

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]:

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL TOTAL COST \$65,000

AUTHOR(S): J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., PGeo **SIGNATURE(S):** J. T. Shearer

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

MX-8-253

YEAR OF WORK: 09

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

Event 4435408

PROPERTY NAME: LE MARE PROJECT

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Far West 1-11 546543 - 946689

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu / Au / Ag / Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: NANAIMO **NTS/BCGS:** 92L/5W (92L.041)

LATITUDE: 50° 25' **LONGITUDE:** 127° 53' **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) J. T. SHEARER 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

UNIT 5 - 2330 TYNER ST.,
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C. V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) AS ABOVE 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

THE PROPERTY IS underlain by Bonanza Volcanics (Le Mare Volcanics) of Jurassic age of rhyolite to felsic tuff, abounding kaolinite alteration (advanced argillite), numerous copper showings have been found throughout the property, porphyry copper environment.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Assess Rpt 22, 162

| TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT | EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS) | ON WHICH CLAIMS | PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support) |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| EOLOGICAL (scale, area) | | | |
| Ground, mapping | 1:5,000 | | 35,000 |
| Photo interpretation | | | |
| GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) | | | |
| Ground | | | |
| Magnetic | | | |
| Electromagnetic | | | |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | | | |
| Airborne | | | |
| GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...) | | | |
| Soil | 505 | | 30,000 |
| Silt | | | |
| Rock | | | |
| Other | | | |
| RILLING (total metres; number of holes, size) | | | |
| Core | | | |
| Non-core | | | |
| RELATED TECHNICAL | | | |
| Sampling/assaying | | | |
| Petrographic | | | |
| Mineralographic | | | |
| Metallurgic | | | |
| PROSPECTING (scale, area) | | | |
| PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL | | | |
| Line/grid (kilometres) | | | |
| Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) | | | |
| Legal surveys (scale, area) | | | |
| Road, local access (kilometres)/trail | | | |
| Trench (metres) | | | |
| Underground dev. (metres) | | | |
| Other | | | |
| | | TOTAL COST: | \$ 65,000 |

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

LeMARE PROJECT

**FARWEST CLAIM GROUP, LEMARE LAKE AREA
MAHATTA RIVER, NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND**

Permit # MX-8-253

Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia

NTS #92L/5W (92L.041)

Latitude: 50°25', Longitude: 127°53'

Prepared for:

New Destiny Mining Corp.

200 – 551 Howe St.,

Vancouver, B.C.

V6C 2C2

Phone: 604-683-0343

Fax: 604-683-4459

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31412**

Prepared by:

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Unit 5 – 2330 Tyner Street

Port Coquitlam, B.C.

V3C 2Z1

Phone: 604-970-6402

Fax: 604-944-6102

January 10, 2010

Fieldwork Completed between November 3 and December 15, 2009

TABLE of CONTENTS

| | <u>Page No.</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| SUMMARY..... | iii |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| LOCATION and ACCESS | 2 |
| PROPERTY STATUS and OWNERSHIP | 4 |
| ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY | 6 |
| HISTORY | 7 |
| FIELD and ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES..... | 8 |
| GEOLOGY | |
| REGIONAL GEOLOGY | 9 |
| MINERALIZATION and ALTERATION..... | 12 |
| PROPERTY GEOLOGY..... | 15 |
| GENERAL LITHOLOGY-STRATIGRAPHY | 15 |
| SOUTH GOSSAN ZONE – LITHOLOGY and ALTERATION..... | 15 |
| CULLEET CREEK ZONE – LITHOLOGY and ALTERATION..... | 17 |
| MINERALIZATION | 18 |
| GEOCHEMISTRY | |
| GENERAL | 23 |
| WEST RIDGE AREA..... | 23 |
| SOUTHEAST AREA | 23 |
| PREVIOUS GEOPHYSICS..... | 25 |
| SAMPLE METHOD and APPROACH | 26 |
| SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY | 26 |
| CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS..... | 27 |
| REFERENCES | 30 |
| APPENDICES | |
| APPENDIX I Statement of Qualifications | 33 |
| APPENDIX II Statement of Expenditures | 34 |
| APPENDIX III Sample Descriptions | 35 |
| APPENDIX IV Assay Results..... | 51 |

LIST of TABLES

| | <u>Page No.</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| TABLE 1 LIST of CLAIMS..... | 4 |

LIST of FIGURESS

| | <u>Page No.</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| FIGURE 1 Property Location Map | iv |
| FIGURE 2 Access Map | 3 |
| FIGURE 3 Claim Location Map | 5 |
| FIGURE 4 Regional Geology Map..... | 10 |
| FIGURE 5 Le Mare Property Geology and Geochemistry | 16 + in pocket |
| FIGURE 6 Location of New Destiny Copper Showing..... | 19 |
| FIGURE 7 Copper Results for New Destiny Showing | 21 |
| FIGURE 8 Le Mare Property Geology and Geochemistry | 24 + in pocket |

SUMMARY

A prospecting, geochemical sampling (totalling 505 soils and rock samples) and mapping program was carried out by a six man field crew between November 3 and December 15, 2009 on the 216 cell LeMare Claim Group located on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island. The objective of the 2009 work program was to conduct reconnaissance style exploration in search of Island Copper type porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits and establish potential drill targets on the property. A new showing found in 2009 contained a chip sample over 0.9m assayed 2.34% copper, 1.97 g/tonne gold and 9.0 g/tonne silver.

The LeMare Claim Group is underlain by lower Jurassic Bonanza Supergroup Volcanics intruded by coeval Island Intrusives. A major northwest trending alteration zone is present in the southwestern part of the property as defined by work completed in 1991 by previous operators. Mineralization and geochemical soil anomalies are zoned over a six kilometre strike length along this alteration zone. Molybdenum soil anomalies are associated with an advanced silic-argillic-phyllic alteration core flanked by Cu-Au anomalies in transitional phyllitic-potassic alteration. The propylitically altered Bonanza Group volcanics hosts a continuous Zn soil anomaly outboard of the Cu/Au/Mo Zones.

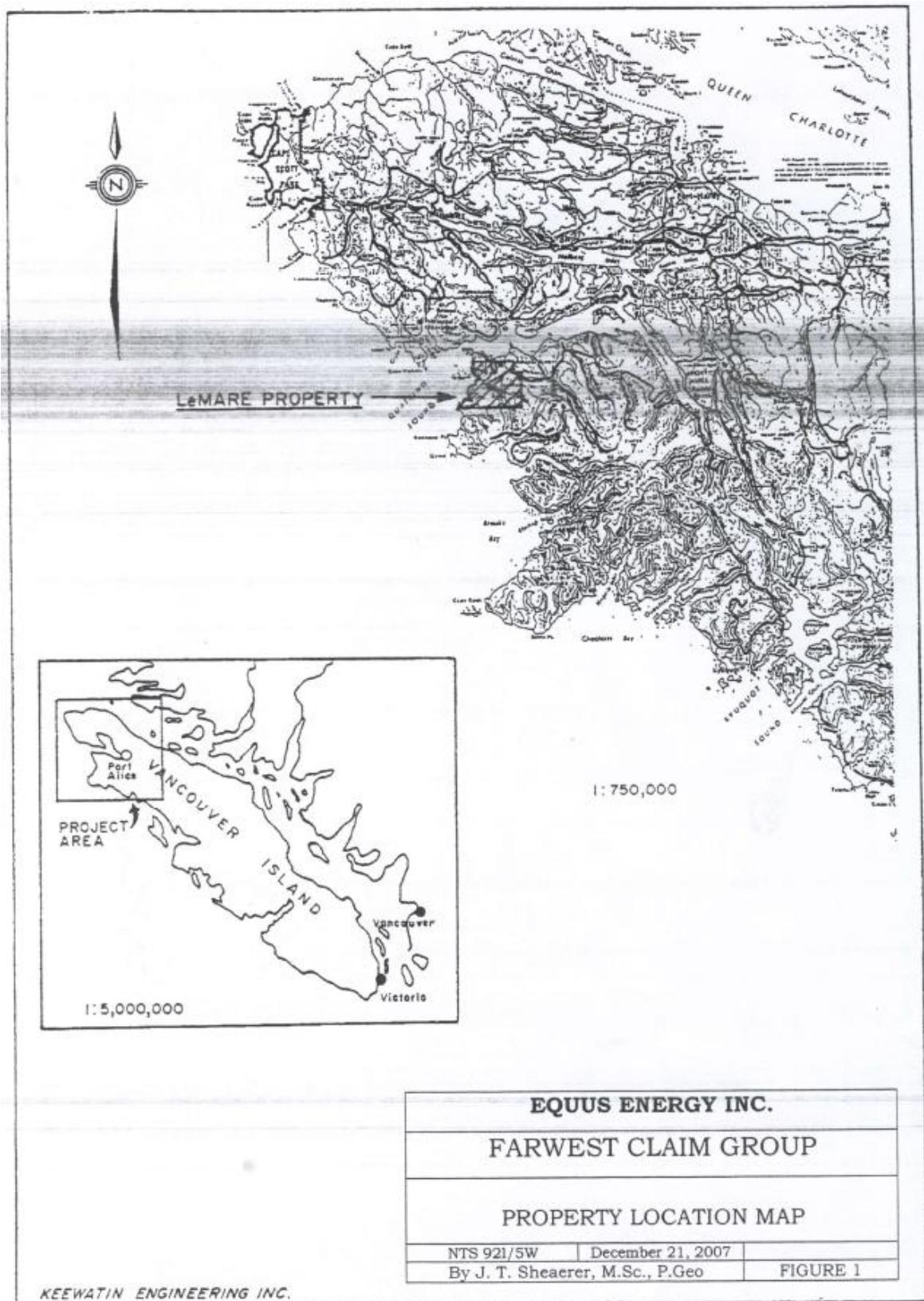
Patchy mineralization, a zoned geochemical anomaly and a high-level, low pH alteration assemblage indicates that a mineralized porphyry system may occur at depth beneath the South Gossan Zone in the LeMare Lake Valley. Observed alteration and mineralization patterns indicate that copper values may increase at depth in the Culleet Creek Zone. Strong Cu-Mo-Au geochemical values coincident with an airborne magnetic high in the central portion of the property have not been examined and detailed work is required.

The geological and metallogenic setting of the LeMare claims is comparable to the Island Copper mine and the Island Copper Belt deposits.

Additional detailed field work and follow-up diamond drilling is recommended to evaluate the targets identified on the LeMare claim group.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
January 10, 2010



INTRODUCTION

A prospecting and geochemical sampling (totalling 505 soils and rock samples) program was carried out for New Destiny Mining Corp. on the Far West claims between November 3, 2007 and December 15, 2009. This project was carried out by a 3 to 6 man crew. The total expenditure was about \$100,000 (see Appendix II, Statement of Expenditures).

This area was first prospected in the early 1970's as logging roads provided access. Exposures indicated that a large intensely altered hydrothermal system occurred immediately west of LeMare Lake.

Prospecting along Culleet Creek and the West Mainline discovered advance argillic alteration zones characterized by geyserite and chalky geyserite similar to geological environment at the active quarries of Electra Gold at PEM100 north of Holberg Inlet and Lehigh Cement at Monteith Bay north of Kyuquot.

The LeMare Claim Group is underlain by lower Jurassic Bonanza Supergroup Volcanics intruded by coeval Island Intrusives. A major northwest trending alteration zone is present in the southwestern part of the property. Mineralization and geochemical soil anomalies are zoned over a six kilometre strike length at this alteration zone. Molybdenum soil anomalies are associated with an advanced argillic-silic-phyllic alteration core flanked by Cu-Au anomalies in transitional phyllitic-potassic alteration. The outboard zone of propylitically altered Bonanza Group volcanics hosts a continuous Zn soil anomaly. This is a classic pattern.

Patchy copper mineralization, a zoned geochemical anomaly and an intense high-level, low pH alteration assemblage indicates that a mineralized porphyry system may occur at depth beneath the South Gossan Zone in the LeMare Lake Valley. Observed alteration and mineralization patterns indicate that copper values may increase at depth in the Culleet Creek Zone. Strong Cu-Mo-Au geochemical values coincident with an airborne magnetic high in the central portion of the property have not been examined in detail and more work is required.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Far West claim group is located approximately 35km southwest of the Island Copper deposit on the northwestern coast of Vancouver Island. The property is centred at latitude 50°25' north and longitude 127°53' west in NTS Map Sheet #92L/5W (see Figures 1, 2 and 2a, Claim Location Map).

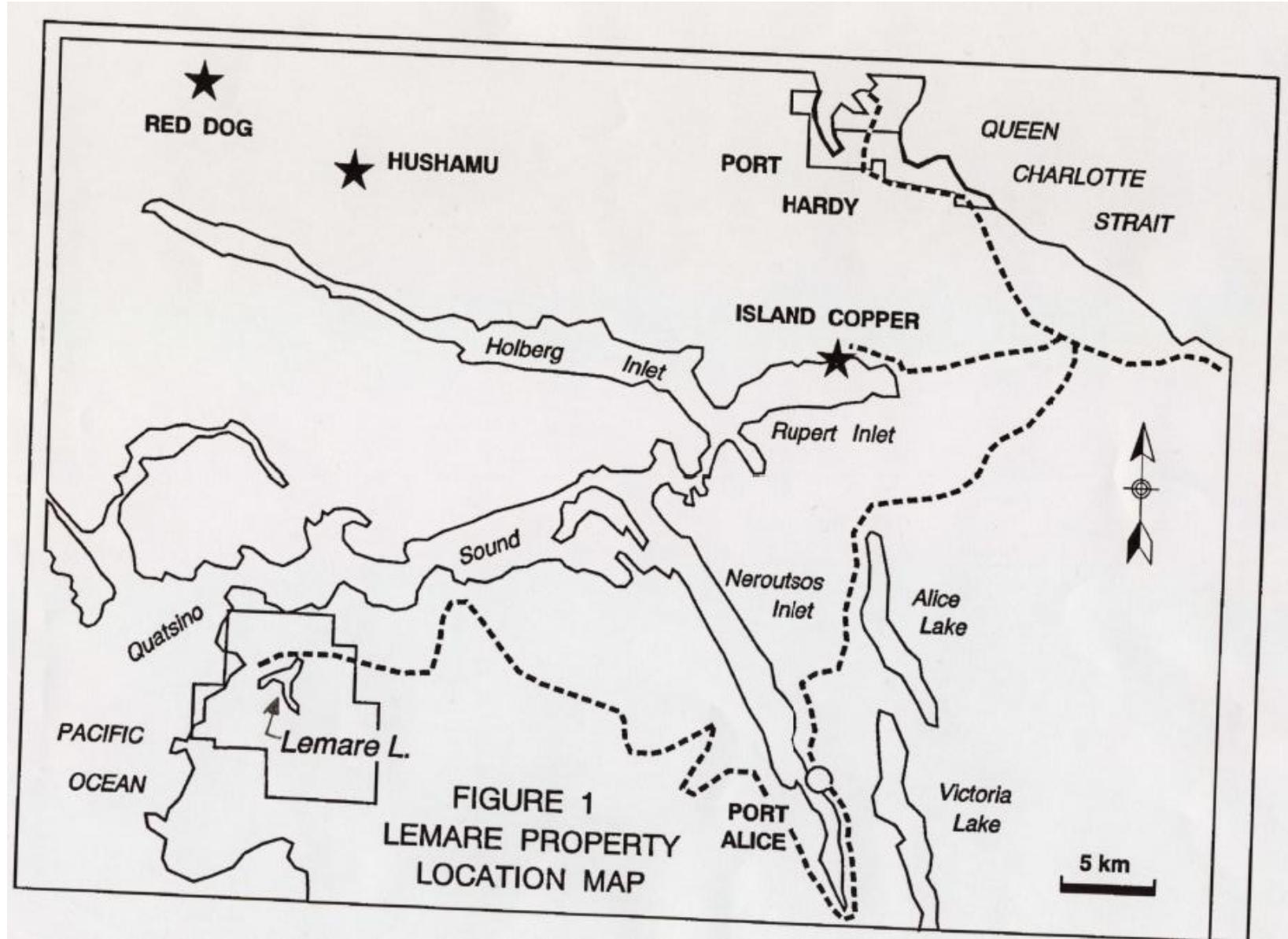
Access to the property is via approximately a 1.5 hour drive on well maintained logging roads from Port Alice, a distance of about 55km. Excellent recent logging road access is available throughout the claim group with the exception of the west central portion of the claims.

Physiography and Climate

The Far West Claims lie within the Mahatta-Kashultl Mountain ranges on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island. Physiography is characterized by moderate relief with elevation ranges from sea level to 2,500 feet in the southwestern portion of the property.

Vegetation and old growth forest consists of mature stands of coniferous forest with minor amounts of undergrowth. Approximately 70% of the property has been logged during the past 25 years and is in various stages of re-growth. Very dense underbrush and growth of alder occur in the logged areas.

The climate is characterized by warm wet springs and falls and cool wet winters. Precipitation dominates the weather pattern during the fall, winter and spring months. Snow, when it does fall during the winter, only stays for a matter of days. During the summer, hot dry periods can occur for durations up to several weeks creating moderate forest fire hazard conditions.



PROPERTY STATUS and OWNERSHIP

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. is the 100% owner and title holder of the Far West Claim Group (17 Claims, see Figure 3, Claim Location Map). The property has been 100% optioned to New Destiny Mining Corp.

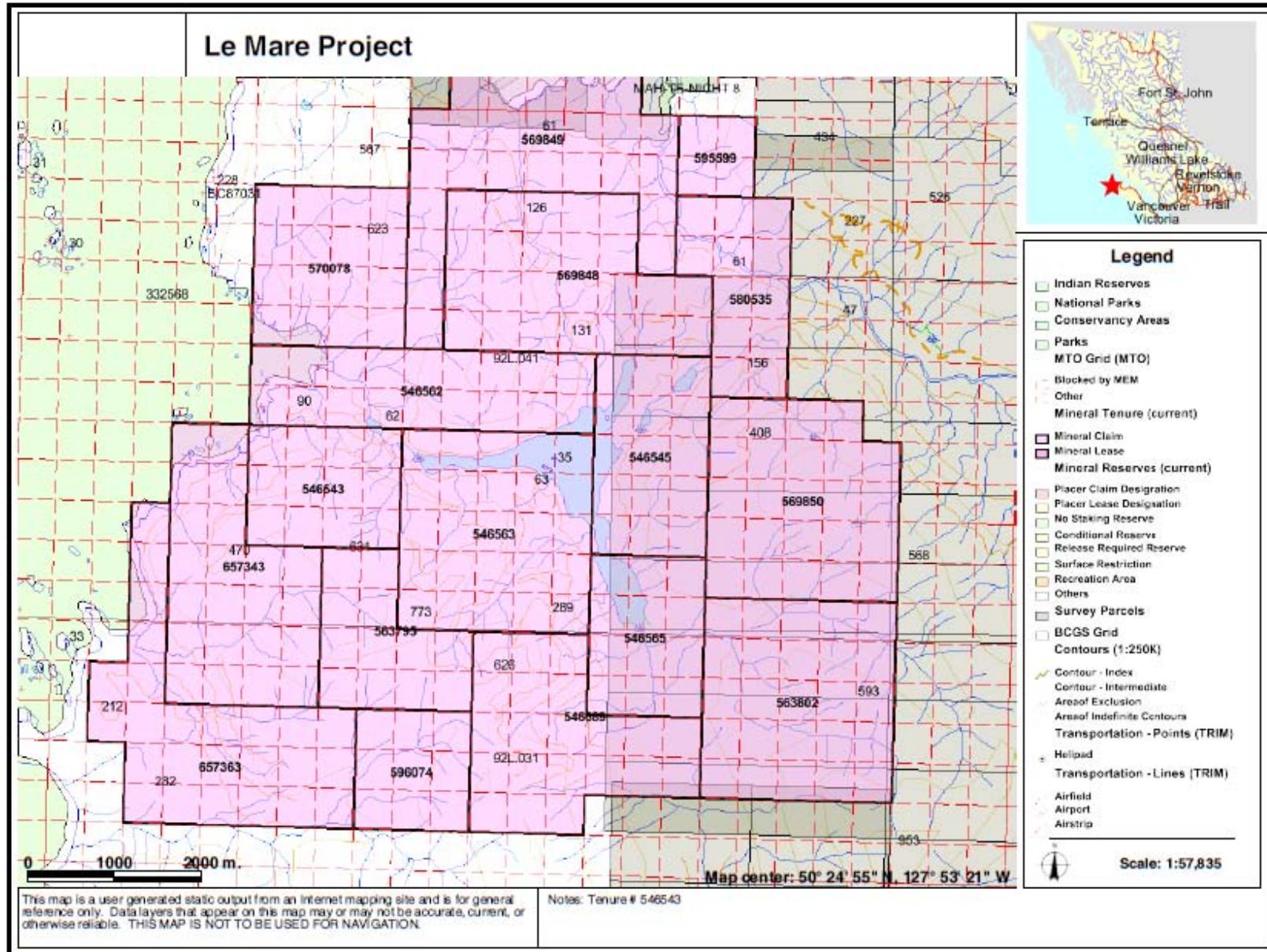
TABLE I
List of Claims

| Claim Name | Tenure # | Cells | Area (ha) | Date Located | Current Anniversary Date | Owner |
|------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Far West 1 | 546543 | | 247.094 | December 4, 2006 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 2 | 546545 | | 308.842 | December 4, 2006 | June 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 3 | 546562 | | 370.562 | December 5, 2006 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 4 | 546563 | | 514.826 | December 5, 2006 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 5 | 546565 | | 247.170 | December 5, 2006 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 6 | 546689 | | 432.646 | December 6, 2006 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 7 | 563795 | | 247.176 | July 29, 2007 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 8 | 563802 | | 515.005 | July 29, 2007 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 9 | 569848 | | 493.960 | November 10, 2007 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 10 | 569849 | | 514.420 | November 10, 2007 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 11 | 569850 | | 494.200 | November 10, 2007 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Geyserite | 570078 | | 329.300 | November 14, 2007 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Mahatta 1 | 580535 | | 246.98 | April 5, 2005 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Northeast LeMare | 595599 | | 82.30 | December 5, 2008 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Far West 13 | 596074 | | 185.43 | December 14, 2008 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Farwest 12 | 657343 | | 453.10 | October 22, 2009 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |
| Farwest 13 | 657363 | | 515.05 | October 22, 2009 | January 5, 2012 | J. T. Shearer |

Total Size 6198.061 ha

Mineral title is acquired in British Columbia via the Mineral Act and regulations, which require approved assessment work to be filed each year in the amount of \$4 per hectare per year for the first three years and then \$8 per hectare per year thereafter to keep the claim in good standing.

Under the present status of mineral claims in British Columbia, the consideration of industrial minerals requires careful designation of the products end use. An industrial mineral is a rock or naturally occurring substance that can be mined and processed for its unique qualities and used for industrial purposes (as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act). It does not include "Quarry Resources". Quarry Resources includes earth, soil, marl, peat, sand and gravel, and rock, rip-rap and stone products that are used for construction purposes (as defined in the Land Act). Construction means the use of rock or other natural substances for roads, buildings, berms, breakwaters, runways, rip-rap and fills and includes crushed rock. Dimension stone means any rock or stone product that is cut or split on two or more sides, but does not include crushed rock.



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Le Mare Project property is located on northwest Vancouver Island, British Columbia approximately 30 km southwest of the Village of Coal Harbour, or 350 km northwest of Vancouver (Figure 1). The Le Mare Project property is accessible via gravel logging roads from Port Alice. The Town of Port Alice itself is accessible from Port McNeill, on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, via an asphalt road that extends 37 km west from the Island Highway at a point approximately 20 road km north of Port McNeill.

The climate is wet and mild, typical of the west coast of British Columbia. Heavy rains and windstorms occur between October and February. Little snow falls at lower elevations, but thick winter snowfalls accumulate on the mountaintops in the region. There are typically hot, dry spells during the summer when exploration work may be curtailed because of forest fire hazard.

Local accommodation is available at the Mahatta River logging camp of Western Forest Products Ltd. Supplies and fuel are available at Port McNeill and Port Hardy. Limited supplies and fuel are available at Port Alice, which is approximately 1 ½ to 2 hours driving time from the property via four-wheel-drive logging roads.

The Le Mare Project property area forms part of the rugged Vancouver Island Ranges. Elevations range between sea level and 2,500 m a.s.l. within the project area. Culleet Creek flows northwest through the west central part of the property area, from the western end of Le Mare Lake to the Pacific Ocean. Hillsides within the property area are steep and are forested by cedar, fir, spruce and hemlock with minor alder undergrowth.

Most of the Le Mare Project property area was logged between 1981 and 1992. The hillsides are generally thickly forested with second growth trees.

The property can be accessed via "Restless Main" Forest Service Road. Old logging spur roads extend from "Restless Main" into various parts of the property area. Alders have now overgrown some of these spur roads. The spur roads leading to the west-central part of the property have recently been refurbished to facilitate logging of the west-facing slopes at higher elevations within that area. A four-wheel-drive pickup truck is necessary to navigate the logging roads within the property area.

Rock outcrop is exposed over about 20 per cent of the Le Mare Project property area.

HISTORY

During the late 1960's and early 1970's exploration for porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits similar to the Island Copper Mine operated by BHP Utah was conducted by several companies on the western portion of Vancouver Island. The earliest reference to claim staking activity in the LeMare area is during 1970 when the Cam Claims were recorded along the north shore of LeMare Lake. No assessment work was filed at this time. This area was later staked by British Newfoundland Exploration during 1980 and four days of prospecting, mapping and sampling was filed as an assessment report (Prospecting Report, LeMare No. 1 and No. 2 Mineral Claims, R. J. Bilquist, 20 Nov. 1980, Assessment Report No. 8593). A gold-bearing quartz vein was discovered near Lawn Point, just outside of the southwestern corner of the property area, by 1908 (Quartermain and Potter, 1985).

A compilation and research program was undertaken by Keewatin Engineering Inc. in March of 1991. During an examination of the Island Copper Belt to determine search parameters for Island Copper type deposits, it was recognized that a similar belt existed between Kyuquot Sound to the south and Quatsino Sound to the north which is referred to as the Mahatta-Kashutl Belt. A Minfile search within this belt encountered references to the LeMare No. 1 and the LeMare No. 2 showings from earlier recorded assessment work.

In 1991, a work program (Birkeland, 1991) was conducted reconnaissance style exploration for Island Copper type deposits. Moss mat and stream sediment sampling was completed in 1991 on the entire claim group and follow-up soil geochem coverage was completed along all logging roads in the favourable belt recognized by airborne geophysics and by anomalous moss mat geochemistry. Follow-up geological mapping and surface sampling of anomalous areas was conducted on the South Gossan Zone (SGZ) and on the Culleet Creek area. Detailed work was concentrated in the northwestern and southeastern portions of this 6 km long alteration-mineralization trend.

Diamond drilling was completed in 1992 mainly in the Culleet Creek area (6 holes) and only one short hole was drilled on the edge of the South Gossan Zone.

Thompson (1992) performed geological mapping and X-Ray diffraction work on behalf of Minnova Inc. Her work confirmed that the rocks within the property area have undergone advanced argillic alteration; they locally contain pyrophyllite and diasporite. She also found areas of phyllitic or quartz- and sericite-altered rock, and mapped potassically-altered rock at lower elevations within the South Gossan Zone (Thompson, 1992). These alteration patterns were thought to be indicative of a porphyry-style mineralizing system on the property.

Leitch (1991) performed a petrographic examination of 26 specimens from the Le Mare property area on behalf of Keewatin Engineering Inc. Propylitic, argillic-advanced argillic, potassically, phyllitic and silicic altered rocks were identified by Leitch. The South Gossan Zone appeared to be the priority target area within the property.

Homegold Resources Ltd. (Shearer, 2008) collected soil samples along the logging roads to complete assessment work.

FIELD and ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an AA finish at IPL (International Plasma Labs). Analytical techniques are described in Appendix IV.

Soil Sampling

Soil samples were taken from the B horizon, upslope of logging road-cuts avoiding till where possible. Samples were taken at approximately 50m centres. Samples were analyzed by ICP for 30 elements.

All rock outcrops encountered were plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:5000. Mapping control was with GPS (tracking & waypoint map included in this report) and with the aide of existing maps. Rock types, mineralization, alteration and structure were mapped where possible and samples collected for analysis based on evidence of alteration and/or mineralization. All bedrock outcrops mapped were assigned a field ID number (e.g. LeM-01, LeM-02, etc.) and related field data (i.e. UTM co-ordinates, outcrop descriptions, etc.) transferred to an excel spread sheet (attached to this summary report).

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The writer checked the historic geological mapping of the main mineralized areas during traverses of the property area; the historic geological mapping was found to be inaccurate in some places, and accurate in others. The rock alteration mapping done by the Keewatin Engineering Inc. crew in 1991 was poorly done, in the writer's opinion. For example, the writer saw no dumortierite during a traverse of the Dumortierite Creek gully; dumortierite had been mapped there during 1991. Dumortierite has a distinctive blue colour, and the writer has seen it previously at the Island Copper minesite.

The most abundant rock types within the property area are basalt, andesite and dacite of the Le Mare Formation.

The Le Mare Project property area was initially mapped by Muller, Northcote and Carlisle (1974) of the Geological Survey of Canada, at 1:250,000 scale. The geology of the property region is presented in Figure 3.

Northwestern Vancouver Island lies within the Wrangellia terrain of British Columbia Insular Belt of British Columbia.

Tertiary (Eocene) "Catface" intrusives may be present and Catface-Mount Washington-Zeballos-Kennedy Lake type quartz veins (which may be gold bearing) are present primarily in east-west trending structures.

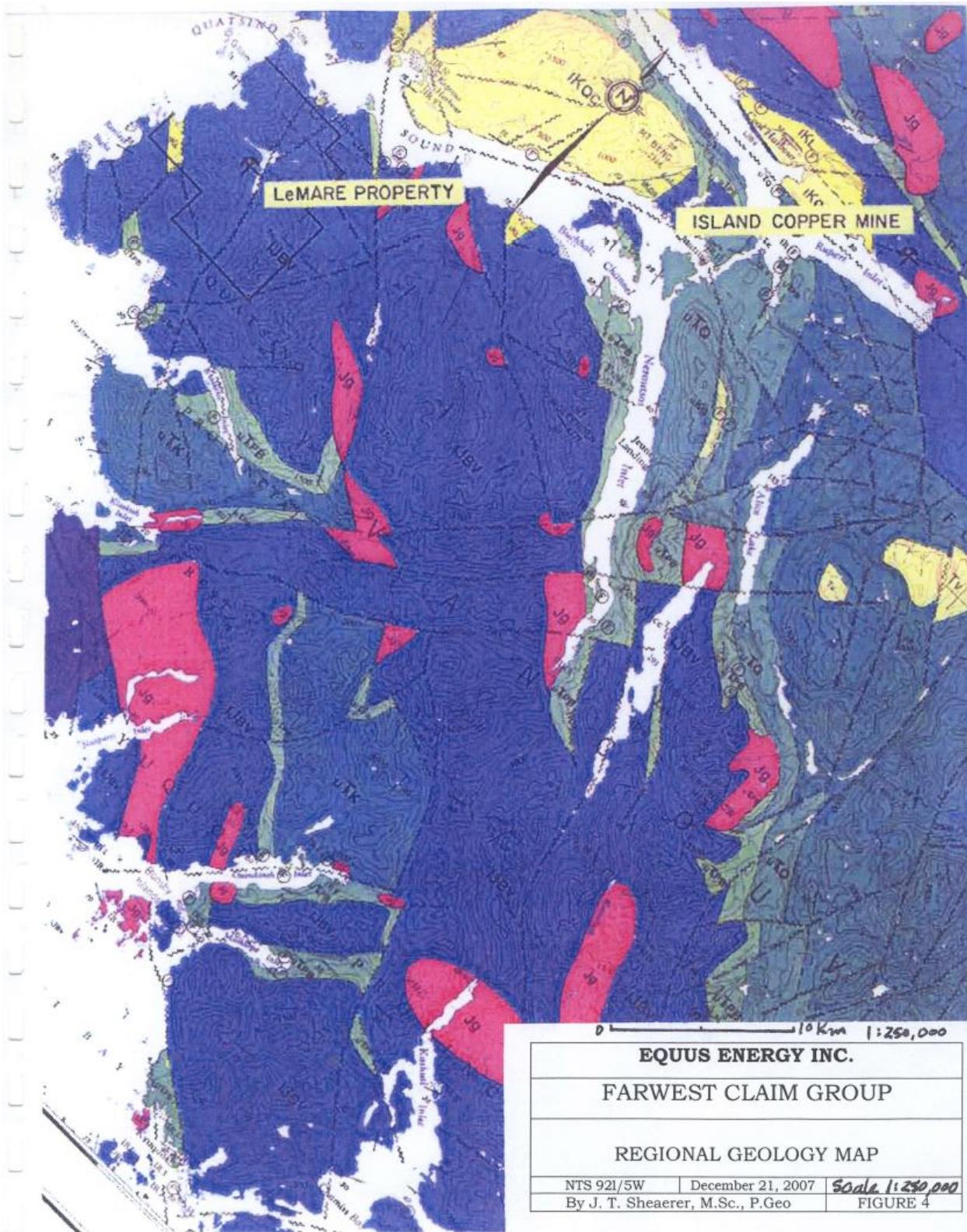
Calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty limestone and minor conglomerate of the Parson Bay Formation conformably overlie the Quatsino Formation limestone (Muller, 1977). The Parson Bay Formation rocks have been mapped by Nixon et al. (2009) as belonging to the lower portion of the Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic Bonanza Group.

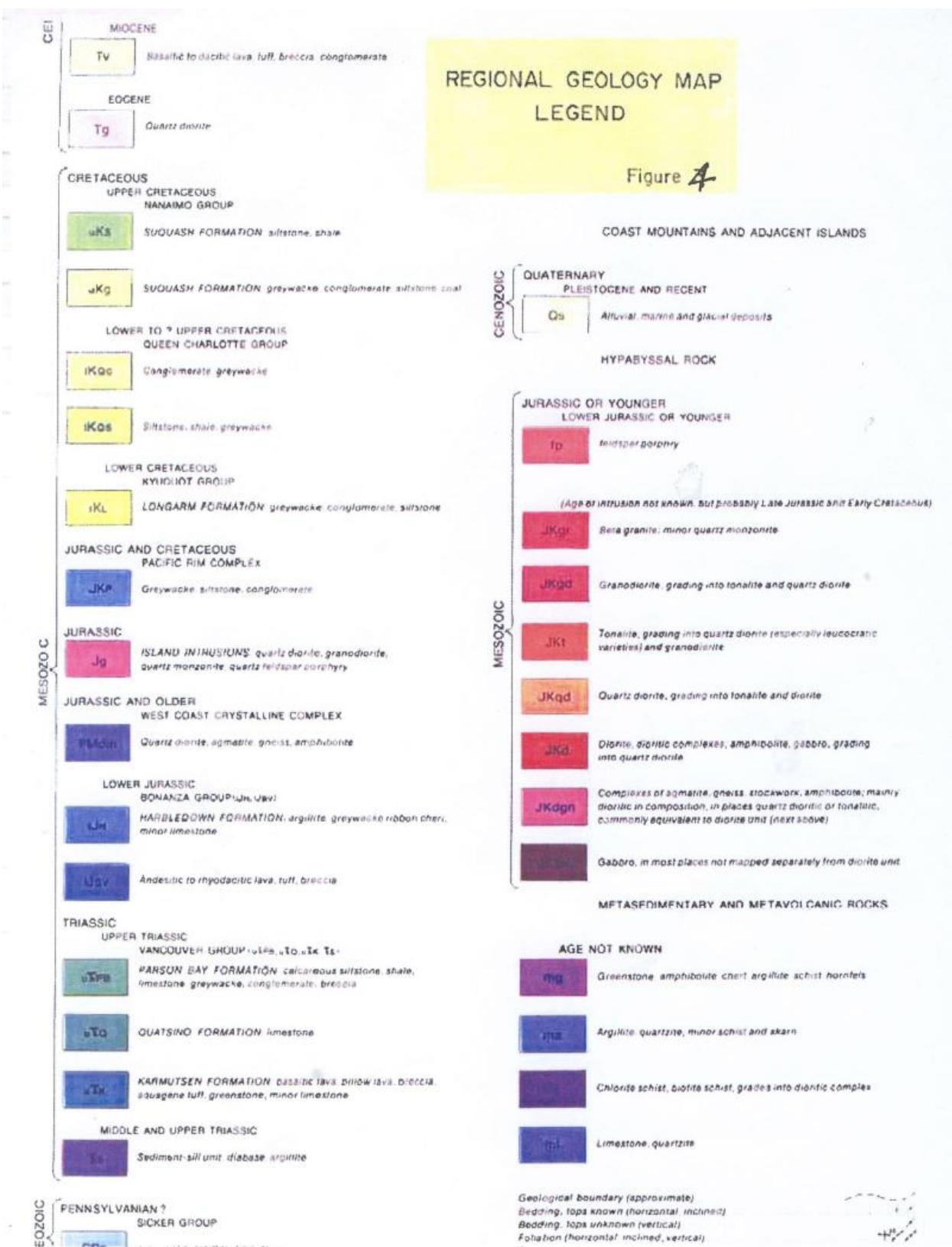
Nixon et al. (2009) mapped the Le Mare Lake region at 1:50,000 scale; their map shows that the Le Mare Lake area is underlain by various units of the Le Mare Lake volcanic succession, a subunit of the Bonanza Group.

Jurassic age plutons of the Island Intrusions crosscut the stratified rocks of the Bonanza and Vancouver groups throughout northern Vancouver Island. These plutons range from granodiorite to diorite in composition. The Island Intrusions generally have a noisy magnetic signature (Eastwood, 1982).

Regional deformation has resulted in numerous faults crosscutting the Le Mare Property area (Figures 3 and 4). Most of these faults have likely been reactivated at various times.

There are sparse, late igneous rhyolite dykes crosscutting the other rocks at the Dumortierite Creek area within the property. A 25 m wide band of brownish white, medium grained, sugary,





moderately silica-indurated quartzite is interstratified with the volcanic rocks at Dumortierite Creek. This quartzite is tough, and contains traces of sericite and disseminated pyrite.

Propyllitic altered basalt and andesite outcrops in the Dumortierite Creek valley locally contain 3 to 4% finely disseminated pyrite and locally up to 1% light grey quartz veinlets up to 3 mm wide; pale green epidote occurs as spots, and as patches along fracture surfaces. The propylitic altered rocks along Dumortierite Creek are interbanded with rocks that have undergone advanced argillic alteration.

The writer saw no dumortierite-bearing rocks during his traverse of the Dumortierite Creek gully in November 2009.

MINERALIZATION and ALTERATION

The economic mineralization encountered to date on the Le Mare Project property is chalcopyrite and bornite(?) which occur as blebs, irregular masses and veinlets within Le Mare Formation volcanic rocks. The Le Mare Formation rocks hosting the best mineralization within the property area are brecciated, and/or have a fragmental texture. These brecciated, mineralized rocks are usually healed by up to 5% light grey vein quartz; cavities are locally lined by euhedral, drusy quartz crystals.

A narrow, lensoid breccia dyke is exposed along 60 cm strike length along Dumortierite Creek about 574 m upstream of the bridge across the creek; this breccia dyke is only 11 cm wide. Irregular bands of chalcopyrite occur within the breccia dyke; these bands are parallel to the dyke margins. Sample 51564 is a select sample of the best-mineralized material from this dyke (Appendix A). Sample 51564 contains...write about assays here. This is the only known occurrence of a mineralized breccia dyke within the property area. There is no alteration envelope within the wallrock andesite adjacent to the mineralized breccia dyke at Dumortierite Creek.

Additional well-mineralized, brecciated rocks are exposed in a roadcut upslope and to the west of the mineralized breccia dyke seen at Dumortierite Creek, on the northern edge of a large, unexplored area in the west central part of the property. Samples 51583 to 51592 were collected from the better-mineralized outcrop along the roadcut (Appendix A). These samples locally contain chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite(?). Write about assays here... The mineralization here appears to be structurally controlled. The rocks are only weakly hematite- and chlorite-altered; chalcopyrite is locally associated with hematite in the showing area. None of the rocks from the roadcut showing area are magnetic, yet, magnetite is closely associated with copper mineralization at both Island Copper, and the Hushamu occurrence area to the northwest.

The best copper mineralization within the Le Mare property area is structurally controlled. Copper occurs in brecciated zones at the roadcut showing area, and also occurs within a breccia dyke at Dumortierite Creek.

No further work should be done in the area of the mineralized breccia dyke at Dumortierite Creek, because the dyke is too small to be of economic interest. However, similar mineralized

dykes occur at porphyry copper deposits elsewhere, which indicate that similar mineralizing processes have occurred in both places.

Geological mapping should be done to attempt to determine the extent and attitude of the mineralized breccia zones at the roadcut showing area. The overburden-covered, mineralized breccia to the west of sample site 51588 should be stripped of overburden with an excavator. Further geochemical rock sampling and geological mapping can then be done to determine the size and grade of the mineralized zone in this area.

In addition, geochemical soil sampling using augers should be performed within the area to search for additional mineralized occurrences. If a picket grid is established for this soil sampling, then a ground magnetometer survey should also be performed across the area. The ground magnetometer survey may detect subtle changes in the magnetic signature of the rocks that can be related to different rock types, or perhaps can be related to structural features such as breccia zones or faults.

A gold-bearing quartz vein was reportedly discovered at Lawn Point by 1908. Prospecting and geological mapping were performed in the Lawn Point area during 1984-1985. Fifty-three rocks and six stream sediment samples were collected and analyzed for gold. The best result from this sampling was 130 parts per billion (ppb) gold in epidote-pyrite skarn float from a stream bed on Restless Mountain (Quartermain and Potter, 1985).

Assays of between 11.3 g/t and 26.4 g/t gold across 0.9 to 2.4 m were reported from 1986 diamond drilling by Acorn Resources at Lawn Point (George Cross Newsletter #11, 1986).

Thus, there have been at least two episodes of economic mineralization at the Le Mare property area.

Structure

The Far West claims lie within the Cape Scott fault bounded structural blocks. Mesozoic structure is typically of a brittle, block fault style with very little folding. This was attributed by the early GSC writers to be due to the thick brittle Karmutsen basalt “basement” rocks.

Major northwest trending imbricate thrust faults repeat the section in an east-west sense and are part of the overriding plate tectonic regime.

Major north and northwest trending deep normal faults commonly control emplacement of the Island intrusions. These faults may be right lateral and slickensides are generally horizontal.

East and northeast trending normal blocks faults are generally of Jurassic to Tertiary age and usually down drop the south side blocks with significant displacements. Slickensides commonly have a vertical sense and east-west structures commonly host Tertiary intrusions and related gold-quartz veins.

Intrusive breccias and volcanic pyroclastic breccias are common around high level intrusive centres and volcanic vents.

Mahatta-Kashutl Belt

The Mahatta-Kashutl belt of Island Intrusions and sub-volcanic porphyries is flanked to the south by deep hyperbysal environments south of Kashutl-Tahsish Inlets. To the northwest, the Island Intrusions become progressively higher lever in nature with an increasing abundance of high level porphyries present until intrusive-porphyry complexes appear to dive beneath younger upper Bonanza volcanic cover north of Quatsino Sound. Regional tilting downwards in a northwesterly direction and a subsequent deeper level of erosion in the southeastern portion of the panel would logically offer an explanation for the distribution of the levels of emplacement observed within this belt.

The Mahatta-Kashutl belt has the favourable ingredients of both a profusion of high level porphyries and numerous volcanic-intrusive centres hosted in favourable lower Jurassic Bonanza aluminous iron and titanium rich marine sub-aqueous volcanics.

Property Geology

General Lithology – Stratigraphy

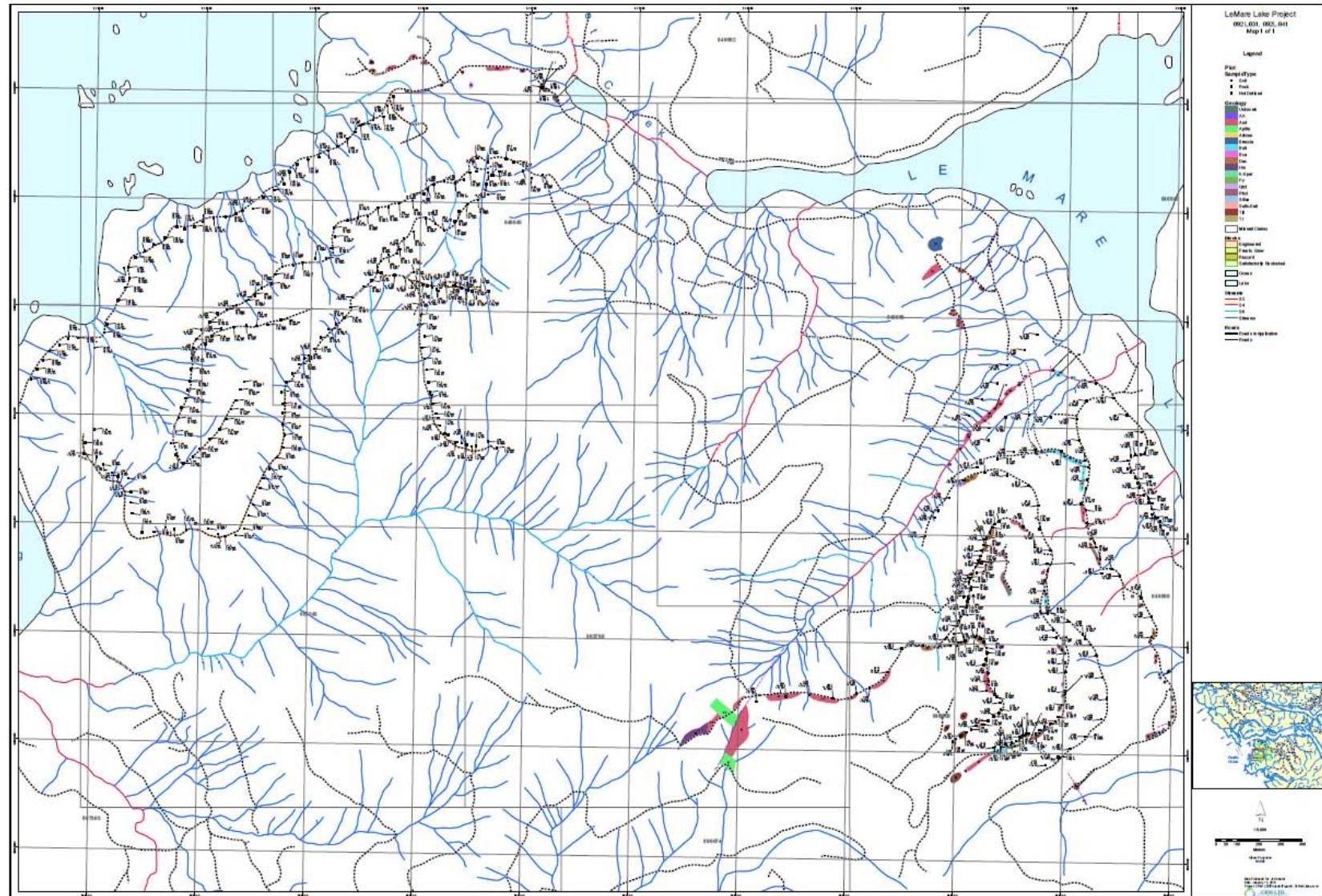
The Far West claims are primarily underlain by northwest striking, southwest moderately dipping lower to middle Bonanza volcanics. The area between LeMare Lake to Culeet Creek to the west is generally underlain by lower Bonanza volcanics which exhibit pillow lavas, amygdaloidal and massive basalt and andesite flows and breccias. These rocks grade upward to the southwest into intraformational breccias, andesites and dacites grading into sub-aerial maroon andesites. From LeMare Lake to Culeet Creek to the northeast, rocks appear to still belong to the Jurassic Bonanza volcanic supergroup but appear to be more siliceous in nature and exact relationship to Bonanza stratigraphy is unknown.

It is possible that an intrusive centre/volcanic vent lies north and in the vicinity of the North and South Lake Zones.

South Gossan Zone (SGZ) – Lithology and Alteration

Several branch roads cutting across the South Gossan zone were mapped. The writer surveyed the upper and western section of the zone paralleling Dumortierite Creek, while D. Pawliuk mapped the lower section closer to the lake. One of the upper branch roads was of special interest as it had been previously mapped as exposing some 200 metres of kaolinitic alteration including a section of an advanced phase of argillic alteration. Mapping conducted by the writer along this road section (outcrop ID: LeM- 021 to 028) did not encounter any such alteration. Approximately 150-200m of the road section identified as kaolinitic alteration in fact, exposes siliceous, intermediate volcanics with weak to no alteration, consisting predominately of brittle, creamy-pinkish, aphanitic rhyolite, fragmental-lapilli tuffaceous rhyolite and rhyo-dacitic flow banding –striking 360 degrees dipping 85 west. At the end of the road where an exposed section was mapped having advanced argillic alteration – the writer mapped an exposed 5m section of milky-white, medium grain, feldspathic (K-spar?) alteration. The sodic (potassic?) feldspar is weakly kaolinitic. Quartz appears to range 10-15%. Some areas of the feldspathic outcrop have an orange-weathering appearance but no obvious sulphides were noted (a specimen was collected for analysis). Unfortunately the area of exposure is very limited due to a former clear-cut harvest site and subsequent thick second under growth. Similar alteration was mapped by Pawliuk at lower elevations – near the lake.

Another branch road higher along the ridge was also carefully examined as it was previously mapped as exposing propyllitic and advanced argillic phases with sections near the end of the road as containing phyllitic alteration. This section of road was mapped by the writer (outcrop ID: LeM-014 to 028) as having predominately brittle, cherty, dacitic flow bands with occasional basaltic flows. A small quarry pit on this road exposed maroon, cherty dacitic to andesitic flow bands striking 350 degrees and dipping 62 degrees west. Lesser sections of andesite with weak to moderate propyllitic (mainly chlorite with minor epidote along fractures) were noted but no advanced argillic phases were evident. At the end of the branch road where the phyllitic alteration was initially mapped, is in fact covered by glacial gravelly till – no bedrock was encountered by the writer.



PROPERTY GEOLOGY

See full scale map In Pocket

FIGURE 5

The writer also extended surveys to the headwaters of Dumortierite Creek (LeM-029 to 039) – to the divide and in the area of ‘unexplored area’ as outlined by Ostler. A well exposed section of mafic volcanics can be observed along this area with basaltic-andesitic flows of about equal volume. The volcanic rocks along this area are highly fragmented and broken especially adjacent to the northeast-southwest trending Dumortierite Fault. Cross-cutting the volcanic flows is a northwest trending fine grain, creamy aplitic dyke approximately 50 metres wide. Where the dyke intersects the fault, it is offset as a dextral offset by some 150 metres. The volcanic rocks in this area are fracture filled with apple green epidote and flows are hematitic-rich. A small calcite-rich sulfosalt-like vein about 10 cm wide and traceable for some 20 metres was noted hosted in the mafic volcanic. Minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite are associated with the vein – a sample was collected for analysis. The writer believes that the magnetic gradient signature outlined from the 1991 airborne survey may be in part, reflecting the underlying mafic-rich volcanic rocks observed in this area.

Additional mapping surveys were conducted (LeM-040 to 050) along a partly recent rehabbed logging road which parallels the northwest side of Dumortierite Creek. This area is predominately underlain by andesitic volcanics. A quarry at the end of the rehabbed road exposes andesitic rocks cut by structurally controlled, hydrothermally altered, silica-pyrite-rich mineralization. Adjacent to the road is a bench-like ridge overlooking the west arm of Le Mare Lake where a resistant weathered dome-like feature was examined. An intensely siliceous, brittle, silicified hetero-volcanic breccia is cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony-like veinlets. The breccia fragments include angular banded, lapilli rhyolite, dacite and sub-rounded altered andesite. The dome-like breccia measures roughly 200mx200m. Other than the numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets, no alteration or sulphides minerals were noted.

Culleet Creek Zone – Lithology and Alteration

Rock exposures along Restless Main logging road and in the area of the Boris and Gorby showings were also examined (LeM-052 to 063). A section of the road leading toward Harvey Cove cuts through a band of creamy, aphanitic rhyolite which grades to dacitic flows. A structurally controlled hydrothermal alteration zone (Plate III) some 25 metres wide cuts through the felsic volcanics, striking 340-345 degrees, vertical to steeply dipping. Large (1m) fragments of the rhyolite are caught up within the intensely altered hydrothermal structure. Alteration consists of greyish silica and fine grain, disseminated (2-8%) pyrite. This is very similar to other structurally controlled hydrothermal zones hosted in the andesites. The road was mapped a further 1.5 kilometres which cuts through mainly homogenous andesitic volcanic rocks weakly altered with occasional fracture-filled epidote.

The Boris and Gorby copper showings were briefly examined and are well documented by Keewatin Engineering Inc. (1991) in an assessment report 22,162. One of key differences the writer noted at Gorby showing was the increase in quartz (and lesser calcite) veining hosted in the andesite, this was not observed in other andesitic rocks mapped – although minor (<0.05%) free chalcopyrite was occasionally noted. Also at the Gorby, quartz-filled stretched amygdaloidal andesitic flows are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite. Mapping was continued westerly toward Harvey Cove. Quartz veining decreases away from the Gorby showing as well as a decrease in chalcopyrite mineralization. A highly silicified breccia with angular rhyolitic and

dacitic fragments including blood-red siliceous hematite fragments, cut by numerous quartz-chalcedony veinlets occurs on a small highly resistant dome-like ridge. This silicified structure is very similar to outcrop noted above along the southwest side of Dumortierite Creek.

The Culleet Creek area is primarily underlain by basalt and andesite amygdaloidal flows, massive flows and flow breccias interbedded with dacite tuffs. Numerous steeply incised, till covered gullies flanked by prominent siliceous spiny ridges are suspected to be underlain by highly altered recessive quartz porphyry dykes and swarms.

Structure

The major structural element on the claim group is a northwest trending major fault system which appears to occur within the topographic low centred along Culleet Creek and LeMare Lake. From exposures in the SGZ, the northwest trending structures have moderate southwesterly dips and slickensides indicate a large component of horizontal displacement. Complimentary northeast trending structures (the northeast lobe of LeMare Lake) usually dip moderately southeast and slickensides indicate a vertical displacement commonly with a south side down. Some northeasterly trending structures dip northwest with unknown displacement sense. Normal east-west trending block faults occur at the south end of the SGZ and at Culleet Creek.

The Culleet Creek area is a complex zone of structural intersections evident from lineaments observed on air photos.

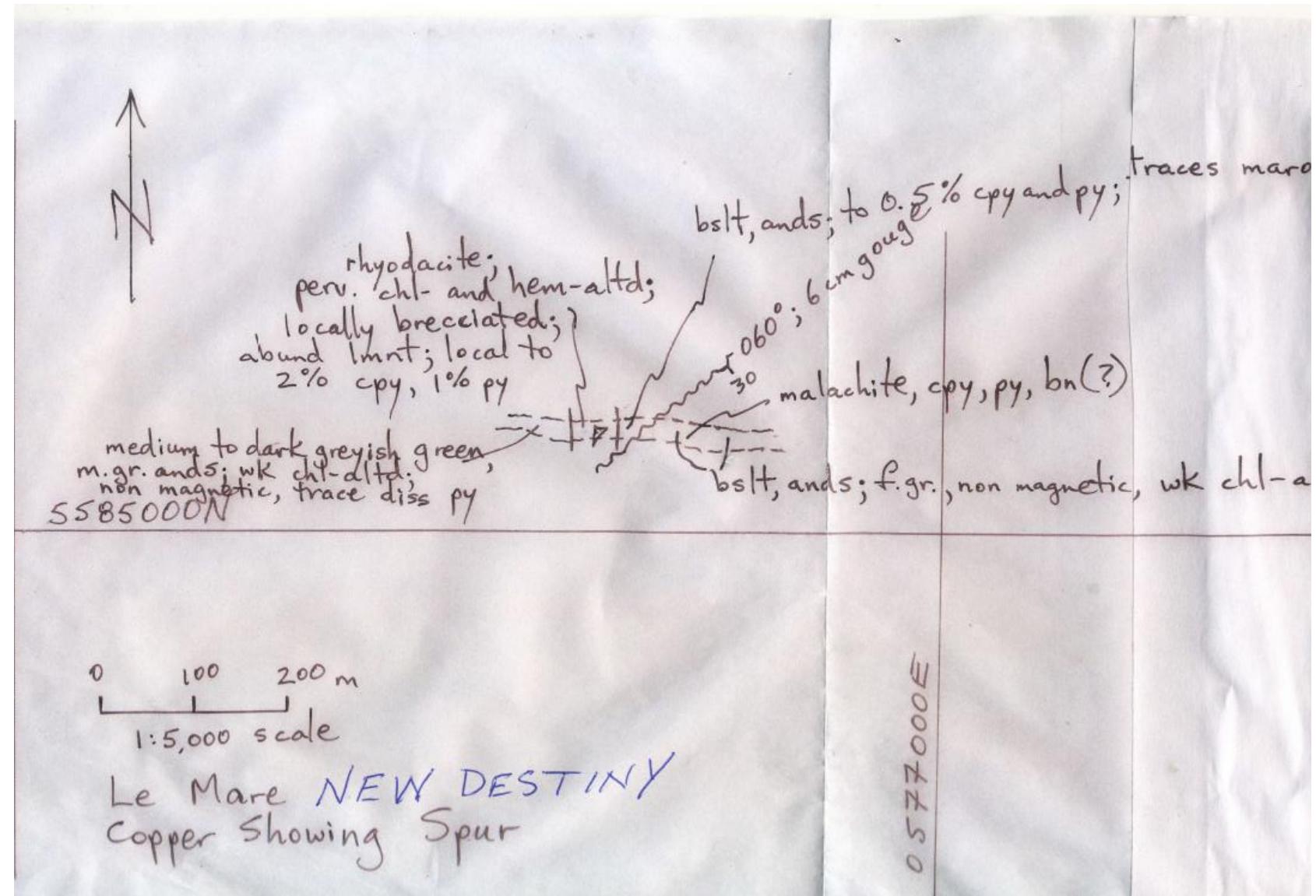
Mineralization

A 6km trend along Culleet Creek and LeMare Lake host numerous Cu (Mo-Au) mineral showings and associated soil geochem anomalies. This trend is coincident with the magnetic-low signature of the alteration trend evident from the high level GSC airborne data.

South Gossan Zone (SGZ)

Copper mineralization flanks the alteration zones and occurs in volcanic wallrocks. Modes of occurrences are described as follows:

- Massive fine grained chalcopyrite and bornite/chalcocite/covellite (may be Au bearing) veinlets and fractures radiating out from beneath the northeast plunge beneath the advance argillic alteration cap.
- Disseminated fine grained chalcopyrite associated with black chlorite-magnetite-hydrobiotite? In mafic volcanic (transitional potassic-phyllic “mafic porphyry”) alteration.
- East of the SGZ and across the LeMare Lake valley (Trapper Cabin area) are fault controlled chalcopyrite and bornite occurrences in siliceous pyritic volcanics.
- To the west of the SGZ and in the headwaters of “Dumortierite Creek”, carbonate veins up to .3m in width occur in propylitic alteration envelopes. The veins have been traced for a strike length of up to 15m.



Culleet Creek Zone

The Culleet Creek mineral occurrence lies at the northwestern end of the LeMare mineral trend.

Rocks in the vicinity of the Culleet Creek Zone exhibit a white weathering rind on surface (kaolinite after chlorite-K-spar). Numerous voids and boxwork textures with remnant secondary Cu minerals indicate Cu mineralization is being leached by surface weathering and all values encountered near surface are likely depleted. This distinctive weathering characteristic (including chalcedonic quartz intergrowths) occurs over an area of approximately 500m X 750m. Two road borrow pits (Gorby and Boris showings) have fresher rock exposed in the pitwalls and roadfill debris. All rock types exposed in the pits are silicified and mineralized to various degrees. Modes of occurrences of copper mineralization are described as follows:

- Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, minor bornite, covellite, and native copper in apple green silicified (AGS) zones.
- Associated with chalcedonic intergrowths, jasper and quartz veinlets and fractures, amygdules or disseminated in breccia matrix overprinting all rock types.
- Disseminated chalcopyrite in lesser silicified dark green chloritized volcanics.

The 500m X 750m alteration zone of AGS has been trenched in 1991 with 8 plugger blast hole trenches.

At the Mo Road showing to the west of Culleet Lake, sparse chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization has been noted in the road-cut associated with advanced argillic and phyllitic alteration.

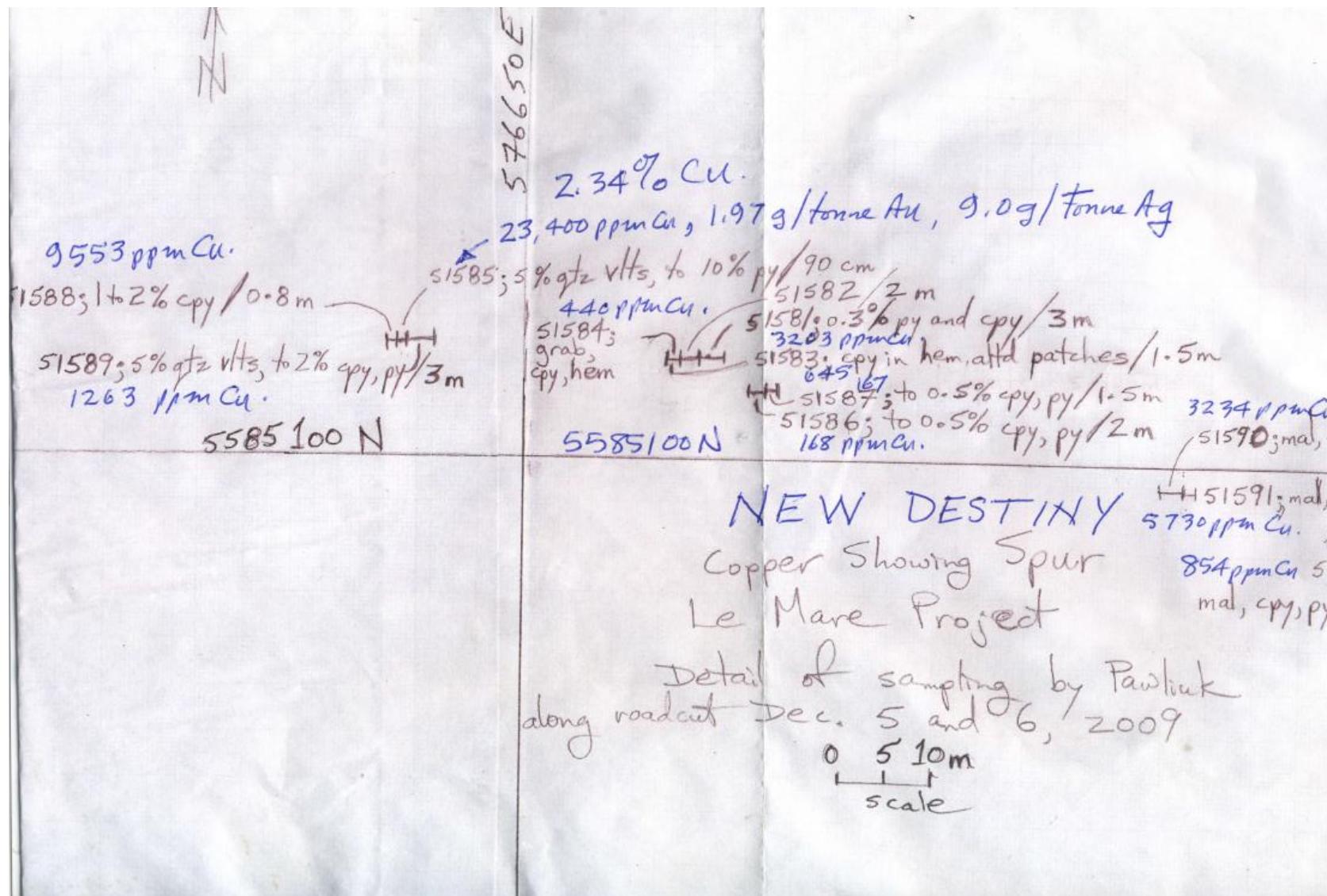
South Lake Zone

The mineralization and alteration style at the South Lake Zone is virtually identical to the silicification and modes of mineral occurrences found in the Culleet Creek Zone. The area between the Culleet Creek Zone and the South Lake Zone is primarily covered in the valley bottom and a total strike length of 2.5km of similar alteration style and mineralization is indicated.

Alteration consists of apple green silicification characterized by light green chlorite, K-spar, and platy chalcedonic intergrowths, jasper and quartz veinlets and stockworks. All of the volcanic rocks are silicified and mineralized. Many of the volcanic rocks in this area exhibit crackle brecciation grading to rotational breccia and locally advancing to chaotic polylithic brecciation indicating that this area may be proximal to an intrusive centre of a volcanic vent.

LeMare No. 2 Showing

The LeMare No. 2 Showing is located in the southwestern border of the main LeMare alteration trend. It is in the immediate vicinity southwest of the Culleet Zone.



Chalcopyrite and minor bornite occurs as disseminations and fracture fillings associated with black chlorite, magnetite and K-spar alterations in basic volcanics. Mineralization occurs over 565m along the Restless Main logging road outcrops.

North Lake Zone

The North Lake mineral occurrence is the original discovery outcrop area initially found by British Newfoundland Exploration Company. The style of mineralization and alteration is very similar to the alteration style and mode of occurrence in the LeMare No. 2 Showing but the North Lake Zone is located on the north side of the main LeMare mineral alteration trend as opposed to the LeMare No. 2 Zone which is on the south side. Mineralization occurs in the Restless Main logging road outcrops over a strike length of 450m.

New Destiny Copper Zone (Discovered in 2009)

The New Destiny Copper Zone occurs near 5585000N and 576500E. The showing is exposed along a new logging road hosted by rhyodacite and andesite with pervasive chlorite and hematite, locally brecciated alteration. Mineralization consists of up to 2% chalcopyrite and pyrite. Results are plotted on Figure 7, sample 51585, a chip over 0.9m assayed 2.34% Cu, 1.97 g/tonne gold and 9.0 g/tonne silver.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The geochemical program on the LeMare claims in 1991 consisted of moss mat and active stream sediment sampling, soil sampling along logging road access, and rock chip geochemistry on selected targets. In 2007, some re-sampling of areas sampled in 1991 was necessary to obtain first-hand information and additional sampling was also completed. A total of 131 soils samples and 4 rock samples were collected in 2007. Soil results are plotted on Figures 6 to 14. A key map (Figure 5) shows the locations of Figures 6 to 14.

Previous moss mat, soil and rock chip geochem results indicate a zoned geochemical anomaly exists over a strike length of approximately 6km with up to a 2.5km width. The geochemical anomaly consists of a Mo core which generally coincides with the low pH advanced argillic and phyllitic alteration assemblages which is flanked by Au and Cu geochemical anomalies within the transitional potassic-phyllitic alteration assemblages with an outboard zoned Zn anomaly corresponding to the distal propylitic alteration zone.

Previous Moss Mat Sample Results (1991)

Moss mat and active stream sediment results were generally very low. For example, "Dumortierite Creek" did not return any anomalous stream sediment samples or moss mat samples although mineralization outcrops in the creek bed with values up to 5.9% Cu and 154 ppb Au from grab samples. Best moss mat anomalous values include 63, 93, 67 and 166 ppm Cu and 4ppm Mo flanking the South Gossan Zone. One tributary of "Dumortierite Creek" returned 174ppm Cu. In the vicinity south of the South Lake Zone, a moss mat Au anomaly of 1,099 ppb Au (check 82 ppb Au) was encountered in the area above the LeMare No. 2 Showing and west of the South Gossan Zone and east of LeMare Lake. Zinc values of 203ppm, 317ppm and 196ppm were encountered respectively.

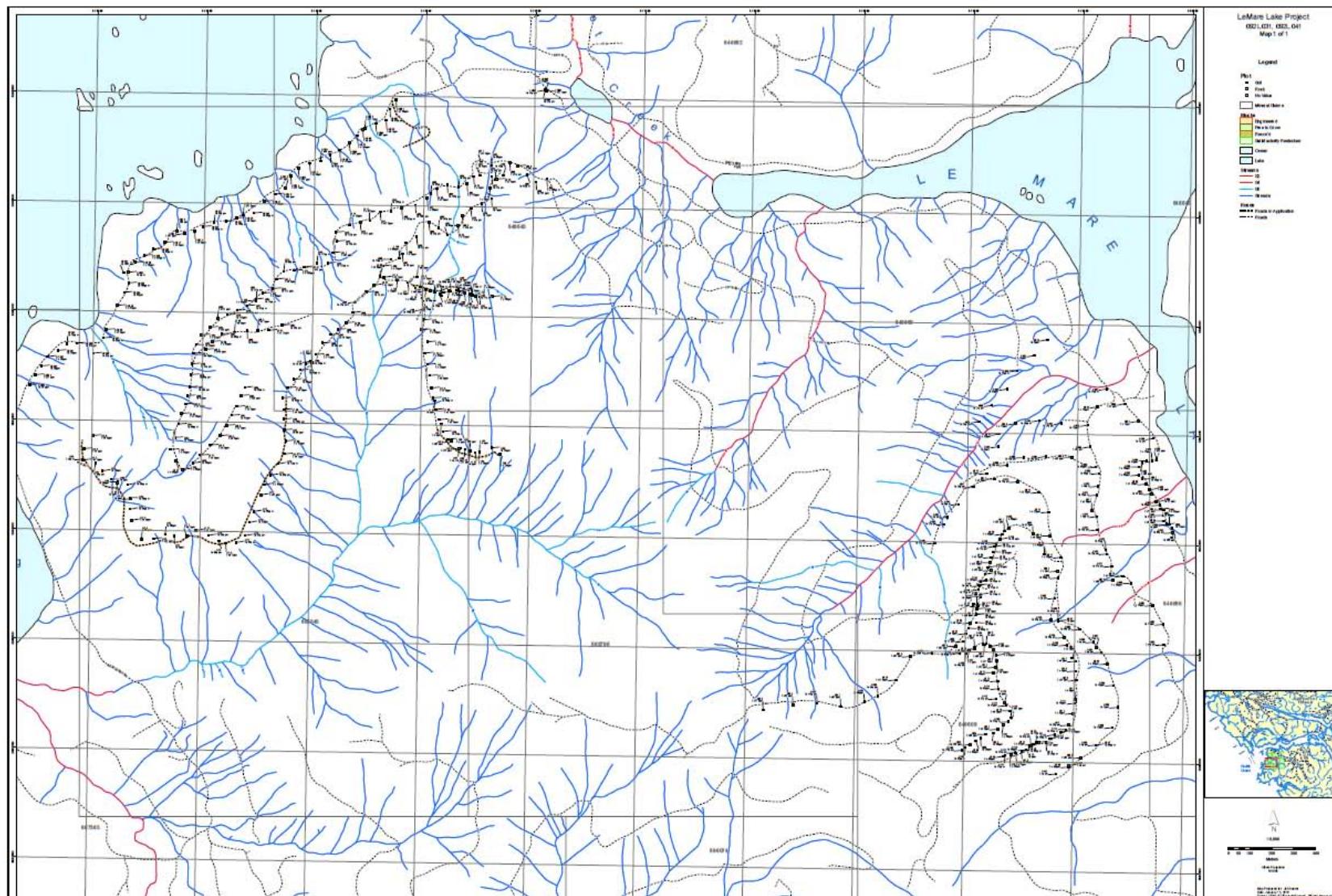
Soil Sample Results 2009 West Ridge Area

Sampling in 2009 along the new logging roads on the West Ridge (see Figure 8) which are coincident with geophysical anomalies, show numerous highly anomalous copper in soil in the area bounded by 576000E to 577000E by 5585000N to 5585500N in and around the newly discovered New Destiny Copper Showing.

Soil Sample Results Southeast Area

Additional soil samples were collected in the Southeast Area (see Figure 8 for results). Some higher copper values were found in the farthest west sampling towards the recently found New Destiny Showing.

A rock grab sample collected near soil G167, of a silicified calcareous volcanic assayed 8.48 g/tonne gold, 120.2 g/tonne silver, 1.23% copper and 20% zinc (and 5,800 cd + 448W). Follow up is required.



PREVIOUS GEOPHYSICS

Airborne Magnetics

Total field and calculated gradient maps are available for digitized Geological Survey of Canada 1962 Airborne Magnetic Data.

The calculated gradient map indicated the following:

- A northwest trending low magnetic trough corresponding to the major cross property LeMare alteration trend. This magnetic low is likely caused by the destruction of magnetite within the argillic alteration trend.
- Anomaly A is coincident with the South Gossan Zone and indicates that although magnetite destruction is present at a high level in the advanced argillic and phyllitic zones which outcrop on surface, magnetite alteration exists at depth beneath the alteration cap.
- Anomaly B is located on the ridge west of Dumortierite Creek where the best anomalous soil geochemistry on the property occurs. It is interpreted that this area is underlain by a porphyry system with corresponding flanking magnetite alteration and associated Cu-Mo-Au mineralization.
- Anomaly C is the highest magnetic anomaly adjacent to the LeMare-Culleet alteration trend. This anomaly is on strike with east-west faults exposed in the South Gossan Zone and on trend with east-west structures and geochemical anomalies encountered on the east side of LeMare Lake (Trapper cabin area).
- Anomaly D occurs in a covered low-land in the vicinity of gold geochem anomalies “down plunge” of the main South Gossan Zone alteration cap. This large positive anomaly within the northwest trending magnetic low trough indicates that a porphyry and associated magnetite-bearing Cu-Mo-Au system may be at depth beneath the valley till and has not been detected by conventional soil geochemistry completed to date.

Ground Magnetometer Orientation Survey

South Gossan Zone

One traverse line was run in 1991 on the South Gossan Zone utilizing a GEM GSM-10 Magnetometer. Readings were taken at 25m station intervals. Results indicated that values within the South Gossan alteration zone were relatively constant with values ranging between 56,150 and 56,250 gammas. At the alteration contact, a high to 56,650 followed a low to 55,800 gammas encountered a magnetic cross-over of approximately 850 gammas. Within the wallrock volcanics, spiky readings fluctuating 600 to 700 gammas with means at approximately 56,200 gammas occurred. More orientation work is required to make any definitive conclusion; however, the edge of the South Gossan alteration system appears recognizable by contrasts of up to 1,000 gammas indicated by a high-low dipole magnetic feature.

SAMPLE METHOD AND APPROACH

The writer collected 34 geochemical rock samples from the Le Mare Project property area during November and December 2009. Descriptions of these rock samples form Appendix A.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The rock samples were bagged, and then transported by J.T. Shearer via automobile from the Le Mare property to IPL Laboratories in Richmond, British Columbia.

The rocks were analyzed for gold by geochemical fire assay, solvent extraction and atomic adsorption spectrometry. A subsample of 30 gm was assayed. The rock samples were also analyzed for silver, mercury, arsenic, antimony and 46 other elements by aqua regia acid digestion ICPMS.

The rock sample descriptions are presented as Appendix A.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Some discrepancies in mapping of the alteration zones in the area referred to as the South Gossan Zone raises some questions as to the complete integrity of the previous mapping interpretations, but by enlarge, most of the bedrock types mapped correlate. Some of the wider, structurally controlled hydrothermal alteration zones noted above could also be misinterpreted as alteration phases to a porphyry system (i.e. phyllitic, etc.). As discussed with Dave Pawliuk, these fault-sheared hydrothermal surface expressions could be indicative of a heat source at depth. Some of these alteration zones may carry elevated values in various metals. One such area of interest is the elevated gold values (1,417 ppb) associated with structurally controlled hydrothermal zone located just west of Dumortierite Creek (fault). It is also possible that some of Mo, Cu and Zn anomalies outlined in the SGZ could be related to such hydrothermal structures. However, it should not be ruled out that of the some alteration zones previously mapped as having some possible local porphyritic signatures. These alteration zones seem to be confined to the lower elevations parallel to the Le Mare Lake along the lower portions of the SGZ.

At higher elevation, where the writer did most of the mapping, no strong alteration zones such as phyllitic-argillic-advanced argillic phases associated to porphyritic event is evident, although such alteration zones were identified by previous mapping. A pervasive weak to moderate propyllitic alteration is commonly associated with the andesitic volcanic rocks and is believed to be related more to regional metamorphism than to a porphyritic mineral event.

At the headwaters of Dumortierite Creek, which also forms a northeast-southwest trending fault, this area has an increase in more mafic volcanic rocks with about equal amount of basaltic and andesitic flows. The propyllitic alteration here is also stronger with numerous epidote fracture-fillings. The rocks are also more enriched with hematite alteration. The writer is uncertain as to how the cross-cutting aplitic dyke genetically relates, if at all, to the surrounding mafic volcanics. The felsic dyke and the airborne magnetic gradient may be vectoring to some porphyritic environment at depth. However, the mafic-rich volcanic rocks in this area are believed by the writer to perhaps be the cause of the magnetic anomaly.

The area identified by Ostler as the ‘unexplored area’ should be reconnaissance mapped, unfortunately at the time of the mapping this area was actively being logged and would best be examined once the logging is completed. The 1.42 gm/t Au along one of the hydrothermal structures warrants further investigation. It is possible for gold-enriched plumbing system to occur in this area as there are numerous hydrothermal fault-fracture filled alteration zones. A number of the elevated gold values coincidentally occur and appear to be spatially related to Dumortierite Fault.

1. A 6km long northwest trending alteration-mineralization belt occurs on the LeMare property which is coincident with a major airborne magnetic feature.
2. Size of the alteration belt and initial geochemical anomalies encountered compares in order of magnitude to the Island Copper deposit.
3. The South Gossan Zone alteration cap is similar to porphyry alteration caps in the Island Copper Belt. The presence of copper mineralization in outcrop interpreted as leakage from beneath the alteration cap and the zoned geochemical anomaly indicate that a mineralized porphyry likely lies at depth beneath the South Gossan Zone. Because of a significant change in alteration style from one level of the alteration zone to the next, it is estimated that the vertical gradient of the system is relatively shallow.
4. The Culleet Creek zone may be a continuously mineralized zone of a dimension of 750m X 500m characterized by white weathering apple green silicification containing well developed chalcedonic and jasper intergrowths. The copper values are considered to be leached and depleted on surface. All fresh rock of all various rock types that have been encountered in this zone exhibits some degree of silicification and copper mineralization. A major target may be at depth or lateral to this zone.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Complete prospecting and mapping on the entire six kilometre alteration belt;
- Complete detailed soil geochemistry in areas of sparse road cover and in anomalous areas particularly in the vicinity of the ridge northwest of Dumortierite Creek;
- Initiate first pass prospecting and moss mat geochem sampling of the area east of the Trapper Cabin area in the locality of the high airborne magnetic anomaly. Contingent on moss mat results, consider follow up detailed prospecting, mapping and soil geochemistry;
- Conduct a detailed ground magnetometer survey on all logging road access utilizing fill-in cross lines where applicable;
- Spot diamond drill holes around the north and east flanks beneath the South Gossan Zone alteration cap (refer to Figure 17); layout fences of diamond drill holes on the Culleet Creek Zone; locate contingent drill holes on any additional targets north of the “Dumortierite Creek” or east of the Trapper Cabin area based on detailed field work from Phase I.

Respectfully submitted,

Jo Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo
January 10, 2010

LEMARE LAKE PROJECT **Cost Estimate for Future Work**

A Phase II exploration program is recommended as follows:

Geological compilation, mapping and all previous work to common scales, establish camp facilities, ATV and truck support, re-establish grid, continued environmental baseline studies, additional follow-up geochemical surveys, Induced Polarization in selected areas, and Diamond drilling, Road upgrades will be required for access on the east side.

Budget

Phase II

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Geological mapping | 18,000.00 | |
| Planning, selection and site confirmation, camp | 15,000.00 | |
| Compilation, digitization | 6,000.00 | |
| Petrographic Studies | 5,000.00 | |
| Consulting, supervision and reports | <u>12,000.00</u> | |
| | <u>\$56,000.00</u> | <u>\$56,000.00</u> |
| Diamond Drilling & supervision all in cost, 1,500m @ \$105/m | 157,500.00 | |
| (includes drill moves and consumables) | | |
| Characterization of mineralization and assaying | 25,000.00 | |
| Consulting, supervision | 7,000.00 | |
| Access Road Opening & Excavator | <u>15,000.00</u> | |
| | <u>\$204,500.00</u> | <u>\$205,500.00</u> |
| Drafting, computer work | 20,000.00 | |
| Report Preparation & Reproduction | <u>12,000.00</u> | |
| | <u>\$32,000.00</u> | <u>\$32,000.00</u> |
| | | \$293,500.00 |
| Grand Total | | \$293,500.00 |

REFERENCES

- Andrew, A., Godwin, C., 1989:
Galena Lead Isotope Model for Vancouver Island MEMPR Paper 1989-1
- Bean, R. E., Titley, S. R., 1981:
Porphyry Copper Deposits, Part II. Hydrothermal Alteration and Mineralization; Economic Geology, 75th Anniversary Vol., pp. 235-269.
- Birkeland, A. O., 1991:
Geological and Geochemical Report on the LeMare Project, Assessment Report 22,162.
- Carson, D. J. T., 1969:
Tertiary Mineral Deposits of Vancouver Island, CIM Bulletin (May).
- 1973:
Plutonic Rocks of Vancouver Island, GSC Paper 72-44.
- Eastwood, G. E. P., 1982:
Area 7 (92#15; 92L/2), Vancouver Island, Geological interpretation of some aeromagnetic maps; paper published by Geological Division, Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia. The aeromagnetic survey was flown in 1973, and the survey data was purchased by the government of British Columbia in 1975.
- Gravel, J. L., Matysek, P. F., 1989:
1988 Regional Geochemical Survey, MEMPR Paper 1981-1
- Jeletsky, J. A., 1970:
Some Salient Features of Early Mesozoic History of Insular Tectonic Belt, Western British Columbia, GSC Paper 69-14.
- Lamb, J., 1981:
The Island Copper Mine, CIM District 6 Paper.
- Leitch, Craig, 1991:
Petrographic Report on 26 Specimens from the LeMare Property on Vancouver Island, British Columbia; private, unpublished report prepared for Keewatin Engineering Inc. dated October 14, 1991.
- Matysek, P. F., Gravel, J. L., Jackanun, W., 1989a:
NTS 92OL/102I-Alert Bay/Cape Scott, MEMPR BC RGS 23, GSC Open File 2040.
- 1989b:
NTS 92K – Bute Inlet, MEMPR BC RGS 22, GSC Open File 2039.
- MEMPR Minfile 1989: 092E – Nootka Sound

- MEMPR Minfile 1989: 092-L/101I – Alert Bay/Cape Scott
- MEMPR Minfile 1989: 092K – Bute Inlet
- Muller, J. E., 1977a:
Geology of Vancouver Island, Field Trip 7: Guidebook
- 1977b:
Geology of Vancouver Island, GSC Open File 463
- 1980:
The Paleozoic Sicker Group of Vancouver Island, GSC Paper 79-30
- Muller, J. E., Carson, D. J. T., 1969:
Geology and Mineral Possibilities of Vancouver Island, Canadian Mining Journal (May).
- Muller, J. E., Cameron, B. E. B., Northcote, K. E., 1981:
Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nootka Sound, GSC Paper 80-16.
- Muller, J. E., Northcote, K. E., Carlisle, D., 1974:
Geology and Mineral Deposits of Alert – Cape Scott Map-Area (92L – 102I) Vancouver Island, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 74-8.
- Nixon, G. T., Hammack, J. L., Hamilton, J. V., Jennings, H., Larocque, J. P., Friedman, R. M., Archibald, D. A., Orchard, M. J., Haggart, J. W., Tipper, H. W., Tozer, T., Cordey, F., 2009:
Geology of the Magatta Creek Area, Northern Vancouver Island; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Geoscience Map 2006-4.
- Nixon, G. T., Orr, A. J., 2006:
Recent Revisions to the Early Mesozoic Stratigraphy of Northern Vancouver Island (NTS 102I; 092L) and Metallogenic Implications, British Columbia; Geological Fieldwork 2006, Paper 2007-1.
- Pawluk, D. J., 1998:
Zeballos and Nimpkish areas, Vancouver Island, Report on Prospecting, Geochemical Rock Sampling, Geochemical Stream Sediment Sampling and Geological Mapping, Unpublished Report Prepared for Prospectors Assistance Program, Geological Survey Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Reference Number 01/01 – P16.
- Perello, J. A, Fleming, J. A, O’Kane, K. P., Burt, P. D., Clarke, G. A., Himes, M. D., Reeves, A. T., 1995:
Porphyry Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Deposits in the Island Copper Cluster, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia; in Special Volume 46, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, edited by T. G. Schroeter.

Quartermain, R. A., Potter, A. R. C., 1985:

Prospecting Report on the Bland Claim Group, Lawn Point, Vancouver Island, B. C., Nanaimo Mining Division; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 14263, Prepared for Mutual Resources Limited and Longreach Resources Ltd.

Tompson, A. J. B., 1992:

Report on Mapping and X-Ray Diffraction Work, LeMare Property; Private, Unpublished Report Prepared for Minnova Inc., dated July 22, 1992.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

JANUARY 2010

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 3572 Hamilton Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).
2. I have over 35 years experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America and Superior Province in Manitoba and Northern Ontario with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.
3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279) and a member of the CIMM and an elected fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG Fellow #723766).
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.
5. I am the author of the present report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the LeMare Project for New Destiny Mining Corp." dated January 10, 2010.
6. I have visited the property on Nov. 3, 4, 13-17, 20, 25, 26 + 28 and December 1, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 29-31, 2009. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the LeMare Lake Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 10th day of January, 2010.

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Quarry Supervisor #98-3550
January 10, 2010

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 2010

APPENDIX II
Statement of Expenditures
for
New Destiny LeMare Project
Permit MX-8-253

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Senior Geologist, 18 days @ \$700/day Nov. 3, 4, 13-17, 20, 25, 26 + 28 and December 1, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 29-31, 2009 | \$ 12,600.00 |
| David Pawliuk, P.Geo., 19 days @ \$675/day | 12,825.00 |
| Daniel Cardinal, P.Geo., Mapping, 16 days @ \$650/day | 10,400.00 |
| Subtotal | \$ 35,825.00 |
| GST on Wages | 1,791.25 |
| Total Wages | \$ 37,616.25 |
| Truck Transport, 2 trucks, 42 days @ \$85 /day | 3,570.00 |
| Truck Transport, 1 truck 32 days @ \$51.86/day | 1,659.52 |
| Alex Nelson, 17 days @ \$260/day | 4,420.00 |
| Alex Nelson, 15 days @ \$265/day | 3,975.00 |
| Steve Shearer, 17 days @ \$280/day | 4,760.00 |
| Steve Shearer, 15 days @ \$280/day | 4,200.00 |
| John Grabavac, 17 days @ \$300/day | 5,100.00 |
| John Grabavac, 11 days @ \$300/day | 3,300.00 |
| Hotel | 748.17 |
| Meals | 203.01 |
| Camp, 30 days @ \$150/day | 4,500.00 |
| Food & Supplies | 3,557.74 |
| Rental of Radios for Logging Trucks, 32 days @ \$20/day | 640.00 |
| Rental of Diamond Sampling Saw, 20 days @ \$75/day | 1,500.00 |
| Tire Repair | 236.51 |
| Boat Travel from Coal Harbour for groceries and supplies | 2,000.00 |
| Fuel, Boat & Truck | 691.59 |
| Ferries | 646.20 |
| Analytical, 505 soils and rock samples @ \$21.75/ea, IPL | 10,983.75 |
| Jedway Enterprises, Excavator for Road | 12,909.75 |
| Computer Drafting, CRM | 2,501.63 |
| Maps, Vector Reprographics | 111.45 |
| Subtotal | \$ 72,214.32 |
| Grand Total | \$ 109,830.57 |
| | (plus GST) |

Event # 4435408
Filed \$65,000
Applied \$50,982.75

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

JANUARY 2010

| Project: Lemare Lake | | | | | Field Description - Comments |
|----------------------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Outcrop | UTM Zone | 9 | Sample | Photos | |
| LeM-01 | 579141 | 5584301 | | | Oxide fault gouge. |
| LeM-02 | 579380 | 5584130 | | | Dacitic-abundant, fine well-rounded quartz coated with very fine pyrite in dacitic-felsic matrix. Veinlets along fractures chalcedony-like veinlets. |
| LeM-03 | 579242 | 5584088 | | | Andesitic with minor seams of py. |
| LeM-04 | 579127 | 5583999 | | | Highly siliceous, cherty-like flow banding, marooned to greenish laminated bands or flows. Little to no sulphides. |
| LeM-01R | 579109 | 5583938 | Rock | | Probable limb of open fold - strike: 340 dip 20 west. Occasionally bands show fine, dark green clasts, tuffaceous. |
| | | | | | Sample collected from brittle fault contains, finely lensoid-stretched clots of green talcose mineral. Occasional hematite fragments with minor specular hematite. One fl. Single fine grain of chalcopyrite. |
| LeM-05 | 579096 | 5583882 | | | Fault; brittle deformation zone - strike: 100, dip 30-40 south. |
| LeM-05 | 579096 | 5583882 | | | (Quarry) Brittle, cherty, flow banded, green-maroon dacitic volcanics, occasional jasperoid fragments. |
| LeM-06 | 579056 | 5583811 | | | Fault: approx. 2 metres wide with intensely sheared zone (0.5m wide) and a zone of highly brittle rock (1.5m wide). Wall rock banded, brittle rhyo-dacitic. Flow banding is shallow dipping. |
| LeM-07 | 579063 | 5583750 | | | Greenish-marooned, rhyo-dacitic flow banding. |
| LeM-08 | 578909 | 5583479 | | | Marooned colour, flow banding cherty, dacitic volcanics with mafic, chloritic clots and hematitic fragments. |
| LeM-02R | 578909 | 5583479 | Rock | | Very minor chalcopyrite along fractures - sample: LeM-02R |
| LeM-09 | 578825 | 5583492 | | | Marooned volcanics (rhyo-dacitic) increasing in mafic content (andesitic). Quarry exposes well banded cherty rhyo-dacite. Striking 23 degrees, dipping 40-45 west. Quarry fracturing shows semi-concoidal fracturing along the face. |
| LeM-10 | 578701 | 5583393 | | | Dacitic with increase in andesite. |
| Lem-11 | 578631 | 5583314 | | | Andesite exposed for about 50-75 metres along road. Change from intermediate to more mafic volcanic composition. |
| LeM-12 | 578967 | 5583497 | | | Banded, brittle, marooned rhyo-dacitic volcanics with bands of latitic flows (euhedral pink feldspars dark green (andesitic) matrix. |
| LeM-13 | 579057 | 5583520 | | | Same in Quarry pit. |
| LeM-014 | 579058 | 5583091 | | | Till (elev. 600m) area mapped as phyll. alteration (?). |
| LeM-015 | 579138 | 5583129 | | | Small outcrop (4m wide) cherty, dark greyish-green basaltic(?) flow. |
| LeM-016 | 579222 | 5583209 | | | Small outcrop 4-5m basaltic with dacitic flow banding with lapilli fragmental flows - strike: 82 degrees, dip vertical. |
| LeM-017 | 579198 | 5583254 | | | Andesite mod. Siliceous, chloritic with epidote along fractures - moderately propylitic. |
| LeM-018 | 579172 | 5583295 | | | Andesite weakly-moderately propylitic. |
| LeM-019 | 579119 | 5583526 | | | Andesite with minor dacitic flow bands. |
| LeM-020 | 579066 | 5583535 | | | Quarry. Distinct flow banding, dacitic-cherty, maroon-green flow banding. |
| | | | | | Flow striking: 350 degrees dipping 62 west. |
| LeM-021 | 579168 | 5583648 | | | Massive, milky white, semi-crystalline K-spar weakly kaolinitic alteration. Exposed for approximately 5m . Approximately 10-15% quartz. Sample: LeM-03R. |
| LeM-03R | 579168 | 5583648 | Rock | | Contact K-spar alteration with creamy, siliceous, fragmented flow band rhyolitic volcanic. Fragments are healed with siliceous hematitic veinlets. Flow bands strike: 360 degrees dip 85 west. |
| LeM-022 | 579160 | 5583664 | | | |
| LeM-023 | 579161 | 5583679 | | | Highly siliceous, surface oxidized, light grey-green dacite. |
| LeM-024 | | | | | (End of exposure.) |
| LeM-025 | 579143 | 5583722 | | | Surface oxidized, pinkish, fragmented rhyolitic volcanic. Fragments healed with veinlets of hematite. |
| LeM-026 | 579122 | 5583740 | | | Intensely fragmented rhyo-dacitic volcanic. Highly siliceous with occasional hematitic fragments. Fractures healed with siliceous hematitic veinlets. |
| LeM-027 | 579117 | 5583728 | | | Change in lithology - cherty, marooned banded rhyo-dacite. |
| LeM-028 | 579106 | 5583705 | | | Marooned colour, dacitic flow bands with hematitic fragments. |
| LeM-029 | 578551 | 5583264 | | | 029 to 030 continuous exposure of massive andesite, unmineralized. |
| LeM-030 | 578514 | 5583246 | | | as above |
| LeM-031 | 578387 | 5583253 | | | 031 to 032 andesite sections weakly propylitic. |
| LeM-032 | 578266 | 5583259 | | | as above |
| LeM-033 | 578199 | 5583251 | | | 033 to 034 andesite greenstone |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LeM-034 | 578097 | 5583241 | | as above |
| LeM-035 | 578055 | 5583237 | | Highly fractured andesite with numerous epidote fracture fillings. This way point is positioned at the divide and headwaters of the Dumortierite Creek. Dumortierite Fault also transects through this divide, trending northeast-southwest. Andesitic volcanic rocks on either side display intense brittle deformation. |
| LeM-036 | 577944 | 5583155 | | Eastern contact of a 44 metre creamy, f.gr. Aplitic dyke. |
| LeM-037 | 577900 | 5583143 | | Western contact of the dyke, which thought cuts through greenstone (basaltic-andesite), intensely fracture with numerous epidote fracture fillings. The aplite dyke is offset by Dumortierite Fault, dextral movement by some 100-150 metres. |
| LeM-038 | 577850 | 5583069 | | Massive, dark green highly fractured, andesitic greenstone. |
| Cu-calcite | 577811 | 5583065 | | Calcite vein carry sulfosalts (?) with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and a silver-looking mica. Vein is hosted in hematite-rich, highly fractured andesite. |
| LeM-03AR | | | Rock | 2 fractured basaltic volcanics. |
| LeM-039 | 577744 | 5583018 | | Massive, contorted flows of andesite and basalt with large lenses (1m wide) of blood-reddish hematitic bodies. The rocks are highly fractured and carry numerous veinlets of epidote, also along narrow (10cm) shearzones. |
| (Complete mapping the roads along this quadrant.) | | | | |
| November 25, 2009: | | | | |
| LeM-040 | 579166 | 5585379 | | Small outcrop on road bed. Dk-green, mod. Siliceous andesite with disseminated py 1-2%. |
| LeM-041 | 579143 | 5585257 | | Small outcrop on road with siliceous andesite with inclusions of bluish-grey quartz, py <1%. |
| LeM-042 | 579136 | 5585262 | | Hydrothermal shear-fracture. Bleached, greyish silica-pyrite-rich altered andesite. Hydrothermal alteration 2-3m wide. |
| LeM-043 | 579167 | 5585131 | | Outcrop on road. Dk-grn, siliceous andesite with disseminated subhedral to rounded quartz having a porphyritic appearance. |
| LeM-04R | 579167 | 5585131 | Rock | Sample collected andesite contains at least 2 small grains of chalcopyrite - sample number: LeM-04R. |
| LeM-044 | 579109 | 5585133 | | Hydrothermal shear-fracture. Bleached, greyish silica-pyrite-rich altered andesite. Hydrothermal alteration 4-5m wide trending north-easterly. Contact wall of unaltered andesite host rock is moderately bleached penetrated by hydrothermal alteration for 6-8cm. |
| LeM-045 | 579050 | 5585182 | | Dk-grn, siliceous andesite weakly propylitic with minor epidote - te veining - bedrock exposed for about 25m along road. |
| LeM-046 | 579022 | 5585204 | | 4 Quarry exposure approx. 25m across. Hydrothermal leaching of sheared-fractured and brecciated andesite 4-photos of the 2 hydrothermal bleached structures in the quarry show alteration penetrating up to 10-12 cm into unaltered andesite host rock. The leached andesitic zones are greyish, silica-rich with 2-5% finely disseminated pyrite and striking 300 degrees dipping 65-70 NE. |
| LeM-047 | 578883 | 5585303 | | 5 Highly siliceous, hetero-pyroclastic/fragment dome cemented by a network of spider-web-like, quartz-chalcedony-like veinlets. Fragments include: banded dacitic to rhyo-dacitic, lappish ryholitic flows and sub-rounded altered andesite with the pyroclastic fragments orientated in various directions healed with network of siliceous veinlets. A partial survey of the dome-like feature was conducted and is at least 200mx2x200m. Little to no sulphides were noted. |
| LeM-05R | 578883 | 5585303 | Rock | Sample was taken along the exposed face of the dome |
| LeM-048 | 578910 | 5585230 | | Massive, dr-grn andesite. Outcrops along the west side of small divide of an east-west trending valley which probably is fault feature and directly across from the silica-rich dome. |
| LeM-049 | 578956 | 5585148 | | Hydrothermal bleaching of sheared-fractured andesite with 8-10m bleached, greyish silica-rich and fine grain, pyrite-rich alteration zone. Hosted in unaltered andesite. Bleached structure trends 60 degree NE and is steeply dipping. |
| LeM-050 | 578973 | 5585100 | | Quarry exposure approx. 30-40m across. Hydrothermal bleached structure. Greyish silica-rich, pyrite-rich bleached andesite approx. 2m wide. Hosted in unaltered andesite. The bleached structure strikes 70 degrees, dipping 70-80 west. This alteration is very similar to the alteration encountered noted above. |
| (End of Road Mapping Survey.) | | | | |
| Mapping Boris-Gorby quadrant and Restless road section: | | | | |
| LeM-051 | 577089 | 5586015 | | Creamy-white, f.gr., rhyolite. Rhyolite outcrop is cut by structurally controlled (fault-fracture) hydrothermal bleaching, consisting of greyish silica-pyrite enrichment approx. 15 metres wide - striking about 70 degrees, dipping 25-30 south. |
| LeM-052 | 577013 | 5586090 | | 1 Road exposure - altered dacitic - rhyolitic flow cut by fault controlled intense hydrothermal alteration 25m wide striking: 20-25 degrees and vertical to steeply dipping. The hydrothermal structure has large (1m wide) breccia-like fragments of altered dacite/rhyolite. Hydrothermal alteration shows typical surface yellowish-like oxidation. On fresh break the alteration is characteristically greyish highly siliceous with abundant (>5%) finely disseminated pyrite - no other sulphides occur with these hydrothermal lenses. (See photo). |
| LeM-053 | 576898 | 5586127 | | Andesite with some dacitic flow bands - weak to mod. Siliceous alteration. |
| LeM-054 | 576821 | 5586128 | | Dk-grn, siliceous andesite, well fractured - essentially unmineralized - little to no pyrite. |
| LeM-055 | 576666 | 5586058 | | Outcrop near the Boris showing - Andesite weakly altered (chloritic) |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LeM-056 | 576669 | 5586028 | Boris Showing: siliceous andesite hosting minor irregular quartz veining. Minor chalcopyrite occurs as blebs in andesite and occasionally with the quartz veins. Chalcopyrite is probably <0.1%. Several boxes of drill core from 1992 are stored on site. |
| LeM-057 | 576586 | 5586044 | On Restless road section: Dr-grn andesite, weakly altered with minor epidote-quartz stringers. |
| LeM-058 | 576510 | 5586011 | Andesite with purplish basaltic flow bands, well fractured. |
| LeM-059 | 576460 | 5586000 | Massive, fractured, dk-grn andesite. |
| Groby | 576531 | 5586141 | Groby Showing: Siliceous andesite. Increase quartz veining also increase disseminated chalcopyrite. Showing is exposed in quarry. The face of the quarry is approximately 6-8m high. At the base the andesite hosts irregular quartz along the upper section (near the top) the andesite hosts stretched vesicles or amygdaloidal-filled quartz - both of these flows host chalcopyrite mineralization (approx. <0.2%). |
| LeM-060 | 576471 | 5586152 | Siliceous andesite, <1% pyrite. Evidence of flow banding; striking 330 degrees, dipping 62 west. |
| LeM-061 | 576381 | 5586112 | Siliceous andesite with brittle, cherly, marooned-greenish dacitic flow banding hosting quartz-hematite veining carrying minor amounts of fine chalcopyrite - sample LeM-06R. |
| LeM-06R | 576381 | 5586112 Rock | Sample of the above (LeM-061) outcrop. |
| LeM-062 | 576305 | 5586085 | Cherly, marooned-greenish dacitic/rhyo-dacitic flow banding. Brittle, quartz veining and hematite fragments. |
| LeM-063 | 576292 | 5586102 | Small erosional resistant outcrop on knoll near Harvey Cove. Intensely fragmented/brecciated, highly siliceous with abundant, large red hematite fragments and cherly rhyo-dacitic breccia cemented by network of spider-like quartz-chalcedony veining. |
| | | | Very similar to outcrop observed at LeM-047. No sulphides or K-spar or other hydrothermal alteration noted. |
| End of mapping program - Le Mare Lake Project. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| LEMARE PROJECT Sample number | EASTING | NORTHING | POS'N ERROR | Nov. 2009 Sample type | REMARKS |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 51560 | 579562 | 5584732 | +/- 7 m | GRAB | Grab from 4 places. Green-black, fine grained, moderately magnetic basalt with pale green epidote along fractures and as spots; local 1 % light grey quartz veinlets to 3 mm wide; traces disseminated pyrite. Sample taken 54 m upstream of bridge across Dumortierite Creek. |
| 51561 | 579500 | 5584743 | +/- 6 m | GRAB | Dark grey, fine grained basalt with local 3 - 4% disseminated pyrite. Patchy dark brown to orange limonite on weathered surface. Taken 120 m upstream of bridge across Dumortierite Creek. |
| 51562 | | | | GRAB | Grab from few places across 1.5 m. Sheared, weakly silicified, weakly clay-altered andesite; traces pyrite. Patchy, pervasive, local weak to moderately epidote-altered. Sample site may be a fault structure approx. perpendicular to trend of creek. Taken 168 m upstream of bridge across Dumortierite Creek. GPS pos'n not obtained within creek gully. |
| 51563 | 579192 | 5584609 | +/- 8 m | GRAB | Fresh, weakly to moderately magnetic andesite with epidote veinlets to 0.75 mm wide. Traces to 0.5% finely disseminated sulphide. Taken 515 m upstream of bridge across Dumortierite Creek. |
| 51564 | 579159 | 5584576 | +/- 10 m | SELECT | Irregular, branching chalcopyrite bands within 11 cm wide breccia dyke exposed for about 60 cm strike length in creek bed. Breccia dyke strike 055 degrees, dip about 80 degrees to northwest. The chalcopyrite bands are subparallel dyke margins. Breccia dyke may be emplaced along fault slip approx. parallel trend of creek; but, this possible fault is tight with little or no gouge nor alteration associated with it. Taken 574 m upstream of bridge across Dumortierite Creek. |
| 51565 | | | | GRAB | Weakly magnetic, weakly chlorite-altered andesite with about 0.5% very finely disseminated sulphide. Subconchoidal fracture; possibly weakly K-spar altered. Taken 700 m upstream of bridge across Dumortierite Creek. GPS pos'n not obtained within creek gully. |
| 51566 | 579566 | 5584351 | +/- 8 m | GRAB | Green-black, fine grained weakly magnetic basalt. Pervasively weakly chlorite-altered, traces epidote veinlets; traces quartz veinlets; local traces chalcopyrite within epidote-quartz veinlets. Sample from roadcut exposure near old aluminum sample tag # 67M 32 33? |
| 51567 | 579553 | 5584358 | +/- 6 m | GRAB | Black, fine grained, weakly magnetic basalt. Abundant limonite on weathered outcrop surface; local 3% very finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite(?); 0.5% pale grey quartz veinlets. |
| 51568 | 579514 | 5584375 | +/- 7 m | GRAB | Black, fine grained, weakly to moderately magnetic basalt. Traces disseminated pyrite; trace chalcopyrite along fractures; trace epidote as hairline veinlets. |
| 51569 | 579449 | 5584407 | +/- 7 m | GRAB | Black, fine grained, moderately magnetic basalt. Local irregular quartz veins to 2 cm wide contain galena(?) and sphalerite?; traces to 1% pyrite; trace chalcopyrite(?). 1% epidote veinlets which contain sulphide - this sulphide either pyrite or chalcopyrite. |
| 51570 | 579434 | 5584402 | +/- 9 m | GRAB | Black, fine grained basalt with epidote veinlets. 0.5% very finely disseminated pyrite plus ???. Occassional hairline to 1.5 mm wide chalcopyrite veinlets. |
| 51571 | 579366 | 5584085 | +/- 14 m | GRAB | Weakly, pervasively chlorite-altered dacite with 1% grey quartz veinlets. 1% very finely disseminated pyrite plus possibly other sulphides. Rock exposed in outcrop. |
| 51572 | 579133 | 5584298 | +/- 6 m | GRAB | Medium green, non-magnetic rhyolite; weakly, pervasively chlorite-altered. Traces to 0.5% very finely disseminated pyrite; traces chalcopyrite as blebs to 2 mm across - chalcopyrite mostly as blebs to 2 mm across within black chlorite(?) spots 3 to 6 mm across. Grab from several places across 1.5 m in roadcut. |
| 51573 | 579366 | 5584077 | +/- 8 m | GRAB | Siliceous dacitic tuff; weakly and pervasively chlorite-altered. Limonite on weathered outcrop surface; 0.5% very finely disseminated pyrite; trace chalcopyrite; rock similar to that seen at Gorby occurrence on western side of property except here no epidote seen. Grab from few places across 1.5 m. |
| 51574 | 579484 | 5582818 | +/- 9 m | GRAB | Dark greenish grey, fine grained andesite with 0.5% epidote along fractures. Traces pyrite and chalcopyrite as blebs to 2 mm across; non-magnetic; weakly, pervasively chlorite-altered. Sample taken in hangingwall of fault strike 152 degrees dip 55 southwest. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 51575 | 579483 | 5582818 | +/- 9 m | CONTINUOUS CHIP | Brecciated, pervasively silicified andesite within fault zone 25 cm wide. Andesite also pervasively, weakly epidote-altered. Fault contains 3% broken, off-white vein quartz fragments and say 5% brick red, jasperoid fragments; these jasperoid fragments contain 1% very finely disseminated pyrite. Sample taken as continuous chip across entire width of fault, 25 cm. The footwall andesite has been pervasively stained a maroon colour due to presence of hematite. |
| | 51576 | 579831 | 5583064 | +/- 8 m | GRAB | Fine grained, siliceous rhyolite tuff with 1% very finely disseminated sulphide. Pervasive weak chlorite-altered. Grab from roadcut outcrop. |
| | 51577 | 579714 | 5583868 | +/- 15 m | GRAB | Medium to fine grained andesite with traces disseminated sulphide. Weakly chlorite-altered. Grab taken from roadcut outcrop exposure. |
| | 51578 | 579148 | 5583003 | +/- 9 m | GRAB | Grab taken from breccia dyke about 28 cm wide that is exposed for about 2 m along strike. Breccia dyke contains 5% pyrite, with both grey-white vein quartz fragments and say 2% jasperoid vein material as fragments. Breccia dyke locally contains up to 60% pyrite across few cm. Dyke wallrock is fresh, unaltered, medium grained, dark greyish green basalt with 2.5 mm wide quartz veinlets, and local traces epidote as patches along fracture surfaces. |
| | 51579 | 579331 | 5583085 | +/- 8 m | GRAB | White, cherly, silica rock crosscut by local off-white quartz veinlets with faint boundaries. Quartz locally stained purple due to irregular amethyst bands. Silica rock unit at least 2 m thick, exposed in roadcut along deactivated logging road; unit strike 060 degrees, dip 10 degrees to the northwest. Fotos taken. Silica rock becomes medium to dark grey about 25 m along strike from sample site. |
| | 51580 | 574972 | 5584312 | +/- 8 m | GRAB | Light grey-green, fine grained dacite from western end of spur road, overlooking ocean. Traces pyrite, pale orange limonite on fracture surfaces; no chalcopyrite seen. |
| | 51581 | 574962 | 5584302 | +/- 8 m | SELECT | Vein with 1 to 2% pyrite and traces pale grey, very finely disseminated metallic mineral (arsenopyrite?). Pyrite is tarnished; there may be some chalcopyrite present but doubtful. Vein about 8 cm wide, banded, 60% calcite / 40% quartz; sample from angular boulder that looks to be within a couple of m of bedrock source. Sample location 10 m southwest of 51580. |
| | 51581(l) | 576670 | 5585111 | +/- 13 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 3 m | Fine grained, non-magnetic, weakly chlorite-altered basalt. Average 0.3% combined very finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite; sulphides both within basalt, and within crosscutting, pale grey quartz veinlets. From roadcut. Not well mineralized; non magnetic rock. |
| | 51582 | 576670 | 5585111 | +/- 13 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 2 m | Sample collected immediately adjacent to 51581 above, and on west side of 51581. Fine grained, non-magnetic, weakly chlorite-altered basalt. Average 0.3% combined very finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite; sulphides both within basalt, and within crosscutting, pale grey quartz veinlets. From roadcut. Not well mineralized; non magnetic rock. |
| | 51583 | 576670 | 5585111 | +/- 13 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP | Sample collected immediately adjacent to 51582 above, and on west side of 51582. Fine grained, non-magnetic, weakly chlorite-altered basalt. Average 0.3% combined very finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite; sulphides both within basalt, and within crosscutting, pale grey quartz veinlets. From roadcut. Here basalt pervasively, weakly hematite-altered; the hematite-altered patches contain more chalcopyrite than is seen where no hematite alteration visible. Likely flow; some amygdules filled with watery grey quartz seen. |
| | 51584 | 576670 | 5585111 | +/- 13 m | GRAB | Grab sample of moderately hematite-altered, chalcopyrite-rich material within middle of 51583 sample interval. Medium brown, fine grained, non-magnetic, weakly chlorite-altered basalt. Amygdules filled by clear quartz. |
| | 51585 | 576637 | 5585112 | +/- 7 m | CONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 0.9 m | Dacite with 5% light grey quartz veinlets. Local to 10% pyrite across patches few cm wide. |
| | 51586 | 576675 | 5585107 | +/- 8 m | CONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 2.0 m | Maroon to light grey, fine grained, pervasively hematite-altered basalt. Abundant limonite along weathered fracture surfaces. Traces to 0.5% combined disseminated blebs of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Local pyrite veinlets to 1.5 mm wide along irregular fracture surfaces. Pyrite also occurs as subhedral crystals 4 mm across. Local traces malachite as earthy, pale green spots to 4 mm wide on weathered surfaces. Non magnetic rock. Local siliceous patches where rhyolite(?) bands present. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 51587 | 576675 | 5585107 | +/- 8 m | CONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 1.5 m | Maroon, fine grained, pervasively hematite-altered basalt; non magnetic. Abundant limonite along weathered fracture surfaces. Traces to 0.5% combined disseminated blebs of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Sample collected on east side of 51586 sample interval. |
| | 51588 | 576636 | 5585112 | +/- 7 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 0.8 m | Dacite; medium brownish grey, with 5% light grey quartz veinlets. Possibly fine grained lapilli tuff; faint fragmental texture. Weak chlorite alteration, local faint hematite stain across few mm. Local to 10% pyrite across patches few cm wide, av. 1 to 2% pyrite; up to 2% chalcopyrite. Brown orange limonite rind 3 to 4 mm thick on weathered outcrop surface. Non magnetic rock. |
| | 51589 | 576639 | 5585112 | +/- 7 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 3.0 m | Medium grey-brown, granular rhyo-dacite with 5% light grey quartz veinlets. Local to 2% chalcopyrite, 1% pyrite. Local vugs to 5 mm across lined by clear brownish euhedral quartz crystals. |
| | 51590 | 576722 | 5585097 | +/- 8 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 2.5 m | Weakly brecciated medium grey dacite healed by 5% light grey veinlet quartz. Local to 2% chalcopyrite, 1% pyrite, spots bright green malachite on weathered fracture surfaces. Non magnetic rock. |
| | 51591 | 576722 | 5585097 | +/- 8 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 1.5 m | Rock as for 51590; sample collected immediately east of 51590. Fotos taken of mineralized outcrop. Malachite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite(?) observed. Average 2% pyrite, say 0.5% chalcopyrite. Traces malachite and bornite(?); mineral identified as bornite(?) may be tarnished chalcopyrite or pyrite. |
| | 51592 | 576739 | 5585092 | +/- 5 m | DISCONTINUOUS CHIP ACROSS 1.0 m | Dark maroon-grey, fine grained andesite contains malachite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite(?). Local 3% light grey, irregular quartz veinlets. Non magnetic rock. |

Position Format UTM UPS, Map Datum None, Map Spheroid WGS 84

| Sample # | Sample Typ | Soil Color | Depth (cm) | Horizon | Remarks | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| L001 | soil | red brown | 30 | B | | 0576726 | 5585640 |
| L002 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | | 0576696 | 5585606 |
| L003 | soil | brown red gray | 15 | B | | 0576657 | 5585588 |
| L004 | soil | brown gray | 20 | B | | 0576606 | 5585598 |
| L005 | soil | orange | 150 | B | sampled at 2 nearby locations, one along fault | | |
| L006 | rock | | | | water trickling from sampled layer | 0576558 | 5585581 |
| L007 | soil | brown gray | 30 | B | gray blue | 0576532 | 5585558 |
| L008 | soil | dark red brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above | 0576514 | 5585536 |
| L009 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576462 | 5585504 |
| L010 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576400 | 5585491 |
| L011 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576350 | 5585475 |
| L012 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576302 | 5585470 |
| L013 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576254 | 5585431 |
| L014 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576211 | 5585421 |
| L015 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576162 | 5585409 |
| L016 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576099 | 5585375 |
| L017 | soil | red brown | 30 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576106 | 5585334 |
| L018 | soil | brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576087 | 5585282 |
| L019 | soil | brown | 20 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0576016 | 5585234 |
| L020 | soil | red | 40 | B | sluffed onto road from treeline above, angular pebbles | 0575957 | 5585214 |
| L021 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | at upturned stump | 0575914 | 5585198 |
| L022 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | near slide area | 0575866 | 5585193 |
| L023 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | | 0575833 | 5585157 |
| L024 | soil | dark brown | 20 | B | | 0575817 | 5585113 |
| L025 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | | 0575770 | 5585091 |
| L026 | soil | red brown | 40 | B | along slide area, under stump | 0575739 | 5585055 |
| L027 | soil | red | 30 | B | under stump | 0575700 | 5585034 |
| L028 | soil | red | 25 | B | under stump | 0575655 | 5585012 |
| L029 | soil | brown | 25 | B | | 0575609 | 5584991 |
| L030 | soil | brown | 25 | B | fine rock in slide area | 0575566 | 5584973 |
| L031 | soil | red brown | 25 | B | sluffed material | 0575532 | 5584933 |
| L032 | soil | red brown | 25 | B | under stump | 0575494 | 5584897 |
| L033 | soil | red | 25 | B | at treeline under roots | 0575470 | 5584853 |
| L034 | soil | red | 20 | B | at junction of two roads | 0575459 | 5584812 |
| L035 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | at treeline under roots | 0575453 | 5584764 |
| L036 | soil | red brown | 25 | B | at treeline under roots | 0575449 | 5584715 |
| L037 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | at stump on downslope side | 0575444 | 5584658 |
| L038 | soil | red | 20 | B | at treeline under roots | 0575433 | 5584618 |
| L039 | soil | red | 25 | B | at treeline under roots | 0575426 | 5584581 |
| L040 | soil | brown | 20 | B | | 0575408 | 5584536 |
| L041 | soil | brown | 20 | B | sluffed material | 0575395 | 5584488 |
| L042 | soil | brown | 20 | B | sluffed material | 0575380 | 5584426 |
| L043 | soil | red | 20 | B | at turn of road | 0575360 | 5584371 |
| L044 | soil | bright red | 25 | B | at base of stump | 0575385 | 5584319 |
| L045 | soil | red brown | 15 | B | | 0575417 | 5584280 |
| L046 | soil | red | 25 | B | along ditch | 0575462 | 5584310 |
| L047 | soil | red brown | 20 | B | along ditch | 0575496 | 5584348 |
| L048 | soil | red | 20 | B | along ditch | 0575541 | 5584394 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| L049 | soil | red brown | 25 B | along ditch | 0575586 | 5584438 |
| L050 | soil | red | 20 B | along ditch | 0575615 | 5584485 |
| L051 | soil | brown | 20 B | along ditch | 0575636 | 5584531 |
| L052 | soil | red | 20 B | along ditch | 0575659 | 5584572 |
| L053 | soil | red brown | 20 B | along ditch | 0575677 | 5584623 |
| L054 | soil | red brown | 20 B | in ditch at end of road | 0575695 | 5584660 |
| L055 | soil | red | 50 B | sluffed material | 0575513 | 5584831 |
| L056 | soil | red brown | 25 B | sluffed material | 0575545 | 5584868 |
| L057 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575587 | 5584903 |
| L058 | soil | red brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0575644 | 5584912 |
| L059 | soil | red brown | 20 B | sluffed material on animal trail | 0575701 | 5584919 |
| L060 | soil | red | 20 B | sluffed material | 0575750 | 5584919 |
| L061 | soil | red brown | 20 B | flagging tape from previous sampling is present at site | 0575801 | 5584923 |
| L062 | soil | dark red brown | 15 B | | 0575860 | 5584947 |
| L063 | soil | bright yellow | 15 B | taken from 10m up into slide area from trail | 0575741 | 5585065 |
| L064 | rock | | | alternating black and gray layers. Rock taken from slide area. | 0575740 | 5585065 |
| L065 | soil | bright red | 25 B | at road intersection | 0577060 | 5585634 |
| L066 | soil | red brown | 20 B | possible talc nearby | 0577011 | 5585619 |
| L067 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0576969 | 5585650 |
| L068 | soil | yellow brown | 30 B | | 0576926 | 5585690 |
| L069 | soil | red yellow brow | 30 B | | 0576890 | 5585704 |
| L070 | soil | dark brown | 20 B | near outcrop | 0576806 | 5585687 |
| L071 | soil | dark brown | 5 B | some organic material | 0576759 | 5585703 |
| L072 | soil | gray brown | 15 B | | 0576755 | 5585644 |
| L073 | soil | bright red | 20 B | jasper vein 5m SE of sampling location | 0576808 | 5585641 |
| L074 | soil | brown | 15 B | sandy | 0576827 | 5585625 |
| L075 | rock | | | fine crystalline blue rock with shiny metallic cubic crystals | 0576831 | 5585628 |
| L076 | soil | light brown | 20 B | clay | 0576802 | 5585588 |
| L077 | soil | light brown | 25 B | | 0576809 | 5585538 |
| L078 | soil | red brown | 40 B | sampled from 2 locations with yellow sandy material exposed | 0576764 | 5585514 |
| L079 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0576715 | 5585491 |
| L080 | soil | light brown | 15 B | sluffed material | 0576677 | 5585458 |
| L081 | soil | red gray | 25 B | sandy | 0576658 | 5585413 |
| L082 | soil | light brown | 25 B | | 0576609 | 5585370 |
| L083 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0576569 | 5585400 |
| L084 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0576525 | 5585426 |
| L085 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0576469 | 5585361 |
| L086 | soil | red brown | 35 B | | 0576422 | 5585331 |
| L087 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0576406 | 5585281 |
| L088 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0576354 | 5585255 |
| L089 | soil | brown | 20 B | at base of large stump | 0576318 | 5585225 |
| L090 | soil | red | 30 B | 10m from road intersection | 0576303 | 5585176 |
| L091 | soil | yellow red | 15 B | sandy | 0576278 | 5585135 |
| L092 | soil | gray brown | 25 B | clay | 0576241 | 5585104 |
| L093 | soil | bright red | 20 B | | 0576196 | 5585058 |
| L094 | soil | red brown | 20 B | at base of large stump | 0576182 | 5585010 |
| L095 | soil | brown | 25 B | sluffed material | 0576154 | 5584962 |
| L096 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0576116 | 5584931 |
| L097 | soil | red | 10 B | sluffed material | 0576082 | 5584906 |
| L098 | soil | red | 200 B | in road cut | 0576047 | 5584868 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|--------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| L099 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0576015 | 5584815 |
| L100 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0575972 | 5584773 |
| L101 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0575946 | 5584743 |
| L102 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0575917 | 5584700 |
| L103 | soil | red | 25 B | sluffed material | 0575890 | 5584661 |
| L104 | soil | red | 25 B | fine material | 0575868 | 5584615 |
| L105 | soil | red brown | 20 B | fine material | 0575877 | 5584562 |
| L106 | soil | light brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0575875 | 5584518 |
| L107 | soil | red brown | 25 B | sluffed material | 0575877 | 5584469 |
| L108 | soil | red brown | 40 B | sluffed material, sandy | 0575885 | 5584418 |
| L109 | soil | red | 30 B | sluffed material, fine | 0575879 | 5584358 |
| L110 | soil | light brown | 30 B | sluffed material | 0575853 | 5584313 |
| L111 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575818 | 5584260 |
| L112 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575791 | 5584217 |
| L113 | soil | brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575775 | 5584170 |
| L114 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575745 | 5584093 |
| L115 | soil | brown | 30 B | clay, sandy | 0575724 | 5584043 |
| L116 | soil | light brown | 25 B | sandy | 0575706 | 5583983 |
| L117 | soil | red | 25 B | sandy | 0575666 | 5583951 |
| L118 | soil | brown | 25 B | sluffed material | 0575618 | 5583946 |
| L119 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575586 | 5583957 |
| L120 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0575540 | 5583981 |
| L121 | soil | red | 15 B | sluffed material | 0575481 | 5584003 |
| L122 | soil | red | 20 B | fine | 0575439 | 5583976 |
| L123 | rock | | | blue/purple, quartz filled, contains pyrite. Red rock of high den crushed light green rock. Both L123 and L124 | 0576000 | 5584779 |
| L124 | rock | | | | 0575992 | 5584784 |
| L125 | soil | bright red | 20 B | | 0576322 | 5585171 |
| L126 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0576384 | 5585162 |
| L127 | soil | red brown | 20 B | sandy | 0576432 | 5585151 |
| L128 | soil | red brown | 15 B | sandy | 0576474 | 5585175 |
| L129 | soil | light brown | 15 B | sandy | 0576468 | 5585126 |
| L130 | rock | | | dark blue rock with pyrite located in ditch. Large Jasper vein is in root system of sluffed tree. Soft green rock, possibly talc, e | 0576860 | 5585645 |
| L131 | soil | red brown | 25 B | dark blue rock with pyrite located in ditch. Large Jasper vein is in root system of sluffed tree. Soft green rock, possibly talc, e | 0575383 | 5583976 |
| L132 | soil | light brown | 25 B | sandy | 0575341 | 5583982 |
| L133 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0575289 | 5583963 |
| L134 | soil | gray | 20 B | clay, close to outcrop | 0575233 | 5583959 |
| L135 | soil | red gray | 30 B | sandy | 0576498 | 5585081 |
| L136 | soil | red brown | 30 B | along road cut | 0576504 | 5585028 |
| L137 | soil | red brown | 30 B | sandy | 0576505 | 5584981 |
| L138 | soil | red brown | 30 B | sandy | 0576498 | 5584935 |
| L139 | rock | | | dark green/blue with pyrite. Outcrop is 3m wide and exposed i | 0576393 | 5585261 |
| L140 | soil | yellow brown | 30 B | | 0576489 | 5585127 |
| L141 | soil | red brown | 100 B | sandy | 0576534 | 5585114 |
| L142 | soil | light brown | 50 B | sandy | 0576586 | 5585092 |
| L143 | soil | brown | 30 B | | 0575186 | 5584045 |
| L144 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0575178 | 5584096 |
| L145 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0575178 | 5584148 |
| L146 | rock | | | silica flooded breccia with pyrite | 0575180 | 5584143 |
| L147 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0575167 | 5584208 |
| L148 | soil | gray | 20 B | clay like | 0575121 | 5584220 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| L149 | rock | | | gray, fine grained rock with pyrite | 0575119 | 5584214 |
| L150 | rock | | | gray/green rock with quartz veins, pyrite and shiny purple/silver | 0575090 | 5584232 |
| L151 | soil | brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0575049 | 5584269 |
| L152 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0575018 | 5584304 |
| L153 | soil | red brown | 25 B | near pyrite bearing outcrop | 0574960 | 5584316 |
| L154 | rock | | | green rock with pyrite and possible chalcopyrite | 0574959 | 5584321 |
| L155 | soil | gray | 25 B | from upturned stump | 0574965 | 5584369 |
| L156 | soil | yellow | 10 B | | 0575004 | 5584430 |
| L157 | rock | | | blue rock with pyrite, chalcopyrite and possible malachite | 0576622 | 5585116 |
| L158 | soil | yellow brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0576629 | 5585114 |
| L159 | rock | | | quartz veins with pyrite | 0576665 | 5585122 |
| L160 | soil | yellow brown | 15 B | | 0576715 | 5585100 |
| L161 | rock | | | contains pyrite, malachite | 0576727 | 5585094 |
| L162 | soil | red | 50 B | | 0576761 | 5585090 |
| L163 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0576516 | 5585120 |
| L164 | soil | red | 20 B | in roots of tree stump | 0576557 | 5585105 |
| L165 | soil | yellow red | 15 B | | 0576579 | 5585098 |
| L166 | soil | red | 20 B | close to outcrop | 0576596 | 5585107 |
| L167 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0576654 | 5585116 |
| L168 | soil | red brown | 20 B | close to outcrop | 0576665 | 5585113 |
| L169 | soil | red | 20 B | sluffed material | 0576692 | 5585106 |
| L170 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0576727 | 5585007 |
| L171 | soil | yellow | 25 B | | 0576743 | 5585091 |
| L172 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0576779 | 5585091 |
| L173 | soil | yellow brown | 20 B | | 0576819 | 5585092 |
| L174 | soil | gray brown | 25 B | | 0576525 | 5584880 |
| L175 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0576515 | 5584829 |
| L176 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0576526 | 5584777 |
| L177 | soil | gray brown | 30 B | | 0576536 | 5584726 |
| L178 | soil | brown | 20 B | close to outcrop | 0576546 | 5584670 |
| L179 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0576555 | 5584624 |
| L180 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0576568 | 5584572 |
| L181 | rock | | | pink/grey | 0576563 | 5584611 |
| L182 | soil | red | 50 B | | 0576584 | 5584526 |
| L183 | rock | | | gray | 0576594 | 5584507 |
| L184 | soil | yellow brown | 30 B | | 0576603 | 5584472 |
| L185 | rock | | | green unoxidized | 0576627 | 5584437 |
| L186 | soil | red | 100 B | bottom of B layer | 0576641 | 5584428 |
| L187 | rock | | | | 0576676 | 5584393 |
| L188 | soil | red | 20 B | sluffed material | 0576681 | 5584398 |
| L189 | rock | | | quartz with chlorite | 0576704 | 5584393 |
| L190 | soil | red brown | 10 B | sluffed material | 0576727 | 5584384 |
| L191 | rock | | | copper and iron stained | 0576727 | 5584385 |
| L192 | rock | | | green | 0576752 | 5584376 |
| L193 | rock | | | | 0576769 | 5584379 |
| L194 | soil | red | 10 B | sluffed material | 0576772 | 5584380 |
| L195 | soil | yellow red | 20 B | | 0576825 | 5584400 |
| L196 | soil | yellow | 20 B | | 0576865 | 5584372 |
| LP001 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0579372 | 5577554 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------------|------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| LP002 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579323 | 5577543 |
| LP003 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579270 | 5577531 |
| LP004 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579231 | 5577486 |
| LP005 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579193 | 5577449 |
| LP006 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579149 | 5577423 |
| LP007 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579092 | 5577435 |
| LP008 | soil | brown | 15 B | sluffed material | 0579042 | 5577415 |
| LP009 | soil | red | 15 B | | 0578996 | 5577419 |
| LP010 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0578932 | 5577412 |
| LP011 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0578888 | 5577363 |
| LP012 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0578842 | 5577331 |
| LP013 | soil | red | 40 B | | 0578792 | 5577312 |
| LP014 | soil | red brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0578717 | 5577325 |
| LP015 | soil | brown | 15 B | | 0578669 | 5577325 |
| LP016 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0578638 | 5577289 |
| LP017 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0578588 | 5577277 |
| LP018 | soil | gray brown | 20 B | on outcrop | 0578544 | 5577261 |
| LP019 | soil | brown | 15 B | | 0578503 | 5577260 |
| LP020 | soil | red | 15 B | | 0578456 | 5577260 |
| LP021 | soil | red | 15 B | | 0578404 | 5577254 |
| LP022 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0578359 | 5577239 |
| LP023 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0578298 | 5577212 |
| LP024 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0578246 | 5577204 |
| LP025 | soil | red | 5 B | sluffed, close to outcrop | 0578200 | 5577162 |
| LP026 | soil | gray | 30 B | | 0578161 | 5577128 |
| LP027 | soil | yellow red | 20 B | at base of stump | 0578113 | 5577114 |
| LP028 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0578060 | 5577111 |
| LP029 | soil | light brown | 15 B | | 0578016 | 5577082 |
| LP030 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0577977 | 5577044 |
| LP031 | soil | light brown | 15 B | | 0577953 | 5577004 |
| LP032 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0577915 | 5576966 |
| LP033 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0577869 | 5576941 |
| LP034 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0577831 | 5576907 |
| LP035 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0577804 | 5576857 |
| G001 | soil | red brown | 20 B | at south side of bridge | 0579631 | 5584710 |
| G002 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579590 | 5584628 |
| G003 | soil | light brown | 15 B | | 0579546 | 5584544 |
| G004 | soil | red | 20 B | sandy | 0579559 | 5584445 |
| G005 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579585 | 5584352 |
| G006 | soil | brown | 15 B | sluffed material, at base of outcrop | 0579476 | 5584395 |
| G007 | soil | red | 25 B | sandy | 0579357 | 5584398 |
| G008 | soil | light brown | 15 B | | 0579256 | 5584390 |
| G009 | soil | red | 10 B | | 0579181 | 5584355 |
| G010 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579089 | 5584316 |
| G011 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579027 | 5584254 |
| G012 | soil | red brown | 20 B | sluffed material, close to outcrop | 0579124 | 5584291 |
| G013 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0579229 | 5584280 |
| G014 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579327 | 5584233 |
| G015 | soil | light brown | 20 B | close to outcrop | 0579375 | 5584143 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| G016 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579380 | 5584034 |
| G017 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579433 | 5583938 |
| G018 | soil | red | 45 B | close to quartz outcrop | 0579357 | 5583951 |
| G019 | soil | red | 25 B | clay, at base of stump | 0579303 | 5584042 |
| G020 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579192 | 5584068 |
| G021 | soil | light brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0579126 | 5583982 |
| G022 | soil | red brown | 20 B | at base of stump | 0579100 | 5583887 |
| G023 | soil | light brown | 20 B | sluffed material | 0579057 | 5583806 |
| G024 | soil | light brown | 15 B | sluffed material, sandy | 0579051 | 5583697 |
| G025 | soil | red | 50 B | | 0579015 | 5583608 |
| G026 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0578958 | 5583523 |
| G027 | soil | red | 20 B | looks very oxidized | 0578850 | 5583491 |
| G028 | soil | red | 15 B | in stump roots | 0578752 | 5583475 |
| G029 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0578688 | 5583366 |
| G030 | soil | yellow red | 20 B | | 0578606 | 5583291 |
| G031 | soil | red | 20 B | in stump roots | 0578545 | 5583264 |
| G032 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0578437 | 5583242 |
| G033 | soil | brown | 15 B | sluffed material | 0578329 | 5583255 |
| G034 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0578219 | 5583246 |
| G035 | soil | red brown | 15 B | sluffed material | 0578083 | 5583221 |
| G036 | soil | red | 25 B | fine material, appears very oxidized | 0579714 | 5584643 |
| G037 | soil | red | 25 B | fine material, appears very oxidized | 0579776 | 5584565 |
| G038 | soil | red brown | 15 B | close to bedrock | 0579846 | 5584487 |
| G039 | soil | light brown | 15 B | | 0579863 | 5584389 |
| G040 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579781 | 5584319 |
| G041 | soil | red | 25 B | in stump roots | 0579840 | 5584233 |
| G042 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0579898 | 5584161 |
| G043 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0579939 | 5584058 |
| G044 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0579427 | 5584550 |
| G045 | soil | brown | 15 B | | 0579325 | 5584562 |
| G046 | soil | red brown | 15 B | at base of stump | 0579216 | 5584546 |
| G047 | soil | red brown | 10 B | | 0579142 | 5584497 |
| G048 | soil | yellow brown | 10 B | at landing at end of road | 0579138 | 5584440 |
| G049 | soil | brown | 15 B | | 0578962 | 5584173 |
| G050 | soil | red yellow brow | 15 B | | 0578898 | 5584081 |
| G051 | soil | red | 25 B | at base of stump | 0578854 | 5583994 |
| G052 | rock | | | Stream rocks containing epidote, quartz and metal sulfide crys | 0578912 | 5584114 |
| G053 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0579841 | 5584386 |
| G054 | soil | red | 15 B | | 0579817 | 5584384 |
| G055 | soil | red | 35 B | | 0579796 | 5584378 |
| G056 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0579781 | 5584355 |
| G057 | soil/rock | red brown | 15 B | near outcrop. Rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579798 | 5584303 |
| G058 | soil/rock | light brown | 15 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579817 | 5584278 |
| G059 | soil | red | 15 B | | 0579831 | 5584252 |
| G060 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579861 | 5584198 |
| G061 | soil | light brown | 25 B | near outcrop | 0579880 | 5584183 |
| G062 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579884 | 5584166 |
| G063 | soil | light brown | 30 B | | 0579896 | 5584135 |
| G064 | soil | light brown | 20 B | sandy | 0579900 | 5584110 |
| G065 | soil | light brown | 20 B | sandy, near outcrop | 0579911 | 5584097 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|--------------|------|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| G066 | rock | | | | | | |
| G067 | soil | light brown | 15 B | rusty outcrop | 0579911 | 5584095 | |
| G068 | soil | brown | 15 B | sluffed material on outcrop | 0579924 | 5584096 | |
| G069 | soil/rock | red | 15 B | sluffed material on outcrop | 0579938 | 5584078 | |
| G070 | rock | | | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579601 | 5584323 | |
| G071 | soil | light brown | 15 B | sandy | 0579597 | 5584265 | |
| G072 | soil/rock | yellow | 15 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579592 | 5584224 | |
| G073 | rock | | | | 0579571 | 5584153 | |
| G074 | soil/rock | light brown | 15 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579593 | 5584126 | |
| G075 | soil | light brown | 15 B | near outcrop | 0579595 | 5584065 | |
| G076 | soil | light brown | 5 B | sandy, sluffed material from fault in outcrop | 0579636 | 5583974 | |
| G077 | soil | light brown | 5 B | sandy, sluffed material from fault in outcrop | 0579643 | 5583956 | |
| G078 | soil | light brown | 5 B | sandy, sluffed material | 0579664 | 5583900 | |
| G079 | soil | yellow red | 30 B | | 0579671 | 5583836 | |
| G080 | soil | yellow brown | 30 B | | 0579716 | 5583856 | |
| G081 | soil/rock | brown | 15 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579753 | 5583822 | |
| G082 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0579856 | 5583724 | |
| G083 | soil/rock | light brown | 20 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0579903 | 5583638 | |
| G084 | rock | | | | 0579906 | 5583545 | |
| G085 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0579418 | 5583875 | |
| G086 | rock | | | | 0579421 | 5583843 | |
| G087 | rock | | | | 0579408 | 5583750 | |
| G088 | soil | red brown | 50 B | | 0579424 | 5583645 | |
| G089 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579522 | 5583609 | |
| G090 | rock | | | | 0579587 | 5583552 | |
| G091 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579599 | 5583529 | |
| G092 | rock | | | | 0579623 | 5583507 | |
| G093 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579652 | 5583454 | |
| G094 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579680 | 5583356 | |
| G095 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579702 | 5583256 | |
| G096 | soil | brown | 25 B | | 0579678 | 5583163 | |
| G097 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0579603 | 5583082 | |
| G098 | rock | | | | 0579604 | 5583082 | |
| G099 | soil | red brown | 25 B | | 0579536 | 5583024 | |
| G100 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579482 | 5582980 | |
| G101 | rock | | | | 0579481 | 5582987 | |
| G102 | rock | | | | 0579425 | 5582948 | |
| G103 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579390 | 5583651 | |
| G104 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579451 | 5583572 | |
| G105 | rock | | B | gray with pyrite unoxidized, yellow oxidized | 0579464 | 5583537 | |
| G106 | soil | red brown | 15 B | gray with pyrite unoxidized, yellow oxidized | 0579491 | 5583478 | |
| G107 | rock | | | | 0579504 | 5583464 | |
| G108 | rock | | | | 0579505 | 5583419 | |
| G109 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579510 | 5583377 | |
| G110 | rock | | | light gray unoxidized, orange oxidized | 0579507 | 5583289 | |
| G111 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579504 | 5583271 | |
| G112 | rock | | | white unoxidized, red/brown oxidized | 0579497 | 5583225 | |
| G113 | soil | yellow brown | 20 B | | 0579478 | 5583172 | |
| G114 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579467 | 5583151 | |
| G115 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0579444 | 5583139 | |

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| G116 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0579416 | 5583127 |
| G117 | soil | yellow red | 40 B | | 0579393 | 5583110 |
| G118 | soil | yellow brown | 40 B | | 0579377 | 5583090 |
| G119 | rock | | | gray rock with thick quartz veins | 0579343 | 5583092 |
| G120 | soil | yellow | 50 B | light green unoxidized, dark red oxidized | 0579332 | 5583090 |
| G121 | rock | | | | 0579307 | 5583075 |
| G122 | soil | light brown | 50 B | light green matrix with dark green crystals unoxidized, dark re | 0579299 | 5583076 |
| G123 | rock | | | | 0579285 | 5583056 |
| G124 | soil | yellow | 30 B | | 0579265 | 5583051 |
| G125 | soil | yellow | 20 B | gray unoxidized, gray/pink oxidized | 0579266 | 5583049 |
| G126 | rock | | | | 0579236 | 5583043 |
| G127 | soil | yellow brown | 50 B | gray unoxidized, orange/red oxidized | 0579239 | 5583040 |
| G128 | rock | | | | 0579218 | 5583032 |
| G129 | soil | light brown | 30 B | | 0579184 | 5583025 |
| G130 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0579190 | 5583029 |
| G131 | rock | | | sparkly gray unoxidized, gray oxidized | 0579172 | 5584055 |
| G132 | soil | red | 40 B | | 0579164 | 5584039 |
| G133 | soil | red brown | 50 B | | 0579151 | 5584017 |
| G134 | soil | red | 50 B | | 0579136 | 5583996 |
| G135 | soil | red | 20 B | gray unoxidized, red/tan/light brown oxidized | 0579131 | 5583984 |
| G136 | rock | | | | 0579120 | 5583959 |
| G137 | soil | red | 25 B | close to outcrop | 0579115 | 5583933 |
| G138 | soil | red | 15 B | purple/red/brown oxidized | 0579112 | 5583932 |
| G139 | rock | | | | 0579108 | 5583908 |
| G140 | soil | bright red | 25 B | | 0579115 | 5583874 |
| G141 | rock | | | yellow/red/black oxidized | 0579088 | 5583856 |
| G142 | soil | red | 10 B | sluffed material | 0579091 | 5583829 |
| G143 | soil | yellow | 10 B | sample along fracture at contact zone | 0579068 | 5583821 |
| G144 | soil | bright red | 25 B | | 0579063 | 5583802 |
| G145 | rock | | | red/purple oxidized | 0579058 | 5583785 |
| G146 | soil | red | 25 B | at base of stump | 0579068 | 5583753 |
| G147 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579069 | 5583763 |
| G148 | rock | | | dark blue unoxidized, red/purple oxidized | 0579078 | 5583725 |
| G149 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579054 | 5583719 |
| G150 | soil | light brown | 25 B | | 0579057 | 5583710 |
| G151 | rock | | | float likely from above road. gray with pyrite unoxidized | 0579033 | 5583716 |
| G152 | rock | | | quartz taken in slide area. Much more quartz slide debris below | 0579033 | 5583719 |
| G153 | silt | bright red | | sampled where water emerges from slide area below road. Fla | 0579035 | 5583671 |
| G154 | soil | yellow brown | 20 B | | 0579049 | 5583633 |
| G155 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579050 | 5583632 |
| G156 | soil | yellow brown | 20 B | | 0579023 | 5583632 |
| G157 | soil | red brown | 45 B | | 0579003 | 5583582 |
| G158 | soil | yellow brown | 25 B | | 0578992 | 5583547 |
| G159 | soil | yellow red | 25 B | | 0578977 | 5583492 |
| G160 | soil | red | 100 B | | 0579003 | 5583491 |
| G161 | rock | | | | 0579018 | 5583505 |
| G162 | soil | yellow red | 30 B | | 0579044 | 5583512 |
| G163 | rock | | | yellow/purple oxidized | 0579044 | 5583522 |
| G164 | rock | | | blue/gray unoxidized, yellow/red/purple oxidized | 0579083 | 5583535 |
| G165 | soil | red | 15 B | | 0579089 | 5583533 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| G166 | rock | | | | | | |
| G167 | soil | yellow red | 25 B | blue/gray unoxidized, yellow/red/purple oxidized sandy | 0579097 | 5583537 | |
| G168 | soil | yellow red | 15 B | sandy | 0579114 | 5583526 | |
| G169 | soil | yellow red | 15 B | sandy | 0579131 | 5583510 | |
| G170 | soil | yellow red | 25 B | sandy | 0579142 | 5583485 | |
| G171 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0579146 | 5583461 | |
| G172 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579141 | 5583431 | |
| G173 | soil | light brown | 15 B | | 0579132 | 5583406 | |
| G174 | soil | orange red | 20 B | | 0579153 | 5583368 | |
| G175 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0579155 | 5583333 | |
| G176 | rock | | | | 0579147 | 5583287 | |
| G177 | soil | yellow brown | 20 B | | 0579185 | 5583269 | |
| G178 | soil | light brown | 20 B | | 0579192 | 5583256 | |
| G179 | soil | yellow red brow | 30 B | | 0579211 | 5583233 | |
| G180 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579214 | 5583201 | |
| G181 | soil | yellow red | 20 B | | 0579204 | 5583184 | |
| G182 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0579180 | 5583168 | |
| G183 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579156 | 5583148 | |
| G184 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0579135 | 5583131 | |
| G185 | soil | red brown | 15 B | at base of stump | 0579100 | 5583123 | |
| G186 | soil | yellow brown | 15 B | | 0579077 | 5583107 | |
| G187 | soil | yellow brown | 30 B | | 0579054 | 5583094 | |
| G188 | soil | red | 45 B | | 0579029 | 5583076 | |
| G189 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0579008 | 5583064 | |
| | | | | | 0578993 | 5583049 | |
| P001 | soil | dark brown | 20 B | some organic, near hill crest, cedar/salal vegetation | 0579358 | 5584931 | |
| P002 | soil | light brown | 20 B | some pebbles, near stream, cedar/salal vegetation | 0579299 | 5584858 | |
| P003 | soil | red brown | 25 B | clay-like, near creek | 0579220 | 5584788 | |
| P004 | soil | brown | 20 B | some pebbles, salal/hemlock vegetation | 0579175 | 5584703 | |
| P005 | soil | yellow brown | 30 B | some organic, salal/cedar/hemlock vegetation | 0579107 | 5584627 | |
| P006 | soil | brown | 45 B | salal/alder/hemlock vegetation | 0579048 | 5584552 | |
| GC001 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0576366 | 5585984 | |
| GC002 | soil, rock | gray | 10 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0576339 | 5585941 | |
| GC003 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0576322 | 5585891 | |
| GC004 | soil, rock | red | 20 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0576276 | 5585874 | |
| GC005 | soil, rock | dark brown | 8 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0576226 | 5585852 | |
| GC006 | rock | | | rock, 2cm thick quartz vein with pyrite | 0576217 | 5585847 | |
| GC007 | soil, rock | red brown | 5 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken. Soil taken n | 0576192 | 5585818 | |
| GC008 | soil | bright red | 25 B | | 0576156 | 5585785 | |
| GC009 | soil, rock | yellow brown | 25 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0576112 | 5585751 | |
| GC010 | soil | dark brown | 15 B | near outcrop | 0576070 | 5585728 | |
| GC011 | soil | red brown | 15 B | | 0576026 | 5585700 | |
| GC012 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0575976 | 5585689 | |
| GC013 | soil, rock | bright red | 25 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0575925 | 5585665 | |
| GC014 | soil, rock | red brown | 25 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0575891 | 5585628 | |
| GC015 | soil | brown | 15 B | | 0575867 | 5585574 | |
| GC016 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0575821 | 5585545 | |
| GC017 | soil | red | 15 B | sluffed material | 0575772 | 5585512 | |
| GC018 | soil | red | 40 B | | 0575725 | 5585457 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| GC019 | soil | gray | 20 B | | 0575676 | 5585447 |
| GC020 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0575646 | 5585434 |
| GC021 | soil | red | 25 B | | 0575599 | 5585417 |
| GC022 | soil | red brown | 15 B | sandy | 0575545 | 5585411 |
| GC023 | soil, rock | red | 150 B | rock sample given the same Sample # also taken | 0575492 | 5585392 |
| GC024 | soil | red | 30 B | | 0575455 | 5585371 |
| GC025 | soil | red | 50 B | | 0575409 | 5585359 |
| GC026 | soil | red brown | 30 B | | 0575374 | 5585370 |
| GC027 | soil | red brown | 40 B | | 0575320 | 5585317 |
| GC028 | soil | red | 50 B | | 0575268 | 5585286 |
| GC029 | soil | brown | 50 B | | 0575226 | 5585256 |
| GC030 | soil | red | 30 B | sandy | 0575185 | 5585225 |
| GC031 | soil | gray | 10 B | sand above bedrock | 0575133 | 5585175 |
| GC032 | rock | | | rock, quartz/epidote | 0575154 | 5585178 |
| GC033 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0575157 | 5585129 |
| GC034 | soil | red brown | 20 B | | 0575138 | 5585086 |
| GC035 | soil | gray | 15 B | sluffed material | 0575107 | 5585026 |
| GC036 | soil | brown | 20 B | beside glacial till filled area | 0575059 | 5584915 |
| GC037 | soil | brown | 25 B | | 0575046 | 5585877 |
| GC038 | soil | light brown | 15 B | sluffed material | 0575003 | 5584807 |
| GC039 | soil | gray | 15 B | sluffed material, appears to be glacial till | 0574925 | 5584851 |
| GC040 | soil | gray | 15 B | sluffed material | 0574880 | 5584847 |
| GC041 | soil | red | 20 B | | 0574839 | 5584816 |
| GC042 | soil | brown | 20 B | | 0574793 | 5584788 |
| GC043 | soil | brown | 15 B | | 0574764 | 5584745 |
| GC044 | soil | dark brown | 20 B | | 0574737 | 5584704 |
| GC045 | soil | light brown | 30 B | | 0574712 | 5584658 |

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY RESULTS

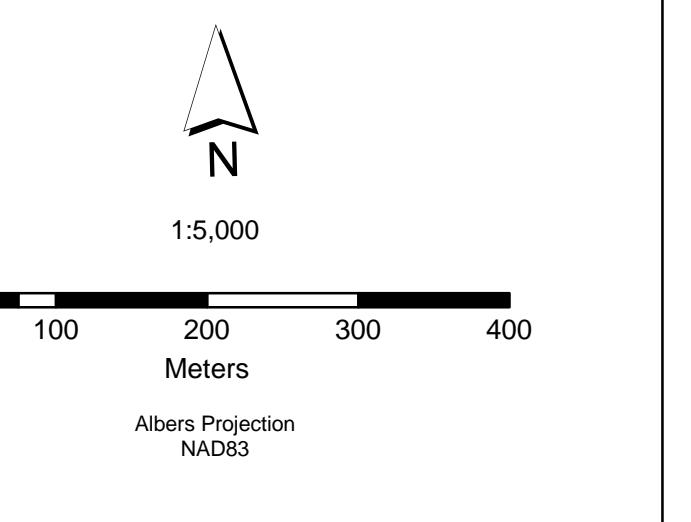
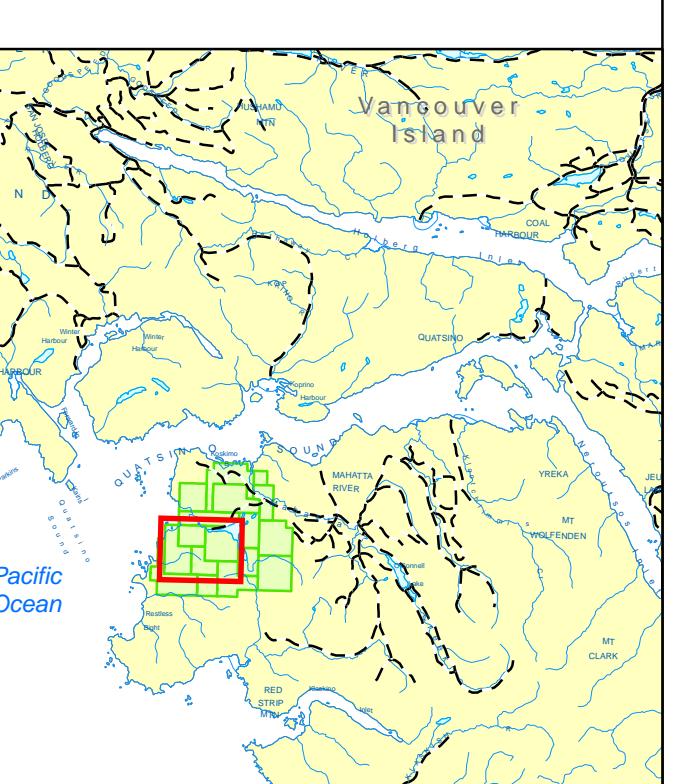
JANUARY 2010

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| G-100A | Soil | -- | 8 | -- | <0.1 | 56 | <2 | 37 | <5 | <2 | <3 | 2 | <10 | 14 | <0.5 | 4 |
| G-120A | Soil | -- | 14 | -- | <0.1 | 109 | 5 | 74 | 15 | <2 | <3 | 3 | <10 | 13 | <0.5 | 35 |
| G-140A | Soil | -- | 4 | -- | <0.1 | 141 | <2 | 50 | 7 | <2 | <3 | 1 | <10 | 14 | <0.5 | 9 |
| G-160A | Soil | -- | 14 | -- | <0.1 | 83 | <2 | 53 | 9 | <2 | <3 | 1 | <10 | 12 | <0.5 | 8 |
| G-180A | Soil | -- | 6 | -- | <0.1 | 31 | 8 | 35 | <5 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 12 | <0.5 | 4 |
| RE 51580 | Repeat | -- | 5 | -- | <0.1 | 25 | 5 | 97 | <5 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 13 | <0.5 | 17 |
| RE CH006 | Repeat | -- | 7 | -- | <0.1 | 13 | <2 | 4 | <5 | <2 | <3 | 2 | <10 | <2 | <0.5 | <1 |
| RE G 151 | Repeat | -- | 2 | -- | <0.1 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 30 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 14 | <0.5 | 8 |
| RE G 074 | Repeat | -- | 20 | -- | <0.1 | 17 | 4 | 17 | 15 | <2 | <3 | 6 | <10 | 19 | <0.5 | 7 |
| RE G 100 | Repeat | -- | 12 | -- | <0.1 | 65 | <2 | 39 | <5 | <2 | <3 | 2 | <10 | 19 | <0.5 | 5 |
| RE G 132 | Repeat | -- | <2 | -- | <0.1 | 33 | <2 | 40 | <5 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 9 | <0.5 | 11 |
| RE G 159 | Repeat | -- | 12 | -- | <0.1 | 50 | <2 | 38 | 6 | <2 | <3 | 1 | <10 | 9 | <0.5 | 4 |
| RE G 183 | Repeat | -- | 27 | -- | <0.1 | 33 | <2 | 59 | <5 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 21 | <0.5 | 7 |
| RE GC 015 | Repeat | -- | 16 | -- | <0.1 | 70 | 7 | 209 | 23 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 14 | <0.5 | 26 |
| RE GC 035 | Repeat | -- | 7 | -- | <0.1 | 90 | 7 | 219 | 10 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 3 | <0.5 | 26 |
| RE L 155 | Repeat | -- | <2 | -- | <0.1 | 4 | 2 | 21 | <5 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 7 | <0.5 | 2 |
| RE L 176 | Repeat | -- | <2 | -- | <0.1 | 29 | <2 | 49 | 6 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | 16 | <0.5 | 3 |
| RE LP 006 | Repeat | -- | 31 | -- | <0.1 | 20 | 3 | 41 | <5 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <10 | <2 | <0.5 | 14 |
| RE LP 024 | Repeat | -- | 6 | -- | <0.1 | 45 | <2 | 120 | 10 | <2 | <3 | 2 | <10 | 9 | <0.5 | 31 |
| Blank iPL | Blk iPL | -- | <2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| OXI67 | Std iPL | -- | 1812 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| OXI67 REF | Std iPL | -- | 1817 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Minimum detection | | 0.1 | 2 | 0.07 | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Maximum detection | | 9999 | 10000 | 5000 | 100 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 1000 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Method | Spec | FA/AAS | FAGrav | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

* Values highlighted (in yellow) are over the high detection limit for the corresponding methods. Other testing methods would be suggested. Please call for details.

Legend

- Plot SampleType**
- Soil
 - Rock
 - Not Defined
- Geology**
- Unknown
 - AA
 - And
 - Apite
 - Arkose
 - Breccia
 - Bst
 - Bxa
 - Dac
 - Hm
 - K-Spar
 - Py
 - Qtzt
 - Rhyf
 - Silica
 - Sulfo-Salt
 - Till
 - Tr
- Mineral Claims**
- Engineered
 - Free to Grow
 - Record'd
 - Satisfactorily Restocked
- Ocean**
- Lake**
- Streams**
- S2
 - S4
 - S6
 - Streams
- Roads**
- Roads in Application
 - Roads

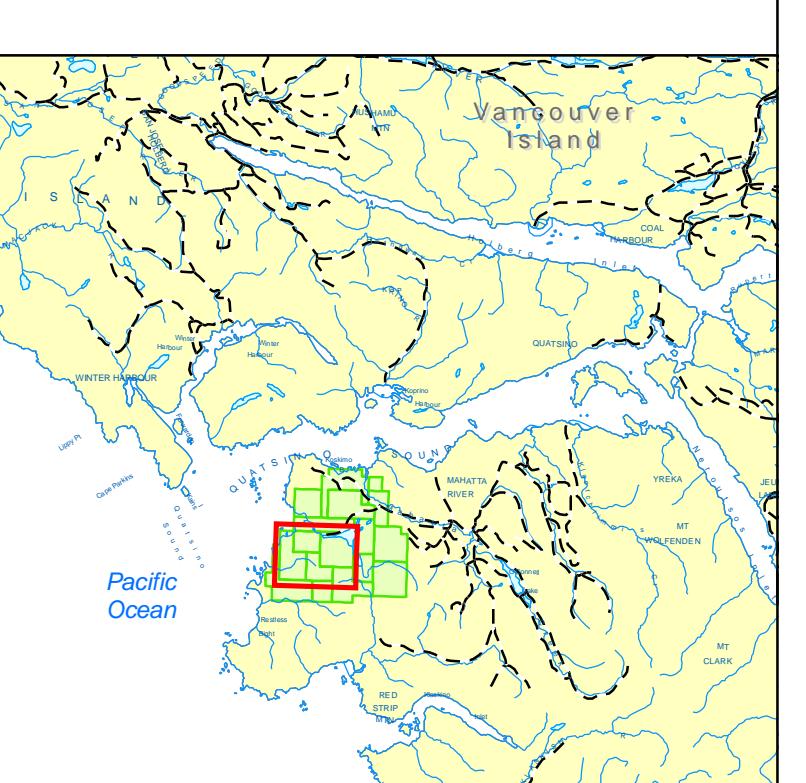



Map Produced for Jo Shearer
Date January 13, 2011
Project: 092L.031, 092L.041
File: S4Field_Map.mxd

CRM LTD.
CARTOGRAPHY

Legend

- Plot**
 - Soil
 - Rock
 - No Value
 - Mineral Claims
- Blocks**
 - Engineered
 - Free to Grow
 - Reco'd
 - Satisfactorily Restocked
 - Ocean
 - Lake
- Streams**
 - S2
 - S4
 - S6
 - Streams
- Roads**
 - Roads in Application
 - Roads



1:5,000
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters

Alberta Projection NAD83