ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Geophysical, Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Murray Ridge Property, Omenica Mining Division, British Columbia

TOTAL COST: $109,606.00

AUTHOR(S): Daria Duba, M.Sc.
SIGNATURE(S):

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Nanton Nickel Corporation
#800-1199 West Hastings
Vancouver, BC, V6E 3T5
COMMODITIES SOUGHT: nickel-iron alloy (awaruite)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Omenica
NTS / BCGS: 93K/8,9,10
LATITUDE: __54________° __32.8________' __________"
LONGITUDE: __124________° __18.7________' __________" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 10N EASTING: 415100 NORTHING: 6045150

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Nanton Nickel Corp.
MAILING ADDRESS:
#800-1199 West Hastings, Vancouver, BC V6E 3T5

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude). Permian to Triassic Cache Creek Group clastic and calcareous sedimentary rocks intruded by Trembleur, ultramafic-mafic intrusive and Rubyrock Igneous Complex gabbro-diorite. Overlying Triassic-Jurassic volcano-sedimentary rocks. Cretaceous Endako Batholith tonalite. Complex NW structural fabric including regional Pinchi Lake Fault. Historically known numerous mercury and chromite (low PGE) occurrences. Variably serpentinized and carbonatized ultramafic intrusive rocks.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: AR#00686, AR#00716, AR#00719, AR#00774, AR#11,213, AR#16,532, AR#26,628

TYPE OF WORK THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping/prospecting			
GEOPHYSICAL line-km			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Airborne	1055 line- kilometres		**93,206.00**
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …) _ all inclusive cost			
Soil	13		**2500.00**
Silt	25		**5700.00**
Rock	31		**6200.00**
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			**2000.00**
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
		TOTAL COST	**$109,606.00**

Geophysical,

Geological and Geochemical

Assessment Report

On

The Murray Ridge Property

British Columbia
Omineca Mining Division

NTS: 93K/8, 9,10

124°18.7' W Longitude / 54°32.8' N Latitude

For

Nanton Nickel Corp.
#800-1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3T5

Daria Duba, M.Sc.

January 11, 2012

Summary

The Murray Ridge (MR) Property is located approximately 15 to 30 km northwest of Fort St. James and 120 km northwest of Prince George in the central British Columbia. The property consists of 47 mineral claims totaling 17,648 ha with the approximate centre of 124°18.7' W Longitude and 54°32.8' N Latitude, on NTS map sheets 93K/8,9,10 in the Omineca Mining Division. The accessibility to and within the claims is provided by well-maintained network of gravel roads from Fort St. James off Highway 27. The claims are 100% owned by Nanton Nickel Corporation of Vancouver.

Previous exploration in the region identified numerous mercury showings in association with the regional Pinchi Fault structural zone and chromite-low platinum-group-element occurrences in ultramafic-mafic intrusions. The Nanton Nickel Corp. has undertaken evaluation of this property for nickel-iron alloy (awaruite) mineralization in tectonized and serpentinized ultramafic rocks of Cache Creek Group Trembleur Intrusions. This is the first attempt to locate awaruite in the area. The geological and structural setting of the MR Property is analogous to the Decar Project (First Point Minerals Ltd.) about 60 km to the northwest.

Murray Ridge Property is underlain by the Lower Pennsylvanian to Middle Triassic Cache Creek complex, a mixture of calcareous and clastic sedimentary rocks that are intruded by Trembleur ultramafic and Rubyrock mafic intrusions. The Triassic to Jurassic Takla Group and Tezzeron Sequence are at fault bounded contacts with the older assemblages. The youngest is tonalite of the Cretaceous Endako Batholith. A strong structural fabric of the region is characterized by a system of northwest striking faults and thrusts including the known Pinchi Lake Fault system.

The 2011 exploration program involved completion of 1055 line-km of high sensitivity helicopter-borne magnetic survey in two separated areas by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. of Toronto and a follow-up reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. A total of 31 rock, 25 stream-sediment and 13 soil samples were collected from the prospective areas and analyzed for nickel and 32 other elements by ICP-ES method at Acme Laboratories in Vancouver.

The result of the 2011 aeromagnetic survey was successful in delineating linear, northwest striking zones of high TMI (Total Magnetic Intensity) and DVD (1st Order Vertical Derivative) corresponding to the magnetite-bearing ultramafic-mafic intrusions.

The reconnaissance mapping and prospecting has confirmed the presence of perspective ultramafic-mafic rocks of the Trembleur Intrusions throughout the property. These form typically prominent, well-resistive ridges, Murray Ridge in the southeast and Pinchi Mountain in the northwest. Results of rock, stream-sediment and soil geochemistry returned highly anomalous nickel contents with best assays of 0.13 to 0.25% Ni in rocks, to 1519 ppm and 881 ppm Ni, in stream-sediments and in soils, respectively.

The positive results of the aeromagnetic survey, previous regional stream-sediment sampling and follow-up geological and geochemical (rock, stream-sediment and soil) evaluation warrant further exploration of the Murray Ridge property for nickel-iron alloy mineralization. It is recommended to follow-up with several phase of exploration: 1st phase-detailed ground magnetic survey, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and petrographic studies to gain better understanding of the style and control on mineralization and to define drilling targets, and 2nd phase-1000-2000 m diamond drilling.

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1 Introduction

The following report was prepared at the request of Nanton Nickel Cooperation to document the 2011 exploration activity on the Murray Ridge Property that was designed to test the potential of nickel-iron alloy (awaruite) mineralization in the region.

The 2011 program involved 1055 line-kilometers of helicopter-borne high resolution magnetic survey by New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. of Toronto.
The follow-up reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling program was designed by the author to follow-up on regional BC geological survey data indicating anomalous nickel in stream sediments in the Murray ridge area, and encouraging results of earlier completed airborne magnetic survey. Geological investigation focused on confirming the documented geological and structural setting from previous work in the area. Additionally, prospecting and geochemical sampling was conducted in areas of the prospective geology and geophysical signature. A total of 31 rock, 25 stream sediment and 13 soil samples were collected and analyzed for non-silicate nickel and 32 other elements utilizing Acme's ICP-ES method with strong four-acid digestion. As of now, geochemical results for stream-sediment samples are pending.

2 Property Description and Location

The Murray Ridge Property is located approximately 15 to 30 km north to northwest of Fort St. James and 120 km northwest of Prince George, on NTS map sheets, 93K/8, 9 and 10, within the Omineca Mining Division in the central British Columbia (Figure 1). Geographic coordinates of the approximate centre of the property are 124°18.7' west longitude and 54°32.8' north latitude (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83: coordinates 415100 m East and 6045150 m North).

The property consists of contiguous 47-unit mineral claim package totaling a combined area of 17,648.3 ha (Figure 2). Claims status was searched on the website of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Online BC (MTO: www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca). The Table 1 summarizing the mineral tenures of this property was directly taken from the MTO record. All claims are indicated to be in good standing until September 15-24, 2012 and January 15, 2013, respectively. The claims are listed under Client #257980, Nanton Nickel Corporation of Suite #800-1199 West Hastings, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3T5.

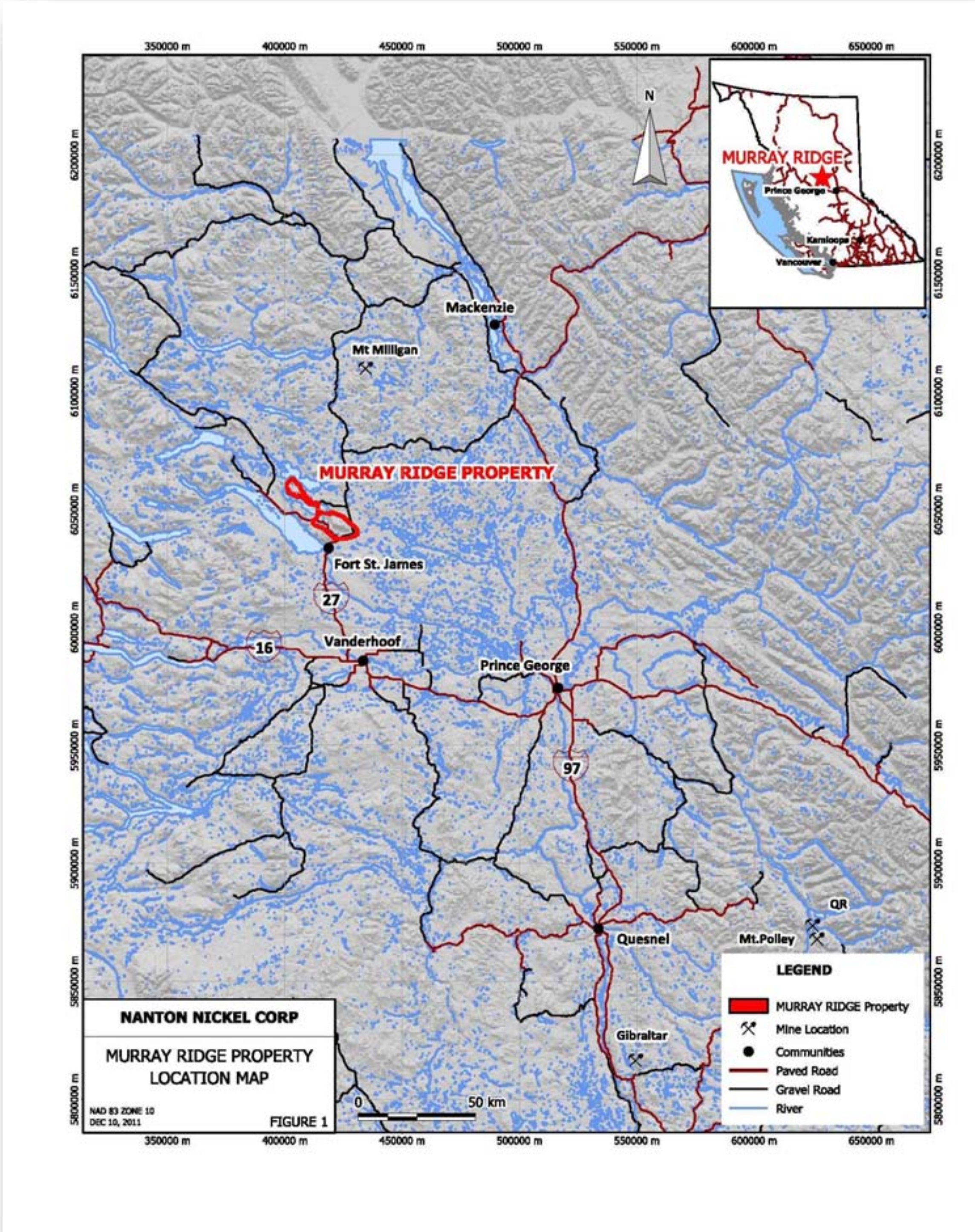

Figure 1. Murray Ridge Property Location Map.

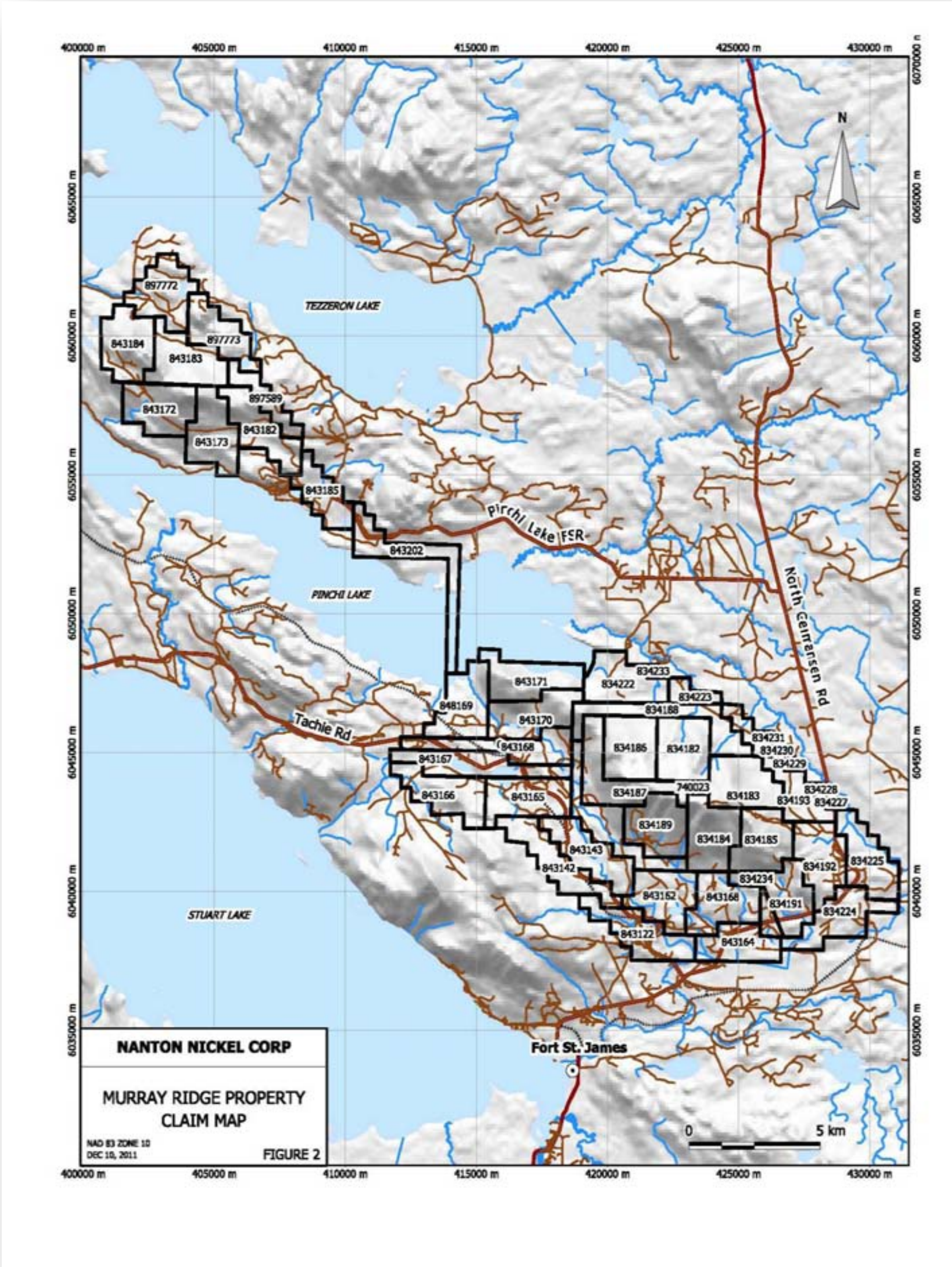

Figure 2. Murray Ridge Property Claim Map.

Table 1. Murray Ridge Property Claims.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
740023	CIRC	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	75.0648
834182	MR	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	468.9967
834183	MR1	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.1196
834184	MR2	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	20121/sep/24	GOOD	469.3166
834185	MR3	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.3296
834186	MR4	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	468.9903
834187	MR5	257590(100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.0868
834188	MR6	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	468.8928
834189	MR7	257590(100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.2879
834190	MR8	2575900 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.2768
834191	MR9	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.5434
834192	MR10	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.3904
834193	MR11	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.0813
834222	MR14	257590(100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	468.7395
834223	MR14	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	131.2611
834224	MR15	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.6038
834225	MR16	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	469.3916
834227	MR12	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	18.7674
834228	MR17	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	18.7655
834229	MR18	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	18.7617
834230	MR19	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	18.7597
834231	MR20	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	18.7579
834233	MR21	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/sep/24	GOOD	18.7481
834234	MR22	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/sep/24	GOOD	56.3357
843122	MR100	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.709
843142	MR101	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.4097
843143	MR102	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.3873
843162	MR103	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.5624
843163	MR104	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.5644
843164	MR105	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	375.765
843165	MR106	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.1674
843166	MR107	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.1367
843167	MR107	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	469.0361
843168	MR108	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	468.9743
843169	MR109	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	468.8084
843170	MR110	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	468.8554
843171	MR111	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	468.7154
843172	PL1	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	467.8302
843173	PL2	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	467.9063
843182	PL3	257590(100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	467.8901
843183	PL4	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	467.6378
843184	PL4	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	467.6014
843185	PL5	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	337.0523
843202	PL6	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2013/jan/15	GOOD	468.369

897589	PL7	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/Sep15	GOOD	224.53
897772	PL8	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/Sept16	GOOD	467.39
897773	PL9	257590 (100%)	Mineral	093K	2012/Sept16	GOOD	392.71

3 Access, Topography, Vegetation and Climate

3.1 Access

Murray Ridge Property is situated approximately 15 to 30 km northwest of the community Fort St. James (FSJ). The southeastern part of the claims is accessible by Tachie Road originating approximately 5 km north of the town site and heading northwesterly in between Stuart and Pinchi lakes. A well-maintained Pinchi Lake Forest Service road leads to the northwest part of the property by North Germansen Road, branching off to the west at about 22 km north of FSJ. A network of secondary, drivable and non-drivable gravel roads provide an access to other parts of the property (Figure 2).

The Murray Ridge ski recreation facility occupies the south side of the prominent ridge, referred to as Murray Ridge, and the Ministry of Forests radio repeater station, fire lookout and microwave towers are at its crest. All are accessible by all-weather gravel roads.

3.2 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The Murray Ridge property lies within the Nechako Plateau of the Interior Plateau System of the Canadian Cordillera. The Nechako Plateau is near the southern limits of the Swannell Range of the Omineca Mountain and the northern boundary of the Southern Plateau with the mountain region of the Cordilleran Interior System. The region is characterized by moderately sloped terrain with Murray Ridge and Pinchi Mountain forming prominent highs at about 1400 m asl and 1267 m asl, in southeast and northwest, respectively, with valley bottoms at about 750 m asl. The Pleistocene glacation events affecting the entire area are manifested as a very thin to non-existent glacial till cover on the ridge tops to significant till thicknesses of up to tens of meters on lower hills and in the valleys. Glacial movement has been interpreted easterly (Armstrong, 1965).

The terrain is covered predominantly by moderately dense stands of white and black spruce, lodge-pole pine, Douglas fir and aspen. Willow and ground birch are widespread at lower elevations. Vegetation is sparse on the steep south facing slopes of the Murray Ridge and dense on the north oriented slopes. Bedrocks is abundant on ridge tops and locally in steep drainages. It is rare to absent in the low elevation areas.

The climate in the region is characterized by short and cool summers with temperatures in 10 to 25° C range and cold winters of sub-freezing temperatures dropping to -30° C. Recorded annual precipitation at Fort St. James is 40 cm. Snow accumulations of 1 to over 2 meters are normal with snow-free months from May to October.

The Murray Ridge property, its southwestern claim boundary, is located approximately 15 to 30 km northwest of Fort St. James and 65 km northwest of Vanderhoof. Both of these communities are situated on highways, #27 and #16, respectively, and provide basic supplies and services including lodging, restaurants, and hospitals.

4 History

The early exploration activity in the region dates back to mid 1860's when placer gold was discovered on lower Fraser and Thompson Rivers. In 1937, a modern exploration followed the discovery of cinnabar (ore of mercury) by J.G. Gray, geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada, in the Cache Creek limestone on the north shore of the Pinchi Lake. Subsequently numerous other mercury showings were discovered within the Pinchi Lake fault zone in a variety of host rocks including limestone, serpentinized ultramafic and non-calcareous rocks. The property was optioned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting of Canada Ltd. (CMSC) which developed the occurrence into the well-known Pinchi Lake Mercury Mine in 1940. Between 1940-1944 the mine produced 4 million pounds of mercury. The company has conducted further exploration in 1960'S in an attempt to locate additional mineralization (Heddle, 1966a, 1966b, 1966c).

In the 1940's carbonatized and serpentinized float containing cinnabar was also discovered south of the Murray Ridge (Midnight claims) along the extension of the regional Pinchi Lake fault system. Canadian Exploration Ltd. conducted a 10-hole diamond drilling program in 1957 that followed by Darbar Exploration Ltd. completing trenching and stripping of some carbonate altered zones in 1965. In 1969, Cominco Ltd. did more exploration in the area for mercury mineralization. The prospect was staked by again in 1982 by M. Morrison. This time it was believed that mercury might represent a halo over a buried epithermal gold system. The results of 35 rocks samples confirmed the presence of mercury, elevated Ba, Ni, Cr and As and negligible Au and Ag in association with carbonate altered ultramafic dykes (Morrison, 1983).

In 1986, the MR property covering the Trembleur ultramafic intrusion along the Murray Ridge crest was staked and explored for chromite and associated platinum group elements (PGE) (Morrison, 1987). The initial results of geological mapping and rock-chip sampling were not encouraging. The best values returned for Pt, Pa, Ir were 38, 13, 13 ppm, respectively, from selected 30 samples. In 2000, M. Morrison (with a joint venture partner of Doublestar Resources) conducted a program of geological mapping and sampling on the Murray property, in the lower portions of the ultramafic intrusion (Morrison, 2001). The program results failed to find anomalous PGE's in the ultramafic bodies.

5 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

The Murray Ridge Property is located in the Cache Creek (CC) Terrane which is part of Intermontane Supperterrane, a low metamorphic grade magmatic arc that was accreted to the ancestral North American continental margin in Jurassic time. To the east, Cache Creek Terrane is in fault contact with the Lower Triassic to Early Jurassic island- arc complexes of the Quesnel Terrane comprising of mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks and coeval plutons. Towards the west, the CC Terrane is juxtaposed against the Stikine Terrane, that has formed in the volcanic-arc environment, similarly to Quesnel Terrane, from Paleozoic to Mesozoic period. The terrane geology is presented in Figure 3.

The Cache Creek Terrane is composed of oceanic and marginal-basin assemblages that contain a complex mixture of Paleozoic to Mesozoic in age volcano-sedimentary rocks and abundant ultramafic, mafic to intermediate intrusives of possible ophiolite affinity. Ultramafic and mafic intrusions and their associated metallogeny is of the key importance in this report because of their potential to host nickel-iron alloy mineralization. In British Columbia, many of these ultramafic intrusions are considered to be of Alaskan-type, and are generally interpreted to be coeval with intermediate to mafic pre-accretionary arc volcanism in the western Cordillera Many are deformed and strongly serpentinized bodies of questionable origin (Nixon and Hammack, 1991).

The Alaskan-type complexes are named for a distinctive suite of ultramafic-mafic intrusions with a type area in southeastern Alaska. Their geological and petrographic features are summarized by Taylor (1967). Most of these complexes represent crystal cumulates of mantle derived ultramafic magmas. One of the primary attributes of Alaska-type complexes is a crude zonation of rock types ranging from dunite through wehrlite and clinopyroxenite to hornblende pyroxenite and horblendite. In central British Columbia, these ultramafic bodies have commonly gabbro to diorite envelopes that may be comagmatic. Some intrusions also have well developed contact aureoles of lowermost amphibolite grade metamorphism.

5.2 Property Geology and Structure

Detailed geological setting and structure of the Murray Ridge Property is presented in Figure 4 from geological compilation by the BC Geological survey at 1:250,000 (http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/Pages/default.aspx). The stratigraphic units from oldest to youngest are as follows:

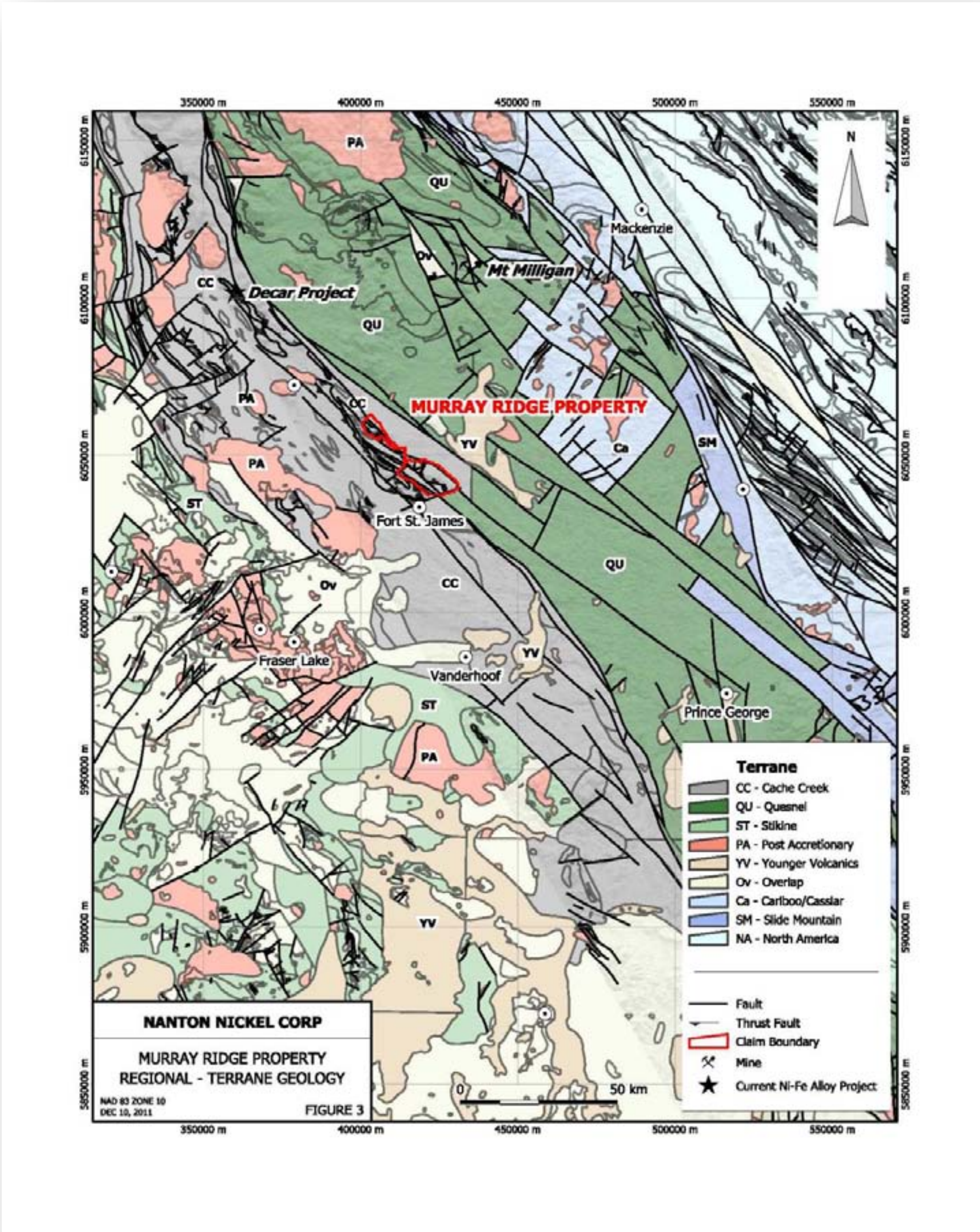

Figure 3. Terrane Geology of central British Columbia. Note the location of Decar Project.

The Pope Succession (PnTrCP/PnTrCPma), the oldest unit of the Lower Pennsylvanian to Middle Triassic Cache Creek complex, occurs as a continuous northwest striking sedimentary sequence along the entire length of the property. The lithologies are calcareous sediments and their metamorphic equivalents including limestone and marble. This unit is overlain by clastic sedimentary rocks (PTrCCh) composed of chert, siliceous argillite and other siliceous lithologies.

The supracrustal sequences are invaded by the Trembleur ultramafic intrusions (PTrCTum) covering large, NW trending, fault bounded areas throughout the property. Rocks are pyroxenite, harzburgite, dunite, gabbro and their serpentinized equivalents. These lithologies typically form prominent ridges, Murray Ridge and Pinchi Mountain, in the southeast and northwest, respectively.

The Ruby Igneous Complex (PTrCRgb) is documented in several localities as a fault bounded unit, both in the southeast and the northwest. Lithologies represented are gabbro to diorite. The spatial and temporal relationship of this unit with ultramafic intrusions suggests a comagmatic zonation.

The Blueschist unit (PnTrCbs) is observed not that commonly. It always forms a structural contact with the ultramafic-mafic intrusions. The dominant lithologies are glacophane schist, chert and metabasalt among others. The blueschist metamorphic rocks are characterized by high-pressure, low-temperature assemblages considered to form in subduction zone environment.

The Upper Triassic Takla Group (uTrTca) of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks outcrops only at the southeastern margin of the property, at the fault contact with ultramafic-mafic rocks.

The Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Tezzeron Sequence (uTrJTz/uTrJTzlm) of clastic and calcareous sedimentary rocks is mapped in lower elevations areas, as northwest striking, fault-bounded basin strata straddling the ultramafic-mafic bodies throughout the region. These units are composed dominantly of argillite, greywacke and conglomerate (uTrJTz) and limestone and marble (uTrJTzlm).

Late Cretaceous Endako Batholith (LKEnP) outcrops as a small tonalite plug in the centre of the property.

Quaternary glacial till and gravel cover the entire area with thin veneer on steeper slopes and deeper accumulations in the valley bottoms.

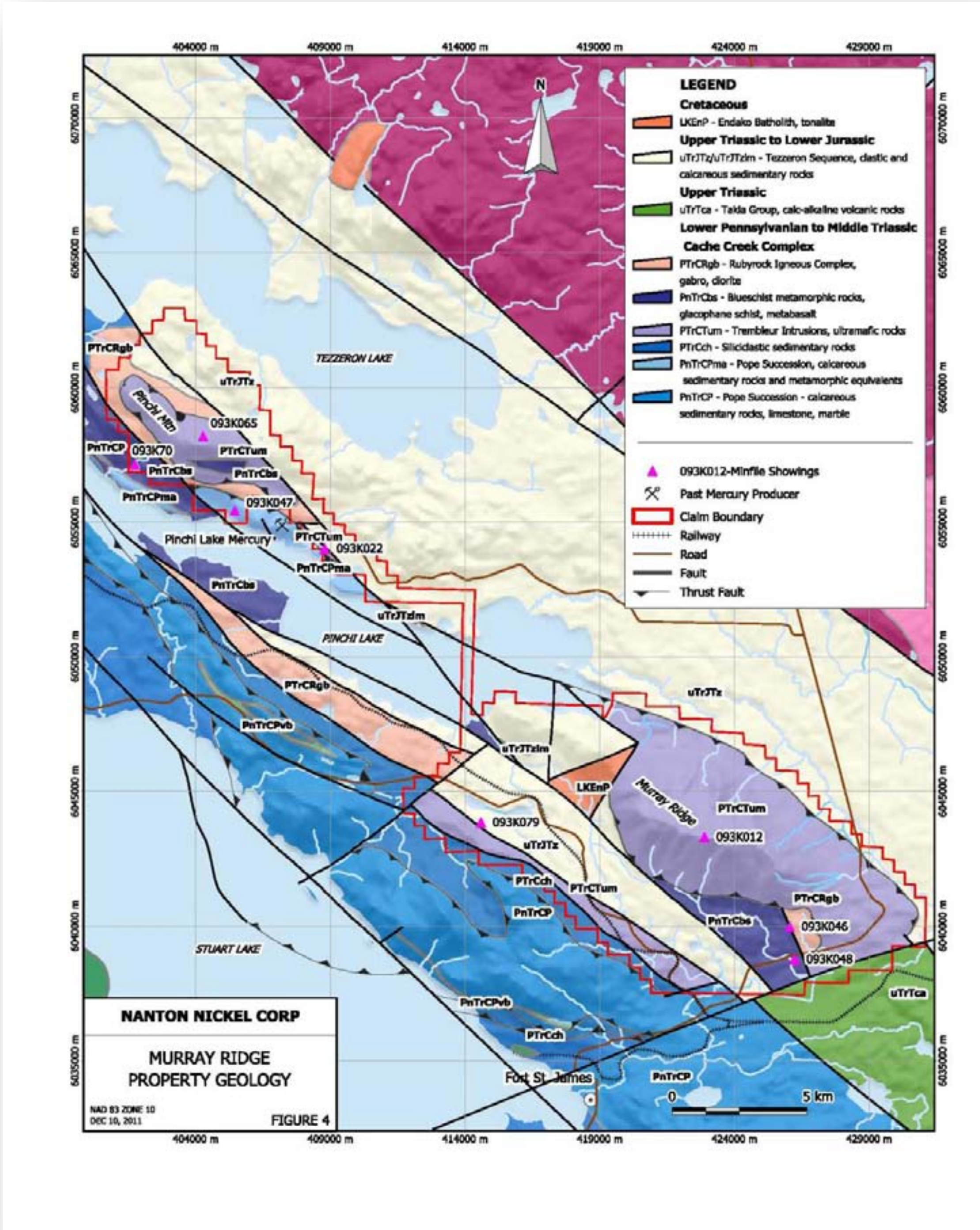

Figure 4. Murray Ridge Property Geology.

Regional deformation and structure of the Cache Creek Terrane is northwesterly. Within the terrane, the strike of the Cache Creek Group and younger volcano-sedimentary rocks and tectonic fabric and layering of the ultramafic assemblages is northwesterly, that is in conformity with the regional trend. Younger east-northeast cross-faults disrupt the northwest structures with minor strike-slip displacements.

The Pinchi Lake Fault is a regional, northwest striking fault system forming a structural contact between Pennsylvanian-Permian Cache Creek assemblages to the southwest and Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla group weakly metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary rocks to the northeast. Many northwesterly striking subsidiary faults with steep dips to west are documented. Some of these structures also mark the contacts between various intrusive units throughout the property (Figure 4).

5.3 Mineralization

Murray Ridge Property and its surroundings are historically known for their mercury showings and deposits as documented in BC Minfile and assessment records, as well as non-economic chromite and industrial mineral occurrences (http://www.minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx (Figure 4). There are not known nickel-iron alloy occurrences, to date, from this locality.

Mercury occurrences are as follow: the **Sunshine** (Minfile 93K 046-6039971N, 426051E), the **Calex** (Minfile 93K 048-6038762N, 426229E) and the **Dad** (Minfile 093K 079- 6043850N, 414590E) in the southeast and **Mount Pinchi** (Minfile 93K 070-6057309N 401864E), **CIN** (Minfile 93K 047, 6055470N, 405501E) and **Pinchi Lake Mercury Mine**, in the northwest (Minfile 93K049-6054877N, 407228E). Mercury occurrences are closely spatially and temporally associated with the Pinchi Fault zone. The host rocks are Cache Creek Group carbonate altered andesite, schist and Trembleur ultramafic intrusives.

Several chromite occurrences are also documented: **MR and MUR showings** (Minfile 93K 012-6043300N, 422887E), in the Murray Ridge area. Chromite showings are found in the northwest striking ultramafic rocks of disrupted ophiolite affinity near the Pinchi Fault system. The dominant hosts are harzburgite and subordinate dunite and orthopyroxene veins.

In addition, several industrial mineral occurrences are recorded in the area, limestone (**Pinchi Lake Limestone/** 93K 022-6053976N, 408968E) and magnesite (**Pinchi Lake** / 93K 065- 6058094N, 404211E)).

5.4 Deposit Types

The Nanton Nickel Corp. has undertaken an exploration for the nickel-iron alloy mineralization, awaruite, in the ultramafic rocks of the Permian-Triassic Cache Creek complex on the Murray Ridge Property. The property geological and structural setting is analogous to the Decar Property of First Point Minerals/Cliff Natural Resources, approximately 60 km to the northwest.

Compositionally, awaruite (Ni_3Fe) consists of 75% nickel, 25% iron and 0% sulphur, and therefore it is considered “natural steel”. Absence of sulphur allows a concentrate to be shipped directly to steel mills without incurring smelting and refining costs, and minimal environmental problems.

The economics of nickel-iron alloy deposits are potentially very favourable as they avoid the significant cost associated with nickel sulphide deposits required for smelting and environmental mitigation and large amounts of energy and acid required for the processing of laterite nickel deposits.

6 2011 Exploration Program

Several phases of exploration were completed on the Murray Ridge Property in 2011; airborne regional geophysical survey between 11-14 and 20-21 September and follow-up reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling between 15 to 20 October, 2011.

6.1 Geophysical survey

6.1.1 General

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. (NSG) was contracted to carry out a high sensitivity, helicopter-airborne magnetic survey over the Murray Ridge Property. A total of 1055 line kilometers of aeromagnetic survey was completed in two areas separated by Pinchi Lake: southeast block , 779 km line-km and northwest block, 279 line-km (referred to as Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension in Yakovenko, 2011). A complete geophysical survey report is appended to this report (Appendix II). It contains the logistics, equipment specifications, data processing, and final geophysical maps.

The objective of the aeromagnetic survey was to provide high-resolution total field magnetic maps suitable for anomaly delineation which in turn provided a tool for detailed geological evaluation and identification of structural and lithologic trends.

The geophysical equipment used for this survey was comprised of high-sensitivity Cesium-3 magnetometer mounted in a fixed stinger assemble. Airborne ancillary equipment included; digital recorders, fluxgate magnetometer, radar altimeter, and global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The GPS receiver provided accurate real-time navigation and subsequent flight path recovery. Surface equipment included a magnetic base station with GPS time synchronization, and a PC-based field workstation which was used to check the data quality and completeness on a daily basis.

The basic aeromagnetic survey parameters are as follows:

Traverse Line spacing:	200 m
Control Line spacing:	2000 m
Average Terrain clearance:	39 m (southeast block); 40 m (northwest block)

Navigation:	GPS
Traverse Line direction:	90^0, 270^0
Control Line direction:	0^0, 180^0
Measurement interval:	0.02/0.1 sec for magnetic; 0.1 sec for GPS
Groundspeed (average):	153 km/hr (SE block); 154 km/hr (NW block)
Measurement spacing (average):	4.3 m/0.1 sec for magnetic & GPS
Airborne Digital Record:	Line Number, Flight Number, Radar Altimeter Total Field Magnetics, Time (System GPS) Raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data Magnetic compensation parameters (fluxgate mag.)

The aeromagnetic data was plotted as Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) in nT (nano Tesla) and 1st Order Vertical Derivative (VDV) in nT/m (nano Tesla per meter) for both surveyed blocks on the property structural map, Figures 5 and 6, respectively.

6.1.2 Aeromagnetic Survey Results

The TMI maps (Figure 5) document magnetic intensity range from 55328 nT (in dark blue) to 58118 nT (in bright pink) from southeast surveyed block, and 56206 nT to 58018 nT from the northwest block, respectively.

The results of the survey delineated four major, magnetic-high (TMI) anomalies as discrete zones (pink to red colour range). In the southeastern surveyed block, the anomalously high magnetic values form several large zones; a broad zone over the Murray Ridge and its surroundings, and a narrow, linear zone to the south. Both have sharp boundaries and northwesterly trends. On the other hand, low magnetic field values outline narrow, northwest trending zones (blue to green colour range) in between the magnetic-highs.

The TMI magnetic data in the northwestern block exhibit similar patterns; two strong, narrow, high magnetic intensity anomalies separated by low intensity zones. The transition from high to low magnetics is abrupt. Both, TMI highs and lows delineate west-northwest to northwest striking zones. The 1st Order Vertical Derivative (VDV) plot shows similar but not as well defined magnetic patterns as TMI (Figure 6).

The compilation of the aeromagnetic surveys on the geology and structure map of the property indicates a strong correspondence between these parameters. The magnetic-high anomalies show excellent correlation with the Trembleur ultramafic and Rubyrock mafic intrusions that characteristically carry significant magnetic mineral contents, hence magnetic signature. Magnetic-highs are separated by magnetic-lows, latter corresponding to the non-magnetic Cache Creek Group and younger Triassic-Jurassic calcareous and clastic sediments. A sharp transition from high to low magnetics is marked by structural contacts, faults and thrust faults.

In the northwestern part of the southeast block, strong TMI and VDV, is noted over an area which is mapped as being underlain by the Triassic-Jurassic calcareous sediments and Cretaceous tonalite (Figure 4). This area has been briefly visited by the author during the recent prospecting program. However, the geology could not be verified because of the absence of bedrock and poor accessibility.

6. 2 Reconnaissance Mapping and Geochemical Sampling

6.2.1 General

Reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling of the Murray Property were undertaken by the author between October 15 to 20, 2011. The objective of the field examination was to examine and evaluate the following:

1. Geological and structural setting of areas which returned magnetic-highs (TMI and VDV) from the earlier geophysical survey.
2. Re-sampling of sites/drainages with anomalous nickel-in-silts from Regional Geochemical Surveys (RGS) of BC Geological Survey (complete geochemical data is recorded on line at:
www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/geochemistry/pages/default.aspx

3. Additional more detailed prospecting/mapping, lithogeochemical, stream-sediment and soil sampling in prospective areas defined by previous geology compilation, and both, anomalous geophysical and RGS stream-sediment geochemical results.

All geochemical sampling results are plotted on property geology map at a scale of 1:50,000 and presented in Figures 7 and 8, from southeastern and northwestern areas, respectively (at the end of this report). Complete assay results for rocks, stream-sediments and soils, and assay certificates are appended (Appendix I). Rock sample descriptions and nickel analysis are summarized in Table 2 and stream-sediment site description, sample type and nickel analysis in Table 3 (both in Appendix I).

Reconnaissance mapping/prospecting - The follow-up reconnaissance mapping involved verification of the geological and structural setting as mapped by previous authors and geologists of the BC Geological Survey. A network of well-maintained gravel roads allowed access to some parts of the property for this brief assessment. The readily accessible areas of highly anomalous magnetics were also examined. A total of 31 rock samples of ultramafic and mafic lithologies were collected dominantly from ridge tops and creek beds.

The low elevations areas, especially in the southern part of the property had total absence of bedrock exposure. As such, rock sampling is not representative of all perspective areas, but only those with abundant outcrops.

Stream-sediment Sampling – A total of 25 stream-sediment samples were collected throughout the property with majority of the samples from the southeastern part of the claims. The focus of sample collection was a region drained by four creeks which returned anomalous nickel in stream-sediments from the RGS of BC Geological Survey (Figure 7). These sites were visited to verify the location, quality of sampling medium and to do the re-sampling. The additional stream-sediment sampling of the anomalous creeks was also undertaken.

The creek which returned highly anomalous nickel value (1,246.5 ppm Ni/93K021429) was investigated in a great detail which included stream-sediment sampling at 500-800 m centres, prospecting and rock sampling along the drainage. The stream-sediment samples were also collected, wherever the access was permissible, in adjacent creeks. At each sample site the description including the sample type, creek width and slope, intensity of the flow were recorded. This information is summarized in Table 3 (Appendix I).

In the northwestern part of the property where RGS work did not generate any stream sediment anomalous sites, the exploration was concentrated in areas underlain by favourable ultramafic intrusions (Figure 8).

Soil Sampling - A small soil sampling program was designed, in addition rock and silt sampling to test the effectiveness of soil geochemistry as a useful tool in detecting anomalous metals over large, overburden covered areas. A total of 13 soil samples were collected, all in the southeast (Figure 7). In general, soil profiles were poorly developed in this region. The most common soil material was A-horizon consisting of light to medium grey, bleached clay-silt and medium brown silt-sand-subordinate clay with significant glacial component. B-horizon soil was present in about 25% of sites.

One small soil-grid was designed adjacent to the anomalous creek (RGS 93K021429) with samples collected on about 100 m centres sub-parallel to its strike (8 soil samples). In addition, 5 soils were collected along the gravel road straddling another high nickel-anomalous drainage (RGS 93K021430).

Sample Preparation and Analysis – All the samples were packed into the rice bags, sealed and shipped to the Acme Laboratories in Vancouver from Greyhound cargo depot in Penticton. Samples were analyzed for 33 elements using the Acme's inductively coupled plasma and emission spectrometry (ICP-ES) with a strong 4-acid digestion. Sample handling and analytical procedure is summarized in Appendix I.

6.2.2 Reconnaissance mapping/prospecting results

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting was focused on areas of known prospective geology. The best rock exposures were on the ridge tops and along road cuts, specifically Murray Ridge and Pinchi Mountain areas. Geological evaluation has confirmed the occurrence of ultramafic-mafic bodies of the Cache Creek Complex Trembleur Intrusions. Ultramafic rocks typically form prominent, rugged, outcrop covered ridges with sparse vegetation (Photo 1).

Rocks are dominantly represented by harzburgite (95%) with subordinate dunite layering (5%), and rare orthopyroxenite and gabbro. Harzburgite is typically dark brown to black, weathered yellow-green with red blotches, massive, medium to coarse grained, and variably serpentinized, weak to rarely strong (Photo 2). Dunite is minor lithologic component in this particular area occurring as differentially weathered, olive green, elongate, irregularly shaped, north-westerly trending bodies (parallel to ridge crest) and vary in size from 5 to 10cm (Photo 3). In the literature, the recorded width is from 0.1 to 25 m across (Minfile 093K012). All ultramafic lithologies are weakly to moderately magnetic and rarely non-magnetic. Magnetic minerals are weakly disseminated, fine grained magnetite (<1-2%) and locally subordinate pentlandite. Chromite mineralization occurs as weak, brownish black, fine grained (1-3mm), disseminations in harzburgite and as disseminations and stringers in dunite, <0.5-1%.

Photo 1. A typical rugged outcrop of the harzburgite on the top of the Murray Ridge, view to southwest.

Photo 2. Light green serpentinized harzburgite, weathering surface and fractures (MRR-27).

Photo 3. Differentially weathered, narrow, northwest striking dunite layer in blotchy red-yellow weathered harzburgite (MRR-10).

In the Pinchi Mountain area, ultramafic rocks are locally strongly oxidized and fractured with largely obliterated primary textures. Fracturing is associated with white quartz veining and stockwork and fracture-controlled bright green mariposite (Photo 4). Rare medium grey, narrow (<1.5m) quartz diorite dykes are observed cutting ultramafics.

Medium to green, fine grained mafic rocks, gabbroic in composition are subordinate. These are probably related to the zoned envelope around the ultramafic intrusions represented by the Rubyrock Igneous Complex.

Structural fabric is generally northwesterly. Dunite and orthopyroxenite layering strikes 280° to 310° with steep northeasterly dips, 70° to 90°.

Photo 4. Heavily oxidized and fractured ultramafic rocks in the Pichi Mountain area. Note white quartz veining and bright green mariposite on the fracture surface (MRR-21).

6.2.3 Geochemical Sampling Results

Rock geochemistry. The assay results of rock geochemistry have returned nickel values ranging from 37 to 2513 ppm nickel. Only two samples (MRR-20 and 22) carry low nickel contents, 37 and 61 ppm, respectively. Both were collected from outcrops of gabbroic rocks in the Pinchi Mountain area (Figures 7 and 8).

All the ultramafic rocks from the southeast, Murray Ridge area, consistently assayed 2053 to 2513 ppm Ni. The nickel values from the northwest, Pinch Mountain area, returned anomalous but slightly weaker nickel values ranging from 1329 to 1981 ppm.

Much more rock sampling is needed throughout all ultramafic bodies to get a good understanding of nickel potential of the area.

Stream-sediment geochemistry. The stream-sediment geochemistry has returned nickel values ranging from 139 to 1519 ppm Ni from the southeast, and 172 to 782 ppm Ni from the northwest, respectively (Figures 7 and 8). The nickel contents are considered highly anomalous for all the collected samples.

Results of nickel geochemistry from stream-sediment re-sampling show very encouraging results. All nickel values were very well reproduced and closely comparable to the original results from the RGS program; **1280** ppm (SSM-11) (**1247** ppm-93K021429), **457** (SSM-15) (**545** ppm-93K21430), **190** (SSM-02) (**155** ppm-93K021428) and **573** ppm (**157** ppm-93K021427). All nickel values came highly anomalous, from 457 to 1280 ppm.

Comparing the nickel results from the various explored areas, the best values were returned from the north-slopes of the Murray Ridge covering an area of about 2.5-3 km by 7 km.

Soil geochemistry. Assay results of the soil sampling from a small grid adjacent to the highly anomalous creek returned nickel values from 134 to 558 ppm and soils samples from a road cut adjacent to another anomalous creek, from 315 to 881 ppm nickel (Figure 7).

All the soils carry anomalous nickel contents reflecting the metal enrichment in the underlying ultramafic rocks, if these are residual, in-situ developed material.

7 Conclusions

The Murray Ridge property has been explored for the first time for nickel-iron alloy (awaruite) mineralization in the ultramafic rocks of the Cache Creek Complex. The analogous suite of ultramafic intrusions are host to disseminated, coarse grained awaruite mineralization on the Decar property of the First Point Minerals, approximately 60 km northwest.

The MR property is underlain by a complex mixture of Permian to Cretaceous rocks characterized by Cache Creek Complex clastic and calcareous sedimentary assemblages and Trembleur ultramafic-mafic and Rubyrock gabbro to diorite intrusions. Cache Creek Complex rocks are at the structural contacts with younger Jurassic-Triassic volcano-sedimentary rocks of Takla Group and Tezzeron Sequence and Cretaceous Endako Batholith. The region has a strong northwest striking structural fabric of faults and thrust faults including Pinchi Lake fault system, historically important for its associated significant mercury occurrences.

Several northwest trending, linear magnetic-high (TMI) anomalies were delineated in both, northwestern and southeastern part of the property. These anomalies exhibit an excellent correspondence with the previously mapped northwest striking ultramafic intrusions. The sharp transitions from high to low magnetics coincide with the structural contacts of high magnetic susceptibility rocks (ultramafics-mafics) and low susceptibility rocks (sediments). High resolution aeromagnetic survey proved to be an effective mapping tool in defining prospective geology and structure for further exploration.

Geological mapping and prospecting has confirmed the occurrence of favourable geological setting and localized serpentinization associated with ultramafic rocks throughout the property.

Rock sampling results have returned anomalous nickel values from majority of collected grab samples; 0.1 to 0.25% Ni. These represent variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks of Trembleur intrusions, in Pinchi Mountain region covering an area of about 2x8 km (northwest) and in Murray Ridge region, 5x13 km (southeast).

Stream-sediment sampling program was successful in verifying the historical RGS anomalous nickel-in stream-sediment results and expanding the anomalous nickel occurrences over much larger areas of the Murray Ridge and Pinchi Mountain, both underlain by Trembleur ultramafic intrusions. The nickel values vary from 139 to impressive 1519 ppm.

A small soil sampling program of several areas adjacent to the nickel-in-stream-sediment anomalous drainages also returned an anomalous nickel from all collected samples; 134 to 881 ppm Ni. Nickel anomalies in soils, assumed to be in-situ formed, would reflect the nickel enrichment in the underlying ultramafic rocks.

The current exploration program has detected highly anomalous nickel in all the sampling mediums. However, the source of nickel has not been established at this phase of property examination. Petrographic studies and specific analytical methods will have to be used to differentiate between nickel-alloy and nickel sulfide.

8 Recommendations

Recent exploration activity on the Murray Ridge Property has produced encouraging results from high resolution aeromagnetic survey. Follow-up geological mapping, prospecting, and results of rock, stream-sediment and soil geochemical sampling have confirmed highly anomalous nickel in association with ultramafic rocks, both in the southeast (Murray Ridge) and northwest (Pinchi Mountain). It is recommended to processed with several phases of exploration; 1st phase- ground magnetic survey, detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling and petrographic studies to gain an understanding of the style and control on nickel mineralization and to define targets and 2nd phase-1000-2000 m diamond drilling.

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10 Statement of Expenditures

Consultants/Contractors		
Daria Duba, M.Sc., 7 days @$700/day	Geological Consultant	$4,900.00
Katrina Kaiser, 6.5 days $200/day	Field Assistant	1,300.00
Accommodation/Meals		250.00
Transportation, 4x4 truck		1,100.00
Field Supplies, sample shipment		150.00
Analysis		2,000.00
Report, Data compilation, Maps		6,700.00
Airborne Magnetic Survey		93,206.00
1055 line-km		
	TOTAL	**$109,606.00**

11 Statement of Qualifications

I, Daria Duba, M.Sc., am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at 1075 Old Main Road, Naramata, VOH 1NO, British Columbia.

1 I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal (Quebec) with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Geology) which I obtained in 1978. In addition I graduated, with a Master of Science Degree in Economic Geology in 1982 from McGill University, Montreal (Quebec).

2 I have worked as a geologist in since graduation in 1982 on a variety of mining and exploration projects in Canada, United States, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Argentina.

3 I am an author of the Technical Report titled "Geophysical, Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Murray Ridge Property, Omenica Mining Division, British Columbia" dated December 18, 2011.

4 I have previous involvement with the property that is the subject of the Report. I was a consultant to Nanton Nickel Corporation and was responsible for planning, design and implementation of the regional exploration program between 15-20 October, 2011. Program included geological mapping/prospecting and lithogeochemical, silt and soil sampling.

5 The information, opinions and recommendations in this report are based on that experience and knowledge of the property. Some of the previous work could not be verified by me but it is correct to the best of my knowledge.

6 I am an independent Consulting Geologist in mineral exploration and an independent of Nanton Nickel Corporation. I have no interests, either direct or indirect in the Murray Ridge Property.

Dated on December 18, 2011

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Daria Duba, MSc.

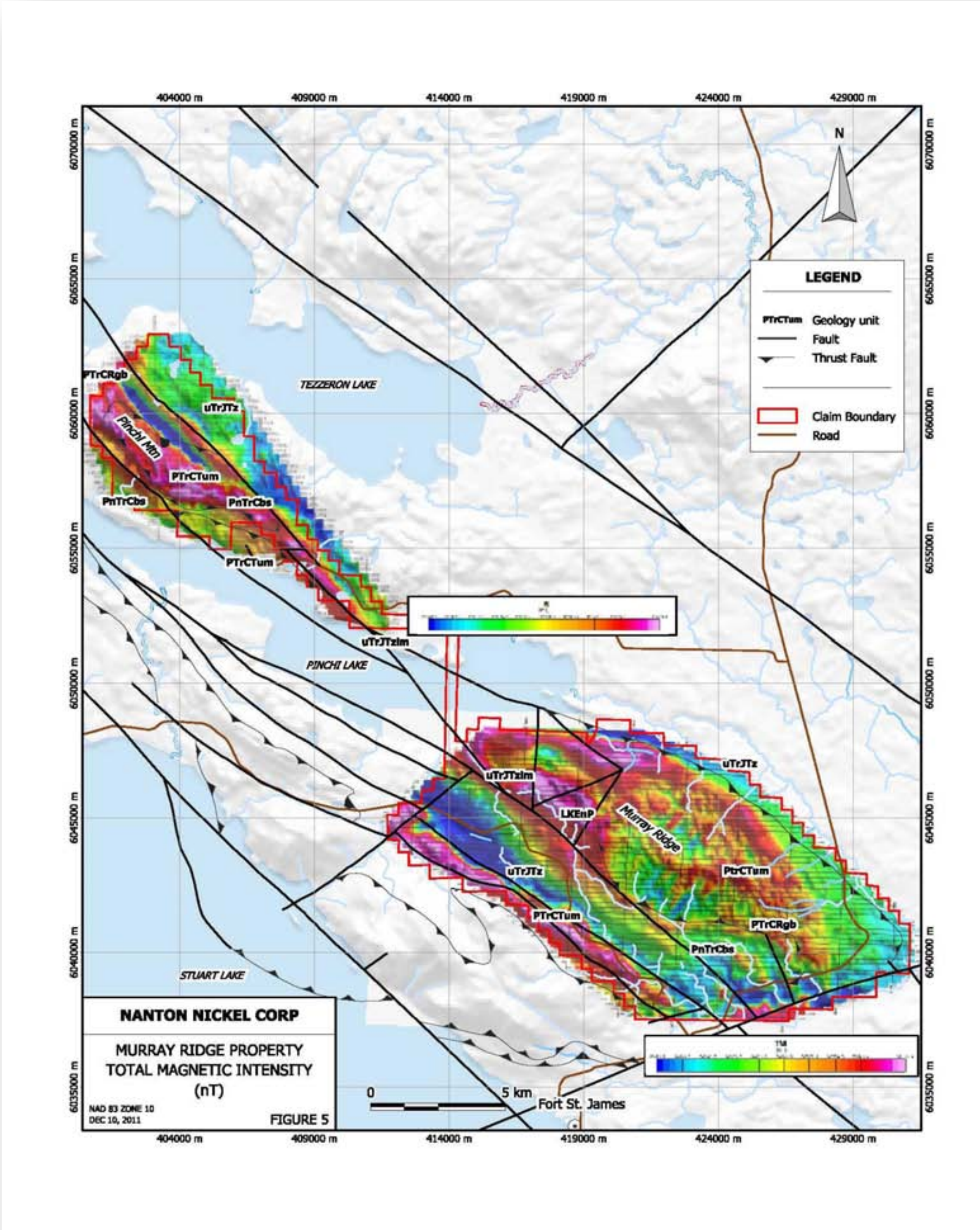

Figure 5. Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) in nT.

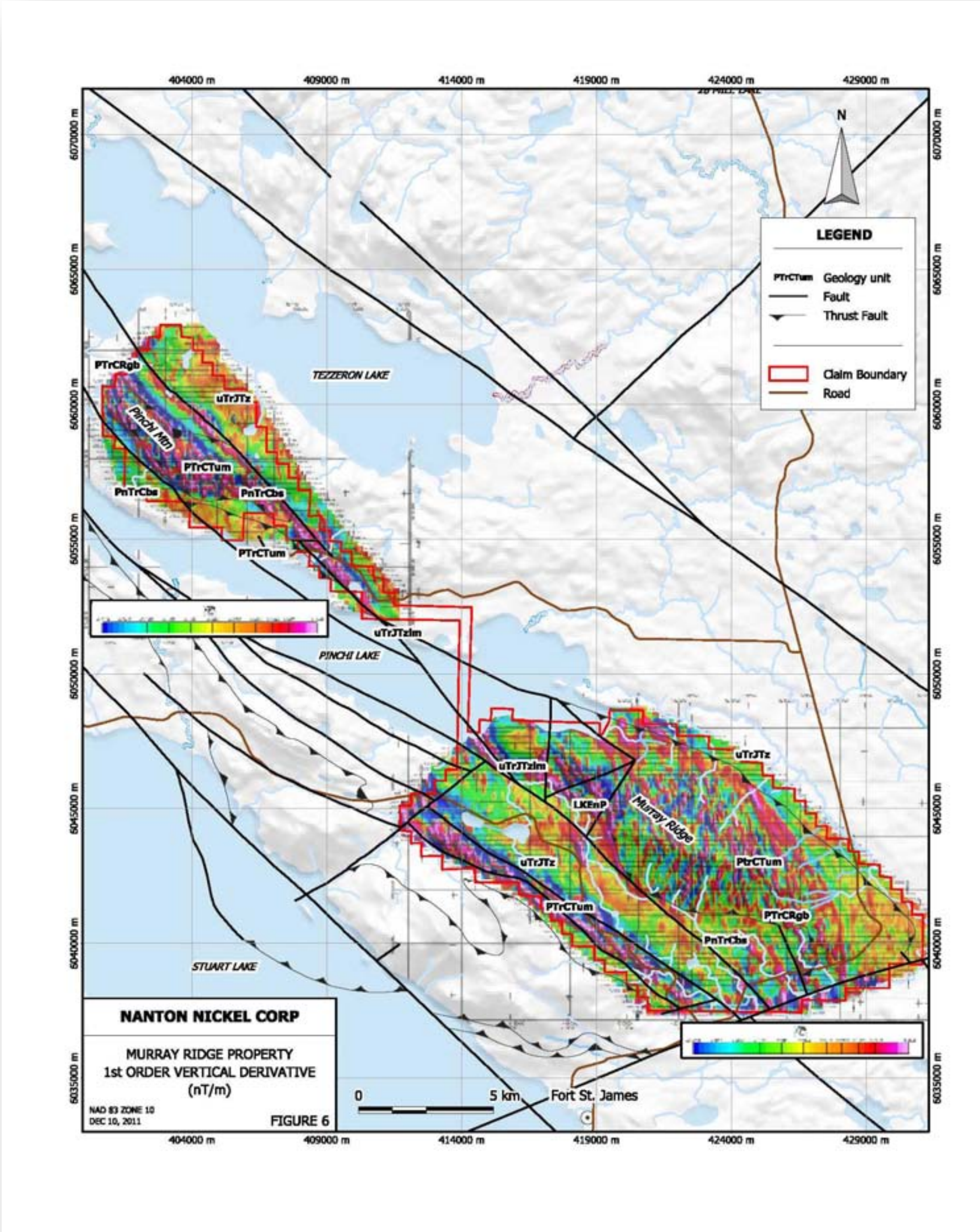

Figure 6. 1st Order Vertical Derivative (DVD) in nT/m.

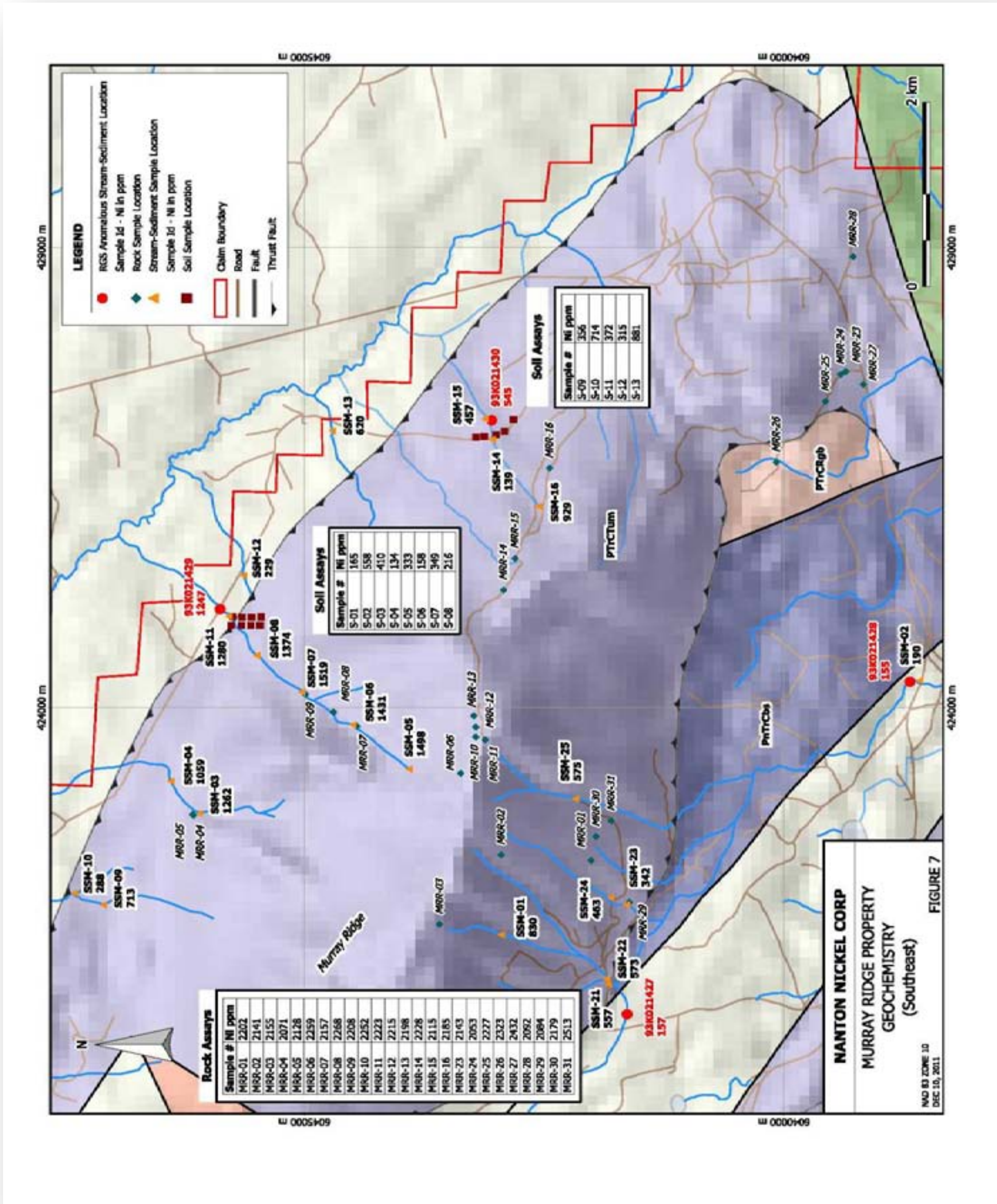

Figure 7. Rock-Stream-Sediment-Soil Geochemistry-Nickel in ppm (Southeast).

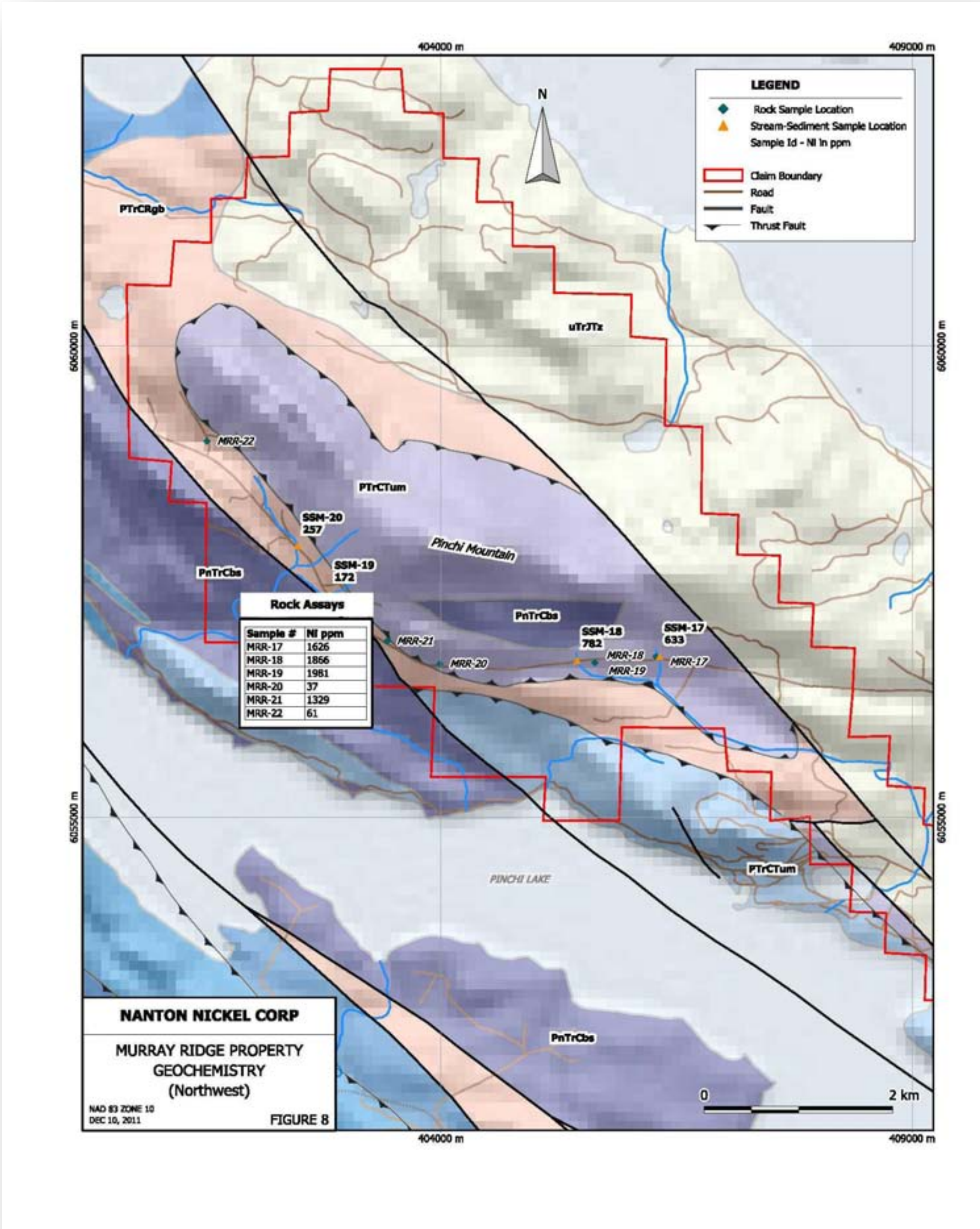

Figure 8. Rock-Stream-Sediment Geochemistry –Nickel in ppm (Northwest).

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Sample_ID	East_m	North_m	Sample Description	Ni_ppm
MRR-01	422342	6042011	MR ski hill area; yellow-brown weathered w/patchy red-brown, cg, dark green-brown ultramafic/harzburgite (peridotite), chloritized mafics, weakly magnetic	2202
MRR-02	422403	6042948	MR ski hill area; yellow-brown weathered w/patchy red-brown, cg, dark green-brown ultramafic/harzburgite, chloritized mafics	2141
MRR-03	421650	6043592	Ski hill area western side; dark green-brown, cg ultramafics, harzburgite	2155
MRR-04	422832	6046158	NW part of the intrusive; black weathered, dark green-brown, cg ultramafic, strongly fractured, rare black equant grains (chromite?)	2071
MRR-05	422845	6046165	Similar to MRR-04; locally strong white calcite on fractures	2128
MRR-06	423286	6043370	North of the Murray Ridge top; yellow-beige weathered, cg ultramafic	2259
MRR-07	423799	6044450	On the anomalous creek; dark grey weathered, dark green ultramafic/peridotite, trace specks of pentlandite?, weakly magnetic	2157
MRR-08	423953	6044696	On the high grade creek; red-brown weathered ultramafic	2268
MRR-09	424146	6044990	The same creek as above; a large outcrop (>100m) of yellow-beige to rusty brown ultramafic	2208
MRR-10	423684	6043212	Microwave towers; large outcrop area on the ridge top-dark green, cg harzburgite, yellow-green weathered with red-brown oxidized patches, strongly fractured, serpentinized fractures, weakly magnetic	2252
MRR-11	423652	6043116	South facing slope of MR/Microwave tower area; dark green, cg harzburgite	2223
MRR-12	423792	6043212	On the road heading down/east; similar to 50, dark green-brown ultramafic	2215
MRR-13	423912	6043233	On the road east; mg dark green ultramafic, rare pinhead silver specks (Ni-alloy?), non magnetic	2198
MRR-14	425278	6042924	On the microwave tower road, fg chloritized mafic?/ultramafic, serpentine on fractures, very weakly magnetic, speck of black metallic mineral chromite, non-magnetic	2228
MRR-15	425621	6042804	On the road; fg chloritized ultramafic? (mafic?- gabbro)	2115
MRR-16	426602	6042445	Microwave tower road; dark green ultramafic, rusty yellow beige weathering surface	2185
MRR-17	406282	6056703	Pinchi Lake area; sub-oc of extremely oxidized, rusty yellow orange, fractured ultramafic?, completely obliterated primary textures, narrow (<0.3-0.5cm) white quartz stringers	1626
MRR-18	405634	6056640	Pinchi Lake area, main access road; a small quarry, highly oxidized ultramafic, similar to 61, strongly crackled, numerous white random quartz veinlents and stockwork, 1-2% mariposite disseminations	1866
MRR-19	405634	6056640	Dark green, strongly chloritized and fracture-controlled serpentinized ultramafic	1981
MRR-20	403989	6056629	Medium-dark green, fg, locally augite phyric gabbro?/ultramafic, possibly basalt	37
MRR-21	403427	6056869	Strongly oxidized, rusty orange ultramafic, abundant white qtz stringers, strong crackle brecciation, mariposite in quartz and on fracture; medium grey, mg quartz diorite dyke (~1-1.5m width), poorly exposed contacts, rough trend N-S	1329
MRR-22	401521	6058990	Last sample at the NW part of the ultramafic on the road; medium to dark green, fg mafic to ultramafic, to 20% chloritized augite phenocrysts, minor calcite veinlets	61
MRR-23	427651	6039359	SE part of the large ultramafic intrusive; on the road of Germansen, a large outcrop of moderately serpentinized dark green, mg-cg ultramafic (harzburgite)	2143
MRR-24	427619	6039409	On the same road further north; ultramafic breccia with to 3-5% steel grey, vfg chromite?, weakly magnetic, serpentinized fractures	2053
MRR-25	427326	6039567	On the same road as above samples 71-73; serpentinized (fractures) arzburgite	2227
MRR-26	426668	6040081	On the road further north; sub oc of chloritized and serpentinized ultramafic, serpentine on fractures	2323

MRR-27	427510	6039173	On the Germansen North road; dark green, chloritized harzburgite, yellow-beige with red-brown oxidized patchy weathering surface, non-magnetic	2432
MRR-28	428899	6039279	On the Germansen North road; dark green, chloritized harzburgite, non-magnetic	2092
MRR-29	421888	6041613	MR skill hill area; rusty red brown oxidized and yellow, cg dark green ultramafic (harzburgite)	2084
MRR-30	422603	6041962	Ski hill area, dark green ultramafic, red-brown patchy and yellow weathering surface	2179
MRR-31	422772	6041802	MR ski hill; dark grey, fg-mg dark green ultramafic	2513

Table 2. Rock sample description and nickel analysis

Sample_ID	East_m	North_m	Ni_ppm	Site description	Comments
SSM-01	421536	6042946	830	MR ski hill, upstream of RGS 93K021427 (157 ppm Ni)	slow flowing, shallow slope, flat to <3 degrees, stagnant pools
SSM-02	424294	6038587	190	Downstream of RGS 93K021428 (155 ppm Ni)	to 1m, shallow slope, slow moving
SSM-03	422851	6046092	1262	North side of the MR, west of the 93K021429 creek	1.5m, medium fast flow, moderate flow in canyon like valley, ultramafic boulders
SSM-04	423203	6046396	1059	North side of the MR, west of the 93K021429 creek	1.5m, slow flow, low relief, flat to <2-3 degrees
SSM-05	423333	6043909	1498	SW extremity of 93K021429 creek (1247 ppm Ni)	0.5m, slow flow, moderate slop, lack of fines, ultramafic boulders
SSM-06	423815	6044493	1431	Highly anomalous creek (93K021429)	2m, shallow to moderate gradient, medium flow, mod coarse sand, ultramafic float
SSM-07	424172	6045028	1519	Highly anomalous creek (93K021429)	2m, small waterfall, mod to fast flow over cascades, lack of fines, ultramafic float
SSM-08	424570	6045500	1374	Highly anomalous creek (93K021429)	1.5m, slow moving, flat terrain
SSM-09	421860	6047098	713	Westernmost drainage north side of MR	0.8m, slow flowing, very gently north facing slope, abundant organics, vfg sand
SSM-10	421988	6047399	288	Westernmost drainage north side of MR	0.8 m average, flat terrain, slow flow to trickle, vfg sand+silt (clay?), organics?
SSM-11	424992	6045789	1280	Resample of RGS 93K021429 (1247 ppm Ni)	2m wide, shallow slope, moderate flow, gravel with sand+silt
SSM-12	425437	6045637	229	Adjacent creek east of RGS 93K021429	0.7 m, medium fast flow, underwater sandbars, abundant fines (vfg sand/silt)
SSM-13	427007	6044709	620	Another creek SE close to the road	0.8m, low gradient, slow flow, vfg sand+silt, minor <1cm pebbles, underwater bars
SSM-14	426914	6043041	139	Upstream of RGS 93K021430	0.4 m, flat-low slope, slow flow, all sand bars underwater, vfg sand/silt & organics
SSM-15	427136	6043119	457	Adjacent to (resample) RGS 93K021430 (545 ppm Ni)	<1.0m, very slow flow, flat terrain, no exposed sand bars, vfg sand+silt+organics?
SSM-16	426187	6042558	929	upslope ofRGS 93K021430	dry creek, 0.5m wide, medium steep slope, north facing, sand+silt
SSM-17	406319	6056705	633	NW claim block-Pinchi Lake area	<0.5m, slow flow, gentle slope, lack of sand bars (all underwater), vfg sand+silt/organics
SSM-18	405446	6056665	782	NW claim block-Pinchi Lake area	1-2m, moderately fast flow, well developed sandbars, abundant fines
SSM-19	402820	6057369	172	NW-Pinchi Lake area, small creek, ~ NE (025) trend	0.5m, moderate-steep slope, fast flowing, fg sand+silt/clay
SSM-20	402480	6057876	257	NW-Pinchi Lake area	0.8m, slow flow with stagnant pools, well formed sandbars, deep valley
SSM-21	420999	6041833	557	MR ski hill area	dry creek, 1-2 m wide, flat-very gently sloped south, sand+silt+pebbles
SSM-22	421058	6041855	573	MR ski hill area	dry creek, well developed steep sided drainage area, 0.8-1.0m width, flat to very gently sloped

SSM-23	421860	6041644	342	MR ski hill area	dry creek, 3-4m width rimmed by alders, flat, well formed silt-sand bars
SSM-24	421938	6041806	463	MR ski hill area	0.5-1.2 m, gently gradient, slow flowing, well formed sand-silt bars
SSM-25	423013	6042172	575	MR ski hill area	dry creek, gently sloped SSW, well formed silt-sand-pebble bars

Table 3. Stream-sediment sample description and nickel analysis

ACME Analytical Laboratiories Ltd.
Geochemical Procedures

Sample Preparation

Soil, Sediment and Vegetation Samples
SS80 Dry at 60 C, sieve up to 100 g to -80 mesh

Rock and Drill Core
R200-250 Crush 1kg to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 250 g and pulverize to 85% passing -200 mesh

Group 1D01 analysis: – ICP-ES (Inductively couples plasma emission spectrometry) - 4-acid digestion

A 0.25g sample split is heated in HNO3-HClO4-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in HCl. The solution is analyzed for total of 33 elements using ICP-ES method. Elements included are: Al, Ag, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, V, W and Zn.

Field sample handling and preparation

The rock, stream sediment and soil samples were placed in clear plastic bags for rock, and canvas bags for soil and silt, labeled and packed into the rice bags. After, the bags were secured and shipped to the Acme Laboratories in Vancouver from Greyhound cargo depot in Penticton.

All samples were analyzed for Ni and 32 elements. This procedure utilizes inductively coupled plasma and emission spectrometry (ICP-ES). To liberate non-silicate nickel, prepared samples were subjected to a strong 4-acid digestion.

Quality control procedure was implemented at the laboratory involving insertion of blanks and standards, and in addition, repeat analyses, for at least 25% of the total analyzed samples. Examination of routine QC data indicates that the assays are within generally accepted parameters for accuracy, precision and lack of contamination.

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Submitted By:	Adam Cegielski
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	November 08, 2011
Report Date:	December 15, 2011
Page:	1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006051.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Murray Ridge
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	31

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	31	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1D01	31	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
1E	31	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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CC: Dasha Duba

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Report Date: December 15, 2011

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Method		WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
MRR-01	Rock	0.89	<1	6	<3	17	<0.3	2202	101	772	4.71	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	12	0.14	0.003
MRR-02	Rock	0.55	<1	5	<3	15	<0.3	2141	98	754	4.56	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	16	0.12	0.001
MRR-03	Rock	0.93	<1	2	<3	15	<0.3	2155	100	761	4.51	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	11	0.12	<0.001
MRR-04	Rock	0.50	<1	10	<3	14	<0.3	2071	97	742	4.56	<2	<2	<2	1	<0.5	<3	<3	15	0.11	0.002
MRR-05	Rock	0.89	<1	7	<3	17	<0.3	2128	101	796	4.82	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	20	0.03	0.002
MRR-06	Rock	0.78	<1	2	<3	14	<0.3	2259	100	767	4.76	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.02	0.002
MRR-07	Rock	0.88	<1	13	<3	15	<0.3	2157	101	792	4.82	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	16	0.11	<0.001
MRR-08	Rock	0.91	<1	6	<3	20	<0.3	2268	105	793	4.97	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	12	0.09	<0.001
MRR-09	Rock	0.76	<1	3	<3	16	<0.3	2208	95	783	4.80	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	21	0.07	0.003
MRR-10	Rock	1.13	<1	7	<3	16	<0.3	2252	102	766	4.77	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	11	0.10	0.001
MRR-11	Rock	0.78	<1	9	<3	18	<0.3	2223	97	808	4.77	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	20	0.03	<0.001
MRR-12	Rock	1.07	<1	3	<3	17	<0.3	2215	100	754	4.71	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	10	0.11	<0.001
MRR-13	Rock	1.07	<1	4	<3	18	<0.3	2198	101	785	4.71	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	11	0.04	<0.001
MRR-14	Rock	1.42	<1	2	<3	14	<0.3	2228	101	762	4.81	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	13	0.05	<0.001
MRR-15	Rock	0.89	<1	3	<3	16	<0.3	2115	99	748	4.64	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	20	0.02	<0.001
MRR-16	Rock	0.88	<1	3	<3	11	<0.3	2185	100	763	4.85	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	21	0.01	<0.001
MRR-17	Rock	1.55	<1	7	<3	12	<0.3	1626	76	819	4.02	<2	<2	<2	22	<0.5	<3	<3	20	0.49	0.002
MRR-18	Rock	1.34	<1	6	<3	23	<0.3	1866	86	742	4.15	<2	<2	<2	9	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.29	0.002
MRR-19	Rock	1.11	<1	20	<3	8	<0.3	1981	94	769	4.34	<2	<2	<2	10	<0.5	<3	<3	40	0.50	<0.001
MRR-20	Rock	1.07	<1	23	<3	122	<0.3	37	42	941	5.97	<2	<2	<2	196	0.7	<3	<3	93	2.37	0.200
MRR-21	Rock	1.49	<1	5	<3	15	<0.3	1329	59	337	3.03	5	<2	<2	85	<0.5	<3	<3	18	1.13	<0.001
MRR-22	Rock	0.82	1	36	<3	86	<0.3	61	37	859	7.82	<2	<2	<2	462	0.7	<3	<3	138	4.74	0.143
MRR-23	Rock	1.21	<1	7	<3	11	<0.3	2143	100	715	4.69	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	16	0.04	0.001
MRR-24	Rock	1.03	<1	2	<3	14	<0.3	2053	98	735	4.55	<2	<2	<2	12	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.56	0.001
MRR-25	Rock	1.10	<1	3	<3	14	<0.3	2227	105	847	4.98	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	12	0.02	0.004
MRR-26	Rock	0.69	<1	24	<3	16	<0.3	2323	111	830	4.41	<2	<2	<2	26	0.5	<3	<3	44	0.69	<0.001
MRR-27	Rock	1.04	<1	3	<3	17	<0.3	2432	108	790	5.08	<2	<2	<2	1	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.06	0.003
MRR-28	Rock	0.88	<1	3	<3	13	<0.3	2092	98	755	4.72	<2	<2	<2	8	<0.5	<3	<3	18	0.51	<0.001
MRR-29	Rock	1.53	<1	8	<3	18	<0.3	2084	97	726	4.53	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	11	0.15	0.005
MRR-30	Rock	1.02	<1	9	<3	16	<0.3	2179	97	710	4.58	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	8	0.08	0.003

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Project: Murray Ridge
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Method		1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Sc	Ga	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	5	5	2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2
MRR-01	Rock	2	339	22.38	5	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	28	<0.5	2235	106
MRR-02	Rock	2	428	22.38	1	<0.001	<20	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	5	<5	<2	<2	<5	26	<0.5	2315	104
MRR-03	Rock	2	333	22.76	<1	<0.001	<20	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	24	<0.5	2296	104
MRR-04	Rock	2	489	23.16	2	<0.001	<20	0.15	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	5	<5	<2	2	<5	25	<0.5	2211	100
MRR-05	Rock	2	637	22.32	1	<0.001	<20	0.18	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	29	<0.5	2324	106
MRR-06	Rock	2	474	22.71	4	<0.001	<20	0.13	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	5	<5	<2	<2	<5	25	<0.5	2374	108
MRR-07	Rock	2	442	22.99	2	<0.001	<20	0.14	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	5	<5	<2	6	<5	29	<0.5	2234	107
MRR-08	Rock	2	373	23.16	1	<0.001	<20	0.09	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	33	<0.5	2273	106
MRR-09	Rock	2	801	21.77	5	<0.001	<20	0.27	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	5	<5	<2	<2	<5	34	<0.5	2295	105
MRR-10	Rock	2	311	23.04	<1	<0.001	<20	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	26	<0.5	2316	106
MRR-11	Rock	2	572	22.85	2	<0.001	<20	0.15	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	7	<5	<2	3	<5	33	<0.5	2342	102
MRR-12	Rock	2	268	22.64	2	<0.001	<20	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	28	<0.5	2381	109
MRR-13	Rock	2	323	22.38	2	<0.001	<20	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	28	<0.5	2340	106
MRR-14	Rock	2	392	23.07	<1	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	27	<0.5	2439	112
MRR-15	Rock	2	579	22.41	1	<0.001	<20	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	29	<0.5	2349	108
MRR-16	Rock	2	663	21.93	3	<0.001	<20	0.16	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	25	<0.5	2373	112
MRR-17	Rock	1	514	16.31	55	<0.001	61	0.07	0.02	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	5	<5	37	<0.5	1771	89
MRR-18	Rock	1	483	16.44	19	<0.001	83	0.05	0.02	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	34	<0.5	2075	95
MRR-19	Rock	1	1352	21.31	12	0.002	142	0.58	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	10	<5	<2	14	<5	48	<0.5	2120	101
MRR-20	Rock	14	2	1.86	432	0.359	<20	2.78	0.05	0.04	<2	<0.05	<5	14	<2	25	<5	134	<0.5	42	36
MRR-21	Rock	<1	734	10.52	66	0.001	<20	0.06	0.02	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	2	<5	28	<0.5	1480	66
MRR-22	Rock	14	25	1.44	131	0.418	<20	3.24	0.02	0.18	<2	<0.05	7	14	<2	38	5	99	<0.5	68	30
MRR-23	Rock	2	530	22.53	6	0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	22	<0.5	2225	106
MRR-24	Rock	2	389	21.57	15	<0.001	<20	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	26	<0.5	2196	105
MRR-25	Rock	2	501	24.04	5	<0.001	<20	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	27	<0.5	2383	109
MRR-26	Rock	2	2092	19.96	29	0.004	<20	0.70	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	11	<5	<2	18	<5	47	<0.5	2595	121
MRR-27	Rock	2	192	23.45	4	<0.001	<20	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	30	<0.5	2575	117
MRR-28	Rock	2	542	22.06	9	<0.001	<20	0.14	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	27	<0.5	2250	104
MRR-29	Rock	2	293	21.75	7	<0.001	<20	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	34	<0.5	2314	110
MRR-30	Rock	2	212	21.66	1	<0.001	<20	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	29	<0.5	2398	109

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	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E		1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na
	Unit	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%
	MDL	5	0.01	5	20	4	2	2	0.4	5	5	2	0.01	0.002	2	2	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
MRR-01	Rock	886	5.35	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	28	0.48	<0.002	<2	615	23.35	6	<0.01	0.25	<0.01
MRR-02	Rock	881	5.37	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	25	0.39	<0.002	<2	501	23.60	3	<0.01	0.21	<0.01
MRR-03	Rock	841	5.11	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	14	0.19	<0.002	<2	314	22.92	<1	<0.01	0.09	<0.01
MRR-04	Rock	843	5.24	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	24	0.29	<0.002	<2	519	23.65	2	<0.01	0.21	<0.01
MRR-05	Rock	905	5.64	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	29	0.24	<0.002	<2	821	23.35	1	<0.01	0.24	<0.01
MRR-06	Rock	818	5.21	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	16	0.05	<0.002	<2	454	22.79	5	<0.01	0.15	<0.01
MRR-07	Rock	866	5.30	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	0.5	<5	<5	26	0.37	<0.002	<2	692	22.37	3	<0.01	0.25	<0.01
MRR-08	Rock	851	5.33	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	0.4	<5	<5	22	0.25	<0.002	<2	754	23.28	1	<0.01	0.18	<0.01
MRR-09	Rock	852	5.30	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	31	0.24	<0.002	<2	1098	22.13	5	<0.01	0.40	<0.01
MRR-10	Rock	840	5.28	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	19	0.28	<0.002	<2	426	23.38	1	<0.01	0.15	<0.01
MRR-11	Rock	864	5.31	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	26	0.09	<0.002	<2	836	22.66	2	<0.01	0.19	<0.01
MRR-12	Rock	865	5.44	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	20	0.28	<0.002	<2	433	23.90	2	<0.01	0.15	<0.01
MRR-13	Rock	846	5.22	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	14	0.08	<0.002	<2	377	22.98	2	<0.01	0.10	<0.01
MRR-14	Rock	845	5.38	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	20	0.27	<0.002	<2	526	24.36	<1	<0.01	0.16	<0.01
MRR-15	Rock	841	5.30	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	0.5	<5	<5	25	0.08	<0.002	<2	531	23.18	2	<0.01	0.23	<0.01
MRR-16	Rock	826	5.44	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	29	0.08	<0.002	<2	740	22.78	3	<0.01	0.20	<0.01
MRR-17	Rock	880	4.59	<5	<20	<4	<2	26	<0.4	<5	<5	29	0.50	<0.002	<2	943	16.92	80	<0.01	0.36	0.04
MRR-18	Rock	810	4.81	<5	<20	4	<2	13	<0.4	<5	<5	19	0.30	<0.002	<2	815	17.38	37	<0.01	0.22	0.04
MRR-19	Rock	856	4.90	<5	<20	<4	<2	11	<0.4	<5	<5	49	0.60	<0.002	<2	1358	21.43	13	<0.01	0.61	<0.01
MRR-20	Rock	1100	7.78	<5	<20	<4	3	293	1.5	<5	<5	250	4.52	0.238	24	9	1.99	465	2.39	7.08	4.35
MRR-21	Rock	366	3.44	<5	<20	<4	<2	100	<0.4	<5	<5	24	1.24	<0.002	<2	1459	10.80	113	<0.01	0.33	0.04
MRR-22	Rock	917	8.51	<5	<20	<4	<2	554	0.7	<5	<5	310	6.13	0.218	19	42	1.63	151	2.15	6.98	2.39
MRR-23	Rock	732	4.97	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	19	0.05	<0.002	2	536	22.31	8	<0.01	0.13	<0.01
MRR-24	Rock	770	4.89	<5	<20	<4	<2	13	<0.4	<5	<5	18	0.65	<0.002	2	446	21.26	17	<0.01	0.15	<0.01
MRR-25	Rock	903	5.45	<5	<20	4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	17	0.04	<0.002	<2	801	23.55	6	<0.01	0.12	<0.01
MRR-26	Rock	989	5.10	<5	<20	<4	<2	28	<0.4	<5	<5	51	0.89	<0.002	<2	1725	20.66	31	<0.01	0.72	<0.01
MRR-27	Rock	838	5.50	<5	<20	<4	<2	2	<0.4	<5	<5	13	0.14	<0.002	<2	698	23.61	6	<0.01	0.11	<0.01
MRR-28	Rock	812	5.18	<5	<20	<4	<2	8	<0.4	<5	<5	27	0.65	<0.002	<2	773	23.02	10	<0.01	0.21	<0.01
MRR-29	Rock	905	5.41	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	36	0.80	0.002	2	919	23.40	7	<0.01	0.37	<0.01
MRR-30	Rock	875	5.52	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	24	0.38	<0.002	2	653	24.08	2	<0.01	0.22	<0.01

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Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 15, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006051.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
MRR-01	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	8	<0.1
MRR-02	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	8	<0.1
MRR-03	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	6	<0.1
MRR-04	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	8	<0.1
MRR-05	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	9	<0.1
MRR-06	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	6	<0.1
MRR-07	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	8	<0.1
MRR-08	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-09	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-10	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-11	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	8	<0.1
MRR-12	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-13	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	5	<0.1
MRR-14	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-15	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-16	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	8	<0.1
MRR-17	Rock	0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-18	Rock	0.01	5	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-19	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	10	<0.1
MRR-20	Rock	0.14	<4	242	3	30	34	1	18	<0.1
MRR-21	Rock	0.04	<4	2	<2	<2	<2	<1	4	<0.1
MRR-22	Rock	0.79	<4	80	<2	21	29	1	16	<0.1
MRR-23	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-24	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-25	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	6	<0.1
MRR-26	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	11	<0.1
MRR-27	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	5	<0.1
MRR-28	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
MRR-29	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	9	<0.1
MRR-30	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1

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Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 15, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006051.1

	Method	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
MRR-31	Rock	1.20	<1	2	<3	12	<0.3	2513	112	658	4.39	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.05	0.002

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006051.1

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Sc	Ga	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	5	5	2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2
MRR-31	Rock	2	40	25.31	3	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	21	<0.5	2712	122

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006051.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E		1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	**Mn**	**Fe**	**As**	**U**	**Au**	**Th**	**Sr**	**Cd**	**Sb**	**Bi**	**V**	**Ca**	**P**	**La**	**Cr**	**Mg**	**Ba**	**Ti**	**Al**	**Na**
	Unit	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%
	MDL	5	0.01	5	20	4	2	2	0.4	5	5	2	0.01	0.002	2	2	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
MRR-31	Rock	702	4.81	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	3	0.06	<0.002	2	241	26.37	3	<0.01	0.01	<0.01

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006051.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
MRR-31	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	2	<0.1

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Report Date: December 15, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006051.1

	Method	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC																				
MRR-24	Rock	1.03	<1	2	<3	14	<0.3	2053	98	735	4.55	<2	<2	<2	12	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.56	0.001
REP MRR-24	QC		<1	2	<3	13	<0.3	2080	97	739	4.60	<2	<2	<2	12	<0.5	<3	<3	14	0.55	0.001
Core Reject Duplicates																					
MRR-03	Rock	0.93	<1	2	<3	15	<0.3	2155	100	761	4.51	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	11	0.12	<0.001
DUP MRR-03	QC		<1	2	<3	15	<0.3	2163	101	771	4.55	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	11	0.12	0.001
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard		13	110	125	342	1.6	38	7	645	2.56	26	<2	6	70	2.4	4	6	41	0.76	0.078
STD OREAS24P	Standard																				
STD OREAS45CA	Standard		2	508	20	59	<0.3	249	87	894	15.95	<2	<2	8	14	0.5	<3	<3	203	0.42	0.038
STD OREAS45C	Standard																				
STD DS8 Expected			13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	0.107	6.89	67.7	2.38	4.8	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.08
STD OREAS45CA Expected			1	494	20	60	0.275	240	92	943	15.69	3.8	0.043	7	15	0.1	0.13	0.19	215	0.4265	0.0385
STD OREAS24P Expected																					
STD OREAS45C Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		<1	3	<3	52	<0.3	7	4	576	2.02	<2	<2	7	67	<0.5	<3	<3	42	0.55	0.078
G1	Prep Blank		<1	3	<3	50	<0.3	7	4	575	2.10	<2	<2	6	67	<0.5	<3	<3	39	0.56	0.080
G1	Prep Blank																				

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006051.1

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Sc	Ga	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	5	5	2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC														<2	3	11	55	<0.5	7	3
MRR-24	Rock	2	389	21.57	15	<0.001	<20	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5	<2	<2	<5	26	<0.5	2196	105
REP MRR-24	QC	2	383	21.77	14	<0.001	<20	0.11	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	6	<5							
Core Reject Duplicates																					
MRR-03	Rock	2	333	22.76	<1	<0.001	<20	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	24	<0.5	2296	104
DUP MRR-03	QC	2	334	23.05	<1	<0.001	<20	0.07	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	<2	<2	<5	23	<0.5	2240	102
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard	16	120	0.58	303	0.116	<20	0.99	0.10	0.44	<2	0.17	<5	<5							
STD OREAS24P	Standard														2	45	<5	116	<0.5	145	37
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	16	751	0.08	151	0.139	<20	3.81	<0.01	0.08	<2	<0.05	47	17							
STD OREAS45C	Standard														3	591	21	83	<0.5	328	94
STD DS8 Expected		14.6	115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.1679	2.3	4.7							
STD OREAS45CA Expected		15.9	709	0.1358	164	0.128		3.592	0.0075	0.0717		0.021									
STD OREAS24P Expected															1.5	52	2.9	119	0.06	141	44
STD OREAS45C Expected															2.26	620	24	83	0.28	333	104
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5							
BLK	Blank														<2	<2	<5	<2	<0.5	<2	<2
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	16	9	0.53	166	0.132	<20	0.95	0.09	0.49	<2	<0.05	<5	11	<2	3	10	56	<0.5	7	3
G1	Prep Blank	15	8	0.58	181	0.128	<20	0.99	0.10	0.53	<2	<0.05	<5	8							
G1	Prep Blank														<2	3	9	57	<0.5	7	3

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006051.1

Method		1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E		1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
Analyte		**Mn**	**Fe**	**As**	**U**	**Au**	**Th**	**Sr**	**Cd**	**Sb**	**Bi**	**V**	**Ca**	**P**	**La**	**Cr**	**Mg**	**Ba**	**Ti**	**Al**	**Na**
Unit		**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	**%**	**%**
MDL		**5**	**0.01**	**5**	**20**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0.4**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**0.01**	**0.002**	**2**	**2**	**0.01**	**1**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC	709	2.19	<5	<20	<4	8	742	<0.4	<5	<5	49	2.27	0.082	27	9	0.62	1151	0.24	7.21	2.66
MRR-24	Rock	770	4.89	<5	<20	<4	<2	13	<0.4	<5	<5	18	0.65	<0.002	2	446	21.26	17	<0.01	0.15	<0.01
REP MRR-24	QC																				
Core Reject Duplicates																					
MRR-03	Rock	841	5.11	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	14	0.19	<0.002	<2	314	22.92	<1	<0.01	0.09	<0.01
DUP MRR-03	QC	818	4.97	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	14	0.19	<0.002	<2	271	22.75	<1	<0.01	0.10	<0.01
Reference Materials																					
STD DS8	Standard																				
STD OREAS24P	Standard	1075	7.37	<5	<20	<4	<2	382	0.8	<5	<5	158	5.43	0.137	16	183	4.03	279	1.04	7.50	2.44
STD OREAS45CA	Standard																				
STD OREAS45C	Standard	1101	17.87	11	<20	<4	6	35	0.5	<5	<5	268	0.47	0.051	22	950	0.21	270	1.16	6.94	0.10
STD DS8 Expected																					
STD OREAS45CA Expected																					
STD OREAS24P Expected		1100	7.53	1.2	0.75		2.85	403	0.15	0.09		158	5.83	0.136	17.4	196	4.13	285	1.1	7.66	2.34
STD OREAS45C Expected		1160	18.33	10.1	2.4	0.045	10.2	36.4	0.15	0.79	0.21	270	0.482	0.051	26.2	962	0.25	270	1.1313	7.59	0.097
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<5	<0.01	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	<2	<0.01	<0.002	<2	<2	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	750	2.31	<5	<20	4	9	752	0.7	<5	<5	50	2.27	0.081	30	5	0.61	1165	0.24	7.58	2.66
G1	Prep Blank																				
G1	Prep Blank	740	2.28	<5	<20	<4	7	763	<0.4	<5	<5	50	2.34	0.083	24	10	0.65	1196	0.24	7.48	2.72

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 15, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006051.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates										
REP G1	QC	1.96	<4	11	<2	14	25	3	5	<0.1
MRR-24	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	7	<0.1
REP MRR-24	QC									
Core Reject Duplicates										
MRR-03	Rock	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	6	<0.1
DUP MRR-03	QC	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	6	<0.1
Reference Materials										
STD DS8	Standard									
STD OREAS24P	Standard	0.72	<4	131	<2	21	19	1	21	<0.1
STD OREAS45CA	Standard									
STD OREAS45C	Standard	0.34	<4	162	<2	8	22	<1	59	<0.1
STD DS8 Expected										
STD OREAS45CA Expected										
STD OREAS24P Expected		0.7	0.5	141	1.6	21.3	21		20	
STD OREAS45C Expected		0.36	1.06	169.7	2.9	12.9	23.05		59.03	0.021
BLK	Blank									
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.1
Prep Wash										
G1	Prep Blank	2.31	<4	11	<2	15	26	3	5	<0.1
G1	Prep Blank									
G1	Prep Blank	1.96	<4	12	<2	15	25	3	5	<0.1

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Submitted By:	Adam Cegielski
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	November 08, 2011
Report Date:	December 22, 2011
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006050.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Murray Ridge
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	25

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT-SOIL	Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
Dry at 60C	25	Dry at 60C			VAN
SS80	25	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			VAN
1E	25	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Nanton Nickel Corp.
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5
Canada

CC: Dasha Duba

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
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Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 22, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006050.1

Method		1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
Analyte		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2	5	0.01	5	20	4	2	2	0.4	5	5	2	0.01	0.002
SSM-01	Stream	5	19	<5	80	<0.5	830	51	902	4.52	<5	<20	<4	<2	149	<0.4	<5	<5	80	1.00	0.055
SSM-02	Stream	<2	17	7	86	<0.5	190	25	2098	3.67	<5	<20	<4	3	208	<0.4	<5	<5	87	1.60	0.080
SSM-03	Stream	4	18	<5	72	<0.5	1262	62	940	5.00	<5	<20	<4	<2	114	<0.4	<5	<5	64	0.90	0.048
SSM-04	Stream	6	18	6	85	<0.5	1059	53	798	4.92	<5	<20	<4	<2	129	<0.4	<5	<5	77	0.99	0.055
SSM-05	Stream	3	13	<5	64	<0.5	1498	83	1046	5.28	<5	<20	<4	<2	59	<0.4	<5	<5	47	0.53	0.051
SSM-06	Stream	3	13	<5	63	<0.5	1431	70	854	4.96	<5	<20	<4	<2	67	<0.4	<5	<5	50	0.58	0.045
SSM-07	Stream	2	14	6	62	<0.5	1519	76	925	5.11	<5	<20	<4	<2	66	<0.4	<5	<5	55	0.65	0.038
SSM-08	Stream	<2	12	<5	54	<0.5	1374	61	749	4.74	<5	<20	<4	<2	70	0.7	<5	<5	50	0.56	0.044
SSM-09	Stream	<2	17	6	74	<0.5	713	41	934	4.29	<5	<20	<4	<2	147	0.9	<5	<5	84	1.05	0.052
SSM-10	Stream	<2	22	10	104	<0.5	288	27	1950	3.67	<5	<20	<4	<2	139	1.0	<5	<5	78	0.96	0.070
SSM-11	Stream	<2	10	6	60	<0.5	1280	62	846	4.76	<5	<20	<4	<2	93	0.5	<5	<5	63	0.79	0.037
SSM-12	Stream	<2	42	14	105	<0.5	229	29	1608	4.36	9	<20	<4	<2	167	0.7	<5	<5	120	0.81	0.067
SSM-13	Stream	<2	17	<5	62	<0.5	620	35	575	3.57	<5	<20	<4	<2	159	0.6	<5	<5	71	1.20	0.045
SSM-14	Stream	<2	36	12	97	<0.5	139	19	1007	4.09	8	<20	<4	<2	183	0.6	<5	<5	127	0.80	0.062
SSM-15	Stream	<2	13	<5	48	<0.5	457	27	783	2.88	<5	<20	<4	<2	170	0.5	<5	<5	57	1.20	0.044
SSM-16	Stream	<2	17	<5	85	<0.5	929	60	971	4.82	<5	<20	<4	<2	148	<0.4	<5	<5	78	0.91	0.038
SSM-17	Stream	<2	15	<5	53	<0.5	633	37	1201	3.73	<5	<20	<4	<2	172	0.5	<5	<5	72	1.37	0.048
SSM-18	Stream	<2	13	<5	69	<0.5	782	46	752	4.75	<5	<20	<4	<2	127	0.6	<5	<5	92	1.18	0.040
SSM-19	Stream	<2	26	11	66	<0.5	172	20	1031	3.61	<5	<20	<4	<2	212	0.4	<5	<5	114	1.56	0.064
SSM-20	Stream	<2	22	5	75	<0.5	257	27	1150	4.77	<5	<20	<4	<2	214	0.6	<5	<5	153	1.94	0.062
SSM-21	Stream	<2	25	<5	76	<0.5	557	39	993	4.05	<5	<20	<4	<2	196	0.6	<5	<5	96	1.37	0.066
SSM-22	Stream	<2	20	7	71	<0.5	573	38	847	4.07	<5	<20	<4	<2	182	<0.4	<5	<5	95	1.15	0.059
SSM-23	Stream	<2	19	8	81	<0.5	342	27	882	3.82	<5	<20	<4	<2	237	0.6	<5	<5	113	1.54	0.059
SSM-24	Stream	<2	20	8	57	<0.5	463	33	899	3.39	<5	<20	<4	<2	201	<0.4	<5	<5	86	1.26	0.049
SSM-25	Stream	<2	17	5	67	<0.5	575	41	891	4.25	<5	<20	<4	<2	194	0.4	<5	<5	104	1.27	0.050

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 22, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006050.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	2	2	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
SSM-01	Stream	13	2149	7.12	530	0.27	4.23	1.17	0.79	<4	38	8	11	9	1	11	<0.1
SSM-02	Stream	15	254	1.79	936	0.35	5.59	1.60	1.03	<4	43	2	15	5	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-03	Stream	9	1091	10.58	445	0.18	3.34	0.87	0.59	<4	28	5	9	5	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-04	Stream	11	2854	8.88	458	0.23	3.77	0.96	0.64	<4	32	12	11	10	1	13	<0.1
SSM-05	Stream	7	1142	12.15	242	0.12	2.20	0.43	0.34	<4	17	5	7	4	<1	10	<0.1
SSM-06	Stream	7	1495	12.47	257	0.13	2.25	0.50	0.36	<4	18	7	7	5	<1	10	<0.1
SSM-07	Stream	7	1165	13.86	272	0.13	2.31	0.52	0.39	<4	20	6	6	5	<1	11	<0.1
SSM-08	Stream	7	775	11.74	263	0.13	2.33	0.52	0.37	<4	22	2	7	2	<1	11	<0.1
SSM-09	Stream	10	1356	6.54	539	0.28	4.35	1.12	0.75	<4	41	<2	11	4	<1	13	<0.1
SSM-10	Stream	10	213	2.37	624	0.25	4.82	0.80	0.83	<4	41	<2	12	4	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-11	Stream	6	987	11.38	344	0.18	2.68	0.72	0.44	<4	24	<2	7	3	<1	11	<0.1
SSM-12	Stream	12	244	2.20	856	0.36	5.84	1.26	1.22	<4	56	<2	15	5	1	14	<0.1
SSM-13	Stream	11	1032	6.20	554	0.28	4.06	1.22	0.71	<4	37	3	10	4	<1	11	<0.1
SSM-14	Stream	13	161	1.76	883	0.40	6.18	1.51	1.34	<4	60	<2	16	6	1	14	<0.1
SSM-15	Stream	9	401	4.40	552	0.23	3.92	1.33	0.71	<4	32	<2	10	4	<1	9	<0.1
SSM-16	Stream	11	874	7.73	481	0.27	3.92	1.20	0.69	<4	39	3	10	5	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-17	Stream	11	617	6.85	605	0.30	3.60	1.17	0.71	<4	35	<2	9	5	<1	10	<0.1
SSM-18	Stream	11	1943	8.47	491	0.35	3.60	1.13	0.66	<4	41	4	10	6	<1	11	<0.1
SSM-19	Stream	15	227	2.16	825	0.52	5.34	1.80	1.08	<4	59	<2	15	9	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-20	Stream	23	1298	2.74	838	0.66	5.15	1.71	0.98	<4	57	3	16	11	<1	13	<0.1
SSM-21	Stream	14	779	4.82	630	0.34	5.13	1.48	1.02	<4	50	<2	14	5	<1	13	<0.1
SSM-22	Stream	12	1405	5.18	575	0.33	4.89	1.41	0.95	<4	49	3	13	5	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-23	Stream	14	1126	3.39	684	0.39	5.34	1.82	1.09	<4	51	3	14	6	<1	12	<0.1
SSM-24	Stream	11	649	4.50	616	0.30	4.81	1.64	0.98	<4	45	<2	12	5	<1	10	<0.1
SSM-25	Stream	12	1880	5.46	581	0.36	4.51	1.52	0.86	<4	47	4	12	6	<1	11	<0.1

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 22, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006050.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2	5	0.01	5	20	4	2	2	0.4	5	5	2	0.01	0.002
Pulp Duplicates																					
SSM-13	Stream Sedim	<2	17	<5	62	<0.5	620	35	575	3.57	<5	<20	<4	<2	159	0.6	<5	<5	71	1.20	0.045
REP SSM-13	QC	<2	16	<5	61	<0.5	603	35	568	3.49	<5	<20	<4	<2	158	0.4	<5	<5	71	1.19	0.044
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS24P	Standard	3	46	9	128	<0.5	150	45	1118	7.68	<5	<20	<4	<2	384	<0.4	<5	<5	166	5.67	0.138
STD OREAS24P	Standard	2	46	<5	113	<0.5	148	43	1097	7.27	<5	<20	<4	<2	391	1.4	<5	<5	163	5.37	0.136
STD OREAS45C	Standard	5	615	36	92	<0.5	330	100	1152	18.20	8	<20	<4	8	36	<0.4	<5	<5	255	0.51	0.053
STD OREAS45C	Standard	3	627	23	86	<0.5	335	99	1163	17.98	9	<20	<4	<2	37	<0.4	<5	<5	265	0.48	0.051
STD OREAS24P Expected		1.5	52	2.9	119	0.06	141	44	1100	7.53	1.2	0.75		2.85	403	0.15	0.09		158	5.83	0.136
STD OREAS45C Expected		2.26	620	24	83	0.28	333	104	1160	18.33	10.1	2.4	0.045	10.2	36.4	0.15	0.79	0.21	270	0.482	0.051
BLK	Blank	<2	<2	<5	<2	<0.5	<2	<2	<5	<0.01	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	<2	<0.01	<0.002
BLK	Blank	<2	<2	<5	<2	<0.5	<2	<2	<5	<0.01	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	<2	<0.01	<0.002

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 22, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006050.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	2	2	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																	
SSM-13	Stream Sedim	11	1032	6.20	554	0.28	4.06	1.22	0.71	<4	37	3	10	4	<1	11	<0.1
REP SSM-13	QC	10	1130	6.05	541	0.28	4.03	1.23	0.71	<4	37	<2	10	5	<1	11	<0.1
Reference Materials																	
STD OREAS24P	Standard	19	203	4.18	277	1.04	7.77	2.50	0.72	<4	127	5	23	20	1	20	<0.1
STD OREAS24P	Standard	15	207	4.09	266	1.08	7.69	2.50	0.71	<4	129	2	22	19	1	20	<0.1
STD OREAS45C	Standard	26	923	0.27	277	1.07	7.12	0.09	0.35	<4	156	9	13	23	1	59	<0.1
STD OREAS45C	Standard	23	998	0.24	275	1.19	7.16	0.10	0.35	<4	165	4	13	22	<1	60	<0.1
STD OREAS24P Expected		17.4	196	4.13	285	1.1	7.66	2.34	0.7	0.5	141	1.6	21.3	21		20	
STD OREAS45C Expected		26.2	962	0.25	270	1.1313	7.59	0.097	0.36	1.06	169.7	2.9	12.9	23.05		59.03	0.021
BLK	Blank	<2	<2	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.1
BLK	Blank	<2	<2	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.1

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Client: **Nanton Nickel Corp.**
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Submitted By:	Adam Cegielski
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	November 08, 2011
Report Date:	December 15, 2011
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006049.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Murray Ridge
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	13

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP	Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT-SOIL	Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
Dry at 60C	13	Dry at 60C			VAN
SS80	13	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			VAN
1E	13	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Nanton Nickel Corp.
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5
Canada

CC: Dasha Duba

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Client: Nanton Nickel Corp.
800 - 1199 West Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 15, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006049.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2	5	0.01	5	20	4	2	2	0.4	5	5	2	0.01	0.002
S-01	Soil	<2	31	13	269	<0.5	165	24	1167	3.91	<5	<20	<4	3	149	1.0	<5	<5	110	0.63	0.038
S-02	Soil	5	11	9	79	<0.5	558	39	639	4.33	<5	<20	<4	<2	185	<0.4	<5	<5	91	1.16	0.046
S-03	Soil	3	7	8	94	<0.5	410	39	620	3.40	<5	<20	<4	<2	184	<0.4	<5	<5	82	0.90	0.049
S-04	Soil	<2	13	8	73	<0.5	134	13	405	2.85	<5	<20	<4	<2	210	<0.4	<5	<5	94	0.87	0.046
S-05	Soil	2	13	8	71	<0.5	333	27	562	3.37	5	<20	<4	<2	220	0.4	<5	<5	93	1.05	0.043
S-06	Soil	2	43	12	124	<0.5	158	18	1017	4.06	9	<20	<4	4	180	0.9	<5	<5	114	0.97	0.039
S-07	Soil	2	28	7	120	<0.5	349	28	757	3.87	<5	<20	<4	<2	185	0.5	<5	<5	92	1.17	0.059
S-08	Soil	<2	41	14	120	<0.5	216	25	890	4.71	10	<20	<4	4	160	<0.4	<5	<5	138	0.69	0.042
S-09	Soil	3	8	<5	58	<0.5	356	31	436	3.59	<5	<20	<4	2	215	<0.4	<5	<5	86	1.07	0.037
S-10	Soil	4	8	<5	65	<0.5	714	54	636	4.84	<5	<20	<4	<2	157	<0.4	<5	<5	81	0.86	0.063
S-11	Soil	<2	24	<5	66	<0.5	372	25	698	3.04	<5	<20	<4	2	184	<0.4	<5	<5	72	1.28	0.060
S-12	Soil	2	9	7	61	<0.5	315	27	555	3.20	<5	<20	<4	3	225	<0.4	<5	<5	87	1.17	0.060
S-13	Soil	3	9	<5	76	<0.5	881	67	807	4.93	<5	<20	<4	<2	136	<0.4	<5	<5	68	0.77	0.070

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Vancouver BC V6E 3T5 Canada

Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 15, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11006049.1

	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	2	2	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
S-01	Soil	12	136	1.74	812	0.38	6.92	1.24	1.34	5	52	2	12	7	1	15	<0.1
S-02	Soil	12	2192	4.62	595	0.33	4.58	1.60	0.83	<4	40	8	9	11	1	12	<0.1
S-03	Soil	12	1518	3.05	587	0.36	4.81	1.77	0.80	<4	39	6	8	10	<1	10	<0.1
S-04	Soil	14	158	1.39	767	0.42	5.67	1.98	1.15	<4	46	<2	10	7	<1	10	<0.1
S-05	Soil	13	363	2.54	726	0.39	5.57	1.89	1.16	<4	45	4	10	8	<1	12	<0.1
S-06	Soil	18	112	1.49	820	0.37	6.82	1.38	1.27	<4	52	3	18	7	1	15	<0.1
S-07	Soil	14	620	3.59	736	0.32	6.09	1.42	1.11	<4	59	4	16	8	<1	15	<0.1
S-08	Soil	14	189	1.76	899	0.41	7.64	1.23	1.49	<4	62	3	16	7	1	18	<0.1
S-09	Soil	14	853	3.09	636	0.36	5.14	1.89	0.94	<4	44	6	9	9	<1	10	<0.1
S-10	Soil	12	1426	6.15	545	0.30	4.12	1.42	0.77	<4	37	7	8	9	<1	10	<0.1
S-11	Soil	17	323	3.22	640	0.28	4.82	1.42	0.89	<4	45	3	17	6	<1	12	<0.1
S-12	Soil	15	560	2.90	693	0.38	5.30	1.93	1.03	<4	45	3	11	8	<1	11	<0.1
S-13	Soil	11	973	6.89	403	0.27	3.60	1.18	0.65	<4	33	5	7	7	<1	10	<0.1

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Project: Murray Ridge
Report Date: December 15, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006049.1

		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Method	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	S
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	2	2	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																	
S-10	Soil	12	1426	6.15	545	0.30	4.12	1.42	0.77	<4	37	7	8	9	<1	10	<0.1
REP S-10	QC	11	1271	6.07	534	0.31	4.26	1.47	0.76	<4	37	7	8	9	<1	10	<0.1
Reference Materials																	
STD OREAS24P	Standard	19	203	4.18	277	1.04	7.77	2.50	0.72	<4	127	5	23	20	1	20	<0.1
STD OREAS45C	Standard	26	923	0.27	277	1.07	7.12	0.09	0.35	<4	156	9	13	23	1	59	<0.1
STD OREAS24P Expected		17.4	196	4.13	285	1.1	7.66	2.34	0.7	0.5	141	1.6	21.3	21		20	
STD OREAS45C Expected		26.2	962	0.25	270	1.1313	7.59	0.097	0.36	1.06	169.7	2.9	12.9	23.05		59.03	0.021
BLK	Blank	<2	<2	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<4	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.1

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11006049.1

Method		1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E	1E
Analyte		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		2	2	5	2	0.5	2	2	5	0.01	5	20	4	2	2	0.4	5	5	2	0.01	0.002
Pulp Duplicates																					
S-10	Soil	4	8	<5	65	<0.5	714	54	636	4.84	<5	<20	<4	<2	157	<0.4	<5	<5	81	0.86	0.063
REP S-10	QC	3	9	6	65	<0.5	710	55	627	4.77	<5	<20	<4	<2	163	<0.4	<5	<5	82	0.89	0.064
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS24P	Standard	3	46	9	128	<0.5	150	45	1118	7.68	<5	<20	<4	<2	384	<0.4	<5	<5	166	5.67	0.138
STD OREAS45C	Standard	5	615	36	92	<0.5	330	100	1152	18.20	8	<20	<4	8	36	<0.4	<5	<5	255	0.51	0.053
STD OREAS24P Expected		1.5	52	2.9	119	0.06	141	44	1100	7.53	1.2	0.75		2.85	403	0.15	0.09		158	5.83	0.136
STD OREAS45C Expected		2.26	620	24	83	0.28	333	104	1160	18.33	10.1	2.4	0.045	10.2	36.4	0.15	0.79	0.21	270	0.482	0.051
BLK	Blank	<2	<2	<5	<2	<0.5	<2	<2	<5	<0.01	<5	<20	<4	<2	<2	<0.4	<5	<5	<2	<0.01	<0.002

APPENDIX II

LOGISTICS REPORT

HIGH RESOLUTION HELICOPTER MAGNETIC
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

by

NEW-SENSE GEOPHYSICAL LTD.

Logistics
Report

For the

High Resolution Helicopter Magnetic
Airborne Geophysical Survey

Flown over

Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension Blocks, BC, Canada

From

Fort ST. James, BC, Canada

Carried out on behalf of

NANTON NICKEL CORP.

By

New-Sense Geophysics Limited

Toronto, Canada
October 14th, 2011
(HM110909-report)

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AMENDMENT RECORD

Rev	Date	Description	Report Section	Prepared by

DOCUMENT RECORD

Document Identification	HM110909-report
Document Custodian	Field Operations Manager
Relates To	Final Deliverables
Original Date Issued	October 14th, 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

A high sensitivity helicopter airborne survey was carried out for Nanton Nickel Corp. (Client) over the project areas known as Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension (also known as Pinchi mountain) blocks, located approximately 16 km NE and 30 km NNW respectively, of Fort St. James, BC, Canada.

New-Sense Geophysics (NSG) flew the survey under the terms of an agreement with Client dated September 9th, 2011 and later amendment to the contract dated September 19th, 2011 (Appendix E).

The survey was flown between September 11th to 14th, 2011 (Ski Hill Block), and September 20th to 21st, 2011 (Ski Hill Extension Block). A total of 1055 line kilometers (Ski Hill block: 779 km; and Ski Hill Extension block: 279 km) of field magnetic data was flown, collected, processed and plotted.

The geophysical equipment was comprised of 1 high-sensitivity Cesium-3 magnetometer mounted in a fixed stinger assemble. Airborne ancillary equipment included; digital recorders, fluxgate magnetometer, radar altimeter, and global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The GPS receiver provided accurate real-time navigation and subsequent flight path recovery. Surface equipment included a magnetic base station with GPS time synchronization, and a PC-based field workstation which was used to check the data quality and completeness on a daily basis.

The technical objective of the survey was to provide high-resolution total field magnetic maps suitable for anomaly delineation, detailed structural evaluation, and identification of lithologic trends. Fully corrected magnetic maps were prepared by New-Sense Geophysics Limited, in their Toronto office, after the completion of survey activities.

This report describes the acquisition, processing, and presentation of data for the Nanton Nickel Corp. airborne survey over Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension blocks flown from Fort St. James, Canada (Tables 2.1-2.2 and Figure 2.1).

2. SURVEY LOCATION

Datum: WGS84
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Local Datum Transform: World

Table 2.1: Ski Hill Block Coordinates

UTM Zone 10N	
WGS84_X	**WGS84_Y**
415064	6048750
420719	6048648
424332	6047195
431110	6041059
431082	6039205
426600	6037420
420930	6037515
416148	6041774
411742	6044176
411760	6045103
415064	6048750

Table 2.2: Ski Hill Extension Block Coordinates

UTM Zone 10N	
WGS84_X	**WGS84_Y**
400636	6060694
402752	6063024
404947	6063023
404969	6061766
406179	6060528
408571	6056740
411642	6053045
411619	6051963
409780	6051963
409780	6052475
407458	6054844
405851	6054844
401422	6056822
400611	6058746
400636	6060694

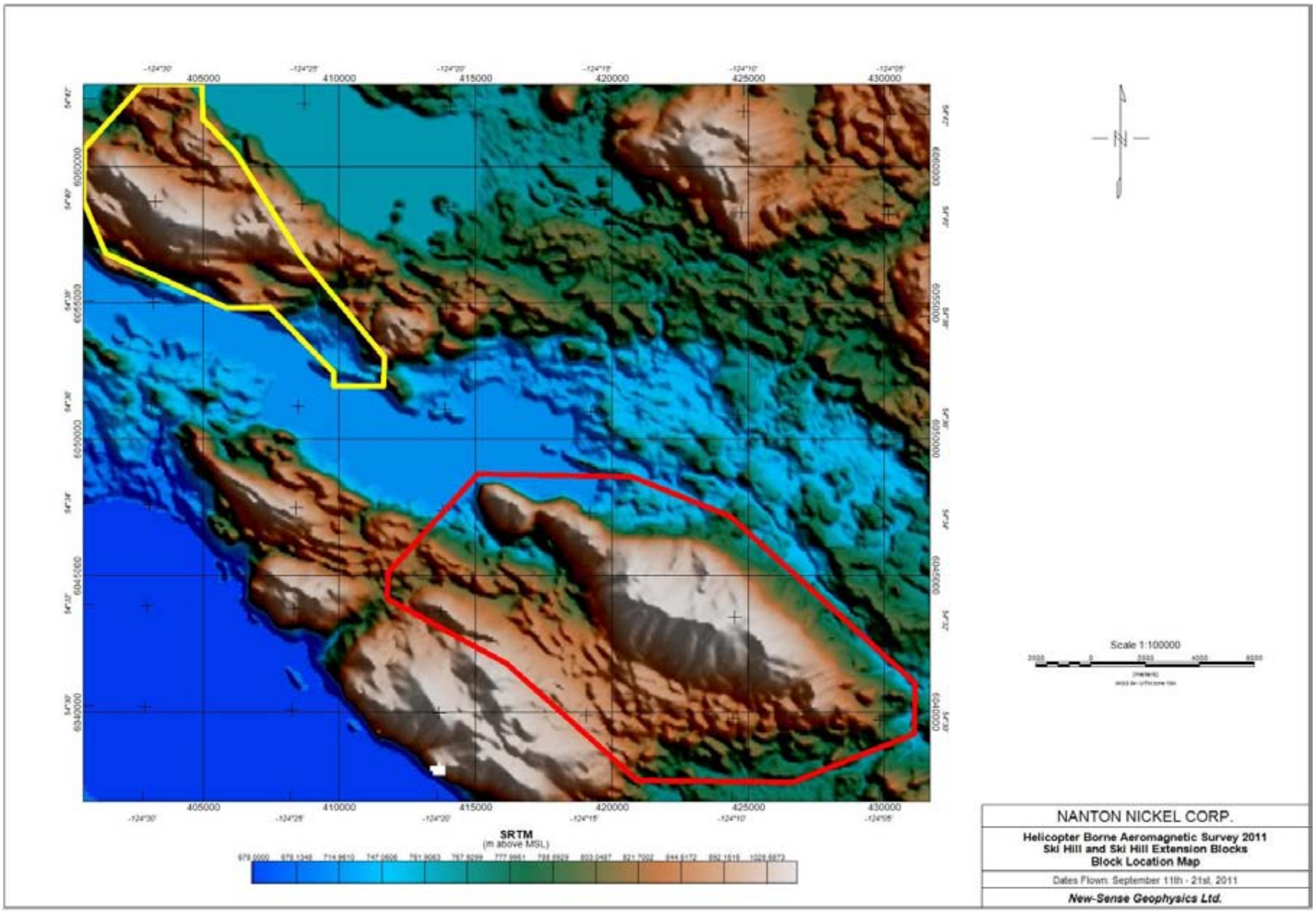


Figure 2.1 Map depicting outlines of the Ski Hill block (red) and Ski Hill Extension block (yellow). Coordinate system, WGS84, World, UTM Zone 10N. UTM grid cell size 5km. Map is displayed over 90m SRTM World Elevation grid.

3. PERSONNEL

3.1 FIELD OPERATIONS

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd., Geophysical Technician:	Pawel Starmach
Northern Air Support Ltd., Pilot:	Jim Stibbart

3.2 OFFICE DATA PROCESSING AND OFFSITE QA/QC

QA/QC (NSG):	Andrei Yakovenko
.	
Data Processing and Grids (NSG):	Andrei Yakovenko Pawel Starmach
Maps (NSG):	Andrei Yakovenko
Logistics Report (NSG):	Andrei Yakovenko

3.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.:	Andrei Yakovenko
Nanton Nickel Corp.	Dain Currie; David Schmidt

4. SURVEY PARAMETERS

Traverse Line spacing:	200 m
Control Line spacing:	2000 m
Average Terrain clearance:	39 m (Ski Hill); 40 m (Ski Hill Extension)
Navigation:	GPS
Traverse Line direction:	90^0, 270^0
Control Line direction:	0^0, 180^0
Measurement interval:	0.02/0.1 sec for magnetic; 0.1 sec for GPS
Groundspeed (average):	153 km/hr (Ski Hill); 154 km/hr (Ski Hill Extension)
Measurement spacing (average):	4.3 m/0.1 sec for magnetic & GPS

Airborne Digital Record:	Line Number
	Flight Number
	Radar Altimeter
	Total Field Magnetics
	Time (System and GPS)
	Raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data
	Magnetic compensation parameters (fluxgate mag.)
Base Station Record:	Ambient Total Field Magnetics
	Raw Global Positioning System (GPS) data
	Time (System and GPS)

5. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 AIRCRAFT

The aircraft used was a Bell 206 Jetranger B3 helicopter (C-GMPS) equipped with a Cesium magnetometer mounted in a fixed stinger assembly. The aviation company providing the aircraft service was Northern Air Support based in Kelowna, BC, Canada.

5.2 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SYSTEM

5.2.1 MAGNETOMETER

One Scintrex CS-3 optically pumped Cesium split beam sensor was mounted in a fixed stinger assembly. The magnetometer‟s Larmor frequency output was processed by a KMAG-4 magnetometer counter, which provides a resolution of 0.15 ppm (in a magnetic field of 50,000 nT, resolution equivalent to 0.0075 nT). The raw magnetic data was recorded at 50 Hz, anti-aliased with 51 point COSINE filter and resampled at 10 Hz.

5.2.2 MAGNETIC COMPENSATION

The proximity of the aircraft to the magnetic sensor creates a measurable anomalous response as a result of the aircrafts movement. The orientation of the aircraft with respect to the sensor and the motion of the aircraft through the earth‟s magnetic field are contributing factors to the strength of this response. A special calibration flight, Figure of Merit (i.e., FOM), was flown to record the information necessary to compensate for these effects.

The FOM maneuvers consist of a series of calibration lines flown at high altitude to gain information in each of the required line directions. During this procedure, pitch, roll and yaw maneuvers are performed on the aircraft (typical angle ranges are 10^o pitch, 10^o roll, and 10^o yaw). Each variation is conducted three times in succession (first pitch, then roll, then yaw), providing a complete picture of the aircraft‟s effects at designated headings in all orientations.

A three-axis Bartington fluxgate magnetometer (recorded at 50 Hz) was used to measure the orientation and rates of change of the magnetic field of the aircraft, away from localized terrestrial magnetic anomalies. The QC Tools digital compensation algorithm was then applied to generate a correction factor to compensate for permanent, induced, and eddy current magnetic responses generated by the aircrafts movements.

5.2.3 GPS NAVIGATION

A NovAtel state of the art OEM628 GPS board was used for navigation and flight path recovery. The OEM628 is designed with NovAtel‟s new 120 channel ASIC, which tracks all current and upcoming GNSS constellations and satellite signals including GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Compass.

The channels were configured for GPS: L1, L2.

5.2.4 ALTIMETER

A TRA 3500 radar altimeter was mounted inside the stinger. This instrument operates with a linear performance over the range of 0 to 2,500 feet and records the terrain clearance of the sensors. The raw radar altimeter data was recorded at 50 Hz, anti-aliased with a 21 point COSINE filter and re-sampled at 10 Hz.

5.2.5 GEOPHYSICAL FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM

New-Sense‟s iNAV V4 geophysical flight control system monitored and recorded magnetometer, altimeter, and GPS equipment performance. Input from the various sensors was monitored every 0.005 seconds for the precise coordination of geophysical and positional measurements. The input was recorded fifty times per second (ten times per second in the case of GPS data).

GPS positional coordinates and terrain clearance were presented to the pilot by means of a panel mounted LCD indicator display. The magnetometer response, fluxgate profiles, and altimeter profiles were also available via a netbook computer via Ethernet cable, for real-time monitoring of equipment performance.

5.2.6 IDAS DIGITAL RECORDING

The output of the CS-3 magnetometer, fluxgate magnetometer, altimeter, GPS coordinates, and time (system and GPS), were recorded digitally on a solid state drive (SSD) at a sample rate of fifty times per second (ten times per second for GPS) by the NSG iNAV system.

5.3 GROUND MONITORING SYSTEM

5.3.1 BASE STATION MAGNETOMETER

A Scintrex CS-3 optically pumped cesium split beam sensor was used at the base of operations within the airport boundaries, in an area of low magnetic gradient and low/free from cultural electric & magnetic noise sources. The sensitivity and absolute accuracy of the ground magnetometer is +/- 0.01 nT. The magnetic data was recorded continuously at 50Hz (re-sampled to 1 Hz using; 1 sec equivalent 51 point low pass filter) throughout all survey operations in digital form on an iDAS V3 data acquisition system. Both the ground and airborne magnetic readings were synchronized using GPS clocks.

5.3.2 RECORDING

The output of the magnetic and GPS monitors was recorded digitally on an iDAS V3 data acquisition system. A visual record of the last three hours was graphically maintained on the computer screen to provide an up to date appraisal of magnetic activity. At the conclusion of each production flight, the raw GPS and magnetic data were transferred to the main field compilation computer via Compact Flash disk drive.

5.4 FIELD COMPILATION SYSTEM

A field laptop computer was used for field data processing and presentation. The raw data was imported to Geosoft Oasis montaj for QA/QC and processing purposes. After the data was checked for quality control, the database with uncompensated magnetic readings was exported to QC Tools software package for magnetic compensation and base station data merging purposes. The compensated database was then imported back to Oasis for the subsequent and final processing.

6. OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

6.1 FLIGHT PLANNING AND FLIGHT PATH

The block outline coordinates (section 2.0) were used to generate pre-calculated navigation files. The navigation files were used to plan flights at the designated traverse line spacing of 200 meters and control lines of 2000.

Preliminary flight path maps and magnetic maps were plotted and updated, to monitor coverage of the survey area.

6.2 BASE STATION

The magnetic base station was established in magnetically quiet area at the camp site at latitude: 54.393547; Longitude: -124.255659.

The base station readings were monitored to ensure that the diurnal variation were within the peak-to-peak envelope of 20 nT from a long chord distance equivalent to a period of two minutes.

6.3 AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETERS

The FOM test of the performance of the CS-3 and fluxgate magnetometers was performed on September 12th, 2011 in order to monitor the ability of the system to remove the effects of aircraft motion on the magnetic measurement.

The FOM maneuvers consisted of a series of calibration lines flown at high altitude (10,000+ ft above sea level) to gain information in each of the required line directions. During this procedure, pitch, roll, and yaw maneuvers were performed on the aircraft.

The following ranges were used:

Pitch: 10-15^{o}
Roll: 10-15^{o}
Yaw: 10-15^{o}

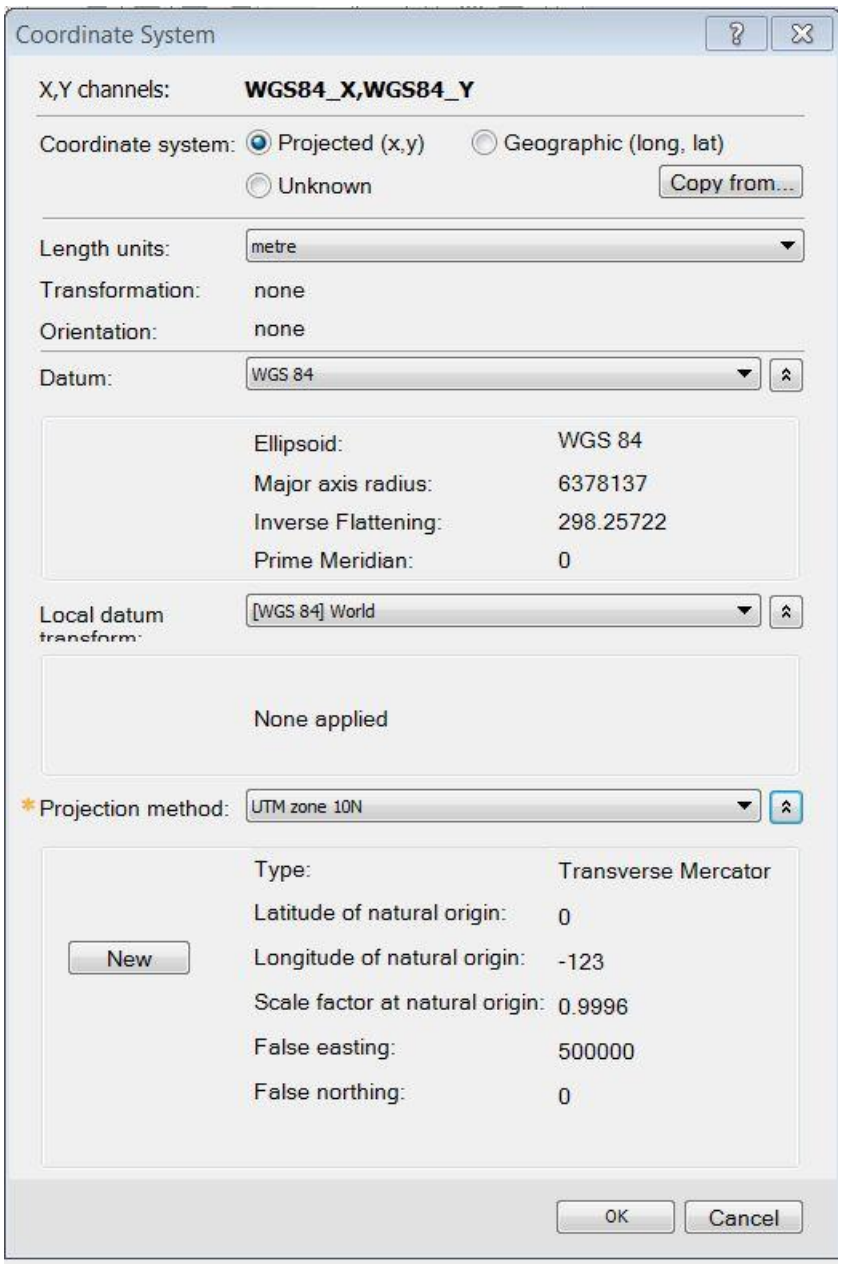
The total FOM noise was 1.05nT with an envelope of 0.13nT (Appendix A).

6.4 DATA COMPILATION

Data recorded by the airborne and base station systems was transferred to the field compilation system. As each flight was completed, the following compilation operations were carried out:

6.4.1 FLIGHT PATH CORRECTIONS

The navigational correction process yields a flight path expressed in WGS84, World, UTM Zone 10N.



6.4.2 MAGNETIC CORRECTIONS

6.4.2.1 FILTERING AND COMPENSATION

The raw 50Hz magnetic data were filtered, along with the fluxgate magnetometer data, with a 51 cosine anti-aliasing algorithm and re-sampled at 10 Hz.

The filtered and re-sampled data were stored in the MAG_FILT channel.

Then the MAG_FILT data were compensated for permanent, induced, and eddy current magnetic noise generated by the aircraft using data from the fluxgate magnetometer error (see Appendix A).

The compensated magnetic data were then stored in the MAG_COMP channel.

6.4.2.2 DIURNAL CORRECTIONS

The compensated magnetic data were adjusted to account for diurnal variations. When the magnetic variations recorded at the base station recognized to be caused by man-made sources, (such as equipment, vehicles passing by the sensor), they were removed and gaps interpolated.

The diurnal data were recorded at 50Hz and filtered with a (31-point equivalent 1Hz) low pass filter. The filtered data were then subtracted directly from the aeromagnetic measurements to provide a first order diurnal correction.

After base station removal, the total magnetic field values become very small. To bring the total magnetic measurements back to „normal" values, project averages (i.e., Ski Hill: 56,842.70 nT; Ski Hill Extension: 56,831.40 nT) from the base station readings were added back to the magnetic data.

The resulting base station corrected data were stored in the MAG_DIURNAL_CORR channel.

6.4.2.3 HEADING CORRECTIONS

Optically pumped magnetic sensors have an inherent heading error, typically 1 to 2 nT peak-to-peak, as the sensor is rotated through 360 degrees. On flight line directions of the opposite heading, the affect is reasonably predictable.

A heading test flight was flown at magnetically quite area (same area as the FOM lines) at 10,000+ ft above sea level altitude. Test was performed on September 12th, 2011 with the following results:

Table 6.1 Heading Test flight results

Direction (deg.)	Mean on line (nT)	Mean in direction (nT)	Mean on heading (nT)	Error (nT)
360	56606.18			
360	56607.74	56606.96		1.39
180	56609.32			
180	56610.16	56609.74	56608.35	-1.39
90	56591.55			
90	56591.71	56591.63		6.13
270	56603.13			
270	56604.65	56603.89	56597.76	-6.13

The heading corrected data were stored in the MAG_HEADING_CORR channel.

6.4.2.4 LAG CORRECTIONS

There are two potential types of Lag offsets when collecting airborne data: time lag and distance lag.

NSG insures that there is no time lag in the data acquisition system by recording unique markers every 1-second based on the GPS time stamp (associated with the EXACT change in GPS positioning). This information is used to realign (if necessary) the individual data records.

The distance lag is determined by dividing the distance from the GPS antenna to the sensor head by the averaged sample rate distance.

5.3 / 4.3 = 1.23 records

A lag correction of -1 records was applied to the MAG_DIURNAL_CORR channel and stored in the MAG_LAG_CORR channel.

6.4.2.5 IGRF CORRECTIONS

The total field strength of the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF, 2010 model) was calculated for every data point, based on the spot values of Latitude, Longitude and altitude. This IGRF was removed from the measured survey data on a point-by-point basis from the lag corrected channel.

After IGRF correction the total magnetic field values become negative. To bring the total magnetic measurements back to „nomal‟ values an average (i.e., Ski Hill: 56,738.94 nT; Ski Hill Extension: 56,745.92 nT) of IGRF values based on the whole project were added back to the magnetic data.

The IGRF corrections were applied to the MAG_LAG_CORR channel and stored in the MAG_IGRF_CORR channel.

6.4.2.6 LEVELING CORRECTIONS

After the data were corrected for IGRF, a survey traverse/control line intercepts array/matrix (i.e., Simple Leveling) was created for determining differences in magnetic field at the intersection points. The somewhat rugged terrain of the survey blocks, resulted in some line-to-line difference in altitude, and relatively strong magnetic anomalies made magnetic signal at some Traverse/Control line intersection points quite different. As a result, some of those intersection points needed to be manually adjusted in order to reduce line-to-line magnetic differences.

The resulting simple leveled magnetic data were stored in TMI_FINAL channel.

6.4.3 VERTICAL DERIVATIVE (VDV)

A 1-st Order Vertical Derivative (VDV) data was calculated based on the TMI_FINAL channel and stored in the VDV channel.

6.4.5 GRIDDING

The final TMI and VDV grids were produced from the TMI_FINAL, and VDV channels respectively.

The data were gridded using a bi-directional line gridding method with a grid cell size of 40 meters, Akima interpolation method for across and down line spline and trend angles perpendicular to those of traverse line directions (i.e., 90^0).

7. MAP PRODUCTS AND DIGITAL DATA DELIVERABLES

The following is the list of items delivered to **Nanton Nickel Corp.**

1) **Hard Copy Maps for Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension Blocks @ 1:50,000 scale (x2)**:

   - Map of Total Magnetic Intensity
   - Map of 1st order Vertical Derivative

2) **Hard Copy Logistics Report (x2)**:

3) **Digital Copy (DVD) Maps Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension Blocks @ 1:50,000 scale (x2)**:

   - Map of Total Magnetic Intensity
   - Map of 1st order Vertical Derivative

4) **Digital Copy Grids (DVD) for Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension Blocks (x2)**:

   - Grid of Total Magnetic Intensity (nT)
   - Grid of 1st order Vertical Derivative (nT/m)

5) **Digital Copy (DVD) Databases Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension Blocks (x2)**:

   - Databases: Ski_Hill_Airborne_2011.gdb; Ski_Hill_Extension_Airborne_2011.gdb (see Appendix C for details)

6) **Digital Copy (DVD) Logistics Report (x2)**

7) **Digital Copy (DVD) Weekly and Line Report (x2)**

8. LOGISTICS REPORT SUMMARY

This report describes the logistics of the survey, equipment used, field procedures, data acquisition, and presentation of results.

The various maps included with this report display the magnetic properties of the survey area. It is recommended that the survey results be further reviewed in detail, in conjunction with all available geophysical, geological and geochemical information.

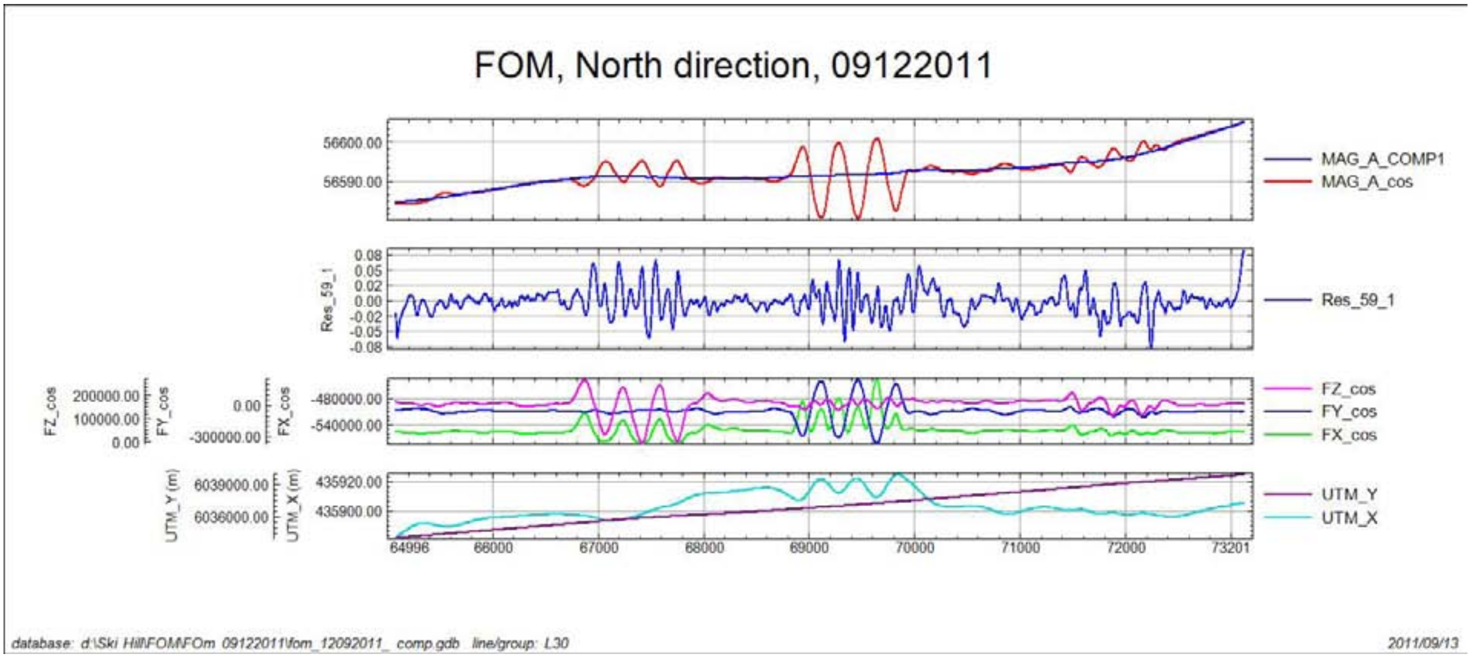
Further processing of the data may enhance subtle features that can be of importance for exploration purposes.

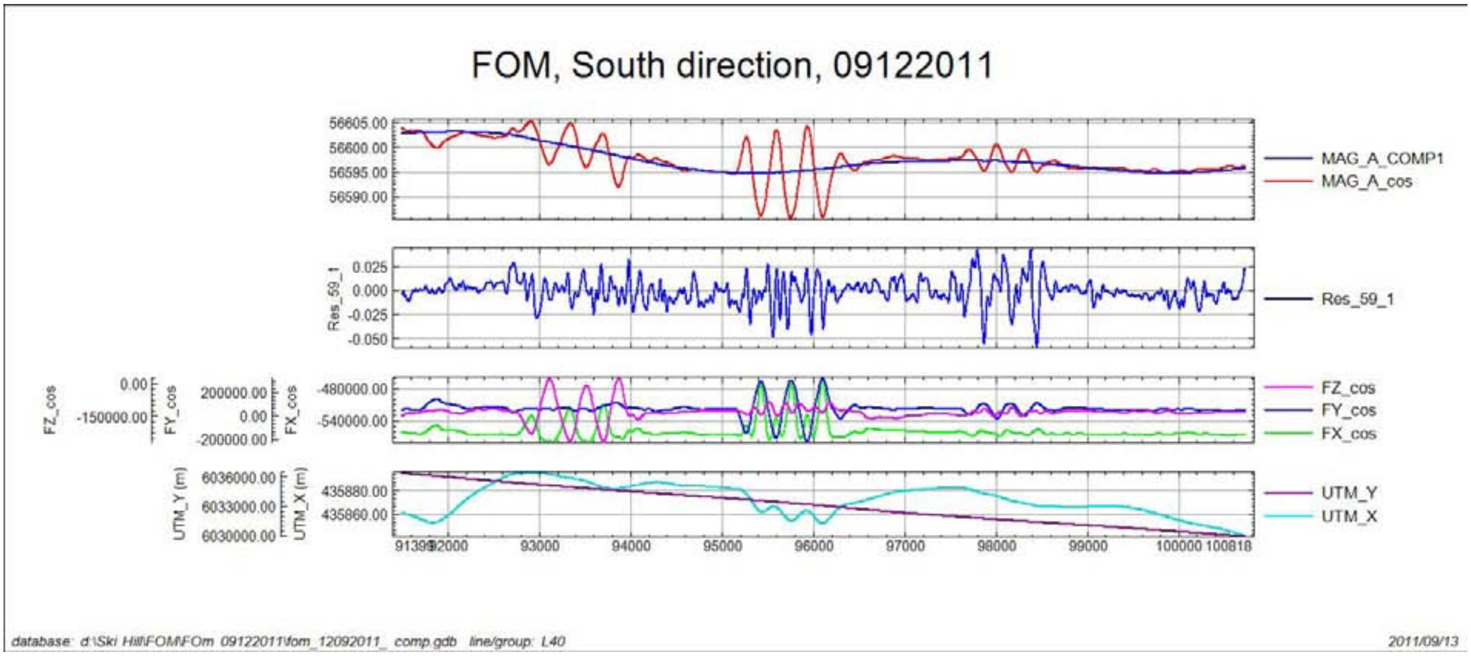
Respectfully submitted,

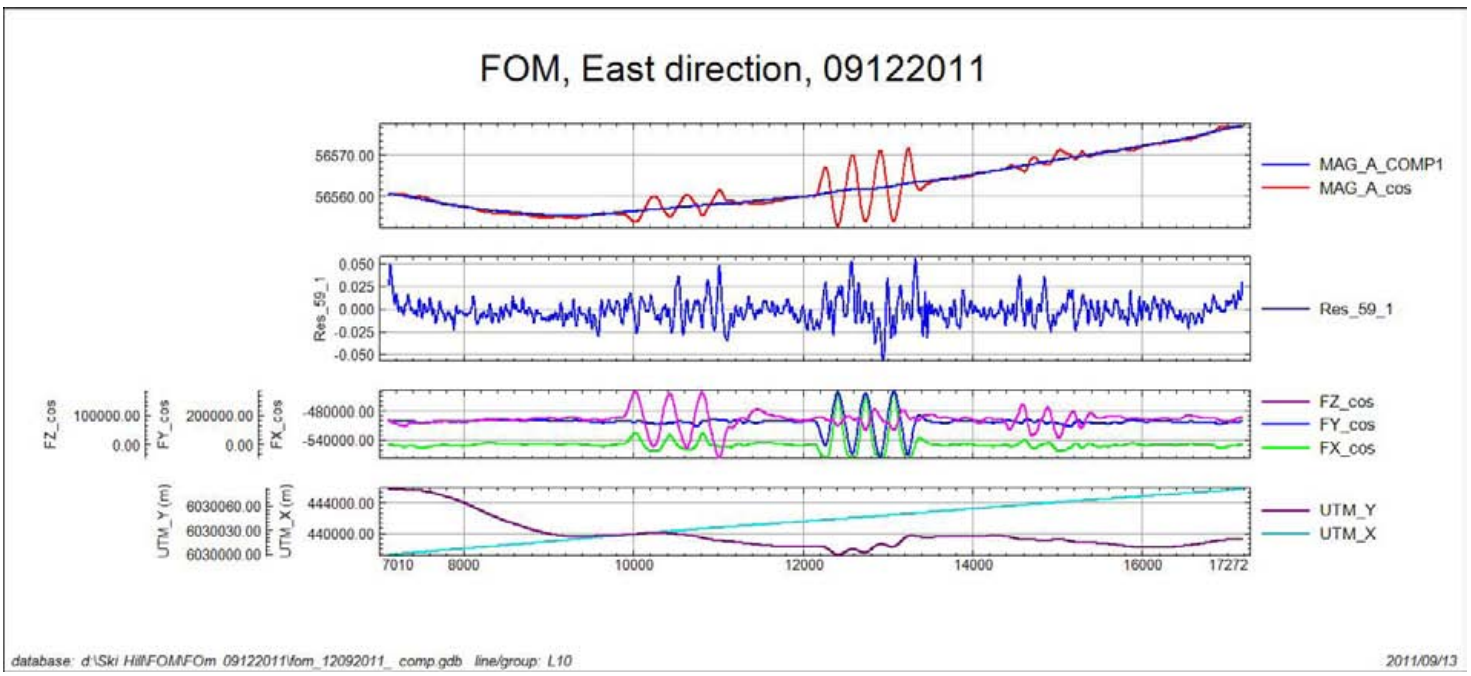
Andrei Yakovenko
New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.
Date: October 14th, 2011

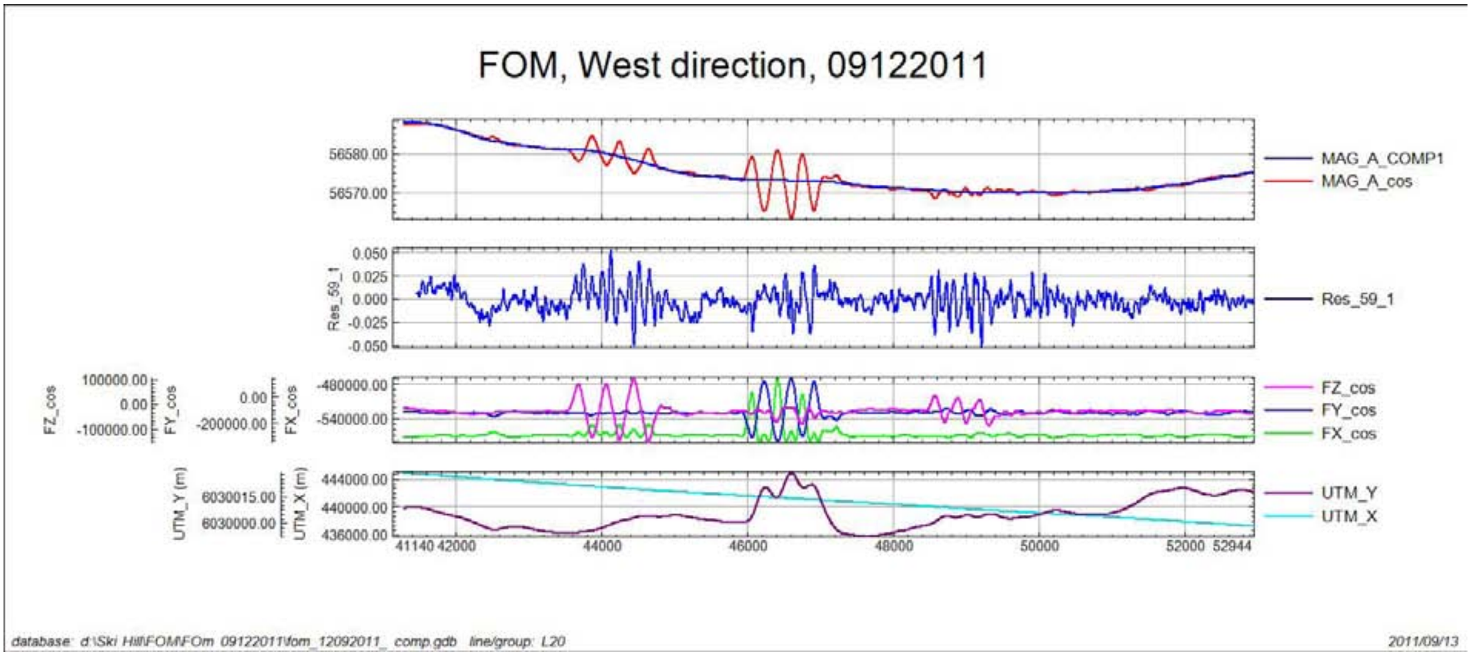
APPENDIX A: FOM RESULTS

FOM September 12, 2011					
line	**direction**	**pitch**	**roll**	**yaw**	**total**
10	**90**	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.23
20	**270**	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.23
30	**0**	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.36
40	**180**	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.23
	total	0.35	0.36	0.35	**1.05**




FOM, South direction, 09122011
MAG_A_COMP1
MAG_A_cos
Res_59_1
FZ_cos
FY_cos
FX_cos
UTM_Y
UTM_X
database: d:\Ski Hill\FOM\FOm 09122011\fom_12092011_ comp.gdb line/group: L40
2011/09/13


FOM, East direction, 09122011
MAG_A_COMP1
MAG_A_cos
Res_59_1
FZ_cos
FY_cos
FX_cos
UTM_Y
UTM_X
database: d:\Ski Hill\FOM\FOm 09122011\fom_12092011_ comp.gdb line/group: L10
2011/09/13



FOM, West direction, 09122011
MAG_A_COMP1
MAG_A_cos
Res_59_1
FZ_cos
FY_cos
FX_cos
UTM_Y
UTM_X
database: d:\Ski Hill\FOM\FOm 09122011\fom_12092011_ comp.gdb line/group: L20
2011/09/13

APPENDIX B: DATABASE DESCRIPTIONS

Database for Ski Hill and Ski Hill Extension Blocks

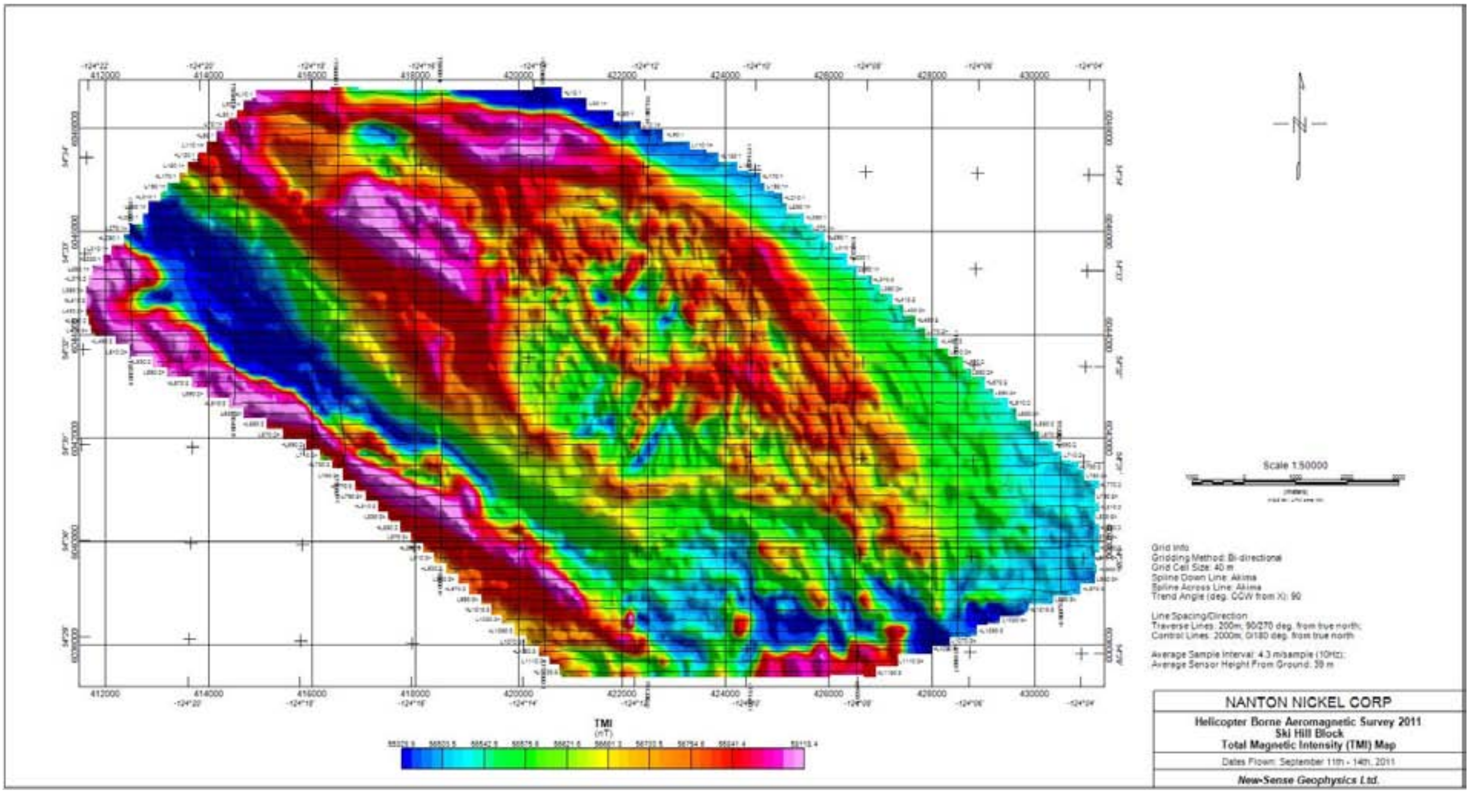
Database Names: Ski_Hill_Airborne_2011.gdb; Ski_Hill_Extension_Airborne_2011.gdb
Format: Geosoft .gdb
Number of Channels: 26

Note: If the database is opened in Oasis montaj, please load included "*Geosoft Channel Display.dbview*" file to insure that ALL the channels are displayed in the same order as listed below (Database menu -> Get Saved View).

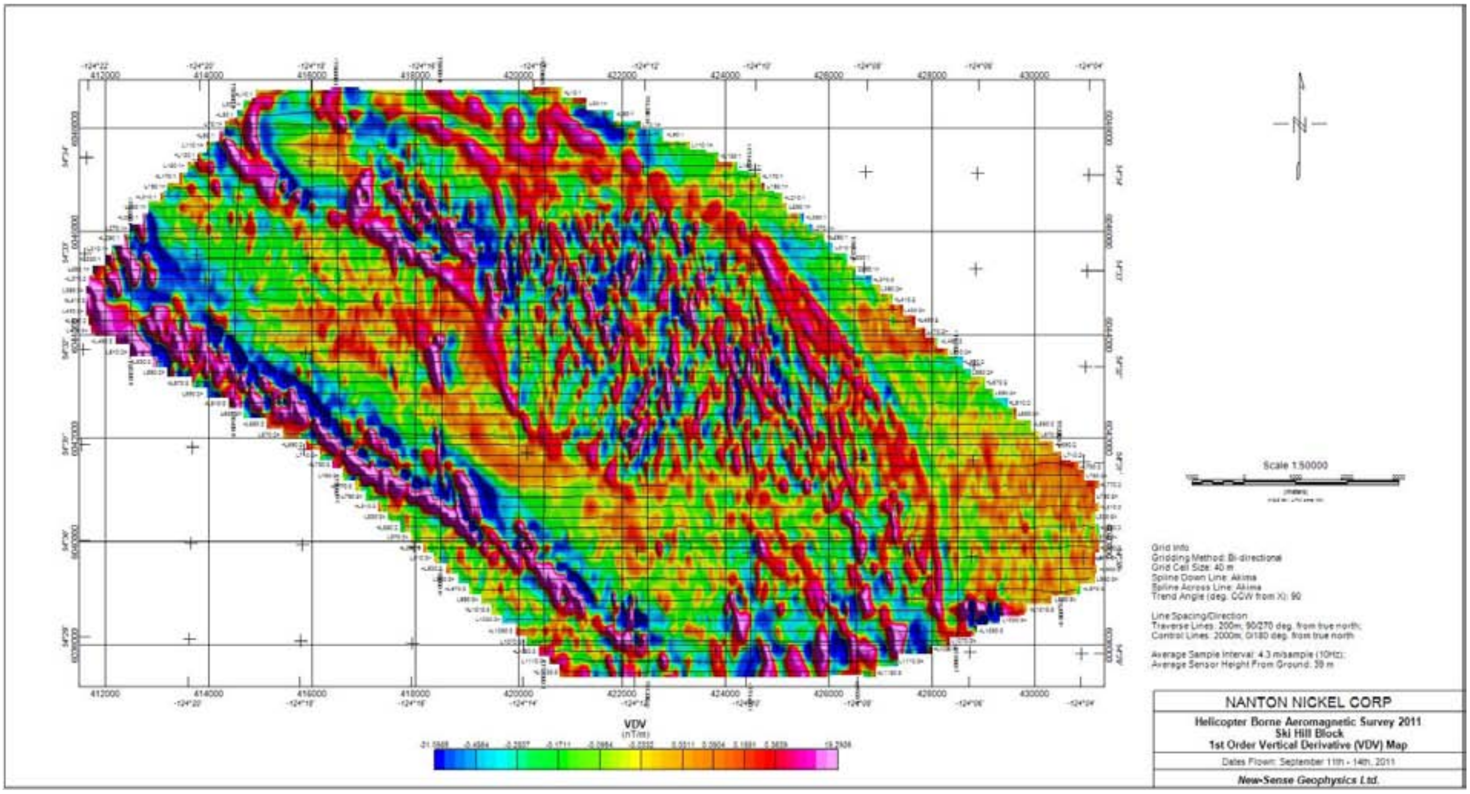
Channel Name	Units	Description
LINE	number	Line number
DATE	date	Date flown (YYMMDD)
FLIGHT	number	Flight number
FIDUCIAL	number	Fiducial count (flight specific)
SYSTEM_CLOCK	milsec	KANA8 (A/D converter) counter
WGS84_X	meters	WGS84 Easting, World, UTM Zone 10N
WGS84_Y	meters	WGS84 Northing, World, UTM Zone 10N
LATITUDE_WGS84	degrees	GPS latitude, WGS 84, World
LONGITUDE_WGS84	degrees	GPS longitude, WGS 84, World
GPS_HEIGHT_WGS84	meters	GPS height (orthometric) above MSL, WGS 84, World
UTC_DAYSEC	seconds	UTC daily second counter
FLUX_X	volts	Fluxgate x-axis
FLUX_Y	volts	Fluxgate y-axis
FLUX_Z	volts	Fluxgate z-axis
RAD_ALT_feet	feet	Radar altimeter, height above ground
MAG_RAW	nT	Raw magnetometer data
MAG_FILT	nT	Filtered raw magnetometer data
MAG_COMP	nT	Compensated magnetometer data
DIURNAL	nT	Base station magnetometer data
MAG_DIURNAL_CORR	nT	Base station (diurnal) corrected magnetometer data
MAG_HEADING_CORR	nT	Heading corrected magnetometer data
MAG_LAG_CORR	nT	Lag corrected magnetometer data
IGRF	nT	Calculated IGRF, using 2010 model
MAG_IGRF_CORR	nT	IGRF corrected magnetometer data
TMI_FINAL	nT	Conventionally (simple) leveled magnetometer data
VDV	nT/m	1^{st} order Vertical Derivative (VDV)

APPENDIX C: IMAGES OF FINAL MAPS

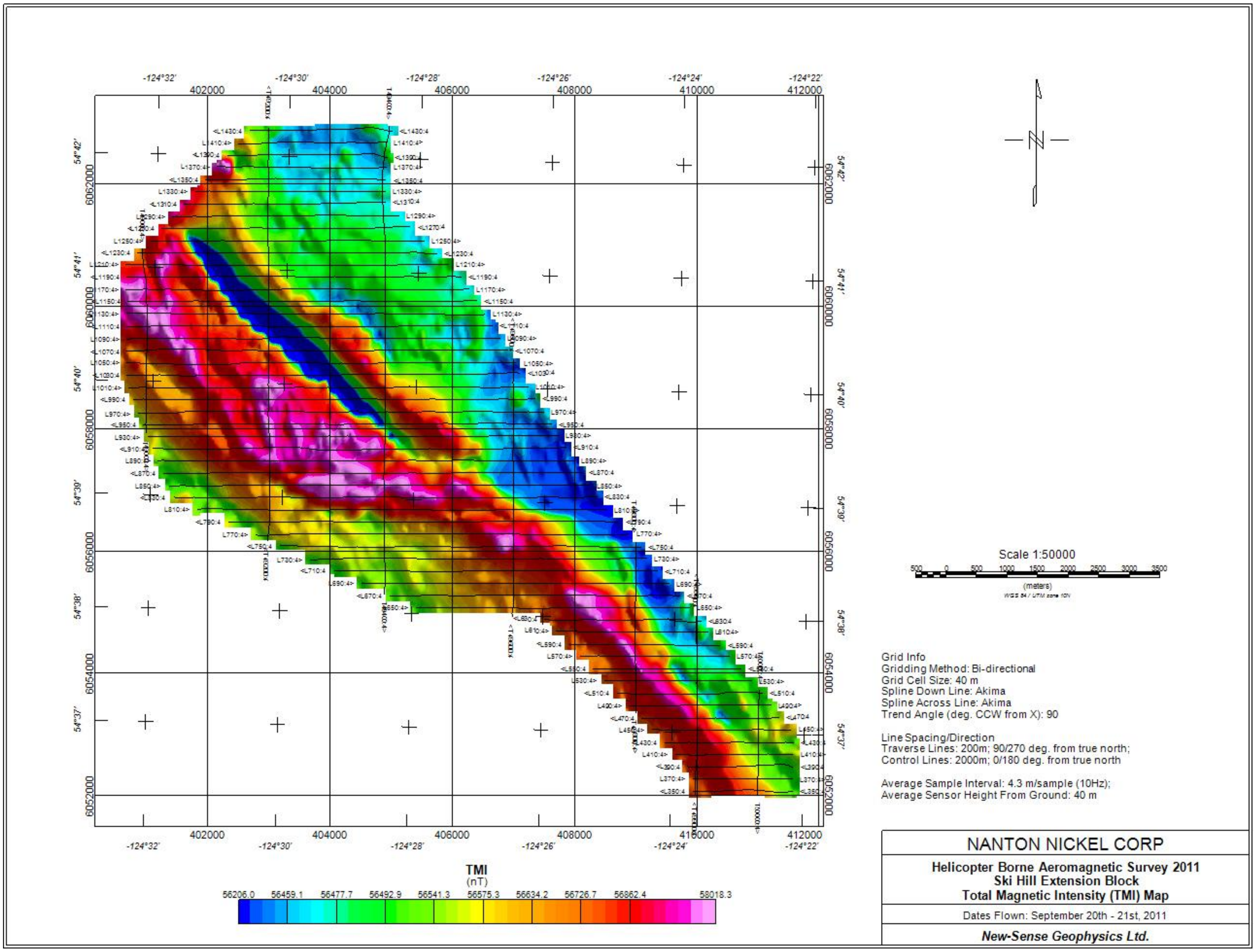
Ski Hill Block Image of TMI FINAL Map



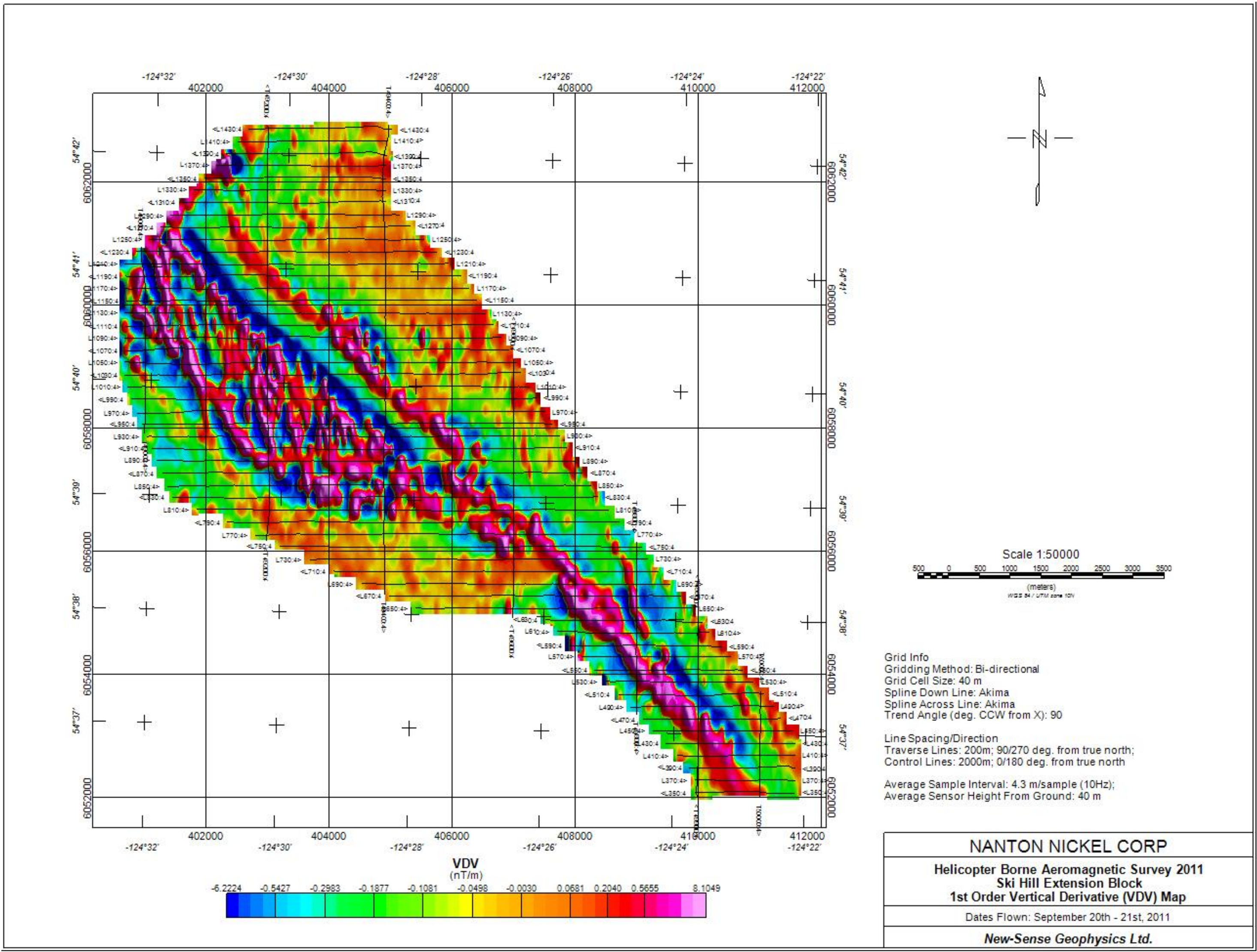
Ski Hill Block Image of VDV Map



Ski Hill Extension Block Image of TMI FINAL Map



Ski Hill Extension Block Image of VDV Map



APPENDIX D: MICROLEVELLING DESCRIPTION

As per PGW Microlevelling GX help file available through Geosoft Oasis montaj 7.2

```
DECORR.GX                Version 3.0
                         Paterson, Grant & Watson Limited
                         March 2003

PARAMETERS: (miclev group parameters are used, so that values set will be
             passed to MICLEV.GX)

   miclev.Xchan = x channel (default "x")
         .Ychan = y channel (default "y")
         .Ochan = original data channel (no default)
         .Nchan = decorrugation noise channel (default "dcor_noise")
         .Space = flight line spacing
         .Dir   = flight line direction in degrees azimuth (clockwise
                  from North)
         .Cell  = cell size to use for gridding (default = line spacing/5)
         .Wlen  = decorrugation high-pass wavelength (default = 4 * line
                  spacing)
         .Ogrid = original output grid, new or existing
         .Nnoise= decorrugation noise grid
         .XY    = Xmin,Ymin,Xmax,Ymax            (optional)
         .LOGOPT= Log option                     (optional)
         .LOGMIN= Log minimum                    (optional)
         .DSF   = Low-pass desampling factor     (optional)
         .BKD   = Blanking distance              (optional)
         .TOL   = Tolerance                      (optional)
         .PASTOL= % pass tolerance               (optional)
         .ITRMAX= Max. iterations                (optional)
         .ICGR  = Starting coarse grid           (optional)
         .SRD   = Starting search radius         (optional)
         .TENS  = Internal tension (0-1)         (optional)
         .EDGCLP= Cells to extend beyond data    (optional)
```

DESCRIPTION:

decorr.gx and miclev.gx implement a procedure called micro-levelling which removes any low-amplitude component of flight line noise still remaining in airborne survey data after tie line levelling. Micro-levelling calculates a correction channel and adds it to the profile database. This correction is subtracted from the original data to give a set of levelled profiles, from which a final levelled grid may then be generated. Microlevelling has the advantage over standard methods of decorrugation that it better distinguishes flight line noise from geological signal, and thus can remove the noise without causing a loss in resolution of the data.

To microlevel data, first run decorr.gx, then miclev.gx. decorr.gx offers two options for the grid of the channel to be microlevelled. If a grid prepared from this channel already exists, it may be specified, and when prompted to overwrite, the user should answer no. If the user wishes to prepare a new grid of the channel to be microlevelled, the minimum curvature gridding algorithm (rangrid.gx) is applied. The advanced button provides access to the standard minimum curvature gridding parameters. Once the gridding is completed, decorr.gx applies a directional high-pass filter (see end note) perpendicular to the flight line direction, in order to produce a decorrugation noise grid. (The default grid cell size is 1/5 of the line spacing. The user may specify a different cell size if desired. A smaller cell size will give a more accurate result, but a larger cell size will make the gx run faster and use less disk space.) The noise grid is then extracted as a new channel in the database (default name is "dcor_noise"). This channel contains the line level drift component of the data, but it also contains some residual high-frequency components of the geological signal. miclev.gx applies amplitude limiting and low-pass filtering to the noise channel in order to remove this residual geological signal and leave only the component of line level drift, which is then subtracted from the original data to produce a levelled output channel named "miclev".

decorr.gx calculates default amplitude limit and filter length values for use in miclev.gx, but the skilled user may be able to set better values for these parameters based on an inspection of the noise grid. (The micro-levelling process is broken up into two separate GXes in order to allow the user to do this.) Flight line noise should appear in the decorrugation noise grid as long stripes in the flight-line direction, wheras geological anomalies should appear as small spots and cross-cutting lineaments, generally with a higher amplitude than the flight line noise, but with a shorter wavelength in the flight-line direction. The user can estimate the maximum amplitude of the flight line noise, and set the noise amplitude limit value accordingly. Similarly the user can estimate the minimum wavelength of the level drift along the flight lines, and set the low-pass Naudy filter width to half this wavelength. The defaults are to set the amplitude limit equal to the standard deviation of the noise grid, and to set the filter width equal to five times the flight line spacing.

There is an option of using either of two kinds of amplitude limiting. In "clip" mode any value outside the limit is set equal to the limit value. In "zero" mode any value outside the limit is set equal to zero. The clip mode makes more sense intuitively, but it has been found in practise that the zero mode may reject geologic signal better, depending on the particular data set. As a rule the zero mode works better on datasets in which the noise grid contains a lot of high-amplitude geological signals (e.g. shallow basement areas). For datasets in which the noise grid contains mainly flight line noise (e.g. sedimentary basins), the clip mode works better.

Microlevelling applies a level correction to the traverse lines only. If it is desired to grid the tie lines together with the micro-levelled traverse lines, then it may be necessary to also apply a level correction to the tie lines so that their values agree with the micro-levelled traverse lines at the intersections. This may be done as follows:

1) Copy the tie line values to the microlevelled channel.

2) Use intersct.gx to find cross-difference values for the microlevelled data.

3) Use xlevel.gx to load these cross-difference values to the tie lines.

4) Apply fulllev.gx to the tie lines. The output will be a set of tie lines that matches the microlevelled traverse lines at all intersections.

5) Copy the microlevelled traverse line values into the same channel as the corrected tie line values.

Decorrugation Filter:

The decorrugation noise filter is a sixth-order high-pass Butterworth filter with a default cutoff wavelength of four times the flight line spacing, combined with a directional filter. The directional filter coefficient as a function of angle is $F=(\sin(a))^2$, where a is the angle between the direction of propagation of a wave and the flight line direction,i.e. F=0 for a wave travelling along the flight lines, and F=1 for a wave travelling perpendicular to them. (Note this is the exact opposite of what is usually called a decorrugation filter, since the intention here is to pass the noise only, rather than reject it.)

The default cutoff wavelength (4 * line spacing) gives good results if the data is already fairly well levelled to start with. In cases where many lines are badly mis-levelled, it may be necessary to set a longer cutoff wavelength, at the risk of removing more geological signal.

APPENDIX E: COPY OF THE CONTRACT

New-Sense
Geophysics Limited

CONTRACT
FOR
A HELICOPTERBORNE AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY FOR NANTON NICKEL CORP. OVER SKI HILL BLOCK, BC, CANADA.

NEW-SENSE GEOPHYSICS LTD. ("NSG"), with its corporate offices at

195 Clayton Drive, Unit 11
Markham, ON, Canada
L3R 7P3

Telephone: (905) 480-1107/ (905) 480-9989
Fax: (905) 480-1207

Offers to carry out airborne geophysical services on behalf of

NANTON NICKEL CORP. ("Client"), with its offices at:

800 1199 West Hastings
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6E 3T5

Telephone:
Fax:

Contact: Anthony Jackson

in accordance with the following description, terms and conditions.

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1. COMPANY DESCRIPTION

New-Sense Geophysics (NSG) traces its history through its current founder and president Dr. W.E.S. (Ted) Urquhart. First as Urquhart-Dvorak, which specialized in processing airborne geophysical data, to High-Sense Geophysics, which became one of the largest airborne survey companies in the world, until it was purchased by Fugro of Holland in 2000, and then to Geoexplo Limitada., which specialized in airborne geophysical consulting and quality control. This sequence spans over 30 years and leads us to NSG, continuing on in the tradition of airborne survey innovation and quality airborne data acquisition.

NSG has established its HQ office in Markham, Ontario where it operates out of a new purpose-designed and constructed 3000 square foot facility. Here it designs and manufactures its own operator-less systems made 'field-bullet-proof' by engineer Glenn Slover.

The facility itself is more advanced than what may be found in leading high tech companies anywhere. It is completely wired for production with any processing station able to share information on the internal network and processors and field people in direct voice and data communication anywhere in the world. Highly secure firewall features prevent unauthorized access and fail-safe systems prevent any potential data loss through accident, intent or act of God. Clients with authorization can view the progress of their survey on a 24/7 basis.

The company has five data processing workstations with capacity to expand to twice that. A large inventory of systems and components provides for rapid remediation of field problems with the hardware should any occur. All this equipment is rigorously tested, using the built-in network and permanently installed sensors including GPS antenna signals available to each workbench.

The company works world-wide and presently has a second office of operation in Santiago Chile where equipment is maintained and processing takes place.

The company and its personnel through its many years in airborne surveying, airborne software and hardware development, and airborne survey data processing, has dealt with literally millions of kilometres of airborne data acquired in perhaps 80 countries. NSG itself has flown, processed and interpreted more than three quarters of a million line kilometres since 2005. These have been for multi-national companies (like Rio Tinto, Barrick, Teck, and BHP), to junior mining exploration companies, to governments. All have received their data on time and to their satisfaction. And in all of its history dating back 30 years, the companies owned and run by Dr. Urquhart, who developed the concept and practice of operatorless surveying, have not had a single accident ...a perfect safety record.

2. SURVEY AREA

A helicopterborne magnetic survey is to be carried out on the Client's project area referred as Ski Hill block, located approximately 10 Km north-east of Fort Saint James, BC, Canada (see Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 for the block's coordinates and its location).

Table 2.1: Ski Hill Block Coordinates

UTM Zone 10N	
WGS84_X	**WGS84_Y**
415064	6048750
420719	6048648
424332	6047195
431110	6041059
431082	6039205
426600	6037420
420930	6037515
416148	6041774
411742	6044176
411760	6045103

Figure 2.1 Map depicting the Ski Hill survey area (red). Courtesy of Google Earth. Coordinate System: WGS84, World.

3. *TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR AIRBORNE SURVEY*

3.1 Traverse and Control Lines Statistics

Traverse Line Direction:	$90^0/270^0$ from true North
Traverse Line Interval:	200m
Control Line Direction:	$180^0/0^0$ from true North
Control Line Interval:	2000m
Estimated Traverse Line KM*:	700 L/Km
Estimated Control Line KM*:	70 L/Km
Estimated Total Line KM*:	770 L/Km
Mean Terrain Clearance**:	30m nominal
Sampling Interval:	Magnetics 50 Hz/10Hz
Minimum Line Length:	3 Km

*Note: The estimated Line Km distances mentioned above are estimates based on preliminary specifications provided by the client. The actual number of Line Km may vary and will be presented to the client for an approval.

**Note: The 30 meter flight height will be subject to an on-sight safety audit. In any event, the flight height will be subject to pilot safety concerns.

3.2 Tolerances

3.2.1 Traverse line separation

The pilot will fly to the best of his ability to stay within no more the 50% on either side of the theoretical flight path for a distance of 1000 meters unless obstructions or topography require greater deviations for reasons of safety. If flight-line path deviations are the result of safety concerns, local aviation authority regulations, or military requirements, NSG will not be required to fly fill-in lines.

3.2.2 Control line spacing

Control lines will be surveyed at an average interval as specified, but may be located to avoid, where possible, areas of strong magnetic gradient.

3.2.3 Flight Height

The terrain clearance will be maintained at the planned altitude of 30 meters, subject to the safety requirements, local aviation authority regulations, and/or military requirements.

3.2.4 Missing or Substandard Data

Data will be recorded digitally in the aircraft and at the ground station. Isolated errors, spikes, and short non-sequential gaps consisting of a few points, will be corrected by interpolation.

3.2.5 GPS

GPS will be used for navigation.

3.2.6 Diurnal

Magnetic diurnal activity will be monitored at the base station. If the magnetic activity exceeds 20 nT per 2 minute period, a flight will not depart until the activity has returned to levels below this rate. Once a flight has started it will not be aborted due to diurnal activity.

3.2.7 Speed

The aircraft will maintain a constant airspeed during the survey, with the exceptions where wind direction and/or intensity, or topography will make it impossible to do, while keeping the aircraft safely on line.

3.2.8 Re-flights

Any flight lines or parts of flight lines with data outside the above tolerances will be considered for re-flights. All re-flown lines or portions of lines will be tied to the closest control lines at both ends.

4. *PAST PERFORMANCE OR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS*

4.1 Organizational experience

NSG provides high quality airborne magnetic/gradiometer and spectrometer surveys using fixed-wing and helicopter platforms. The company is owned and operated by W. E. S (Ted) Urquhart Ph.D. who was the founder and President of High-Sense Geophysics Limited that was sold to Fugro in 2000. After a five-year non-compete period, NSG was inaugurated to re-enter the airborne survey industry to carry on the tradition of providing innovative technologies focusing on collecting the highest quality airborne geophysical data in the safest possible manner.

NSG operates from two offices, one in Markham, Canada where its equipment is manufactured, tested and dispatched throughout the world; the other is in Santiago, Chile where NSG offers airborne geophysical services in Spanish to its South American clients.

NSG has performed airborne geophysical surveys in Africa, North America, Europe, the Middle East and South America. NSG has flown in excess of 700,000 line km in the last 3 years for clients such as major companies like: USGS, BHP Billiton, PG&E, Kennecott, Teck Cominco, Barrick Gold, Kinross, Gold Field, etc.

4.2 References of previous surveys

Dr. V. J. S. (Tien) Grauch, Scientist in charge, *U.S. Geological Survey*
Phone: +1 (303) 236-1393
Email: tien@usgs.gov

Donald Hinks, Project Geophysicist, *Kennecott Exploration Company*
Tel +1 (801) 204 3404
Cell +1 (801) 638 8528
Email: donald.hinks@riotinto.com

Peter Mills, BHP Billiton Ltd.
Tel: + (976) 11 323033 x103
Email: peter.j.mills@bhpbilliton.com

4.3 Qualifications of the personnel and pilots

4.3.1 NSG representative

NSG conducts surveys with an operatorless system and as a result typically sends only one field geophysicist on the job site who possesses good knowledge in not only QC/QA, data processing but in the equipment maintenance as well. At this stage it is planed that NSG representative on the job site would be Mr. Sean Plener with Mr. Andrei Yakovenko being the general project manager under the oversight of Dr. William E. S. (Ted) Urquhart

Field:

Mr. Chris Evans is detail oriented specialist with international and domestic survey and mapping experience and a background in Electrical Engineering. Chris has been working with New-Sense since 2008 on both airborne FW and Helicopter total field magnetic and radiometric surveys in different parts of North America and South America.

Geophysicist:

Mr. Yakovenko, Andrei, has been responsible for fixed wing and helicopter airborne operations including permanent, contract, and air crew supervision, logistics, data QA/QC, data processing, and reporting.

He is a tri-lingual, solutions oriented specialist with international and domestic survey and mapping experience, with a background in geology, underwater, land-based archaeology, and geophysics. Currently a Masters candidate in geophysics at McMaster University, Andrei obtained his B.Sc. (Honors) from the University of Toronto. He is skilled in geophysical data processing using Oasis Montaj and coordinating multiple airborne projects. Andrei has authored multiple scientific publications.

Office supervision:

Dr. Urquhart has over 40 years of experience in geophysics, during which time he has been involved in field surveys, operations, management, data quality, safety, data enhancement, compilation and interpretation for various projects throughout the world. Ted was an owner and president of High-Sense Geophysics Ltd. (the third largest geophysical airborne survey company in the world). He has participated in projects as diverse as oil basin studies, mineral and diamond exploration and radioactive satellite fragment recovery. Academically, Ted has conducted research (M.Sc., Ph.D., and professionally) into the correlation of magnetic anomalies with geological factors on both a large and small scale.

5. *NSG'S QUALITY CONTROL*

During data acquisition, the system will be monitored by the field QA/QC personnel to ensure that the equipment is secure and unchanged. If equipment has been noted to shift or a mechanical part of the aircraft has changed, another FOM will be flown.

Base station and survey flight data is collected immediately after each flight and duplicate copies made. Field staff verify completeness of flown lines, note and log any deviations from the flight path, identify (manual & 4th difference algorithm) and remove noise spikes (note: raw data is maintained), magnetic compensated channels created, daily progress report updated and posted for client, complete data set sent to NSG.

The iNAV V3 system, used for both flight and base station systems, store real time data on two independent storage media (hard disk, and a flash memory device). In the event that one of the devices fails or data were corrupted, a backup remains intact.

Post field production is done on a day-by-day basis. After the field data QA/QC process described in sections 7.4.1 and section 7.4.2, the data is sent to NSG's secure FTP. The post field QA/QC and leveling will be done by either Andrei Yakovenko or Dr. Ted Urquhart. The field staff is in contact with the in-house processor every evening to ensure data was received and to discuss previous flights. If there is an issue, the field staff can be reached by cell or satellite phone to make the necessary corrections before production continues. This immediate processing of the data to pre-final stages, benefits the client in three very important ways: First, there are multiple levels of personnel monitoring the survey data in a short period. If something is missed by the field staff, it will be caught by our in-house personnel before the survey progresses much further; second, we can update the client with current pre-final maps so areas of interest can be discussed and in-fills or re-flights can be planned before the survey lines are completed, thereby minimizing standby days; finally, the pre-final maps are ready the day after flying is completed and can be submitted for the clients approval.

The final products will be prepared as to the contract's obligations, section 8, and with Client's consent on all the data processing steps and procedures. A first version of the final products will be delivered to Client or other client representative for a review and approval.

For additional Data Processing and QA/QC information refer to the following sections regarding:

- Procedures including measures for aircraft's aeromagnetic system calibration (refer to sections 7.2.)
- Inflight data acquisition (sections 7.1 (except 7.1.4, 7.1.9, 7.1.10), 7.2, and 7.3)
- Flight path location (section 7.1.7)

- Ground magnetometer data acquisition (section 7.1.4)
- Data processing and map preparation (sections 7.4 and 8)

6. *EQUIPMENT SUITABILITY AND CONTINGENCY PLAN*

6.1 Availability and quality of proposed data acquisition and processing equipment

Aircraft:

A Bell 206B or similar helicopter provided by Northern Air Support based in Kelowna, BC, Canada will be used*.

*Note: the helicopter operator may be changed depending on helicopter availability, costs and other considerations.

The aircraft with its field crew will operate from Fort Saint James, BC (see section 2) and be using a certified fuel truck or fuel drums for refueling.

The aircraft will be limited to VFR flying conditions. All other conditions will be left to the discretion of the pilot in command.

Data Acquisition:

NSG builds and maintains its own proprietary data acquisition systems known as iDAS. The iDAS system features the KroumVS Instraments KMAG4 magnetometer counter and the KANA8 analog to digital converter. The systems are built with a wide range voltage input (9V to 36V) to accommodate a variety of aircraft power supplies.

The iDAS system uses sophisticated software to provide an autonomous "Operatorless" system resulting in a SAFER survey environments by removing the need for an operator on board the aircraft.

The systems will be available within two weeks of the signing of the contract.

For the data processing NSG is using Geosoft Oasis montaj with a number of build in GX scripts.

6.2 Electronic navigation

Pilot Friendly Navigation display (PI) delivers all the navigation and control features necessary for the pilot to safely maintain the highest quality flight line specifications without additional safety risk of having an operator on board the aircraft (see also section 7.1.7).

6.3 Safety Plan

Safety is the number one priority at NSG. NSG is an active member of the International Airborne Geophysics Safety Association (IAGSA)

Prior to mobilizing to the job site, IAGSA Risk Analysis and NSG Job Safety Plan will be prepared in the Markham office. There are areas of the report that require a physical presence on the job site (i.e. reconnaissance flight, identifying local hazards, etc.). At the job site, before each departure, the pilot will contact the local air traffic controller.

Prior to flying the first production line, a safety meeting is held by a NSG representative where each of the reports is explained to all members of the survey crew. A reconnaissance flight will then take place and the IAGSA Risk Analysis and NSG Job Safety Plan will be completed.

Every Sunday, a weekly safety meeting takes place where any and all the safety concerns and issues during the past week are brought to attention and logged to a weekly safety report.

Pilot safety is enhanced by the use of a flight following system that provides updates at 2-minute intervals on the GPS location of the aircraft. This information is monitored in real time on the internet by authorized personnel. In case of an emergency the pilot could press a "Panic Button" connected to the Flight Following and the signal will be transmitted at around 10 sec. intervals or less, which would drastically reduce the search area in a case of emergency landing.

The client will be provided with a login for real time monitoring of aircraft activities through this Flight Following System.

In addition, the Flight Following has an integrated satellite phone that is connected directly to the pilot's headset. This minimizes any distraction to the pilot when sending or answering a call.

Prior to the flight's departure, a NSG representative records all the information regarding the aircraft status, such as time of departure, endurance, fuel level, etc.

Once in the air, NSG representative monitors the aircraft at least once every half hour. In case of internet problems, a call will be given right away to the satellite phone integrated to the pilot's headset and once every hour.

If the flight following signal is lost and the pilot cannot be reached by satellite phone, then NSG's emergency response procedure is initiated (detailed in the NSG Job Safety Plan).

The aviation company will adhere to all the standards and requirements for local approved air operators.

In summary:

- NSG is active members of International Airborne Geophysics Safety association (IAGSA)
- On each job NSG completes both IAGSA Risk Analysis and NSGs Job Safety Plan forms.
- NSG conducts daily safety meetings with the crew before any flying takes place.

- A Flight Following system will accompany NSG iDAS system that provides updates on every 2 minute intervals, which could be monitored through internet access.
- In addition, the Flight Following has an integrated satellite phone that is connected directly to pilot's headset. Thus minimizing any distraction if pilot decides to send or receive a call.
- The client will be provided with a login for real time monitoring of the helicopter activities through the flight following system.

6.4 Safety Record

No accidents or near accidents have ever occurred at NSG. Since its inception, the company has flown over 45 magnetic and/or radiometric surveys totaling well over half a million line kilometers without an accident.

In addition, High-Sense Geophysics formed in 1993, owned by NSG president Dr. Ted Urquhart, also had an accident-free history. High-Sense rose to become one of the world's largest airborne survey contractors and had met and exceeded the rigorous safety standards of BHP, Shell, and Phillips, among others. It had performed surveys without incident or accident in difficult areas including Vietnam, China, Mongolia, Mauritania, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Brazil, and Sudan.

7. *TECHNICAL APPROACH*

7.1 AIRBORNE AND GROUND INSTRUMENTATION

7.1.1 Aircraft Type

The aircraft/s allocated to conduct this survey is a Jet Ranger Bell 206B helicopter (or different see Section 6.1) with a fix mount stinger assembly with a Cesium magnetometer mounted in it.

7.1.2 Geophysical Flight Control System

A geophysical flight control system, designed and built by NSG will be provided. This system will control, monitor and record the operation of all the geophysical and ancillary sensors.

7.1.3 Airborne Magnetometer

The magnetometers will be cesium sensors, operated in strap down stinger mount. The orientation of the sensor is adjustable, to provide optimum coupling with the earth's field on reciprocal headings. The magnetometer has a sensitivity of better than 0.01 nT at a sampling interval of 0.1 s. The magnetometer has the capability to measure ambient magnetic fields in the range of about 100 to more than 100,000 nT.

The airborne magnetometer is supplemented with an 18-term digital compensation system that uses the input from a 3-axis fluxgate to determine the aircraft's attitude and rate of change with respect to the earth's magnetic field. The compensation system identifies the permanent, induced and eddy current magnetic contributions of the aircraft and provides a correction to be applied to the raw magnetic data to remove the maneuver noise.

A FOM will be calculated by summing the absolute errors of each of the 12 maneuvers and will be less than 3 nT.

7.1.4 Ground Magnetometer

Scintrex Cesium CS3 or GSM19 Overhauser magnetometers will be operated at the base of operations within or near the survey area in an area of low magnetic gradient and free from cultural noise. The sensitivity of the ground magnetometer will be equal to better than 0.1 nT. Data will be recorded continuously every 1 second (or a rate defined by the client) throughout the survey operations in digital form. Both the ground and airborne magnetic readings are automatically time stamped with GPS time to within 0.005 seconds ensuring a very high degree of correlation based on broadcast GPS satellite time.

7.1.5 Radar Altimeter

A Terra 3500 radar altimeter will be operated in the aircraft throughout the survey to provide ground clearance information. The altitude will be recorded every 0.1 second or better. This instrument has a linear performance over the range of 0 to 2500 feet.

7.1.6 Fluxgate Magnetometer

To achieve quality compensation NSG uses a Bartington Mag-03 Three Axis Magnetic Field Sensors. These compact, high performance fluxgate magnetometers with integral electronics provide reliable precision measurements of static and non-static magnetic fields in three orthogonal axes. The magnetometer is mounted inside the stinger assembly.

7.1.7 GPS Navigation

A 16-channel GPS navigation system will be used for navigation and flight path recovery. The Ublox RCB-LJ GPS receiver board is powered by the ANTARIS® positioning engine.

The leading ANTARIS® GPS Engine provides excellent navigation performance under dynamic conditions in areas with limited sky view like urban canyons, high sensitivity for weak signal operation without compromising accuracy, and support of DGPS and multiple SBAS systems like WAAS and EGNOS. The 16 parallel channels and 8192 search bins provide fast start-up times. The aiding functionality accelerates start-up times even further. The low power consumption and FixNow™ power saving mode make this product suitable for handheld and battery-operated devices.

7.1.8 Field Data Verification System

NSG will provide a complete PC based magnetic map compilation facility, to serve as a field verification system The PC computer based system is equipped with all the software necessary to produce preliminary data images in the field. Data will be provided to the client in a Geosoft format.

The digital data records will be verified at the project site to confirm that data recording has taken place within specifications. All raw digital data recorded in flight and on the ground station magnetometer will be duplicated on site to prevent loss, and stored in separate locations.

In the base where there is e-mail connection, data will be sent on a daily basis for further examination in the head office where areas of infill will be chosen.

7.1.9 Flight Following System

NSG places the highest priority on safety and uses satellite tracking and communication technology to monitor all its survey flights. The aircraft will be equipped with Latitude Technologies Skynode S200, a system that includes satellite phone, flight tracking, and messaging transceiver. This system uses the Iridium satellite network, which provides both voice and data communications between the aircraft and ground stations.

The S200 system can be set up for different time frames; it now automatically updates its position at least once every 2 minutes allowing NSG's field or office staff to monitor the progress of the survey flights. All flight staff are trained in the use and the operation of the S200 system.

During the survey, if the pilot experiences any problems with operation of the survey equipment or encounters any other difficulties, he/she can call the field or office staff for support through the satellite phone, which is integrated into the pilots head set. In the event of flight operations problems, field staff can often troubleshoot and correct difficulties allowing survey flights to continue uninterrupted.

In the event of an emergency the pilot may press the "Panic Button" which will cause the system to immediately transmit the location and heading of the aircraft and will continue to transmit the current position of the aircraft continuously at around 10 sec. intervals until the emergency system is turned off.

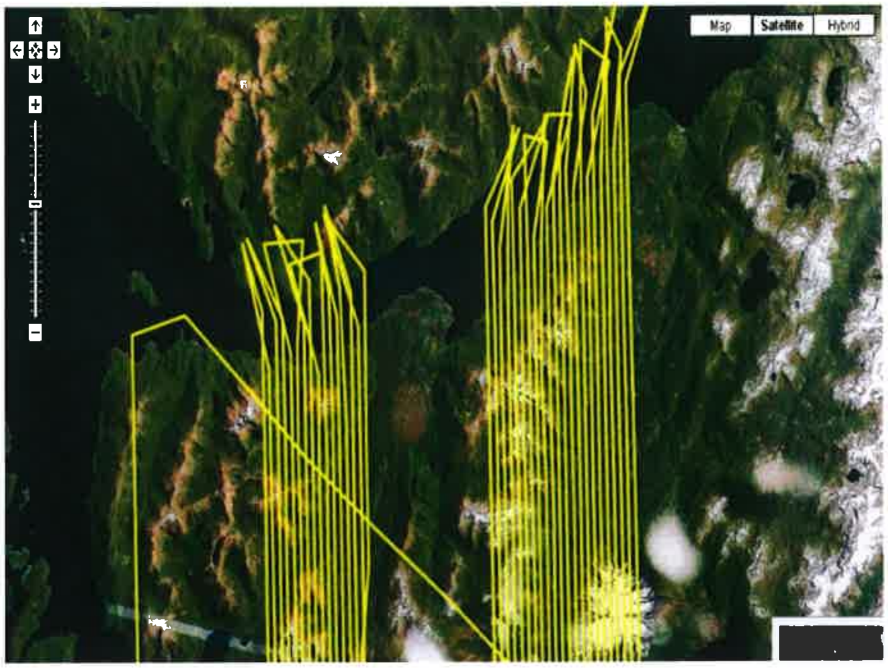


Figure 7.1 Screenshot of Flight Following Through Internet Web Browser

7.2 INSTRUMENT CHECKS AND CALIBRATIONS

Failure to meet the specifications in any check or calibration test will be cause for corrective action by NSG or approval of the Client before survey operations can be undertaken.

7.2.1 Magnetometer

Figure of Merit (FOM)

A test will be flown on-site prior to the survey to determine the FOM of the installed magnetometer. The system will be flown on the four cardinal headings doing a pitch, roll, and yaw, maneuver on each. The FOM will be calculated by summing the absolute errors of each of the 12 maneuvers and will be less than 3 nT.

7.2.2 Altimeter

Checks of the radar altimeter calibration will be undertaken above the base airstrip or some other suitable location with known elevation and flat terrain.

7.3 DATA RECORDS

7.3.1 Digital Records

The airborne data acquisition system will record the following information digitally in a format that enables the recording of each variable over its full dynamic range:

Fiducial count
GPS UTC time
GPS latitude, longitude, UTM easting, northing and elevation above ellipsoid
Raw magnetic total field
Calibrated radar altimeter output
Three Fluxgate channels

The base station will record the following information digitally in a format that enables the recording of each variable over its full dynamic range.

GPS time (used as fiducial number)
GPS raw satellite range information
Raw magnetic total field

All survey parameters including raw magnetic total field, electronic positioning, radar altimeter, and time and fiducial markers will be recorded digitally during data acquisition in flight. The magnetic base station will record total magnetic field and GPS time.

The data acquisition system organizes the data in a form directly suited to building the processing database. This digital file structure has for each traverse and control line a unique line number and segment number. The base station magnetic profile and GPS coordinates are added to the database using GPS time for alignment.

7.4 DATA COMPILATION AND MAP PRESENTATIONS

The NSG Field-Mapper PC based computer compilation system will be used to process the collected geophysical data on-site as the survey progresses. The 'on-site' processing will enable the Client to review the magnetic data to evaluate targets to make a qualified decision regarding any changes to the survey quantity and size. This will allow the selection of "in-fill" or area extensions. The preliminary data will be sent via FTP site (assuming reasonable speed internet connection is available) for the client's review at least once a week (more often should the client require).

7.4.1 Magnetic

7.4.1.1 Field Data Processing

After collecting flight and base station data, flight data will be imported to Oasis montaj using a NSG template that includes all project data channels. Next flight data will be windowed to only include flight path data within the survey block using custom NSG script that will be developed for the survey area.

Magnetic flight data be duplicated to ensure original raw data is not modified in any way. Profiles for the duplicated channels are then checked for visible noise spikes. Any noise spikes are then cleaned manually and interpolated. From there, field staff will run an automated script that will look for any missed noise spikes. This automated script employs a 4th difference algorithm to identify noise spikes in magnetic data. After other channels (radio altimeter, flux gate profiles etc.) are inspected for normal behavior that database is prepared for magnetic compensation. Using QC Tools, compensation coefficients are applied to the cleaned magnetometer channel and the database is saved.

From here, NSG staff will import base station data into Oasis montaj using a NSG template. Base station data is duplicated to maintain a raw channel and then checked for visible noise spikes. After noise spikes have been removed and interpolated, a 101 (or other job specific) low pass filter is applied to base station magnetic channel and the database is saved.

Next, the flight and base station databases are merged, synchronized (using the GPS clock channel recorded by both systems), compressed, encrypted and sent to NSG's secure server in Toronto, for in-office QA/QC and processing procedure.

NSG field staff from there will updated and complete all daily logs (weekly progress report, daily procedures checklist, weekly summary meeting etc.).

7.4.1.2 Post-Field

As the data being received from the field on day-to-day basis it is reviewed for QA/QC once again to insure that nothing got missed in the field. The data is checked for quality of magnetic signal from all sensors, including the base station magnetometer, fluxgate magnetometer, radar altimeter, line deviations etc. The profiles of the above data are plotted and checked on line-by-line basis. Algorithms like 4th-difference are used to check the CS3 signal.

After the data has been QA/QC checked it is merged with an ongoing master database. Where the following data processing steps take place:

1) Diurnal correction - subtracted directly from the aeromagnetic measurements to provide a first order diurnal correction. The mean of base station readings is added back to the data.
2) Heading error correction - using pre-constructed heading table.
3) Lag correction – to correct for sensor-to-GPS offset.
4) Simple Leveling - a survey line/control line network will be created in order to determine differences in magnetic field at the line intercepts. The differences will be calculated and tabulated, then used to guide subsequent manual leveling on any lines or line segments which required adjustments. See image below for an example of contour Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) map produced after Simple Leveling was applied.
5) Microleveling – depending on the Simple Leveling results a Microleveling might be needed in order to further correct the data for linear line-to-line noise. The technique used will be the one developed by Paterson, Grant & Watson Limited and available through Geosoft Oasis montaj with the mutually accepted parameters.
6) IGRF correction - The total field strength of the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) 2010 model will be calculated for every data point, based on the spot values of latitude, longitude and GPS altitude, using the 2010 model. This IGRF will be removed from the measured survey data on a point-by-point basis. The mean of IGRF readings is added back to the data.

7.4.1.3 Magnetic data filtering and gridding

An appropriate cosine filter (e.g., 21-51 points) will be applied to 50Hz raw data in order to anti-alias relatively constant frequency magnetic signal introduced by the helicopter (e.g., rotor blades). Such data will then be samples at 10Hz.

The TMI grid will be produced using bi-directional gridding technique, with 20 m cell size (or other suitable size depending on liner spacing) and Akima spline across and down lines.

7.4.1.4 Office Data Processing

All of the above calibration procedures, tests and corrections applied in the field will be reviewed for QA/QC by assigned office QA/QC and data processing person.

8. FINAL PRODUCTS

The following is the list of items that will be delivered to the Client for each block flown:

Hard copies (2 copies):

- Map of Total Magnetic Intensity (1:50,000 scale)
- Final Logistics Report

Soft copies (2 copies):

- Grid and map of Total Magnetic Intensity at 1:50,000 scale
- Final Logistics Report
- Magnetics data database in Geosoft gdb format including raw data, base station, compensated, base station corrected, IGRF corrected, heading corrected, lag corrected, simple leveled, and microleveled (optional) total field.
- Weekly and Line Progress report

9. *TIME SCHEDULE*

The project is scheduled to start by the mid-end September 2011.

10. *TERMINATION*

In the event that the geophysical platform or equipment becomes inoperable, NSG will proceed with diligence to rectify the problem within a reasonable period of time. If within the aforementioned period of time NSG fails to rectify the problem, the Client may, at their discretion, terminate the work under this Proposal in full or in part. In the event of such termination, the Client shall be obliged to pay NSG for services rendered only up to the date of receipt of a written notice of such termination and for documented expenses incurred by NSG prior to the date of receipt of termination notice, and for reasonable cancellation and demobilization costs.

11. LOCAL LICENSES, PERMITS AND CUSTOMS

Client will take the responsibility for obtaining all local licenses and permits required to perform the services on Client's name. Out of pocket costs for permitting will be reimbursed by the client.

12. GENERAL CONDITIONS

NSG will carry out the agreed services in a proper and workmanlike manner with a high standard of safety and in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the project location.

At all times during the term of this Proposal, the NSG or its subcontractors shall carry and maintain at its own expense, work insurance protection of the kinds and in the minimum amounts set forth below:

12.1 NSG Liability Insurance

- Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation insurance to cover employees furnished by NSG including:

  (a) Statutory Workmen's Compensation benefits in compliance with the laws of the state, province or country in which the aircraft operations under this Proposal will be performed;

  (b) Employer's Liability to have limits of not less than $5,000,000 per person, and $5,000,000 per accident;

  (c) Employer's Liability applicable to all provisions outlined above with limits not less than $5,000,000 each person, $5,000,000 each occurrence.

- Comprehensive General Liability Insurance. Such insurance shall cover all operations in all provinces, states and countries in which the aircraft operation or services may be performed by NSG hereunder and shall include the following:

  (a) Limits of liability: not less than $5,000,000 for death or injury of any one person, $5,000,000 in the aggregate for all persons injured or killed as the result of any one accident, and $5,000,000 for loss of or damage to property resulting from any one accident.

  (b) Contractual liability coverage for NSG's obligations hereunder;

13. CHARGES AND PAYMENT TERMS

Total estimated cost for Survey and Map Production

Block Name/s	Line Spacing (Traverse/Control)	Estimated Total Line Km*	Price per Line Km ($CAD)	Mob/Demob ($CAD)	Estimated Total **/***
Ski Hill Block	200m/2000m	770	$82.66	**$ 6,000.00**	**$ 69,648.2**

Stand-by: A $1,650 CAD/day will be charged if flying is not possible due to inclement weather, atmospheric conditions, labor unrest, government intervention or other stoppages beyond the control of the contractor.

*Note: The actual total Line Km distances may be slightly less or more than estimated.

**Note: These prices are net of all local taxes.

***Note: The above quote is valid for 30 days.

Payment Schedule

An initial payment, due on signing: **50% of selected survey Plan price**

A second payment, due on completion of flying: **40% of selected survey Plan price**

Final payment, due on delivery of final products: **balance**

All invoices are due and payable upon submission at the Client's address indicated in Section 1 of this Survey Agreement. A service charge of 0.4 % per week on unpaid balance is payable on all overdue accounts.

The payment schedule is subject to negotiation should the proposed schedule not conform to the client's norms and regulations.

Funds will be paid by wire transfer to:

In CAD Funds

Beneficiary:	New-Sense Geophysics Limited
Bank:	The Bank of Nova Scotia
Account #:	02011
Transit #:	11452
Institution Code:	002
Swift:	NOSCCATT
ABA Routing:	026002532
Address:	880 Eglinton Avenue E. at Laird Drive Toronto, Ontario, M4G 2L2, Canada

NEW-SENSE GEOPHYSICS LTD.	NANTON NICKEL CORP.
Name (print): Andrei Yakovenko	Name (print): David Schmidt
Title: V.P. Operations	Title:
Date:	Date: Sept 9/2011
Signature:	Signature:

A SUPLIMENTAL AGREENMENT TO THE CONTRACT BETWEEN NEW-SENSE GEOPHYSICS LTD. AND NANTON NICKEL CORP. FOR A HELICOPTER BORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY OVER THE SKI HILL SURVEY AREA, FLOWN FROM FORT SAINT JAMES, BC, CANADA SIGNED SEPTEMBER 9, 2011.

This Supplemental Agreement shall be supplemental to the contract made on September 9, 2011 between the parties herein.

The terms of the Supplemental Agreement shall take precedence over the terms over the Contract in the event of any conflict between the Supplemental Agreement and the Contract

1) Section 2: Survey Area. An additional block was added (i.e., Ski Hill Extension block) totaling to ~265 line km.

UTM Zone 10N	
WGS84_X	**WGS84_Y**
400729	6060658
402793	6062932
404877	6062952
404877	6061728
406100	6060467
408490	6056682
411548	6053011
411548	6052056
410325	6052056
407496	6054980
405871	6054942
401493	6056892
400710	6058765
400710	6060696

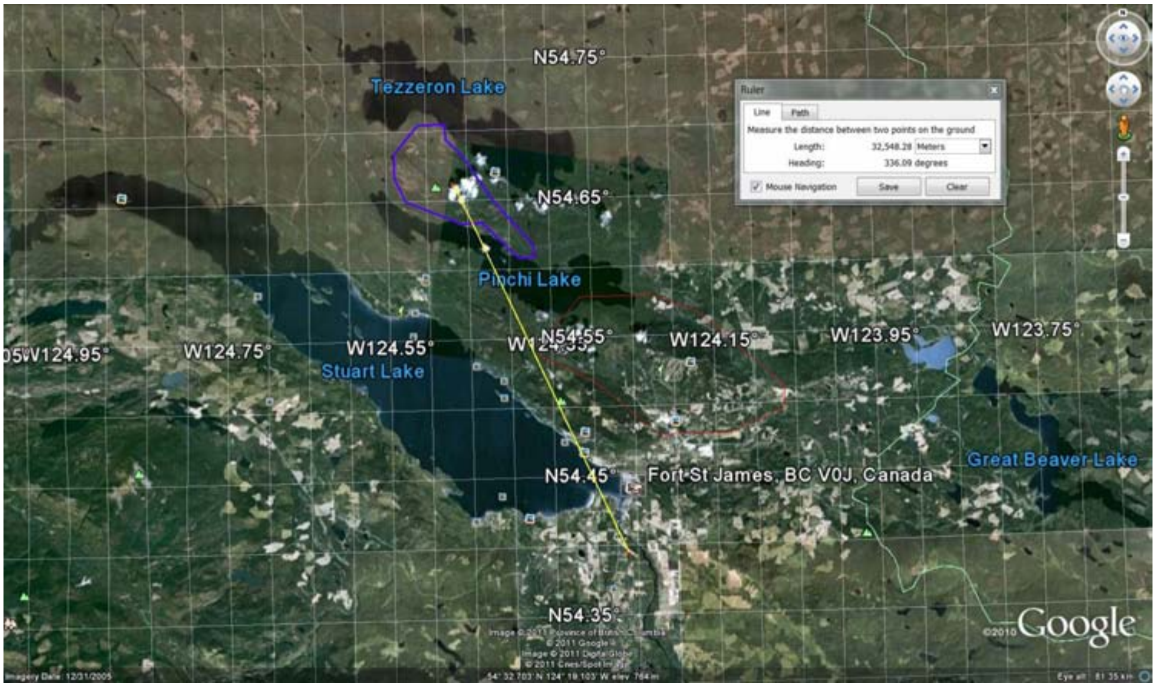
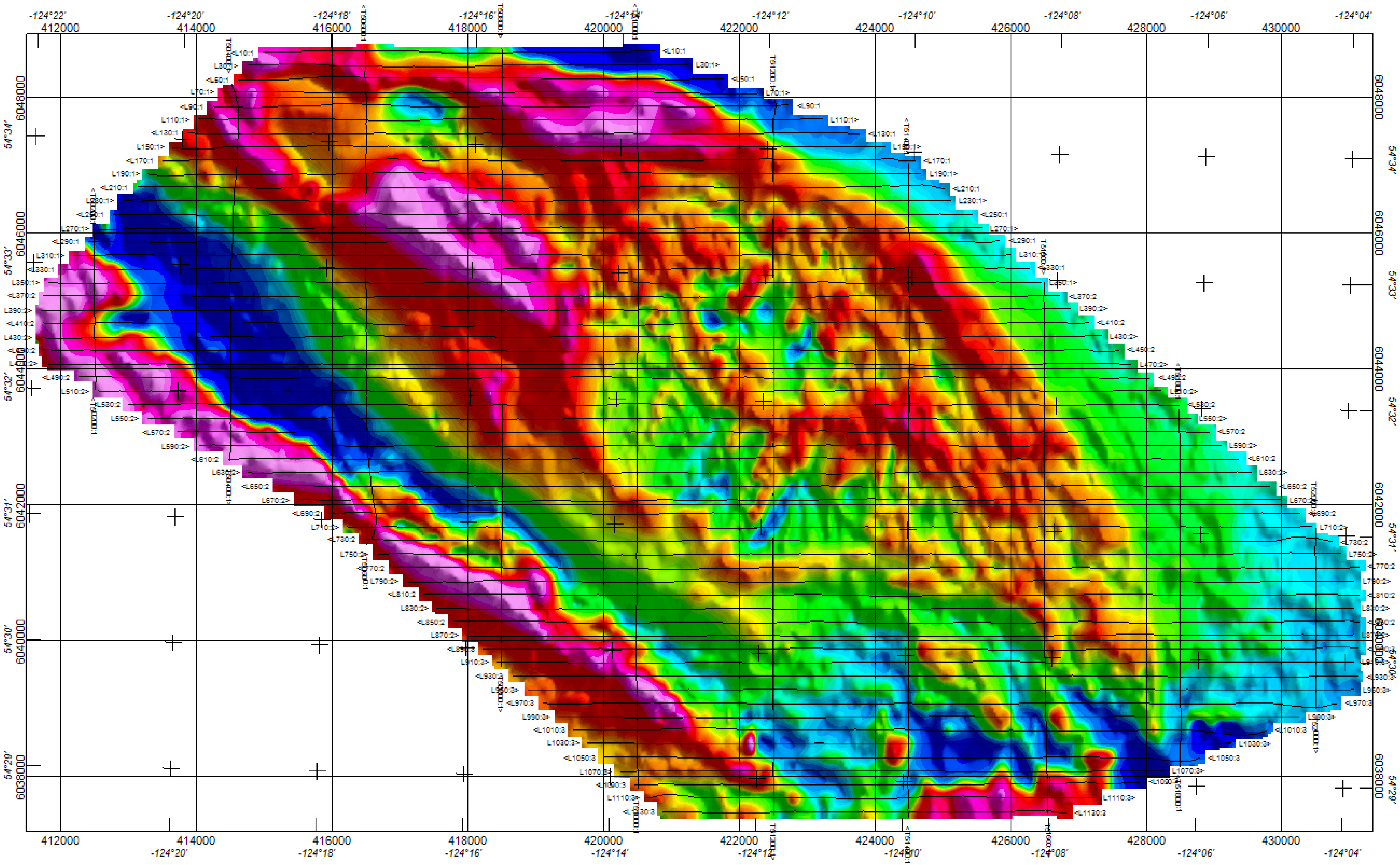
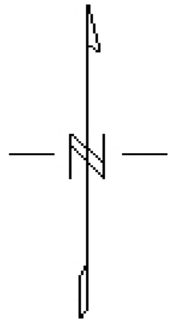


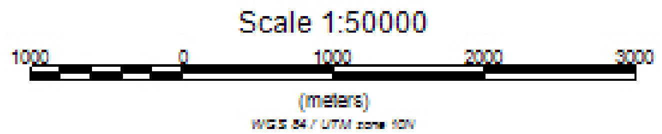
Figure 1. Image showing Ski Hill Extension block outline (blue) and original Ski Hill block (red)

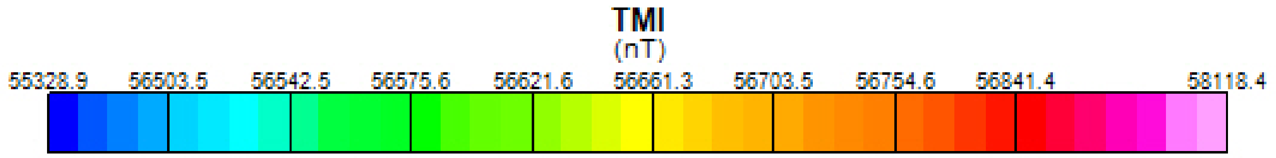
2) Section 13 Charges. The line km rate will stay the same CAD $82.66 km.

NEW-SENSE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED	**NANTON NICKEL CORP.**
______________________________	______________________________
Andrei Yakovenko Vice President	David Schmidt
Date:_________________________	Date:____________________









Grid Info
Gridding Method: Bi-directional
Grid Cell Size: 40 m
Spline Down Line: Akima
Spline Across Line: Akima
Trend Angle (deg. CCW from X): 90

Line Spacing/Direction
Traverse Lines: 200m; 90/270 deg. from true north;
Control Lines: 2000m; 0/180 deg. from true north

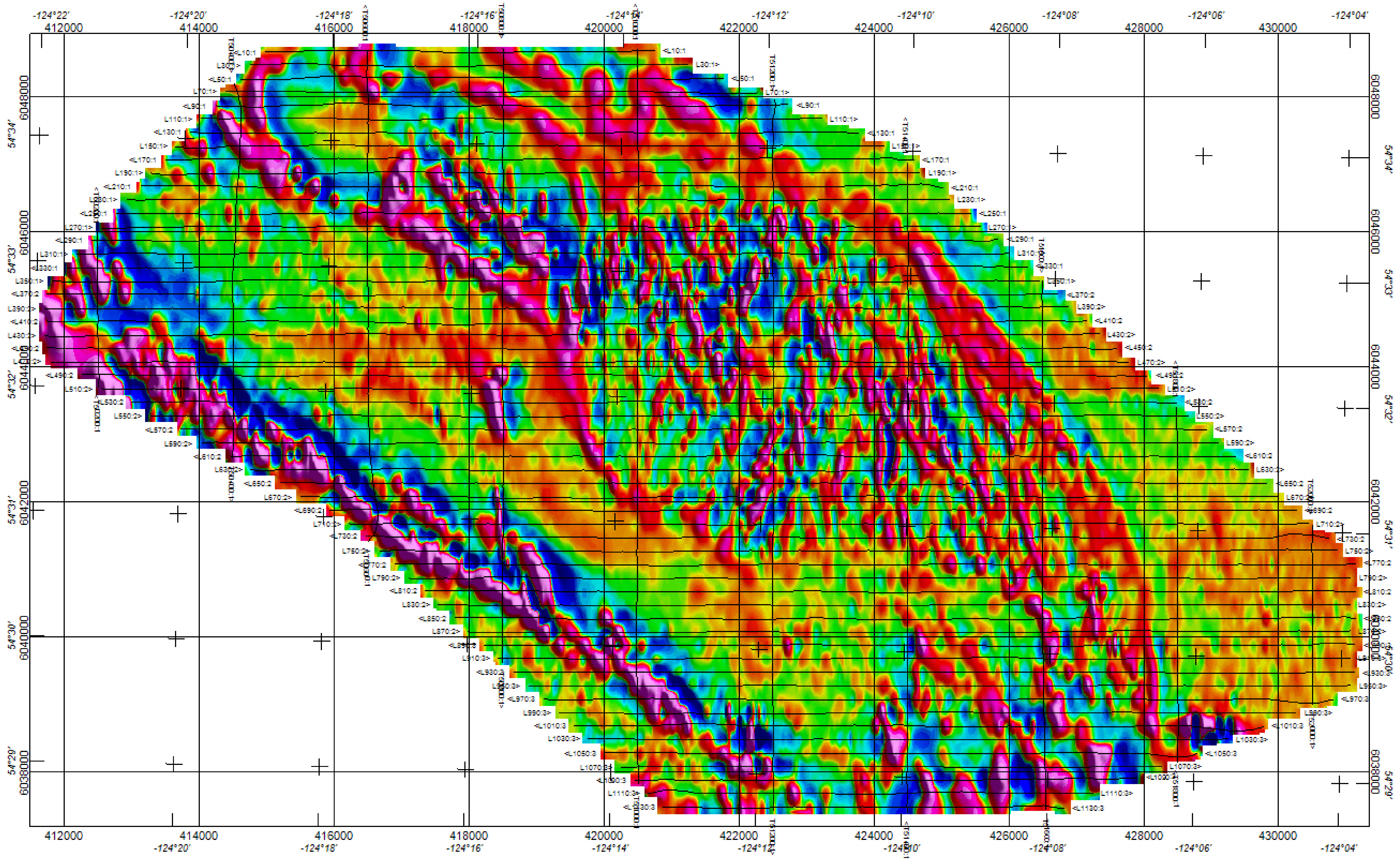
Average Sample Interval: 4.3 m/sample (10Hz);
Average Sensor Height From Ground: 39 m

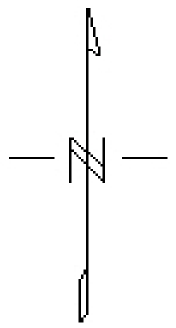
NANTON NICKEL CORP

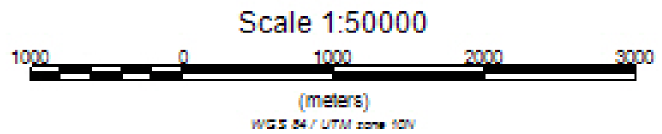
Helicopter Borne Aeromagnetic Survey 2011
Ski Hill Block
Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map

Dates Flown: September 11th - 14th, 2011

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.







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Trend Angle (deg. CCW from X): 90

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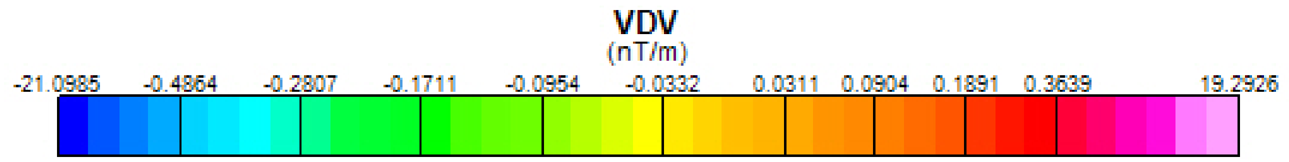
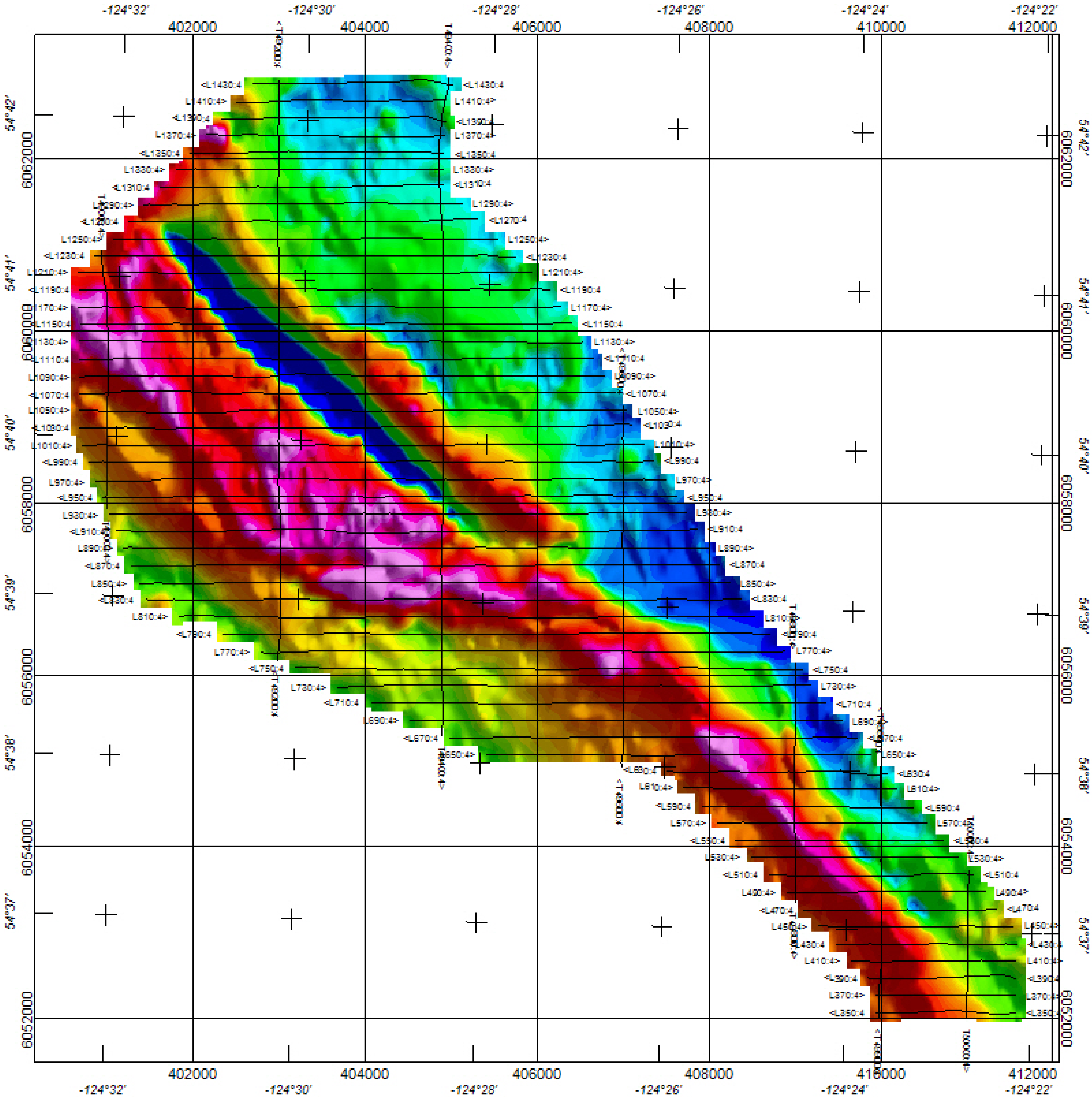


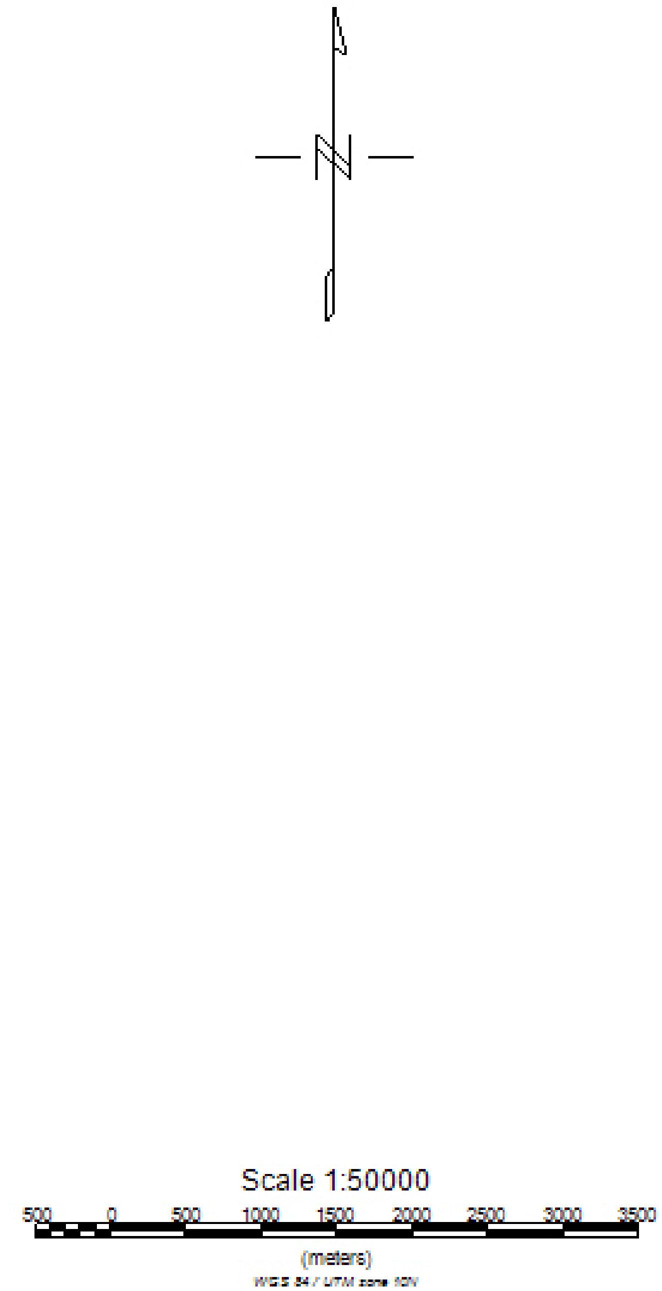
NANTON NICKEL CORP

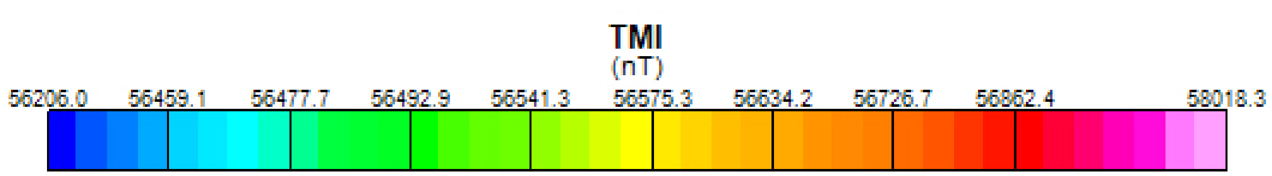
Helicopter Borne Aeromagnetic Survey 2011
Ski Hill Block
1st Order Vertical Derivative (VDV) Map

Dates Flown: September 11th - 14th, 2011

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.







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Line Spacing/Direction
Traverse Lines: 200m; 90/270 deg. from true north;
Control Lines: 2000m; 0/180 deg. from true north

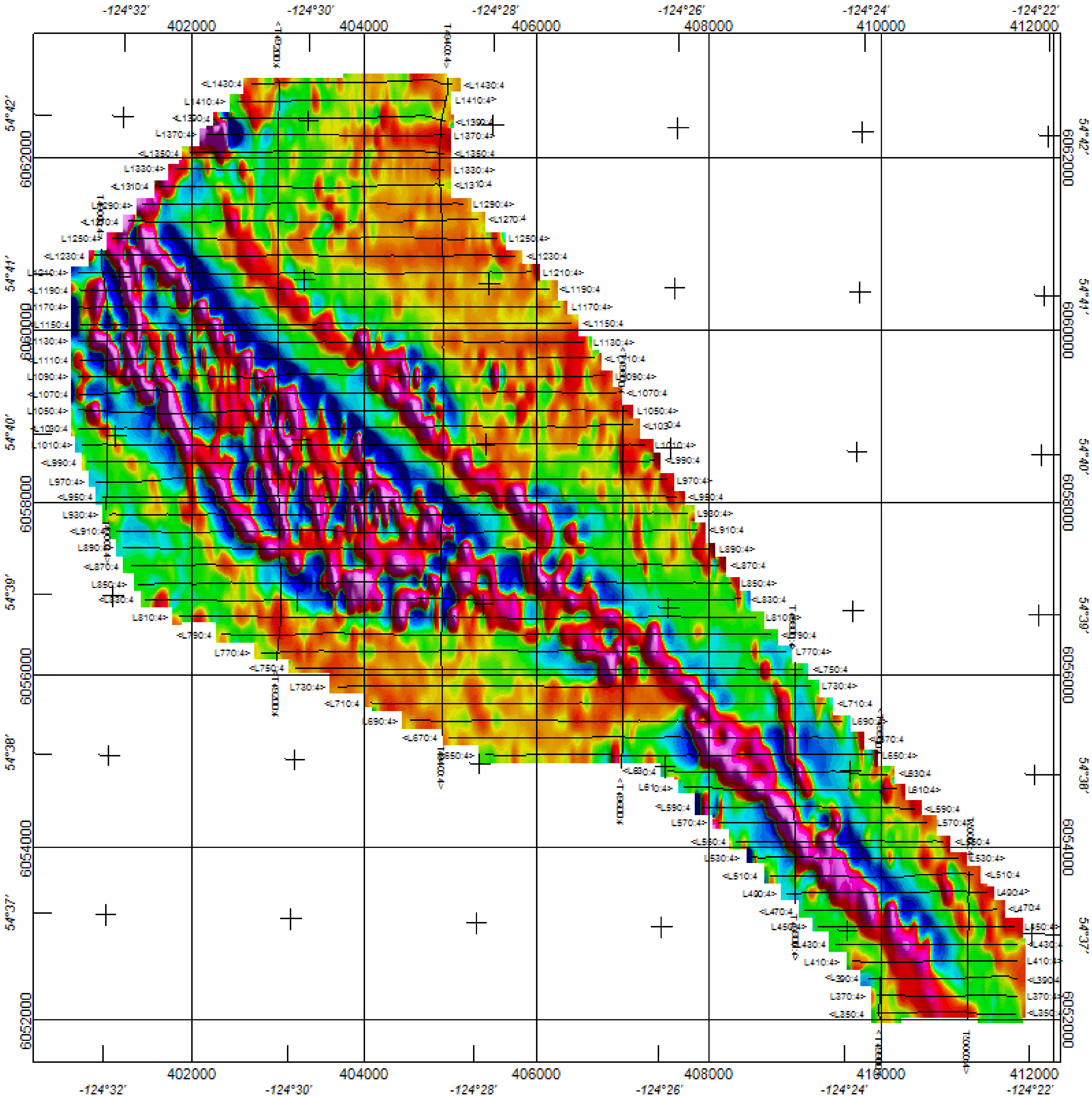
Average Sample Interval: 4.3 m/sample (10Hz);
Average Sensor Height From Ground: 40 m

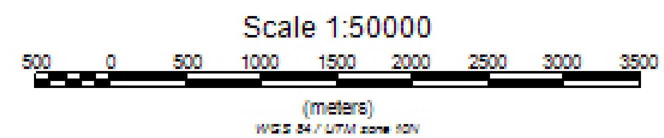
NANTON NICKEL CORP

Helicopter Borne Aeromagnetic Survey 2011
Ski Hill Extension Block
Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map

Dates Flown: September 20th - 21st, 2011

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.

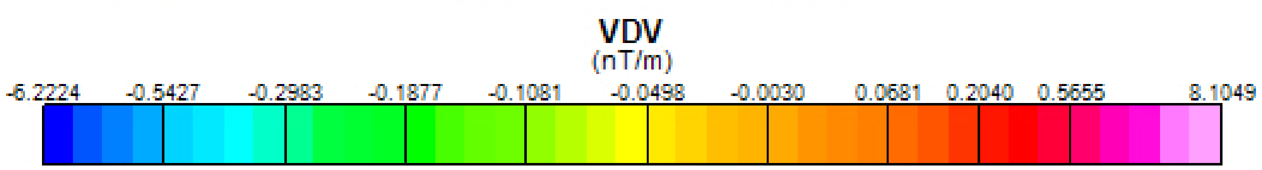




Grid Info
Gridding Method: Bi-directional
Grid Cell Size: 40 m
Spline Down Line: Akima
Spline Across Line: Akima
Trend Angle (deg. CCW from X): 90

Line Spacing/Direction
Traverse Lines: 200m; 90/270 deg. from true north;
Control Lines: 2000m; 0/180 deg. from true north

Average Sample Interval: 4.3 m/sample (10Hz);
Average Sensor Height From Ground: 40 m



NANTON NICKEL CORP

Helicopter Borne Aeromagnetic Survey 2011
Ski Hill Extension Block
1st Order Vertical Derivative (VDV) Map

Dates Flown: September 20th - 21st, 2011

New-Sense Geophysics Ltd.