2.1	1.4	0.46	<.05	3	2.15	47.9	0.18	<1	0.1	5.9	<10	<2
ARIP-ASH-V30	90911	Lab split	0.06	5.2	0.38	0.1	0.19	0.06	28.4	1.6	1	0.73	<.05	5.1	10.2	48.1	0.24	<1	0.7	7.7	<10	<2
ARIP-ASH-V31	90911	Lab split	0.09	5	0.35	0.1	0.17	0.06	27	1.5	1	0.75	<.05	6.2	9.57	50.6	0.19	<1	0.7	7.7	<10	<2
<b>ARIP-ASH-V32</b>	<b>90911</b>	<b>Bag (intact)</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>&lt;.05</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>Accuracy (Control samples)</b>																						
ARIP-ASH-V1		V6-ash	0.1	3.1	0.72	0.2	0.13	0.25	22.9	1.9	4.2	0.52	<.05	3.5	7.75	33.9	0.05	3	0.4	10.1	<10	<2
ARIP-ASH-V6		V6-ash	0.11	3.2	0.82	0.2	0.16	0.34	25.8	2	3.7	0.57	<.05	4	9.74	34.3	0.04	5	0.3	7.8	<10	4
ARIP-ASH-V11		V6-ash	0.09	3.4	0.81	0.2	0.14	0.32	26.7	2.2	3.9	0.6	<.05	4	9.49	38.4	0.05	7	0.2	6.7	<10	4
ARIP-ASH-V18		V6-ash	0.11	3.9	0.9	0.2	0.15	0.4	28.1	2.3	4.7	0.67	<.05	3.8	9.55	42.9	0.05	4	0.2	9.4	<10	5
ARIP-ASH-V28		V6-ash	0.12	3.7	0.79	0.1	0.12	0.36	25.3	2.1	4.1	0.61	<.05	4.1	9.15	33.5	0.05	9	0.3	8.3	<10	5
ARIP-ASH-V36		V6-ash	0.08	3.7	0.72	0.1	0.1	0.26	25.2	2	3.7	0.57	<.05	3.6	8.99	31.7	0.06	10	0.1	10.9	<10	<2
<b>Average -V6 ash</b>			<b>0.10</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.59</b>		<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>		
Prev. data - (Acme, 2001)		V6 (n=20)	0.05	3.34	0.65	0.13	0.09	0.24	22.3	1.92	3.29	0.53	0.03	3.32	7.79	28.7	0.04	7.1	0.33	8.24		
Prev.Std.dev - (Acme, 2001)		V6 (n=20)	0.02	0.2	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	1.7	0.15	0.45	0.06	0	0.45	0.45	2.5	0.04	1.8	0.1	0.71		
ARIP-ASH-V12		V7-ash	0.28	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.03	0.48	396	1.4	0.7	0.56	<.05	1.5	5.29	32.8	<.02	5	0.6	5.9	36	9
ARIP-ASH-V37		V7-ash	0.24	1.5	1.22	0.2	0.03	0.4	346	1.3	0.6	0.53	<.05	1.4	4.75	27	<.02	5	0.5	6.7	28	19
RE ARIP-ASH-V37		V7-ash	0.18	1.6	1.28	0.2	0.03	0.42	361	1.4	0.8	0.51	<.05	1.4	4.75	28.7	<.02	6	0.4	6.9	30	23
<b>Prev. Ave (ActLabs, 1999)</b>		<b>V7 (n=46)</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.54</b>		<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>59</b>
Prev. Std.Dev. (ActLabs, 1999)		V7 (n=46)	0.24	1.09	0.11	0.1	0	0.06	31	1.19	0.15		0	0.39	0.22	3.4	0	0	0.09	1.31	18	51
STANDARD DS3		Acme std	1.01	5.7	5.26	0.1	0.14	1.59	14.3	2.6	6.5	0.03	<.05	2.1	8.22	30.4	1.94	<1	1.9	15.4	<10	<2
STANDARD DS3		Acme std	1	6.2	5.36	0.1	0.13	1.55	13.9	2.6	6.6	0.04	<.05	2.3	8.41	30.2	1.93	1	2	15.3	<10	<2

**Table 5.4 - Quality Control Data**  
**(and analysis of sample bags in red)**  
**of samples inserted with ash of bark and mull**