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2.56212

Claim L1239348
The "1"
Eby Township
NTS - 42 A/1
80°10'W 48°04'N
7247915 CANADA INC

Summer 2015
Prepared by : E. Marion

INDEX

Property Location....3

Access....3

Claims....3

General Geology....3, 5

Claim - Local Geology....5, 7, 8

Previous - Local Work....9, 11

Present Work....11

Results....11, 13

Samples....14

Assay sheets....15, 16, 17

Assay Sheet (if any)....appended

Bibliography....i , ii

FIGURES

Fig - 1 Location....1

Fig - 2 Claim Map....2

Fig - 3 General Geology....4

Fig - 4 Claim Geology....6

Fig - 5 Work Area 1:2000....10

Fig - 6 Drill Holes - Samples....12

Appendix A - Reccomendations for Exploration 2000
Appendix B - Reccomendations for Exploration 2006 with Location Map

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District

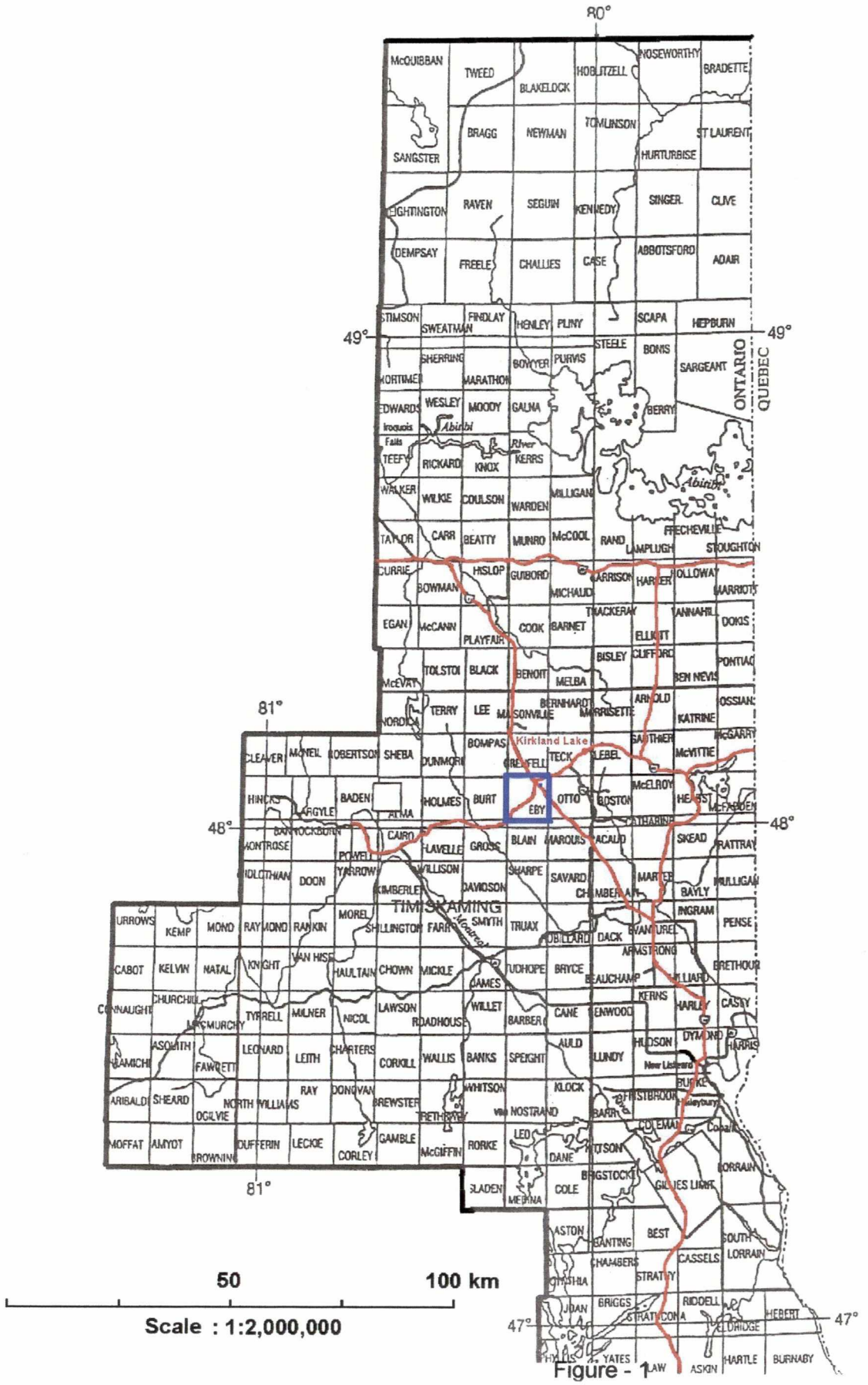


Figure - 1

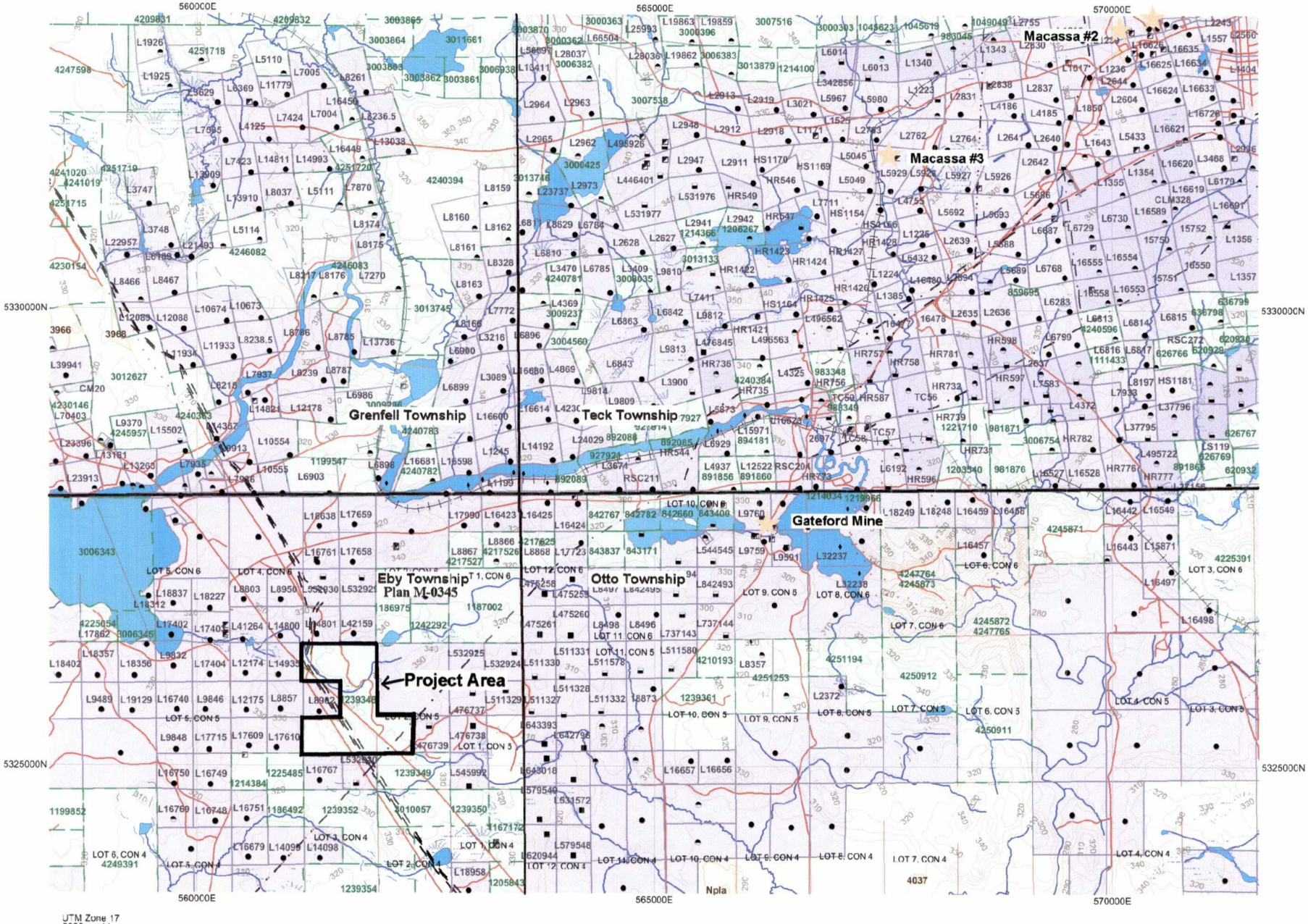

5600C0E
565000E
570000E
5330000N
5325000N
Macassa #2
Macassa #3
Gateford Mine
Grenfell Township
Teck Township
Eby Township
Plan M-0345
Otto Township
Project Area
UTM Zone 17
5000m grid

Figure - 2

PROPERTY LOCATION

The claim is located in the Larder Lake mining division approximately 12 kilometers south-west of the town of Kirkland Lake. The group sits midway on the eastern end of Eby Township and has Highway 11 passing through the claims from north west to south east. This is in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologists District and can be found on NTS-42 A/1 with the geographic center being at approximately 80°10'W and 48°04'N.

ACCESS

Heading south on Hwy.#11 from the intersection of Hwy.#66 and trans-Canada Hwy.#11 at Kenogami for 1.8 kilometers will bring you to the approximate geographic center of the claim. Many hunting trails, transmission lines and a gas pipeline give improved access to much of the claim area.

CLAIMS

The project area encompasses a staked mining claim block comprising 6 claim units, totaling about 240 acres (~96ha) in Temiskaming District. The claim block is recorded on Plan M-0345 of the subdivided Township of Eby. The claim and description are as follows:

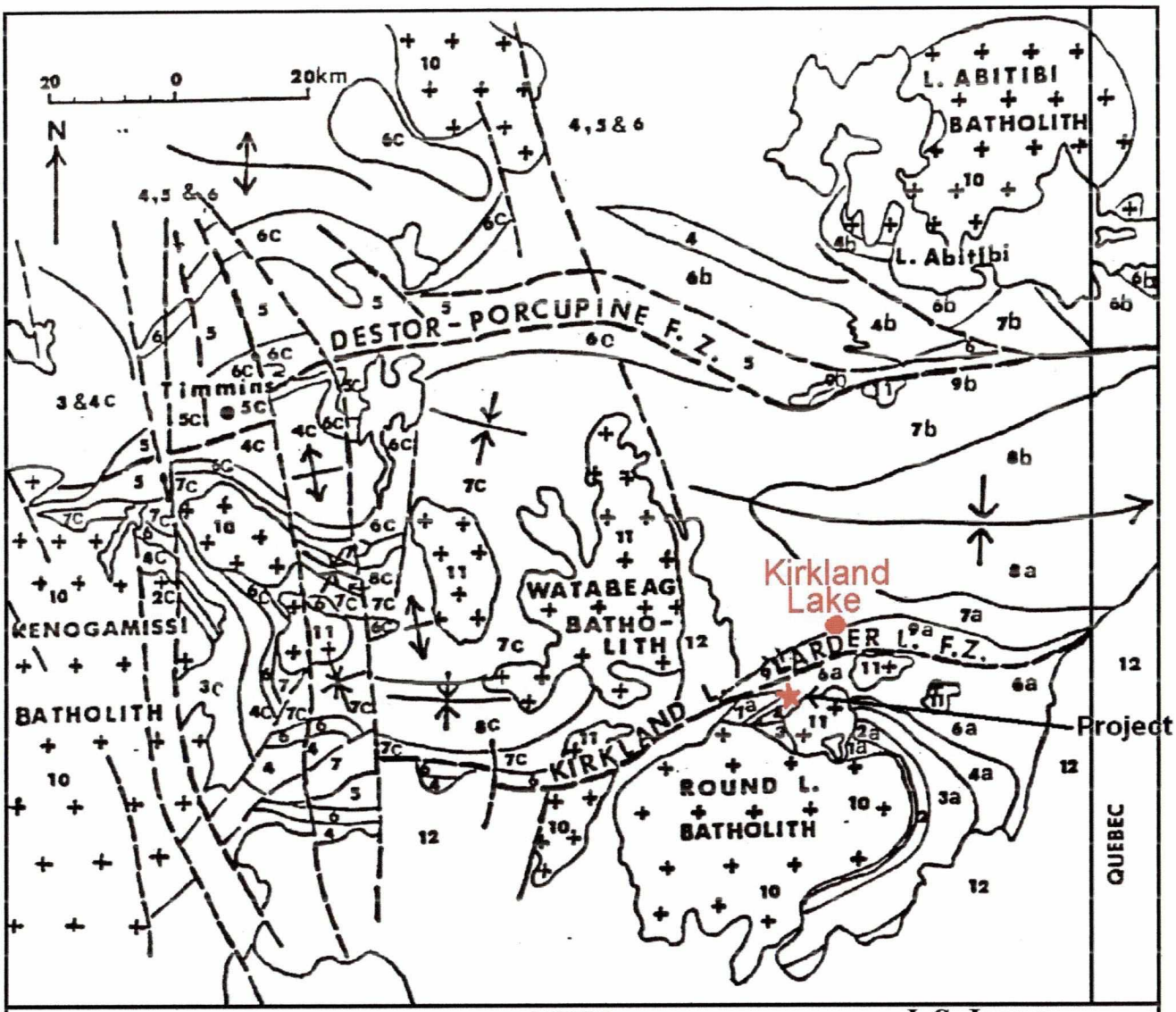
CL#1239348--Lot 3, Con.5 N1/2(minusSW1/4) +Lot 3 Con.5 N1/2 of S1/2
+Lot 2, Con.5 NW1/4 of S1/2 -

GENERAL GEOLOGY

This claim area lays within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province. This is a region of predominantly Archaen mafic to felsic pillowed, massive and agglomeratic volcanics and granitic batholiths with attendant intrusions, with minor clastic interflow and fluvial sediments, at the south central region of the Superior Province. Archean volcanic rocks with inter-bedded slate and chert are the oldest rocks (2.747 Ga to 2.705 Ga) and range from komatiite to mostly iron and magnesium-rich tholeiites at the stratigraphical base to calc-alkaline volcanic rocks at the stratigraphical top. These rocks contain long narrow bodies of diorite and gabbro as well as coarse-grained flows. Timiskaming-type interbedded sedimentary and volcanic rocks, also Archean in age (2.680 Ga), unconformably, overlie the older volcanic rocks. They form a long, relatively narrow east-trending belt intruded by syenite (2.673 Ga). Lamprophyre dikes are widespread and most of the "diabase" is of the "Matachewan" swarm of north-striking dikes (2.485 Ga). Overlying all the above rocks with great unconformity are Proterozoic undeformed Huronian sediments of the Cobalt group intruded by Nipissing Diabase (2.200 Ga). The Temiskaming Rift is a regional graben feature strinking at about 330° across this part of Ontario.This young rift system has a definite control association with diamond bearing intrusives such as kimberlites. Several NNW-SSE trending fault features passing through the area have been identified as probable Temiskaming Rift associated features. Jurassic age diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes are found east of Kirkland Lake and Matheson". *(ref Lovel 1967) West of Lake Kenogami Lake in the west, and east of Kerr Addison in the east, relatively flat-lying Proterozoic sedimentary rocks cover the older folded formations.To the west of the claim group, the north-south finger of locally termed "Huronian" sediments appear to be filling a paleo depression of probable structural origin. Field work by the OGS has shown LCDZ strain and faulting affecting these much younger overlying sediments.

Several eras of intrusion and deformation have affected most of the lithologies present. Major structural deformation zones,(locally the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone or LCDZ), parallel each other west to east across the belt and have acted as a control on gold deposition. The Abitibi Belt is host to many large gold and base metal deposits on both sides of the Ontario-Quebec border along these structural trends and has an exploration history going back well into the 1800's. A band of altered mainly fluvial and volcanic sediments of Temiskaming age, folded and upturned to a near vertical position, coincide with the main structural trend of the LCDZ less

General Geology of the Kirkland Lake Area



LEGEND L.S. Jensen

Proterozoic

Keeweenawan diabase (not shown)

12 Cobalt Group

Archean

Matachewan diabase (not shown)

Granitic rocks

11 Granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, syenite

10 Massive to gneissic quartz diorite, tonalite, trondhjemite

Upper Supergroup

9 9a* Timiskaming Group, 9b** Destor-Porcupine Complex

8 8a, 8n, Blake River Group, 8c*** Blake River (Upper Fm., Tisdale Group)

7 7a, 7b, Kinojevis Group, 7c Kinojevis Group, (Middle Fm., Tisdale Group)

6 6a Larder Lake Group, 6b Stoughton Roquemaure Group, 6c Lower Fm., Tisdale Group

5 5c Porcupine Group

Lower Supergroups

4 4a Skead Group, 4b Hunter Mine Group, 4c Upper Fm., Deloro Group

3 3a Catherine Group, 3c Middle Fm. Deloro Group

2 2a Wabewawa Group, 2c Lower Fm. Deloro Group

1 1a Pacaud tuffs****

*a refers to Kirkland Lake Area, south limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1978c, 1979).
**b refers to Kirkland Lake Area, north limb of synclinorium (Jensen 1976, 1978b).
***c refers to Timmins Area (Pyke, 1980).
**** (Goodwin, 1965).

Figure - 3

than 1200 meters to the north of the claim group. The round Lake batholith, a large Archaen aged granitic intrusive occurs about 6 kilometers to the south-west. To the south east of the claim group is the "Otto Stock", an almost circular, somewhat zoned mafic(sanukitoid?) intrusive of some 10 kilometer diameter. Thin bands of clastic sediments and iron formation belonging to the older Skead group trend east-west through the map area locally south of the LCDZ and wrap around the Otto Stock. The Amikougami cross-fault is shown to cut the mapped exposure of the Otto stock in half from north to south. Mapped displacement is about 1800 meters with the east side moving north relative to the west side. No reliable data documents the vertical or rotational component of displacement. Data from 3 sites, the norht boundary of Teck Twp area, proximal to the the KL main break systems, and at the Otto stock indicates incompatable displacements which rotational or vertical aspects can not resolve.

The Kirkland Lake Break is located about 7500 meters north east of this claim., laying on the east side of the off-setting Amikougami Creek cross-fault. The Macassa Mine, the last operating producer of the historic Kirkland Lake camp which has produced in excess of 28 million ounces of gold, has its #3 shaft at this area. Gold mineralization at the Kirkland Lake camp occurs in epigenetic structurally controlled deposits localized along "breaks", in veins as quartz-filled fractures and breccias. Gold mineralization is located along the breaks and subordinate splays as fracture fill quartz veins several inches to 5 ft thick. Veins may be single, sheeted or stacked morphology. Gold is usually accompanied by 1% to 3% pyrite. Epithermal veining and alteration contain elevated gold, silver and molybdenum and variously teluriun, copper, antimony, uranium with minor lead also occuring. Wallrock alteration is commonly hematization or bleaching with carbonitization, silicification and locally sericitization.

At the new South Mine complex, most of the new discoveries are sulphide zones rather than the quartz-vein hosted gold found historically, and comprise silicified pyritic tuff or porphyry with visible gold and tellurides. A distinct buff colored albitic? alteration is evident in many zones. These zones lay much flatter than the Main Break system and are interpreted to be a "cross over" type faulting passing between the Main break series of faults and a as of yet unknown southernly fault system, possibly directly related to the LCDZ which does also occur to the south.

It is important to note that even in a mining camp such as Kirkland Lake that has been the subject to a tremendous amount of exploration work, that as recently as the mid 1990's and 2005, new gold bearing structures are being found.

Although there have been several postulated correlations of the economic faults to fault or vein features to the west of this north south Amikougami fault, no economically encouraging "ore blocks" have been defined to the west of the Amikougami Fault which can be minerologically or structurally correlated to the main Kirkland Lake breaks. Available geologic reports and publications appear to have differing information and estimation of the amout of and direction of off-set by the Amikougami Fault. The east-north east trending Kirkland Lake Break is mapped as merging with the Larder Cadillac break about 1400 meters directly north of L1239348.

CLAIM/LOCAL GEOLOGY

O.D.M. Map M-2239 of Eby Twp. shows the northern three claim units to be underlain by mafic intrusive rocks of gabbroic to dioritic composition. The southern three claims are mapped as mafic volcanic basalt/andesite agglomerate-tuff. An exposure of syenitic rock occurs in the south part of the claim mapped west of Hwy 11. Due east of the mapped exposure, a variably hematized mafic syenitic rock can be observed in the rock cut on the east side of the highway which is likely the same dike.

In the rock cut on the west side of Hwy 11 at a location approximately 450 meters south of the natutal gas pipeline, road upgrading in the last decade exposed a quartz carbonate vein from 10 to 20 cm wide with disseminated sulphides and flecks of fuchite, trending parallel to the highway. Limited work by various parties including the author have yielded up to 400 ppb gold from vein and altered pyritic wallrock. Most of this vein exposure occurs on a patented claim across the the road allowance that was opened up during blasting performed by road widening operations in about 1998. No recorded work for this vein area by the owners of the claim exists. No known drilling has occured on this structure.

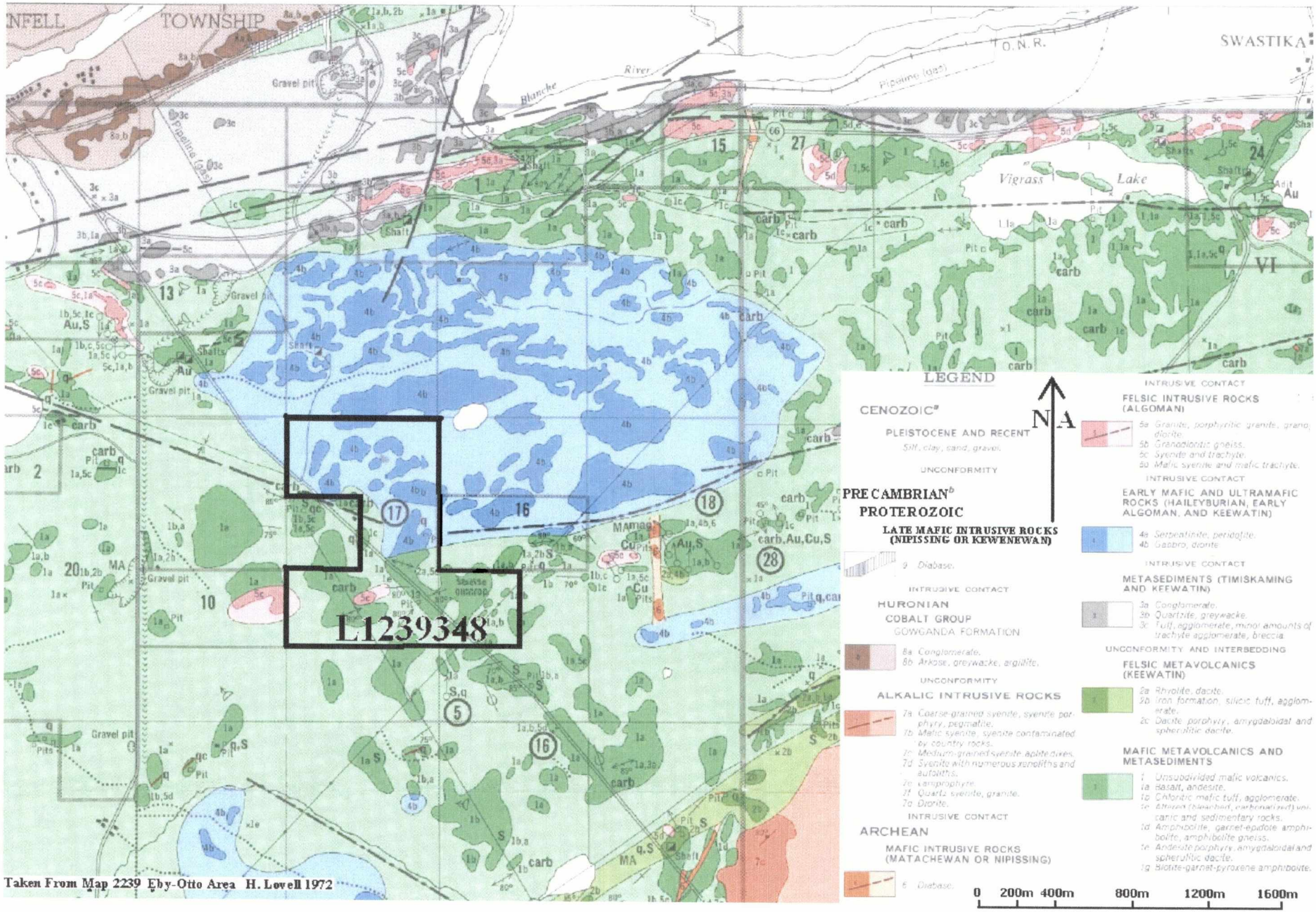

TOWNSHIP
SWASTIKA
O.N.R.
Vigrass
Lake
Blanche
River
Pipeline (gas)
L1239348
LEGEND
CENOZOIC
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Silt, clay, sand, gravel.
UNCONFORMITY
PRECAMBRIAN
PROTEROZOIC
LATE MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (NIPISSING OR KEWENEWAN)
9 Diabase.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
HURONIAN
COBALT GROUP
GOWGANDA FORMATION
8a Conglomerate.
8b Arkose, greywacke, argillite.
UNCONFORMITY
ALKALIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
7a Coarse-grained syenite, syenite porphyry, pegmatite.
7b Mafic syenite, syenite contaminated by country rocks.
7c Medium-grained syenite aplite dykes.
7d Syenite with numerous xenoliths and autoliths.
7e Lamprophyre.
7f Quartz syenite, granite.
7o Diorite.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
ARCHEAN
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (MATACHEWAN OR NIPISSING)
6 Diabase.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (ALGOMAN)
5a Granite, porphyritic granite, granodiorite.
5b Granodioritic gneiss.
5c Syenite and trachyte.
5o Mafic syenite and mafic trachyte.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
EARLY MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (HAILEYBURIAN, EARLY ALGOMAN, AND KEEWATIN)
4a Serpentinite, peridotite.
4b Gabbro, diorite.
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
METASEDIMENTS (TIMISKAMING AND KEEWATIN)
3a Conglomerate.
3b Quartzite, greywacke.
3c Tuff, agglomerate, minor amounts of trachyte agglomerate, breccia.
UNCONFORMITY AND INTERBEDDING
FELSIC METAVOLCANICS (KEEWATIN)
2a Rhyolite, dacite.
2b Iron formation, silicic tuff, agglomerate.
2c Dacite porphyry, amygdaloidal and spherulitic dacite.
MAFIC METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS
1 Undifferentiated mafic volcanics.
1a Basalt, andesite.
1b Chloritic mafic tuff, agglomerate.
1c Altered (bleached, carbonatized) volcanic and sedimentary rocks.
1d Amphibolite, garnet-epidote amphibolite, amphibolite gneiss.
1e Andesite porphyry, amygdaloidal and spherulitic dacite.
1g Biotite-garnet-pyroxene amphibolite.
0 200m 400m 800m 1200m 1600m
Taken From Map 2239 Eby-Otto Area H. Lovell 1972

Figure - 4

Several occurances of gold are located in the immediate area around the claim.Most notably of the gold occurances in the area is the workings of the Gateford Mine about 5 kilometers east north east of this claim, on the west shore of Otto Lake. These holdings include the workings of the Swastika Mine which is the site of the first discovery west of Larder Lake in 1906, three years before the major discoveries 4½ north east in what was to become the historic Kirkland Lake gold camp. The property is underlain by volcanic rock cut by syenite dikes. Gold occurs in very rich thin flat laying quartz veins associated with galena and molybedenite. Initial production at the Swastika Mine began in 1911 and was sporadic unill about 1950. About 1 million dollars of gold from about 100,000 tons of ore were produced from the combined Gateford holdings.

In 1911 gold was discovered on the "Baldwin" property 1300 meters north of the claim. The property was developed with a shaft to 400 feet, 920 feet of crosscutting, and 1120 feet of drifting. Fine grained native gold associated with molybedenite and chalcopyrite occurs in several east-west oriented quartz stringers within a carbonate schist. Shoots also occur in red syenite porphyry dykes and light pink fine grain syenite. The shaft and workings are in the Temiskaming aged sediments.

In 1939 gold was discovered 1100 meters north -west of this claim on the Rogick-Elliott-Clark claims. Extensive trenching and drilling showed gold values up to about ½ ounce per ton in gold bearing zones up to 20 feet wide, associated with sheared contacts of red syenitic dykes and carbonate rock. In the late 60's early 70's much of the surface exposures have been removed by open cutting. No report of recovered gold was disclosed.

In around 1944, Sylvanite Mines reported gold values across 2 to 4 feet in a quartz veined zone in schist. about 1 kilometer south of this claim. No follow up work reported.

In 1944, the "Lumsden" shaft was sunk on a red porophyry dike about 650 meters west ot the claim line of the the south west boundary of this claim. A pinkish quartz vein at the botton of the shaft assayed about .17 ounces per to across five feet. No reported follow up drilling or work. This is probably represents the west continuation of the Todora geology described next. This would indicate about 1.2 kilometers of this zone would be present across claim L1239348.

In around 1948, drilling about 600 meters east of the south east end of the claim, on the "Todora" claims encountered molybedenite and chalcopyrite with gold in quartz stringers and quartz porphyry in sheared volcanic rocks and iron formation. About 800 meters farther east the 112 foot "Cheltonia" shaft was sunk south of the zone but crosscutting did not go far enough to encounter the shearing. Grab samples from pits in the shaft area reported up to 13% copper.

In 1980, Noranda Exploration drilled three core holes totalling 1243 feet on the then Allsopp property. (ref : AFRI - 42A01SE0146) The ground located targets were conductors shown on a recently conducted regional electromagnetic survey. Hole 80-3 was about 1700 meters and holes 80-1 & 80-2 were about 2600 meters east of L1239348. All holes cut highly graphitic laminated to brecciated tuffs and argillites. Wide intervals of 50% to 60% graphite are logged. Several layers up to 10 feet of 90% graphite cut only by thin qz-carb stingers are also logged. Wide areas of green carbonate alteration showing fuchsite and or mariposite is also logged as occuring seemingly in the more silicious very low graphite tuffaceous layers. Although mostly thought of and refered to as a "carbonate" facies of the local sequence of iron-formation by most previous published material, this alteration may also indicate an plumbing system tapping LCDZ type associated fluids which produce similar indication elsewhere alonf the LCDZ and its various splay features. Such a feature would fit well and further substantiate earlier works indicating a deep seated alteration system passing across the area.

From about 1988 to present, overburden stripping work by Allsopp et.al. in the Todora and Cheltonia area exposed a chalcopyrite vein system up to 1 m wide. At the southern contact of this vein system, chalcopyrite is locally concentrated in a band up to 10 cm wide that grades up to 12.13% Cu. The mineralized zone strikes 060°, has a near vertical dip and is hosted within carbonatized mafic volcanic rock that is exposed over a 25 m width. Chalcopyrite is also exposed in another overburden-stripped area to the east. A syenite intrusion is exposed at the northern side of both stripped areas. Drilling of several holes has had limited success in gold values but has established an extensive fault related alteration system. The potential that may exist along strike and at depth of a major alteration zone with associated IP anomalies along the Eby–Otto fault, both on the property and to the west of it on . This fault zone is located 1.5 km south of the

Cadillac–Larder Lake deformation zone.

Sharpley (1999) describes the mineral and alteration on the Allsopp property as follows:

> *A major zone consisting of iron carbonate, silicification and pyritization occurs over a strike length of 1000 m and a width of 200 m on the Allsopp-Huston Property along the Eby-Otto fault, which is a subsidiary of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break within the Larder Lake Group of tholeiitic volcanics. A zone of silicified breccia occurs within the envelop of alteration with disseminated pyrite over a strike length of 600 m and over a width of 50 m. Geochemically anomalous values occur in and around the alteration zone ranging up to 1851 ppb (Au). Moderate to strong induced polarization (chargeability) anomalies occur within the alteration zone over a strike length of 800 m and a width of 100 m.*

In 2005, the Resident Geologist staff visited the area of the Cheltonia shaft now held by and referred to as the Allsopp property. "*Silicified, carbonatized and chloritized rock, probably altered mafic volcanic rock, occurs on the access road to the overburden stripped areas at NAD83 Zone 17 562856E / 5325623N. The rock has undergone micro-fracturing with specularite? fracture filling and contains up to 15% pyrite. This rock unit is perhaps similar to the silicified breccia described by Sharpley (1999). A similar rock also occurs, probably on strike, 1.45 km to the west-northwest in an outcrop on the western side of Hwy 11 at approximately NAD83 Zone 17 561455E / 5325782N. If the mineralized and hydrothermally altered sites are part of a continuous zone then the strike length could exceed more than 2.0 km. Although the gold content associated with this large mineralized alteration zone is generally low, sporadic gold values ranging up to 1851 ppb make it a very attractive target for further exploration. A number of gold deposits in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist District such as the Lightning Zone at the Holloway Mine, "flow ore" at the Kerr Mine and the "D" zone at the Cheminis Mine do not come to surface. In the plane and above these orebodies/deposits there is ample evidence at surface for their existence in the form of carbonatization, silicification, pyrite mineralization and minor, sporadic gold mineralization. The best potential for mineralization along this alteration zone should be determined by an IP survey measuring to a depth of 400 m as suggested by Sharpley (1999). Deep drilling should then follow up on the most favourable IP defined targets to ultimately test to a depth of 400 m below surface and possibly beyond*". (Meyer et el 2005 ref: Appendix A & B)

In 2004 -05, GLR Resources and RJK Minerals drilled a couple of deep south facing drill holes about 1600 meters south down the highway from the work area. Hole 04-01 was drilled to investigate an airborne electromagnetic anomaly with associated soil and tree geochemical anomalies near the Eby - Otto Township boundary. The diamond drill hole intersected silicified felsic tuffaceous fragmental volcanics north of the Otto Stock to a depth of 272 metres. Strong disseminated stringers of pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally weak disseminations of sphalerite over a core length of 225.94 metres are logged. The upper and lower formations were logged as graphitic. The upper section from 54.0m to 60.0m assayed 0.36% Zn and 0.06% Cu over a core length of 6.0 metres at a vertical depth of 40 m below surface. The lower section from 177.27m to 186.00m assayed 0.05 % Zn and 0.01% Cu over a core length of 8.73 meters at a vertical depth of 135 meters below surface. Eby-05-01 was drilled to 502 meters total. The hole was set at -45° dip with an azimuth of 155°. Distributions of semi-massive zinc or copper were encountered, but combined Cu-Zn-Pb metal content of these is once again low. Less than 0.7% individually and less than 0.8% in combination were encountered. The best intersection obtained was at a vertical depth of around 250 m. An interval-weighted average of 0.2% zinc, 0.03% copper, 0.02% lead, 0.6 *g/t* silver and trace (5 ppb) gold was cut over a true-width of 2.7 m (8.6 m apparent drill interval). Locally, it was interpreted that a roughly north-south oriented south plunging synclinal fold was cut in the holes which would explain the opposing facing directions in the upper and lower drill cores. In summarizing it was noted that there are many characteristics associated with volcanic-associated, copper-zinc type deposits and further study was warranted. (ref : AFRI - 20001757) It is noted that a series of workings on surface directly to the south of the drilling which are locally refered to the Ahola property showed gold values in pits and shallow shaft work. Submitted reports do not comment on any correlation between features in the drill holes and the surface geology in the area of the Ahola workings.

PREVIOUS - LOCAL WORK

In 1919 Eby Township was included in mapping by H. C. Cooke of the Geological Survey of Canada while mapping the Kenogami, Round, and Larder Lakes areas.

In 1935, W. S. Dyer of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped Eby Township as part of the Geology and ore deposits of the Matachewan-Kenogami area. In 1967 Eby Township was mapped by H. L. Lovell of the Ontario Department of Mines. The report and colored geology map M-2239(1inch to ½ mile) was released in 1972 as Geological Report 99.

Undoubtably the area was looked at by many prospectors in the early part of the 1900's as the Swastika Camp and then the Kirkland Lake Camp were being opened up and gold discoveries were drawing many to the area. As for submitted assessment work on file for the area, several work programs have been conducted on various parts of the claim area over the last half century century.

In 1966, Taylor Gold Mines conducted wide spaced ground magnetometer surveys on concession 5, lot 3, NE¼ and SE¼ of the N½ and the NE¼ and NW¼ of the S½. A high anomaly striking east to N45E was outlined across the two southern claims. The work was conducted during the winter and the area was not prospected. According to the company report, the anomaly was presumed to be due to magnetite rich sections within the mafic flows, or possibly lean iron formation. No follow up work after break up was reported.(ref : KL 2626)

In 1987, Mary Ellen Resources performed a VLF and magnetometer survey on concession 5, lot 3, SE¼ of the N½. Lines at 100 meter spacings and readings were taken at 25 meter stations. Conductors and magnetics showed a trend at about N 70 to 80 E. No follow up on the defined anomalies. (ref : KL 1760)

In 1988, Mary Ellen Res performed a VLF survey on concession 5, lot 3, NE¼ and NW¼ of the N½. Follow up trenching on a defined conducter revealed a north east trending fault intruded by a mafic dike which carried up to 5% pyrite over 2 foot widths. Gold values were reported as negligable. (ref :KL 1760)

In 1988, Butte Canyon Resources held concession 5, lot 3, NE¼ and NW¼ of the S½.as L802124 and L802125 respectively, as part of a larger holding. Butte carried out geological mapping, sampling, geochemical assessment, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The surveys outlined the general east-west trend of the geology. Of note is the results of two samples taken from the highway rock cut on the north eastern part of L802124 . Sample #4928 and #4929 returned values of 387ppb platinum and 390 ppb platinum respectively. Sample #4935 taken about 150 meters SW of the above samples returned 1,500 ppm Cr, 534 ppm Ni and 63 ppb Au. About 90% of the 35 - 45 scattered outcrops mapped on the two claims are pervasively carbonitized or chloritic.No follow up work on these areas has been reported. (ref : KL 309). The two claims lay within a broad east-west alteration corridor associated with the Eby - Otto fault zone described by Meyer et.al.-2005.

In 1994-96, Doug Robinson conducted linecutting, magnetometer, max-min surveys, geological mapping, hand stripping, and sampling on concession 5, lot 3, NE¼ of the S½ and concession 5, lot 2, NW¼ of the S½, as part of a program on a larger claim group. The program defined an east- west zone of widespread carbonate alteration and quartz veining at least 600 meters long by up to 200 meters wide. Reported gold values were low. Numerous drill targets were defined by the program but no drill program was conducted. (ref : KL 3773)

In 1997-1998, Carl Huston performed line cutting, magnetometer survey and sampling on the southern 3 claims of L1239348. Negligible preliminary results were obtained. The work was not submitted as assessment work and the claims were allowed to lapse.

Since staking in 2002 , the author of this report prospected, performed some hand stripping and sampled various areas of this claim block. On concession 5, lot 2, NW¼ of the S½ , several X-Ray drill holes were cored in an area of extensive carbonate alteration with attendant quartz veining defined by the previous claim holder.EDH 1-4 encountered altered mafic volcanic rock with carbonate and chlorite alteration. A core sample of 950 ppb gold over about 1.5 feet did not connect to the other tightly spaced holes in the fan drilled so the orientation of the feature remains unknown. X-Ray drilling about 100 meters to the east of this area defined a north trending breccia-quartz about 2 meters average thickness. The zone is visually identical to the gold bearing breccia-quartz zones found on the subsidiary breaks of the main Kirkland Lake mineralized trend.

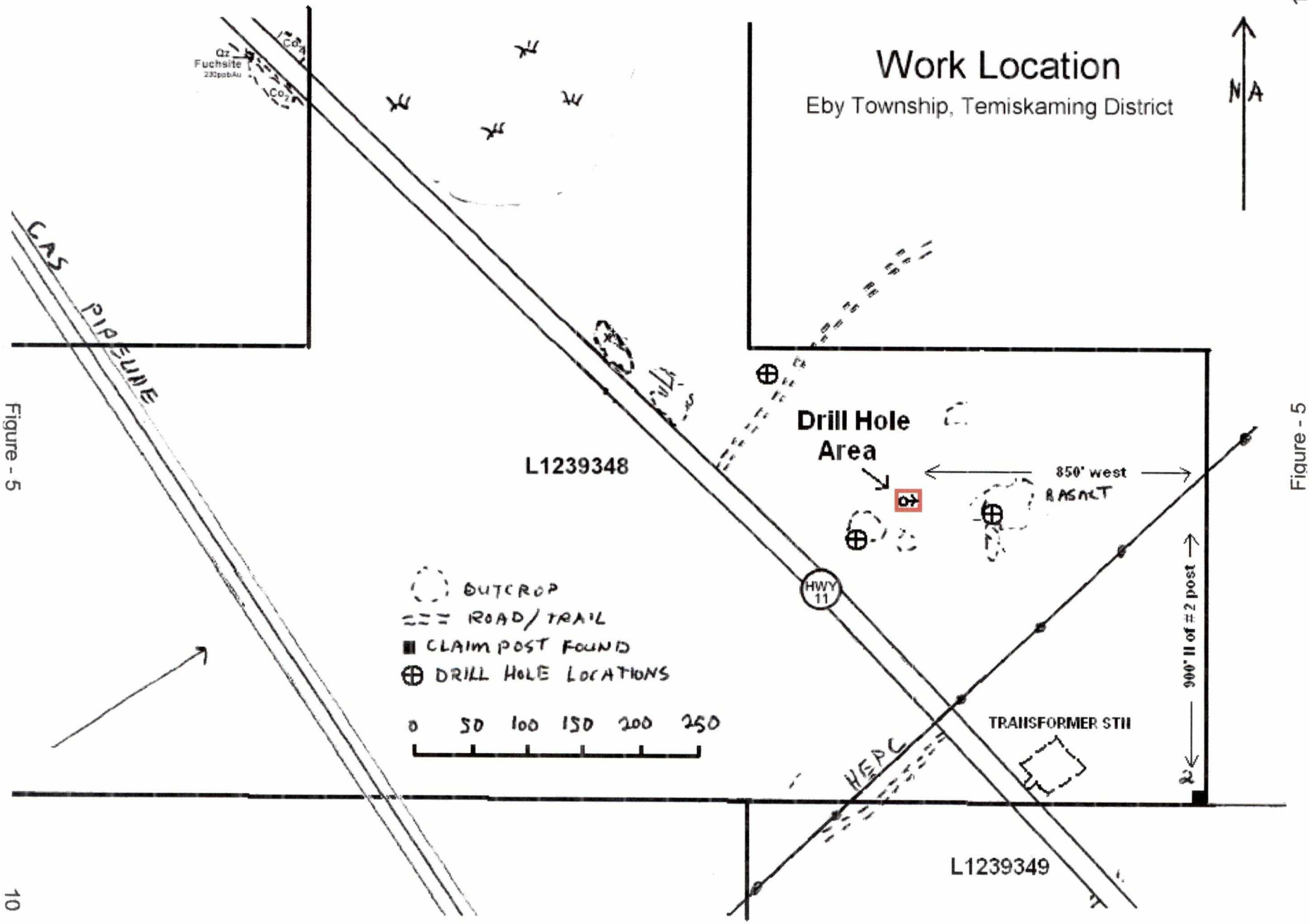


Figure - 5

Figure - 5

10

Limited sampling showed scattered elevated values of molybedenum, copper, silver, and lead but gold values did not exceed 50 ppb. The vein/breccia remains open along strike and dip.

In around 2007, two short holes drilled in the south-southwest region of L1239349. Thin quartz carbonate stringers and hematite alteration on surface and in drill holes showed low values of gold. Sludge sampling showed elevated zinc and copper values. In summer 2013 a short drill hole in chloritized mafic volcanic rock was drilled on the north-east area on the NW¼ of the S½ of Lot2, Con5. This hole was stopped when open cave/circulation loss was encountered at 59'.

During the winter of 2010, 6.1 kilometers of grid was cut and a walking magnetometer survey was performed by Douglas Robinson over the north part of L1239348. Interpretation of the survey showed two trends of approximate 060° trend parallels the approximate trend of the LCDZ just to the north of the claim and may be of signifigance as a sub to parallel splay feature. It is interesting in that most of the gold showings in the area are apparently associated with the east-west rather than the 060° trend. Limited follow up work on target areas show little mineralization at surface.

In the summer of 2013 hand stripping was done southeast L1239348 around a north-south trending quartz vein in a variably chloritized and hematized, fine to medium grained, carbonate altered, mafic volcanic breccia? with pale-yellow to beige sericite flakes and wispy stringers. Assays of vein material showed molybdenum, lead and unexplained high chrome assays.

PRESENT WORK

During early June 2015, field work was began to re-establish claim lines, post locations and previous work sites since clear cutting logging activities had began on the claim area. During a inpromptu meeting with the health and safety representative of the logging company in the field, it was decided to defer futher exploration activities until the forestry operations had been done in the area.

Sampling and assaying for gold and multi element analysis was done on sludge samples obtained from the previous drilling performed on the claim area. A summary is as follows :

During July 2013, 2 X-ray drill holes designated as EDH -15 and EDH -16 were drilled on the south-east part of L1239348, being Lot 2 Con.5, NW¼ of the S½, of Eby Township. The location is about 150 feet west north-west of several previous short drill holes (EDH-5 to 10) where a quartz-breccia vein with scattered anomolous assays were encountered. Although the drilling encountered the fault related alterations noted in the Resident geologist property visit about 1.5km to the east. (ref::appendix A & B), to date neither of the holes has went deep enough to intersect the extension of the flat laying vein/breccia target.

EDH -15 was collared at a dip of -56° at a bearing of 078° ast. The rock encountered is a variably chloritized and hematized, fine to medium grained, carbonate altered, non magnetic, mafic volcanic rock/breccia with numerous crosscutting quartz carbonate stringers, and generally less than 2% pyrites. Pale-beige to beige, sericite flakes and wispy stringers occur randomly in patches. A 2½ foot (ore length) pyritic smokey quartz vein at about 15 ⅔ feet to 18⅓ feet with molybdenite? specs. Also noted is specularite filled fractures and chloritic fracture fillings lined with specularite. The hole encountered several rusty open cracks in the bedrock and by 27 feet, most of the water circulation was lost. After several unsuccessfuf attempts to stop sand entering the hole which was causing difficulty extracting the rods, the hole was stopped at 39 feet to avoid loss of the equipment.

EDH-16 was collared at a dip of -60° at a bearing of 089° ast. from the same set-up. A 1½ foot (core length) pyritic smokey quartz vein at about 18½' feet to 19¾' feet with molybdenite? specs. This hole also encountered the several rusty open cracks in the bedrock and by 25 feet, most of the water circulation was lost.

RESULTS

When considering the results of sampling based on the drill sludges, one must keep in mind the concentrating effect of the collection system where the bulk of the light mineral material is floated off with the circulation water return before much settling can occur. None the less, metal bearing minerals usually associated with the heavier pyritic minerals can be preferentially captured

EDH 15 & 16

Eby Twp. Temiskaming District
L1239348
section looking n-n-e
sludge samples

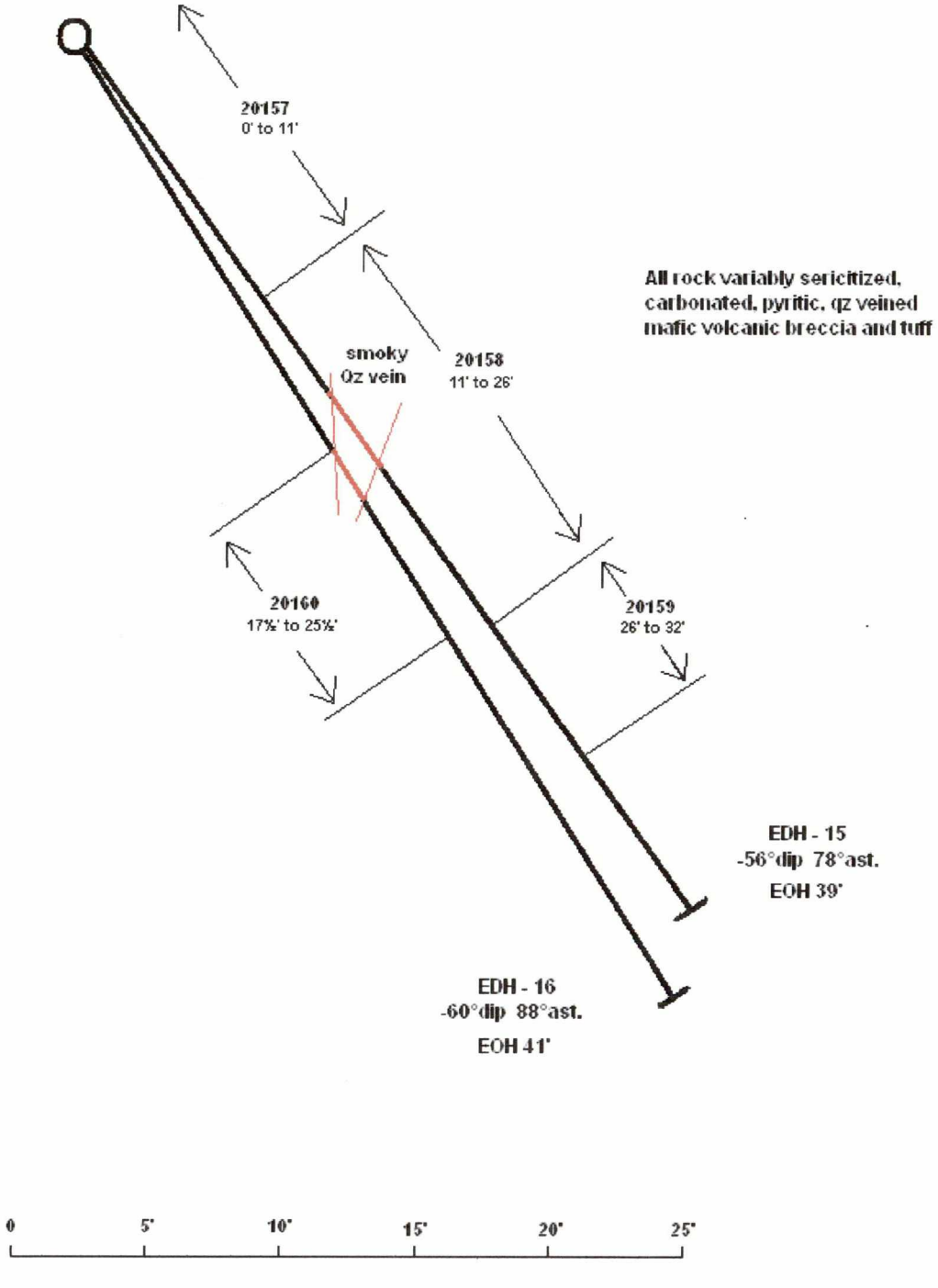


Figure - 6

for assaying to determine is any trace metals associated with gold enrichments may be present. Comparable to various other sludge sampling done in the area of the property, it appears that ther is elevated silver, molybdenm, and copper with showing noted in several samples for tellerium, antimony and tungsten. The higher two samples for all silver, copper and molybdenum appear to be in the samples coinciding with the previously noted smoky quartz vein with sample 20158 showing the most elevated Ag in sludge to date. It would be expected that similar metals would show elevations should the mineralizing fluids were similar or genetically related to any of the Kirkland Lake main break related hydrothermal systems. Assay results for background associated metals appear to substantiate and expand the extent of the alteration trend noted in the Resident geologist property visit reports pertaining to noted features on either side of the property. (ref::appendix A & B). Unfortunately, no good gold values were obtained from the submitted samples.

During early June 2015, field work was began to re-establish claim lines, post locations and previous work sites since clear cutting logging activities had began on the claim area. During a inpromptu meeting with the health and safety representative of the logging company in the field, it was decided to defer futher exploration activities until the forestry operations had been done in the area.

CONCLUSION

As previously outlined, by Guindon et.al., it appears the altered sites are part of a continuous zone with a strike length exceeding 2.0 km. Several deposits in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist District such as the Lightning Zone at the Holloway Mine, "flow ore" at the Kerr Mine and the "D" zone at the Cheminis Mine and possibly the "AK" Zone in Kirkland Lake do not come to surface. In the plane and above these orebodies/deposits there is ample evidence at surface for their existence in the form of carbonatization, silicification, pyrite mineralization and minor, sporadic gold mineralization. The gold values obtained along this large mineralized alteration zone is generally low, but occasional assays ranging up to 1851 ppb indicate potential for areas of higher interest. Focused targets for mineralization along this alteration zone should be better defined by an deeper penetrating IP survey measuring to a depth of at least 400 m as suggested by Sharpley (1999).

Further prospecting work targeting accessible surface exposures will of course continue.

SAMPLES
Notes
on that part of L1249348 described as
Lot 2, Concession 5, North West ¼ of the South ½

EDH - 15

20157 - sludge sample 0' to 11' about 75% water return from 8' to 11'
Au 4ppb, Mo 22ppm, Ag 4.1ppm, Cu 150ppm, Te 1ppm, Sb 4ppm,

20158 - sludge sample 11' to 26' down to about 40% water return at 26'
15'8" to 18'4" would be the smoky quartz vein section
Au 5ppb, Mo 58ppm, Ag 13.2ppm, Cu 213ppm, Te 4ppm, W 36ppm, Sb 4ppm,

20159 - sludge sample 26' to 32' total loss circ at 32',
some fine sand coming into hole
Au 6ppb, Mo 25ppm, Ag 5.6ppm, Cu 149ppm, W 12ppm, Sb 4ppm,

EDH - 16

20160 - sludge sample 17½ to25½ circulation down to about 40% by 25½'
all of smoky quartz vein cuttings fom 18½' to 19¾' would be in this sludge
Au 9ppb, Mo 35ppm, Ag 7.2ppm, Cu 253ppm, W 14ppm, Sb 5ppm,

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Ministry of Northern Developement and Mines
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AFRI files : 42A01SE0146 Noranda 1980 ddh's; 20001757 GLR & RJK, 2004-05, 2 ddh's

Appendix A

Open File Report 6007
Ontario Geological Survey
Resident Geologist Program
Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist
(Kirkland Lake District) - 1999
by
G. Meyer, G.P.B. Grabowski, D.L. Guindon and M. Charette 2000

KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT–1999
Recommendations for Exploration
ALLSOPP-- HUSTON GOLD PROPERTY

.....pg15

The Allsopp--Huston property, consisting of 12 leased mining claims, is located 10 km southwest of Kirkland Lake in Eby and Otto townships. The property has a long history of exploration, dating back to the 1930's, and includes detailed geological mapping, trenching, magnetometer, and IP surveys, diamond drilling and development of a 32 m deep shaft. A major altered deformation zone, consisting of iron carbonate, silicification and pyritization, occurs over a strike length of 1000 m and a width of 200 m on the property along the Eby--Otto fault. This fault is a subsidiary of the Larder Lake Break within Archean tholeiitic metavolcanic rocks. A silicified breccia zone with disseminated pyrite is hosted within the altered deformation zone. The breccia zone has a strike length of 600 m and a width of 50 m. Geochemically anomalous gold values, ranging up to 1851 ppb Au, occur in the breccia zone and the alteration zone. Moderate to strong IP (chargeability) anomalies occur within the alteration zone over a strike length of 800 m and a width of 100 m. The IP anomalies in the alteration zone along the Eby--Otto fault, 1.5 km south of the Larder Break, are attractive targets for further exploration.

The past-producing Swastika Mine, on the Larder Lake Break, is located 4 km northeast of the property. The recently discovered Amalgamated Kirkland deposit, located along a subsidiary fault north of the Larder Lake Fault Zone, is 9 km to the northeast. The nature of several gold deposits in the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake gold belt is such that they occur at depth within carbonate--altered rocks exhibiting geochemically anomalous gold concentrations at surface. The alteration and anomalous gold values tend to envelop potentially economic gold mineralized zones and continue to surface above "blind", deep--seated gold deposits. The Amalgamated Kirkland deposit is an example and occurs at a depth of 250 m with alteration and anomalous gold values continuing to surface. In view of the experience at the Amalgamated Kirkland, a program of deep IP is warranted to explore at depth the geochemically anomalous gold values associated with extensive Fe--carbonate alteration and silicification at surface.

.....pg16

A two--phase program is recommended. The first phase should consist of line cutting, magnetometer, fill--in and deep IP surveys, trenching, stripping, geological mapping and sampling. The second phase should diamond drill test deep IP anomalies at depth. (Proposal -- courtesy Sharpley 1999, Meyer et. al. 1991 and Kirkland Lake Assessment File No. KL 4110).

Meyer, G., Cosec, M., Grabowski, G.P.B., Guindon, D.L., Chaloux, E.C. and Charette, M. 2000. Report of Activities 1999, Resident Geologist Program, Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report: Kirkland Lake and Sudbury Districts; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6007, 88p.

Appendix B

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Open File Report 6184
Report of Activities, 2005
Resident Geologist Program
Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report:
Kirkland Lake District
by : G. Meyer, G.P.B. Grabowski, D.L. Guindon and E.C. Chaloux, 2006

PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS

Allsopp Prospect – Former Harrington Prospect.....pg11

The A. Allsopp property is located in the northeast corner of Eby Township, approximately 10 km southwest of Kirkland Lake. The property consists of 12 leased claims, 11 with mining rights only and one with surface and mining rights.

Overburden stripping at location NAD83 Zone 17 562991E / 5325585N **(A)**exposed a chalcopyrite vein system up to 1 m wide. At the southern contact of this vein system, chalcopyrite is locally concentrated in a band up to 10 cm wide that grades up to 12.13% Cu (A. Allsopp, personal communication, 2005). The mineralized zone strikes 060°, has a near vertical dip and is hosted within carbonatized mafic volcanic rock that is exposed over a 25 m width. Chalcopyrite is also exposed in another overburden-stripped area to the east at NAD83 Zone 17 563080E / 5325607N (**B**). A syenite intrusion is exposed at the northern side of both stripped areas. The overburden stripping was intended to follow up on high-grade drill intersections that Todora Syndicate reported in 1948 (Huston 2000). Nothing at surface appears to support the reported drill results, and it was already suggested by N.E. Nelson in 1948 that the drill results were likely fraudulent (Huston 2000). This issue has perhaps overshadowed the potential that may exist along strike and at depth of a major alteration zone with associated IP anomalies along the Eby–Otto fault, both on the property and to the west of it. This fault zone is located 1.5 km south of the Cadillac–Larder Lake deformation zone.

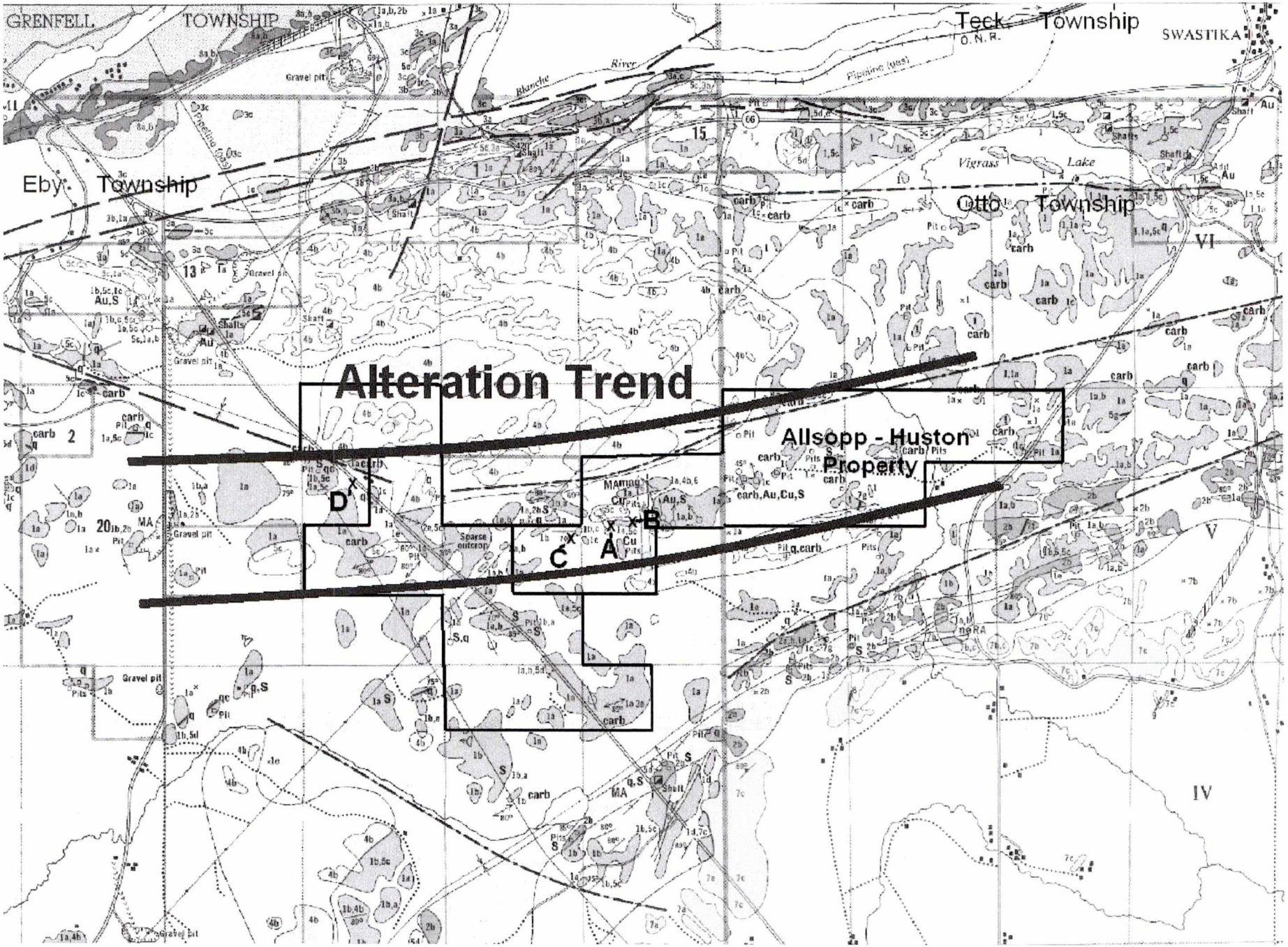
Sharpley (1999) describes the mineralization and alteration on the property as follows:

"A major zone consisting of iron carbonate, silicification and pyritization occurs over a strike length of 1000 m and a width of 200 m on the Allsopp-Huston Property along the Eby-Otto fault, which is a subsidiary of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break within the Larder Lake Group of tholeiitic volcanics. A zone of silicified breccia occurs within the envelop of alteration with disseminated pyrite over a strike length of 600 m and over a width of 50 m. Geochemically anomalous values occur in and around the alteration zone ranging up to 1851 ppb (Au). Moderate to strong induced polarization (chargeability) anomalies occur within the alteration zone over a strike length of 800 m and a width of 100 m".

Silicified, carbonatized and chloritized rock, probably altered mafic volcanic rock, occurs on the access road to the overburden stripped areas at NAD83 Zone 17 562856E / 5325623N(**C**). The rock has undergone micro-fracturing with specularite? fracture filling and contains up to 15% pyrite. This rock unit is perhaps similar to the silicified breccia described by Sharpley (1999). A similar rock also occurs, probably on strike, 1.45 km to the west-northwest in an outcrop on the western side of Hwy 11 at approximately NAD83 Zone 17 561455E / 5325782N (**D**). If the mineralized and hydrothermally altered sites are part of a continuous zone then the strike length could exceed more than 2.0 km. Although the gold content associated with this large mineralized alteration zone is generally low, sporadic gold values ranging up to 1851 ppb make it a very attractive target for further exploration. A number of gold deposits in the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist District such as the Lightning Zone at the Holloway Mine, "flow ore" at the Kerr Mine and the "D" zone at the Cheminis Mine do not come to surface. In the plane and above these orebodies/deposits there is ample evidence at surface for their existence in the form of carbonatization, silicification, pyrite mineralization and minor, sporadic gold mineralization. The best potential for mineralization along this alteration zone should be determined by an IP survey measuring to a depth of 400 m as suggested by Sharpley (1999). Deep drilling should then follow up on the most favourable IP defined targets to ultimately test to a depth of 400 m below surface and possibly beyond.

.....

Meyer, G., Grabowski, G.P.B., Guindon, D.L. and Chaloux, E.C.
2006. Report of Activities 2005, Resident Geologist Program, Kirkland Lake Regional Resident Geologist Report: Kirkland Lake District; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6184, 50p, page 11-"Allsopp Prospect – Former Harrington Prospect"



sites keyed to OGS, OFR 6184 Report of Activities 2005, Resident Geologist Program Allsopp Prospect pg11

Quality Analysis ... **Actlabs** *Innovative Technologies*

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Invoice Date: 26-Jun-15
Your Reference: MARION 15-1269

Swastika Labs
Box 10, 1 Cameron Ave.
Swastika ON P0K 1T0
Canada

ATTN: Colleen Chouinard

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

4 Pulp samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package was requested: Code 1E3 Aqua Regia ICP(AQUAGEO)

REPORT **A15-04370**

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Notes:
Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 15-1269

Company: **Eric Marion**

Project: The 1

Attn: Eric Marion

Report Date: 29-May-15

We hereby certify the following Assay of 4 Solid samples
submitted 27-May-15 by Eric Marion

Sample Number	Au FA-MP ppb	Au Chk FA-MP ppb
20157	4	
20158	5	
20159	6	
20160	9	

Certified by J & Lin

Jing Lin, M Sc.

1 Cameron Ave., P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 Fax (705) 642-3300

Results

Analyte Symbol	Th	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	20	0.2	0.5	1	5	1	1	2	2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
20157	< 20	4.1	< 0.5	150	1390	22	62	< 2	69	2.42	< 2	< 10	93	< 0.5	< 2	5.26	36	70
20158	< 20	13.2	< 0.5	213	1370	58	71	< 2	76	2.27	3	< 10	134	< 0.5	< 2	3.68	37	98
20159	< 20	5.6	< 0.5	149	1360	25	74	< 2	96	3.10	3	< 10	100	< 0.5	< 2	3.71	39	95
20160	< 20	7.2	< 0.5	253	1220	35	65	< 2	62	2.10	< 2	< 10	97	< 0.5	< 2	4.19	37	88

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A15-04370

Results

Analyte Symbol	Mg	Na	P	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Te	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit Symbol	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Lower Limit	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	1	2	10	1	10	1	1
Method Code	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
20157	2.92	0.063	0.027	0.22	4	17	68	< 0.01	1	< 2	< 10	118	< 10	5	4
20158	2.21	0.057	0.032	0.15	4	18	53	0.01	4	< 2	< 10	119	36	5	5
20159	2.64	0.084	0.038	0.19	4	19	53	0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	155	12	5	7
20160	2.35	0.065	0.036	0.61	5	15	60	< 0.01	< 1	< 2	< 10	128	14	4	5