

# Summary Report

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## Prospecting Activities in

### Jessie Lake and Jumping Lake Areas- Fourbay Lake

### Northwestern Ontario

May 3<sup>rd</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup>, 2009

2.44502  
DUPLICATE

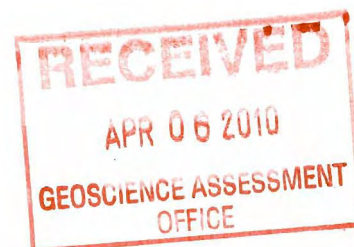
Prepared for:

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Submitted by:

Aur Lake Exploration Inc.

February, 2010



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APPENDIX A – Sample Assay Results

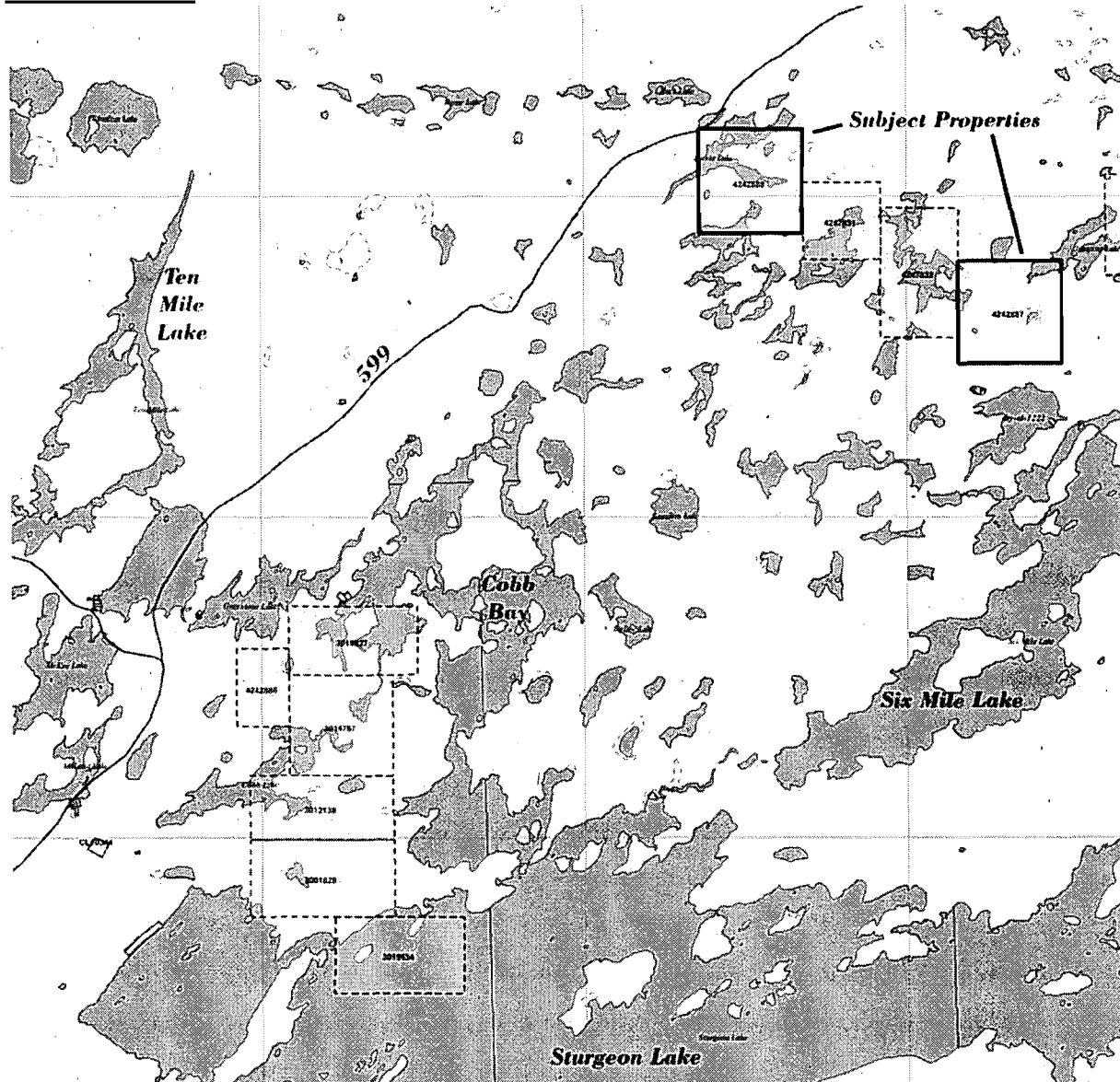
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APPENDIX B –Jessie Lake Claim Map/Traverse Plan

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## 0.5 KEY PLAN



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

A stripping, prospecting and sampling program was undertaken on part of the Jumping Lake claim held by Aur Lake Exploration Incorporated in the Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt during the period of May 2nd – 16th, 2009. The work was done on claim numbers 4242887.

## 2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Jessie Lake claim (approx 50.04° north / 90.94° west) is has its north-west corner transected by Provincial Road 599, and there is a canoe launch onto Jessie Lake immediately adjacent to the highway. The Jumping Lake claim (approx 50.02° north / 90.88° west) is approximately 4.4 km south of highway 599, and is accessible via the Six Mile Lake Road (5.0 km), and then the Jumping Lake Road (3.85 km) from there. Jessie Lake was accessed by truck to the canoe launch and then by canoe. The Jumping Lake claim was access by truck to the intersection of the Six Mile Lake Road and the Jumping Lake Road, and from there by ATV.

### **3.0 PERSONNEL**

During the program in the field, Michael Bulatovich (MB), the company's Chief Operations Officer, was accompanied by either T.J. O'Connor (TJ) and/or Hunter Fassett (HF) as helpers, both of Ignace, Ontario. Excavation equipment was operated by Larry Bolduc (LB) also of Ignace, and its delivery to the site was supervised by Sean Rostek (SR) also of Ignace.

### **4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY –JESSIE LAKE AND JUMPING LAKE AREAS**

The subject areas are located with the Archean greenstone belt of the Wabigoon Subprovince. The rocks have been subject to greenschist-lower-amphibolite facies metamorphism and as such are referred to as metavolcanic and metasedimentary units. The area is underlain by mafic pillows and flows. There is a substantial trondjemite stock at the north end of the Jumping lake claim, and proximate to that there is a quartz feldspar porphyry intrusion. There are minor occurrences of crystal tuff in narrow lenses and a metasedimentary unit bearing sulphide facies iron.

### **5.0 RATIONALE FOR THE WORK PERFORMED**

The area was included in the compendium of gold occurrences in the Sturgeon Lake by Janes in 1981, and has been the subject of interest by various parties over the 20<sup>th</sup> century. On a previous field trip Aur collected numerous samples that returned very high assays for gold from parts of the vein visible at the surface. There were significant gaps in the vein at surface, and the vein disappeared at both ends where it dipped into McKinnon Lake to the north or under the overburden to the south. The stripping was to expand the known strike and continuity of the vein.

### **6.0 DAILY LOG**

Saturday May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2009

Saturday morning was spent MB from Toronto into Thunder Bay. There a truck was rented, before driving out to the accommodations at Cobb Bay Lodge.

Sunday May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2009

The crew of MB and HF left the camp at 8:00 a.m. and arrived at the top of the Six Mile Road by 8:30. The Jumping Lake road was heavily snowed in along various portions and so progress was slow. The crew had to winch the ATV a several times to extricate it, and at 12:00 they arrived at the bottom of the road, and stopped for lunch.

The crew investigated the southern perimeter of the granodiorite intrusion looking for the best route with a reasonable grade for the excavator to use when it arrived, and to search the rock in the area for signs of alteration. This extended from the outflow at the southern tip of Jumping Lake to a point westward towards the lake identified in the OGS lake sediment program as 4099. Along the way they investigated and sampled various outcrops, which were mafic volcanics in the main, but also discovered what appear to have been two blast trenches created by the Loydex exploration program in the 1980's.

Some time was spent in the Loydex trenches, clearing away frozen litter and snow, and sampling the sedimentary units visible there, which were very high in sulphides. Samples S1, S2 and S3 were taken from the trenches and consisted of very tightly folded amber-colored sedimentary rock with distinct argillic-looking banding following tight folds and lots of small euhedral pyrite disseminated throughout the rock. S4 was taken further east on the side of the remnant of a logging road that had grown over. It was a phaneritic, porphyritic rock with a narrow white quartz vein in it bearing 355.

The crew returned to the ATV and headed back to the truck at 3:30 pm, not knowing how long the return trip would take, but the way back was easier than the way in, and the truck was reached at 4:00. The crew arrived back at the lodge at 4:30.

Monday May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009

The crew left the camp around 8:00 a.m. and arrived at the Jumping Lake Road and met the excavation crew, with their supervisor Sean Rostek (SR), also from Ignace, members at 8:20. The excavator was removed from the flatbed and driven towards the Jumping Lake road. MB and HF went ahead on ATV to do prospecting while the equipment was delivered.

As the excavator proceeded down the Jumping Lake Road, it stopped frequently to push back vegetation overhanging the road and so made very slow progress. MB and HF flagged a trail for the excavator and then proceeded to arrive at the site by 11:20 a.m. after noting pink quartz veins in the mafic volcanics on the north side of McKinnon Lake bearing 160-340. It was also noted that this bearing pointed directly across the lake to the mineralized vein on the south side of the lake. The day was warm and sunny, and MB and HF proceeded down the creek draining McKinnon Lake to the lake numbered 4181 in the OGS lake sediment program to take stream sediment samples along the way to see in the anomalous Pd and Pt values obtained in that sampling program in lake 4181 might be traceable up that creek towards the jumping Lake claim.

Numerous hematite-stained quartz veins were found along the south-west bearing leg of the stream, all bearing within a very tight range- mostly at 160-340.

Just beyond the right angle bend in the creek southwest of the vein, an exposure was found of a light grey crystal tuff unit that was in (bottom) contact with a rough mafic volcanic horizon. The upper contact was smooth, with the adjacent rock being a sheared mafic flow. The unit is about 2 meters thick, trends 027/207 and showed narrow banding of subtle color variation parallel to the contact, and had a few narrow white quartz veins that cut through the tuff and adjacent country rock. It has weathered to a light cream color and contained very minor disseminated pyrite (Sample 12).

The crew followed the creek down to Lake 4181, then took sediment samples starting in the lake at the outflow of the creek, and at numerous points up stream. Points were selected to be upstream from obvious tributary streams. A total of 8 stream sediment samples were taken and later sent for analysis, which revealed that no appreciable palladium, platinum or gold was in the samples.

At 4:00 p.m. HS and MB returned to the vein site, collected equipment and headed back to the ATV at the bottom of the Jumping Lake Road. There they met LB and SR who had advanced that excavator to that place and were servicing it, as it was leaking hydraulic fluid at a gasket. The whole crew headed back to the trucks, and HS and MB returned back to the lodge at 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HS and MB left the lodge at 8:00 a.m. and met SR and LB at the excavator at the bottom of the Jumping Lake Road. They needed to service the equipment for a while, so HS and MB went ahead, down into the bog to flag two trails for the excavator to clear. They both exploit areas where there is little forestation and trend southwest. The northernmost one is called "1<sup>st</sup> Avenue" and the southerly on "2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue."

Between the starting points of these trails an outcrop was discovered with a pink quartz vein about 4 inches wide. Grab samples were taken from the vein and both contacts and another rock type interpreted as a tuff that is near the vein. (Samples 5, 6, 7 and 8)

HS and MB then walked up the creek draining Jumping Lake, and then headed to an area of a low magnetic 'saddle' near the southern tip of Jumping Lake. The mature forest completely concealed any

bedrock, so no samples were taken. A different route was taken back to the trail, and right at the edge of the bog surrounding McKinnon Lake, an outcrop displaying randomly oriented angular to subangular clasts up to 2 inches in diameter in a finer matrix of similar looking material with the clasts comprising about 30% per volume. This is interpreted as crush breccia.

By 4:00, LB had cleared a path along 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and was directed to the lakeshore outcrop where the excavator was parked for the night at 4:00, and at 4:30 the entire crew headed back for the trucks.

Wednesday May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at 8:00 and arrived at site at 8:30. LB was at the site and an area around the lakeshore outcrop was flagged for stripping by MB and HF. In doing so two more hand dug trenches were discovered just into the forest canopy.

LB began excavation and HF and MB proceeded to mark out the rest of the area to be cleared. Not long after starting, a track on the excavator came off its idler. Having neither the tools nor the manpower to attempt repairs, LB returned to the ELK Construction office in Ignace. HF and MB remained on site to perform prospecting on the claim.

Firstly, a vein indicated by previous work just south of the northern claim boundary was investigated. A 6" wide vein was found at the top of a large, tall outcrop west of the Jumping Lake Road. It had a bearing of 080, and did not appear to be mineralized. There were other smaller veins lower down in the same outcrop. All were filled with what appeared to be a quickly cooled porphyritic material that also appeared unmineralized. A series of fractures across the entire outcrop bears at 018.

Three other locations indicated as having quartz veins in previous work were investigated but not found. HF and MB drove back to the vein area and walked a traverse in a loop to the south of the vein. An outcrop of diabase with minor pyrite was discovered along the shore of McKinnon Lake, and a high ellipse shaped outcrop was found south of the vein which showed evidence of some grab sampling. A minor sheared area in the middle of the outcrop showed some minor iron staining, but otherwise it was massive and unaltered.

Stepping down from the outcrop, another arcuate hand-dug cutoff trench was found approximately on strike with the mineralized vein. No rock was visible in the bottom, and the crew returned to the excavator to find LB and SR struggling to re-attach the track of the excavator. We were advised that their intention was to remove the equipment as soon as possible, as it was also leaking hydraulic fluid, and to return in two days with a replacement. As it was now 4:30, HF and MB left the site for the lodge and arrived there at 5:00 p.m.

Thursday May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2009

After talking to ELK's head office about the equipment problems and scheduling, HF and MB left the lodge at about 9:00 a.m. and arrived at the bottom of the Jumping Lake Road by 9:40. There were thunderstorms in the forecast, and as there was no excavation crew to direct, so the crew decided to stay close to the ATV and proceeded SW down 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue in the direction of the QFP intrusion to see if its easterly extent could be mapped. Very heavy 'burn' bush was encountered, and the crew advanced to within 200 meters of Lake 4099 without seeing any QFP in outcrop, though at one location there very large rounded boulders of it were discovered on the forest floor. The crew continued westward until mafic volcanics were seen in outcrop, and then returned to the ATV.

The crew then proceeded by ATV to 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, and progressed SW along that route mapping rock types in outcrop. After two mafic volcanic exposures, diabase started to be encountered. This is

consistent with OGS mapping. An outcrop with a diabase-mafic volcanic contact vein was discovered, though the vein appeared unmineralized.

Approaching thunderclaps at about 1:20 p.m. caused the crew to retreat to the ATV. The truck was reached at 1:40 just minutes before heavy rains started with occasional thunder and lightning. The crew returned to the lodge at about 2:00.

Friday May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at 8:30, and overtook LB and SR on a replacement excavator at the bottom of the Jumping Lake Road. The excavator had overheated on the way in and had to be allowed to cool down, so HF and MB proceeded back down to 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to finish mapping along that route. Mafic volcanics and intrusives make up the rock encountered. One outcrop had a substantial arcuate white quartz vein in it bearing 210 and then 337. The vein showed some ferrocarbonates at the north end of the exposure, where the adjacent diabase looked chloritized before it disappeared into the overburden. Before the survey of 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue was completed, the excavator could be heard heading to the vein and the crew met LB there and commenced clearing the lakeshore outcrop area.

The excavator had to be periodically shut down because it was overheating. During these breaks the crew did finer excavation with hand tools in various parts of the roughly cleared areas. While the excavator could run, MB directed LB while HF continued to clear bedrock with hand tools.

The crew quit the site at 5:00. On the ATV ride out, MB and HF checked to see if the ice pack on Lake 4099 had cleared up and to investigate launching locations at the end of the Jumping Lake Road. They arrived back at the lodge at 6:00 p.m.

Saturday May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at 8:00 a.m. and met LB and TO at the site about 8:40. The Wajax pump and hoses were set up while LB proceeded down the vein with the excavator, and washing of the lakeshore outcrop started by 9:30. By the end of the day the excavator got to the high outcrop at the south end of the vein

The lakeshore outcrop was washed off and exposed. A 16" wide quart-carbonate vein was shown to be dipping into the lake there, and the lakeshore outcrop was shown to be terminated by a shear at the other end:

The crew quit the site at 5:00 p.m. and HF and MB returned to the lodge at about 5:45 p.m.

Sunday May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at 8:15 a.m. and arrived at the site by 9:00. TO and HF were set to establish hose lines to the main vein area while LB and MB took the excavator south of the high outcrop to find continuation of the vein. Immediately beyond the outcrop it was found that a substantial shear/fault causes the bedrock to fall away quickly, and not to return to the near surface for about 25 meters. When it did, there was no sign of the vein. The rock was flat and smooth except for a minor shear bearing at 057, which matched in size, bearing and character another visible in the high outcrop.

From there LB was directed to dig a one-bucket wide trench westward towards the creek to see if any vein would present itself, but only one occurrence of white interstitial quartz was found.

TO and HF spent the day washing the central section of the historic trenches.

The crew left the site at 5:00, and HF and MB arrived at the lodge about 5:45 p.m.

Monday May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2009

MB and HF left the lodge at 8:00 a.m. and arrived on site at about 8:40. The excavator began to retreat from the site. On the way out, the limits of the excavator was tested by digging a deep hole to try to encounter bedrock north of the high outcrop. Down about 4 meters, a steeply dipping curved face of rock that appeared to be the outcrop could be seen in the corner of the excavation, but at the bottom there was more till. One sample was taken of a granular material that appeared to be the same material as the quartz veins in the outcrop, and was labeled sample 9. The hole was then filled back up to the level of the adjacent trench, and the excavator was removed from the site to the edge of the bog.

TO spent the day washing the central vein area. HF spent the day helping TO with pick and shovel, and briefly went on one traverse with MB to the east of the vein where little rock was found due to a broad seep. The crew left the site at 4:30, and HF and MB arrived back at the lodge a little after 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2009

MB left the lodge at 8:00 a.m. and met TO and LB on the Jumping Lake Road as they were removing the excavator. MB gave a radio to TO and proceeded alone to the bottom of the Jumping Lake Road to do some prospecting until he could be joined by TO. The area of the central granodiorite stock was mapped with some samples taken for reference as the composition of the rock appeared to vary from place to place. A trail was followed up to Jankovich Lake and several lakeshore outcrops were mapped.

When TO arrived, the crew of two set out to the QFP intrusion mapped on the shores of Lake 4099. An outcrop in the middle of a clearing and about 100 meters short of Lake 4099 displayed granodiorite. Further southward along the shore of 4099 a large forked quartz vein was found between the mafic volcanics and QFP to the south. The exposure bore signs of having been tooled, and the crew spent some time exposing more of it with the tools present.

40 meters west of the shoreline another occurrence of a substantial quartz vein between mafic volcanics and QFP to the south. It is roughly on strike of the vein at the water and is interpreted to be the same formation, bearing at about 080/260. It also appeared to have been tooled, and the mafic volcanics adjacent on the north contact are highly foliated parallel to the contact and to have some chloritic alteration.

Both veins were heavily overgrown and would require a return visit with bigger tools to attempt any meaningful excavation, so the crew proceeded eastward for about 150 meters to attempt to map the eastern extent of the QFP. No QFP was encountered before a single massive mafic outcrop was found 75 meters further east. This outcrop showed many tiny and closely spaced calcite veins, and had what is interpreted to be a sharp planar fault scarp with a bearing 017/197. The crew proceeded another 65 meters further east without seeing any outcrop before returning to the vein at the lakeshore.

From the vein, the crew proceeded south along the shore mapping rock occurrences and structural features. QFP was identified in multiple outcrops for along the shore for another 100 meters. In some cases this would be a 4 meter tall wall parallel to the shore and in others lower and flatter. In the wall-like section one location showed a single substantial shear roughly halfway (15-20 meters away) between two points where two separate lineaments were interpreted to emerge at the shoreline. At the bottom of this traverse a shear was seen in a low flat QFP outcrop on a small point.

On the way out the crew stopped to collect a sample at the large quartz vein encountered earlier. Since the quartz seemed white and unmineralized, and because the vein was heavily overgrown, it was decided to take a sample of the visible sheared mafics in contact with the vein outcrop inland, and is sample 10.



The crew returned to the top of the Jumping Lake road by 5:00 p.m., and left in separate trucks. MB returned to the lodge at about 5:20.

Wednesday May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge around 8:15 a.m. and arrived on site by ATV about 9:30. The crew mapped along 1<sup>st</sup> avenue, expecting to find gabbro as mapped by the OGS. The first outcrop encountered contained two veins bearing at 147/327 in what is interpreted as diabase because of its very small texture, and another, bigger vein at the southern end of the outcrop. This latter vein is about 8 inches thick, and contains massive white quartz along either contact, and towards the middle of the vein it is composed of quartz crushed to the consistency of snow. The bearing appears to be about 37/217, and it is interpreted to be a component of the fault mapped by the OGS as being in this area and bearing at about 45/225 locally. The vein also contains mafic breccia, and sample 11 was taken from the vein material.

The crew proceeded further up 2<sup>nd</sup> avenue, mapping several diabase outcrops, before returning to the ATV, and driving around the fault block bounded by faults mapped by the OGS, to have lunch and then approach 2<sup>nd</sup> avenue from the south.

The fault block was found to have a high longitudinal spine with frequent outcrops. Mafic pillows and diabase intrusions were found, but no sign of shearing or alteration. At one outcrop a quartz vein bearing 160/340 was found, and then the crew descended of the ridge towards the OGS fault to the north.

There the water visible at the surface was observed to be flowing southwest, and the crew followed the flow around the fault block to the area where three faults mapped by the OGS meet at a point. This area is low with extensive seeping water. No outcrop was visible, and the crew proceeded to the right angle turn in the creek, where sample 13 was taken from mafic volcanics adjacent to a quartz vein anomalously bearing at 47/227.

The crew then headed along the creek back to the main vein, collecting sample 14 from some interstitial quartz and bright green mafic volcanics at the location cleared earlier by LB with the track hoe.

The crew left the site at 4:15, and returned to the lodge at 5:00 p.m.

Thursday May 14<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at 8:30 a.m. and arrived on site by about 9:15. They split up to meet in the middle of the fault block, with HF starting at the breccia vein and going south, and MB driving around the fault block and approaching from the north.

MB found climbed the ridge running down the middle of the block. Mafic volcanics were mapped, and the MB headed northeast along the ridge until he met HF. The crew then followed the ridge top southwest to where an 8 inch wide quartz vein was observed. The vein showed hematite staining from lighter salmon-pink at the north to an intense purple-red at the south. About 15 meters of strike was visible, with a few small sections of the vein having been removed and left lying on the ground. Several small trees were removed along the strike of the vein to expose it better. Sample 15 was taken from the more orange section towards the north and sample 16 was taken from the redder section at the south end. The quartz in the vein displays clean, sharp, straight, and nearly continuous fractures parallel to the strike of the vein. The crew then walked over the ridge northward to 2<sup>nd</sup> avenue, and then around the fault block.

After lunch at the main vein, the crew traversed to the area east of McKinnon Lake in order to observe an occurrence of QFP mapped by the OGS. A number of outcrops of mafic volcanics were mapped, but

no veining or shearing was noted in any of them. The QFP occurrence was found at the top of a tall hilly outcrop, and it was noted that the composition of the QFP was quite different from that encountered at lake 4099.

This QFP had sub-angular to sub-rounded phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to a centimeter in diameter. The matrix was a glassy medium grey material. A sample was taken for reference, but not assayed. This unit matches the OGS description of QFP units located east of the property to King Bay, whereas the one found at Lake 4099 matches the OGS description for those found further west all the way to Cobb Bay.

From the QFP outcrop the crew returned to the main vein area, and from there, traversed the area immediately southeast of the vein for any outcrop. Very little was found as the area was substantially covered with a deep layer of toppled trees. Two occurrences of diabase were found close to each other, about 65 meters from the main vein, and one of these showed 3-5% euhedral pyrite crystal 1-1.5 mm. in diameter.

The crew left the site around 5:15 p.m., and was back at the lodge around 6:00.

Friday May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF and MB left the lodge at around 8:30 and were on site by about 9:15. The whole day was spent collecting grab samples from the newly stripped areas around the main vein, starting with the lakeshore outcrop. Sample 17 to 34 were taken there roughly in order moving north to south, with 17 at the north end of the vein where it can be seen dipping into the mud of the pond and those in the thirties around the sheared terminus of that outcrop to the south.

Samples 35 to 47 were taken from the area around the historic trenches, which have now been integrated into one large one, again in a north to south order.

Samples 48 and 49 were taken from the high outcrop near the other large assays previously collected.

The crew collected all the hoses, and packed the pump for removal and left the sight.

Saturday May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2009

After prearranging the next day's work for HF, which involved going back to the Jessie Lake occurrence to obtain a hand-sample for later microscopic analysis, MB drove to Thunder Bay, delivered the samples to Accurassay Lab for assay, stowed the pumps and hoses in the storage facility rented by the company there, and flew back to Toronto, arriving there at around 7:00 p.m.

Sunday May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF was driven by his mother to the launch on Jessie Lake at the side of highway 599, and canoed out to the shear at the water's edge where samples had been taken earlier. A representative sample was retrieved from among the angular clasts interpreted as detritus from apparent blasting performed there.

He then later packaged and shipped the sample, and delivered it to Ignace so it could be shipped by bus to Toronto. (The sample was later picked up at the Toronto bus terminal by MB. The estimate for all the above work, done over several days by HF, was ½ a day.)

This report was completed on March 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010 by Michael Bulatovich.



**APPENDIX A**

**Sample Assay Results**

**Certificate of Analysis**

Friday, May 29, 2009

 Unitronix  
 1603-7 Jackes Avenue  
 Toronto, ON, CAN  
 M4T 1E3  
 Email#: mb@michaelbulatovich.ca

Date Received: May 19, 2009

Date Completed: May 29, 2009

Job #: 200941119

Reference:

Sample #: 50 Rock

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb
92359	0	<5			
92360	1	27			
92361	2	8			
92362	3	<5			
92363	4	<5			
92364	5	<5			
92365	6	<5			
92366	7	<5			
92367	8	<5			
92368	9	31			
92369	Dup 9	26			
92370	10	<5			
92371	11	<5			
92372	12	<5			
92373	13	<5			
92374	14	58			
92375	15	<5			
92376	17	86			
92377	18	29			
92378	19	203			
92379	20	29			
92380	Dup 20	35			
92381	21	275			
92382	22	94			

**Certificate of Analysis**

Friday, May 29, 2009

 Unitronix  
 1603-7 Jackes Avenue  
 Toronto, ON, CAN  
 M4T 1E3  
 Email#: mb@michaelbulatovich.ca

 Date Received: May 19, 2009  
 Date Completed: May 29, 2009

Job #: 200941119

Reference:

Sample #: 50 Rock

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb
92383	23	32			
92384	24	1310			
92385	25	8087			
92386	26	1524			
92387	27	3693			
92388	28	2400			
92389	29	210			
92390	30	87			
92391 Dup	30	68			
92392	31	31			
92393	32	78			
92394	33	1337			
92395	34	1727			
92396	35	261			
92397	36	131			
92398	37	27			
92399	38	750			
92400	39	2337			
92401	40	376			
92402 Dup	40	379			
92403	41	124			
92404	42	388			
92405	43	1379			
92406	44	500			

**Certificate of Analysis**

Friday, May 29, 2009

 Unitronix  
 1603-7 Jackes Avenue  
 Toronto, ON, CAN  
 M4T 1E3  
 Email#: mb@michaelbulatovich.ca

Date Received: May 19, 2009

Date Completed: May 29, 2009

Job #: 200941119

Reference:

Sample #: 50 Rock

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb
92407	45	404			
92408	46	461			
92409	47	167			
92410	48	4007			
92411	49	24041			
92412	50	87	<15	<10	
92413 Dup	50	87	<15	<10	

PROCEDURE CODES: ALPG1

Certified By:



Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

 The results included on this report relate only to the items tested  
 The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

AL907-0407-05/29/2009 9:44 AM



1046 Gorham Street  
Thunder Bay, ON  
Canada P7B 5X5

Tel: (807) 626-1630  
Fax: (807) 622-7571

www accurassay.com  
assay@accurassay.com

## Certificate of Analysis

Wednesday, June 17, 2009

Unitronix  
1603-7 Jackes Avenue  
Toronto, ON, CAN  
M4T 1E3  
Email#: mb@michaelbulatovich.ca

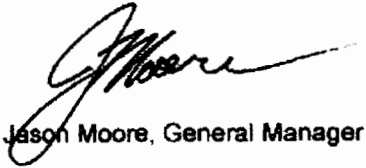
Date Received: Jun 9, 2009  
Date Completed: Jun 17, 2009

Job #: 200941300  
Reference: Au PM/200941119  
Sample #: 7    Reject's

Acc #	Client ID	#1 Pulp Assay ppb	#2 Pulp Assay ppb	Metallics Assay ppb	Total ppb	% Met. in Pulp	Pulp-Met. Weight(g)
99885	25	5043	8075	965	6392	2.99%	25.48
99886	27	3794	3743	3532	3768	0.17%	0.22
99887	28	3655	3413	484	3393	4.63%	44.31
99888	39	2094	1996	2615	2074	5.02%	50.31
99889	46	268	352	1122	354	5.40%	31.86
99890	48	5086	5215	9770	5303	3.31%	25.09
99891	49	17785	17415	11772	16913	11.80%	47.18

PROCEDURE CODES: ALPM1

Certified By:



Jason Moore, General Manager

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested  
The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

AL910-0407-06/17/2009 10:26 AM

**APPENDIX B**

Sample Description/Location List

Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Au g/t
1	50.023572°	-90.883394°	Metasediment, rusty with pyrite	0.027
2	50.023572°	-90.883394°	Metasediment, rusty with pyrite	0.008
3	50.023571°	-90.883394°	Metasediment, rusty with pyrite	<DL
4	50.026370°	-90.882013°	Granodiorite	<DL
5	50.022649°	-90.882860°	Quartz vein with ferrocarbonates	<DL
6	50.022649°	-90.882860°	Quartz vein with ferrocarbonates	<DL
7	50.022649°	-90.882860°	Tuff (?) at mafic contact at sample 5, some rusty staining	<DL
8	50.022649°	-90.882860°	Mafic contact at sample 5	<DL
9	50.019303°	-90.879611°	Buried granular material interpreted to be rotted remnant of quartz-carbonate vein	0.031
10	50.023735°	-90.891665°	Sheared mafic contact with big quartz vein	<DL
11	50.021686°	-90.882130°	Brecchiated quartz vein	<DL
12	50.017523°	-90.881673°	Crystal tuff	<DL
13	50.017860°	-90.882108°	Pink quartz vein	<DL
14	50.018919°	-90.880459°	Interstitial quartz	0.058
15	50.020151°	-90.882386°	Salmon-pink quartz vein	<DL
16	50.020107°	-90.882351°	Red-pink quartz vein (Number 0 on assay certificate)	<DL
17	50.020509°	-90.879066°	Lower mafic contact of quartz carbonate vein at water's edge	0.086
18	50.020509°	-90.879066°	Upper mafic contact of quartz carbonate vein at water's edge	0.029
19	50.020504°	-90.879115°	Red quartz vein ( local float )	0.203
20	50.020459°	-90.879173°	Half mafic/half quartz tectonite-schist with heavy ferrocarbonates ( local float )	0.032
21	50.020455°	-90.879178°	Tectonite-schist with heavy ferrocarbonates taken from shear	0.275
22	50.020473°	-90.879152°	Bright blue foliated mafic with minor carb ( local float )	0.094
23	50.020505°	-90.879144°	Lower mafic contact with minor carb at waterline	0.032
24	50.020423°	-90.879192°	Mafic contact with some carbs	1.31
25	50.020423°	-90.879192°	Quartz-carbonate vein with some mafic contact at fold in vein	8.087
26	50.020364°	-90.879167°	Mafic contact with small quartz vein containing some carb in shear bearing 140	1.524
27	50.020348°	-90.879184°	Quartz-carbonate vein in a shear bearing 143	3.69
28	50.020277°	-90.879193°	Mafic with minor quartz-carbonate vein containing some carb in shear bearing 143	2.4
29	50.020284°	-90.879193°	Mafic with minor quartz-carbonate vein containing some carb in same shear as 28	0.2

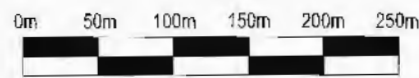


30	50.020227°	-90.879275°	Quartz-carbonate vein with some carbs ( local float from below grade )	0.087
31	50.020256°	-90.879301°	Foliated mafic with minor quartz-carbonate veins containing some carb in a shear bearing 143	0.031
32	50.020259°	-90.879270°	Foliated mafic with some carb from below grade	0.078
33	50.020242°	-90.879277°	Silicified mafics with quartz-carbonate veins containing some carb, hem, py. Large quartz shards in veins	1.337
34	50.020242°	-90.879277°	Silicified mafics with quartz-carbonate veins containing some carb, hem, py. Large quartz shards in veins	1.727
35	50.019796°	-90.879258°	Silicified mafics, with disseminated pyrite between two large quartz-carbonate veins	0.261
36	50.019680°	-90.879300°	Mafics and many narrow quartz-carbonate veins with minor py in mafics ( top contact )	0.131
37	50.019695°	-90.879300°	Weathered mafics at bottom contact	0.027
38	50.019733°	-90.879300°	Highly foliated mafics at upper contact at shear	0.75
39	50.019674°	-90.879354°	Mafics and many narrow quartz-carbonate veins ( lower contact )	2.337
40	50.019672°	-90.879328°	Mafics and many narrow quartz-carbonate veins (upper contact at shear straddles intersecting quartz vein at high angle)	0.36
41	50.019619°	-90.879320°	Tectonite-schist at upper contact	0.124
42	50.019619°	-90.879307°	Mostly quartz-carbonate vein with some mafic contact. Vein has black staining, weathered mafics are bright red (bottom contact)	0.388
43	50.019498°	-90.879409°	3/4 quartz -carbonate vein, 1/4 mafic contact weathered bright red	1.379
44	50.019498°	-90.879409°	3/4 quartz -carb. vein, 1/4 mafic contact	0.5
45	50.019501°	-90.879388°	quartz -carb. vein with purple/grey at margin with mafic contact, small euhedral pyrite in mafics	0.404
46	50.019509°	-90.879479°	quartz -carb. vein with mafic contact with yellow and black mica and soft dark grey mineral (graphite?) at contact. Small euhedral pyrite in mafics.	0.461
47	50.019509°	-90.879479°	yellow quartz -carb. vein with darker stained fractures	0.167
48	50.019151°	-90.879809°	yellow quartz -carb. vein	4.007
49	50.019136°	-90.879818°	yellow quartz -carb. vein	24.041
50			(Taken from another property)	

**APPENDIX C**

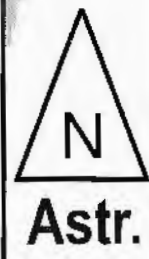
Jessie Lake Claim Map/Traverse Plan

**Map of Claim 4242888  
and Traverse / Sampling Plan**









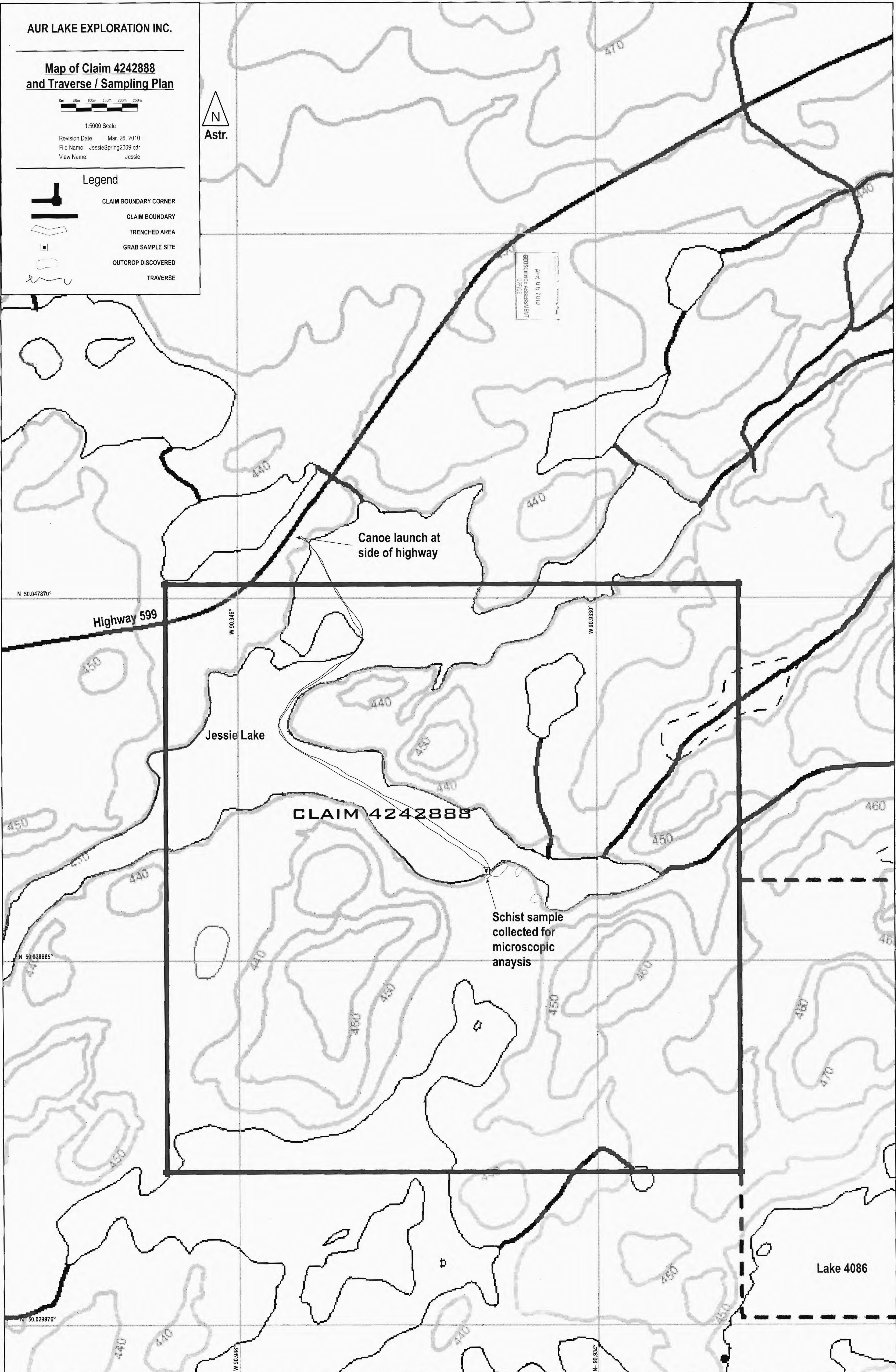
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Revision Date: Mar. 26, 2010  
File Name: JessieSpring2009.cdr  
View Name: Jessie

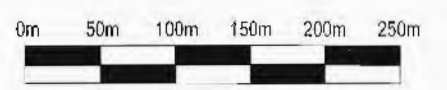


**Legend**

-  CLAIM BOUNDARY CORNER
-  CLAIM BOUNDARY
-  TRENCHED AREA
-  GRAB SAMPLE SITE
-  OUTCROP DISCOVERED
-  TRAVERSE



**Map of Claim 4242887  
and Traverse / Sampling Plan**

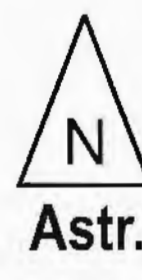


1:5000 Scale

Revision Date: Mar. 25, 2010

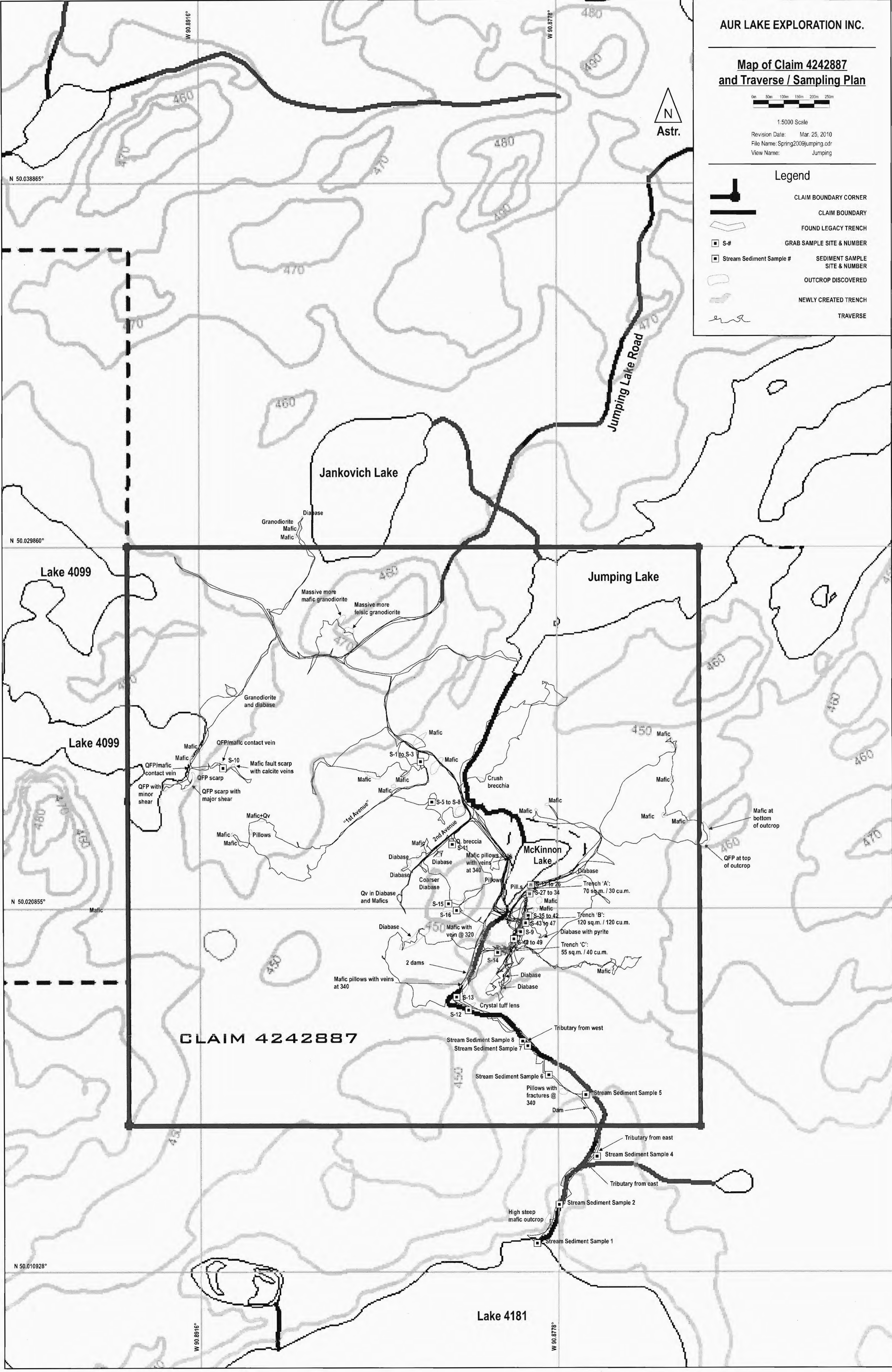
File Name: Spring2009jumping.cdr

View Name: Jumping



**Legend**

- CLAIM BOUNDARY CORNER
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- FOUND LEGACY TRENCH
- GRAB SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
- Stream Sediment Sample # SEDIMENT SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
- OUTCROP DISCOVERED
- NEWLY CREATED TRENCH
- TRAVERSE



**CLAIM 4242887**

Lake 4181

Jumping Lake

Jankovich Lake

Lake 4099

Lake 4099

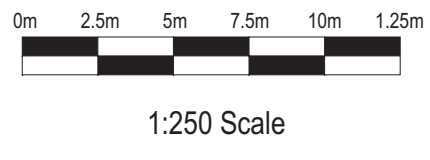
McKinnon Lake

**APPENDIX D**

**Jumping Lake Stripping/Sampling/Traverse Plan**

AUR LAKE EXPLORATION INC.

**Partial Map of Claim 4242887  
/ Detail Trench & Sampling Plan**



Revision Date: June 24th, 2010  
File Name: Spring2009jumping.cdr  
View Name: Trench Detail

**Legend**

- FOUND LEGACY TRENCH
- GRAB SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
- OUTCROP DISCOVERED
- NEWLY CREATED TRENCH

W 90.8800°



**McKinnon Lake**

Shoreline

W 90.8792°

N 50.0205°

Mud / Grass

Forest

Edge of Forest

Mud / Grass

Creek

Breach in beaver dam

Very Shallow

Pillows

Pillows

Pillows

**Trench 'A':  
70 sq.m. / 30 cu.m.**

Mafic

N 50.0200°

Mud / Grass

Edge of Forest

Beaver dam

Pillows

Mafic

Mafic

N 50.0200°

Forest

Forest

Mafic

**Trench 'B':  
120 sq.m. / 120 cu.m.**

Forest

**CLAIM 4242887**

S-9

Mafic

Mafic

**Trench 'C':  
55 sq.m. / 40 cu.m.**

N 50.0190°

S-14

W 90.8800°

W 90.8792°

N 50.0190°

**APPENDIX E**

**Creek Bed Sediment Sampling Assays**

**Certificate of Analysis**

Thursday, May 14, 2009

 Unitronix  
 1603-7 Jackes Avenue  
 Toronto, ON, CAN  
 M4T 1E3  
 Ph#: (416) 955-8630  
 Fax#: (416) 363-2966, (416) 453-0057  
 Email#: mb@michaelbulatovich.ca

 Date Received: May 6, 2009  
 Date Completed: May 14, 2009

Job #: 200941006

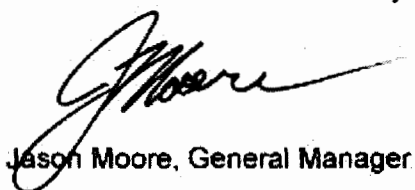
Reference:

Sample #: 8 Lake Sediments

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb
86481	1	<5	<15	<10	
86482	2	5	<15	11	
86483	3	10	<15	<10	
86484	4	8	36	11	
86485	5	76	25	<10	
86486 Dup	5	11	<15	14	
86487	6	8	<15	<10	
86488	7	7	<15	<10	
86489	8	<5	<15	<10	

PROCEDURE CODES: ALPG1

Certified By:


 Jason Moore, General Manager

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested

The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

AL907-0407-05/14/2009 4:13 PM



# Sample Description

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**Of a Rock Sample Taken From the**

**Jessie Lake Area- Fourbay Lake**

**Northwestern Ontario on May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2009**

Prepared for:

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Submitted by:

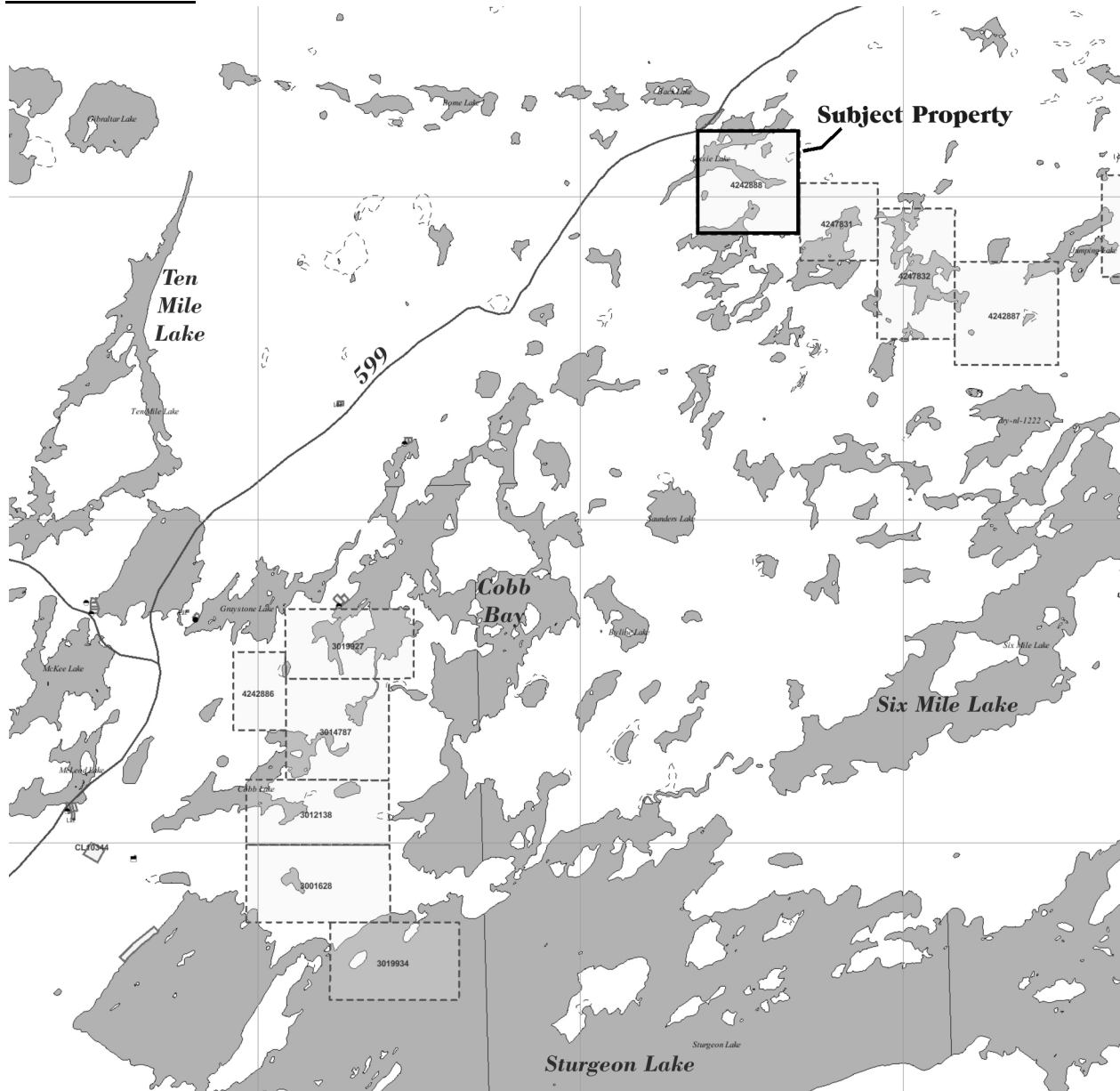
Aur Lake Exploration Inc.

June 28, 2010

## Table of Contents

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INTRODUCTION .....	1.0
LOCATION AND ACCESS.....	2.0
PERSONNEL.....	3.0
REGIONAL GEOLOGY -FOURBAY AREA.....	4.0
RATIONALE FOR THE WORK PERFORMED.....	5.0
DAILY LOG.....	6.0
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION.....	7.0

## **0.5 KEY PLAN**



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A sample was retrieved on May 17<sup>th</sup> from the blast pit on the shore of Jessie Lake, at the historic “Don Dick” gold occurrence there.

## **2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The Jessie Lake claim (approx 50.04° north / 90.94° west) is has its north-west corner transected by Provincial Road 599, and there is a canoe launch onto Jessie Lake immediately adjacent to the highway.

### **3.0 PERSONNEL**

During the program in the field helper Hunter Fassett (HF) of Ignace was instructed by Michael Bulatovich (MB), the company's Chief Operations Officer as to where to go and what to retrieve.

### **4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY –JESSIE LAKE**

The subject areas are located with the Archean greenstone belt of the Wabigoon Subprovince. The rocks have been subject to greenschist-lower-amphibolite facies metamorphism and as such are referred to as metavolcanic and metasedimentary units. The area is underlain by mafic pillows and flows.

### **5.0 RATIONALE FOR THE WORK PERFORMED**

The company ran out of time to retrieve the sample while the COO was in the field. The company had recently acquired a USB polarizing microscope, and it was decided that a closer look at the 'schist' at the Jessie Lake occurrence was warranted.

### **6.0 DAILY LOG**

Sunday May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2009

HF was driven by his mother to the launch on Jessie Lake at the side of highway 599, and canoed out to the shear at the water's edge where samples had been taken earlier. A representative sample was retrieved from among the angular clasts interpreted as detritus from apparent blasting performed there.

He then later packaged and shipped the sample, and delivered it to Ignace so it could be shipped by bus to Toronto. (The sample was later picked up at the Toronto bus terminal by MB. The estimate for all the above work, done over several days by HF, was ½ a day.)

### **7.0 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION**



Figure 1)

The sample is typical of the sharp-edged fragments strewn in the lake in an arc around the blast pit. The sample weighs 341 grams and is approximately 9 cm. X 12 cm. X 5 cm. in size. Macroscopically the sample displays schistosity as evidenced by major fracture planes being subparallel with the obvious foliation.



Figure 2)

On the fresher fracture planes a dominant white to yellow opalescent sheen is visible, while on the older fracture planes this is somewhat obscured by a rusty, earthy surface. (Scale bar at lower left, typical.)

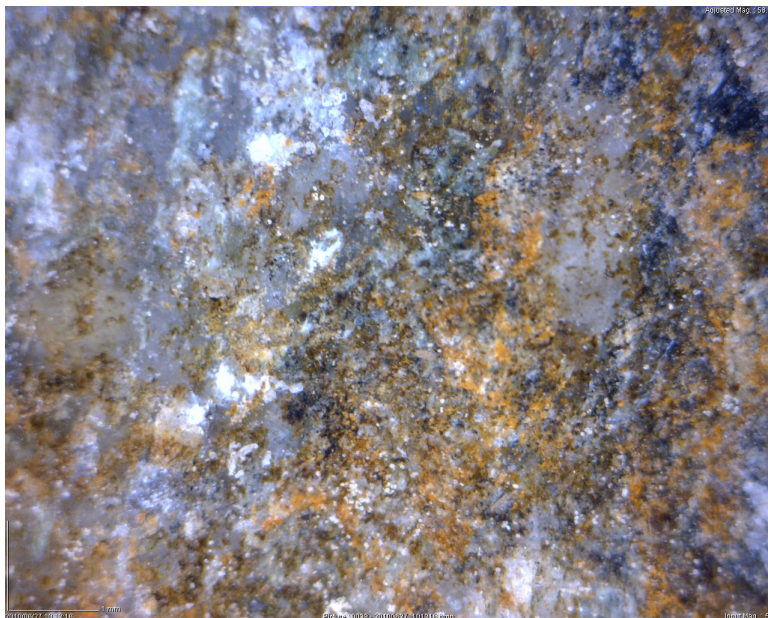


Figure 3)

Same as above, but polarized.



Figure 4)

On fresh fracture planes at high angle to the schistosity, mineral banding is visible in alternating layers of lighter and darker minerals. These bands are typically about 1 mm. thick but occasionally are as thick as 3 mm. The banding typically runs through the entire sample, except for occasional convergence of two similar bands extinguishing another within the sample. The bands are consistently subparallel, with only the above exceptions as noted.

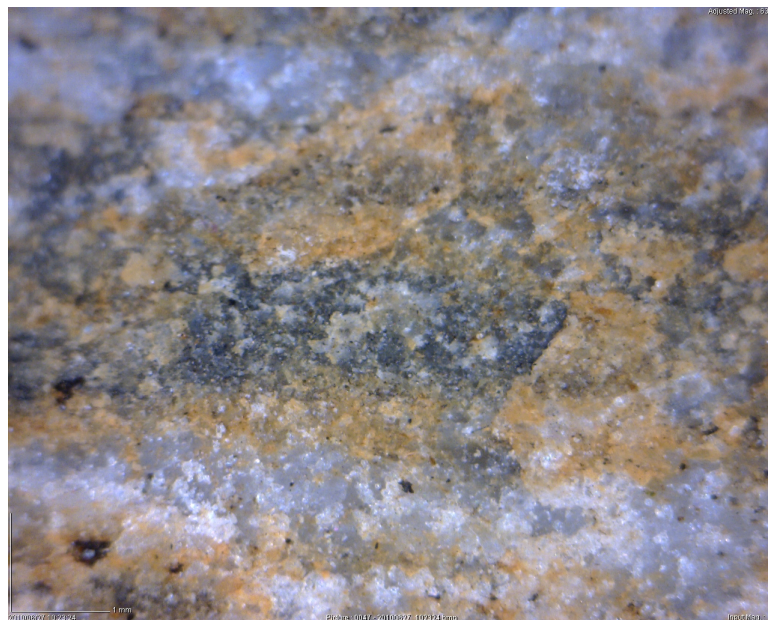


Figure 5)

Same as above, but polarized. Pyrites appear dark. Note semi-euhedral pyrite in lighter matrix at lower left, and presence of lighter minerals in darker bands.



Figure 6)

Subhedral pyrite is difficult to see without considerable magnification. Pyrites are more common within, but not limited to the darker mineral bands, and range in size up to 0.3 mm. on their longest sides. Note that longest pyrite dimensions are sub-parallel to schistosity.



Figure 7)

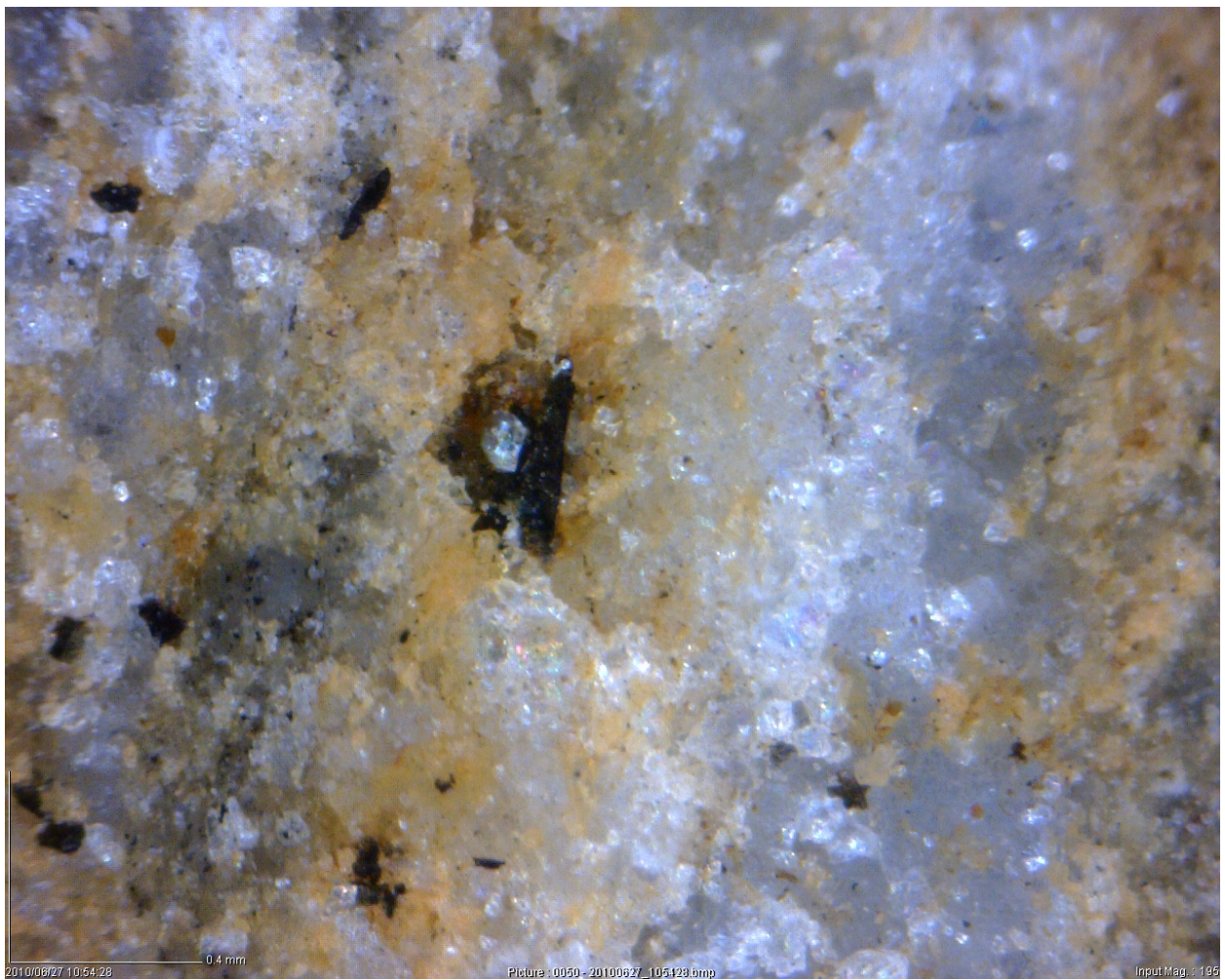
Same as above but polarized. Pyrites appear dark. Note inclusion of darker mineral in lighter colored band at right. Pyrite content in the darker bands appears to approach 10%, and perhaps 4% overall.



Figure 8)

A pyrite near the boundary of light and dark bands.

Below, Figure 9): the same view polarized and enlarged showing some pyrites are elongated subparallel to the foliation.





The darker mineral bands can be scratched with a steel point, while the lighter color bands cannot. The extent of this rock type is extremely limited in the Jessie Lake area, seemingly centered on a narrow shear a few meters across that trends and dips steeply to the east.

This report was completed on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2010 by Michael Bulatovich.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Bulatovich". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent loop at the end.