

**Report on Prospecting Activities on a Mineral License of the  
Belmont/Montoro Claim Group, Red Wine Project, Letitia – Shallow Lake –  
Bessie Lake Areas, Labrador**

NTS: 13L/02

Mineral License:  
**012352M,**

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Work Year: **2010**  
Total Expenditures: **\$12,845**

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## Summary

Niobium - Beryllium showings have been known in the Letitia-Shallow lakes area for more than 50 years (Miller, 1988). The largest of these, the Mann #1 showing, contains an estimated 2 million short tons of 0.35%-0.40% BeO and 0.24% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Dujardin, 1961)

Rare Earth Metals Inc. has focused on searching for economically significant rare earth element deposits throughout North America with superior existing infrastructure or potential infrastructure for mine development. Rare earth element production comes primarily from China and recent announcements of quota reductions to preserve resources have highlighted the need to seek alternative sources for these elements throughout the rest of the world.

The North Red Wine occurrence was staked by REM Metals Corp. REM Metals Corp. has subsequently been reorganized into a public corporation and is known today as Rare Earth Metals Inc.

As a result of encouraging results from a 2009 sampling program on the Two Tom Lake and Mann #1 occurrences an option agreement was signed between the license holder Roland Quinlan and Rare Earth Metals Inc. An expanded land package was acquired by the company in the immediate area through option and joint venture agreements and staking.

Rare Earth Metals (the company) entered into an Option agreement with Belmont Resources Inc and International Montoro Resources Inc. dated August 30, 2010 in which "the Company" can earn a 75% interest in 23 claim units in the Red Wine/Letitia Lake area.

During the period July 11<sup>th</sup> and August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2010 a crew of up to 3 people conducted a due-diligence prospecting program to confirm the presence of REE mineralization on the property. A total of 7 man days have been completed on prospecting activities with a total of 3 samples collected and forwarded to Activation Laboratories for geochemical analysis.

A maximum value of 0.91% total rare earth oxides (TREO) was returned from prospect samples. This sample has a high distribution of HREE with a HREO/TREO value of 36%. The most abundant HREE is Yttrium (0.23% Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) which comprises 36% of the HREO present.

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Location, Access and Physiography

The Belmont/Montoro Claim group is located in central Labrador, approximately 160 km northwest of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador (Figure 1). The mineral license extends across the Partridge River (Figure 2).

The most convenient means of access to the properties is by helicopter. During this program Universal Helicopters based in Happy Valley-Goose Bay was contracted to transport the crew between the various properties from a base camp located on the Orma Lake Road approximately 80 km north of the town of Churchill Falls. Although the area contains many lakes and ponds, the majority of them are unsuitable for the use of float planes, due to their shallow depth and the high quantity of boulders in them.

Relief over most of the properties is gentle to moderate with numerous parallel east – northeast trending ridges separated by elongated lakes. Elevations on the property range from less than 400 meters to approximately 600 meters above sea level.

Bedrock exposure along the ridge tops range from 75 – 100%. However the flanks of the ridges and valley floors tend to be covered by thick forest cover and/or large boulder fields. Bedrock exposure decreases from 35 – 0%

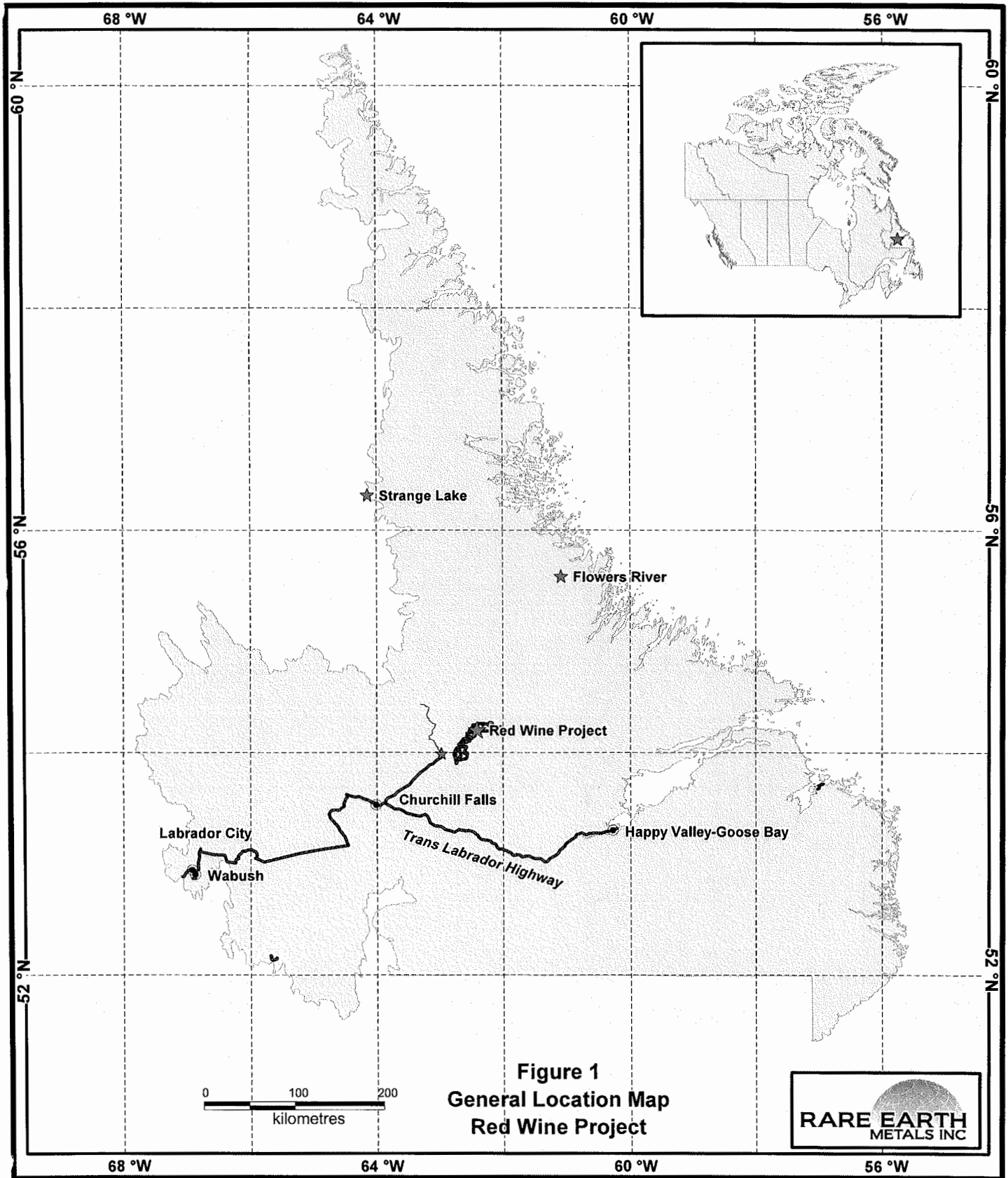
### 1.2 Property Summary and Claim Status

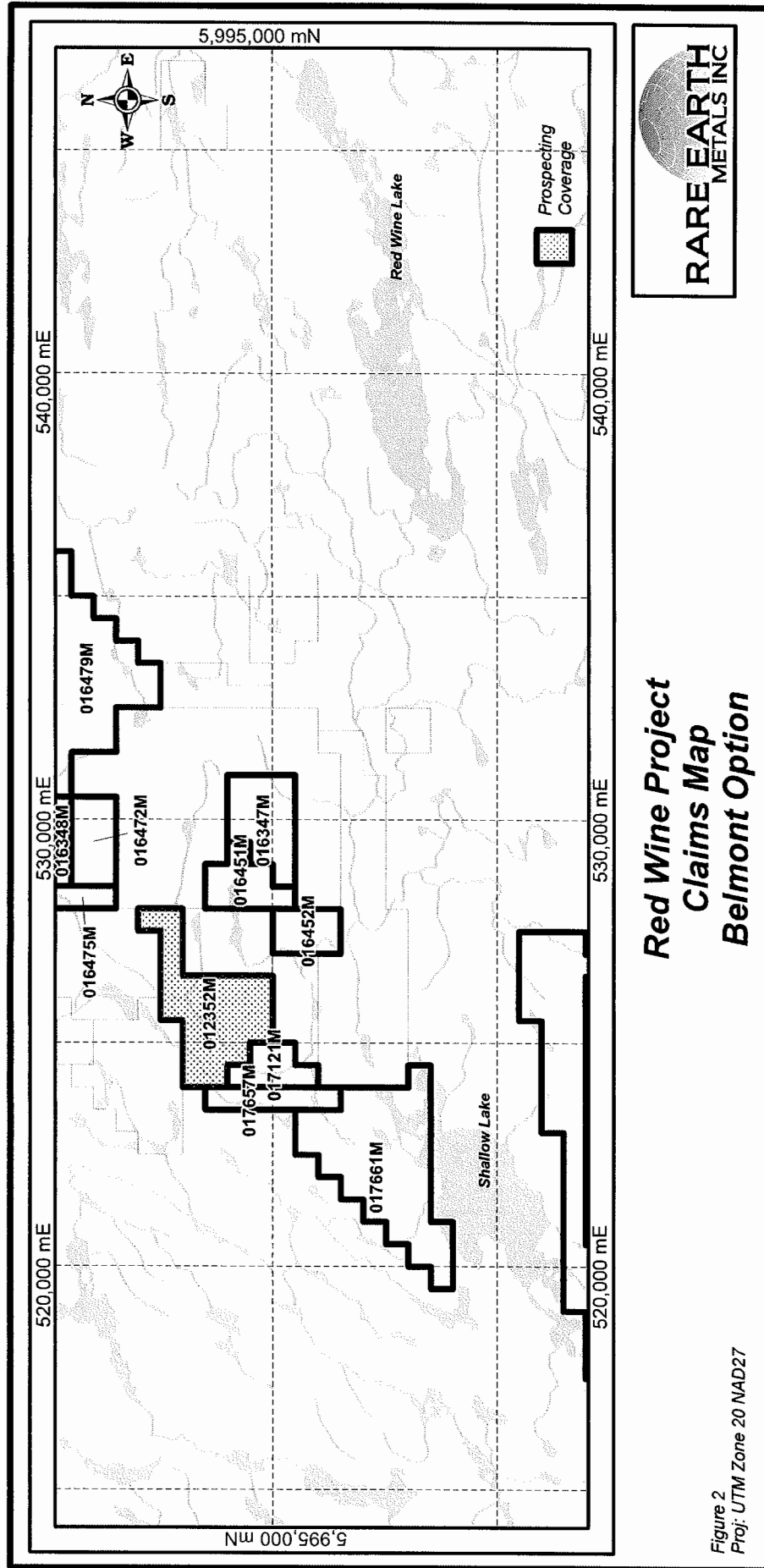
#### 1.2.1 Belmont Resources Claim Group (JV)

The Belmont claim group (Table 1) consists of 1 mineral license in its 5<sup>th</sup> Work Year.

**Table 1: List of mineral licenses, Belmont Resources joint venture.**

License	Client Name	No. Claims	Issuance Date	Work Due	NTS Map sheets	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Monies Due
012352M	Belmont Resources Inc (50%).	23	2006-07-24	22. Sep. 2011	13L02	5.7	\$466.64*
*Monies to be expended by 2012/07/24							





**Red Wine Project  
Claims Map  
Belmont Option**



Figure 2  
Proj: UTM Zone 20 NAD27

## 2.0 Regional Geology

The mineral licences are located within the Central Mineral Belt of Labrador near the northern margin of the Grenville Structural Province. The claim areas are underlain by peralkaline volcanic and porphyritic rocks of the Letitia Lake Group and cogenetic peralkaline and alkaline plutonic rocks of the Arc Lake and Red Wine Intrusive Suites (1.3 Ga). The Letitia Lake Group and associated intrusive rocks are bound on the north by terrestrial to shallow marine sedimentary rocks, basaltic flows and gabbro sills of the Seal Lake Group (1.0 – 1.2 Ga) and to the south by granitoid rocks of the Trans-Labrador batholith (1.65 Ga) (Belik, 1996).

## 3.0 Occurrence Descriptions and History

The known mineral occurrences have been well documented in the mineral occurrence database system reports (MODS) maintained by Natural Resources, Geological Survey of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Portions of those descriptions have been extracted below.

### 3.1 Mann# 1

#### 3.1.1 *Description*

Mann #1 occurs within a riebeckite-bearing peralkaline syenite (Red Wine Intrusive Suite) which has an elongate map pattern 2.3 x 0.7 km in dimension. All known mineralization occurs within this syenite or at its contacts. Four major modes of mineralization have been identified (Miller, 1981):

1) Sheared, lineated and gneissic "syenite" and "amphibolite" (Unit 1) - banded rock consisting of alternating feldspar-rich and riebeckite-rich bands, which are orientated roughly parallel to the regional trends. Grain size varies from less than 0.5 mm to 5 mm in different units in the same outcrop. The proportions of feldspar and amphibole also vary between different bands in the same outcrop. Bands vary from 1 cm up to several metres in width.

2) Aegirine-feldspar, massive to foliated unit (Unit 2) - This unit is massive, fine-grained (less than 0.5 mm) and dark grey coloured. It consists of aegirine pyroxene and feldspar which occur in roughly equal proportions.

3) Aegirine-feldspar veins (Unit 3) - These veins are quite variable in appearance but always contain aegirine pyroxene and feldspar in roughly equal proportions. Feldspar commonly occurs as lath-like phenocrysts which range in size from less than 0.5 - 10 mm in length. Aegirine usually occurs as a fine-grained (less than 0.5 mm) matrix to the feldspar, although it can also

occur as large subhedral grains, up to 5 mm across, that occur in aggregates. These veins are often intimately associated with the feldspar-rich veins (Unit 4) in composite veins.

4) Albite-rich felsic veins (Unit 4) - usually made up of greater than 90% light-coloured minerals (white, pink or light grey in colour), including feldspar, barylite and eudidymite. Grain size is commonly 2 - 5 mm. In some cases, aegirine or riebeckite mafic clots, up to 3 cm across, are found.

Mann #1 is a high level extrusive-intrusive deposit related to the intrusion of a peralkaline syenite and the extrusion of volcanic equivalents. At the present time, it is believed that the volcanic-hosted mineralization is primary. However it may have been enriched or even introduced during the intrusion of the vein-type mineralization.

The ultimate source of the mineralization appears to be the peralkaline syenite magma. Niobium and Beryllium may have been concentrated within the syenitic magma chamber by a complicated process involving fractional crystallization, volatile phase transport and/or thermal gravitational differentiation.

### *3.1.2 Previous Work*

In 1956, Kennco Exploration Ltd. optioned the Seal Lake Concession from Frobisher Ltd and conducted geological mapping, prospecting and a soil geochemical survey in the Ten Mile Lake area. During the course of exploration, E.L. Mann discovered two radioactive zones which were later designated as Mann #1 and Mann #2, respectively (13L/01/Nb001). Subsequent scintillometer surveys and sampling were carried out. The samples returned the best assays of 2.70% Zn, 0.06% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, 2.30% ThO<sub>2</sub> and 1.94% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. However, ore dressing tests indicated that recovery of ore minerals was difficult and mineralization was of too low a grade to be of economic interest, and Kennco decided to relinquish its option.

In 1957, Frobisher Ltd. carried out trenching, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling (13 short holes), covering an area approximately 731 m long and 44 m wide. Systematic sampling indicated that the occurrence contained no uranium, non-commercial amounts of zinc and thorium and an average of 0.24% NbO<sub>2</sub>.

In 1959, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd., a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Company Ltd. optioned the area from Frobisher and carried out stripping, geological mapping and a beryllometer survey. As a result, 4 beryllium-bearing zones were outlined.

In 1961, diamond drilling of 4 holes, totalling 513 m, was completed in the main zone. The

results indicated mineralization to a vertical depth of 61 m, and the average grade was about 0.35% - 0.40% BeO.

In 1967, Rio Tinto geologically mapped the area in detail. However, no additional high grade mineralization was found.

## **3.2 Mann# 2**

### ***3.2.1 Description***

The Mann #2 niobium-beryllium occurrence is located approximately 5.4km west along the same tectono-stratigraphic horizon as the Mann #1 niobium-beryllium deposit. The intervening area is covered by glacial drift deposits, so it is unknown if the Mann #1 and Mann #2 are physically connected. Brummer 1957 described the Mann #2 occurrence as having a maximum strike length of 2.4 km and a maximum width of 91m.

The Mann #2 occurrence is hosted by deformed aegirine-augite-arfvedsonite-nepheline gneiss (green and black melanocratic gneiss units of Curtis and Currie, 1981) which may represent an altered metasomatic border phase around an alkali intrusive syenite body that intrudes the Letitia Lake Group in the area.

### ***3.2.2 Previous Work***

Previous work includes geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveys in the Ten Mile Lake area by Kennco Explorations Ltd. in 1956. Further mapping and prospecting of the occurrence was carried out by Frobisher Ltd. in 1957. The area was mapped by Newfoundland government geologists in detail by Marten in 1978 and on a reconnaissance scale by Miller in 1981.

No systematic sampling and assaying for rare earth elements has been conducted.

## **3.3 Two Tom**

### ***3.3.1 Description***

The Two Tom Lake occurrence is very poorly exposed, consisting mainly of radioactive boulder fields. According to Westoll (1971), the more westerly of the "high" (i.e., highly radioactive) areas can be followed on the ground for some 244 m striking approximately 040 degrees true, and is between 15 m and 23 m wide. In one part of this zone the syenite boulders do not appear to have moved far from their bedrock source, since the "gneissic" banding within them exhibits practically the same near-vertical dip in all the boulders and strikes uniformly about 137 degrees true throughout the area.

By connecting known boulder fields and outcroppings, Westoll (1971) estimated the total length of the mineralized zone to be at least 1524 m.

The main radioactive boulder type is described by Deane (1970) as a medium grained, agpatic-textured, alkali gneiss which is the metamorphosed and metasomatized equivalent of an alkali syenite/granite protolith. The gneissic texture, although not conspicuous, consists of dark layers of arfvedsonite, aegirine-augite with traces of riebeckite and chlorite, alternating with light layers made up of albite and orthoclase with traces of anorthoclase and fine-grained perthite or antiperthite.

This lithology is apparently contained wholly within quartz feldspar porphyry of the Letitia Lake Group, as indicated by distribution of boulders and outcrop (Westoll, 1971).

### 3.3.2 *Previous Work*

An airborne radiometric survey flown for British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (Brinex) by Barringer, outlined an area of high uranium and thorium radioactivity centred immediately southwest of Two Tom Lake (Boniwell, 1967).

Ground follow-up in 1968 (which included geological mapping and a scintillometer survey), established the sources as being boulder fields of "mildly radioactive syenite gneiss" (Smith, 1968).

In 1970, the immediate area was mapped further by Brinex on a reconnaissance scale and a 518 kg bulk sample was recovered for metallurgical testing from the Two Tom Lake occurrence (Westoll, 1971).

The occurrence falls within an area which was mapped in detail by Nfld. government geologist, A. Thomas, in 1978 and 1979 (Thomas, 1981).

## 3.4 North Red Wine

### 3.4.1 *Description*

The Red Wine Alkaline Intrusive Suite occurs as two major bodies (North and South Red Wine Plutons) and at least eight minor ones.

The North Red Wine Complex is a composite pluton 4 to 5 km in diameter which intrudes rocks of the Letitia Lake Group and Arc Lake Intrusive Suite. The rocks are alkaline in character, undersaturated with respect to silica and have been deformed and metamorphosed during the Grenvillian Orogeny into folded and tectonically dismembered foliated to banded gneisses (Thomas, 1981; after Curtis and Currie, 1981).

Eudialyte mineralization occurs commonly throughout most of the complex and numerous eudialyte-rich areas of variable size have been identified.

#### 3.4.2 *Previous Work*

In 1957, Frobisher Ltd. geologically mapped and prospected the area around Joan Lake and reported the occurrence of amphibolitic schists and gneisses with minor segregations of syenite. Within this group of rocks, occurrences of pyrite and radioactivity as well as "a glassy pink mineral, thought to be eudialyte were reported in several places along the southeast margin and eastern margin of the amphibolitic rocks near Joan Lake." (Robinson and Cruft, 1958).

In 1967, Barringer flew an airborne spectrometer survey for British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. (Brinex) over a large area which included the North Red Wine Pluton of Curtis and Currie (1981) and reported several moderate U, Th, K anomalies in the area of the pluton (Boniwell, 1967).

A test lake water geochemical survey was conducted in 1967, by Brinex in the "Seal Lake" area, part of which covered the North Red Wine Pluton. Moderate U and Zr anomalies were associated with this pluton, but Sutton (1968) states that there was little correlation with the Barringer anomalies.

In 1968, follow-up mapping of the Barringer anomaly areas by Brinex revealed several areas of "anomalous radioactivity" and "pink mineral (eudialyte) occurrences" in a terrane of "actinolite" and "granite gneisses", quartz feldspar porphyry, and minor gabbro, granite and pegmatite. This terrane generally corresponds to the North Red Wine Pluton. Further follow-up of the eudialyte occurrences resulted in the grab and chip sampling of seven major mineralized zones and detailed descriptions of the mineralization of these areas were presented (Smith, 1968).

Smith (1969) working for Brinex analyzed eudialyte for rare earth content. No specific location of the samples was mentioned but based on his previous work (Smith, 1968) they were probably from the Joan Lake area.

Singh (1969), in a detailed assessment for Brinex of the "Joan Lake" eudialyte occurrences, described the modes of occurrence of eudialyte in the region and pinpointed fifteen eudialyte-rich areas.

Curtis (1975) carried out a detailed (1:25,000 scale) petrological and mapping study of the "Seal Lake" area for his Ph.D. His North Red Wine Pluton (which included Singh's Joan Lake agpaitic rocks) was a major part of this work.

Thomas (1981) carried out reconnaissance (1:50,000) geological mapping of the area surrounding the North Red Wine Pluton and compiled a regional map of the area based on his work and that of others.

Curtis and Currie (1981) summarized the petrology, geology, and geochemistry of the Red Wine Alkaline Complex.

### **3.5 Partridge River Thorium Showing**

#### *3.5.1 Description*

The Partridge River thorium showing was discovered in 1977 during follow-up of an earlier radiometric survey by Canico – Brinex (Phipps, 1978). The geology of the Partridge River showing is comprised of a package of syenitic amphibole feldspar gneisses bounded conformably to the northwest by well bedded meta-sediments, including porphyroblastic feldspar porphyry and finely bedded siltstone (Phipps, 1978).

#### *3.5.2 Previous Work*

Canico – Brinex established a pace - compass grid across the showing area and conducted a scintillometer survey which outlined highly radioactive zones trending 040° and concentrated in the middle of the main showing. Channel and chips samples were taken across the most radioactive zones and returned maximum assay values of 0.20% ThO<sub>2</sub> over 1 foot. A maximum value of 0.24% ThO<sub>2</sub> was returned from a grab sample. The seven samples that returned the highest values of thorium were re-analysed for their niobium content. These returned assay values of between 0.01 and 0.07% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Phipps 1978).

No samples from the Partridge River thorium showing were analysed for rare earth elements.

### 3.6 Recent work on Mineral License 01235M

In 2007 Belmont and Montoro commissioned an airborne magnetic survey and radiometric interpretation by Intrepid Geophysics Ltd. to identify uranium targets in the Partridge River area. The report documented one anomaly in the Partridge River area.

The mineral license was then optioned by Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corporation in May of the same year. Crosshair conducted follow up reconnaissance rock sampling and geological mapping on radiometric targets identified in the Intrepid report (Intrepid Geophysics 2007).

Fifteen rock samples were collected and sent for uranium, precious metals and multi-element analysis. (Eaton and Morgan,2008). The samples returned low geochemical values for their elements of interest (namely U, Ag, V and Cu). However 8 samples did return Thorium values above the analysis cut-off threshold (> 200ppm). Of those 8 samples two (12352-13 and 12352-8) returned significant values for Lanthanum, Cerium, and Neodymium (Table 2).

**Table 2: Significant sample results from Crosshair 2007 prospecting program.**

Sample Number	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Nd (ppm)
12352-8	8560	>10000	2950
12352-13	1960	4710	1550

Crosshair returned the property to Belmont and Montoro.

## 4.0 **Work Completed and Results**

Rare Earth Metals Inc. prospectors explored the property on July 11<sup>th</sup> and August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2010 as due diligence follow up to samples collected earlier by Crosshair Exploration that had elevated rare earth element mineralization. Refer to appendices A and B for a list of personnel and contractors respectively. A crew consisting of 2 prospectors and a geologist equipped with Exploranium GR-110 scintillometers prospected the area along the Partridge River. Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS set to NAD 27 (Canada), Zone 20N.

There are 15 accepted rare earth elements known as the lanthanides with atomic numbers 57 to 71 and are listed as follows: lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, and lutetium. Promethium is a synthetic element which does not occur naturally and therefore is

not included in the assay report. Yttrium is considered a rare earth since it exhibits similar chemical properties.

It has been the practice to report rare elements as a percentage oxide. The elements are initially reported from the lab in parts per million. The elements are converted to oxides with the following molecular formulas,  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Tm}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Yb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Lu}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ . Rare earth oxides are reported as total rare earth oxides (TREO) which is a simple addition of the percentages of the above 15 components

Rare earth oxides are further classified as light rare earth oxides (LREO) which includes  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$ , and heavy rare oxides (HREO) which includes  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Tm}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Yb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Lu}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ .

As a rough measure of the value of an assay, heavy rare earth elements (HREO) are reported as a percentage of total rare earth oxides (TREO).

#### **4.1 Belmont Resources Claim Group**

##### ***4.1.1 Prospecting***

Geological observations of outcroppings exposed on claims in the Belmont Joint Venture confirm that they are underlain by the contact between the silica-undersaturated gneisses of the North Red Wine Alkaline Plutonic Suite (North Pluton) and the peralkaline rocks of the Red Wine Intrusive Suite.

A description of the prospecting samples taken from claims of the Belmont Joint Venture is located in Appendix D. Appendix E contains a list of the sample results and certificates of analysis. The sample locations are plotted on Map 2 located in the attached map pocket. Of the 3 grab samples taken, 2 returned anomalous values  $> 0.3\%$  TREO (Table 3). Sample 599490 returned a value of  $0.91\%$  TREO (sample collected near Crosshair sample 12352-13). The distribution of HREO as a percentage of the TREO in this sample is  $36\%$ . The composition of the HREO is dominated by  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  which comprises  $65\%$  of the HREO with value of  $0.23 \text{ Y}_2\text{O}_3$  (weight %). Economic concentrations  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{BeO}$  were not observed.

**Table 3: Summary of assay results from Belmont Joint Venture.**

Sample #	Sample Type	ROCK TYPE	CPS (Bag)	Showing/Trend	TREO (%)	HREE/TREO	Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /HREE	Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> %	BeO %
599489	Float	Act-Amph Gneiss	150	N/A	0.46	46%	65%	0.14	0.03	0.010
599490	o/c	Act-Amph Gneiss	194	N/A	0.91	36%	65%	0.21	0.01	0.001
599491	o/c	Amph - Feldspar Gneiss	150	N/A	0.27	26%	60%	0.04	0.02	0.007

Table 4 shows the REO distribution of sample 599490. Yttrium and Cerium are the dominant rare earth elements in sample 599490, comprising 23% and 28% of the distribution of TREO respectively. Lanthanum and Neodymium are also major constituents that comprise 12% and 16% of the TREO respectively.

**Table 4: Rare Earth Oxide Distribution Table; Sample 599490.**

Sample #	La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Ce <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Pr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Tb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Ho <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Er <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Yb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Lu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	TREO %
599490	0.11	0.26	0.034	0.14	0.032	0.0040	0.031	0.0061	0.037	0.0068	0.017	0.0022	0.011	0.0014	0.21	0.91

## 5.0 Analytical Techniques

All prospect samples were delivered by Company personnel to Activation Laboratories Ltd.'s sample preparation facility in Happy Valley-Goose Bay. The samples were processed and representative pulps sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd.'s analytical facility in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. The digestion technique was total digestion that employs a lithium metaborate/tetraborate fusion and the analysis is completed using ICP/MS and XRF techniques. Actlabs is an ISO 17025 (Lab 266) and NELAP (lab E87979) accredited lab for specific registered tests.

## 6.0 Conclusion

Efforts to reproduce the anomalous values of rare earth mineralization previously reported on this property were not successful. A maximum value of 0.91% total rare earth oxides (TREO) was returned from prospect samples. This sample has a high distribution of HREE with a HREE/TREO value of 36%. The most abundant HREE is Yttrium (0.23% Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) which comprises 36% of the HREE present. Additional prospecting and detail geological mapping is recommended to further evaluate this property for rare earth mineralization.

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Intrepid Geophysics Ltd. & ENCOM Technology Pty Ltd.

2007: Airborne Magnetic, ASTER and Radiometric Interpretation. 17 pages.

Marten, B E  
1975: Geology of the Letitia Lake area, Labrador. In Report of Activities, 1974. Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Report 75-01, pages 75-85. [GSB# NFLD/0865]

Miller, R.R.

1988: Yttrium (Y) and other Rare Metals (Be, Nb, REE, Ta, Zr) in Labrador.  
*In* Current Research (1988) Newfoundland Department of Mines Mineral Development Division, Report 88-1, pages 229-245.

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1978: Exploration report for 1977 including report on geological and geochemical surveys in the Canico-Brinex joint venture area in the Central Mineral Belt, Labrador. British Newfoundland Exploration Limited and Canadian Nickel Company Limited Unpublished report [GSB# 013K/0140].

Singh, S K

1969: Preliminary report on field investigation of the Joan Lake eudialyte occurrence, Labrador. British Newfoundland Exploration Limited Unpublished report [GSB# 013L/02/0013]

Singh, S K

1972: Petrological and mineralogical studies of the Joan Lake Agpaitic Complex, central Labrador. PhD thesis, University of Ottawa. 232 pages. [GSB# 013L/0048]

Smith, D R

1968: Report on a follow up of radioactive anomalies in the Barringer area E, Seal Lake area, Labrador. British Newfoundland Exploration Limited Unpublished report [GSB# LAB/0196]

Smith, D R

1969: Analysis of rare earths in eudialyte of Seal Lake, Labrador by means of x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. BSc thesis, Mc master University. 39 pages. [GSB# 013L/02/0023]

Thomas, A.

1981: Geology along the southwestern margin of the Central Mineral Belt, Labrador. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Mineral Development Division, Report 81-4, 40 pages.

Westoll, N D S

1971: Geological report on the 2-Tom Lake area in the Seal Lake area, Labrador. British Newfoundland Exploration Limited Unpublished report [GSB# 013L/01/0043]

## Statement of Qualifications

Glen Penney

I, Glen T. Penney, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 649 Empire Ave, St. John's, NL, A1E 1X2.
2. I am an employee of Rare Earth Metals Inc., a publicly listed company on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, with a business address of RR#2 3250, West Arthur St., Thunder Bay, Ont., P7C 4V1.
3. I graduated with a B. Sc. (Hons.) degree in Geology from Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador in St. John's, NL in 2001.
4. I have worked continuously in the mineral exploration industry since 2005 and have worked in various areas in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan.
5. I have no direct interests in the mineral licenses referenced in this report.
6. I have a direct interest in Rare Earth Metals Inc. through various stock option issuances.
7. I have authored this report based on involvement with the supervision and compilation of fieldwork on the referenced mineral licenses.

Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2010.

Respectfully Submitted

---

Glen T. Penney

Geologist.

Rare Earth Metals Inc.

**Paul E Nielsen, P.Geo**

170 Inglewood Cr.

Thunder Bay, Ontario,

Canada, P7C 2E9

Telephone: 807-475-5934

Email: pnielsen@tbaytel.net

I, Paul Nielsen, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geologist doing contract work for Rare Earth Metals Inc., and reside at 170 Inglewood Cr., Thunder Bay, ON.
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:  
B.Sc. (Hons) Geology (1974), Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #1130).
4. I have worked in the mineral exploration industry throughout Canada including New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for more than 30 years as a geologist.
5. I am not aware of any material fact or material changes with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission of which would make this report misleading.
6. The expenditures discussed in this report are the results of field work carried out on the Red Wine Project properties during the period June 27– October 4, 2010.

Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> Day of January, 2011.

Respectfully Submitted



---

Paul E. Nielsen, P.Geo.

## Appendix A – List of Personnel

<b>Employee/Contractor</b>	<b>Man Days</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Glen Penney <i>St. John 's, NL (REM)</i>	2	Fieldwork Supervisor, Geological Follow-up, Report Writing
Deon Humby <i>Benton, NL (REM)</i>	1	Prospecting
Calvin Keats <i>Benton, NL (REM)</i>	1	Prospecting
Reg Felix <i>Bathurst, NB (Felix Geo-Consultants)</i>	1	Supervision, Data Compilation, Prospecting
Wayne Reid <i>Portugal Cove, NL (East Rock Exploration)</i>	1	Supervision, Prospecting
Mick Stares <i>Thunder Bay, ON (REM)</i>	1	Supervision, Prospecting
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	Prospecting

## Appendix B – List of Contractors

Contractor/Vendor	Location	Services & Products
Activation Laboratories	Ancaster, ON	Sample Analysis
A.S.K Prospecting	Gander, NL	Prospecting Sub-contractor, Field Supplies
Midway Travel Inn	Churchill Falls, NL	Accommodations
Universal Helicopters	Happy Valley – Goosebay, NL	Helicopter Support
Stares Contracting	Thunder Bay, ON	Camp Logistical Support Prospecting Sub-contractor
Felix Geo-Consultants	Bathurst, NB	Prospecting, Data Compilation
Eastrock Exploration	Portugal Cove, NL	Prospecting
Paul Nielsen, P.Geo Consulting	Thunder Bay, ON	GIS support
Av Jet Holdings	Drummondville, QC	Bulk Fuel Supplier
Mining Petroleum Services	Happy Valley – Goosebay, NL	Bulk Fuel Supplier
J & J Trucking	Happy Valley – Goosebay, NL	Cartage Support
Hotel North	Happy Valley – Goosebay, NL	Accommodations
Air Canada	St. John's, NL	Travel from Island portion of province to Labrador
Provincial Airlines	St. John's, NL	Travel from Island portion of province to Labrador
Signal Resources Ltd.	Thunder Bay, ON	Iridium Sat Phone Rental
Infosat Communications LP	Calgary, AB	Iridium Sat Phone Usage

## Appendix C – Statement of Expenditures

	<b>Belmont</b>
Item	012352M
Rare Earth Metals - Prospecting Wages	\$ 1,784.23
Report Writing	\$ 154.24
Helicopter Transportation Costs	\$ 4,901.98
Ground Transportation	\$ 943.65
Airplane Transportation	\$ 759.00
Communications	\$ 44.92
Contractors	\$ 1,530.12
Accommodations	\$ 148.58
Field Supplies	\$ 269.25
Food	\$ 358.30
Equipment Rentals	\$ 56.36
Activation Laboratories	\$ 219.00
Subtotal	\$ 11,169.61
15% Overhead	\$ 1,675.44
Total	\$ 12,845.06
Required	\$ 466.64
(Deficiency)/Excess	\$ 12,378.42
<b>Project Total</b>	<b>\$ 12,845</b>

## Appendix D – Prospecting Sample Descriptions

### Belmont Resources JV

Sample #	UTM EASTING	UTM NORTHING	Sample Type	ROCK TYPE	CPS (Bag)	CPS (In-situ)	Comments/Description	Date	Claim Number	Project Code	Showing/Trend	Taken By	Sample Shipment	Assay File #
599489	525972	5996736	Float	Act-Amph Gneiss	150	1000	Due diligence on Belmont Claim # 012352M: North facing flank of moderately sloping E-W trending boulder ridge, collection of 4 angular, 0.5 - 1.5m in diameter boulders of sample field, act/chlorite amphibole gneiss as seen along river in 0711-001. All boulders have up to 600 - 700 cps and up to 1000cps max. Sample taken from angular boulder up to 1.0m in diameter, 1000 cps.	11-Jul-10	012352M	Belmont	N/A	G. Penney	Red Wine - P2	A10-3896
599490	525915	5996946	o/c	Act-Amph Gneiss	194	1200	Due diligence on Belmont Claim # 012352M: Flat blocky outcrop along south shore of river ~ 100m NE (down stream) from sample site of 1235-13. Act-amphibole gneiss ~ 3m wide as flat outcrop in river and along shore. Contact along river bank with grey - black gneiss (syenitic?), 1200 cps max with 600-700 avg on act-amph gneiss.	11-Jul-10	012352M	Belmont	N/A	G. Penney	Red Wine - P2	A10-3896
599491	526003	5997027	o/c	Amph - Feldspar Gneiss	150	440	Due diligence on Belmont Claim # 012352M: medium to fine grained amph - feldspar gneiss (syenitic), along river shore ~ 50m south of Sample 525915.	11-Jul-10	012352M	Belmont	N/A	G. Penney	Red Wine - P2	A10-3896
								<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>					

**Appendix E – Prospecting Sample Certificates of Analysis**

Quality Analysis ...



Innovative Technologies

Date Submitted: 14-Jul-10  
Invoice No.: A10-3896 (i)  
Invoice Date: 30-Jul-10  
Your Reference:

Rare Earth Metal Inc.  
3250 W Arthur Street  
RR#2  
Thunder Bay On P7C 4V1  
Canada

ATTN: Reg Felix

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

45 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested: Code 8-Nb2O5 - XRF Option XRF  
Code 8-REE-Rare Earth Element Pkg Major Elements Fusion  
ICP(WRA)/Trace Elements Fusion ICP/MS(WRA4B2)

REPORT      **A10-3896 (i)**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

Total includes all elements in % oxide to the left of total.

Missing Ag values due to Zr interference.

CERTIFIED BY :

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emmanuel Esemé", written over a horizontal line.

Emmanuel Esemé , Ph.D.  
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

1336 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or  
+1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613  
E-MAIL [ancaster@actlabsint.com](mailto:ancaster@actlabsint.com) ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE <http://www.actlabsint.com>

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A10-3896 (j) rev 1

Analyte Symbol	Unit Symbol	Detection Limit	Analysis Method	Nb2O5	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3(T)	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	LOI	Total	Sc	Be	V	Cr	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As
595489		0.003	FUS-XRF	0.003	53.02	7.67	23.75	0.921	0.10	0.67	9.30	2.60	0.139	0.06	0.34	98.98	<1	37	<5	<20	<1	<20	<10	790	56	4	21
595490		0.005	FUS-ICP	53.26	53.26	9.35	18.70	0.721	0.11	1.37	9.02	3.05	0.301	0.12	1.11	97.11	<1	4	<5	<20	<1	<20	<10	2570	85	4	11
595491		0.019	FUS-ICP	55.42	55.42	13.65	12.03	0.385	0.13	1.68	8.50	4.64	0.579	0.05	1.22	98.28	2	27	<5	<20	<1	<20	<10	550	60	3	5

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A10-3896 (i) rev 1

Analyte Symbol	Unit Symbol	Detection Limit	Analysis Method	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Cs	Ba	Bi	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
599489				124	43	1071	359	22	1.4	<0.2	80	3.3	2.1	109	<0.4	459	947	121	499	118	14.8	130	27.1	192	40.5	114	16.0
599490				225	102	1684	2243	16		<0.2	138	0.7	2.5	144	<0.4	962	2200	284	1240	272	34.8	270	53.1	323	59.3	153	18.9
599491				315	55	326	3105	5		<0.2	42	<0.5	6.3	250	<0.4	356	768	102	417	77.8	8.96	63.2	11.0	66.1	13.3	37.3	5.27

Analyte Symbol	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Ti	Pb	Th	U
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1	0.1
Analysis Method	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS
599489	96.7	14.0	7.1	6.1	<1	2.1	262	53.6	30.5
599490	99.7	12.5	43.5	6.2	2	0.3	318	83.3	55.1
599461	32.0	4.86	64.7	8.8	<1	2.7	70	17.2	9.0

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A10-3896 (i) rev 1

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Unit Symbol	Detection Limit	Analysis Method	Nb2O5	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3(T)	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	LOI	Total	Sc	Be	V	Cr	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	
				%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
				FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS		
WING-1 Meas																												
WING-1 Cert																												
DH-1a Meas																												
DH-1a Cert																												
TAN-1 Meas																												
TAN-1 Cert																												
NIST 694 Meas																												
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DNC-1 Meas																												
DNC-1 Cert																												
GBW 07113 Meas																												
GBW 07113 Cert																												
MCA-FE Meas																												
MCA-FE Cert																												
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JR-1 Meas																												
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NCS DC86318 Meas																												



Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A10-3896 (f) rev 1

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Unit Symbol	Detection Limit	Analysis Method	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Cs	Ba	Bi	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm
				FUS-MS	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-ICP	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-ICP	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS
WMG-1 Meas				< 2																							
WMG-1 Cert				1.40																							
DH-1a Meas																											
DH-1a Cert																											
TAN-1 Meas																											
TAN-1 Cert																											
NIST 684 Meas																											
NIST 684 Cert																											
DNC-1 Meas																											
DNC-1 Cert																											
GBW 07113 Meas																											
GBW 07113 Cert																											
MICA-FE Meas																											
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NIST 1633b Cert																											
BE-N Meas																											
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CTA-AC-1 Meas																											
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OREAS 101a (Fusion) Meas																											
OREAS 101a (Fusion) Cert																											
JR-1 Meas																											
JR-1 Cert																											
NCS DC86318 Meas																											

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A10-3896 (i) rev 1

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Unit Symbol	Detection Limit	Analysis Method	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Mo	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Cs	Ba	Bi	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	
NCS DC65319 Cert						17010										1960	430	740	3430	1720	18.91	2095	470	3220	560	1750	270	
SARM 3 Meas				4543	24	11170								423														
SARM 3 Cert				4565	22	11119								450														
SX559-04 (DH 5804) Meas																												
SX559-04 (DH 5804) Cert																												
599484 Orig				192	26	1066	2236	14	7.7	<0.2	136	0.7	3.5	117	<0.4	1200	2790	359	1410	208	17.3	149	27.4	175	37.9	118	16.9	
599484 Dup				201	25	1064	2243	15	7.8	<0.2	141	0.8	3.7	117	0.7	1220	2840	369	1460	215	17.9	156	28.2	185	40.0	123	17.4	
599496 Orig				195	33	439	5553	7		<0.2	55	<0.5	3.5	122	0.7	236	537	68.9	295	64.0	8.33	62.1	12.4	84.9	17.1	54.4	7.87	
599496 Dup				191	31	446	5582	7		<0.2	53	<0.5	3.4	122	0.7	226	524	66.6	283	62.1	8.21	60.7	12.2	83.5	16.8	53.5	7.63	
599498 Orig				190	150	263	3111	3		<0.2	26	<0.5	4.0	241	<0.4	284	631	81.6	340	71.4	7.86	55.8	9.6	59.0	12.1	35.5	5.27	
599498 Split				176	152	262	3098	3		<0.2	23	<0.5	3.7	238	<0.4	269	600	77.0	314	66.9	7.37	52.1	9.0	55.8	11.0	33.2	4.88	
536951 Orig				58	82	897	9769	24		<0.2	45	<0.5	1.4	203	<0.4	604	1560	205	877	205	25.6	170	29.4	190	37.8	110	15.1	
536951 Dup				57	83	888	9795	23		<0.2	44	<0.5	1.3	201	<0.4	582	1510	196	840	195	24.4	162	28.1	183	38.0	107	14.9	
536953 Orig				306	93	1067	11200	<2		<0.2	43	<0.5	4.7	293	<0.4	327	788	102	445	128	13.6	135	28.0	203	46.2	138	20.1	
536953 Split				306	94	1083	11270	<2		<0.2	43	<0.5	4.7	293	<0.4	325	781	100	441	127	13.3	133	28.3	205	44.9	137	20.0	
Method Blank Method				<2				<2	<0.5	<0.2	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.4	<0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	
Blank				<2				<2	<0.5	<0.2	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.4	<0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	
Method Blank Method				<2				<2	<0.5	<0.2	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.4	<0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	
Blank				<2				<2	<0.5	<0.2	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.4	<0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Unit Symbol	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Tl	Pb	Th	U
Detection Limit	Analysis Method	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS
WMG-1 Meas		1.4	0.20	1.6	0.3	1			1.2	0.7
WMG-1 Cert		1.30	0.210	1.30	0.500	1.30			1.10	0.650
DH-1a Meas									883	2580
DH-1a Cert									910	2630
TAN-1 Meas					2360					
TAN-1 Cert					2360					
NIST 694 Meas										
NIST 694 Cert										
DNC-1 Meas		1.9								
DNC-1 Cert		2.0								
GBW 07113 Meas										
GBW 07113 Cert										
MICA-FE Meas										
MICA-FE Cert										
NIST 1633b Meas										
NIST 1633b Cert										
BEN Meas										
BEN Cert										
AC-E Meas										
AC-E Cert										
OKA-1 Meas										
OKA-1 Cert										
W-2a Meas		2.0	0.29	2.3	0.4		< 0.1	9	2.5	0.6
W-2a Cert		2.10	0.330	2.60	0.500		0.200	9.30	2.40	0.530
SY-4 Meas										
SY-4 Cert										
CTA-AC-1 Meas		10.6	1.09		2.5				23.5	4.4
CTA-AC-1 Cert		11.4	1.08		2.65				21.8	4.4
BIR-1a Meas		1.7	0.25	0.6	< 0.1	< 1	< 0.1	< 5	< 0.1	< 0.1
BIR-1a Cert		1.65	0.250	0.600	0.0400	0.0700	0.0100	3.00	0.0300	0.0100
NCS DC66312 Meas		87.9	12.1						26.6	
NCS DC66312 Cert		87.79	11.96						23.5	
VS-N Meas										
VS-N Cert										
NCS DC66302 Meas										
NCS DC66302 Cert										
NCS DC66302 Meas										
NCS DC66302 Cert										
NCS DC70014 Meas		3.2	0.47					27200		
NCS DC70014 Cert		3.3	0.50					27200.00		
IGS 40 Meas										
IGS 40 Cert										
NCS DC66316 Meas				712						
NCS DC66316 Cert				712						
NCS DC70009		15.7	2.23		2330	2.5			28.2	
(GBW07241) Meas										
(GBW07241) Cert		14.9	2.4		2200.00	1.8			28.3	
OREAS 100a (Fusion) Meas		14.2	2.01						50.2	139
OREAS 100a (Fusion) Cert		14.9	2.26						51.6	135
OREAS 101a (Fusion) Meas		17.6	2.42						35.8	421
OREAS 101a (Fusion) Cert		17.5	2.66						36.6	422
JR-1 Meas		4.6	0.67	4.3	1.6		1.5	21	26.6	9.4
JR-1 Cert		4.55	0.71	4.51	1.66		1.56	19.3	26.7	8.86
NCS DC66318 Meas		1780	256							

**Quality Control**

Analyte Symbol	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Tl	Pb	Th	U
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1	0.1
Analysis Method	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS	FUS-MS
NCS DC65316 Cert	1840	260.0							
SARM 3 Meas									
SARM 3 Cert									
SX58-04 (DH 5804) Meas									
SX58-04 (DH 5804) Cert									
599484 Orig	107	16.4	29.4	9.2	2	0.8	963	443	63.2
599484 Dup	111	16.6	30.1	9.6	2	0.8	884	458	65.0
599496 Orig	51.5	7.83	100	7.5	3	0.9	76	9.3	6.8
599496 Dup	50.3	7.64	98.1	7.4	6	1.0	74	9.2	6.7
599488 Orig	33.4	5.36	72.6	8.2	4	0.8	57	14.5	5.4
599488 Split	30.7	5.03	67.6	7.6	3	0.8	55	13.8	5.2
596961 Orig	88.5	12.4	180	27.7	6	0.3	114	22.4	19.4
596961 Dup	85.9	12.3	184	26.3	6	0.3	109	20.7	18.5
596963 Orig	127	18.8	237	20.2	42	0.4	34	9.7	13.1
596963 Split	128	18.9	236	20.2	41	0.4	35	9.4	13.0
Method Blank Method Blank	<0.1	<0.04	<0.2	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<5	<0.1	<0.1
Method Blank Method Blank	<0.1	<0.04	<0.2	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<5	<0.1	<0.1
Method Blank Method Blank									

## **Appendix F: Maps**