

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Soil Geochemistry, Southeast Zone

Lennac Lake Property

West Central British Columbia

Omenica Mining Division

Tenure Nos.: 504371, 551061, 551062

NTS Map 93L/9

Claim center coordinates

Latitude: 54° 44' 19" N

Longitude: 126° 18' 29" W

UTM Zone 9, 673312E, 6069012N (NAD83)

Owners/Operators: D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons

Report prepared by:

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.

March 3, 2012

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32831**

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1 Summary

The Lennac Lake property is located west of Babine Lake in central British Columbia. This property covers a number of copper-molybdenum showings that were first discovered by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971. Amax did a limited amount of drilling and allowed the claims to lapse. This work defined two areas of low grade Cu mineralization - the West and East zones. Subsequent operators on the property have included Kennecott, Cominco and Hudson Bay Exploration and Development. These companies did very little work on the property. Subsequently the claims were allowed to expire and the property was re-staked by D.MacIntyre and V.Parsons in September 2004.

In 2011, the main focus of work on the property was the Southeast Zone. This zone is comprised of several Cu-Mo showings that have been exposed by trenching in a flat lying, heavily treed area that is virtually devoid of outcrop. A total of 11 soil samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along a 500 metre long E-W survey line situated east of the southern most known extension of the Southeast Zone. The purpose of this sampling was to determine if soils in this area contained any anomalous metal concentrations that might be indicative of subsurface mineralization. Three of the samples returned copper values that would have been considered positive based on a statistical analysis of 470 samples collected by Amax in 1972.

The results of a previous survey (MacIntyre and Parsons, 2005) showed that weak to moderate Cu and Mo soil anomalies can occur in C-horizon soils collected near and above known mineralization but that values drop off rapidly in areas covered by glacial till and outwash gravels (MacIntyre and Parsons, 2005). These conclusions are consistent with the results obtained by Amax when they did a soil sample grid across the West and East zones.

Work done on the property to date suggests soil sampling is not a reliable exploration tool in the Lennac Lake area due to the extensive cover of glacial tills and outwash gravels. IP would probably be more effective in detecting zones of sulphide concentration in underlying bedrock and it is recommended that such a survey be done on the Lennac Lake property, particularly in the area east of the Southeast Zone.

Additional diamond drilling is required to determine the ultimate extent and grade of known mineralization in the West, East and Southeast zones. All of these zones remain open in one or more directions. The Jacob showing should also be diamond drilled as there is no information available on the results of previous exploration drilling.

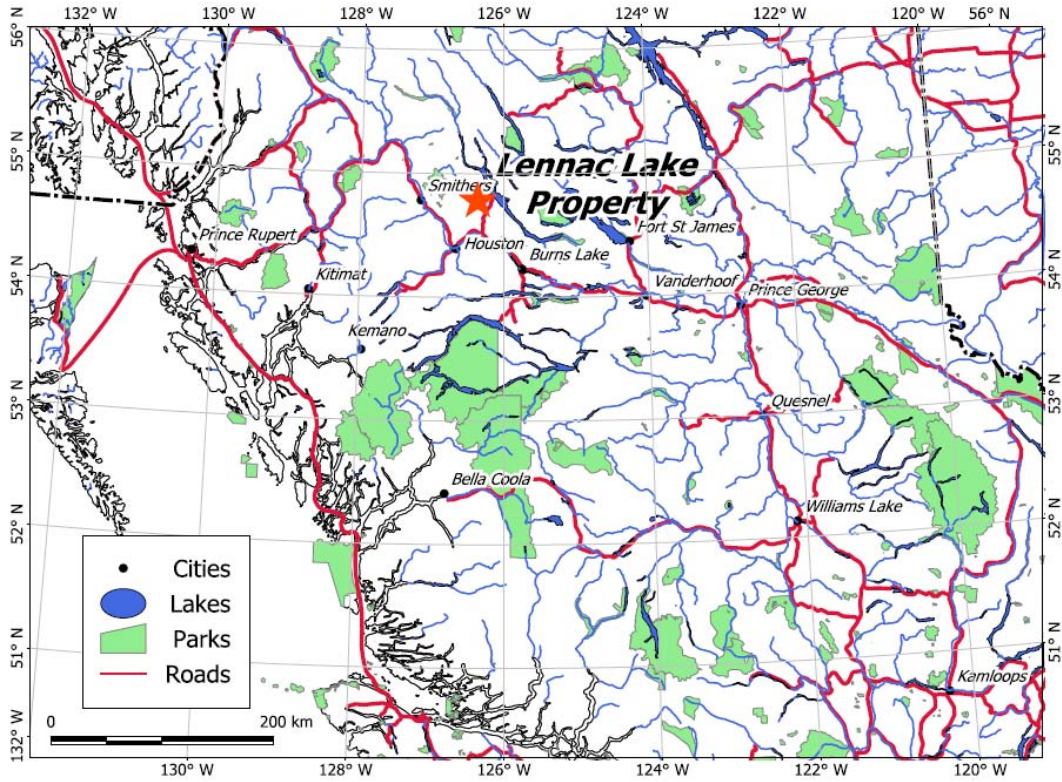


Figure 1. General location map, Lennac Lake property

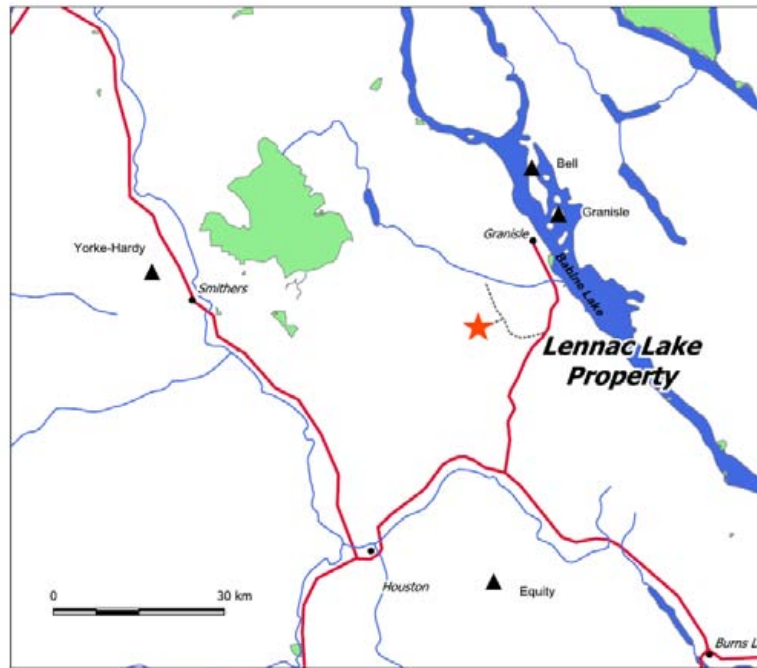


Figure 2. Access routes, Lennac Lake Property. Triangles represent the location of major porphyry Cu and Mo deposits in the area.

2 Property Description and Location

The Lennac Lake property is located west of Babine Lake in west central British Columbia (Figure 2). The nearest town is Granisle, about 18 kilometres northeast of the property. The Lennac Lake claims are reached by traveling northeast along the paved Granisle highway from the village of Topley on Highway 16. At kilometre 30, turn left onto a well-maintained logging road for five kilometres to the start of an old four-wheel drive exploration road that extends seven kilometres west to the original showings. The center of the property (Suratt showing) is at latitude $54^{\circ}44'19''$ N and longitude $126^{\circ}18'29''$ W. The corresponding UTM coordinates are 673312E, 6069012N (NAD 83, Zone 9). The property is located on NTS map sheet 93L/9.

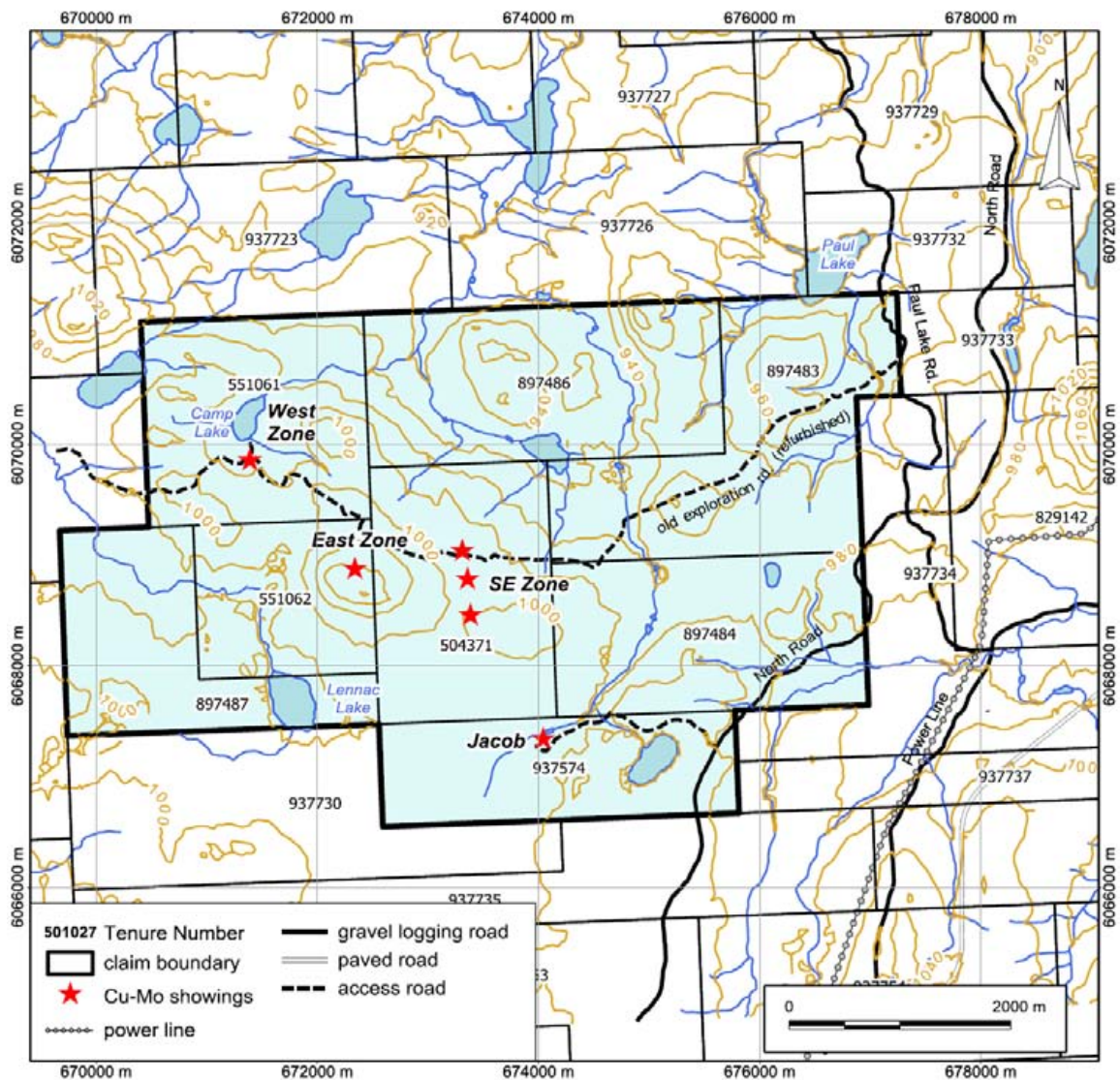


Figure 3. Mineral tenure map, Lennac Lake property.

The Lennac Lake claim group consists of eight (8) contiguous mineral tenures that are located within the Omenica Mining Division (Table 1 & Figure 3). The total area of the tenures within the property boundary shown in Figure 3 is calculated to be 2875.46 hectares. These tenures are held by Donald George MacIntyre (50%) and Harold Victor Parsons (50%).

The mineral tenures comprising the Lennac Lake property are shown in Figure 3 and listed in Table 1. The claim map shown in Figure 3 was generated from GIS spatial data downloaded from the Government of BC, Integrated Land Management Branch (ILMB), Land and Resource Data Warehouse (LRDW) (<http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/lrdw/>). These spatial layers are generated by the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral tenures in British Columbia.

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures, Lennac Lake Property

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
504371		2005 Jan 20	2012 Sep 16	373.47
551061	LENNAC WEST	2007 Feb 03	2012 Sep 16	373.34
551062	LENNAC EAST	2007 Feb 03	2012 Sep 16	224.08
897483	LENNAC NORTHEAST	2011 Sep 14	2012 Sep 14	466.72
897484	LENNAC SOUTHEAST	2011 Sep 14	2012 Sep 14	392.18
897486	LENNAC NORTH	2011 Sep 14	2012 Sep 14	447.99
897487	LENNAC SOUTHWEST	2011 Sep 14	2012 Sep 14	298.80
937574	JACOB	2011 Dec 14	2012 Dec 14	298.88

2875.46

Claim details given in Table 1 were obtained using an online mineral tenure search engine available on the MTO web site. All the mineral tenures listed in the table are held jointly by D.G. MacIntyre and H.V. Parsons.

3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The claims are in a relatively flat area west of Babine Lake. Elevations range from 880 to 1050 metres. Lower areas on the property, especially to the south, are swampy but there are also low rises covered by open pine forest and shallow overburden. Outcrop is scarce but the southeast showings were exposed by trenching into glacial deposits less than a metre deep. In some areas, deep glacial outwash sands and gravels have buried bedrock.

The Lennac Lake property is ideally located for development. An all weather paved highway is within a few kilometers of the showings as is a transmission line that serves the community of Granisle (Figure 3). The CN railway line is located approximately 40 kilometres south of the property and is accessible via the Granisle Highway or Houston Forest products haulage road. The property is relatively flat and is largely covered by pine forest growing on thin gravel outwash deposits. Much of the pine is infected with pine beetle and will probably die within the next few years. Much of this pine may be logged as part of a salvage operation.

4 History

The Lennac Lake copper-molybdenum prospect was first discovered by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1971 and staked as the Thezar claims (Leary and Allen, 1972). (Minfile Nos. 93L 190, 191). Work on the property defined four areas of low-grade copper mineralization. After completing an IP survey (Depaoli and Allen, 1972) Amax drilled 44 percussion holes in 1973 (Silversides, 1973) and five diamond drill holes in 1974 (Hodgson, 1974). At the same time, British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. drilled 11 percussion and three diamond-drill holes on the Jacob showing south of the Thezar claims. The claims were in both cases allowed to lapse.

In 1990, L. Bourgh restaked the property and it was optioned to Kennecott Exploration (Canada) Ltd. Kennecott completed geological mapping, prospecting and trenching and found additional copper showings on the east side of the property (the southeast showings) (Smit and Harizal, 1992). Cominco Ltd. optioned the property in 1993 and did additional prospecting, soil geochemistry and trench sampling in the southeast showing (Callan, 1993; Jackisch, 1993).

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development held the property in 1998. After airborne electromagnetic surveys, it was concluded that grids should be investigated for outcrop and soil geochemistry in the vicinity of several EM anomalies (Bidwell, 1998). However, Hudson Bay dropped the claims in July 2004.

Six two-post legacy claims were staked over the southeast showings in September 2004 by D.G. MacIntyre and V.H. Parsons of Victoria. Additional claims to cover the original Thezar and Jacob showings were added on Jan. 12, 2005 when electronic staking was inaugurated. The original two-post claims were subsequently converted to cell claims.

In February 2007, Dentonia Resources Inc. optioned the Lennac Lake property from the current property owners. The main focus of Dentonia's exploration program was the

Southeast Zone, which was discovered in the early 1990's, and had not been previously drill tested. Between August 15 and October 15, 639 metres of AQ diamond drilling in 9 short drill holes (none of which exceeded 100 metres in vertical depth) was completed in the Southeast Zone. Results of this drilling were disclosed in news releases dated November 16, 2007 and January 26, 2008. This drilling indicated anomalous concentrations of Mo, Cu, Ag and to a lesser extent Au occur in clay altered volcanic rocks and feldspar porphyry dykes over a distance of 800 metres. Dentonia, encouraged by the extensive alteration and fine-grained sulphide mineralization intersected in the 9 short AQ drill holes, contracted Driftwood Diamond Drilling of Smithers B.C. to do additional drilling on the property. A total of 2,650 metres of NQ diamond drilling was completed in 9 drill holes between early December 2007 and January 18, 2008 when the drilling program was halted due to insufficient funds. Dentonia subsequently dropped it's option on the property.

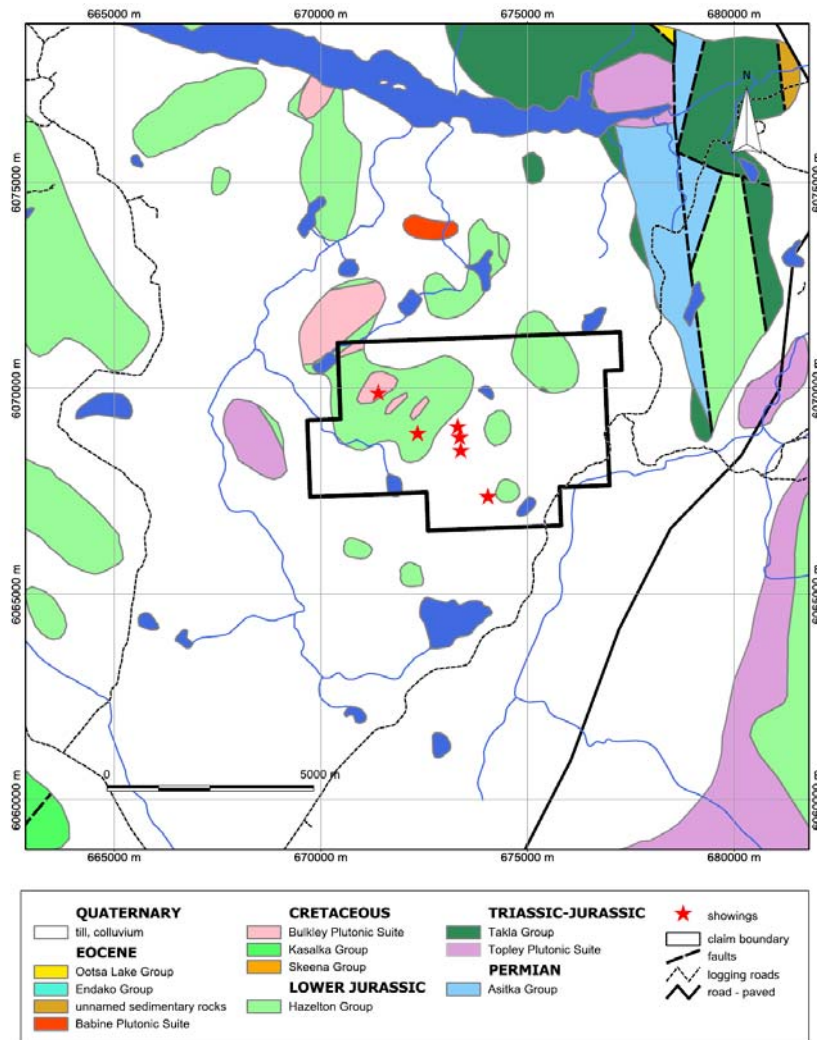


Figure 4. Regional geology, Lennac Lake Property.

5 Regional Geology

The area surrounding the Lennac Lake property is mainly underlain by Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and lesser sediments (Figure 4). To the east of the property, Triassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments are in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. To the north Cretaceous sediments overlie the Hazelton Group, and to the south Tertiary volcanics of the Ootsa Lake and Endako Groups overlie the Hazelton rocks.

There are three ages of intrusives in the area. Jurassic Topley quartz monzonites and granodiorites underlie a large area south of the property. Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite, occur as plugs throughout the area. Finally, Tertiary Babine intrusives occurring as small plugs and dikes are found around Babine Lake. They are often described as biotite-feldspar porphyries. Mineralization occurs in porphyries associated with all three ages of intrusives. The former Granisle and Bell mines about 25 kilometres north of Lennac Lake are associated with Babine intrusives.

6 Property Geology and Mineral Occurrences

On the Lennac Lake property, porphyry copper mineralization and alteration are associated with a series of northeast-trending dikes of biotite-hornblende-feldspar-quartz porphyry that intrude maroon lapilli tuffs and volcanoclastic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Figure 5). The porphyry, which is quartz monzonite to granodiorite in composition and is typical of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, contains euhedral biotite books, hornblende, plagioclase and locally quartz eyes up to one centimetre in diameter. Phenocrysts comprise up to 30 per cent of the rock.

The four main areas of mineralization on the property are the West, East, Southeast and Jacob zones (Figure 5). The West zone, discovered first, is mostly disseminated and fracture-coated pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace molybdenite in relatively fresh, coarse-grained porphyry and hornfelsed volcanics. The East zone is mainly fracture coatings and veinlets of pyrite and chalcopyrite with associated chlorite-epidote alteration. This alteration is superimposed on biotite hornfelsed Telkwa volcanics.

The Southeast zone has three separate mineralized occurrences, the Suratt showing, and trenched areas 230 and 530 metres respectively further south (Figure 6). There is no outcrop between these showings. The Suratt showing includes chalcopyrite, pyrite and some tetrahedrite in what has been variously described as a rhyolite breccia or a silicified and bleached originally dark-green andesite. This is exposed in trenching along the old exploration road.

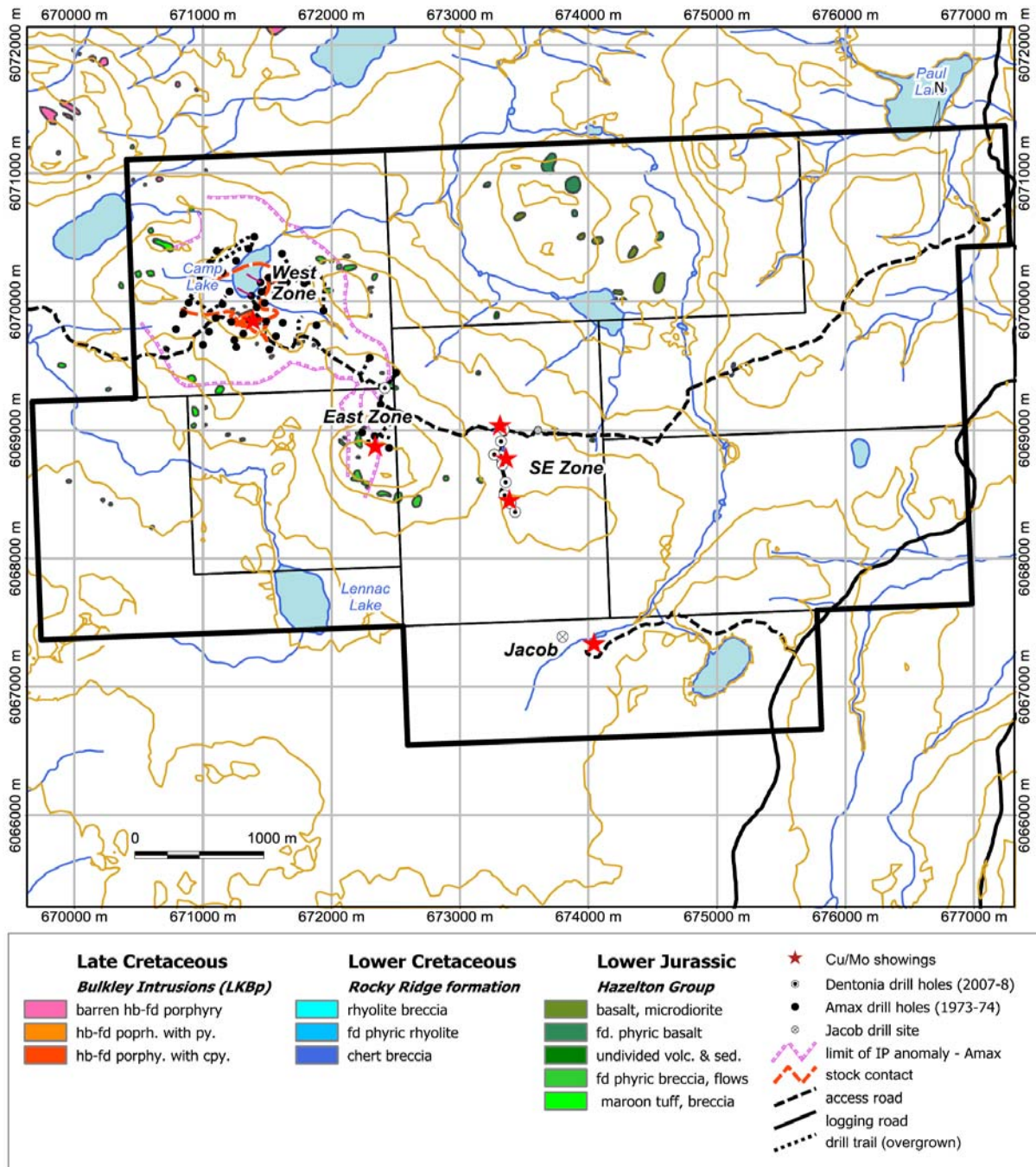


Figure 5. Property geology and mineral occurrences. After Silversides, 1972, 1973.

The trenches further south exposed a quartz-molybdenite stockwork in a quartz-sericite altered quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry, and further on disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and pyrite in a fine-grained quartz-sericite-altered feldspar porphyry and a medium to coarse-grained quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry intrusion.

At the Jacob showing, Hazelton volcanics are intruded by granodiorite and associated biotite-feldspar porphyry. Quartz veining and quartz-carbonate stringers host pyrite with

minor chalcopryite, molybdenite and bornite. Traces of magnetite and sphalerite were noted in some quartz-carbonate stringers. (Minfile No. 93L 243).

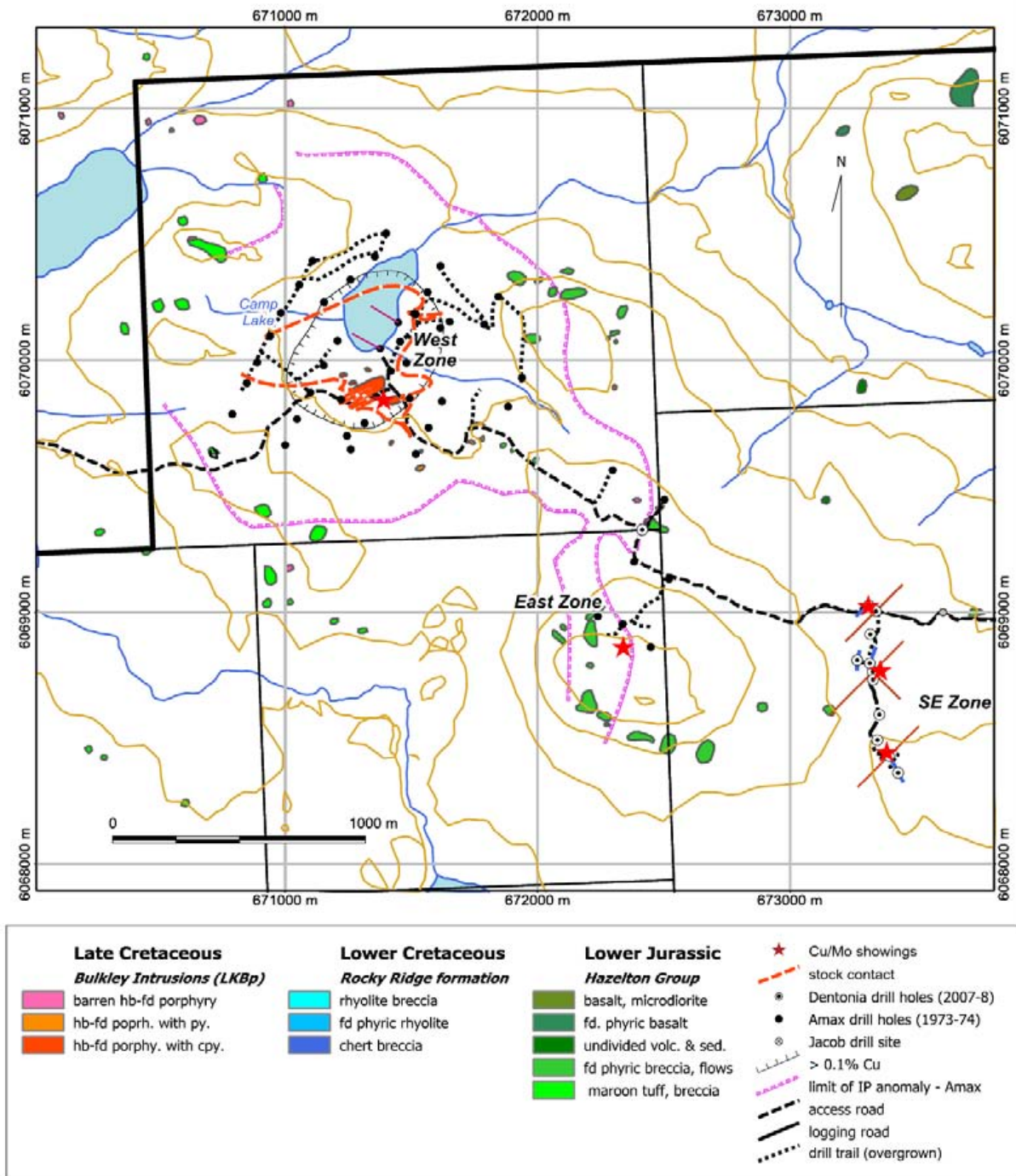


Figure 6. Geology and drill hole locations, West, East and Southeast zones. After Silversides (1972, 1973) and Hodgson (1974).

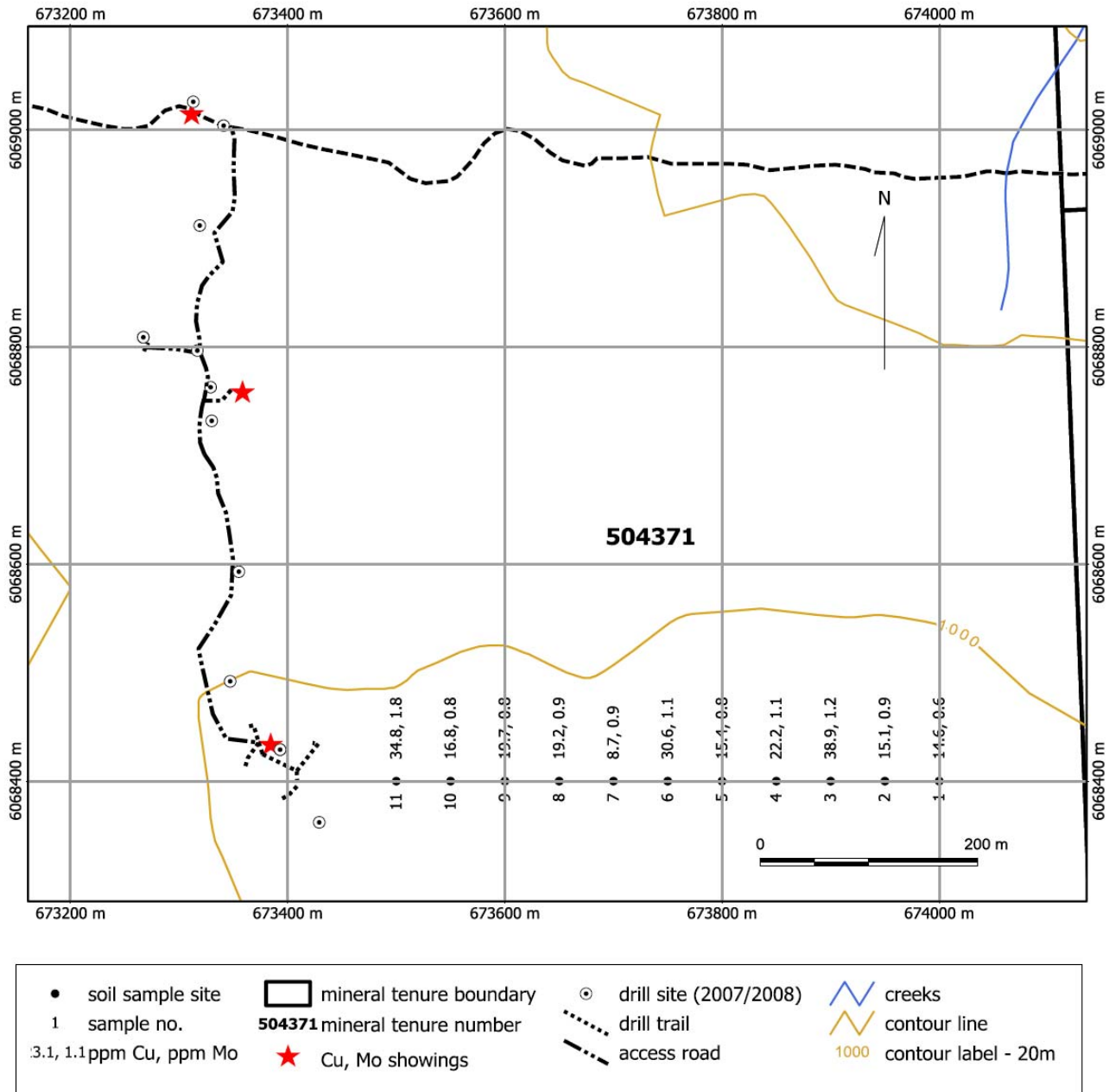


Figure 7. Location of soil samples collected in 2011. Sample no. corresponds to map no. in Table 3.

7 Work done in 2011

In 2011, the main focus of work on the property was the Southeast Zone. This zone is comprised of several Cu-Mo showings that have been exposed by trenching in a flat lying, heavily treed area that is virtually devoid of outcrop. A single, 500 m. long soil sampling line with samples collected at 50 m. intervals was completed east of the southernmost known extent of the Southeast Zone. All samples were collected from either the B or C

horizons (Table 3). A Garmin XL12 GPS was used to determine the UTM coordinates of sample site locations. Geology and sample location maps included in this report were prepared by D.G. MacIntyre using Manifold 8.0 GIS software.

Table 2. Soil sample descriptions.

Map No.	Sample	Easting	Northing	Depth (cm)	Colour	Moisture	Terrain	Vegetation	Material	Mo PPM	Cu PPM
1	68400N 74000E	674000	6068400	25	LB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	0.6	14.6
2	68400N 73950E	673950	6068400	30	LB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	0.9	15.1
3	68400N 73900E	673900	6068400	30	MB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	1.2	38.9
4	68400N 73850E	673850	6068400	20	OB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	1.1	22.2
5	68400N 73800E	673800	6068400	20	DB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	0.8	15.4
6	68400N 73750E	673750	6068400	30	LB	Dry	Flat	AS	Till	1.1	30.6
7	68400N 73700E	673700	6068400	20	LB	Dry	Flat	PBS	Till	0.9	8.7
8	68400N 73650E	673650	6068400	25	LB	Dry	Flat	PBS	Till	0.9	19.2
9	68400N 73600E	673600	6068400	20	LB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	0.8	19.7
10	68400N 73550E	673550	6068400	25	LB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	0.8	16.8
11	68400N 73500E	673500	6068400	25	OB	Dry	Flat	SB	Till	1.8	34.8

Colour codes: L = light; M = medium; D = dark; B = brown; O = orange

Vegetation codes: S = spruce; B =Balsam; A=Alder

Table 3. Soil sample analytical results.

Map No.	Sample	Easting	Northing	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Hg PPM	Fe %
1	68400N 74000E	674000	6068400	0.6	14.6	4.7	62	0.8	<0.1	237	5.3	0.2	0.08	1.86
2	68400N 73950E	673950	6068400	0.9	15.1	5.8	58	1.4	0.1	190	9.6	0.5	0.03	2.29
3	68400N 73900E	673900	6068400	1.2	38.9	8.2	77	2.1	0.3	297	6.1	0.2	0.07	2.54
4	68400N 73850E	673850	6068400	1.1	22.2	5	85	0.8	<0.1	208	9.9	0.4	0.02	2.59
5	68400N 73800E	673800	6068400	0.8	15.4	4.2	68	0.7	<0.1	178	7.3	0.4	0.03	2.26
6	68400N 73750E	673750	6068400	1.1	30.6	10.2	88	3.5	0.2	694	8.9	0.2	0.05	2.68
7	68400N 73700E	673700	6068400	0.9	8.7	6	41	3	<0.1	223	5.2	0.2	0.01	1.83
8	68400N 73650E	673650	6068400	0.9	19.2	6	72	4.1	0.1	428	7.8	0.4	0.02	2.41
9	68400N 73600E	673600	6068400	0.8	19.7	4.8	65	2.4	0.1	223	9.3	0.4	0.04	2.52
10	68400N 73550E	673550	6068400	0.8	16.8	5.4	59	1.2	0.1	259	9.8	0.5	0.02	2.32
11	68400N 73500E	673500	6068400	1.8	34.8	9.4	84	<0.5	0.7	290	9.9	0.2	0.01	2.52

Soil samples were sent to Acme Labs for 36-element analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). At the lab, soil sample preparation involved drying the sample at up to 60°C and sieving up to 100 grams from each sample to –80 mesh. Depending on the amount of –80 mesh material obtained, a 7.5, 15 or 30 gram subsample was cut and then leached with 180ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O solution at 95°C for one hour, followed by dilution to 600ml and ICP-MS analysis. Copies of the original analytical certificates and results for 36 elements analyzed by ICP-MS are given in Appendix C.

In 1972, Amax collected and analyzed 470 soil samples from the Lennac Lake property (Silversides, 1972). Based on a statistical analysis of the analytical data it was determined that < 30 ppm Cu was background, 30-70 ppm Cu was positive and >70 ppm Cu was

anomalous. Based on these statistics, samples 3, 6 and 11 would be classified as positive (Figure 6; Tables 3 and 4). Sample 11 was collected adjacent to a 1990's trench that exposed low grade copper mineralization in altered porphyritic intrusive rocks. Samples 3 and 6 may also reflect the presence of subsurface copper mineralization.

Previous soil sampling in the southeast zone has shown that soil samples collected near or above known copper mineralization contain only weakly anomalous Cu values. Low Cu concentrations occur in soil samples collected from areas covered with glacial till and outwash gravels. These conclusions are consistent with the results obtained by Amax when they did a soil sample grid across the West and East zones. Their work showed that only samples collected adjacent and above mineralized outcrops were anomalous.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Lennac Lake property covers several zones of low-grade copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with porphyritic phases of Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions, similar to those hosting the Davidson prospect at Smithers (48 km west) and the Huckleberry mine (130 kms southwest). Isolated outcrops and trenching have indicated that mineralization may be low-grade but is widespread over a large under-explored area. The Southeast zone in particular is untested by drilling and represents a significant exploration target.

The presence of extensive low grade Cu mineralization below glacial outwash gravels and till has been proven by diamond drilling in the West and East zones but only sporadic soil anomalies occur above these mineralized rocks. Down ice dispersal of material derived from mineralized bedrock may explain the absence of anomalies in B horizon material collected above known mineralized bedrock in these areas. More work is needed to determine ice flow directions and dispersal patterns.

For the reasons given above, soil sampling does not appear to be a reliable exploration tool on the Lennac Lake property. IP would probably be more effective in determining zones of sulphide concentration in overburden covered bedrock and it is recommended that such a survey be done on the Lennac Lake property, particularly east of the Southeast zone. A line spacing of 100 metres and a station spacing of 50 metres is needed in order to effectively model the chargeability and resistivity responses.

9 References

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- Silversides, D.A., 1972: 1972 Property Report - Lennac Lake Copper Prospect, internal Amax report, 43 p.
- Silversides, D.A., 1973: 1973 Property Report - Lennac Lake Copper Prospect, internal Amax report, 78 p.
- Smit, H. and Harival, C., 1992: Geology and Trenching on the Lennac Lake Property, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report 22,181.

Appendix A – Statement of Expenditures

Exploration Work type	Comment	No.	Units	Rate	Subtotal	Totals
Personnel / Position						
	Field Days					
D. MacIntyre/ Geologist	Sept. 11, 2011	1.0	Days	\$500.00	\$500.00	
J. MacIntyre/ field assistant	Sept. 11, 2011	1.0	Days	\$250.00	\$250.00	
					<u>\$750.00</u>	\$750.00
Office Studies						
Literature search/data compilation/report writing	D. MacIntyre	1.5	Days	\$500.00	\$750.00	
					<u>\$750.00</u>	\$750.00
Exploration Services						
Soil sampling, prospecting field assistant	D. MacIntyre (D.G. MacIntyre & Assoc. Ltd.) J. MacIntyre (D.G. MacIntyre & Assoc. Ltd.)					
Geochemical Surveying						
Analytical Services	Acme Labs.				\$313.71	
					<u>\$313.71</u>	\$313.71
Transportation						
Ferry - Victoria to Vancouver	Truck plus travel trailer plus 2 adults				\$176.30	
Ferry - Vancouver to Victoria	Truck plus travel trailer plus 2 adults				\$176.30	
truck mileage - Victoria to Smithers return	857 X 2=1714 km @ \$0.50 per km				\$857.00	
truck mileage - Smithers to Lennac Lake return	140 X 2=280 km @ \$0.50 per km				\$140.00	
					<u>\$1,349.60</u>	\$1,349.60
Accommodation & Food						
private accommodation Smithers/Lennac Lake	D. MacIntyre/J.MacIntyre	2.0	Days	\$65.00	\$130.00	
meal per diem	D. MacIntyre/J.MacIntyre	4.0	Days	\$45.00	\$180.00	
					<u>\$310.00</u>	\$310.00
Equipment Rentals/Field Expenses						
Field expenses	sample bags, flagging				\$15.00	
					<u>\$15.00</u>	\$15.00
TOTAL Expenditures						\$3,488.31

Appendix B – Statement of Qualifications

I, Donald George MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist, with residence and business address at 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I obtained an honours B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1971 and M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I have been a registered Professional Engineer in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since September, 1979 (registration number 11970).
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 35 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. The work described in this report was supervised and done by myself.

Dated this 3rd of March, 2012



D. MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Appendix C – Analytical Certificates



Client: D.G. MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.
4129 San Miguel Close
Victoria BC V8N 6G7 Canada

Submitted By: Don MacIntyre
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 04, 2011
Report Date: November 09, 2011
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11005243.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Lennac Lake
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number:
Number of Samples: 13

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 -60 mesh			VAN
1DX1	13	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN

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.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: D.G. MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.
4129 San Miguel Close
Victoria BC V8N 6G7
Canada

CC:



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Client: D.G. MacIntyre & Associates Ltd.
4129 San Miguel Close
Victoria BC V8N 6G7 Canada

Project: Lennac Lake
Report Date: November 09, 2011

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11005243.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1DX Mo	1DX Cu	1DX Pb	1DX Zn	1DX Ag	1DX Ni	1DX Co	1DX Mn	1DX Fe	1DX As	1DX Au	1DX Th	1DX Sr	1DX Cd	1DX Sb	1DX Bi	1DX V	1DX Ca	1DX P	1DX La
		ppm		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1
68+400N 73+500E	Soil			1.8	34.8	9.4	84	0.7	9.6	6.4	290	2.52	9.9	<0.5	0.8	20	0.1	0.2	<0.1	57	0.19	0.041	7
68+400N 73+550E	Soil			0.8	16.8	5.4	59	0.1	14.7	6.3	259	2.32	9.8	1.2	1.0	20	0.1	0.5	<0.1	44	0.19	0.049	6
68+400N 73+600E	Soil			0.8	19.7	4.8	65	0.1	12.6	6.1	223	2.52	9.3	2.4	0.9	20	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	48	0.19	0.058	7
68400N 73650E	Soil			0.9	19.2	6.0	72	0.1	13.1	6.1	420	2.41	7.8	4.1	0.6	29	0.1	0.4	<0.1	51	0.31	0.030	9
68400N 73700E	Soil			0.9	8.7	6.0	41	<0.1	6.0	4.3	223	1.83	5.2	3.0	0.4	15	0.1	0.2	<0.1	42	0.11	0.038	6
68400N 73750E	Soil			1.1	30.6	10.2	88	0.2	18.3	9.3	694	2.68	8.9	3.5	0.9	60	0.4	0.2	0.1	59	0.54	0.042	11
68400N 73800E	Soil			0.8	15.4	4.2	68	<0.1	10.9	5.5	178	2.26	7.3	0.7	0.7	20	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	47	0.17	0.055	6
68400N 73850E	Soil			1.1	22.2	5.0	85	<0.1	15.1	6.9	208	2.59	9.9	0.8	0.8	16	0.1	0.4	0.1	49	0.14	0.066	6
68400N 73900E	Soil			1.2	38.9	8.2	77	0.3	18.3	7.3	297	2.54	6.1	2.1	0.8	33	<0.1	0.2	0.1	52	0.35	0.068	16
68400N 73950E	Soil			0.9	15.1	5.8	58	0.1	10.2	5.6	190	2.29	9.6	1.4	0.6	19	0.1	0.5	<0.1	48	0.16	0.047	7
68400N 74000E	Soil			0.6	14.6	4.7	62	<0.1	11.8	5.3	237	1.86	5.3	0.8	0.9	26	0.1	0.2	<0.1	38	0.25	0.018	7
78434 70288	Soil			0.7	18.5	6.0	67	<0.1	12.1	5.7	192	2.37	8.0	<0.5	0.7	15	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	52	0.16	0.059	5
78246 70282	Soil			0.4	14.2	6.2	42	<0.1	9.2	4.6	194	1.61	4.3	1.5	0.7	19	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	39	0.21	0.037	5

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4129 San Miguel Close
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Project: Lennac Lake
Report Date: November 09, 2011

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11005243.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX
				Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Ti	S	Ga	Se	Te	
				ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	
68+400N 73+500E	Soil			14	0.31	164	0.036	<20	1.28	0.008	0.04	<0.1	0.01	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	0.5	<0.2	
68+400N 73+550E	Soil			17	0.38	135	0.026	<20	1.37	0.009	0.04	<0.1	0.02	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	
68+400N 73+600E	Soil			17	0.38	136	0.025	<20	1.37	0.009	0.04	<0.1	0.04	3.0	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	
68400N 73650C	Soil			10	0.36	190	0.028	<20	1.46	0.012	0.03	<0.1	0.02	3.2	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	
68400N 73700E	Soil			11	0.17	116	0.020	<20	0.90	0.009	0.03	<0.1	0.01	1.8	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	
68400N 73750E	Soil			27	0.44	280	0.017	<20	2.15	0.014	0.05	<0.1	0.05	5.2	0.1	<0.05	6	0.6	<0.2	
68400N 73800E	Soil			16	0.35	99	0.036	<20	1.18	0.009	0.04	<0.1	0.03	2.5	<0.1	<0.05	4	0.5	<0.2	
68400N 73850E	Soil			17	0.37	138	0.025	<20	1.79	0.009	0.03	<0.1	0.02	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2	
68400N 73900E	Soil			19	0.42	243	0.013	<20	2.45	0.012	0.07	<0.1	0.07	5.4	0.1	<0.05	6	0.8	<0.2	
68400N 73950E	Soil			15	0.26	124	0.027	<20	1.05	0.009	0.04	<0.1	0.03	2.6	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	
68400N 74000E	Soil			16	0.36	121	0.030	<20	1.07	0.011	0.04	<0.1	0.08	3.0	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2	
76434 70288	Soil			15	0.29	134	0.030	<20	1.51	0.008	0.03	<0.1	0.03	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2	
76246 70282	Soil			12	0.34	137	0.038	<20	1.10	0.009	0.03	<0.1	0.02	2.4	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2	

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4129 San Miguel Close
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Report Date: November 09, 2011

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11005243.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX		
				Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm		
Pulp Duplicates				0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1		
76434 70288	Soil			0.7	18.5	6.0	67	<0.1	12.1	5.7	192	2.37	8.0	<0.5	0.7	15	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	52	0.16	0.059	5
REP 76434 70288	QC			0.7	17.8	5.8	66	<0.1	11.8	5.5	183	2.31	7.9	2.5	0.6	14	0.1	0.3	<0.1	51	0.15	0.060	5
Reference Materials																							
STD DS8	Standard			12.8	106.8	123.7	317	1.8	37.9	7.4	635	2.46	24.4	114.7	6.5	88	2.5	4.5	6.3	43	0.72	0.081	16
STD DS8	Standard			13.4	108.6	127.7	316	2.1	37.0	7.4	613	2.51	23.0	98.3	7.0	86	2.4	2.7	6.2	41	0.67	0.077	15
STD OREFAS45CA	Standard			0.7	490.0	18.8	59	0.2	234.6	86.0	901	16.12	4.3	38.3	6.0	14	0.1	<0.1	0.2	198	0.41	0.038	15
STD OREAS45CA	Standard			0.7	494.8	19.6	60	0.3	234.5	85.3	923	16.31	4.1	40.6	6.5	14	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	201	0.40	0.038	15
STD DS8 Expected				13.44	110	123	312	1.69	38.1	7.5	615	2.46	26	107	6.69	67.7	2.38	4.8	6.67	41.1	0.7	0.08	14.6
STD OREAS45CA Expected				1	494	20	60	0.275	240	92	943	15.69	3.8	43	7	15	0.1	0.13	0.19	215	0.4265	0.0385	15.9
BLK	Blank			<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1
BLK	Blank			<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11005243.1

Method	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	1DX	
Analyte	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Ti	S	Ga	Se	Te			
Unit	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm			
MDL	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2			
Pulp Duplicates																			
76434 70288	Soil	15	0.29	134	0.030	<20	1.51	0.008	0.03	<0.1	0.03	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2		
REP 76434 70288	QC	15	0.29	128	0.030	<20	1.50	0.008	0.03	<0.1	0.03	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2		
Reference Materials																			
STD DS8	Standard	119	0.62	307	0.114	<20	0.94	0.091	0.42	2.7	0.21	2.1	5.7	0.17	5	5.2	5.6		
STD DS8	Standard	117	0.60	294	0.101	<20	0.88	0.087	0.42	2.0	0.17	2.1	5.5	0.15	5	5.6	4.9		
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	695	0.14	148	0.130	<20	3.72	0.012	0.07	<0.1	0.04	36.2	<0.1	<0.05	19	0.8	<0.2		
STD OREAS45CA	Standard	711	0.14	152	0.130	<20	3.96	0.011	0.08	<0.1	0.02	37.8	<0.1	<0.05	19	0.9	<0.2		
STD DS8 Expected		115	0.6045	279	0.113	2.6	0.93	0.0883	0.41	3	0.192	2.3	5.4	0.1679	4.7	5.23	5		
STD OREAS45CA Expected		709	0.1358	164	0.128		3.592	0.0075	0.0717		0.03	39.7	0.07	0.021	18.4	0.5			
BLK	Blank	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2		
BLK	Blank	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2		

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