URSA MAJOR MINERALS INCORPORATED

A report describing the surface diamond drilling and geophysical surveys on the URSA MAJOR – XSTRATA CANADA, Shakespeare East Down Plunge Joint Venture Project, carried out on the:

SHAKESPEARE JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY

November 2010 through to March 2011 and June 2011

In Part of Shakespeare Township (G-3001)

Sudbury, Mining Division, Ontario

1:50,000 NTS Map Sheet

Zone 17T 41I/5Espanola Sheet, South Central Canada

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Onaping, Ontario Canada

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1.0 Introduction

From late November of 2010 to mid March of 2011 and June 2011, URSA Major Minerals Incorporated carried out exploration diamond drilling exploration on what has been referred to as the Shakespeare East Down Plunge area to extend the results of previous geological, geophysical and diamond drilling exploration in the area to the west of the current target.. The Shakespeare East Down Plunge area is located in Shakespeare, Porter, Baldwin and Dunlop Townships

The URSA – Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling - exploration Joint Venture Project consisted of 2,278 meters of coring in 3 diamond drill holes (U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03) were put down on the URSA Major/Xstrata Shakespeare Property, in Shakespeare Township, Ontario. The exploration efforts also included PEM borehole geophysical surveying performed in DDH's U-08-01 and U-08-02. The geophysical survey reports containing the specific details and results of borehole survey efforts can be found within the appendices at the back of this technical report.

The initial Joint Venture diamond drilling work began on November 29th., 2010 and was completed on March 11th., 2011. Subsequent to encouraging bore hole geophysical results indicated from DDH U-08-02, diamond drilling efforts on the Joint Venture Project were continued from June 17th., 2011 through to June 28th., 2011.

Each of the diamond drill holes encountered the typical Shakespeare Intrusive Suite of rocks containing generally low grade Shakespeare style sulphide mineralization with a few isolated intermittent narrow higher grade intervals of nickel-copper and PGM mineralization.

On the URSA Shakespeare Property, the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite is located near the south west end and on the north facing limb of the doubly plunging Porter Lake Syncline. In the area the Shakespeare Intrusion essentially trends NE – SW and has been traced along strike by drilling for over 1.6 kilometres. The younging direction of the intrusion is NW, dipping at approximately -65 degrees and plunging at approximately 25 degrees to the NE.

In this particular area, the entirety of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite and contained part of the Shakespeare East Down Plunge part of the mineral deposit is completely blind from the surface. The hanging wall rocks above and confining the upper parts of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite consist of well bedded quartzite's of the Mississaugi formation. The footwall rocks below the intrusive suite consist predominantly of gabbro and quartz gabbro materials of the Nipissing Intrusive Suite.

The layered Shakespeare intrusive suite essentially consists of 3 major lithological units consisting of quartz diorite, quartz gabbro and melagabbro rocks. Various internal sub divisions have been recognised within the major lithological units, some of which may have been important and integral parts as related to the development of the Shakespeare type – metal bearing sulphide mineral deposits.

The intensity distribution and recognised styles of sulphide mineralization, the position of such mineralization within the host intrusive suite are consistent with observations from previous exploration efforts in many other parts of the Shakespeare East and West mineral deposits.

Selective highlights of the results of the sampling and assay values obtained from the diamond drill holes from available company press releases includes:

DDH	From: (m)	To: (m)	Length* (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)
U-08-01	683.62	686.11	2.49	0.057	0.028	0.008	0.022	0.013	0.014
U-08-02	615.82	618.54	2.72	0.31	0.14	0.024	0.155	0.120	0.065
U-08-03	661.16	663.49	2.33	0.29	0.23	0.018	0.20	0.21	0.13
Includes	661.16	662.49	1.33	0.41	0.25	0.025	0.22	0.20	0.11

Table 1.0 Selective assay highlights from the diamond drill holes.

A summary of the exploration expenditures incurred by URSA on the Shakespeare East Down Plunge Joint venture efforts include:

Diamond Drilling =	$331,079.99
O.L.S., Land – Collar Surveying =	$965.10
URSA Geology – Exploration =	$26,646.15
Sample Assaying =	$7,589.64
Drafting – Graphic Services =	$1,017.00
Transportation =	$6,309.69
Borehole Geophysical Surveying =	$27,509.00
Project Related Field Supplies =	$2464.95

The average cost per meter of diamond drill coring is: $145.34 per meter.

The all inclusive drilling program cost per meter of drilling is: $177.16 per meter.

The total cost of the URSA –XSTRATA Shakespeare East Down Plunge Joint Venture Exploration Project has been determined to be: $403,581.52

The total costs to be assigned for assessment work credits with respect to the diamond drilling portion of the exploration efforts has been determined to have a value of: $376,072.52.

The results and expenditures associated with the Crone Geophysics and Exploration Ltd., URSA Shakespeare borehole geophysical survey efforts have been featured in two separate reports which have been previously filed for assessment credits with the Ministry of Northern Development Mines and Forestry.

2.0 Property Location and Access

The URSA Major Minerals Inc., Shakespeare Property, is located approximately 75 km's west and 10km north of the Trans Canada Highway 17, from the Greater City of Sudbury, Ontario.

The project area is principally located near the junction of four townships, Shakespeare, Porter, Baldwin and Dunlop in the Provincial District of Sudbury – Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

The property and the Shakespeare Nickel Mine site is also located within an easy 5 ½ to 6 hour drive from the City of Toronto.

The largest population centers within close vicinity of the property and the mine site include: Nairn Centre, Espanola, Webbwood and Massey, Ontario.

The principal means of access onto the property is by way of a network of hard surfaced municipal roads leading north from the Trans Canada Highway 17, which connect up to the 36 kilometre long partially paved and gravel surfaced, Shakespeare Nickel Mine access road.

A significant portion of the current access road was originally constructed and extensively used as part of a larger network of forestry roads. Presently the Shakespeare access road gets used by a wide variety of vehicles. Typical travel time from the City of Sudbury to the mine site is approximately 1 hour 30 minutes. The property and project area are typically accessible by road with light automobiles all throughout all seasons of the year. Larger scale haulage vehicles, such as ore trucks and the like are only restricted from using the road during the municipal ½ loading season which typically runs annually from March 15th., to about June 01st., each year.

Other parts of the property; further afield from the main project site; can be accessed via a network of skidder – drill, ATV- snowmobile and old walking trails. Agnew Lake located in the southern part of the property and allows good access to various parts of the property by boat, or float equipped aircraft during the ice free months and snowmobile during the winter months.

3.0 Property Ownership

The URSA Major Minerals Incorporated., Shakespeare Project Patented and Leased Property, is presently in good standing the largest portion being located in the north eastern corner of Shakespeare Township, but also including the north west corner of Baldwin Township, south west corner of Porter Township and the south east corner of Dunlop Township, all within the provincial geographic jurisdictional District of Sudbury, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

The Patented and Leased mining claim property consists basically of an elongated north east – south west property trending approximately 5.6 km's by 2.8 km's wide in the north west – south east direction.

More specifically the property consists of 34 Patented and Leased mining claims consisting of 80 mining claim units covering an area of 2180 ha's, equal to 3200 acres located in the Townships of Shakespeare, Baldwin, Porter and Dunlop.

Ursa Major Minerals Incorporated

Shakespeare Project Patented and Leased Mining Claims

Township	Status	Unit	Acres	Claim #
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35592
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35594
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35595
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35596
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 35597
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 35599
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 35600
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35601
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35602
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35603
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35604
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35609
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 35612
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 35616
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 35617
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 35618
Shakespeare	L	1	40	S 36040
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36041
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36042
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36043
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36044
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36045
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36046
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36047
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36048

Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36049
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36050
Shakespeare	P	1	40	S 36051
Baldwin	L	4	160	1203117
Shakespeare	L	8	320	1203118
Dunlop	L	8	320	1203119
Baldwin	L	12	480	1247350
Porter	L	4	160	1247351
Baldwin	L	16	640	3001690
		80	3200	34

P = Patented mining claim
L = Leased mining claim

Table: 2.0 URSA Major Minerals Incorporated Listing of Claim Areas-Number of Claims / Claim Units and Land Tenure Status

The diamond drill holes as described within this report were collared on the leased mining claim S-1203118 in Shakespeare Township, and were completed to their final depths on the leased mining claim S-1247350 in Baldwin Township, Sudbury Mining Division, Ontario.

4.0 Physiography and Climate

The general geographic region occurs within the limits of the Great LakesBasin near the rugged north shore of Georgian Bay and represents the north limits of the Great Lake Forest region, and approximately 50km's (30 miles) west of the edge of Sudbury Basin area.

A large drainage basin area has been developed allowing drainage towards the Spanish River which ultimately drains into Georgian Bay to the south. It has been suggested that the Spanish River may have existed during pre Wisconsin glacial times and may have been part of a very old river system.

Agnew Lake, which was once part of the original Spanish River channel was dammed up by the International Nickel Company of Canada (INCO) in the late 1900's in order to generate hydro electric power for their Copper Cliff smelting operations. The damming of the river resulted in the development of Agnew Lake which is in the order of 32 km's (20 miles +/-) in length.

The north eastern and north western areas of Shakespeare and Baldwin Townships is noted for its rugged terrain, well marked by a series north easterly trending deep gullies and ridges, quite distinct forming saw toothed topography. Within the property area the topography can be defined as somewhat rolling hills, marked by several well exposed open craggy areas with abrupt scarp – cliff like features, influenced by the resistive nature of the surrounding geology, structures and erosion that occurred in the area. The erosion characteristics of the area are governed in part by the surround geology, which is made up of predominantly highly resistant, fine to course grained, quartz rich metasedimentary rocks which were then intruded by younger massive sills and or dyke like features of less resistive gabbroic rocks. This assemblage of rocks were then subject to assorted epochs of local and regional deformation to include the Penokian Orogeny, which in part resulted in the strongly developed deformation, and folding to occur in the area. Large scaled faulting associated with the Murray Fault system - zones, such as the Hunter Lake, Cameron Creek and Fairbanks Lake faults to name a few, were ultimately responsible for further dissecting and over thrusting some of the surrounding geology, which has allowed distinct ridges to form as a result of deep erosion occurring along these parallel structural zones.

The surrounding hills in the area are generally well vegetated, with an abundance of tree and animal species, with distinct habitats being observed in gullies and on ridges. The area has been very well glaciated, forming local crag and tail formations with large exposures of geology and boulder piles. Some glacial – divergent river channel ways are evident most notably along Stumpy Bay through to Long Bay area where fine grain sand and silt materials running off from the surrounding hill sides have been visibly cut by the flowing waters. For the most part many of the gully and valley areas have been deeply eroded with some remnant sands, silts and clay like materials having been deposited. Some of these areas were then overgrown and have since developed into wet poorly drained swampy terrains. Locally glacial striations have been observed which would appear to indicate ice direction of north and northeast.

The elevation of land above sea level ranges from approximately 260 meters (852 ft +/-) (level of Agnew Lake) to a maximum of 330 meter (1082 ft +/-), on top of some of the highest Mississaugi quartzite hills in the area.

Photograph: 1.0, View of the local geography facing eastwards towards the north shore of Agnew Lake in Baldwin Township

Photograph: 2.0, View Birds Eye View of the narrows of Agnew Lake - Stumpy Bay , facing northwards towards the URSA Major Minerals Incorporated – Shakespeare Nickel Mine, in Shakespeare Township, Ontario.

The seasonal weather and weather patterns that can be observed within the area are typical of the weather patterns known to occur within the Great Lakes Forest of Georgian Bay region which extends towards the southern limits of the Boreal Forest located only a short distance towards the north.

Winters are typically cold often with temperatures in the -30 to -40 degree C., range, while summer temperatures can sometimes reach +30 to +35 degrees C., which is not uncommon. The area is known to be notoriously windy, occasionally very strong north winds appear to funnel down the length of the Spanish River valley area and pour out into the west end of Agnew Lake.

5.0 Vegetation and Wildlife

The surrounding west Agnew Lake area is generally well vegetated with a wide variety of second or third growth tree species, with in places some small remnants of timber areas that was once dominated by large, towering white and red pine trees. Beginning well over 100 years ago, several companies in the area were involved in large scaled logging operations involving the harvesting of the big pines. Such logging operations were carried out extensively along the shores, and spreading inland from the course of the Spanish River, while using the river as a means of transporting the timber to the various saw mills and transportation facilities located downstream. Subsequent to some of these logging operations, the area was frequently subject to forest fires, with the scars and remnants of such events still being evident to this day. Scattered evidence of the former logging operations can still be seen, as remnants of old campsites, chains and pins in outcroppings, old horse haulage roads were carved out and can be found in many places throughout the surrounding country side.

The area may be best characterized as being made up of a wide variety of "mixed bush", being made up of an abundance of tree species some of which include:

Flora and Fauna of the area typically include:

White and Trembling Aspen – Poplar
White – Paper Birch, Yellow Birch
Black Spruce with the occasional White Spruce
Red and White Pine
Eastern White Cedar
Hemlock, located on the north sides of hills and shaded gullies
Sugar, Mountain Maple, Striped Maple
Balsam Fir
Some larger sized Oak and Oak scrub brush on top of hills
Black, Swamp, and Mountain Ash is some swamps
American Hop Hornbeam, Jack Pine and Tamarack, are occasionally seen
Wide variety of Willow, Speckled Alder, Mountain Holly and assorted brush
Juniper
Beaked Hazel Nut

Wild life in the area can be periodically abundant and includes:

White Tailed Deer
Moose, less common than deer
Black Bear
Timber Wolf
Red Fox
Beaver

6.0 Exploration and Property Production History

It is not the intention or within the scope of this report to describe in great detail the extensive exploration history of the area of interest, and so for further details the reader is advised to refer the extensive collection of assessment files for the Shakespeare, and the adjacent townships of Baldwin, Porter, Dunlop and Hyman areas found at the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Resident Geologists Office, located in Sudbury, Ontario.

Over the many years of local history, the extensive Spanish River drainage basin and its many tributaries would have offered easy access, allowing Trappers and Fur Traders, Loggers, Hunters and Fishers, settlers and prospectors to travel far inland. It is highly conceivable that some of these areas were examined for possible metals, for example where rusty, or unusual rock formations such as veining or the like may have occurred, but unfortunately there is very little in the way of physical evidence or documentation that might indicate such efforts ever took place.

It has been reported that sometime during the 1920's the original Shakespeare showings were explored by the Sudbury Shakespeare Gold Copper Syndicate with some limited trenching having been carried out at that time. Judging by the actual size the Shakespeare occurrence – West Shakespeare deposit area, it is remarkable how little surface trenching was carried actually In 1941, Frobisher Exploration staked the property and over the next several years carried out a plane table survey, geological mapping and diamond drilling in the area of the Shakespeare deposit. Three diamond drill holes were completed in 1942 and another 15 in 1948. Limited metallurgical test work was also carried out in 1941 by Falconbridge which gave favourable results.

Falconbridge acquired the claims from Frobisher Exploration in 1947. Between 1949 and 1953 Falconbridge completed geological mapping, magnetometer and radiometric surveys, diamond drilling and resource estimation. Drilling consisted of 12 holes totalling 1,829 m designed mainly to provide data on the Shakespeare deposit to a depth of approximately 76 m.

The 1951 resource work estimated resources to depths of 152 meters (498.56 feet) and 30 meters (98.4 feet). The resource estimate to 152 meters (498.56 feet) depth assumed mining by open pit and underground methods, with considerable waste stripping required. Results of the estimate indicated a total of 3,273,000 short tons grading 0.34% Ni and 0.40% Cu. The resource estimate to the 30 meters (98.4 feet) depth used only open pit mining with pit wall slopes of 80 degrees. Results of this estimate indicated a total of 1,255,000 short tons grading 0.33% Ni and 0.37% Cu. The 1951 estimates included mineralization located between 2000 West and 800 West lines and used a series of cross-sections and a long section to obtain such resources figures. The long section indicates relatively consistent ranges for grade. A few drill hole intercepts seem ed abnormally narrow with some lower grades which appear to correspond to holes which may have passed under the zone.
No further work was undertaken on the property until 1974 when a new resource estimate and engineering study were completed. Two resource estimates were completed. The first defined a tonnage available for open pit mining, at a 1: 1 stripping ratio and 60° pit wall slopes, totalling 2,869,000 short tons at grades of 0.33% Ni and 0.36% Cu to a depth of 58 meters (190.24 feet). The second resource, applying open pit extraction with a stripping ratio of 0.5:1, totalled 2,195,000 short tons, grading 0.33% Ni and 0.36% Cu.

The engineering study involved a preliminary review of the feasibility for mining the shallow depth resources. The study envisaged mining by open pit methods, barging of ore across Agnew Lake and trucking of ore to a Falconbridge mill approximately 65 miles (40.65 kilometres) away. The results of the study were considered negative.

With improved metal prices in 1985 led Falconbridge to complete additional diamond drilling, new resource estimations and a number of economic and metallurgical studies to further evaluate the Shakespeare deposit. Diamond drilling included 16 holes designed to intersect the near surface expression of the Shakespeare deposit on 30.5 meter (100.04 foot) centers. Most of the drill holes were collared between 200W and 2000W and intersected the zone at depths of less than 76 meters (249.28 feet).

The 1985 resource estimate included material between grid lines 500W and 2000W and indicated a total resource of 2,081,373 short tons, grading 0.36% Ni, 0.42% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au, 0.40 g/t Pt and 0.46 g/t Pd. A resource totaling 1,106,703 short tons, grading 0.37% Ni, 0.40% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au, 0.41 g/t Pt and 0.45 g/t Pd to a 30 meters(98.40 feet), depth was also estimated. In 1985, mineralogical and metallurgical tests were conducted by both Falconbridge and Lakefield Research, (a division of Falconbridge) and indicated results which were reasonable, but less favourable than the 1941 tests.

Engineering studies were completed by L.T. Dunks of L.T. Dunks and Associates and D.M. Smith, of Falconbridge assuming a similar mining plan to the 1974 study, but incorporating results from the new metallurgical work. The engineering study results were again negative. In 1986, Falconbridge completed an additional 4 diamond drill holes, totalling 1,617 m and a further engineering study. All 4 holes were drilled west of 1800W and designed to test for extensions of the deposit to depths greater than 152 meters (498.56 feet) below the surface. The engineering study was completed by Walter Thompson and Associates with a similar mining plan as the 1985 study, but assuming ore haulage to the Falconbridge mill on a new road constructed along the north side of Agnew Lake. The results of this study were still negative. The potential for profitability was indicated in the event of a slightly larger, higher grade resource, higher metal prices and road access existing.

Historical mineral resource estimates for the Shakespeare Property as presented in this section are summarized in the table below.

None of these resource estimates were found to be compliant with National Instrument 43-101.

No further work was performed on the property until 2000, when the property was joint ventured to URSA Major Minerals Incorporated. Work by URSA Major since 2000 has involved digital compilation, geological mapping, sampling, geophysics and diamond drilling.

To date URSA Major Minerals Inc., has completed on the Shakespeare East and the Shakespeare West Minerals deposit areas a total of 96 diamond drill holes accounting for 17,572.78 meters (57,638.72 feet) of diamond drilling carried out to directly explore the deposit areas.

A summarization of the diamond drilling carried out by: URSA Major Minerals Incorporated on the Shakespeare West, Shakespeare East and Shakespeare East Down Plunge sulphide bearing mineral deposits include as indicated below:

DDH's., U-03-03 to U-03-46	= 8,205.76 meters	(26,914.89 feet)
DDH's., U-03-48 to U-03-55	= 2,214.77 meters	(7,264.45 feet)
DDH's., U-03-59 to U-03-84	= 5,775.00 meters	(18,942 feet)
DDH's U-03-91 to U-03-97	= 386.25 meters	(1,266.9 feet)
DDH's U-03-99 to U-03-111	= 991 meters	(3,250.48 feet)
DDH's U-03-112 to U-03-114	= 1,500 meters *	(4,920 feet)
DDH's U-03-115 to U-03-124	= 5,746 meters	(18,846.88 feet)
DDH's U-08-01 to U-08-03	= 2,278 meters	(7,471.84 feet)
Total:	= 27,096.78 meters	(88,877.44 feet)

* Approximate figure only.

Table: 3.0 Historical URSA Major Minerals Incorporated diamond drilling on the Shakespeare West and Shakespeare East mineral deposits.

Pre URSA Major Minerals Incorporated, resources evaluations and reported deposit size and grade estimations were once carried out by Lochhead, Penstone, for Falconbridge Ltd., have been presented below:

Historical Resource Estimations of the Shakespeare Project Mineral Deposits Known at the Time

Historical Resource Estimates for the Shakespeare Deposit. Date	Depth (feet)	Type	Tonnage	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
Lochhead (1951)	500	Maximum	3,273,000	0.34	0.40			
	100	Minimum	1,255,000	0.33	0.37			
Penstone (1974)	190		2,869,000	0.33	0.36			
			2,195,000	0.33	0.36			
Falconbridge (1985)		Global	2,081,373	0.36	0.42	0.22	0.40	0.46
	100	Open Pit	1,106,000	0.37	0.40	0.23	0.41	0.45

Table: 4.0 Shakespeare Project Historical Mineral Resources Data

Between early 2003 and the present an extensive amount of testing and evaluation work has been carried out on the Shakespeare West and Shakespeare East mineral deposits.

The first initial round of resources evaluation work was carried out in early 2003, while second more extensive second round of resources evaluation studies was carried out on the Shakespeare East and Shakespeare West mineral deposit areas by Micon International Limited in the late winter and spring of 2004, and as a result of such efforts Ursa Major Minerals Inc.., was able to report on April 15th., 2004 that:

"Drilling to February 2004 has resulted in an in-pit Indicated Resource of 12.0 million tonnes, grading 0.35% nickel, 0.36% copper, 0.02% cobalt, 0.19 g/t gold, 0.34 g/t platinum and 0.38 g/t palladium at an average cut-off value of CDN$43.65/tonne total in-situ metal. Using 24-month average commodity prices, the mineralization has a gross in-situ value of CDN$79.59/tonne. The Indicated Resource includes the Shakespeare East deposit that was discovered by URSA Major in 2002 and Shakespeare West deposit that was previously drilled by Falconbridge Limited (Falconbridge). The attached table presents tonnage and grades for the two deposits. A small amount of Inferred Resource is present in addition to the above Indicated Resource. The resource has been estimated by Micon International Limited (Micon).

SHAKESPEARE DEPOSIT, MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (At a $CDN43.65 Average*, and $CDN24.09 Incremental**, Contained Metal Value Cut off)

Modern Resources Evaluations of the Known Shakespeare Project Mineral Deposits

Category	Tonnes (t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Contained Value/t ($CDN)
Shakespeare East Deposit								
Indicated	9,027,000	0.36	0.37	0.02	0.194	0.344	0.382	$82.33
Inferred	22,000	0.29	0.24	0.02	0.135	0.229	0.237	$49.52
Shakespeare West Deposit								
Indicated	2,978,000	0.29	0.33	0.02	0.185	0.341	0.373	$71.27
Inferred	93,000	0.27	0.31	0.02	0.172	0.330	0.353	$67.65
Grand Total								
Indicated	12,005,000	0.35	0.36	0.02	0.191	0.343	0.380	$79.59
Inferred	115,000	0.27	0.29	0.02	0.165	0.311	0.331	$64.20

Table: 5.0 Modern – Re evaluated Shakespeare Project / Shakespeare East and West Minerals Resource Figures.

* - Average cut off grade from all blocks selected in Whittle optimized pit
** - Marginal cut off grade at the pit rim, which only has costs applied for haulage, G&A and processing.

The mineral resource estimate is based on the following assumptions. The resources would be mined by open pit methods at estimated rates of between 4,500 and 5,000 tonnes/day, milled at existing facilities and an estimated 66% of the contained metal value will be payable after concentrator losses and smelter charges.

Early resource evaluation and modeling work were reported from a block model with Gemcom software and a pit shell optimized with Whittle 4X software using a $CDN1.75/tonne mining cost, 45° pit slope, $CDN10.50/tonne processing cost, $CDN1.00/tonne G&A and a $CDN4.40/tonne road haulage cost ($0.08/tonne-kilometre). No external dilution has been applied.

Contained metal value were calculated using 24-month-average commodity prices (nickel $US4.21/lb, copper $US0.82/lb, cobalt $US10.48/lb, gold $US351.43/oz, platinum $US635.40/oz and palladium $US300.31/oz) and an 18-month-average Canadian dollar exchange rate of 0.7067."

The Shakespeare Nickel Project is presently in the pre-production mining stages of advanced exploration - testing and mineral resources evaluation efforts.

URSA Major completed an updated feasibility study in 2008 defined an open pit mineable, diluted Probable Reserve of 11,824,000 tonnes grading 0.33% nickel, 0.35% copper, 0.02% cobalt, 0.33 g/t platinum, 0.36 g/t palladium and 0.18 g/t gold. The mineral reserve is to a maximum depth of 250 meters below surface and was determined by applying an C$12.84/tonne NSR internal cut-off value which is derived from the sum of the milling and G&A costs. An additional Indicated Resource of 1,832,000 tonnes grading 0.37% nickel, 0.41% copper, 0.03 % cobalt, 0.36 g/t platinum, 0.39 g/t palladium and 0.22 g/t gold at an NSR cut off of CDN$50/tonne is located outside of the pit shell.

The majority of the Indicated Resource is down plunge to the east of the pit shell. The results in the holes reported in July 2008 are very encouraging because these intersections define a plunging zone of consistently higher grade nickel mineralization within an envelope of typical Shakespeare grade. The July 2008 drilling, while widely spaced, indicates that the higher grade zone has a strike length of in excess of over 200 meters and remains open to depth. The current drilling has the potential to further extend this zone. If successful, this program could significantly improve the opportunity for developing an underground mine down-plunge from the planned Shakespeare east pit.

In December 2010, URSA Major initiated a drill program to test the down plunge extension of the Shakespeare East deposit. An immediate goal of the program is to expand the size of the Shakespeare deposit and assess the potential of underground production from this part of the deposit. A long section illustrating the proposed targets in relation to the current mining operations, reserves and resources and previous drilling is available on the company's website at www.ursamajorminerals.com.

As part of the URSA Major – Xstrata Canada Joint Venture Project URSA drilled two holes on the Shakespeare East down plunge target totaling 1,515 meters. Diamond drill hole U8-01 was located 200 meters northeast of previous drilling by the company, was drilled to a depth of 798 meters and intersected a narrow 0.35 meter interval of sulphide mineralization at approximately 684 meters that was truncated by a fault structure. Diamond drill hole U-08-02 which was drilled to a depth of 717 meters was used to overcut diamond drill hole U-08-01. Featured highlights in diamond drill hole U-08-02 included: 0.43% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.03% Co, and 0.52 grams of combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 1.30 meters, including 0.71% Ni, 0.10% Cu, and 0.48 grams combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 0.35 meters.

A borehole time domain electromagnetic (EM) survey by Crone Geophysics (Crone) identified a strong off-hole conductive response at a depth of 675 meters down the hole. Crone modeled the conductive plate as dipping at 60^{o} to the north and terminating just above the trace of U8-01. This orientation is consistent with that of the Shakespeare mineralization. Hole U8-01 is located east of the Shakespeare property on ground that is currently under a joint venture agreement with

Xstrata Nickel. URSA Major has earned a greater than 81% interest in the property which is currently subject to certain back-in rights to Xstrata.

In the 4th quarter ending January 31, 2011, URSA Major hauled 64,947 tonnes of ore the Strathcona Mill at an average grade of 0.40% copper, 0.34% nickel, 0.02% cobalt, 0.36 g/t platinum, 0.39 g/t palladium, 0.19 g/t gold, and 2.25 g/t silver. The grade for the 4th quarter was approximately 90% of budgeted grade. Shipments to the Xstrata Canada – Strathcona Mill facility for the year ended January 31, 2011 totalled 199,253 tonnes of ore.

Mining at Shakespeare and trucking at a nominal rate of 1,000 tonnes per day continued until approximately March 15th when trucking operations were temporarily suspended due to the spring season, half-load trucking restriction. This restriction is an annual event and is taken into consideration in the annual operating plan for the Mine. Trucking resumes when the spring load restriction is removed by the Municipality of Sudbury, which typically occurs in late May.

7.0 URSA MAJOR – XSTRATA CANADA, Shakespeare East Down Plunge Joint Venture Project

The URSA – Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling Joint Venture Project consisted of 2,278 meters of coring in 3 diamond drill holes (U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03) were put down on the URSA Shakespeare Property, in Shakespeare Township, Ontario.

The initial Joint Venture diamond drilling work began on November 29th., 2010 and was completed on March 11th., 2011. Subsequent to some encouraging bore hole geophysical results indicated from DDH U-08-02, diamond drilling efforts on the Joint Venture Project were continued from June 17th., 2011 through to June 28th., 2011.

The diamond drill hole summary details have been provided in the table below:

				Torrance O.L.S. Nad 83 UTM Coordinates		
Hole No.	Final Depth Meters	Direction Azimuth	Inclination	Northing	Easting	Elevation In M's
U-08-01	798	148	-77	5134402.7	0437085.3	348.5
U-08-02	717	147	-69.5	5134402.4	0437085.0	348.5
U-08-03	763	147	-73	5134404.2	0437088.8	348.2
Total:	2278					

Table 6: URSA / Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge – Joint Venture Diamond Drilling Program, Shakespeare Township, Ontario.

Each of the diamond drill holes encountered the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite of rocks containing low grade Shakespeare like sulphide mineralization with a few isolated intermittent narrow high grade intervals.

The total cost of the URSA –XSTRATA Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling Joint Venture Project has been determined to be 403,581.52.

A summary of the exploration expenditures incurred by URSA on the Shakespeare East Down Plunge Joint venture project include:

Diamond Drilling =	$331,079.99
O.L.S., Land – Collar Surveying =	$965.10
URSA Geology – Exploration =	$26,646.15
Sample Assaying =	$7,589.64
Drafting – Graphic Services =	$1,017.00
Transportation =	$6,309.69
Borehole Geophysical Surveying =	$27,509.00
Project Related Field Supplies =	$2464.95

The total cost of the URSA –XSTRATA Shakespeare East Down Plunge Joint Venture Exploration Project has been determined to be: $403,581.52

The total costs to be assigned for assessment work credits with respect to the diamond drilling portion of the exploration efforts has been determined to have a value of: $376,072.52.

The results and expenditures associated with the Crone Geophysics and Exploration Ltd., URSA Shakespeare borehole geophysical survey efforts have been featured in two separate reports which have been previously filed for assessment credits with the Ministry of Northern Development Mines and Forestry.

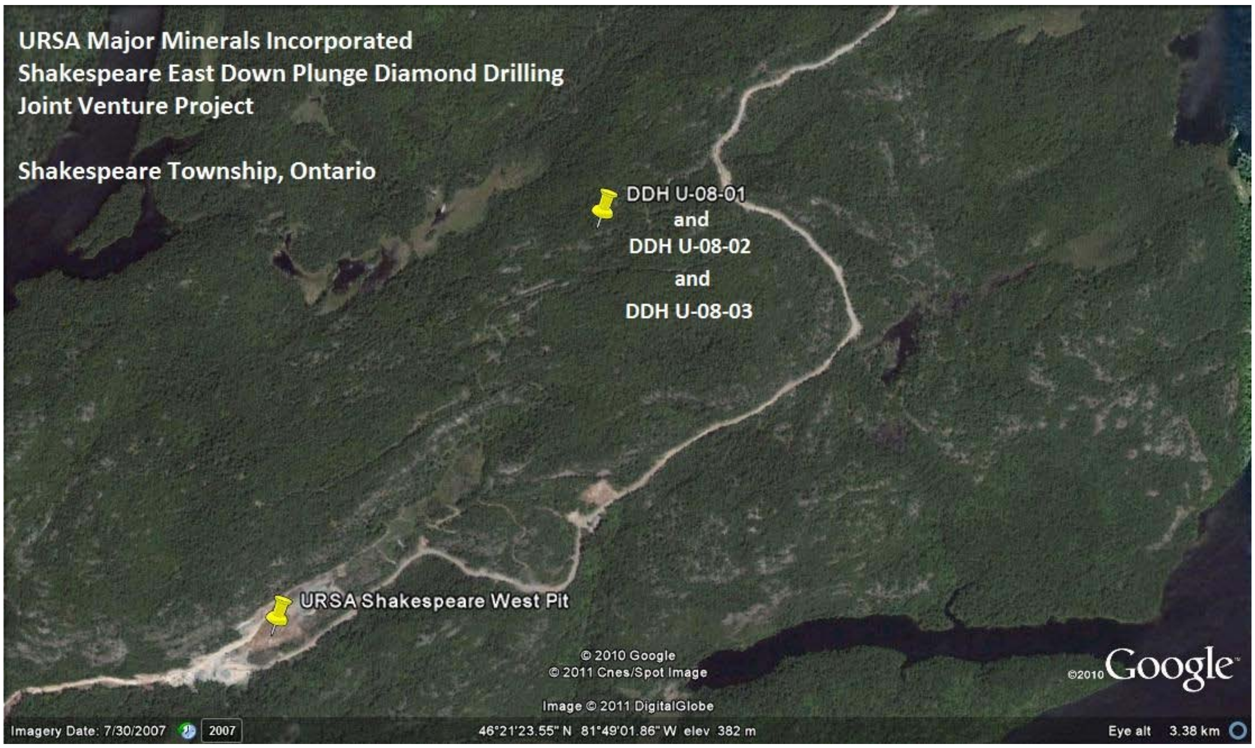

Figure: 2.0 Google Earth image depicting the relative location of diamond drill holes U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03 as compared with the location of the producing URSA Shakespeare Nickel Mine Site, located in Shakespeare Township, Ontario.

The diamond drilling contractor on the project was George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd. Diamond drill hole U-08-01 was drilled using the LF-70 machine, while U-08-02 and U-08-03 were drilled using the VD-5000 drill machine. The diamond drilling operations were carried out 24 hours per day on 12 hour shifts with two men per crew. The diamond drilling crew included an onsite foreman who was typically present on site during the day shift operations.

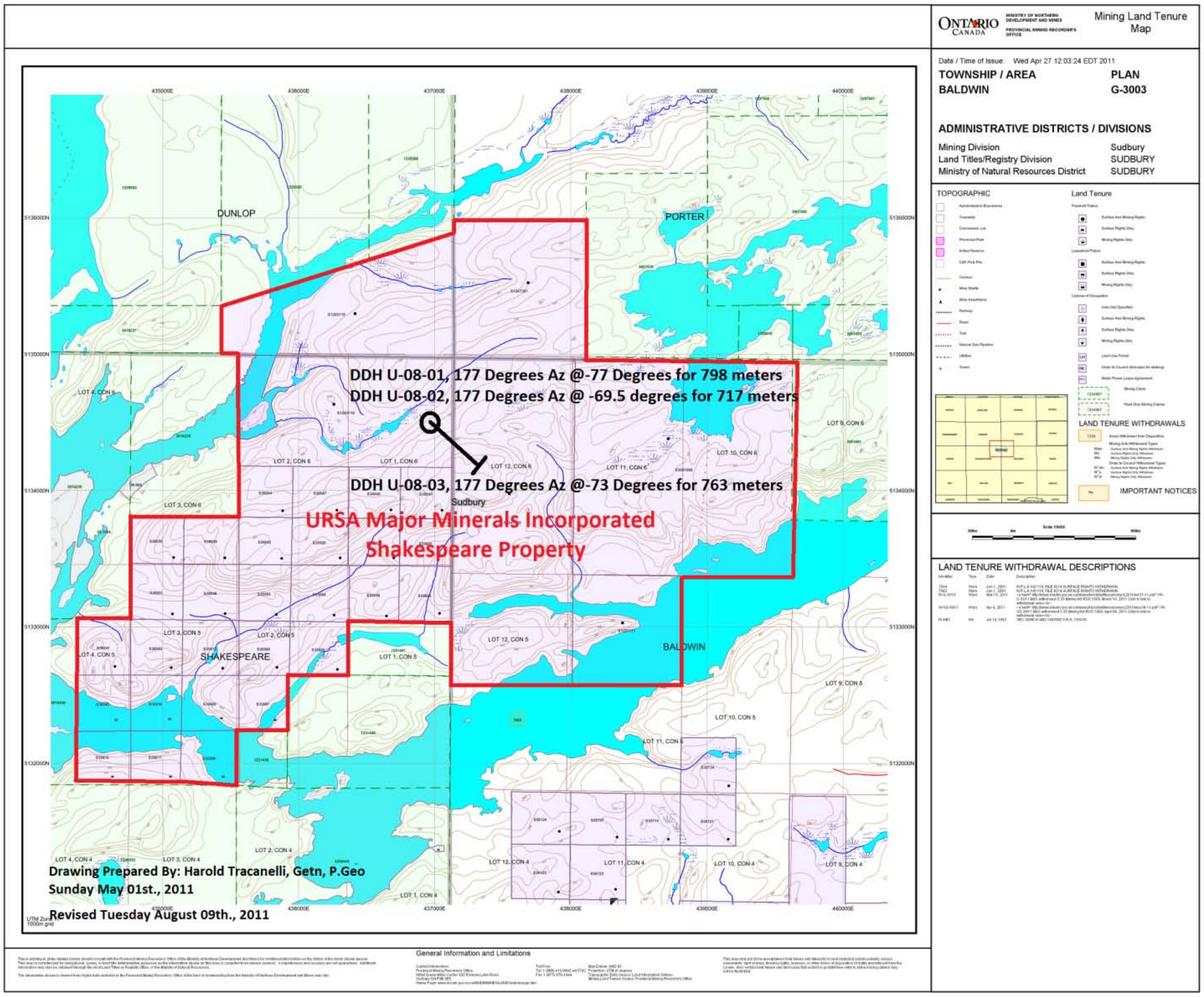

Figure: 3.0 U-08-01, U-08-02and U-08-03 diamond drill hole location map.

Diamond drill hole U-08-01 was started on November 29th., 2010 and was completed on December 12th., 2010 to a final depth of 798 meters. Diamond drill hole U8-01 was located 200 meters northeast of previous drilling by URSA Major. The drill hole intersected a narrow 0.35 meter interval of sulphide mineralization at approximately 684 meters that was truncated by a fault structure.

On December 18th., 2010 and on June 06th., 2011 Crone Geophysics and Exploration Company conducted a borehole pulse electromagnetic surveying in diamond drill holes U-08-01 and U-08-02 respectively. A total of 1,515 meters of bore hole geophysics surveying was conducted within the two drill holes. In diamond drill hole U-08-01, a strong off hole electromagnetic anomaly was detected in the hole down at a depth of approximately 625 meters. Follow up bore hole geophysics in diamond drill hole U-08-02 was initiated so as to further test the interpreted conductive plate response, and to assess whether or not the earlier diamond drill hole U-08-01 had possibly explained the causative response detected in that particular hole.

The determination and assessment of the quality and particular attitude of the interpreted conductive plate were necessary so as assist in targeting and exploring the extent of potential sulphide mineralization thought to be associated with the conductive response. The results of the borehole geophysical survey work have been prepared and presented in a separate reports and have been included within Appendix III attached to this report..

Diamond drill hole U-08-02 was started on January 13th., 2011 and was completed on March 11th., 2011 to a final depth of 717 meters. Drill hole U-08-02 was located on the same set up as drill hole U-08-01, so as to overcut the trace of U-08-01, and explore for sulphide mineralization above an interpreted structural zone.

Drilling operations were suspended at 42 meters down the hole on January 18th., 2011, due to an accident on the drilling machine which resulted in serious injury to the drill operator. A detailed investigation was carried out by the Ontario Ministry of Labor and George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd. As a result, some significant operational – safety related modifications were made to the VR-5000 diamond drilling machine. Diamond drilling operation were restarted on February 22nd., 2011.

Diamond drill hole U-08-02 encountered 0.43% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.03% Co, and 0.52 grams of combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 1.30 meters, including 0.71% Ni, 0.10% Cu, and 0.48 grams combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 0.35 meters.

8.0 Regional and Local Geology

The reporting of the early exploration and associated investigative efforts on the URSA Shakespeare project and property area were initially reported on by: (Shore, Perkins, Campbell et.al.)

The geological setting and property exploration history in this report, including past exploration and resource estimates, have been well summarized and presented in a report prepared by:Eric Kallio, P.Geo., entitled "Technical Report for the Shakespeare Property, Shakespeare Township, Ontario, NTS 41I/5 for URSA Major Minerals Incorporated" and dated November 28, 2002. Kallio's summarizations have also been incorporated into a number of the Micon International technical reports covering the URSA Shakespeare Project.

As part of a detailed study of the Ni-Cu and PGE bearing sulphide mineralization in the Shakespeare Intrusion Suite, (Sproule, Sutcliffe, et.al., 2004) has done well to summarize surrounding regional geology in the context of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite.

"The Shakespeare intrusion is located in the northernmost part of the Southern Province, close to the border with the Superior Province and adjacent to the ~2480 Ma Agnew Lake and East Bull Lake mafic intrusions. It is hosted by metasediments of the Hough Lake Group and the Elliot Lake Group members of the 2.45-2.2 Ga Huronian Supergroup.

The Southern Province has experienced a prolonged tectonic and magmatic history from ~2540 – 1000 Ma (Bennett et al., 1992). The province formed in the Neoarchean by a plume-induced rifting event between 2.49 and 2.44 Ga (Card and Pattison, 1973). An assemblage of sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks, the Huronian Supergroup, filled the resultant basins (Bennett et al., 1992). It was intruded by large layered mafic intrusions of the East Bull Lake suite (including the East Bull Lake, Agnew Lake, and River Valley intrusions) and the Matachewan and Hearst Dyke Swarms at 2.4-2.5 Ga and by the Nipissing Gabbro at ~2.2 Ga.

The intrusion of the Nipissing Gabbro into the Southern Province and Superior Province granite-greenstone basement rocks was concurrent with the 2206-2223 Ma Blezardian Orogeny (Noble and Lightfoot, 1992). Buchan et al. (1998) suggested that the Nipissing Gabbro was fed by the 2.2 Ga Senneterre dykes from a mantle plume centred SE of Ungava Bay, and Lightfoot et al. (1987) proposed that the Nipissing Gabbros represent the remnants of an eroded continental flood basalt province. The entire area was subsequently deformed at ~1900-1850 Ma during the Penokean Orogeny."

Huronian and Early Archean Regional Geological Setting West of the Sudbury Basin

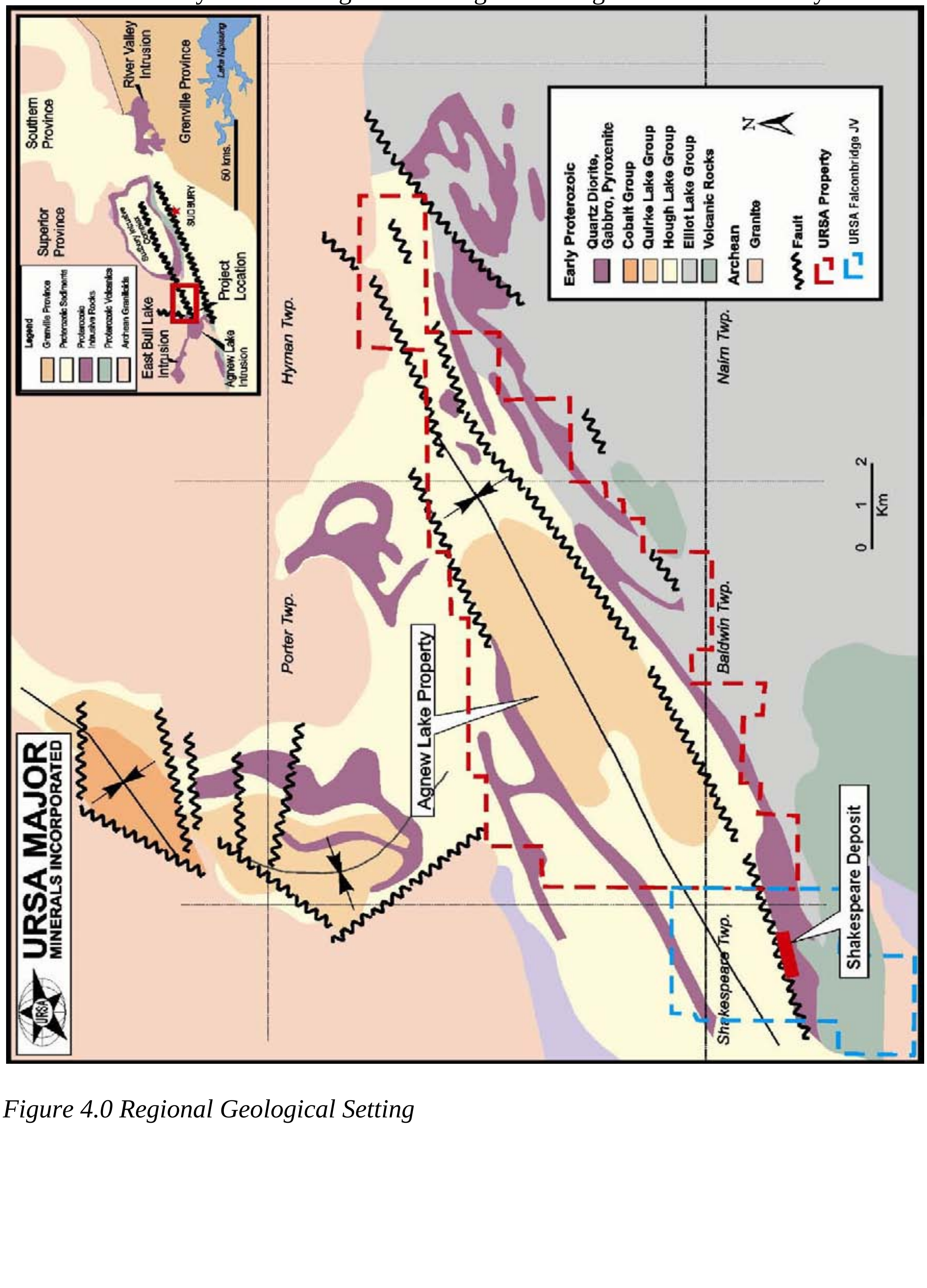

Figure 4.0 Regional Geological Setting

8.1 Brief Geology of the Shakespeare Property and the Surrounding Property Area

A brief summarization of the local geology of the Shakespeare Property and the Shakespeare intrusive Suite has been described as such by (Sproule, Sutcliffe, et. al., 2004):

"The Shakespeare intrusion is part of the 2.2 Ga Nipissing Gabbro event, an extensive mafic-ultramafic intrusive suite in the southern Superior and Southern Provinces in Ontario that contains a wide range of magmatic and hydrothermally-modified magmatic mineralization including: Co-Ag veins (e.g., Cobalt), internal disseminated Cu-Ni-(PGE) sulfides (e.g., Kelly, Davis-Kelly), disseminated Cu-Ni-Cr-(PGE) pipes (e.g., Casson Lake), massive-disseminated Cu-Ni-(PGE) basal sulfides (e.g., Janes, hydrothermally mobilized at Rathbun), and massive-disseminated internal Ni-Cu-Co-(PGE) sulfides (e.g., Louise, Waters) (Card and Pattison, 1973; Lightfoot and Naldrett, 1996; Jobin-Bevans et al. 1998).

The Shakespeare intrusion intrudes meta sediments of the Hough Lake Group and the Elliot Lake Group members of the 2.45-2.2 Ga Huronian Supergroup. It has been dated at 2217 Ma using the U-Pb single zircon method (Sutcliffe et al., 2002). The intrusion is hosted by medium-grained massive to graded quartzite's, and dips steeply north at 40-80°. The intrusion has experienced regional greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism, likely during the Penokean Orogeny (Lightfoot and Naldrett,1996).

The intrusion is a complex differentiated sill approximately 14 km in strike length ranging ~300-430 meters in thickness. It comprises two magmatic packages: 1) a Lower Group composed of unmineralized pyroxenite and gabbro, and 2) an Upper Group composed of mineralized melagabbro, quartz gabbro, and biotite quartz gabbro-diorite. The Upper Group is variably chilled against the Lower Group, which suggests that the Lower Group was partly crystallized as a second magma pulse representing the Upper Group entered the magma chamber. Mineralized melagabbro dykes intrude the lower unmineralized gabbro/pyroxenite package and may represent feeders to the Upper Group or small apophyses of the Upper Group cutting downward into the Lower Group.

The biotite quartz diorite, quartz gabbro, and melagabbro contain abundant angular to sub rounded clasts of quartzite (derived from the country rocks), blue quartz eyes, and lesser diorite (autoclastic or exotic) clasts, ranging in size from the mm-scale up to the meter scale. The percentage of clasts in the melagabbro varies from near zero to up to 30%. The clasts are significantly more abundant in the mineralized melagabbro.

The intrusion has been metamorphosed to greenschist facies."

8.2 Brief Geology and Sulphide Mineralization of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite

Located on the Ursa Major Minerals Inc., Shakespeare Project Property, is the highly unique Shakespeare Intrusive phase has been identified, which is known to host the very sizable Ni., Cu., and precious metal bearing Shakespeare mineral deposits located north of Agnew Lake in Shakespeare Township. This previously unrecognized intrusive now typically referred to as the Shakespeare Intrusive – Shakespeare Suite which has been traced for a considerable distance along strike off of the Shakespeare Property. The sulphide bearing Shakespeare Intrusive Suite identified on the Ursa Major Minerals Inc., Shakespeare Property has also been identified on the company's 100% owned Agnew Lake Property located several km's further to the east.

The rocks of the Shakespeare Intrusion – Shakespeare suite can be characterized as being made up of a rather unusual assemblage of rocks ranging from a highly felsic dioritic end member through to a highly mafic – ultramafic, pyroxenitic end member. The rocks which form the hang wall to the Shakespeare stratigraphy include a thick sequence of well bedded and foliated fine to medium grained quartz arenites rocks with narrow inter beds of more dirty looking arkosic and finer grained silty metasediments.

More specifically the rocks of the Shakespeare intrusion include fine to medium grained biotite quartz diorite. Some of these rocks contain many small to larger scaled fresh to sometimes highly digested faint remnants of highly assimilated quartzite xenolithic materials in the areas that is sometimes referred to as the intrusive roof zone. Where undisturbed these rocks can vary in thickness up to approximately 100 meters (328 feet) in true thickness. The younger quartz diorite rocks overly the visibly more mafic medium grained, light green to salt and pepper grey – white quartz gabbro materials of approximately 40 to 50 meters (131.20 to 164 feet) in thickness. These rocks contain visible reduced quartz, an increase in amphiboles and pyroxenes, sometimes associated with biotite, illmenite. and occasionally scattered concentrations of sulphide mineralization. The biotite quartz diorite and the quartz gabbro rocks form approximately ½ to 2/3rd., of the thickness of the stratigraphy and is sometimes referred to as the upper part of the Shakespeare Suite.

The quartz gabbro overlies a markedly increased mafic – melagabbro unit being made up of predominantly amphiboles after pyroxene, associated with 10 to 30 % feldspars, local biotite and illmenite. The melagabbro unit which has an estimated thickness of from approximately 20 to 40 meters (65.60 to 131.20 feet) can be broken into two sub units which include an upper rock fragment bearing Melagabbro, overlying a more massive medium grained, equigranular melagabbro. The rock fragment bearing melagabbro unit is characterized as 10 to 15 meter thick unit of somewhat altered looking a fine to medium grained amphibole rich rock that has been found to contain an abundance of small mm scaled to large scaled, rarely multi cm scaled rounded to angular shard like rock fragments of former felsic looking rocks such as the overlying quartzite's and or quartz gabbros. Occasionally more mafic looking rock fragments have been noted. The underlying fresher looking, more massive equigranular melagabbro which varies in thickness from 10 to 30 meters, (32.80 feet to 98.40 feet) is characterized as containing visibly increased lighter colored feldspars relative to the amphibole pyroxene minerals and has a more distinctive igneous texture.

In places, the lower contact of the Shakespeare Intrusion – Shakespeare Suite forms a visibly sharp, chilled contact with the adjacent rocks, while at several locations the contact appears evident as a 5 to 15 meter (16.40 feet to 49.20 feet) thick zone of somewhat irregular, sometimes bulbous like admixture of overlying melagabbro rocks and the underlying Nipissing Suite of gabbroic rocks, sometimes referred to as the lower contact footwall zone.

Sulphide mineralization has been recognized within the entire Shakespeare stratigraphy, but is most concentrated within the lower mafic units. Occasionally small mm scaled concentrations of fine grained pyrrhotite associated with chalcopyrite, pyrite and or marcasite, can been seen within the quartz diorite rocks, occurring most notably as sulphide bearing, thin quartz rich fracture filling veins. Marcasite, and occasionally fine grained dusty like appearances of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite have been noted within very tight chlorite rich partings developed within the adjacent quartzite sediments and often within the blue grey hornfels altered small to large scaled quartzite xenoliths- megaliths within the quartz diorite rocks.

A visible increase in the presence of strongly developed wide spread, spotted to streaky blue grey hornfels alteration of the quartzite xenoliths usually signifies the approaching contact of the area of the underlying quartz gabbro, which usually also marks a significant increase in the visible sulphide content. Quite often the upper parts of the quartz gabbro are often barren of sulphides, or only contain very small, <1mm sized grains as traces of very fine grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, and usually contains no visible pyrite, relative to the overlying rocks. Progressing downwards through the quartz gabbro small 1mm to 3mm, sometimes up to 5mm isolated composite blebs of pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite can develop, and then will be isolated by more barren quartz gabbro. Within the lower parts of the quartz gabbro unit, an increase in the illmenite content usually signifies an approaching increase in the sulphide content. In these areas there begins an increase in the sulphide content, with in places more concentrated sulphides forming intermittent bands - collections of 1mm to 5mm composite blebs of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite can develop. One or more of these concentrations – collections or bands can form, sometimes being surrounded by relatively barren quartz gabbro.

At or near, sometimes wavering slightly from the often faint contact between the quartz gabbro and the melagabbro rocks, there is a very marked increase in the concentration of and collection of 1 to 10mm, sometimes 15 to 20mm well developed composite blebs of fine to medium grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization, forming more consistent looking zones. The overall sulphide content may be slightly erratic and vary from say 1% to approximately 10% +/- by volume, and can develop for several meters above the contact area.

At or near the contact between the overlying quartz gabbro and the underlying melagabbro there is a very significant increase in the sulphide content, which has resulted in a well developed zone of 10% up to 30 or 40% of larger scaled 5mm to 10mm up to 30mm and 40mm of congealed like, interconnected blebs of fine to medium grained, net textured like pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The thickness of these interconnected sulphide range from 0.40 meters to up to 3 meters (1.312 feet to 9.84 feet). Most often the zone of interconnected sulphide mineralization occurs very near the contact between the two rock units, but on occasion was found to waver slightly from one side to the other. Within this collection of sulphides there can be a visible increase in the chalcopyrite content, which equates to noticeably higher grades, and essentially marks the upper, ore grade part of the mineral deposit.

The bulk of the sulphide mineralization found within the Shakespeare Intrusion, occurs principally within the melagabbro rocks. Both the rock fragment melagabbro and the massive equigranular melagabbro are consistently mineralized with small blebs and disseminations of fine grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Typically the rock fragment bearing melagabbro contains both small scaled 3mm to 5mm to sometimes 10mm blebs associated with small scales <1mm to 3mm individual, interstitial grains, disseminations of fine grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The sulphide content of these rocks is very consistent and ranges from 3 to 5%, to 5 to 7%, sometimes up to 10 or 12% pyrrhotite, with 1 to 2% sometime 3% of fine grained chalcopyrite. In the upper part of the melagabbro in contact with the quartz gabbro, the blebby concentrations and finer grained disseminations appear to form a transition zone between the blebby and the disseminated styles of sulphide mineralization. Some of the rock fragments were found to contain fine grained chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, while in some areas it would appear that sulphides were able to collect; may have been trapped; along the edges of some of these rock fragments. Progressing to the lower levels of the unit, there is a noticeable decrease in the dimensions of the sulphide minerals to form a highly consistent collection of smaller scaled mineral grains. Within the upper parts of the melagabbro unit, narrow mm scale to cm scaled, chalcopyrite rich, - pyrrhotite bearing quartz, carbonate, chlorite fracture filling veins have commonly developed within these rocks, and become less evident lower down in the stratigraphy. Some of the sulphides bearing fracture filling veins appear to have been somewhat structurally controlled.

Within the massive equigranular melagabbro near the lower most part of the unit, the rocks are very consistently mineralized with 3 to 5%, often 5 to 7% up to 10% or more of well developed small scaled <1mm to 3mm grains of typically fine grained pyrrhotite and 1 to 3% of fine grained chalcopyrite mineralization. On a few rare occasions, small scaled blebs and sulphide bearing fracture filling veins will be present within the unit. The lower part of the consistently mineralized melagabbro marks the lower edge – lower limits of the ore grade portion of the mineral deposit.

The concentrations of sulphide mineralization found to occur within the lower contact zone, the area of the potential mixing of the Shakespeare Intrusive melagabbro with the underlying barren Nipissing gabbro, can be somewhat variable with narrow to wide sections of poorly to well mineralized melagabbro being separated by significant stretches of barren Nipissing gabbros. Within these rocks concentrations of sulphides are typically in the form of the finer grained disseminations, are consistent with the sulphides found in the massive melagabbro, but can be variable and can range from traces to upwards of 10% +/- by volume in places. These rocks usually do not contain sufficient areas of metal grades to be classified within the main part of the mineral deposit.

The footwall rocks of the Shakespeare stratigraphy include massive fresh looking, usually sulphide poor quartz gabbro, and pyroxene rich – feldspar gabbros of the Nipissing Suite.

8.3 Geology in Diamond Drill Holes U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03

The URSA – Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling Joint Venture Project consisted of 2,278 meters of coring in 3 diamond drill holes (U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03) were put down on the URSA Shakespeare Property, in Shakespeare Township, Ontario.

The three diamond drill holes were essentially collared at approximately 34+05E and 8+85N on the old imperial Falconbridge – URSA exploration grid. The diamond drill holes are located approximately 270 meters (1,875 feet) grid north east along strike of the vertical projection of the Shakespeare East mineralized zone within the limits of the optimized Shakespeare East pit shell design.

At this particular grid location, diamond drill hole U-08-01 was aligned at 148 degrees azimuth, inclined at -77 degrees and drilled to a final depth of 798 meters. Diamond drill hole U-08-02 was aligned at 147 degrees azimuth, inclined at -69.5 degrees and drilled to a final depth of 717 meters. Diamond drill hole U-08-03 was aligned at 147 degrees azimuth, inclined at -73 degrees and drilled to a final depth of 763 meters.

The geology, structures, mineralization and so on encountered in this diamond drilling program is the same as that which was encountered in the historical drilling efforts, ultimately resulting in the definition – outlining of the Shakespeare East and Shakespeare West mineral deposits.

Each of the diamond drill holes encountered basically the same very predictable lithologies down each of the holes, helping to confirm continuity, attitude, sulphide mineralization and so on.

The largest volume of rock in the area consists of well bedded quartz rich sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by the typical Nipissing gabbro rocks. These rocks have been in turn been intruded by the slightly yonder Shakespeare Intrusive Suite. The lower 1/3rd., of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite hosts well developed, consistent and wide spread concentrations of nickel, copper and precious metal bearing sulphide materials that have been traced along strike for more than 1.6 km’s.

The general geology encountered within the diamond drill holes of the joint venture program has been described below:

Geology of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-01

Diamond drill hole U-08-01, cut through approximately 618 meters of moderate to well bedded Mississaugi quartzite's, with some minor dispersed arkose sedimentary materials. The quartzite beds often vary in thickness from 100 mm's to upwards of 2 meters in thickness is not uncommon in the area. The quartzite beds often exhibit well defined cross bedding, scour and trough laminations, re working features and the like. The individual quartz rich sedimentary beds are often well defined and typically separated by very fine grained silt rich interbeds that can range in thickness from less than 10 mm, but do not typically exceed 0.50 meters in thickness.

At the depth of 621.15 meters in the hole the upper limits of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite – roof zone rocks were encountered. These rocks essentially consist of Quartz diorite materials, mottle grey white, massive fine to medium grained, visible sharp upper and lower contact. Intrusive rock incorporated within it a few small 8 mm x 8 mm to 50 mm and up to 90 mm partially assimilated xenoliths of fine grained siltstone materials. Typically these intrusive rocks can contain visible scattered traces of small po grains. Within the limits of the roof zone, there are often Faint visible remnants of fine grained sedimentary rocks amongst what appears tohave been originally multiple narrow to potentially large scale injection of Shakespeare quartz diorite into the surrounding sediments. In places the rocks have been moderately stretched out - clearly deformed, and as such can make it difficult to fully appreciate the extent of the intrusive nature of the quartz diorite and so on. In some places it is still possible to examine the faint remnants of the original sedimentary - depositional fabric, which has been overprinted with a distinct structural fabric. The orientation of the deformation alignments seems to be somewhat variable in places. Some large scale xenoliths derived from the country rocks maybe present within the roof zone, and can consist of Quartzite's intermixed with fine grained laminated and more massive, thicker deposited siltstone materials. The siltstone materials vary in thickness from < 1 mm to 9 mm's consisting of many - multiple laminations to much thicker depositions of 1,900 mm's to 2,000 mm's where it would appear that some original fine grained quartz sediments may have been highly contaminated with fine grained silt fractions.

At a depth of 592.94 meters to 602.15 meters, intruding into the surrounding quartzite's a Lamprophyre intrusion was encountered in the drill hole. These rocks are typically light to medium grey, typically fine to medium grained. The upper part of the intrusion is in contact with the well laminated siltstones, the lower part of the intrusion is in contact with a fine to medium grained quartzite. The upper and lower contacts of the intrusion exhibit a thin 100 mm to 130 mm finer grained chill like interior margin. The intrusion has incorporated within it 2% to 3% of small light grey to white rounded to angular xenolithic 2mm to 10 mm x 30 mm rock fragments, suspected to be possible remnant bits of quartzite material derived from the local surroundings. In a few places the intrusive rocks and the xenolithic fragments look to have been stretched out - foliated like.

The Shakespeare quartz diorite roof zone was cut through down to a depth of 674.58 meters having a thickness of 53.43 meters in the hole. The lower parts of the quartz diorite materials form a more continuous interval of what appears to be principally the massive looking igneous intrusive rock. Near the lower part of the unit there are what appear to be very faint remnants of possibly originally highly assimilated xenolithic rock fragments.

At a depth of 674.58 meters the drill hole encountered the Shakespeare quartz gabbro down to the depth of 684.00 meters, having a particular thickness of 9.42 meters in the hole. At this location the quartz gabbro rocks would appear that the original intrusive rocks were possibly quite massive and coarse grained consisting of decreased quartz feldspar content with a visible increase in the amphibole and pyroxene content relative to the overlying quartz diorite materials..

The contact between the overlying quartz diorite and the underlying quartz gabbro is clearly visible but has likely been re aligned due to the overprinting deformation. In diamond drill hole U-08-01 the rocks have been very moderate to very strongly deformed - stretched out and have a distinct mylonitic texture - appearance. These rocks have also been moderately to strongly altered. It would appear that most if not all of the original mafic minerals have been altered to chlorite. Some carbonate alteration also seems evident. Secondary sulphide minerals, principally pyrite appears to have developed during the alteration - secondary remobilization mineralization. Some highly stretched out or broken remnants of original primary grains and or blebs of po with some cpy can be observed in a number of locations throughout the interval.

In terms of concentrations of sulphide mineralization, from: 683.62 m's to 683.97 m's, there would appear to be the remnants of what could possibly be part of what may have once been interconnected - net textured concentrations of fine grained po. These sulphide bearing materials were sampled but returned only low nickel – copper – cobalt and precious metal values.

In diamond drill hole U-08-01, the contact between the overlying Shakespeare quartz gabbro and the underlying footwall Nipissing type gabbro rocks seems to be marked as a significant structural zone.

This structural zone which extends from 649.00 meters through to 684.00 meters consists essentially of a relatively intact structural - mylonitic zone. This structural zone appears to be fairly wide spread and actually appears to have developed within the upper part of the Shakespeare intrusive suite quartz diorite roof zone, <4d> unit. The influence of the same structure also appears to be evident within the upper part of the Shakespeare quartz gabbro <4c> unit. It would appear that such a structure has significantly dislocated the lower parts of the Shakespeare intrusive suite stratigraphy. The dislocated Shakespeare quartz gabbro <4c>, is in structural contact with the underlying varitextured Nipissing type quartz gabbro <3b> unit.

As a result of the structural dislocation of the lower part of the Shakespeare quartz gabbro and all of the Shakespeare melagabbro, these rocks were brought into contact with the Nipissing type gabbro to quartz gabbro like rocks. These rocks are typically mottled grey - white green, massive, typically coarse to medium grained vari textured in some places. In many places the gabbro contains some visible disseminated and locally more intense development - alteration - with mineral grains of brown - black mica minerals, possibly biotite. Throughout the interval there are several narrow blue grey quartz veins which have developed with the gabbro. Some of these veins also contain some local minor amounts of butter yellow to yellow orange iron carbonate with some light grey to white ca carbonate. In some instances the quartz - carbonate veins contain traces to locally abundant po and cpy. At some locations within the gabbro rocks the quartz veins seem to contain more cpy as compared with the po content in the same type of veins.

In places the Nipissing type gabbro rocks are typically dark green to brown green, massive medium to fine grained locally altered gabbro materials. In a number of places the gabbro shows signs of fine grained alteration with what appears to be a combination of fine grained mica and chlorite minerals.

Throughout these rocks there are commonly developed many thin <1mm to 15 mm's with several in the order of 20 mm's to 30 mm's to 35 mm, blue grey quartz - fe carb - cal carb and minor chlorite fracture filling veins whiten lesser po. The orientations of many of these late secondary vein features appear to be quite variable.

Diamond drill hole U-08-01 was stopped at a depth of 798 meters within Nipissing type gabbro rocks.

Geology of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-02

Diamond drill hole U-08-02 which was located on the same section as that of DDH U-08-01, includes what is believed to be a completed with little or no interruptions in the succession of quartz rich – bedded sedimentary rocks, followed by and including the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite of rocks and the underlying Nipissing type gabbro rocks. DDH U-08-02 was collared into bedded quartzite's which were drilled though to a depth of 598.92 meters.

The sedimentary rocks in the drill hole are essentially described as quartz rich sediments typically fine to medium grained, light grey to light beige in color. Some locally coarser grained 1mm to 2 mm grains of grey - blue grey quartz can be seen in some places. The typical thickness of the quartzite beds varies from approximately 300 mm's to approximately 1,000 to 2,000 mm's. In many places visible cross bedding has been developed. The thickness and orientation of the thicker quartzite sediments are often defined and marked by many narrow, sometimes quite thin 3mm's to 5mm's to 40 mm's and 50 mm up to locally larger scale more common 200 mm to 400 mm to less common and rare 1,000 mm to 1,350 mm fine grained grey brown siltstone interbeds. The sedimentary rocks exhibit rather consistent bedding inclinations. In a few places it would appear that the interbeds and the overlying and underlying coarser grained sediments have been locally distorted due to possible soft sediment loading deformation. With the injection - intrusion of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite rocks into the sedimentary rocks, the associated forces of such an event may have resulted in the mild steepening of the sedimentary rocks. From approximately 495 m's., through to 535.73 m's., the quartzite sediments exhibit some visible blue grey spotted and streaky hornfels alteration. In general the rocks look to have been cooked. The possible cooking of the quartzite's by the Shakespeare intrusion may have resulted in the generation of a few narrow 8 mm and 10 mm up to mm quartz rich veins developed both within the quartzite's and the siltstones.

Near the lower most limits of the sedimentary unit, intrusive rocks suspected as being possible a possible individual separate pulse - phase of the quartz diorite part of the intrusion. Within the broader interval from: 535.73 m's to 581.75 meters, there are what look to be 4 identifiable injections of this possible later phase of Shakespeare quartz diorite, which would seem to have intruded - overprinted onto the original, larger scale intrusive mass of Shakespeare quartz diorite. The orientation of the contacts of this possible younger phase would seem to suggest an irregular shape. It is also possible such rocks may represent a part of the same lamprophyric intrusive materials encountered in diamond drill hole U-08-01.

Rocks are typically grey brown, fine grained, contain the visible feldspar - quartz and biotite constituents. The intrusive contacts are visibly sharp, with the surrounding quartzite's. The rocks near the contacts are fine grained. This intrusive phase has picked up 3% to 5% of small 1mm up to 20mm elongated xenoliths of a very fine grained sediment materials likely quartzite. In places the rocks show signs of undergoing some visible deformation as can be clearly seen with the stretching - alignment of the xenoliths. In places the rocks exhibit streaks and spots of butter yellow iron carbonate. Iron carbonate is prevalent near the intrusive contacts. Small 1mm to 2 mm spots of iron carbonate as pressure shadows around some of the xenoliths. In places visible fine grained stretched out grains of py have been observed.

At the depth of 548.92 meters, down to a depth of 581.21 meters the drill hole cut through a thickness of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite quartz diorite roof zone materials with abundant quartzite xenoliths.. In this particular drill hole these rocks consisted essentially of several narrow 20 mm to 25 mm up to 1,110 mm, grey - light olive green, somewhat visibly altered, fine to medium grained quartz diorite materials injected within a fine grained quartzite materials. As a result of the intruding quartz diorite, the intruding mass has incorporated - contains many small 15 mm to 110 mm with several 400 mm to 800 mm, to as large and seemingly rare 4,000 mm, typically fine grained blue grey - hornfels altered quartzite xenoliths.

Much of these quartz diorite – quartzite materials have been at least mildly altered. In places such alteration would seem to be evident as with the development of localized fe carb alterations particularly evident within some of the quartz diorite injections. Within the central part of the interval there is some fine grained chlorite alterations is visibly evident.

Trace amounts of small <1mm to 1mm grains of po and cpy are quite common within the quartz diorite injections. Several of the quartz diorite injections contain possibly 1% to 2% of some stretched out small 1mm to 2 mm grains and small 2mm to 3mm blebs of po with traces of cpy. Interestingly and rather oddly - uncommonly in places some of these localized sulphide materials exhibit weak to strong conductivity - connectivity.

At 581.21 meters Shakespeare quartz gabbro was encountered in the diamond drill holes extending to a depth of 618.18 meters. As compared with the same rocks rock units encountered in the adjacent DDH U-08-01, the quartz gabbro rocks in DDH U-08-02 appear to be completely intact and not dislocated by a visible structure.

These rocks are typically massive looking, mottled light-dark grey to grey white, medium to locally coarse grained to noticeably vari textured towards the upper part of the interval. The upper contact with the hornfels altered quartzite sediments is ragged looking with alteration to fine grained brown mica - chlorite minerals distinct across 3mm's to 5mm's. The lower contact of the unit appears to be somewhat gradational. Some visible deformation –mineral alignment fabric is visibly evident in the immediate contact area.

The quartz gabbro rocks typically contain 1/2 - 1% small 3mm irregular blebs fine grained po, with minor cpy in Shakespeare quartz gabbro, 1mm to 20 mm qtz - fe carb chl fracture filling veins. Near the lower most part of the interval the massive quartz diorite contains appreciable small 3mm round like to 10mm x 15 or 20mm ragged like blebs of fine to medium grained po with visibly lesser cpy. There are short 100 mm to 150 mm parts of the sulphide bearing materials which exhibit connectivity. The bulk of the blebby sulphide minerals appear to be concentrated at or near the base of the Shakespeare quartz gabbro unit. In particular from 615.91 meters to 618.15 m`s, includes the highest concentrations of typically 7 to 10%, locally 25 to 30% of scattered - isolated, locally interconnected blebs of po with visibly much less cpy. The cpy content would appear to be typically in the 1/2 to 1% to locally 1.5 to possibly 2% of contained cpy.

At a depth of 618.18 meters through to 662.00 meters the diamond drill hole cut through the major Shakespeare melagabbro unit which can be subdivided into two distinct subunits.

From essentially 618.18 meters through to 641.83 meters consists of the Shakespeare rock fragment bearing melagabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite. The rocks are typically massive, medium grained, light to medium green in color with some lighter colored feldspars. The interval contains a number of small 3 mm to 5 mm up to 20 mm partially assimilated felsic like somewhat round - sub round rock fragments. Some of the rock fragments maybe remnants of former potentially older quartzite, quartz diorite and or quartz gabbro rocks. Some of the larger scale rock fragments somewhat resemble, maybe highly cooked versions of gabbroic rocks. The rocks typically contain and vary from traces to 1/2 % to commonly 1% to 3% occasionally up to 4% of 1 mm to 3 mm grains of fine grained po and lesser cpy. Throughout the interval there are several narrow 1 mm to 3 mm grey qtz-cal carb-fe carb fracture filling veins. Some of these veins contain fine grained cpy with lesser po.

At 640.64 meters there is a rather interesting looking 5 mm x 30 mm possible remnant rock fragment possibly derived from the coarse grained vari textured gabbro - melagabbro sub unit. The bulk of the rock fragment consists of a blue grey quartz very similar in appearance to the blue grey quartz observed within the vari textured sub unit. The quartz rich rock fragment also contains visible intergrowths of platy mica minerals, as compared with intergrowths of needle like amphiboles in the vari textured gabbro.

From essentially from 641.83 m's to 662.00 meters+/- consists of a massive medium green colored equigranular melagabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite. It would appear that change over from Shakespeare melagabbro through to the Nipissing type gabbro is gradational and not at all visibly - macroscopically very well defined. The melagabbro rocks are typically quite massive - solid looking, broken in a few places with some orthogonal joints. The rocks contain from trace to 1/2%, more commonly 1% to 3% occasionally up to 5% and rarely 7% to 10% of disseminated grains of po and cpy. Towards the lower limit of the interval the cpy seems to have increased relative to the po content. Towards the lower most part of the interval the overall sulphide content drops off to trace amounts. It is suspected that the massive equigranular melagabbro extends beyond the limits of the visible contained sulphides. In places the equigranular melagabbro contain scattered 1 mm to 8 mm to 10 mm qtz-cal carb-fe carb fracture filling veins. Some of these veins contain fine grained cpy and lesser po.

From 643.30 meters., to 643.42 meters., an isolated narrow shear with abundant fine grained chlorite developed within a deformed broken apart fe carb-cal carb- grey quartz fracture filling vein materials. The isolated shear is developed within the massive melagabbro rocks. Some thin 3 mm to 5 mm chloritic fault gouge materials are evident, and as such would suggest some possible limited physical dislocation of the rocks.

At a depth of 662.00 meters the Nipissing type gabbro rocks were encountered. These rocks are typically massive, medium to dark green, medium grained. The dry core of the Nipissing gabbro materials has a somewhat waxy appearance as compared to the matte like - porous looking appearance of the Shakespeare melagabbro materials located above. The contact between the overlying melagabbro and the underlying gabbro – quartz gabbro materials is commonly gradational; the specific location is not easily discernable at times.

The gabbro interval contains many small < 1mm to 5 mm, up to less commonly 30 mm to 40 mm, average typically 3 mm's to 5 mm's and rarely 100 mm and 110 mm, quartz-epidote-cal carbonate - fe carbonate late, sharp edged - contact fracture filling veins. Occasionally some of these fracture filling veins contain visible small < 1mm grains of cpy and po. The fracture filling veins seem to be commonly orientated at: 59 tca and seemingly less common at: 20 to the core axis.

The diamond drill hole was completed to a final depth of 717.00 meters in the Nipissing gabbro rocks.

Geology of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-03

Further to the drilling of diamond drill holes U-08-01 and U-08-02 in the late Fall of 2010 and Spring of 2011, Crone Geophysics and Exploration Company conducted bore hole geophysics in both of the drill holes so as to possibly located possible sources of conductivity in the vicinity of the drill holes.

The surveying of diamond drill hole resulted in the detection of an off hole conductive source interpreted to be located above diamond drill hole U-08-01. The drilling of U-08-02 was set up so as to test the source of the borehole geophysical response. Subsequent to the drilling of hole U-08-02, this hole was also run with borehole geophysics in an attempt to determine if diamond drill hole U-08-02 had encountered the source of the geophysical response. The interpretation of the geophysical survey work indicated that there was a conductive source located approximately ½ way between diamond drill holes U-08-01 and U-08-02. As such it was decided that a third URSA / Xstrata joint venture hole U-08-02 would be put down to test the geophysical response - area between the two previous drill holes.

Diamond drill hole U-08-03 located on the same section as DDH,'s U-08-01 and U-08-02, was also collared into bedded quartzite sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary rocks were cut down to a depth of 621.15 meters in the drill hole essentially consisting of quartzite, being light white – grey blue, overall fine to medium grained with common rhythmic coarsening followed by fining of grain size.. Commonly bedded in 610 mm to over 3000mm intervals (average 2000 mm). Individual beds are marked by a fine grained, laminated siltstone that sometimes exhibits evidence of ductile deformation (stretching, lineation of minerals) and is sometimes the target of limonite / hematite alteration. The siltstone varies from 3 mm to over 600mm, but is usually 50mm in thickness. Siltstone intervals increase in width down hole. Quartzite beds vary in purity, with occasional clean beds and more common beds with silt / mica impurities. Commonly dark, fine silt/mica bands cross bedding.

Cross bedding is also commonly observed, although in highly broken / altered areas it is weak to absent. Trough Cross Lamination is present in intervals up to 900mm, but more commonly 200 – 300 mm.

Jointing is common within the quartzite, and seems to form parallel to bedding (pre existing planes of weakness?) but occasionally cross cuts the fabric of the quartzite (particularly in heavily jointed / broken zones).

At the depth of 597.79 meters through to 603.00 meters the diamond drill hole encountered a narrow lamprophyre like dyke. The dyke materials have been described as being fine grained, exhibiting mineral lineation (angle varies, obviously larger scale folding). Dark brown color, has Xenoliths? Of lighter colored aphanitic material (5mm to 25 mm). Rare pyrrhotite was observed in some of the fracture fillings.

At a depth of 621.15 meters through to 622.67 meters, consists of a relatively thin segment of Shakespeare quartz diorite. These rocks have been described as being fine to medium grained (sub mm up to mm scale) quartz diorite varying slightly in color but overall lighter brown-green. Occasionally, relict sedimentary textures observable in xenoliths, but more commonly partial assimilation and baking have destroyed original sedimentary fabric. Mica and amphibole rich, minerals commonly exhibit a strong mineral fabric.

From 622.67 meters the diamond drill hole cut through the Shakespeare quartz gabbro materials down to a depth of 665.66 meters. The quartz gabbro rocks have been described as being fine to medium grained with overall 5% quartz (less towards lower contact) and a “salt and pepper” texture. Very homogenous and consistent in regards to textural features and mineralogy. Rock fragments can be seen near the base of this unit and rarely throughout. Mafic minerals are predominantly amphibole and dark mica. Ilmenite is a common oxide mineral present within the unit. The quartz gabbro rocks commonly contain traces of disseminated pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. Some minor chalcopyrite is commonly found along the rims of pyrrhotite grains. Locally 5-7% pyrrhotite and 0.5% to 1% of chalcopyrite around grain edges have been observed. hese rocks typically contain small blebs and disseminated grained of po and cpy. Towards the lowermost part of the quartz gabbro unit from 662.06 meters to 665.65 meters there is an increased in the sulphide content consisting blebs / clumpy disseminated grains, 1-2% chalcopyrite, 3% pyrrhotite and 10% pyrrhotite, with0.5% chalcopyrite as interconnected sulphides.

At a depth of 665.66 meters through to 702.51 meters, the diamond drill hole encountered the Shakespeare melagabbro rocks. These melagabbro rocks have been described as being dark green, medium grained melagabbro with approximately 20% plagioclase, minor (1% or less) quartz, and approximately 75-80% amphiboles and chloritized mafic minerals. Pyroxenes have undergone a high degree of replacement. In areas, the melagabbro looks "washed out" and crystal boundaries seem mushy. Ilmenite very common, grains almost exclusively 1x1mm to 4x4mm.

The sub unit of the Shakespeare melagabbro, being the rock fragment phase was encountered from 665.66 meters to 694.35 meters in the drill hole. These rocks at this location consisted principally of partially resorbed xenolithic fragments from 1mm x 1mm up to 90mm x 100mm, varying from rounded to angular/sub angular are commonly observed. Occasionally, fragments contain a high amount of sulphides, mostly chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite (no pyrite). The sulphide content within these rocks various from 0.5% to 5% of disseminated and small blebs of po associated with 0.05% to 1% of cpy.

The lower sub unit of the Shakespeare melagabbro extending down from 694.35 meters through to 702.51 meters. The massive equigranular melagabbro phase essentially consists of texturally equigranular pyroxenes (replaced), amphiboles, and plagioclase present. Semi-blocky grains of pyroxenes are commonly observed. These massive melagabbro rocks in this particular hole have been described as containing relatively fine grained 0.5% of po and 0.5% cpy.

Just below the lower contact of the Shakespeare melagabbro and the underlying Nipissing type gabbro, is the lower footwall – contact admixed zone which extends from 702.51 meters through to 706.73 meters. These rocks essentially consists of a mixture of Shakespeare melagabbro like rocks with Nipissing gabbro like rocks that often form irregularly shaped masses of igneous melt materials located in the footwall of the Shakespeare mineral deposits. These materials commonly contain fine grained – disseminated po and cpy.

At the depth of 702.51 meters through to 763.00 the rocks encountered in the drill hole are essentially Nipissing like quartz gabbro to gabbro like rocks. The rocks have been described as fine to medium grained quartz gabbro with amphibole (actinolite?) replacing pyroxene. Biotite minerals are common. Occasional pyrrhotite / chalcopyrite disseminations with rarer pyrite. Quartz – carbonate fracture filling veining is also common within these rocks.

9.0 Assay Results from Sampling of the Diamond Drill Holes

Each of the diamond drill holes, U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03, put down in this drilling program encountered the typical lithological assemblages of hanging wall sedimentary rocks, which followed by the Shakespeare Intrusive suite or rocks and ending in the underlying Nipissing type gabbro rocks to form the footwall of the of the mineralized target horizon.

A total of 196 samples were collected from the 3 diamond drill holes. As part of these efforts, 44 samples were collected for DDH U-08-01, 64 samples were collected for DDH U-08-02 and 88 samples were collected from DDH U-08-03. Several barren field blanks, ¼ duplicate samples and standard reference materials were also included within the sample streams. All of the core sample materials were submitted to Accurassay Laboratories for analysis. Sample materials collected from DDH U-08-01 were analyzed for Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Ni, Cu and Co. Samples collected from DDH's U-08-02 and U-08-03 were analyzed for Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, Cu and Co.

Each of the drill holes cut through a typical thickness of the Shakespeare style of sulphide mineralization within the lower 1/3rd., of the Shakespeare Intrusive suite.

Although the encountered lithologies and extent – distribution of the sulphide mineralization were determined to be consistent with the current understanding of the working deposit model, overall the wide spread mineralization tended to be lower grade with isolated narrow spikes of some higher grade materials.

Diamond drill hole U-08-01, Shakespeare like sulphide mineralization was encountered and essentially sampled from 679.00 meters through to 706.32 meters. The sulphide mineralization was somewhat narrower than expected mainly on account that the much of the mineralized horizon seemed to have been cut off by a significant structure. The best assay results obtained from the drill hole was 0.057% Ni, 0.024% Cu, 0.008% Co and 0.050 grams combined of Au, Pt, Pd and Ag, over 2.49 meters.

Diamond drill hole U-08-02 Shakespeare like sulphide mineralization was encountered and essentially sampled from 593.38 meters through to 654.70 meters. Some selective highlighted values obtained from the sampling include: 0.43% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.03% Co, and 0.52 grams of combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 1.30 meters, and 0.71% Ni, 0.10% Cu, and 0.48 grams combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 0.35 meters.

Diamond drill hole U-08-03 encountered sulphide mineralization and was sampled from 635.44 meters through to 703.51 meters down the hole. Some selective highlighted values obtained from the sampling include: 0.29% Ni, 0.23% Cu, 0.018% Co, and 0.64 grams combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 2.33 meters. This interval includes: 0.41% Ni, 0.25% Cu, 0.025% Co and 0.53 grams combined Au, Pt, and Pd over 1.33 meters.

For specific sample – sample intervals, assay result details and the like please refer to Appendix I (diamond drill core logs) and or Appendix IV (assay certificates) to review the results of the sampling as indicated within the official assay certificates.

10.0 URSA Major Minerals Incorporated QA / QC Program

A combined total of 196 samples were collected in three specific sample batches – streams for diamond drill holes U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03. As part of these efforts, 44 samples were collected for DDH U-08-01, 64 samples were collected for DDH U-08-02 and 88 samples were collected from DDH U-08-03. Several barren field blanks, ¼ duplicate samples and standard reference materials were also included within the sample streams.

As part of the core logging process, the various samples numbers, sample lengths marked out and recorded onto an Xcel spread sheet specially set up for each of the drill holes. Recorded sample lengths were nominally in the order of 1 meters or as close to that length as practical. In some instances where warranted, shorter sample intervals would be marked out where there might be some interesting looking – more intense looking sulphide mineralization as an example.

Each assay sample tag was located at the ends of each sample prior to sample cutting.

The marked out core samples were cut using a 14 inch diameter, gasoline powered, diamond saw. A wooden jig device has been mounted on the cutting table to accommodate lengths of core ranging from a few cm's to as long as 30 or so cm's. Sawing core samples does were well to be able to obtain and preserve in most cases a consistent ½ core.

For these particular efforts, ½ of the core gets sampled, the opposing half remains in the core box for the records and potential future referencing and so on.

Included within the sample stream of core samples typically one sometimes two barren quartzite field blanks are used to start out a particular sample stream. Typically one barren field blank material is included at the very end of a sample stream. The placement of such samples is sometimes a good way to determine if there might be any samples that may have been mixed up – switched around and so. Barren field blanks are often strategically positioned in a number of different ways within the sample stream so as to check in on how well the lab cleans up after each sample. At times field blanks are inserted immediately after a high grade sample. If the preparation machines are not being properly cleaned, then the field blank may become contaminated.

¼ duplicate samples at selective locations are also collected to check previously sample assays. Materials chosen for such samples may range from very low grade to some higher grade materials. Materials which exhibit particularly erratic characteristics may not be chosen, as in some instances it might be quite evident that sending in a ¼ duplicate to check the values against an original ½ core sample may give highly variable results. Such is sometimes evident in areas of more scattered blebby sulphide mineralization.

Standard reference materials have also been included within the sample streams. Currently the OGS LDI-1 standard reference materials are being used. Nominally 100 grams of these very fine grained materials are measured out and secured into a small, new Kraft paper sample bags and numbered accordingly to their position within the sample stream. These sample material are secured into plastic sample bags prior to shipment.

No metal jewelry or the like is worn by any persons conducting core logging, sample cutting, bagging and so on.

The core logging and sampling efforts and the like are managed and closely monitored by the assigned project Q.P.

Prior to collecting the sample, the sample numbers are written with indelible marker on both sides of a 6 mil plastic sample bag. There is no pre numbering of any of the sample bags. Samples materials cut are collected into sample bags, and each sample bag is immediate secured with a nylon zip tie or wrapped tight with a length of vinyl flagging tap. All samples collected get entered into a tracking spread sheet which includes the sample number, the hole and box number and the name of the person collecting the samples.

Bagged samples are organized into rows of 9 samples each, prior to being placed into rice bag. Clean – new rice bags are used to hold the various samples to be shipped to the assayer's preparation lab. Each rice bag is labeled with who the sampled are from, name and telephone number of the contact person, the sequence of sample numbers contained within the rice bag, and the bag number. The sequence of sample numbers and bag numbers are recorded in the tracking spread sheet including the name of the person who inserted the samples. Each of the rice bags are secrured with zip ties prior to be loaded for shipment.

Prior to delivery to the preparation laboratory the required chain of custody forms are filled out specifically listing the samples and the metals analyses requested, number of bags in the shipment. Once the shipment arrives and is handed over to the preparation lab, typically the lab manager signs and dates the assay requisition forms acknowledging receipt of shipment at the lab.   Copies of the forms and signatures are maintained as part of the required QA / QC records.

Samples assayed for this diamond drilling exploration program were analyzed of Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Ni, Cu and Co., using traditional fire assaying and wet chemistry dissolution methods with atomic absorption finish.

Assay results from the lab are received in an Xcel spread sheet format. Received assay data is brought into a pre established spread sheet format for which it is then possible to match up the various sample numbers with the various intervals down the hole. The assay data is reviewed, which includes reviewing values obtained for the field blanks, ¼ duplicate and standard reference materials. These various samples are arranged in such a fashion so as to be able to quickly assess the values obtained. If no issues have been identified then it is possible to proceed with the processing of various weighted average grade scenarios.   Entire spread sheets containing an assortment of WAG scenarios are provided to the company president for review, comment and ultimate decision as to specific intervals that might be included within a company press release.

All records of these efforts are currently being maintained for future referencing purposes.

11.0 Conclusions

From late November of 2010 to mid March of 2011 and June 2011, URSA Major Minerals Incorporated carried out exploration diamond drilling exploration on what has been referred to as the Shakespeare East Down Plunge area to extend the results of previous geological, geophysical and diamond drilling exploration in the area to the west of the current target.. The Shakespeare East Down Plunge area is located in Shakespeare, Porter, Baldwin and Dunlop Townships

The URSA – Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling – exploration Joint Venture Project consisted of 2,278 meters of coring in 3 diamond drill holes (U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03) were put down on the URSA Major/Xstrata Shakespeare Property, in Shakespeare Township, Ontario. The exploration efforts also included PEM borehole geophysical surveying performed in DDH's U-08-01 and U-08-02. The geophysical survey reports containing the specific details and results of borehole survey efforts can be found within the appendices at the back of this technical report.

The initial Joint Venture diamond drilling work began on November 29th., 2010 and was completed on March 11th., 2011. Subsequent to encouraging bore hole geophysical results indicated from DDH U-08-02, diamond drilling efforts on the Joint Venture Project were continued from June 17th., 2011 through to June 28th., 2011.

The recent Shakespeare East down plunge diamond drilling efforts continue to demonstrate the good continuity of the Shakespeare Intrusive suite and favourable mineralizing environment – mineralized horizon north east along strike and down dip.

Assay results obtained from the sampling of the mineralized intersections encountered in each of the drill holes returned metal values consistently lower metal values that the previous drilling efforts located along strike to the south west. Despite the overall lower grades of the widespread development of the sulphide mineralization, two of the holes exhibited isolated but quite narrow, higher grade sections. These isolated higher grade values are consistent with some of the higher grade sulphide intersections obtained in previous diamond drilling programs along strike to the south east.

Complete thickness of the sulphide bearing Shakespeare stratigraphy was encountered in two of the three holes put down on the section. In the first diamond drill hole of the program, a very significant thickness of the sulphide bearing stratigraphy has been dislocated due to a cross cutting structure.

Although the results of the assaying of the sulphide bearing intersections are relatively low, the overall width – distribution of the sulphide mineralization within the with the quartz gabbro and melagabbro is consistent with those thicknesses encountered in other parts of the Shakespeare East and West mineral deposits. The lower grade values may possibly represent a weaker part of a much larger scale mineralizing environment.

At present the full extent of such a favorable horizon has not been completely tested.

The results of the exploration efforts continue to suggest that the favorable target horizon remains open along strike and down dip and should be further explored in an attempt to locate higher grade intervals of nickel-copper and PGM mineralization.
.
Additional exploration work is being recommended to continue to explore and test the Shakespeare Intrusive suite for possible high grade nickel – copper and precious metal bearing sulphide deposits along strike – down dip and in the down plunge direction.

12.0 Recommendations

Any further considerations – recommendations, would need to first include an assessment of the potential dislocation complexities associated with structural zones and the like which have in the case of DDH U-08-01 significantly dislocated a substantial part of the sulphide bearing Shakespeare Stratigraphy.

Attempts should be made so as to assess the particular three dimensional distribution characteristics of the quality and grades of the sulphide mineralization so as to possibly define any particular thickening trend – vector which may point exploration efforts towards possible higher grade opportunities.

The results of the exploration efforts would clearly suggest that the prospective favourable metal bearing within the Shakespeare Intrusive suite remains open along strike and down dip.

Further exploration of these open areas would require potentially deeper diamond drilling, followed up with bore hole geophysical surveying.

The identification – assessment with respect to structural dislocation, and or a vector towards possible higher grade opportunities would be needed to define specific locations and drill requirements. It is quite likely that such programs would involve something in the order of 2,000 to 3,000 meters of diamond drilling to start.

An additional approach might include a 100 – 200 meter +/- step out north east along strike from the fence of three holes described in this report. Such efforts might include drilling possibly two holes in the order of 900 to 1000 meters each to further test and possibly extend the known limits of the Shakespeare Intrusive suite and any contained sulphide mineralization.

A third approach for possible future consideration, might involve the drilling of a deep "non traditional" hole well down dip from the previous drilling efforts. Such holes would hopefully encounter the full scale Shakespeare stratigraphy and sulphide mineralization. Such a drill could be utilized as a platform for borehole geophysics.

Depending on the results of the above recommendations, additional drilling and borehole geophysics maybe warranted,

13.0 Certificate of Qualifications

I, Harold Joseph Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

I have provide geological related consultative services based from:
192 North Shore Road,
Onaping, Ontario.
P0M 2R0

I have graduated from Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, in Sudbury, Ontario with a Geological Engineering Technician Diploma in 1986.

I have been actively involved in various prospecting efforts since 1976, and since 1983 have been actively engaged as an Exploration Geologist, performing many of the required duties and functions on gold, base metal and industrial mineral exploration projects in Canada and Mexico.

I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, the Sudbury Prospectors and Developers Association, and the Ontario Prospectors Association.

I am a member in good standing with the Associated Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) No. 1156, having attained the status of practicing member in November 2004.

I am responsible for compiling and preparing the report describing the Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling Joint Venture project on the URSA Major Shakespeare Property, in Shakespeare Township (G-3001) District of Sudbury, Ontario, Sudbury Mining Division.

I am not presently aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter as presented in the Executive Summary that is not reflected in the main body of the Technical Report.

I have partaken and have been present for exploration related activities in the field on the URSA Major – Shakespeare Property from December 12th., 2010 to March 11th., 2011, and June 18th.,2011 to June 28th., 2011 and in addition have overseen, participated directly and have provided geological – exploration support while the Shakespeare East Down Plunge exploration Joint Venture Project was underway, the details of which have been described within the report.

I am independent of (URSA Major Minerals Incorporated) I presently neither retain, nor expect to retain any designated interest in any corporation involved in the described property, either directly or indirectly, nor do I currently own any interest or hold securities nor have been promised such equities or positions in the described corporation and or its affiliates.

As of this date hereof, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report has been prepared and contains all of the scientific and technical information and items required and disclosed in such a manner so as to prevent such a report from being misleading.

Dated the 12th, day of January 2012

H. Tracanelli Getn P.Geo

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
HAROLD J. TRACANELLI
PRACTISING MEMBER
1156
ONTARIO

Harold J. Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo., 1156

14.0 List of Reference Materials Used within this Report

2002; Eric Kallio, P.Geo., entitled “Technical Report for the Shakespeare Property, Shakespeare Township, Ontario, NTS 41I/5 for URSA Major Minerals Incorporated

2004; R.A. Sproule, R. Sutcliffe, H. Tracanelli, and C.M. Lesher; Palaeo Proterozoic Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralization in the Shakespeare Intrusion: A New Style of Nipissing Gabbro-Hosted Mineralization

2010 December 01st., URSA Major Minerals Press Release, URSA Major Minerals resumes exploration drilling at the Shakespeare Nickel Mine and targets resource expansion, Sudbury area, Ontario

2011 February 08th., URSA Major Minerals Inc., Press Release, URSA Major Minerals announces 2011 exploration plans for its Ontario Nickel-Copper and PGM projects and update on fourth quarter operations at Shakespeare Mine

2011 June 08th., URSA Major Minerals Inc., Press Release, URSA Major Minerals' exploration drilling continues to expand Shakespeare nickel deposit, Sudbury area, Ontario

2011 March., Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo., Diamond drill core logging for the URSA / Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling program, DDH U-08-01 and U-08-02

2011 August., Ian Dasti, Diamond drill core logging for the URSA / Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge diamond drilling program, DDH U-08-03

APPENDIX I

Diamond Drill Hole Core Logs and Associated Supporting Documentation for Diamond Drill Holes U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated

Shakespeare East Down Plunge Diamond Drilling Program	**Shakespeare East Down Plunge** **Diamond Drilling Joint Venture Project**
ShakespeareTownship, Ontario Sudbury Mining Division	
URSA Diamond Drill Hole Number:	**U-08-02**
NAD 83 UTM Coordinate Location of the Diamond Drill Hole:	**0437086E and 5134403N**
Diamond Drill Hole Collared on Mining Claim Number:	**S-1203118 Leased Claim**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Started: Drilling Halted Due To Diamond Drilling Accident: Drilling Resumed After Diamond Drill Machine Modifications:	**January 13th., 2011** **January 18th., 2011@ 42.00 meters** **February 22nd., 2011 @ 42.00 meters**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Completed:	**Friday March 11th., 2011 @ 717 meters**
Azimuth of Diamond Drill Hole:	**147 Degrees Az.**
Inclination of the Diamond Drill Hole:	**-69.5 degrees**
Diamond Drilling Carried Out By:	**George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd**
Machine Type:	**VR-5000 Drill 43**
Diamond Drill Core Logging Carried Out By:	**Harold J. Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo**
Diamond Drill Hole Objective:	**To overcut the trace of diamond drill hole** **U-08-01, and test for mineralization above interpreted structural zone.**
Drill Hole Results:	**Wide spread sulphide mineralization, typically low grade Ni, Cu and precious metals**
Highlights:	**0.71% Ni, 0.10% Cu, 0.48 grams Au, Pt, Pd over 0.35 meters** **0.43% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.03% Co and 0.52 grams combined Au, Pt, Pd over 1.30 meters**
Total Depth of Diamond Drill Hole:	**717 meters**
Assay Laboratory Work Order Numbers:	Job Number: 201110097 Date Received: 03/24/2011 Date Completed: 04/06/2011

From Meters	To Meters	Distance Meters	Litho Code	Discription Major Interval	Code	Description Minor Internal Interval	Measured Feature	Alignment TCA	From Meters	To Meters	Distance Meters
0.00	3.14	3.14	OB	Casing, dirt overburden materials.	OB				0.00	0.00	0.00
3.14	535.73	532.59	1a / 1b	Quartzite's and quartz arenites to bedded quartzite's with siltstone interbeds.							

The quartz rich sediments are typically fine to medium grained, light grey to light beige in color. Some locally coarser grained 1mm to 2 mm grains of grey - blue grey quartz can be seen in some places. The typical thickeness of the quartzite beds varies from approximately 300 mm's to approximatly 1,000 to 2,000 mm's. In many places visible cross bedding has been developed. The thickness and orientation of the thicker quartzite sediments are often defined and marked by many narrow, sometimes quite thin 3mm's to 5mm's to 40 mm's and 50 mm up to locally larger scale more common 200 mm to 400 mm to less common and rare 1,000 mm to 1,350 mm fine grained grey brown siltstone interbeds. The sedimentary rocks exhibit rather consistent bedding inclinations. In a few places it would appear that the interbeds and the overlying and underlying coarser grained sediments have been locally distorted due to possible soft sediment loading deformation. With the injection - intrusion of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite rocks into the sedimentary rocks, the associated forces of such an event may have resulted in the mild steepening of the sedimentary rocks. From approximately 495 m's., through to 535.73 m's., the quartzite sediments exhibit some visible blue grey spotted and streaky hornfels alteration. In general the rocks look to have been cooked. The possible cooking of the quartzite's by the Shakespeare intrusion may have resulted in the generation of a few narrow 8 mm and 10 mm up to mm quartz rich veins developed both within the quartzites and the siltstones.

				0.00
Bedding	56	123.80	123.80	0.00
Bedding	59	255.00	255.00	0.00

For the most part the sedimentary rocks look to be quite solid - intact with little or no indications of any significant dislocation like fracturing, sheaing like deformation, the developement of fault gouge and or alteration typically associated with some structural zones.

From: 255.36 m's., to 256.09 m's., a series of 2 mm to 12 mm up to 40 mm white grey quartz and iron carbonate bearing veins with 2 mm up to 7 mm., spider web like fine grained pyrite, marasite and pyrrhotite and similarly shaped clots of fine grained green chlorite minerals. The veins have principally developed within a fine grained grey brown, larger scale 1,460 mm siltstone interbed.	Quartz Veining with py, mar, po	61 and sinuous 21	255.36	256.09	0.73
	Bedding	67	318.14	318.14	0.00
	Bedding	57	389.90	389.90	0.00
	Bedding	67	479.12	479.12	0.00
	Bedding	73	527.40	527.40	0.00
From the Surface at: 3.14 meters down to 77.65 m's., exhibits some localized mild to moderate fracturing, much of which appears to have developed along some of the cross bedding surfaces. Many of the fracture surfaces have been well coated with yellow-orange limonite and less - minor hematite staining. The extent of the rusty fracturing attest to the depth extend of surface oxidation deep into the sedimentary rocks. In several places the oxidation efforts have migrated outwards from the various cracks and so on.	Surface Oxidizatio n of Fractures	63 less common 18	3.14	77.65	74.51
Below the surface weathered fractures, there are a few scattered zones of visibly broken - fractured sediments. Many of the fracture surfaces in these isolatd fracture zines have been coated with fine grained hematite, limonite, carbonate minerals of light blue green chlorite minerals.	Fractured Core	45 and less commonly 25	348.35	351.59	3.24
	Fractured Core	33 and 5, less commonly 9	447.41	452.29	4.88
At: 304.16 m's., to 304.21 m's., a narrow, isolated intense fracturing with a 3 mm chlorite rich fault gouge, appears to have developed within a thin siltstone interbed.	Fault Gouge	69	304.16	304.21	0.05

				From approximately 485.00 m's., down to the top of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite at 535.73 m's., there are several narrow 30 mm to 70 mm up to 1,300 mm fracturing of the sediments, seem to be particularly developed along thin siltstone interbeds and cross beds in the quartzite's.		Fractured Core	67	485.00	535.73	50.73
533.60	535.73	2.13	1a / 1b	Quartzite, light to dark grey, typically fine grained, bedded and cross bedded, with typically < 1mm to local rare 40 mm dark chlorite rich - altered siltstone interbeds.	Many of the fracture surfaces of the sediments contain micro thin visible marcasite and or pyrite.	Bedding - xbedding	85	534.60	534.60	0.00
					Somwhat irregular, 40 mm dark grey, chl bearing - alt'd silt stone interbed.	siltstone interbed	78	534.49	534.49	0.00
535.73	538.92	3.19	4d	Shakespeare Intrusive Suite quartz diorite - roof zone, suspect represents a possible individual seperate pulse - phase of the quartz diorite part of the intrusion. Within the broader interval from: 535.73 m's to 538.92 meters, there are what look to be 4 identifiable injections of this possible later phase of Shakespeare quartz diorite, which would seem to have intruded - overprinted onto the original, larger scale intrusive mass of Shakespeare quartz diorite. The orientation of the contacts of this possible younger phase would seem to suggest an irregular shape.	Upper contact, is fairly visible associated with iron carboante and fine grained chl., minerals.	Upper Contact	75	535.73	535.73	0.00

				Rocks are typically grey brown, fine grained, contain the visible feldspar - quartz and bioite constituents. The intrusive contacts are visibly sharp, with the surrounding quartzites. The rocks near the contacts are fine grained. This intrusive phase has picked up 3% to 5% of small 1mm up to 20mm elongated xenoliths of a very fine grained sediment materials likely quartzite. In places the rocks show signs of undergoing some visible deformation as can be clearly seen with the stretching - alignment of the xenoliths. In places the rocks exhibit streaks and spots of butter yellow iron carbonate. Iron carbonate is previlant near the intrusive contacts. Small 1mm to 2 mm spots of iron carbonate as preasure shaddows around some of the xenoliths. In places visible fine grained stretched out grains of py have been observed.	Lower contact, visibly deformed - sheared over about 25 mm's, with some micro brecciation, iron carb, calc carb, chl alt'n, fe carb streaks contain rare < 1mm grains of cpy.	Lower contact	39	538.92	538.92	0.00
					At: 538.00 m's, moderate to well developed stretching - foliation	Foliation	45	538.00	538.00	0.00
					From: 538.70 m's to 539.21 m's., a relatively narrow broken core fracture zone.	Broken fracture zone	56 and 2	538.70	539.21	0.51
548.92	581.21	32.29	4d / 1a	Shakespeare Intrusive Suite quartz diorite roof zone materials with abundant quartzite xenoliths. The interval consists of several narrow 20 mm to 25 mm up to 1,110 mm, grey - light olive green, somewhat visibly altered, fine to medium grained quartz diorite materials injected within a fine grained quartzite materials. As a result of the intruding quartz diorite, the intruding mass has incorporated - contains many small 15 mm to 110 mm with several 400 mm to 800 mm, to as large and seemingly rare 4,000 mm, typically fine grained blue grey - hornfels altered quartzite xenoliths.	From: 562.95 m's to 565.50 m's. Similar part of the quartz diorite intrusive phase as that which has been described from: 535.73 m's to 538.92 m's	Upper Contact / Lower Contact	46 and 60	562.95	565.50	2.55

Much of the entire interval seems to have been at least mildly altered. In places such alteration would seem to be evident as with the developement of localized fe carb alterations particularly evident within some of the quartz diorite injections. Within the central part of the interval there is some fine grained chlorite alterations evidident.	From: 566.84 m's to 567.86 m's. Similar part of the quartz diorite intrusive phase as that which has been described from: 535.73 m's to 538.92 m's. At the upper contact, particular visible fine grained chl alteration.	Upper Contact / Lower Contact	52 and 65	566.84	567.86	1.02
Trace amounts of small <1mm to 1mm graines of po and cpy are quite common within the quartz diorite injections. Several of the quartz diorite injections contain possibly 1% to 2% of some stretched out small 1mm to 2 mm graines and small 2mm to 3mm blebs of po with traces of cpy. In places some of these localized sulphide materials exhibit weak to strong conductivety - connectivity.	From: 569.18 m's to 573.43 m's. Similar part of the quartz diorite intrusive phase as that which has been described from: 535.73 m's to 538.92 m's. The upper contact is sharp but undulating like with some fe carb - calc carb mat'ls.	Upper Contact / Lower Contact	31 and 41	569.48	573.43	3.95
	From: 575.71 m's to 581.75 m's., mega xenolith of blue grey altered quartzite with some quite faint, narrow 5 mm to 40 mm poorly developed injections of Shakespeare like quartz diorite materials, into the sedimentary rocks.	Megalith		575.71	581.75	6.04
	At: 546.37 m's., mild but visible stretching - foliation like fabric.	Foliation	72	546.37	546.37	0.00
	At 543.67 m's, example of a typical narrow 1 mm to 4 mm yellow orange fe carb, with some qtz, and fine grained chl mineral bearing fracture filling veins, cutting - developed within both the quartzite xenoltihs and the quartz diorite injections. Some of these fracture fillings contain fine grained po and cpy.	Fe carb - qtz fracture fill veins	32 less common 56 to 83	543.67	578.75	35.08
	From: 548.80 m's to 549.41 m's., prevaisive, wide spread fe carb alteration of a solide - intact deformed looking mix of quartz diorite and quartzite. Quartz diorite contains visible small < 1mm grains of po.	Fe carb alt'n		548.80	549.41	0.61
	Crude fabric alignment weak foliation as evident from the fe carb	Foliation	69	549.33	549.33	0.00

At: 549.00 m's., 5 mm x 10 mm pear shaped bleb of po rimmed on one edge by cpy.	Bleb po with cpy	549.00	549.00	0.00
1% -2% of scattered small 1mm to 2mm local mild interconnected po with traces cpy in QD injection.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	544.82	545.51	0.69
1% - 2% possible 3% scattered small 1mm to 2mm local mild interconnected po with traces of cpy in QD injection	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	545.51	546.03	0.52
Pervaisive fe carb alt's of QD inject'ns, rare 5 mm x 10 mm blebs po rimmed with some cpy.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	548.80	549.41	0.61
Blue grey, hornfels altered quartzite materials. May contain faint visible traces of sulphide minerals.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	549.41	550.15	0.74
1% to 3% of small < 1mm grains and 2 mm x 10 mm stretched blebs of po with some cpy in 10 mm to 230 mm QD inject'ns	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	550.15	550.60	0.45
1/2% to 1% of disseminated small < 1mm grains of po in a series of 10 mm to 230 mm injections of QD.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	550.60	551.56	0.96
1% to local 2% small < 1mm grains, to rare interconnected collection of po with some minor cpy in QD injections.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	551.56	552.00	0.44
1% - 2% possibly 3% of small <1mm grains to 3mm - 3mm x 25 mm stretched - interconnected blebs po in the QD inject'ns.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	552.00	552.74	0.74
Blue grey, hornfels altered quartzite materials. May contain faint visible traces of sulphide minerals.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	552.74	553.65	0.91
1% to local 2% small < 1mm grains, to rare interconnected collection of po with some minor cpy in QD injections.	Diss'd Po, tr cpy	553.65	554.65	1.00

581.21	618.18	36.97	4c	Shakespeare quartz gabbro. Typically massive looking, mottled light-dark grey to grey white, medium to locally coarse grained to noticably varitextured towards the upper part of the interval. The upper contact with the hornefels altered quartzite sediments is ragged looking with alteration to f.grn'd brown mica - chlorite minerals distinct across 3mm's to 5mm's. The lower contact of the unit appears to be somewhat gradtional. Some visible deformation - alignment fabric is visibly evident in the immediate contact area.	Upper ragged like contact with localized mica-chl alteration.	Upper Contact	51	581.21	581.21	0.00
					Lower contact of the unit is gradational and may in part be marked by visble alignment deformation-stretching.	Lower contact	37	618.18	618.18	0.00
					From: 581.21 m's to 593.08 m's., massive medium to coarse grained, with many scattered 15mm to 1,100 mm irregular coarse grained varitextured subgranophyric clots of coarse grained feldspars, grey to blue grey quartz with needle like intergrowths of green to black needle like amphiboles. The anhedral like feldspar and quartz materials up to collected as 10mm to 25 mm masses. Intergrowths of amphiboles to 7mm to 9 mm's. Some of the quartz materials are visibly quite blue in color.					0.00
					These coarse grained rocks are typically quite intact like, with only a few natural breaks. There are a few narrow 1mm to 7mm fecarb-quart-chlorite facture filling veins.					0.00
					At: 591.44 m's., 7 mm fecarb - grey qtz fracture filling vein containing mm scale concentrations of f.grn'd po with visible traces of cpy.	Qtz-Fecarb Fract Fill V.	31	591.44	591.44	0.00
					Uncommon, fairly rough joints in the massive rocks.	Joints	35	583.50	583.50	0.00

From: 593.08 m's to 618.18 m's., massive medium grained, mottled grey white salt and pepper textured Shakespeare quartz gabbro. These materials are more consistently finer grained than the quartz gabbro above. Near the upper part of this interval there are a number of scattered small <1mm to 3mm disseminated grains, and small 3mm x 3mm round to somewhat ragged blebs of po with lesser cpy.				0.00
1/2 - 1% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, 1mm to 20 mm qtz - fe carb chl fract fill viens	Diss'd to blebs of po and cpy	593.38	594.38	1.00
1/2 - 1% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, <1 -1mm up to 2mm qtz - fe carb chl fract fill v's	Diss'd to blebs of po and cpy	594.38	595.38	1.00
1 - 2% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, <1 - 1mm qtz - fe carb chl fract fill v's	Diss'd to blebs of po and cpy	595.38	596.38	1.00
1 - 2% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, po cpy bearing <1 -1mm qtz - fe carb chl fract v's	Diss'd to blebs of po and cpy	596.38	597.38	1.00
Near the lower most part of the interval the massive quartz diorite contains appreciable small 3mm round like to 10mm x 15 or 20mm ragged like blebs of fine to medium grained po with visibly lesser cpy. There are short 100 mm to 150 mm parts of the sulphide bearing materials which exhibit connectivity. The bulk of the blebby sulphide minerals appear to be concentrated at or near the base of the shakespeare quartz gabbro unit.				0.00

From: 615.91 m`s to 618.15 m`s., The highest concentrations of typically 7 to 10%, locally 25 to 30% of sattered - isolated, locally interconnected blebs of po with visibly much less cpy. The cpy content would appear to be typically in the 1/2 to 1% to locally 1.5 to posibly 2% of contained cpy.	Blebby po and cpy		615.91	618.15	2.24
Rare visible tr's sulph in f.gr'd shakespeare qtz gabbro, py bearing ,<1mm to 2mm qtz-calc carb fecarb - chl fract fill v's	Blebby po and cpy		614.82	615.82	1.00
15% - 30% of 3mm to 10mm x 15mm blebs po with 1 - 1.5% cpy in f.gr'd - med gr'd shake qtz gab, local 1 -2mm fecarb fract v's	Blebby po and cpy		615.82	616.24	0.42
1 - 5% 3mm to rare lrg 30mm irreg blebs po with 1/2 -1% cpy, 3 - 5%, <1 - 1mm grains ilmenite in shake qtz gabbro	Blebby po and cpy		616.24	616.85	0.61
15 - 25% irreg 3 - 10mm x 30mm, some interconnected blebs po with 1% possible 1.5 -2% cpy in med gr'd shake qtz gabbro	Blebby po and cpy		616.85	617.80	0.95
7-10% local 25-30% collect'n 3mm - 10mm x10mm some interconected bleb po, 1/2 - 1% possible 2% cpy, fabric aligm'nt of sulph's	Blebby po and cpy		617.80	618.15	0.35
Somewhat stretched remnants 3-5% po with 1/2 - 1% cpy, @ contact shake qtz gab - melagab, 1 up to 20mm po-cpy, qtz-carb v's	Blebby po and cpy		618.15	618.54	0.39
Within this quartz gabbro unit there are a few scattered <1 mm to 1 mm and 2 mm, upt to 14 mm and 18 mm grey - white quartz - carb - chlorite fracture filling veins.					0.00
At : 593.94 m's., 22 mm fecarb - calcarb - grey qtz - chlorite fracture filling vein.	Fecarb-calcarb-qtz-chl fracture fill vein	31	593.94	593.94	0.00

						At:602.24 m`s., 17 mm blue grey quartz fracture filling vein with visible fine grained po and cpy.	Qtz fracture fill vein	36	602.24	602.24	0.00
						612.78 m`s., 14 mm blue grey qtz with minor fecarb fracture filling vein.	Qtz fracture fill vein	31	612.78	612.78	0.00
						From 602.50 m`s to 608.78 m`s., a particular section of the qtz gabbro for which there seems to be an abundance of knife like fractures sub parallel to the long axis of the core. The matrials are moderately well intact but exhibit extensional-visible opening up. Many of the fracture surfaces are coated with thin film of chl-calcarb - less fecarb, with minor marcasite and pyrite.	Broken Core Fracture Zone.	2 to less common 10	602.50	608.78	6.28
						Throughout the lower 1/2 of the shakespeare quartz gabbro unit the rocks show a number of orthagonal joint sets.	Joints	44 less common 31	597.00	618.15	21.15
618.18	662.00	43.82	4b	Shakespeare melagabbro, typically massive medium to medium coarse grained materials consisting of essentially a massive medium grained, spotted ilmenite bearing melagabbro, a medium to medium fine grained rock fragment bearing melagabbro, to a massive medium to medium coarse grained equigranular melagabbro at the lower most part of the interval unit. The rocks typically contain small scattered blebs and disseminated grains of fine grained po and lesser amounts of cpy. It would seem evident that there would appear to be an increase in the cpy content relative to the po content in the lower most part of the melagabbro interval. Minor later secondary calc carb - fe carb - qtz and chl fracture filling veins contain some fine grained cpy with typically lesser po.							0.00
					4b	From: 618.18 m's to 626.06 m's., Fine to medium grained, slightly more felsic - feldspar, ilmenite bearing version - phase of the shakespeare melagabbro.	Mela gabbro subunit		618.80	626.06	7.26

The spotted ilmenite bearing melagabbro phase maybe a transitional phase between the Shakespeare quartz gabbro and the Shakespeare melagabbro.					0.00
The rocks are typically massive, medium to fine grained, mottled green white grey with 60 to 70% of mafic minerals <amphiboles - pyroxenes>. These rocks also contain 20 or 30% of white grey feldspars, 3% possibly up to 5% of grey quartz and 3 to 5% of round to irregular aggregate grains of ilmenite. These rocks also contain visible brownto black platy mica minerals. These rocks also contain scattered small belbs of po with lesser cpy.					0.00
At: 624.08 m's., developed in the massive rocks a narrow 25 mm wide isolated shear with fine grained mica and chlorite minerals. Sheared materials also include a narrow 5 mm to 8 mm tigmtically folded quartz - carbonate fracture filling which contains very fine grained cpy and lesser po.	Shear	18	624.08	624.08	0.00
2-3% poss up 5% f.gr'd po , 1-1.5 cpy, 1-3% grains ilmenite, some po-cpy remobed into 1-5mm q-carb frac fill v's in shake melagab	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy		618.54	619.56	1.02
1-2% poss up 3%, 3mm - 5mm blebs po, tr-1/2% cpy, 3-5% 3mm grains ilmenite, 1-3mm qtz-calcarb fract fill v's shake melagab	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy		619.56	620.56	1.00
1-2% , 3mm - 5mm blebs po, tr-1/2% cpy, 3-5% 3mm grains ilmenite, cpy-po bearing 1-3mm qtz-calcarb fract fill v's, shake melagab	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy		620.56	621.56	1.00
1/2-1% 1-2mm gr'ns - 3mm round blebs po, tr-1/2% cpy, 3-5% gr'ns ilmenite, 1-2mm sharp qtz-calcarb fract fill v's, shake melagab	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy		621.56	622.56	1.00

	1/2-1% 1-2mm gr'ns - 3mm round blebs po, tr cpy, 3-5% gr'ns ilmenite, 1-2mm sharp qtz-calcarb fract fill v's, shake melagab	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy	622.56	623.56	1.00
	rare tr's po - cpy, 3-5% 2-3mm gr'ns ilmenite in mass f.- med gr'd shake melagab.	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy	623.56	624.56	1.00
	rare tr's po - cpy, rare 1-2mm gr'ns po, 3-5% 2-3mm gr'ns ilmenite, 1mm po-cpy bearing q-carb v's in mass f.- m gr'd shake melagab.	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy	624.56	625.56	1.00
	rare tr's po - cpy, rare 1-2mm gr'ns po, 3-5% 2-3mm gr'ns ilmenite, 1mm po-cpy bearing q-carb v's in mass f.- m gr'd shake melagab.	Blebby - Diss'd Po and Cpy	625.56	626.06	0.50
4e	From 626.06 m's to 627.83 m's, Vari textured gabbro < shakespeare melagabbro, abundant blue quartz eyes, cpy grains and small blebs > po content, c.grn'd layer?. For the most part these materials look to be a more felsic looking version of gabbro as compared with the surrounding melagabbro rocks. The developement of such coarse grained to vari textured version of the of this part of the intrusion maybe indicative of the top of a particular phase of part of the Shakespeare intrusion.	Vari Textured gabbro - melagab sub unit	626.06	627.83	1.77
	rare 3-5mm faint irreg blebs po less cpy, med-c.grn'd shake melagab to vari text gab with 5mm x 10mm irreg to round blue qtz eyes	Blebs of cpy < po	626.06	627.00	0.94
	local rare <1mm-1mm with cpy rich with less po, vari text'd gab layer(?) in shake melagab with 3-5% up to 5mm x 7mm blue qtz eyes	Blebs of cpy < po	627.00	627.83	0.83

4f	From: 627.83 m's to 641.83 m's., Shakespeare rock fragment bearing melagabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite. The rocks are typcially massive, medium grained, light to medium green in color with with some lighter colored feldspars. The interval contains a number os small 3 mm to 5 mm up to 20 mm partially assimilated felsic like somewhat round - subround rock fragments. Some of the rock fragement maybe remnants of former potentially older quartzite, quartz diorite and or quartz gabbro rocks. Some of the larger scale rock fragements soemwhat resemble, maybe highly cooked versions of gabbroic rocks. The rocks typically contain and varry from traces to 1/2 % to commonly 1% to 3% occasionaly up to 4% of 1 mm to 3 mm grains of fine grained po and lesser cpy. Throughout the interval there are several narrow 1 mm to 3 mm grey qtz-cal carb-fe carb fracture filling veins. Some of these veins contain fine grained cpy with lesser po. At: 640.64 m's., a rather interesting looking 5 mm x 30 mm possible remnant rock fragement possibly derived from the coarse grained varitextured gabbro - melagabbro sub unit. The bulk of the rock fragment consists of a blue grey quartz very similar in appearance to the blue grey quartz observed within the varitextured sub unit. The quartz rich rock fragement also contains visible intergrowths of platy mica minerals, as comapred with intergrowths of needle like amphiboles in the vari textured gabbro.	Rock fragment bearing sub unit	627.83	641.83	14.00

At: 640.75 m's., and at: 640.94 m's, there are a couple of typical narrow 1 mm to 3 mm qtz - carb fracture filling veins containing fine grained cpy and lesser po	Cpy - po bearing fracture fill veins	29 and less commonly 85	640.75	640.94	0.19
tr-1/2-1%, rarely local 2% v.f.grn'd po with <'r cpy 3mm-5mm irreg blebs po with some cpy in f.m.grn'd shake rx frag phase melagab			627.83	628.83	1.00
tr- 1/2% up to 1 or 2% small 1-2mm grains po less cpy, rare 5mm irreg blebs po -cpy, f.m.grn'd shake rx frag phase melagab.			628.83	629.83	1.00
tr-1/2 poss 1% fine diss'd po with some cpy, massive f.m.grn'd shake rx frag phase melagabbro			629.83	630.83	1.00
3-5% diss'd to 5-10mm high irreg blebs po - cpy, rare cpy bearing <1-1mm q-carb-ep fract fill v's shake rx frag phase melagab			630.83	631.83	1.00
1-3% poss up to 4% small ,1-3mm grains po-cpy, some local 3mm blebs po-cpy, med grn'd shake rx frag melagab			631.83	632.83	1.00
1-3% poss up to 4% small ,1-3mm grains po-cpy, 3mm blebs po-cpy, 1mm po -cpy q-carb fract fill v's m. grn'd shake rx frag melagab			632.83	633.83	1.00
3-5% diss'd to 5-10mm high irreg blebs po - cpy, shake rx frag phase melagab			633.83	634.83	1.00
2-4% diss'd to 5-10mm high irreg blebs po - cpy, cpy bearing 3 mm q-carb fract fill v's shake rx frag melagab up 10mm x 25mm rx frags			634.83	635.83	1.00
1-2% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po - cpy local 5mm x 7mm ireg blebs po with cpy, <1-5mm cpy bearing q-carb-chl frac fill v's rx frag melagab			635.83	636.83	1.00
1/2-1% diss's 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, several <1-1mm cpy-po bearing q-carb-fecarb fract fill v's, med grn'd shake rx frag melagab.			636.83	637.83	1.00

1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, scattered 5mm x 7mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab		637.83	638.83	1.00
1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab		638.83	639.83	1.00
1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po 1/2-1% cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab		639.83	640.83	1.00
1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po 1/2-1% poss 1.5% cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, 1mm carb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab		640.83	641.83	1.00
From: 641.83 m's to 657 m's +/-., consists of a massive medium green colored equigranular melagabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite. It would appear that change over from Shakespeare melagabbro through to the Nipissing type gabbro is gradational and not at all visibly - macroscopically very well defined. The melagabbro rocks are typically quite massive - solid looking, broken in a few places with some orthagonal joints. The rocks contain from tace to 1/2%, more commonly 1% to 3% occasionally up to 5% and rarely 7% to 10% of disseminated grains of po and cpy. Towards the lower limit of the interval the cpy seems to have increased relative to the po content. Towards the lower most part of the interval the overall sulphide content drops off to trace amounts. It is suspected that the massive equigranular melagabbro extends beyound the limits of the visible contained sulphides.	Equigranu lar mela gabbro sub unit	641.83	657.00	15.17

In places the equigranular melagabbro contain scattred 1 mm to 8 mm to 10 mm qtz-cal carb-fe carb fracture filling veins. Some of these veins contain fine grained cpy and lesser po.	49 to less commonly 11				0.00
From: 643.30 m's., to 643.42 m's., an isolated narrow shear with abundant fine grained chlorite developed within a deformed broken appart fe carb-cal carb-grey quartz fracture filling vein materials. The isolated shear is developed within the massive melagabbro rocks. Some thin 3 mm to 5 mm clhloritic fault gouge matrials are evident, and as such would suggest some physical dislocation of the rocks.	Shear with fault gouge	24	643.30	643.42	0.12
tr-1/2% <1-1mm grn's po <cpy, multiple 1-3mm fecarb-carb-q with f;grn'd cpy and po in mass f.m.grn'd equigranular shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		641.83	642.83	1.00
tr-1/2% <1-1mm grn's po <cpy, multiple 1-40 mm shear fecarb-carb-q with f;grn'd cpy and po in mass f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		642.83	643.83	1.00
tr-1 poss 2-3%small <1mm diss'd grn's po with tr'c cpy, local 10-15mm cloudy collect'n grn's po-cpy f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		643.83	644.83	1.00
tr-1/2% - 1 or 2% f.grn'd diss'd po with tr - 1/2% f.grn'd diss'd cpy, rare <1mm carb-q with po-cpy f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		644.83	645.83	1.00
1-3% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, f.m.grn'd equi shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		645.83	646.83	1.00
1-3% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, f.m.grn'd equi shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		646.83	647.83	1.00

					1-3% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5-2% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, m.grn'd equi shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		647.83	648.83	1.00
					1-5% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5-2% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, m.grn'd equi shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		648.83	649.83	1.00
					1- 5% local 7-10% po,1/2-1% poss 2% 1-2mm grn's cpy, <1-8mm fecarb-carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, m.grn'd equi shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		649.83	650.83	1.00
					tr-1/2% small<1mm grn's diss'd po, tr cpy,<1-2mm fecarb-carb-q fract fill v's with v.f.grn'd cpy-po, m.grn'd equigran shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		650.83	651.83	1.00
					tr- small<1mm grn's diss'd po, tr cpy,<1-1mm fecarb-carb-q fract fill v's with v.f.grn'd cpy-po, m.grn'd equigran shake melagab	Diss'd Po and cpy		651.83	652.83	1.00
					tr-rare 1/2% po tr-rare 1/2%cpy, <1-2mm carb-q fract fill v's f.m.grn'd shake melagabbro	Diss'd Po and cpy		652.83	653.83	1.00
					tr's v.f.grn'd po-cpy, several <1mm-2mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's with local abundant cpy-po, f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagabbro	Diss'd Po and cpy		653.83	654.70	0.87
					Typical sharp orthagonal joints developed within the massive and generally intact rocks	Joints	39			0.00
662.00	717.00	55.00	3a	Nipissing type gabbro, typicaly massive, medium to dark green, medium grained. The dry core of the Nipissing gabbro materials has a somewhat waxy appearance as compared to the the matte like - porous looking shakespeare melagabbro above.	From: 662.00 m's., to 717.00 m's., In some places it would appear that the gabbro rocks may have been subjct to visibly mild pervasive, local to wide spread alteration, as such imparting the somewhat waxy appearance.					0.00

					The gabbro interval contains many small < 1mm to 5 mm, up to less commonly 30 mm to 40 mm, average typically 3 mm's to 5 mm's and rarely 100 mm and 110 mm, quartz-epidote-cal carbonate - fe carbonate late, sharp edged - contact fracture filling veins. Occasionaly some of these fracture filling veins contain visible small < 1mm grains of cpy and po. The fracture filling veins seem to be commonly orientated at: 59 tca and seemingly less common at: 20 dtc	Late Fracture Filling Veins	59 less commonly 20			0.00
					From: 700.58 m's., to 700.81 m's., blue grey qtz-cal carb and fine grained bearing light green chlorite fracture filling vein	Fracture Filling Veins	15	700.58	700.81	0.23
					Fom: 701.00 m's., to 701.52 m's., isolated 10 mm to 10 to 20 mm flesh pink clots of granophyric materials developed within the gabbro,	granophyre		701.00	701.52	0.52
					At: 691.00 m's +/- commonly developed orthagonal joint sets.	Joints	55 and less common 11 and 24	691.00	691.00	0.00
717.00	717.00	0.00	EOH	End of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-02						
				Core logging carried out by: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo						

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URSA Major Minerals Incorporated

Shakespeare East Down Plunge Diamond Drilling Program	**DDH U-08-03 Shakespeare East Down Plunge Drilling Joint Venture Project**
ShakespeareTownship, Ontario Sudbury Mining Division	**Shakespeare Township**
URSA Diamond Drill Hole Number:	**U-08-03 Joint Venture Project**
NAD 83 UTM Coordinate Location of the Diamond Drill Hole:	**0437086E and 5134403N**
Diamond Drill Hole Collared on Mining Claim Number:	**S-1203118 Leased Mining Claim**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Spotted:	**Rough Spotted DDH U-08-03 ., June 17th., 2011** **Offically Spotted DDH U-08-03 ., June 18th., 2011**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Lined Up:	**Line Up of DDH U-08-03 , June 18th,., 2011 By: Sylvain Bernache, Downing Drilling Foreman**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Started:	**June 18th., 2011**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Completed:	**June 28th., 2011**
Azimuth of Diamond Drill Hole:	**147 Degrees Az.**
Inclination of the Diamond Drill Hole:	**-73 degrees head set with Flexit bore hole orentation device**
Diamond Drilling Carried Out By:	**George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd**
Machine Type:	**VR-5000 Drill 43**
Diamond Drill Core Logging Carried Out By:	**Harold J. Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo**
Diamond Drill Hole Objective:	**To test a borehole geophysical response reported by Crone below DDH U-08-02** **The diamond drill hole was designed to target the borehole response between DDH U-08-01 and U-08-02**
Total Depth of Diamond Drill Hole:	**763 Meters**
Assay Laboratory Work Order Numbers:	**Job Number:**

From Meters	To Meters	Distance Meters	Litho Code	Discription Major Interval	Code	Description Minor Internal Interval	Measured Feature	Alignment TCA	From Meters	To Meters	Distance Meters
0.00	0.10	0.10	Casing	Collared on, or very close to, bedrock	OB						
0.10	597.86	597.76	1a	Quartzite, light white – grey blue, overall fine to medium grained with common rhythmic coarsening followed by fining of grain size.. Commonly bedded in 610 mm to over 3000mm intervals (average 2000 mm). Individual beds are marked by a fine grained, laminated siltstone that sometimes exhibits evidence of ductile deformation (stretching, lineation of minerals) and is sometimes the target of limonite / hematite alteration. The siltstone varies from 3 mm to over 600mm, but is usually 50mm in thickness. Siltstone intervals increase in width down hole. Quartzite beds vary in purity, with occasional clean beds and more common beds with silt / mica impurities. Commonly dark, fine silt/mica bands cross bedding.			Joint with limonite on joint surface	58	18.48	18.48	0.00
				Cross bedding is also commonly observed, although in highly broken / altered areas it is weak to absent. Trough Cross Lamination is present in intervals up to 900mm, but more commonly 200 – 300 mm.			Bedding	58	18.48	18.48	0.00
				Jointing is common within the quartzite, and seems to form parallel to bedding (pre existing planes of weakness?) but occasionally cross cuts the fabric of the quartzite (particularly in heavily jointed / broken zones)			Joint with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite on surface	42	71.05	71.05	0.00
				Along many of the joint surfaces (and in alteration “zones”) limonite and hematite occurs along joint surfaces. Sulfides are occasionally observed along joints (pyrite, much rarer chalcopyrite). Limonite observed up to 114.5m depth in hole.			Joint	56	71.59	71.59	0.00
				Larger scale folding in the quartzite is evident from the changing bedding angles, and occasional S and Z folds within fracture fillings		Rubble ranging from 10 to 60mm diameter common just before 102m	Highly broken / jointed zone		101.00	102.00	1.00
				The grain size of the quartzite beds oscillates between fine and medium-coarse grained (rhythmic bedding)			Fault Gouge	54	165.00	165.01	0.01
				Quartz pebbles are commonly encountered, ranging in size from ~1mm up to 5mm, most commonly 2-3mm.			Joint	18	128.10	128.10	0.00

Within joints, thin (sub mm to 1mm) veinlet sulfides are present. Mostly Pyrite / Marcasite, but occasionally cpy and rarely po (when encountered, it is close to the Quartz Diorite contact)		Joint	48	156.36	156.36	0.00
clumpy oatmeal textured dark minerals observed up to 61m depth		quartz vein	48	156.39	156.39	0.00
	From 222.85m's to 222.93m's Small structure (shear?), broken ~10 cm to either side. Mineral foliation and waxy joint surfaces.	Shear?, Mineral foliation	32 and 23	222.85	222.93	0.08
		Joint	58	218.46	218.46	0.00
		Cross Bedding	31	253.5	255.00	1.50
	Trough Cross Stratification			270.10	270.75	0.65
		Joint with pyrrhotite on the surface	39	275.75	275.75	0.00
		Joint with pyrite and chlorite	59	290.07	290.07	0.00
		Joint, cross bedding	39	299.89	299.89	0.00
		Joint, bedding	34	302.85	302.85	0.00
	From 314.22m's to 314.60m's Broken zone with hematite staining, chip sized pieces of core			314.22	314.60	0.38
	From 359.70m's to 359.84m's Broken zone with hematite staining			359.70	359.84	0.14
	From 364.87m's to 364.97m's Microfolding and small folded quartz veins with pyrite and chalcopyrite	Microfolding		364.87	364.97	0.10
		Joint, bedding	43	378.78	378.78	0.00
		Joint	40	417.68	417.68	0.00
		Joint	42	420.25	420.25	0.00
	From 486.78m's to 474.40m's Broken zone with quarz vein infillings (3-15cm), Broken pieces are chip sized. Hem staining on joint surfaces			474.40	486.78	12.38
		Fault Gouge		468.82	468.82	0.00
		Quartz Vein	48	474.20	474.30	0.10

	Joint	31	519.37	519.37	0.00
	Fault Gouge		535,53	535.60	0.00
	Broken zone / highly jointed		541.18	542.34	0.00
	highly jointed (decompression?)		542.34	588.00	0.00
	high jointing		552	564.00	0.00
	mineral foliation		586.8	586.80	0.00
	quartz vein		587.32	588.87	0.00
	pyrrhotite stringer in quartz vein		588.75	588.75	0.00
At 528m's Contact between quartz diorite and quartzite xenos are whispy and sharp			528.00	528.00	0.00
From 590.75m's to 592.68m's Fault? Broken zone with lots of foliated silts within quartzite.	fault? Highly broken / jointed zone	32	590.75	592.68	1.93
At 593.38First shot of Quartz Diorite material, marks the approximate beginning of the roof zone – Shakespeare suite	contact between Qtz Diorite injection and quartzite	44	593.38	593.38	0.00

										0.00
597.76	603.00	5.24	7a	Lamprophyre – Fine grained, exhibiting mineral lineation (angle varies, obviously larger scale folding). Dark brown color, has Xenoliths? Of lighter colored aphanitic material (5mm to 25 mm). Rare pyrrhotite encountered in some fracture fillings.	At 603m contact is wavy and very sharp.	Contact between lamprophyre and quartzite	32	603.00	603.00	0.00
						Foliation of minerals within lamprophyre	32	597.86	603.00	5.14
					From 598.88m's to 598.96m's breccia zone (cream carbonate? Cement with angular lamprophyre fragments)	Fault Breccia	30	598.88	598.96	0.08
603.00	621.15	18.15	1a/1b	Quartzite – same as described above, except with much more blue hornfelsed quartz and occasional shots of Quartz Diorite material. Contact between Quartzites is gradational.						
621.15	622.67	1.52	4d	Quartz Diorite – Fine to medium grained (sub mm up to mm scale) quartz diorite varying slightly in color but overall lighter brown-green. Occasionally, relict sedimentary textures observable in xenoliths, but more commonly partial assimilation and baking have destroyed original sedimentary fabric. Mica and amphibole rich, commonly exhibiting a strong mineral fabric. Quartzite xenoliths are common and range in size from 46mm to over 3000mm, commonly over 800mm. Strong mineral lineation / fabric is commonly observed, especially around xenoliths						
622.67	665.66	42.99	4c	Quartz Gabbro – fine to medium grained with overall 5% quartz (less towards lower contact) and a “salt and pepper” texture. Very homogenous and consistent in regards to textural features and mineralogy. Rock fragments can be seen near the base of this unit and rarely throughout. Mafic minerals are predominantly amphibole and dark mica. Ilmenite common						

	Joint	24	620.72	620.72	5.54
	Joint	40	636.4	636.40	0.58
	Joint	12 and 34	654.60	654.60	0.78
					0.42
	Shear?, Mineral foliation	50	662.43	662.43	4.27
	Quartz Vein with Pyrrhotite	50	662.43	662.44	0.61
	Joint	50	662.43	662.43	0.57
trace pyrrhotite, locally up to 2% over 5 cm. Minor chalcopyrite found along rim of pyrrhotite grains.	minor disseminated pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite		646.40	651.94	0.29
1% disseminated pyrrhotite with trace chalcopyrite around grain edges	disseminated pyrrhotite		651.94	652.52	1.70
5-7% pyrrhotite and .5% chalcopyrite around grain edges. Sulfides are disseminated grains attempting to form blebs.	Disseminated (trying for blebs) pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite around edges		652.52	653.30	0.90
4% pyrrhotite and .5-1% chalcopyrite as large disseminated grains	large disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite		653.30	653.72	0.43
3-5% disseminated pyrrhotite and .5% chalcopyrite around disseminated pyrrhotite grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite		653.72	657.99	3.17
7% pyrrhotite and .5% chalcopyrite	pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite		657.99	658.60	28.69

665.66	702.51	36.85	4b	Melagabbro – Dark green, medium grained melagabbro with approximately 20% plagioclase, minor (1% or less) quartz, and approximately 75-80% amphiboles and chloritized mafic minerals. Pyroxenes have undergone a high degree of replacement. In areas, the melagabbro looks “washed out” and crystal boundaries seem mushy. Ilmenite very common, grains almost exclusively 1x1mm to 4x4mm.			Fault breccia? Mineral lineation	41	680.45	680.61	0.16
							Mineral foliation	40	686.73	686.73	0.00
						6.5 - 9.5% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite (trying to become interconnected)	pyrrhotite attempting to become interconnected with minor chalcopyrite		658.60	659.17	0.00
						sulfides are lineated with foliated minerals. 15% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite	lineated and interconnected pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite		659.17	659.46	0.80
						3% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite		659.46	661.16	1.10
						blebs / clumpy disseminated grains, 1-2% chalcopyrite, 3% pyrrhotite			661.16	662.06	0.65
						10% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite as interconnected sulfides			662.06	662.49	0.83
						3% pyrrhotite, trace to .5% chalcopyrite as irregular disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite		662.49	665.66	0.44
					4f	From 665.66m's to 694.35m'sMelagabbro Rock Fragment Phase – partially resorbed xenolithic fragments from 1mm x 1mm up to 90mm x 100mm, varying from rounded to angular/sub angular are commonly observed. Occasionally, fragments contain a high amount of sulfides, mostly chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite (no pyrite).			665.66	694.35	2.16

				0.52
3% pyrrhotite, trace to .5% chalcopyrite as irregular disseminated grains. Large chalcopyrite blebs in rock fragments from 666.36 to 666.46	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	665.66	666.46	0.78
2-3% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite as uncommon medium grained disseminations	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	666.46	667.56	0.66
4-4.5% pyrrhotite, .5-1% chalcopyrite as clumpy disseminations	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	667.56	668.21	0.87
3% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite as irregular disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	668.21	669.04	1.46
5% pyrrhotite, 1% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	669.04	669.48	0.73
2-3% pyrrhotite, trace to .5% chalcopyrite	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	669.48	671.64	2.09
5% pyrrhotite, 1% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	671.64	672.16	1.45
2-3% pyrrhotite, trace to .5% chalcopyrite	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	672.16	672.94	0.42
5% pyrrhotite, 1% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	672.94	673.60	0.47
3-4% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	673.60	674.47	0.92

5% pyrrhotite, .5 to 1% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	674.47	675.93	4.19
5% pyrrhotite, 1% chalcopyrite	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	675.93	676.66	2.82
3-5% pyrrhotite, .5 to 1% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	676.66	678.75	5.33
3-4% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite, disseminated	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	678.75	680.20	8.16
.5 pyrrhotite, .5 chalcopyrite in foliation (shear?)	rare pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite within foliation	680.20	680.62	0.00
3-5% pyrrhotite, 1-2% chalcopyrite	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	680.62	681.09	8.16
3-5% pyrrhotite, .5 to 1% chalcopyrite as disseminated grains	disseminated pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite	681.09	682.01	4.22
1-2%pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite as irregular / scattered clumps of disseminations attempting to become blebs, and occasional fracture fillings	irregular disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	682.01	686.20	0.00
1% pyrrhotite, .5% chalcopyrite	disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	686.20	689.02	0.00
up to .5 % pyrrhotite and .5% chalcopyrite, commonly trace amounts of each.	Rare fine disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite	689.02	694.35	0.00

					From 694.35 to 702.51ms' is the Melagabbro Equigranular Phase - Melagabbro Equigranular phase – Rock fragments rare to absent, texturally equigranular pyroxenes (replaced), amphiboles, and plagioclase present. Semi-blocky grains common			694.35	702.51	0.00
					up to .5 % pyrrhotite and .5% chalcopyrite, commonly trace amounts of each.	Joint	25	701.00	701.00	0.00
						rare fine disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite		694.35	702.51	0.01
					From 702.51m's to 706.73m's is the admix zone between the Shakespeare melagabbro and nipissing materials. Quartz and feldspars increase significantly, but contributions from Shakespeare materials present in the form of blocky, darker amphiboles (not as green as nipissing)			702.51	706.73	0.00
702.51	763.00	60.49	3a/3b	Nipissing Gabbros and Quartz Gabbro - Fine to medium grained quartz gabbro with amphibole (actinolite?) replacing pyroxene. Biotite common. Occasional pyrrhotite / chalcopyrite disseminations with rarer pyrite. Quartz veining common		shear zone	18	727.65	728.50	0.85
						Fault Gouge	18	727.85	727.86	0.01
						Quartz vein with chalcopyrite and minor pyrrhotite blebs	42	755.70	756.00	0.30
						Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite infillings	60	756.15	756.63	0.48
						Fault Gouge? Shear	52	757.95	757.95	0.00
763.00	763.00	0.00	EOH	End of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-03						

Core logging carried out by Ian Dasti.

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated

Shakespeare East Down Plunge Diamond Drilling Program

ShakespeareTownship, Ontario   Sudbury Mining Division

	Shakespeare East Down Plunge Diamond Drill Joint Venture Project
URSA Diamond Drill Hole Number:	**DDH U-08-01**
NAD 83 UTM Coordinate Location of the Diamond Drill Hole:	**0437086E and 5134403N**
Diamond Drill Hole Collared on Mining Claim Number:	**S-1203118 Leased Claim**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Started:	**Monday November 29th., 2010**
Date Diamond Drill Hole Completed:	**Sunday December 12th., 2010**
Azimuth of Diamond Drill Hole:	**147 Degrees Azimuth**
Inclination of the Diamond Drill Hole:	**-77.0 Degrees**
Diamond Drilling Carried Out By:	**George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd**
Machine Type:	**LF-70**
Diamond Drill Core Logging Carried Out By:	**Harold J. Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo**
Diamond Drill Hole Objective:	**To drill test the down plunge along strike extension of the Shakespeare East mineral deposit.**
Total Depth of Diamond Drill Hole:	**798 Meters**
Assay Laboratory Work Order Numbers:	Job Number: 201110051

From Meters	To Meters	Distance Meters	Litho Code	Discription Major Interval	Code	Description Minor Internal Interval	Measured Feature	Alignment TCA	From Meters	To Meters	Distance Meters
0.00	3.36	3.36	Casing	Larger scale quartzite rubble and smaller scale granite and gabbro strones and cobble like materials.					0.00	0.00	0.00

3.36	163.30	159.94	1a	Quartzite, light grey, typically fine to locally medium grained,distinctly bedded in some places. Bedding of sediment rock varries from about 900 mm to 1.30m's to in excess of approximately 3 meters. The various quartzite beds are separated by thin 30mm to 110mm light green grey, typically fine grained micaceous - silty materials. In places some of the sediments exhibit local spotty dark grey - blue tinge hornfels alteration.		Bedding	58	15.82		-15.82
				Many of the quartzite beds exhibit distinct cross bedding.		X bedding	43	19.80		-19.80
				In some locations the quartzite have been fractured,some breakage would seem evident along pre existing joints. Many of the joints appear to have developed parrallel to the primary sedimentary fabric,while some less common joints have developed cross cutting the sediment fabric.	Fracture zone, located near the surface - surface weathering, fractured rocks typically coated with limonite. In some places there has been allot of broken rubble materials produced.	Fracture Zone	45	3.36	10.31	6.95
				Many of the joint surfaces exhibit micro thin to sub mm scale coatings consisting of typically marcasite - pyrite,less commonly chalcopyrite and rare pyrrhotite. Many of the sulphide bearing coatings have been reduced to dusty like orange - yellow limonite and less common hematite coatings. In many places the rusty weathering - alteration has infiltrated into some of the surrounding quartzites.						0.00
				In places the quartzite sediments have become increasing in grain size with local small pebles to 3mm x 4mm	34.49 m's narrow 10mm limonite - hematite fault gouge	Joint	43	39.00		-39.00
					40.48 m's 15 - 20 mm limonite - sericite fault gouge	Joint	55	42.10		-42.10
					44.98 m's, 20mm,quartz vein, white grey q.v, knife sharp contacts, vein contain traces of po or asp.	interbed	53	57.23	57.27	0.04
					45.60 to 46.10 m's fracture zone, somewhat open,strong limonite on fracture surfaces.	interbed	50	60.29	60.41	0.12
					49.30 m's narrow 10mm white q.v	interbed	41	61.31		-61.31
					72.16 to 79.55 m's, increase abundance of narrow 3mm to 390mm silt interbeds seperating 50mm to 690mm quartzite beds	gouge	35	34.49		-34.49
					84.93 - 84.96 m's blue grey quartz vein, sharp contacts, fine grained py along some parts of the contact.	gouge	57	40.48		-40.48

89.37 - 90.79 m's there are several local 1mm to 3mm up to 4mm to 5mm somewhat irregular fracture fillings - stringers of py with some po and traces of cpy, stretched out, associated with silty interbeds and cross bed plains in quartzite's	q.v	56	44.98		-44.98
At 99.10 m's, several small 2mm x 8mm to 4mm x 17mm irregular intergrowths between the cross bed plains.	fracture zone	53	45.60	46.10	0.50
122.78 - 123.54 coarser grained, grit - small up to 3mm x 4mm grey to blue pebbles, complex looking light and dark colored cross beds.	q.v	57	49.3		-49.30
146.75 m's, 15mm blue grey q.v with small 1mm grains of po near center of vein.	Joint	31	62.35		-62.35
157.16 - 157.31m's partial weak development of isolated shearing of the quartzites, visible thin <1mm to 3mm ribbon like veins of white carbonatenwith some fine grained chlorite minerals.	Joint	54	62.46		-62.46
	interbed	54	75.42	78.78	3.36
	Joint	9	80.75		-80.75
	xbed	39	77.60		-77.60
	Joint	23	63.20		-63.20
	q.v	51	84.93	84.96	0.03
	sulp fracture fillings	59, 43	89.37	90.79	1.42
	Joint	10	96.25		-96.25
	xbeds	49	99.60		-99.60
	xbeds	59, 57	122.78	123.54	0.76
	gouge	62	119.50	119.51	0.01
	q.v	57	107.98	107.99	0.01
	Joint	48, 6	111.00		-111.00
	interbed	53	138.12	138.26	0.14
	q.v	60	146.75		-146.75
	shear	23	157.16	157..31	#VALUE!
	xbeds	41	162.50		-162.50
	interbed	56	161.87		-161.87

163.30	244.88	81.58	1a	Quartzites, in many places the bedding looks to to have been disrupted. Silt partings seem still mark the boundaries between many of the beds.		interbed	42	161.18	161.22	0.04
						xbeds	63	180.00		-180.00
						interbed	43	197.93		-197.93
					221.55 - atleast 244.88 m's, numerous disrupted beds at highly variable angles to the core axis					0.00
					184.78 m's, <1mm to 5mm concentration of small <1mm visibly elongated grains of po, tr., cpy dev'd along xbed plain.	Po and cpy	49	184.78	184.79	0.01
					190.28m's, 20mm irregular mass, grey white quartz with visible po.	quartz vein	85	190.28	190.30	0.02
					217.34m's, 8mm grey white q.v,	q.v	83	217.34		-217.34
					218.46 m's, 12mm grey white q.v	q.v	40	218.46		-218.46
					233.75 - 233.80 m's, grey white subvitrious q.v, has been disrupted, 2mm x 15 mm f,gr'd py into late fracture in vein.	q.v	51	233.75	233.80	0.05
					243.50 - 244.04 m's, somewhat minor fracture zone, minor alteration of sediments, fine grained chlorite on fracture surfaces. 2mm chlorite rich gouge at lowest edge of fracture zone.	fracture zone	50 and 05	243.50	244.04	0.54
					At: 244.03 m's 2-3mm chlorite rich gouge materials	gouge	63	244.03	244.04	0.01
					At: 241.00 typical orthagonal joints	Joint	53	241.00	241.00	0.00

244.88	326.21	81.33	1a	Quartzites. Down to approximatelly 315 m's, would appear to be consistently bedded, xcross bedding in many places quite distinct. Less finer grained silt interbeds evidient, overall the quartzite - quartz grains are visiblly coarser grained up to 2mm to 3mm +/-. In many parts of the interval the cross bedding looks to be consistently developed. At one location the coarser grained sediments looked to have been significantly tilted - folded relative to the adj sediments. Near the upper partof the interval it would appear that the sediments have been locally mild to moderately deformed - foliated. Near the lower parts of the interval the sediments have been moderatley to strongly broken then subject to widespread alteration with fine grained hematite, with lesser fine grained chlorite. Locally wave like visible deformation - stretching alignment would suggest some movement - dislocation of the sedments in this particular area. Some of the fracture surfaces have micro thin coatings of marcasite, pyrite and rare cpy.	263.53 - 263.61 m's a rare example of a silt interbed in the coarser grained quartzites. It would appear that the interbed has been mildly deformed - stretched out.	interbed	83 and 33	263.53	263.61	0.08
				Below approximately 315 m's +/- the sediments appear to have become finer grained.	263.40 - 267.19 m's, appears to be mild to moderate stretching like deformation - foliation of the sediments	Deformati on - Foliation	31	264.33		-264.33
					Highly visible in many places.	xbeds	56	279.00		-279.00
					279.90 - 280.20 m's appears to be finer grained - chlorite altered top of a quartzite bed. There appears to have been some sorting of the finer grained chloritic materials, relative to the coarser grained fractions.	interbed	61	279.90	280.20	0.30
					302.30 - 304.60 m's siginficant tilting, re alignment of the quartzite beds - xbeds. There may have been some reworking and sorting of the coarser grained sediments. Alignments is highly variable.	Bedding - Xbedding	25, 7 and 27	302.30	304.60	2.30

					315.15 - 324.08 m's fracture and alteration zone developed in a finer grained, somewhat dirty looking quartzites. In many places the fractured rock surfaces have been coated with thin film of brown to red hematite. The hematite has also infiltrated into someof the surrounding materials, appears to have possibly replaced some minerals.In places the sediments also appear to have been altered with some fine grained, light green chlorite minerals. Some of the fractures surfaces coated with micro thin marcasite, pyrite and rarely cpy.	fracture zone	56 and 18	315.15	324-08	#VALUE!
					318.37 - 322.74 m's, particularly wide spread hematite coatings on fractures, hematite infiltration - staining out from from fractures and local "spotty" hematite which in places seems to be associated with fine grained chlorite minerals.	Fracture zone - hemaite staining	30	318.37	322.74	4.37
					318.53 - 318.85 m's, gentle Z folding evident fabric alignment near central - interior areas of the fracture zone. Possible parasitic folding associated with the Shakespeare East anticline.	Deformati on - Foliation	2 and 14	318.53	318.85	0.32
					319.78 m's, 2mm - 3mm hematite chlorite gouge materials. There is possibly limited dislocation movement along these gouge plains.	gouge	54	319.78		-319.78
					323.34 m's, 2mm to 4mm chlorite rich gouge materials developed in 130 mm silt interbed.	gouge	55	323.34		-323.34
326.21	347.56	21.35	1a	Quartzite's,grey, vissibly finer grained, overall quartzite beds appear tobe thinner probably less than 1 meter thick,separated by several thin 1 to 2mm up to 40mm silt interbeds.	At: 327.35 m's,40 mm silt interbed	Interbeds	43	327.30	327.34	0.04
					At: 339.99 m's, typical 2mm to 4mm silt interbed	Interbed	51	339.99	339.99	0.00
						knife joint	21	340.85	340.85	0.00

					At: 345.22 m's, typical orthagonal joints along bedding - xbedding, blue green carbonate,possibe copper stained joint surface.	Joint	55	345.22	345.22	0.00
347.56	407.35	59.79	1a	Quartzite's,grey, vissibly finer grained, overall quartzite beds appear tobe thinner probably less than 1 meter thick.	At: 354 m's, faint but visible xbedding	xbeds	47	354.00		-354.00
				From: approximately 358.43 m's to approximately 397.47 m's there is a visible increase in thickness of silt interbeds, varry from 30mm's to 410 mm's, to a maximum of 500 to 525 mm's, average 200 mm's +/-.	At: 358.43 m's, an irregular 30 mm silt interbed	interbed	39	358.43		-358.43
					From: 360.94 m's to 361.34 m's, thick silt interbed. Some possible larger scale contorsion - folding would seem evident.	Interbed	57 to 81	360.94	361.34	0.40
					From: 359.45 m's to 366.16 m's, the quartzite sediments intermixed with thicker silt interbeds appear to have been noticably disrupted. Allot of the xbedding has been clearly re aligned. The disruption of the quartzite sediments appears to have in places interacted with the finer grained silt interbeds.	xbeds	12	362.50		-362.50
					From: 360.93 m's to 365.09 m's, mild to moderate broken core, atleast 3 sets of fractures, surfaces coated with fine grained hematite,chlorite and lesser carbonate. Hematite has stained some of the surrounding rocks.	Fracture Zone	62, 20 and 6	360.93	365.09	4.16
					At: 357 m's, 3mm to 4mm chlorite - carbonate rich fracture filling. May have potentially been some relatively minor small scale movement along such feature.	Fracture	15	357.00		-357.00
					From: 369.00 m's +/- to 402.00 m's +/-, visibly disrupted sedimentary beds, intermissed with deformed looking quartzite cross beds bound by several scattered 2 mm to 500 mm, visibly deformed - disrutpted silt interbeds	Interbed	46	381.44		-381.44

					From: 395.27 m's to 395.84 m's, thick but somewhat poorly developed silt interbed, intermixed with some small quartz grains.	Interbed	37	395.27	395.84	0.57
					At: 388.65 m's, narrow 200 mm to 250 mm band of possibly mildly foliated quartzite.	Foliation ?	42	388.65	388.65	0.00
					From: 370.45 m's to 380.24 m's, scattered 40 mm up to 250 mm bands of mild to moderate fracturing of the sediments. Many of the fracture surfaces coated micro thin waxy tomild dusty chlorite minerals.	Fracture Zone	85 to lesser 15	370.45	380.24	9.79
					At: 392.63 m's to 394.04 m's, rather interesting looking bed of disrupted - re worked quartzites with many sorted 1mm to 3mm grey quartz grains. Quartzite bed bound by thin 15 mm <top> and 100 mm <bottom> defining limits of the bed.	Bedding	48	392.63	394.04	1.41
					At: 403.00 m's joint clearing cross cut fabric	knife joint		403.00	403.00	0.00
					At: 403.80 m's, a 600 mm weak band of possible folition of sediments.	Foliation ?	31	403.80		-403.80
					From: 405.87 m's to 406.08 m's, possible foliated thin <1mm to 2mm silt like ribbons developed in the quartzite.	Foliation ?	61	405.87	406.08	0.21
407.35	433.21	25.86	1a	Quartzite's, grey to mildly blue grey, well bedded to mildly disrupted quartzite beds. Beds varry in thickness from 50 mm's to 300 mm's up to 2 m's to about 3 m's. Beds seperated by several 1mm to 5 mm, to 70 mm's to 360 mm's green grey silt interbeds. The interbeds appear to have been more noticably disrupted that the adjacent quartzite's. Some of the tops of the interbeds appear to have undergone some re working - disruptions.						0.00
				Locally the sedmentary rocks appearto have undergone some very mild - gentle but visible "Z" folding.						0.00

					At: 414.30 m's, a 65 mm appears to be a reworked silt interbed, near a suphide bearing carbonate vein.	Interbed	69	414.30	414.30	0.00
					From: 419.60 m's to 419.70 m's, relatively smaller scale silt interbed	Interbed	41	419.60	419.70	0.10
					From: 423.90 m's to 424.42 m's, a larger scale silt interbed.	Interbed	58	423.60	424.42	0.82
					From: 416.34 m's to 416.80 m's, local evidence of gentle "Z" folding.	Folding	3 to 5	416.34	416.80	0.46
					At: 425.00 m's, local evidence of small scale, gentle "Z" folding. Such is visible at top edge of silt interbed.	Folding	71	425.00	425.00	0.00
					At: 413.45 m's, an 18 mm to 20 mm grey white carbonate - lesser quartz fracture filling vein developed within a silt interbed. Vein contains some irregular 1mm to 3mm wide up to 15 mm long infillings of fine grained po with cpy along some of the edges.	Sulphide Bearing Fracture Filling Vein	61	413.45	413.45	0.00
					At: 424.00 m's, 1mm to 2 mm whispy blue grey quartz vein developed in the silt interbed	q.v	51	424.00	424.00	0.00
333.21	472.10	138.89	1a	Quartzite's, noticably reduced thicknesses and frequency of silt interbeds, would seem evident from 432.48 meters. In this interval the silt interbeds varry from 2 mm's to 5 mm's and 20 mm's to 40mm's, to rare well developed 160 mm to rare poorly developed - porrly sorted 270 mm interbed. Some of the silt interbeds and the quartzite beds seem to have been mildly disrupted in places.	From: 432.31 m's to 432.48 m's, well developed silt interbed.	Interbed	50	432.31	432.48	0.17
				For the most part the sediments are fairly intact. In places some well developed orthagonal joints have been developed. Many of the joint surfaces exhibit thin to micro thin waxy coatings - films of chlorite minerals, sometimes assoicated with thin coatings of marcasite, pyrite, po and rarely less common cpy.	At: 445.45 m's, thin 2 mm to 3 mm silt interbed.	Interbed	53	445.45	445.45	0.00
					At: 458.00 m's +/-, well developed cross beds	xbeds	33	458.00	458.00	0.00
					At: 441.00 m's +/-, example of orthagonal jointing.	Ortho Joints	42 and 37	441.00	441.00	0.00

					At: 448.37 m's, a 70 mm to 80 mm part of a poorly developed silt interbed which contains locally and rarely abundant 1% to maybe 3% of fine grained po with lesser cpy. The sulphide minerals appear to have been stretchedout along possible foliation	Sulphides		448.35	448.42	0.07
					Possible minerallineation - alignment which maybe defined by the highly visible sulphide minerals.	Lineation ?	28	448.37	448.37	0.00
					At: 438.47 m's, a narrow 7mm blue grey subvitreous q.v	q.v	80	438.47	438.47	0.00
					At: 455.15 m's knife joint	knife joint	15	455.15	455.15	0.00
					At: 468.55 m's knife joint	knife joint	15	468.50	468.50	0.00
					At: 437.75 m's knife joint, maybe part of an orthagonal set.	knife joint	15	437.75	437.75	0.00
472.10	487.16	15.06	1a / 2a	A mixture of multiple intercalated beds of poorly to well laminated silt interbeds amongst somewhat dirty looking quartzite's to possibly arkosic like sediments materials.						0.00
				The intercalated siltstone beds varry in thickness from 5 mm's to 15 mm's to 230 mm's up to 890 mm's. Most of the siltstone beds appear to have been very well laminated or exhibit well developed foliation parallel to the laminated sediment materials.						0.00
					At: 480.00 m's +/-, a good example of possible sediment laminations or moderately to well foliated siltstone sediments.	Foliation ? / Bedding	55	480.00	480.00	0.00
				These areas of highly abundant, finer grained, typically soft intercalated sedimentary beds, represent a local area of differential weakness relative to the surrounding quartzite rich sediments. In this particular interval it is quite evident that a structure has moderately to strongly broken up large portions of the rock within the interval. Associated with the structure is some wide spread alteration with the emplacement of silica - carbonate and chlorite to produce a series of irregular to sharp injections of quartz - carbonate - chlorite and feldspar bearing veins within the broken - structural zone. Later hematite alteration penetrated into some of the surrounding rocks, commonly developed along the many fracture surfaces.	From: 473.32 m's to 487.16 m's, broken fracture - structural zone. In places the fracturing would seemto be highly variable. Some of the fracturing appears to have developed parallel pre existing bedding / foliation,while other fractures less commonly cross cut the rock fabric. In a rare instance it would appear that some fracturing may have also occured parallel to some gentle "Z" folding.	Structure	39, 57,13 and 5			0.00

					From: 474.94 m's to 487.16 m's, there are a scattered number of 10 mm to 15 mm to 25 mm up to 40 mm, and rarely 100 mm, grey light white - sub vitreous, quartz rich, pink feldspar, chlorite and carbonate bearing sharp to irregular like vein injections,which for the most part appear to have developed more or less parallel to the rock fabric. Thebulk of the veins appear to have been developed from: 477.43 m's to 480.60 m's. In places it would seem that some of the quartz veins may have developed into a fairly soft, possibly warm - hot host rock.In places it looks like the intruding silica materials cooked and altered some of the surrounding siltstone materials before the veins solidified.	q.v's	35, 47, and less common 56	474.94	487.16	12.22
					Although no visible sulphide minerals were observed within the quartz veins, marcasite, pyrite and lesser microthin coatings of sulphide minerals commonly developed on many of the waxy chlorite fracture surfaces.	Sulphides on Chlorite Fractures	76 and 53	485.85	485.85	0.00
487.16	537.72	50.56	1a	Quartzite's,with several thin, <5 mm to 30 mm and 90 mm, up to 260 mm and 830 mm, light ash grey brown silt stone interbeds. The somewhat dirty fine to medium grained quartzite beds varry in thickness from 130 mm's to 1,200 mm's. In several places it would appear that the silt interbeds may have been partially cooked and show signs of stretching like deformation , as would seem evident in the developement of fine grained coffee brown mica minerals and lighter green chlorite minerals. In places someof the quartzites appear to have been somewhat disrupted.	From: 494.74 m's to 494.80 m's, moderatley well developed silt interbed.	Interbed	65	494.74	494.80	0.06

At: 497.98 m's, a good example of a 25 mm interbed which has been moderatly to strongly altered with fine grained mica and chlorite minerals. These materials show signs of being stretched out.	Interbed	54	497.98	497.98	0.00
At: 497.51 m's, some visible cross bedding.	xbedding	23	497.51	497.51	0.00
From: 524.57 m's to 525.77 m's, an example of a large scale siltstone interbed.	Interbed	47	524.57	525.77	1.20
From: 509.78 m's to 510.22 m's, narrow, moderately to badly broken core. The fracturing appears to have developed within a siltstone interbed.	Fracture Zone	37	509.78	510.22	0.44
From: 515.67 m's to 517.00 m's, a very badly broken section of core - angular like rubble. The fracturing appears tohave developed exclusively within quartzites.	Fracture Zone	55	515.67	517.00	1.33
From: 525.38 m's to 525.72 m's, an isolated, fairly intact fracture zone developed within a large scale siltstone interbed.	Fracture Zone	77	525.38	525.72	0.34
At: 525.41 m's 5 mm's to 7 mm's dark grey quartz vein with scattered fine grained pyrite and possibly lesser cpy	Suphide Bearing q.v	46	525.41	525.41	0.00
At: 527.74 m's, narrow 8 mm blue grey q.v.	q.v	59	527.74	527.74	0.00
From: 527.27 m's to 527.44 m's, an isolated broken core - fracture zone.	Fracture Zone	42 and 24	527.27	527.44	0.17
From: 530.52 m's to 531.00 m's, moderately broken fractured core zone.	Fracture Zone	28	530.52	531.00	0.48

537.72	589.34	0.00	1a / 1b	Quartzite's with many siltstone interbeds through out. Typically fine to medium grained to rarely visibly coarser grained quartzite's with some noticably thicker light beige to brown typically massive fine grained to thinly laminated siltstones. The siltstone interbeds varry in thickness from as narrow as 5 mm's to 10 mm's and 30 mm's to 50 mm's, up to 120 mm's through to 400 mm's to approximartely 600mm's at their maximum thickness. The quartzite beds seem to varry in thickness from: 60 mm's to 570 mm's to greater than 1,500 mm's	From: 531.34 m's to 531.47 m's, relatively narrow siltstone interbed.	Interbed	70	531.34	531.47	0.13
					From: 542.15 m's to 542.68 m's, somewhat well developed siltstone interbed with faint but visible laminations, There maybe some weakly developed foliation developed parallel to the laminations,some micro thin, waxy chlorite commonly developed on some of those surfaces.	Interbed	62	542.15	542.68	0.53
					From: 544.51 m's to 544.81 m's, well developed,with 2 mm's to 5mm silt laminations, some of which seem to have been mildly disturbed.	Interbed	53	544.51	544.81	0.30
					From: 548.31 m's to 548.53 m's. some errosion of top of quartzite bed and some re worked siltstone interbed materials. Some of these materials have been altered with some very fine grained brown mica and green chloite minerals. Light butter yellow iron carbonate and white carbonate developed along some of the silt laminations. Such carbonate alteration 1 mm to 3 mm's.	Interbed	56	548.31	548.53	0.22
					From: 543.13 m's to 543.30 m's, isolated broken core zone. A few of the fracture surfaces show micro thin pyrite and some cpy.	Fracture Zone	37	543.13	543.30	0.17

From: 550.01 m's to 558.55 m's, broad extent of a mild to moderate to locally strongly broken core fracture - structural zone. In some locations within the zone there is the local development of some kinked - waxy chloite schist materials, narrow isolated occurrences of brecciated quartzites healed up with chlorite and narrow remnants of thin <5 mm chlorite fault gouge materials that have since been badly broken appart. Many of the fracture surfaces seem to be coated with a sugary - granular like coating of carbonate minerals. Some dusty fine grained chlorite minerals are also present on many fracture surfaces. Some of the earlier fractures have been infilled with 1 mm to 3 mm white carboante.					0.00
From: 550.47 m's to 550.52 m's, angular brecciated quartzite's, 1 mm to 8 mm x 15 mm breccia fragments healed with fine grained chlorite.	Breccia	53	550.47	550.52	0.05
At: 557.60 m's, local chlorite schist.	Schist	61	557.60	557.60	0.00
At: 558.60 m's, 2 mm's to 4 mm grey white quartz vein running nearly parallel to the long axis of the core. The quartz vein has developed in a visibly cooked quartzite. Locally the q.v contains small < 3mm collections of po grains. Locally 3 mm to 5 mm collections of po noted immediatly adjacent to the vein in the host rock quartzite.	q.v	7	558.60	558.60	0.00
At: 557.00 m's, remnant of orthagonal joints.	Joint	41	557.00	557.00	0.00
From: 560.40 m's, to 561.00 m's, two narrow, 90 mm's and 160 mm broken core fracture zone.	Fracture Zone	18	560.40	561.00	0.60

					At: 580.16 m's a narrow 2 mm blue grey quartz vein in a blue grey cooked quartzite.	q.v	19		508.16	508.16
					From: 581.81 m's to 584.80 m's, there maybe present a series of narrow parrallel 2 mm's to 8 mm wide blue grey quartz veins which contain local scattered concentrations of up to 5 mm's x 12 mm's of irregularly shaped po, and iron carbonate minerals.	q.v's	3	581.81	584.80	2.99
589.34	592.94	3.60	2b	Siltstone, grey to light beige brown, thin, < 1mm to 5 mm's, up to 3 mm to 15 mm, slightly coarser grained, possibly quartz feldspar bearing laminations.	At: 590.75 m's, very well developed , thin 1 mm's to 3 mm laminations. In many places the thin laminations are coated	Bedding	59	590.75	590.75	0.00
592.94	602.15	9.21	7a	Lamprophyre intrusion, light to medium grey, typically fine to medium grained. The upper part of the intrusion is in contact with the well laminated siltstones, the lower part of the intrusion is in contact with a fine to medium grained quartzite. The upper and lower contacts of the intrusion exhibit a thin 100 mm to 130 mm finer grained chill like interior margin. The intrusion has incorporated with in it 2% to 3% of small light grey to white rounded to angular xenolithic 2mm to 10 mm x 30 mm rock fragments, suspected to be possible remnant bits of quartzite material derived from the local surroundings. In a few places the intrusive rocks and the xenolithic fragements look to have been stretched out - foliated like. At the uppper contact and somewhat into the adjacent overlying sediments, there are a number of narrow 1mm to 10mm	At: 602.00 m's, near the contact the intrusive rocks appear to have been mildly but visibly stretched out.	Foliation	53	602.00	602.00	0.00
					At: 600.00 m's, in a number of places the intrusive rocks exhibit some well developed knife joints, which seem to be associated with some local broken core.Some of the joint surfaces coated with thin waxy chlorite - carbonate coatings.	Knife Joint	13	600.00	600.00	0.00
602.15	609.67	7.52	1a / 1b	Quartzite with increased mix of thinly laninated siltstone materials with the quartzite's.						0.00
					From: 602.15 m's,to 608.00m's Principally fine grained dirty quartzite's	Bedding / xbedding	67	607.00	607.00	0.00

					From: 608.00 m's to 609.67 m's, principally well lamminated 3 mm to 15 mm siltstone beds amongst 5 mm to 45 mm dirty quartzite beds.	Bedding	56	608.00	609.67	1.67
					From: 606.76 m's to 608.04 m's, possible series of narro, parallel 1mm to 5mm grey light blue quartz veins with small < 3mm rare concentrations of po.	q.v's	3 to 16	606.76	608.04	1.28
					At: 608.00 m's, somewhat rough, coated with thin chlorite.	Knife Joint	11	608.00	608.00	0.00
609.67	621.15	11.48	2b	Siltstone, grey to light beige brown, thin, < 1mm to 5 mm's, up to 3 mm to 20 mm, slightly coarser grained, possibly quartz feldspar bearing laminations. In a number of places there are indications of possible soft sediment deformation,disruption followedby reconsolidation of the various lamminations of silt materials. In the upper part of the interval there may have been some mild stretching deformation - foliation as would seem evident in some locally broken core sections and waxy chlorite developedon some surfaces.	From: 608.40 m's to 611.28 m's, locally broken sections of core.	Fracture Zone	43	608.40	611.28	2.88
						Foliation	43	608.40	611.28	2.88
621.15	622.67	1.52	4d	Quartz diorite, mottle grey white,massive fine to medium grained, visible sharp upper and lower contact. Intrusive rock incorporated within it a few small 8 mm x 8 mm to 50 mm and up to 90 mm partially allimilated xenoliths of fine grained siltstone materials. Intrusive rocks contain visible scattered traces of small po grains.	At: 621.15 m's, upper contact	Contact	61	621.15	621.15	0.00
					At: 622.67 m's, lower contact	Contact	57	622.67	622.67	0.00
622.67	645.83	23.16	1b	Quartzite's intermixed with fine grained laminated and more massive, thicker deposited sitltone materials. The siltstone materials varry in thickness from < 1 mm to 9 mm's consisting of many - multiple laminations to much thicker depositions of 1,900 mm's to 2,000 mm's where it would appear that some original fine grained quartz sediments may have been highly contaminated with fine grained silty fractions.	At: 624.45 m's, well developed 1 mm to 7 mm laminations	Bedding	68	634.45	624.45	-10.00
					At 627.90 m's, well developed 1 mm to 7 mm laminations	Bedding	72	627.90	627.90	0.00

At 640.00 m's less well developed, disturbed like 1 mm to 3 mm silt laminations. There are signs of local soft sediment deformation.	Bedding	76	640.00	640.00	0.00
From: 622.67 m's to 626.71 m's, zone of moderate to locally intense intact micro fracturing - micro brecciation - visible breakage and disruption - dislocation. This occurrence, the rocks have been well healed up with fine grained chlorite -mica <biotite and sericite> and possibly carbonate minerals. It is not overly uncommone to observe small < 1mm up to 1 mm to 2 mm grains of po and cpy occuring within the chlorite - mica bearing materials in the fracture - brecciation zone. The healing proccess minerals contain scattered sulphides particularly po and lesser cpy.	Breccia Zone	15	622.67	626.71	4.04
At: 624.38 m's to 624.41 m's, a somewhat irregular injection aof fine grained white carbonate minerals associated with brown mica and chlorite alteration has develped parallel to the siltsone laminations which immediately adjacent to brecciated quartzite - siltstone materials. The carbonate portion of the vein contains an estimated 30% to 40 of fine grained po with lesser cpy.	Po - Cpy Bearing Carb Vein	70	624.38	624.41	0.03

					From: 628.00 m's to 628.19 m's, an irregular looking injection of carbonate injected into the quartzite - siltstone materials. The vein like materials contain a large 110 mm irregular - whispy clot of fine grained chlorite seeminly developed into later fractures, followed by the implacement of fine to coarse grained po. The irregular shaped concentrations of po varry from: 1 mm x 1 mm up to 10 mm's x 50 mm's.	Po Bearing Carb Vein	86	628.00	628.19	0.19
					At: 627.30 m's, local knife joints	Knife Joint	10	627.30	627.30	0.00
					At: 629.24 m's, 2 mm to 3 mm, blue grey quartz vein with some minor butter yellow iron carbonate.	q.v	15	629.24	629.24	0.00
645.83	662.88	17.05	4d / 1a / 1b	Quartz diorite roof zone materials. Faint visible remnants of fine grained sedimentary rocks amongst what appears tohave been originally multiple narrow to potentiually large scale injection of Shakespeare quartz diorite into the surrounding sediments. Throughout much of the interval the rocks have been moderatelty stretched out - clearly deformed, and as such can make it difficult to fully appreciate the extent of the intrusive nature of the quartz diorite and so on. In some places it is still possible to examine the faint remnants of the original sedimentary - depositional fabric, which has been overprinted with a distinct structural fabric. The orientation of the deformation alignments seems to be somewhat variable in places						0.00
649.00	684.00	35.00	Structural Zone - Large Dislocating Type Structure	This structural zone appears to have developed within the upper part of the Shakespeare intrusive suite quartz diroite roof zone, <4d> unit, including the upper part of the Shakespeare quartz gabbro <4c> unit. It would appear that such a structure has significantly dislocated the lower parts of the Shakespeare intrusive suite stratigraphy. The dislocated Shakespeare quartz gabbro <4c>, is in structural contact with the underlying varitextured Nipissing type quartz gabbro <3b> unit.	From: 649.00 m's +/- to 684.00 m's, relatively intact structural - mylonitic zone.	Foliation	13 to 44			0.00

					From: 645.83 m's to 647.03 m's, it is only the very upper portion of the roof zone interval which seems to have been untouched by the adjacent deformation. The rocks are wuite massive medium to fine grained quartz diorites.					0.00
					At: 649.00 m's +/-., appears to be originally a coarse grained quartz diorite which contain remnant visible elongated 70 mm to 150 mm xenolithic fragements of a fine grained laminated sediment. The intrusive and sedimentary rocks have since been moderately deformed.	Foliation	13	649.00	649.00	0.00
					From: 657.76 m's to 658.15 m's, isolated local fracturing with thin < 5 mm dusty chlorite fault gouge materials have developed.	Foliation	17	657.76	658.15	0.39
					< 5 mm chlorite gouge materials	Gouge	17	657.76	657.76	0.00
					< 5 mm chlorite gouge materials	Gouge	17	658.15	658.15	0.00
					At: 662.26 m's, appears to be nearly the last of the faint remnants of the primary sedimentary fabric which has been overprinted by the structural fabric.	Bedding	28	662.26	662.26	0.00
						Foliation	13	662.26	662.26	0.00
662.88	674.58	11.70	4d	Quartz diorite, these rocks appear to form a more continuous interval of what appears to be principally the igneous intrusive rock. The rocks have been moderately to strongly deformed and as such due to the stretching and some alteration are beginning to look mylonitic. Near the lower part of the interval there are what appear to be very faint remnants of possibly originally highly assimilated xenolithic rock fragements.	From: 662.88 m's to 674.58 m's, these rocks have been moderately to well stretched out - foliated.	Foliation	21	667.03	667.03	0.00
					At: 666.35 m's, narrow 5 mm blue grey quartz vein.	q.v	71	666.35	666.35	0.00
					At: 666.00 m's a rather rough knife joint with dusty chlorite coatings.	Knife Joint	5	666.00	666.00	0.00

674.58	684.00	9.42	4c	Quartz Gabbro, from the present characteristics it would appear that the original intrusive rocks were possibly quite massive and coarse grained. The contact between the overlying quartz diorite and the underlying quartz gabbro is clearly visible but has likely been re aligned due to the overprinting deformation. The rocks have been very moderate to very strongly deformed - stretched out and have a distinct mylonitic texture - appearance. These rocks have also been moderately to strongly altered. It would appear that most if not all of the original mafic minerals appear to have been altered to chlorite. Some carbonate alteration also seems eveident. Secondary sulphide minerals, principally pyrite appears to have developed during the alteration - secondary remobilization mineralization. Some highly stretched out or broken remnants of original primary grains and or blebs of po with some cpy can be observed in a number of locations throughout the interval.	At: 674.58 m's visible but deformed contact between the Shakespeare quartz diorite and the Shakespeare quartz gabbro.	Contact	28	674.58	674.58	0.00
					At: 678.12 m's, strongly developed foliation.	Foliation	25	678.12	678.12	0.00
					At 682.00 m's, strongly developed foliation.	Foliation	27	682.00	682.00	0.00
					At:683.96 m's., the "bottom" of the described structural zone, which may have cut into the lower parts of the Shakespeare quartz gabbro, possibly through part of the interconnected sulphides.	Foliation	11	683.96	683.96	0.00
					At: 679.81 m's, 3 mm blue grey quartz vein with some po and traces of cpy.	q.v	57	679.81	679.81	0.00
					From: 681.77 m's to 682.97 m's, possible series of narrow 5 mm to 7 mm somewhat sinuous grey blue to dark blue, possible multiple parallel q.v's which contain visible fine grained po and lesser cpy.	Sulphide Bearing Q.V's	1	681.77	682.97	1.20
					At: 683.09 m's, a narrow 3 mm blue grey quartz - iron carbonate vein.	q. carb v	76	683.09	683.09	0.00

					From: 683.62 m's to 683.97 m's, at this location there would appear to be the remnants of what could possibly be part of what may have once been interconnected - net textured concentrations of fine grained po. Seems to be but a small remnant of the top of the Shakespeare East mineral deposit which has been dislocated.	Interconn ected - Net Textured Sulphides				0.00
684.00	719.73	35.73	3a / 3b	Nipiissing type gabbro to quartz gabbro, typically mottled grey - white green, massive, typically coarse to medium grained varitextured in some places. In many places the gabbro contains some visible disseminated and locally more intense development - alteration - with mineral grains of brown - black mica minerals, possibly biotite. Throughout the interval there are several narrow blue grey quartz veins which have developed with the gabbro. Some of these veins also contain some local minor amounts of butter yellow to yellow orange iron carbonate with some light grey to white ca carbonate. In some instances the quartz - carbonate veins contain traces to locally abundant po and cpy. Lower down in the interval the quartz veins seem to contain more cpy as compared with the po content in the veins.						0.00
					From: 684.47 m's to 685.40 m's, quite visible fine grained alteration of the gabbro with mica <biotite> and chlorite.					0.00
					At: 684.73 m's, a somewhat irregular 3 mm to 15 mm carbonate rich fracture filling vein with abundant fine grained po.	Sulp Bearing Carb Vein	45	684.73	684.73	0.00

From: 685.51 m's to 686.11 m's, in this interval there are two quartz - carbonate veins, one 130 mm's the second 30 mm's, separated by 330 mm's of gabbro. The veins contain apporeciable of uppwards of 20% to 30% of fine to medium grained po with lesser cpy. The bulk of sulphide minerals appear to be concentrated within the interior of the vein, less common towards the edges.	Sulp Bearing q.v's	20 and 59	685.51	686.11	0.60
At: 686.40 m's, orthagonal joints	Joint	55 and 29	686.40	686.40	0.00
From 687.30 m's to 687.41 m's, light blue grey quartz - carbonate vein with no visible sulphides.	q - carb v	74	687.30	687.41	0.11
From: 688.55 m's to 692.64 m's, there is a series of possible parallel, rough - undulating like fractures in the core, coated with fine grained chlorite and carbonate. There is some fractuing of the core .	Joint	7	688.55	692.64	4.09
From: 691.31 m's to 717.73 m's, a particular distinct zone - development of blue grey quartz carbonate veins. Some of these veins contain disseminated and local larger scale concentrations of cpy and lesser po. The quartz - carbonate veins varry in thickness from: 1mm to 15 mm's, to 180 and mm's, 230 mm's. Some of the veins have sharp contacts, some of the veins are quite irregular in nature. The butter to yellow - orange iron carbonate tends to occur as thin < 1mm to 5 mm inclusions and ribbon like streaks assocated with the large scale quartz veins.	Q - carb v's				0.00
Many of the veins exhibit typically fine grained cpy with visibly less po.					0.00

					Many of the tight mm scale slips - joint like fractures have been coated with thin cpy and lesser po.					0.00
					In amongst the sulphide bearing veins and slips the gabbro has often been found to contain fine traces of disseminated - small grains of cpy and po. It would seem that where ever the gabbro rocks have undergone some visible alteration, it would appear that the sulphide content would increase.					0.00
				Selective intervals shall be choosen for which to conduct assaying. If there are any encouraging results then it will be possible to return to the location and tighten upthe sampling etc.						0.00
719.73	798.00	78.27	3a	Nipissing type gabbro, typically dark green to brown green, massive medium to fine grained locally altered gabbro materials. In a number of places the gabbro shows signs of fine grained alteration with what appears to be a combination of fine grained mica and chlorite minerals.						0.00
				Through out this interval down to approximatelly 780.00 m's +/- there are a number of thin <1mm to 15 mm's with several in the order of 20 mm's to 30 mm's to 35 mm, blue grey quartz - fe carb - cal carb and minor chlorite fracture filling veins. The orientation of many of these veins appear to be quite variable.	From: 719.73 m's to 789.00 m's, there are several narrow, up to 30 mm's and 35 mm's, qtz, fe - cal carb - chlorite fracture filling veins. These veins seem to less commonly contain cpy or po than the similar like veins above.	q-fe-cal carb-chl v's with rare sulp's	46 to 18	719.73	789.00	69.27
				These multi mineralic fracture filling veins less commonly contain the cpy and po mineralization as commonly observed in the similar looking fracture filling veins above.						0.00
					From: 749.05 m's to 750.65 m's., broken core fracture zone, moderate to very badly broken up core	Fracture zone	36	749.05	750.65	1.60
798.00	798.00	0.00	EOH	End of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-01						0.00
										0.00
				Diamond drill core logging carried out by:						0.00
				Harold Tracanelli,Getn, P.Geo						0.00
				Diamond drill core logging completed on Monday February 07th., 2011						0.00
				At: the Shakespeare East core logging tent facility in Shakespeare Township,Ontario.						0.00

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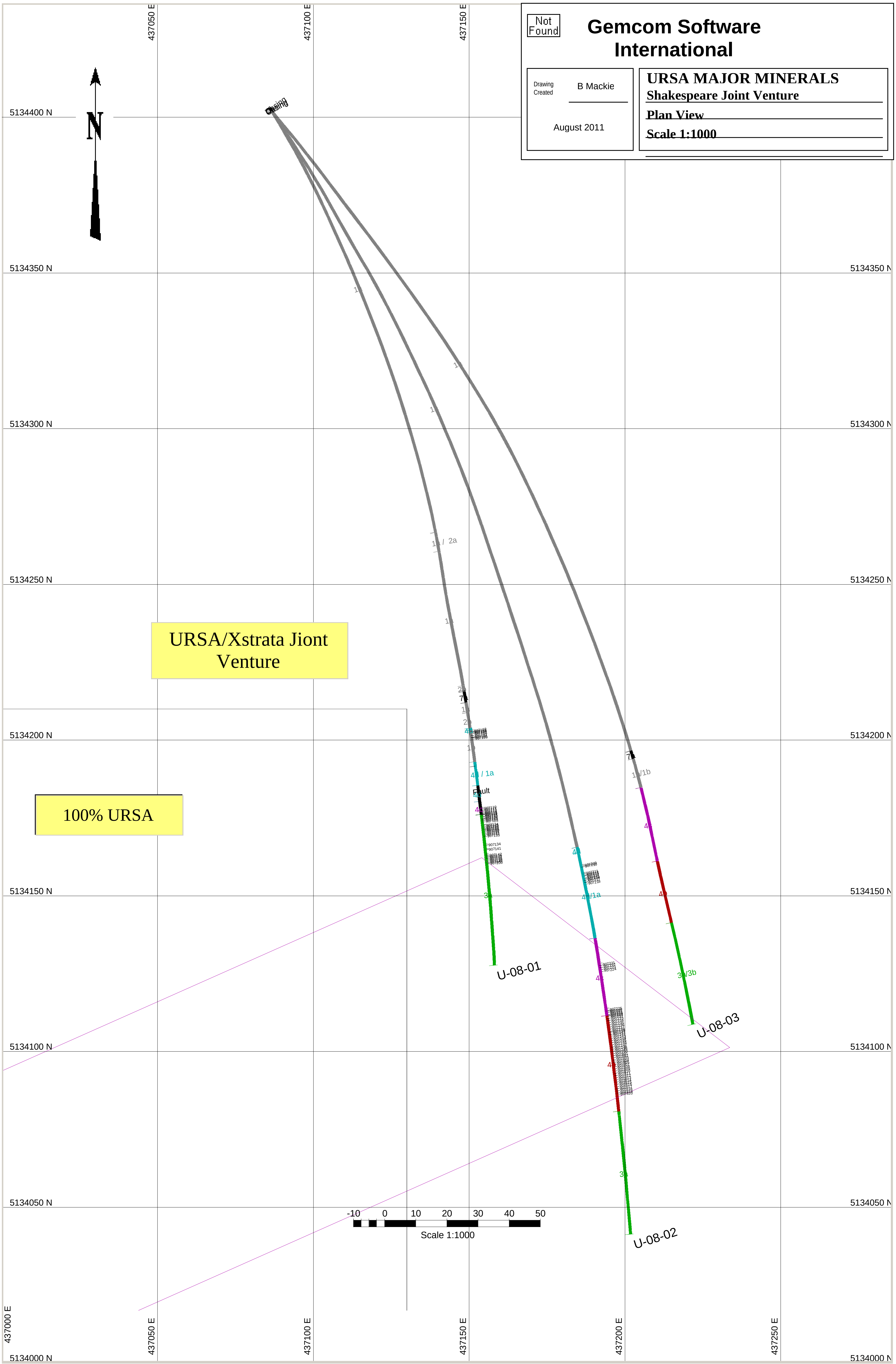
APPENDIX II

Cross Section and Plans for Diamond Drill Holes U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03



Gemcom Software International
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Drawing Created
B Mackie
August 2011
URSA MAJOR MINERALS
Shakespeare Joint Venture
Plan View
Scale 1:1000
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URSA/Xstrata Jiont Venture
100% URSA
Casing
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U-08-02
U-08-03
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5134350 N
5134300 N
5134250 N
5134200 N
5134150 N
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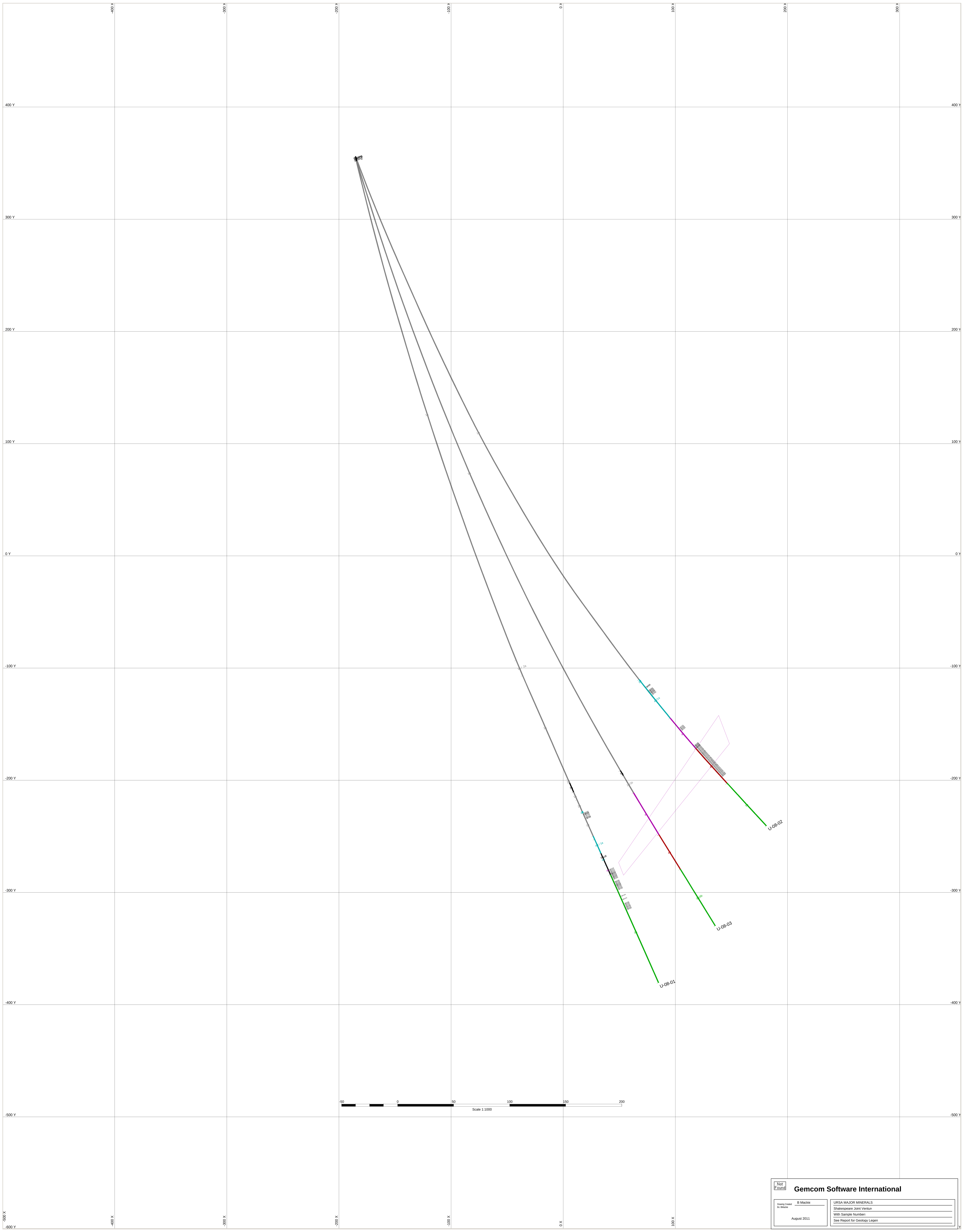

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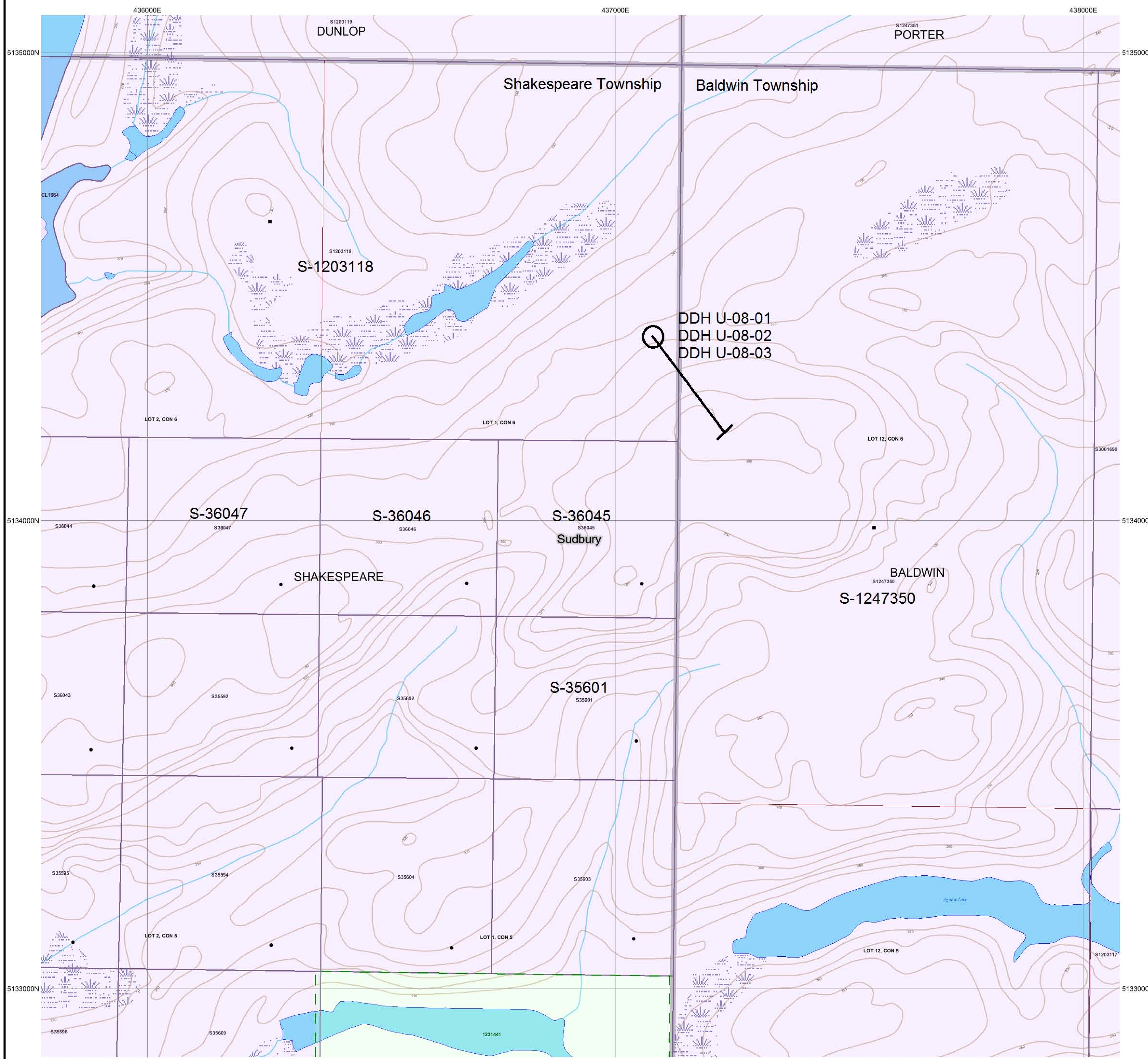
Gemcom Software International
Drawing Created By: BMackie
B Mackie
August 2011
URSA MAJOR MINERALS
Shakespeare Joint Ventur
With Sample Numbers
See Report for Geology Legen

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated
URSA / Xstrata Canada - Shakespeare East Down Plunge Diamond Drilling Program

ONTARIO CANADA
MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map



Drawing Prepared By: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo
Thursday January 12th., 2012

Date / Time of Issue: Thu Jan 05 16:37:12 EST 2012

TOWNSHIP / AREA	PLAN
SHAKESPEARE	G-3001

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Sudbury
Land Titles/Registry Division	SUDBURY
Ministry of Natural Resources District	SUDBURY

TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

- LUP Land Use Permit
- OIC Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- WPLA Water Power Lease Agreement
- 1234567 Mining Claim
- 1234567 Filed Only Mining Claims

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order In Council Withdrawal Types
- W*sm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W*s Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W*m Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Ns IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:3246
100m 0m 300m

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
7603	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	W.P.L.A. NO 110, FILE 9214 SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN

General Information and Limitations

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

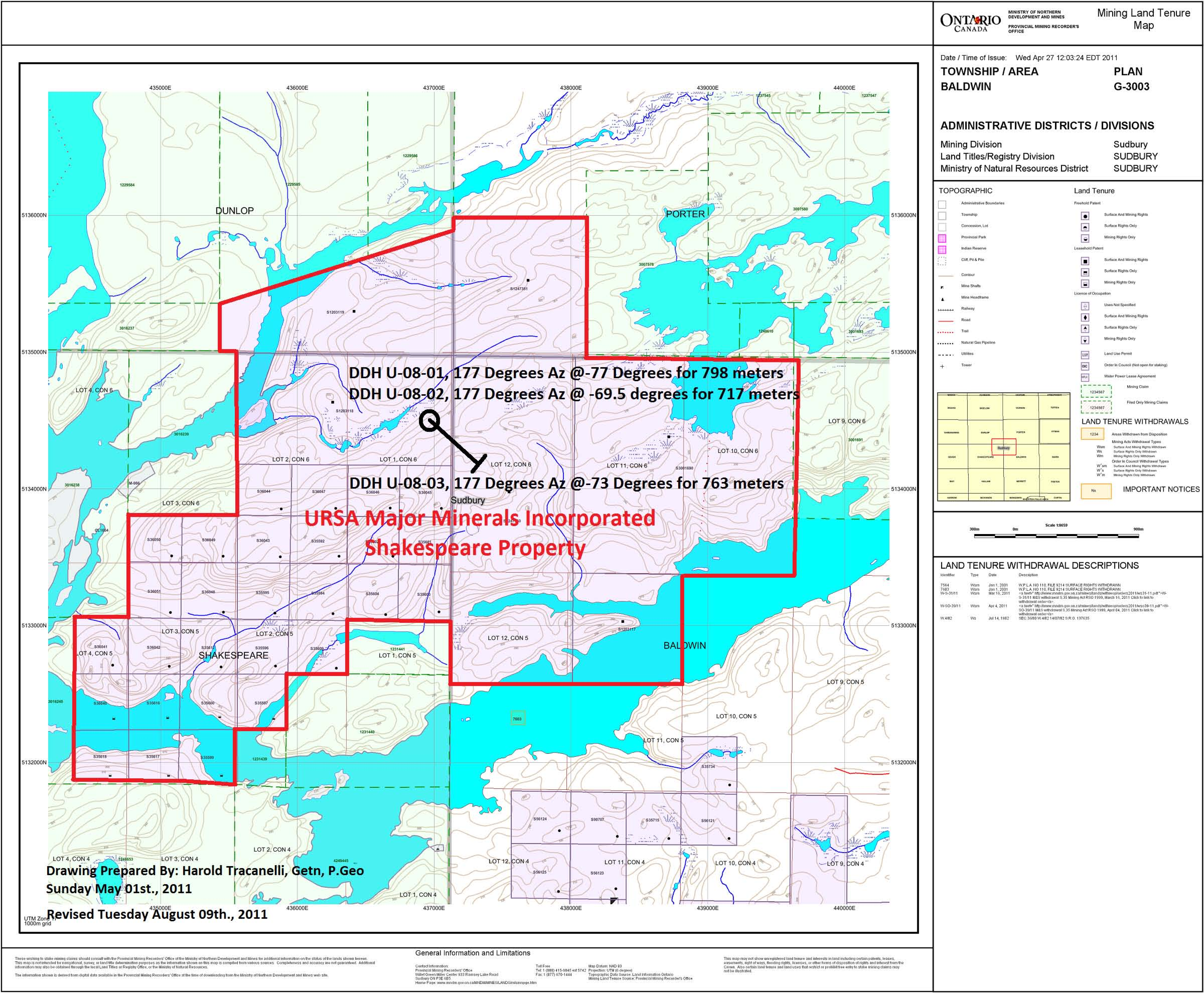
The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Center 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5742
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorder's Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licenses, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.



ONTARIO CANADA
MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE
Mining Land Tenure Map
Date / Time of Issue: Wed Apr 27 12:03:24 EDT 2011
TOWNSHIP / AREA
BALDWIN
PLAN
G-3003
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS
Mining Division Sudbury
Land Titles/Registry Division SUDBURY
Ministry of Natural Resources District SUDBURY
TOPOGRAPHIC
Land Tenure
LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS
IMPORTANT NOTICES
LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS
General Information and Limitations
DDH U-08-01, 177 Degrees Az @-77 Degrees for 798 meters
DDH U-08-02, 177 Degrees Az @ -69.5 degrees for 717 meters
DDH U-08-03, 177 Degrees Az @-73 Degrees for 763 meters
URSA Major Minerals Incorporated
Shakespeare Property
DUNLOP
PORTER
SHAKESPEARE
BALDWIN
Sudbury
LOT 4, CON 6
LOT 3, CON 6
LOT 2, CON 6
LOT 1, CON 6
LOT 12, CON 6
LOT 11, CON 6
LOT 10, CON 6
LOT 9, CON 6
LOT 4, CON 5
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5133000N
5132000N
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid
Drawing Prepared By: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo
Sunday May 01st., 2011
Revised Tuesday August 09th., 2011

APPENDIX III

Crone Geophysics, Borehole Geophysical Reports

Geophysical Survey Report

covering

Borehole Pulse EM Surveys
over the
Shakespeare Project
for
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
during
December 2010

by

CRONE GEOPHYSICS & EXPLORATION LTD.

Survey Area:	**Shakespeare East Property, Webbwood, Ontario**
Survey Type:	**Borehole Pulse EM Surveys**
Survey Operators:	**Marcel Field**
Borehole Surveys:	**U-08-01, U-03-112**
Survey Period:	**December 2010**
Report By:	**A.M.Khan**
Report Date:	**January 2011**

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PULSE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Limited was contracted by Ursa Major Minerals Inc. to conduct Borehole Pulse Electromagnetic Surveys on its Shakespeare East Property located in Shakespeare Township, near the village of Webbwood, Ontario. This report summarizes the geophysical work carried out in December 2010.

Two (2) holes covering one (1) surface loop were surveyed during the survey period 14th to December 20th, 2010. The appendices to this report contain page size plan maps, PEM profiles (linear 5-axis and logarithmic scale), step response profiles, and instrument specifications

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Shakespeare property is located, immediately north and east of Agnew Lake, near the village of Webbwood, Ontario. The property is approximately 70 km west-southwest of Sudbury, Ontario, about one hour by road from Sudbury. The closest towns are Webbwood, which is 9 km southwest of the property, and Espanola, which is 11 km southeast. (Figure-1)

Access into the Shakespeare Property will be from northeast via a secondary road branching north from the Trans Canada Highway # 17 approximately 7.5 km east of Nairn Center. An existing logging road connects to the west side of the secondary road, approximately 13 km from Highway 17 and allows access to the property (Figure-2). For much of its length, this existing logging road is considered to be suitable for site access.

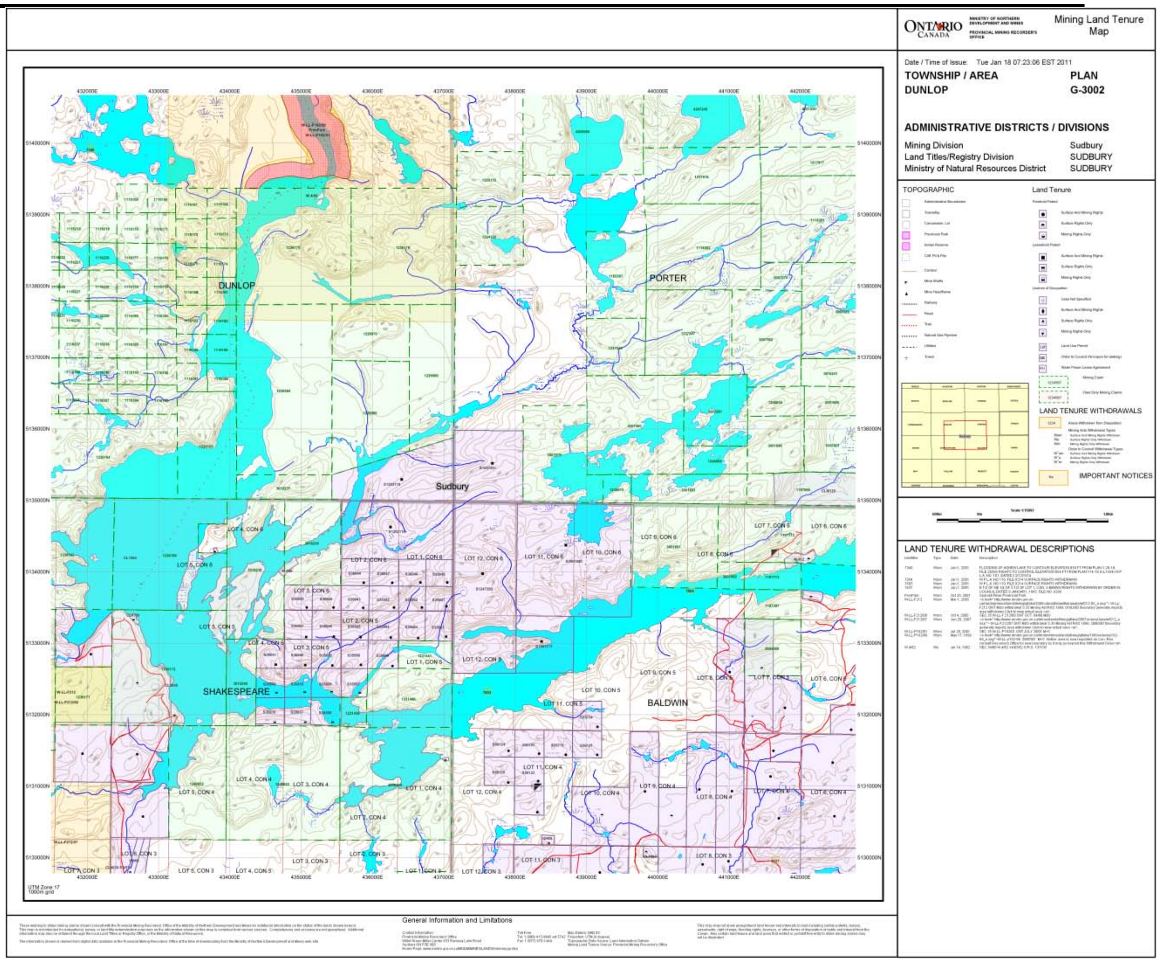


Figure 1: General location Map

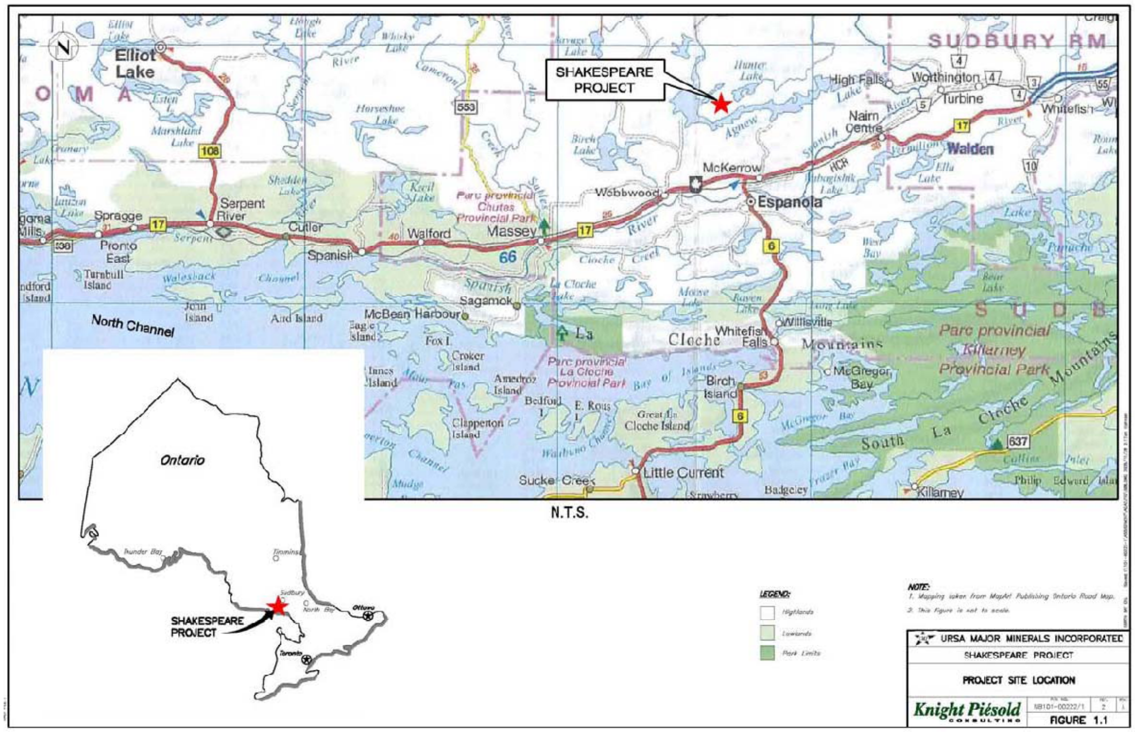


Figure 2: Property location and Access Map

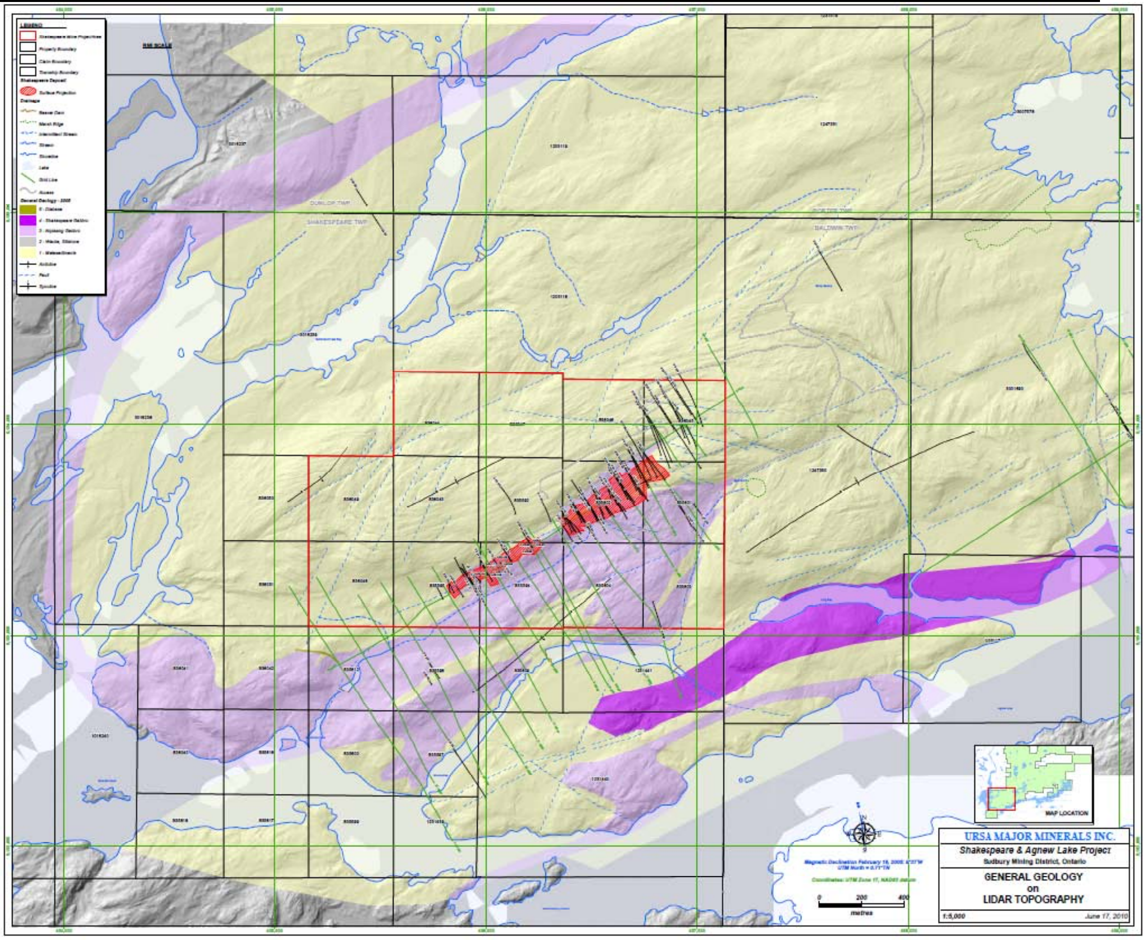


Figure 3: Local Geology Map

Figure 4: Hole Location Map

3.0 PERSONNEL

The personnel involved in this project during the reporting period include:

Survey Operators: Marcel Field

Data Processing: Kevin Ralph

Report: A.M.Khan

4.0 SURVEY METHODS

Crone Pulse EM is a time domain electromagnetic method in which a precise pulse of current with a controlled linear shut off is transmitted through a large loop of wire on the ground and the rate of decay of the induced secondary field is measured across a series of time windows during the off-time. The EMF created by the shutting-off of the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus setting-up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor.

On this project, a 3D Borehole Pulse EM system was assembled in which an axial component (Z) probe and a cross component (XY) probe were used to measure the three components of the induced secondary field. The first pass with the 'Z' probe detects any in-hole or off-hole anomalies and gives information on size, conductivity, and distances to the edge of conductors. The second pass with the 'XY' probe measures two orthogonal components of the EM field in a plane orientated at right angles to the borehole. These results give directional information to the center of the conductive body. Data is usually collected at a nominal sample interval of 10m.

In addition to measuring the standard Primary Pulse channel on the ramp and 24 off-time channels, the Step Response may also be calculated. Step Response requires accurate geometrical control in which the loop position and the hole geometry are accurately determined. In the current surveys positional information was collected by Crone using a sub-meter capable GPS and regional base station. Positional information is provided in the UTM projection (zone 17 North), utilizing the NAD 1983 Canada datum. Elevations are given relative to Mean Sea Level based on the EGM96 Global geoids model.

The calculated Step Response values are binned into an S1 channel (from 0.5T to T), an S2 channel (from 0.25T to 0.5T), an S3 channel (from 0.125T to 0.25T) and an S4 channel (from 0.0625T to 0.125T, where T is the time base). The S1 channel is normalized to the theoretical primary field, while S2, S3 and S4 are normalized to S1. The S1 value is used to identify responses from highly conductive sources. In the absence of any conductors the Primary Field should exactly equal the theoretical field for a given component. In the case of generally resistive host and poorer conductors the S1 value will be very close or equal to the theoretical field for a given component

The equipment used on this project was a Crone Pulse EM Borehole system. This includes a 4.8 kW transmitter with a 220V voltage regulator which is powered by an 11 hp motor generator. The Crone Digital Receiver was used to collect the field data. The synchronization between the Transmitter and the Receiver was maintained by either a crystal-clock or direct cable link

Data units are nT/s.

5.0 SURVEY PARAMETERS

Table I: Transmitter Loop Coverage

Loop	Property	Size (meters)	Corner Coordinates UTM NAD83 Canada Zone 17N
Tx Loop 1	Shakespeare East Property	~1000x1000	436705E, 5133928N 437518E, 5134348N 436248E, 5134806N 437047E, 5135230N

Table II: Borehole Survey Coverage

Hole	TX loop Shakespeare East	Timebase (ms)	Ramp (ms)	Current (Amps)	Station		Comp
					From	To	
U-08-01	Tx Loop 1	16.66	1.5	14	10	770	XYZ
U-03-112	Tx Loop 1	16.66	1.5	16	10	540	XYZ

The following table shows the various time gates that constitute the channel configurations set up in the Crone PEM Receiver used in the surveys discussed in this report. The 16.66 ms timebase uses off-time channels 1 – 20

Table III: Channel Configuration

Channel	Start		Finish		Channel	Start		Finish	
PP	-200	µs	-100	µs					
1	48	µs	64	µs	**2**	64	µs	84	µs
3	84	µs	112	µs	**4**	112	µs	152	µs
5	152	µs	204	µs	**6**	204	µs	268	µs
7	268	µs	360	µs	**8**	360	µs	480	µs
9	480	µs	640	µs	**10**	640	µs	848	µs
11	848	µs	1.128	ms	**12**	1.128	ms	1.496	ms
13	1.496	ms	1.992	ms	**14**	1.992	ms	2.644	ms
15	2.644	ms	3.512	ms	**16**	3.512	ms	4.664	ms
17	4.664	ms	6.192	ms	**18**	6.192	ms	8.22	ms
19	8.22	ms	10.92	ms	**20**	10.92	ms	14.4	ms

6.0 PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Table IV: Production Summary

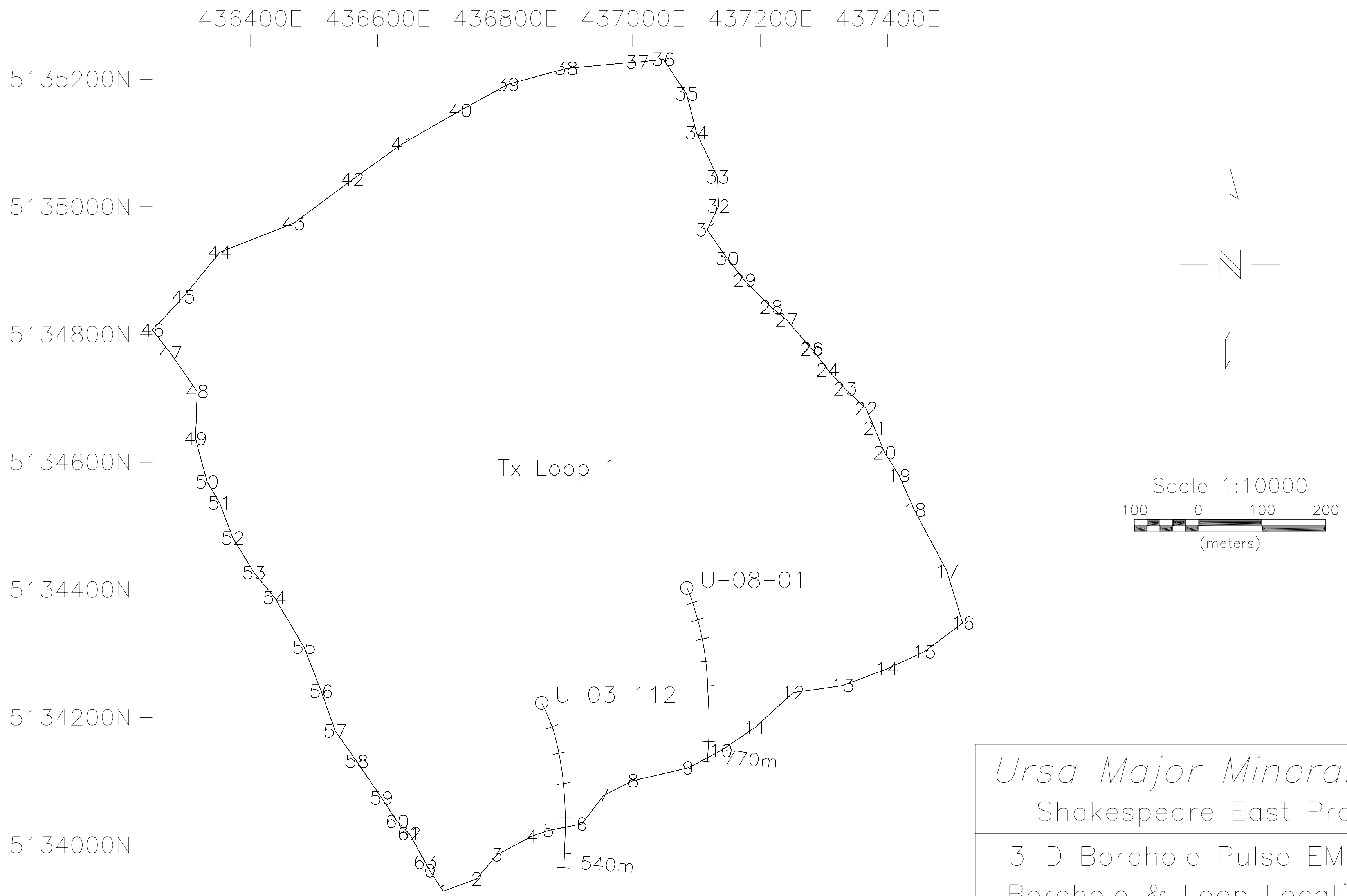
14-Dec-2010	MOB
15-Dec-2010	Discussed the upcoming job. Picked up the loop for the Survey.
16-Dec-2010	Went to the location of hole and laid half of the loop
17-Dec-2010	Finished putting out of loop.
18-Dec-2010	Surveyed U-03-01.
19-Dec-2010	Surveyed U-03-112.
20-Dec-2010	Packed up the gear.

Respectfully submitted,

A.M.Khan
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX I

PLAN AND SECTION MAPS



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

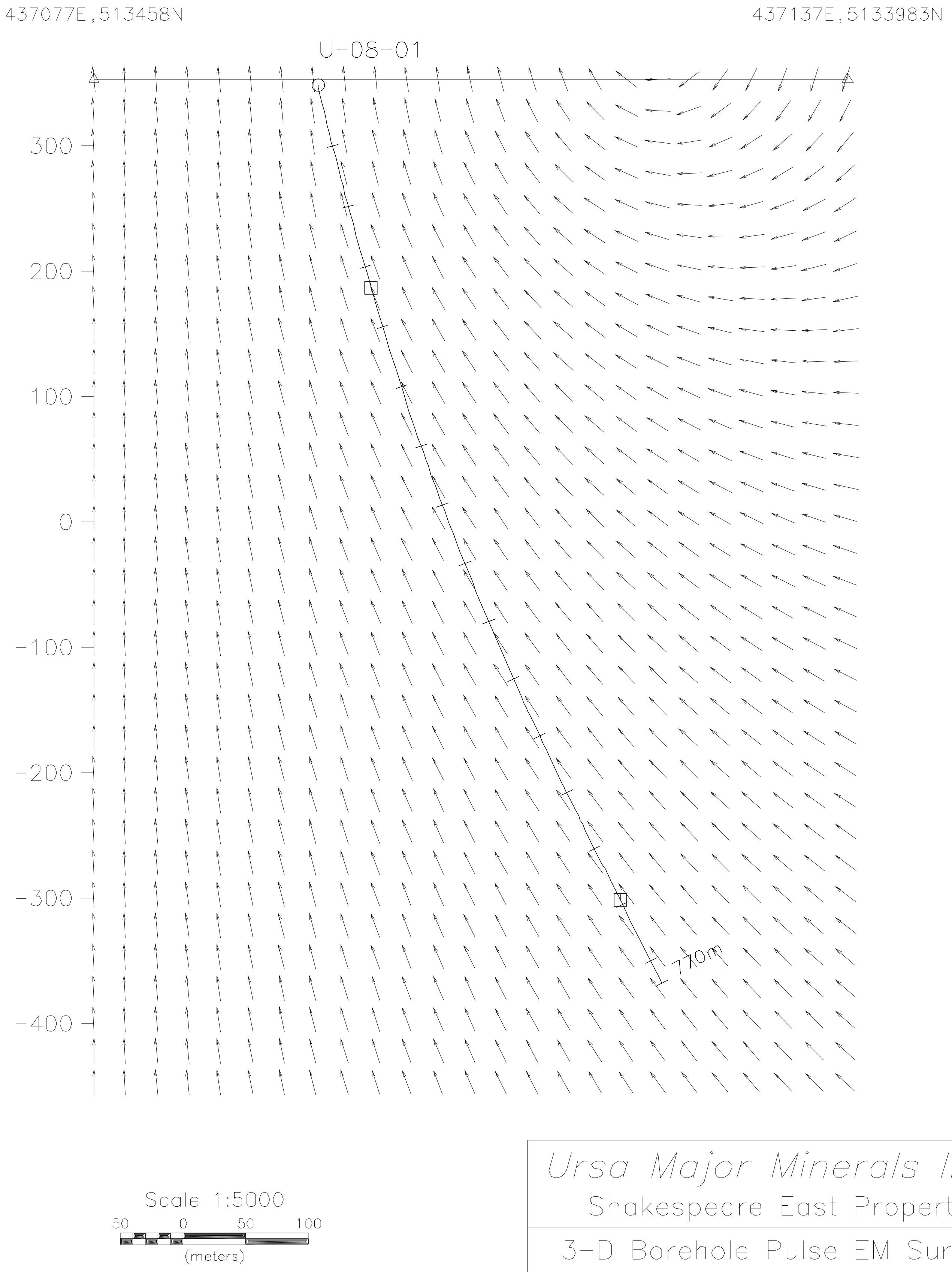
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-08-01

Survey Date: December 18, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

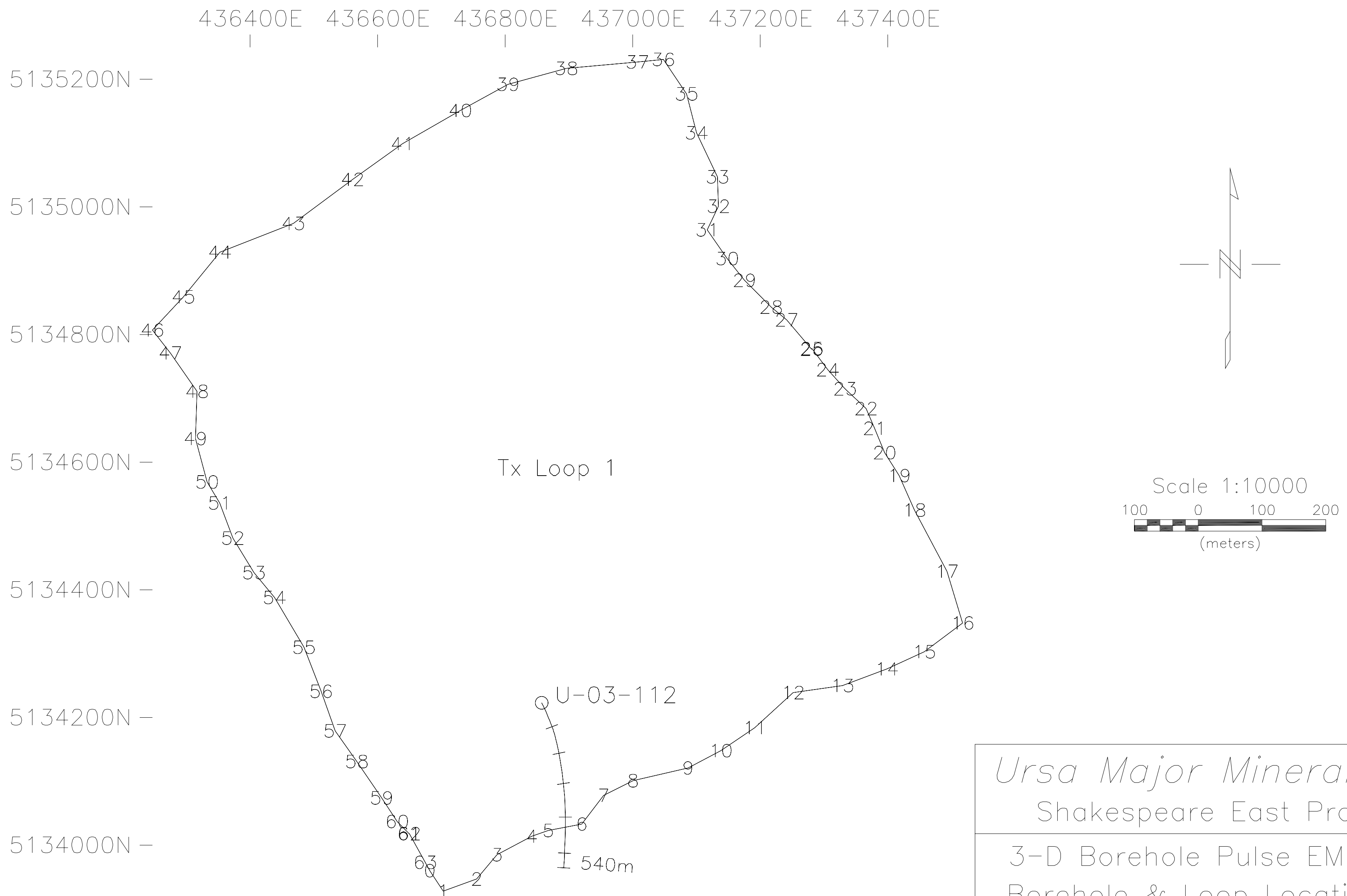
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-08-01

Survey Date: December 18, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

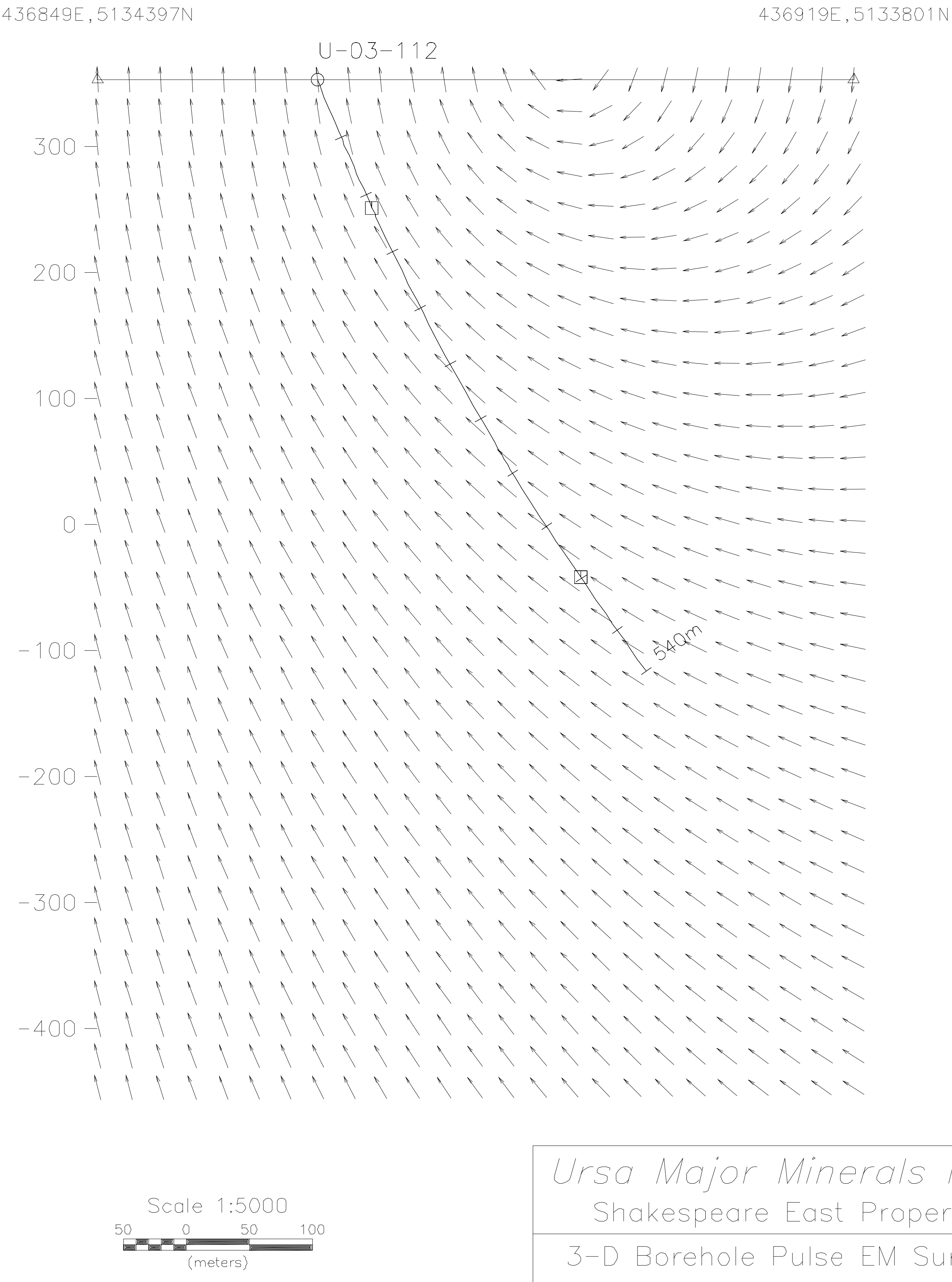
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-112

Survey Date: December 19, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

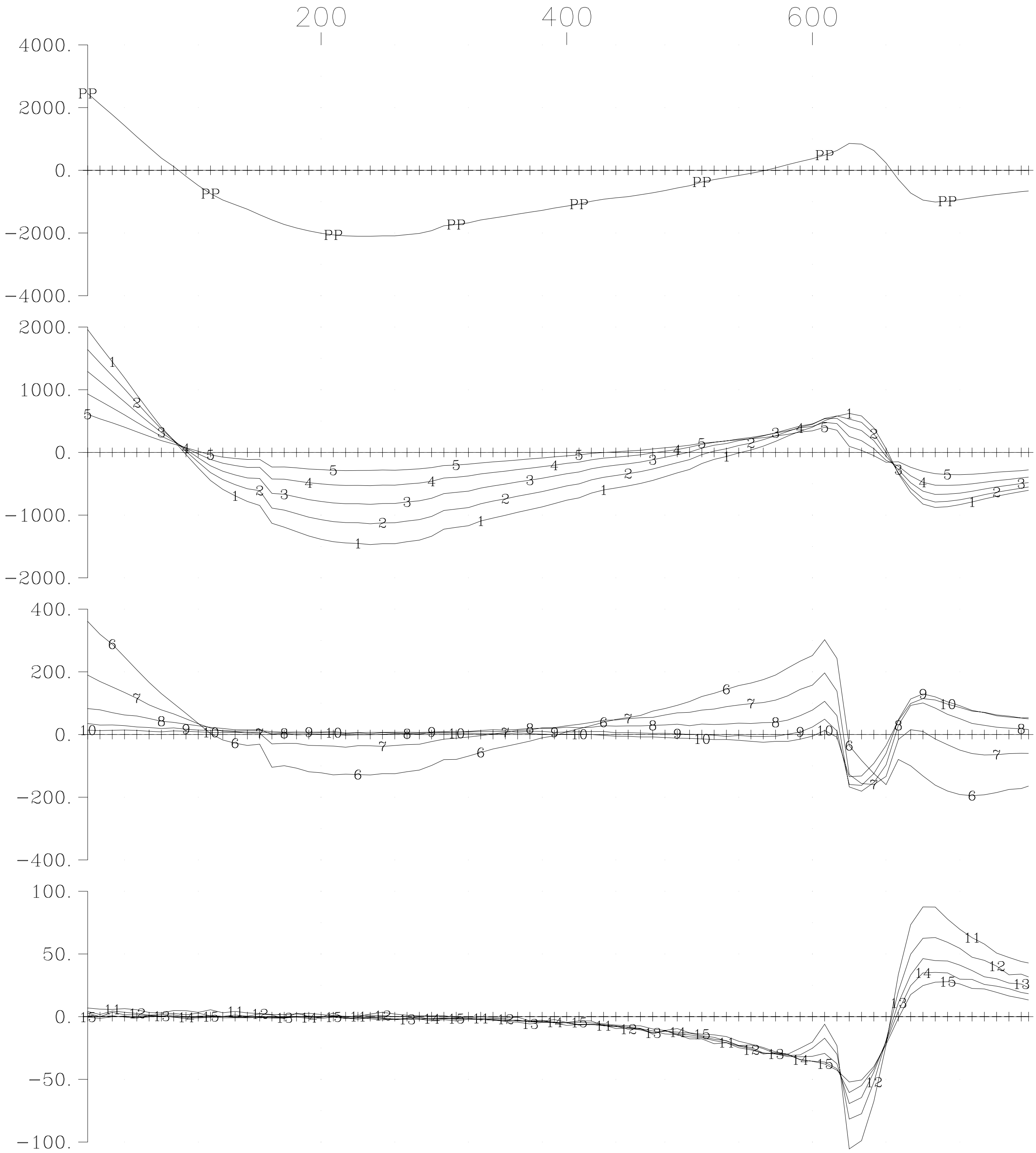
Hole: U-03-112

Survey Date: December 19, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX II

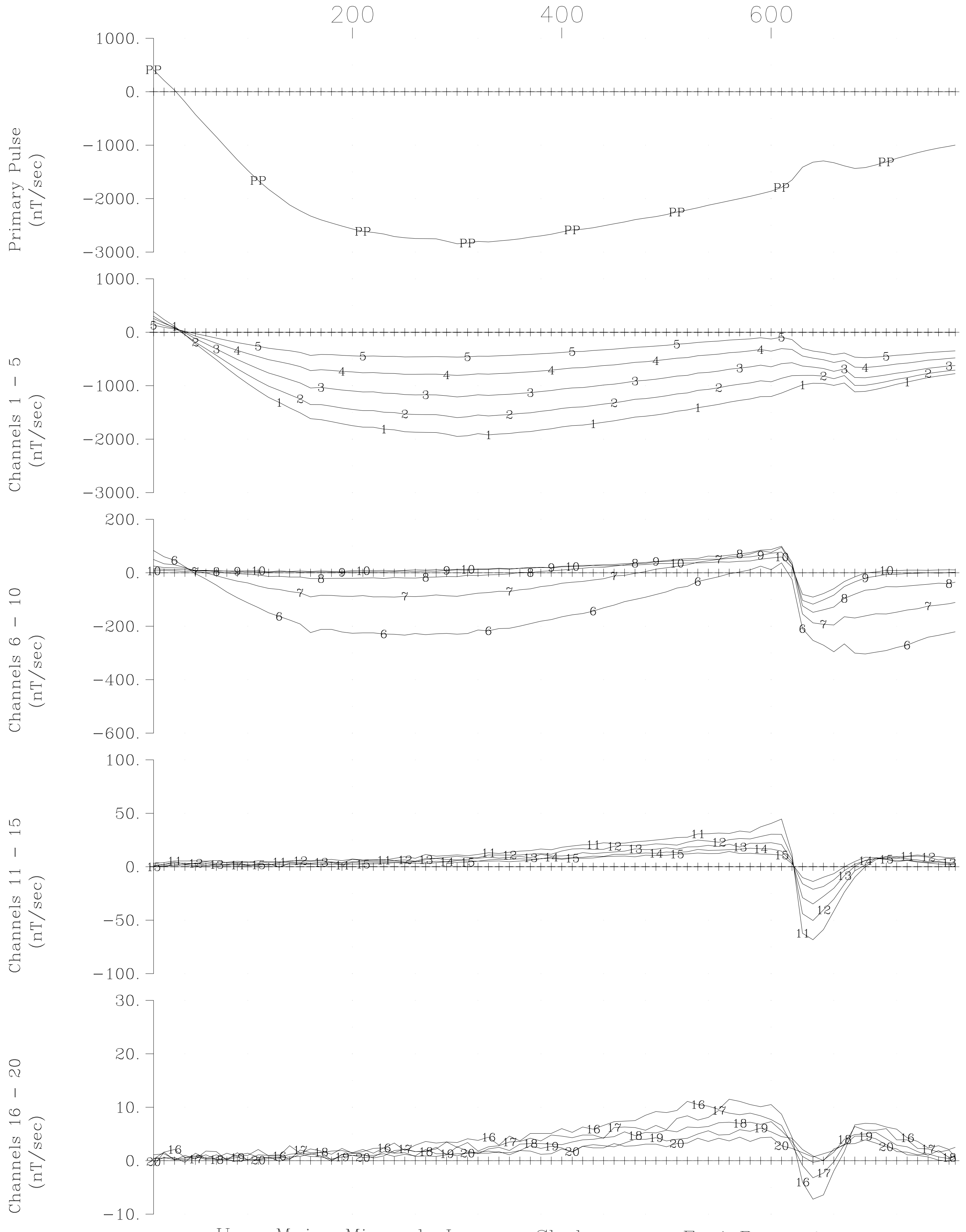
LINEAR (5-AXIS) PULSE EM DATA PROFILES



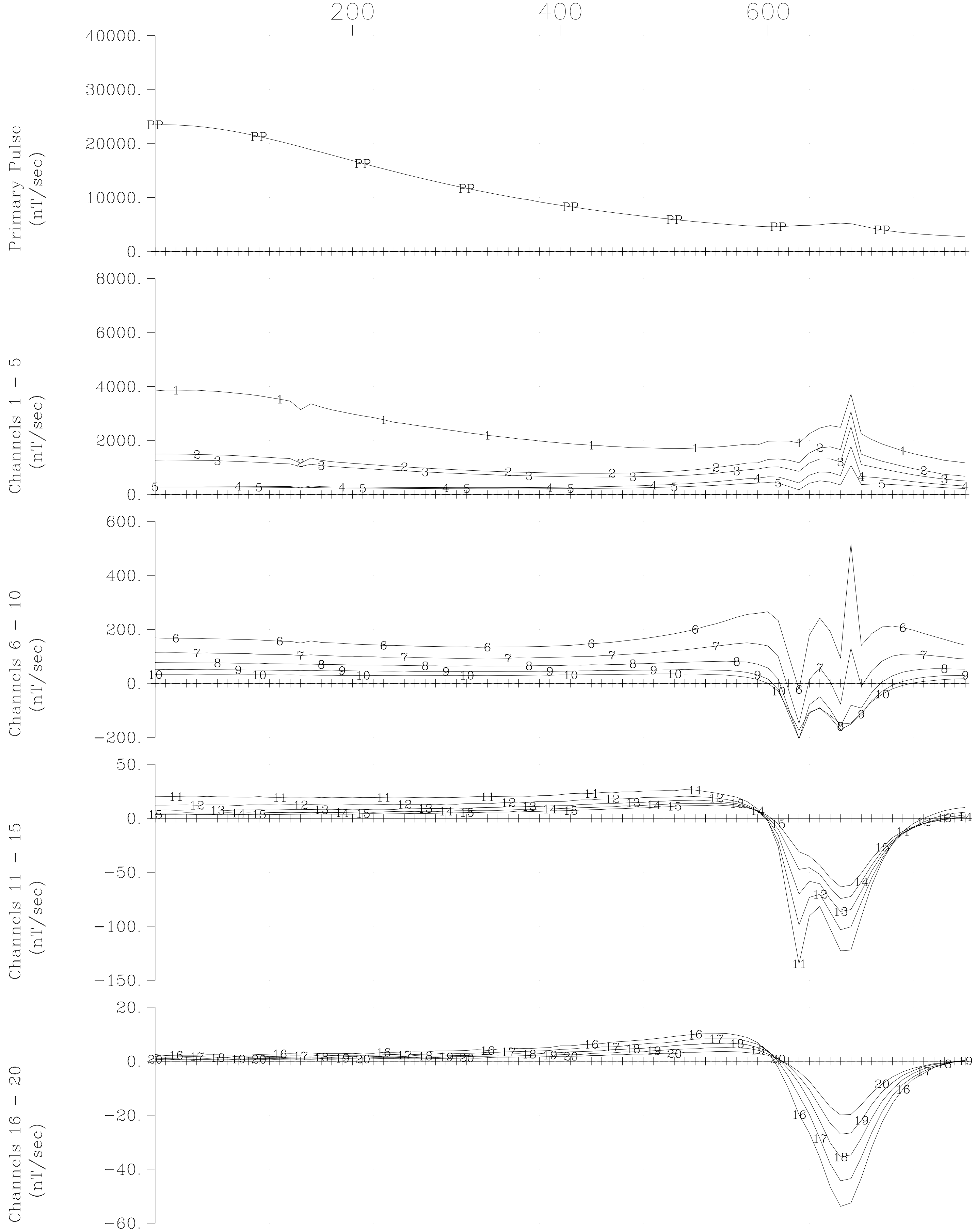
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01 X Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



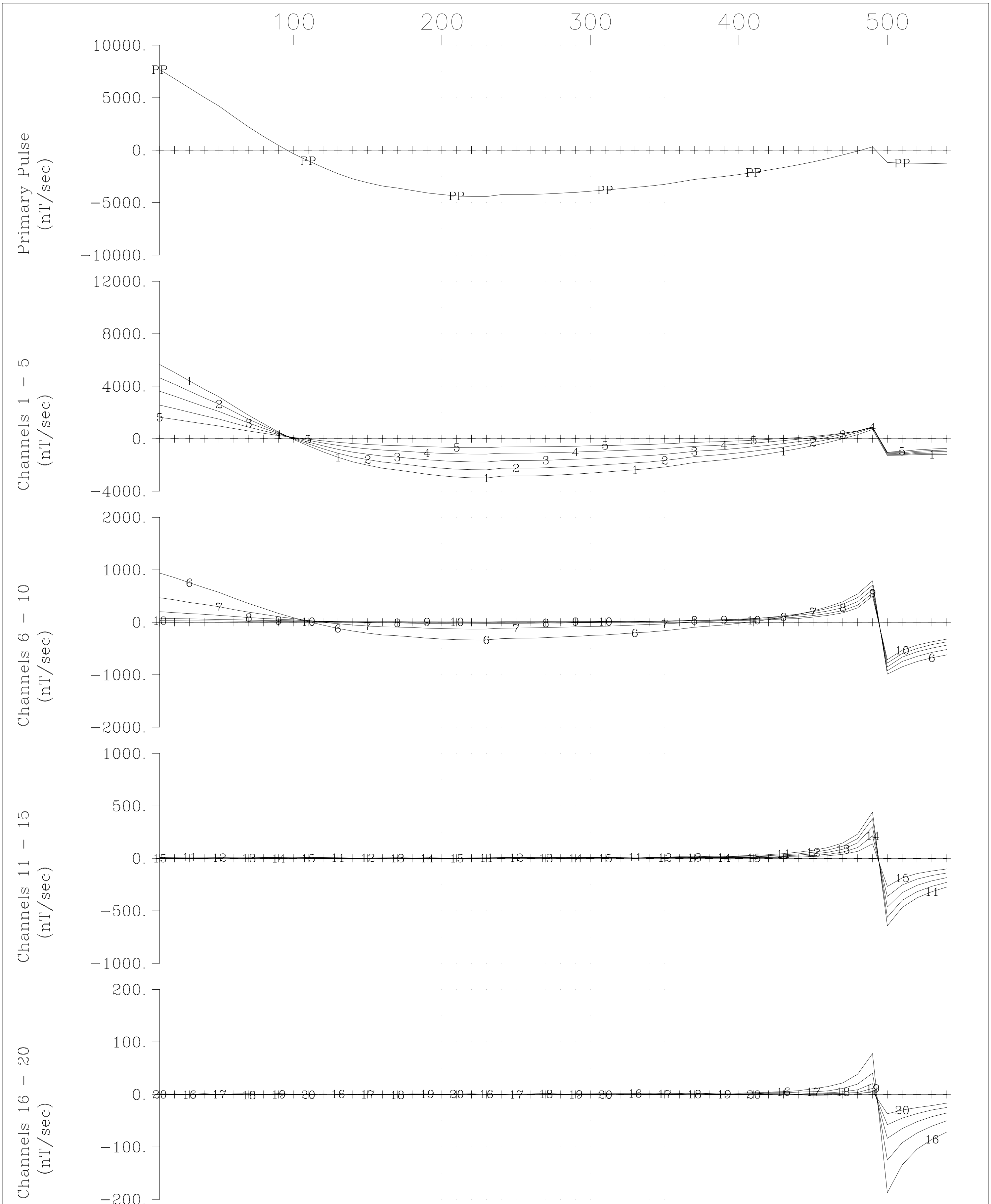
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U−08−01 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01 Z Component

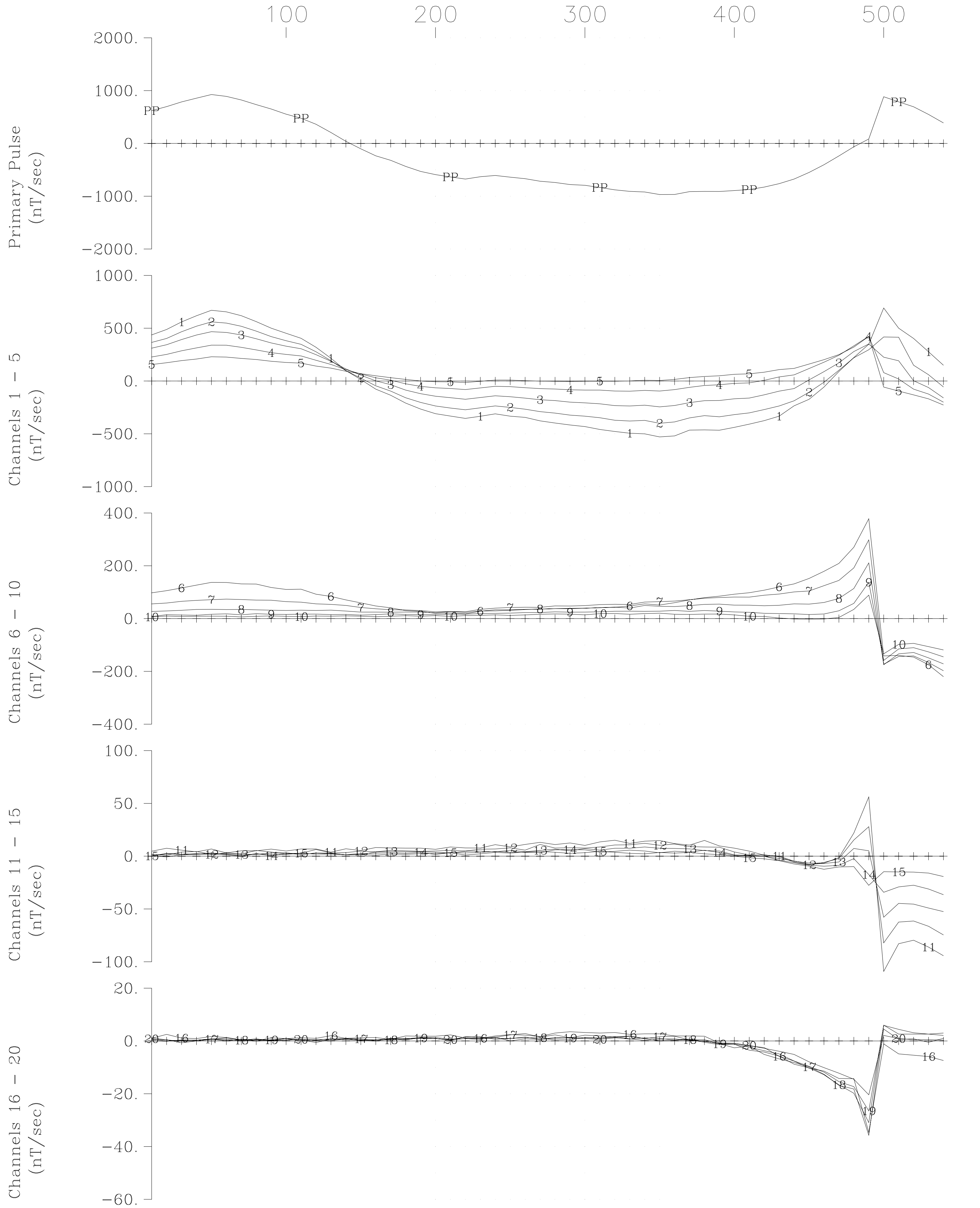
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-03-112 X Component

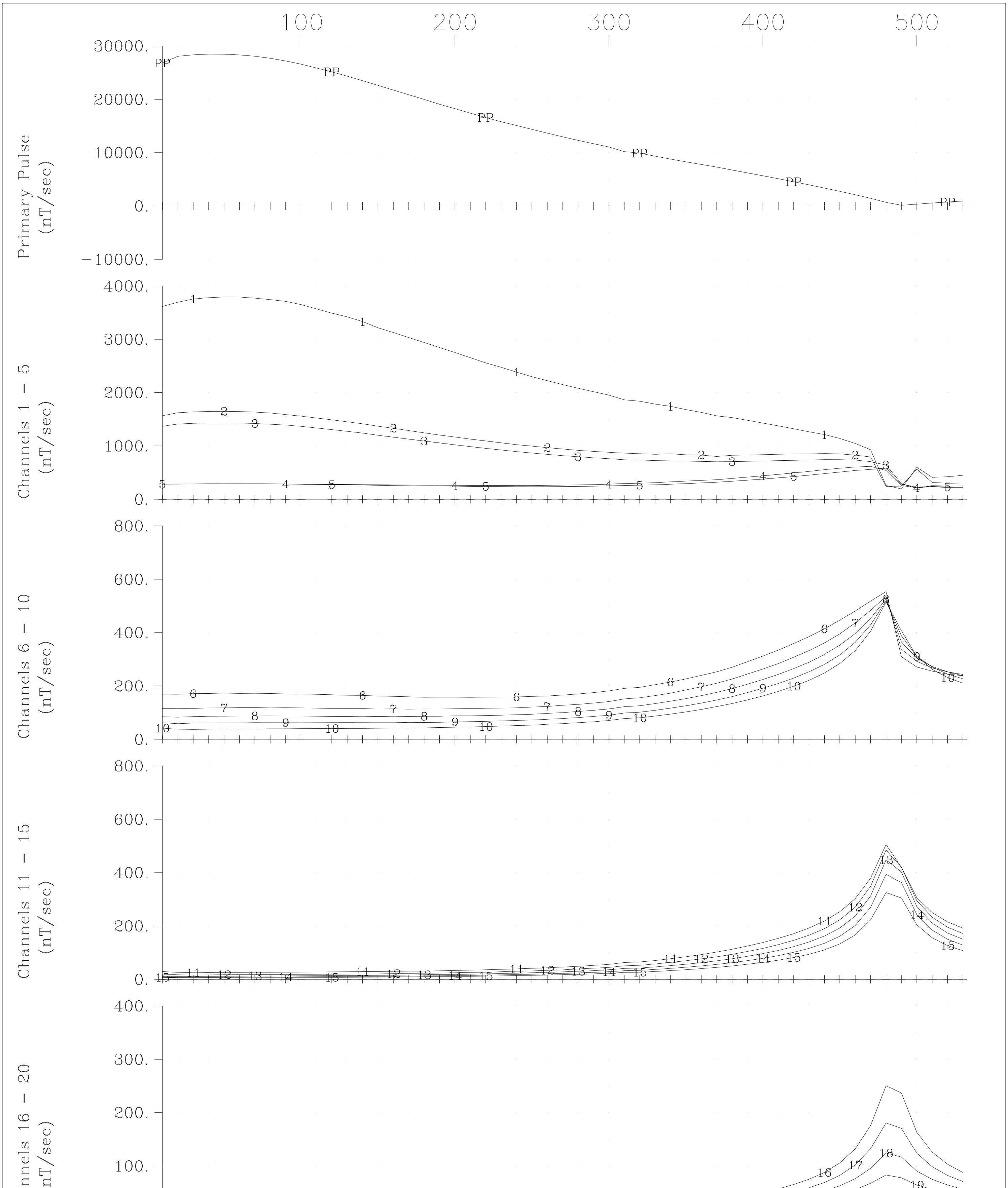
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-03-112 Y Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



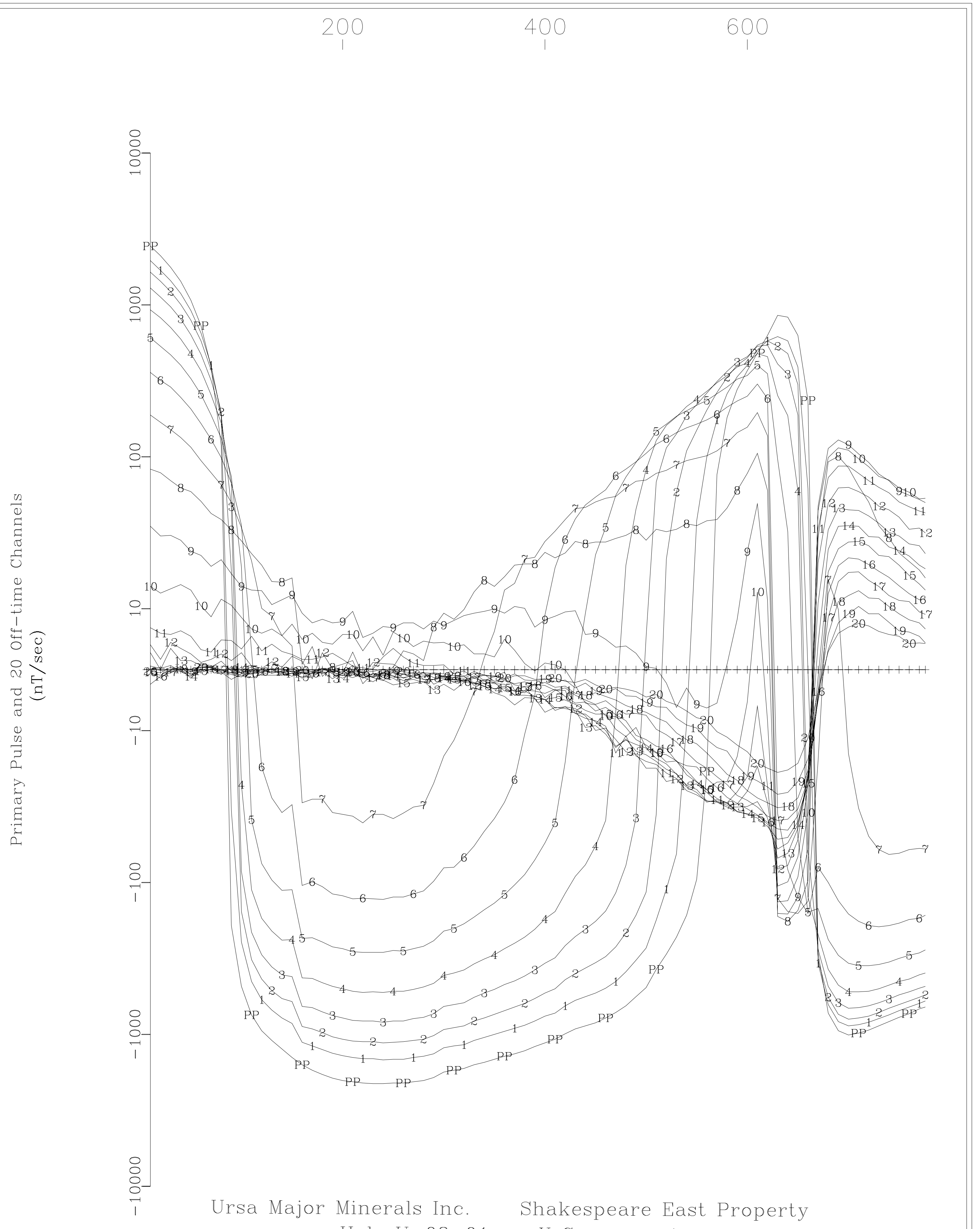
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-03-112 Z Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX III

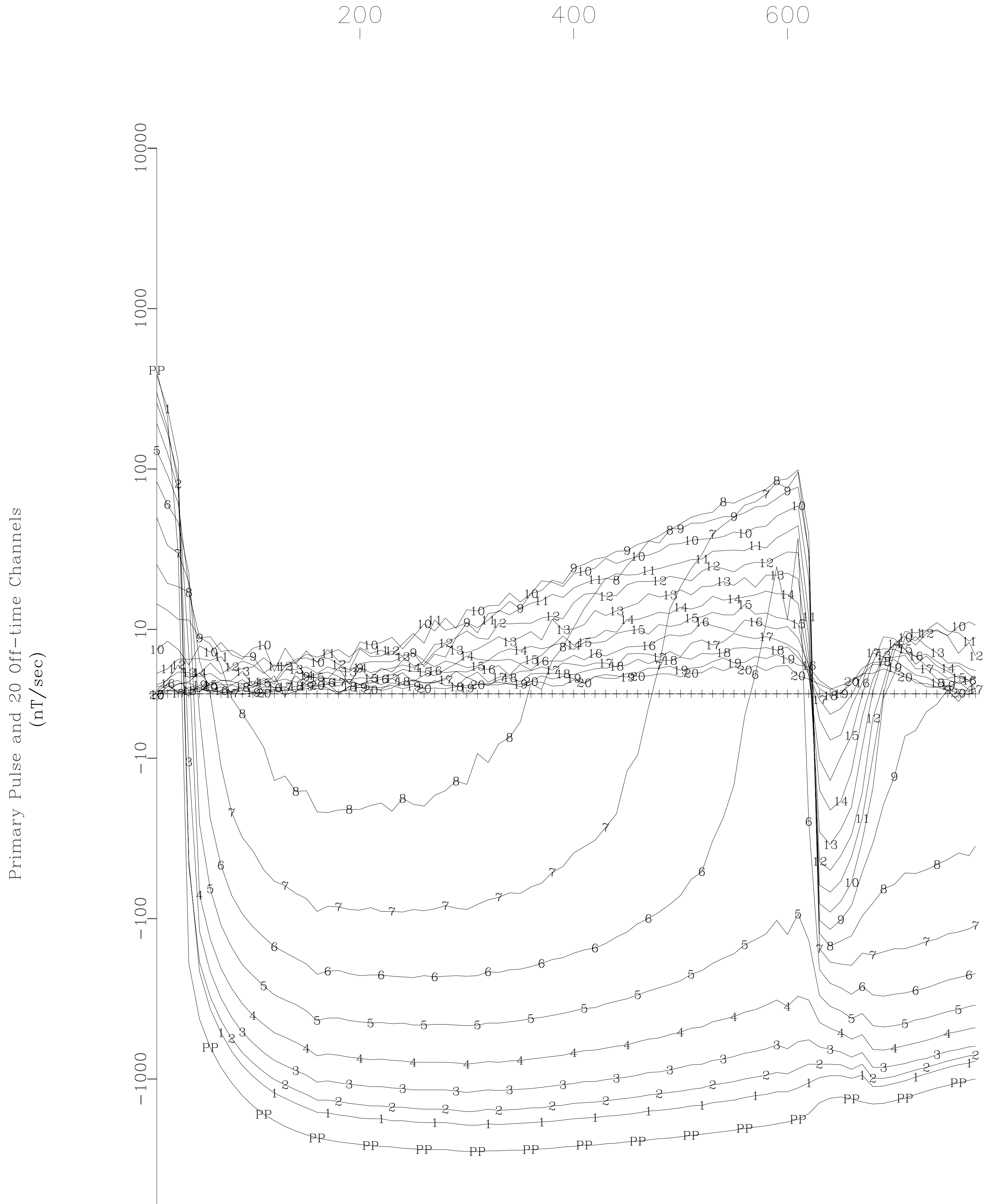
PULSE EM DATA PROFILES (LIN-LOG SCALE)



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01 X Component

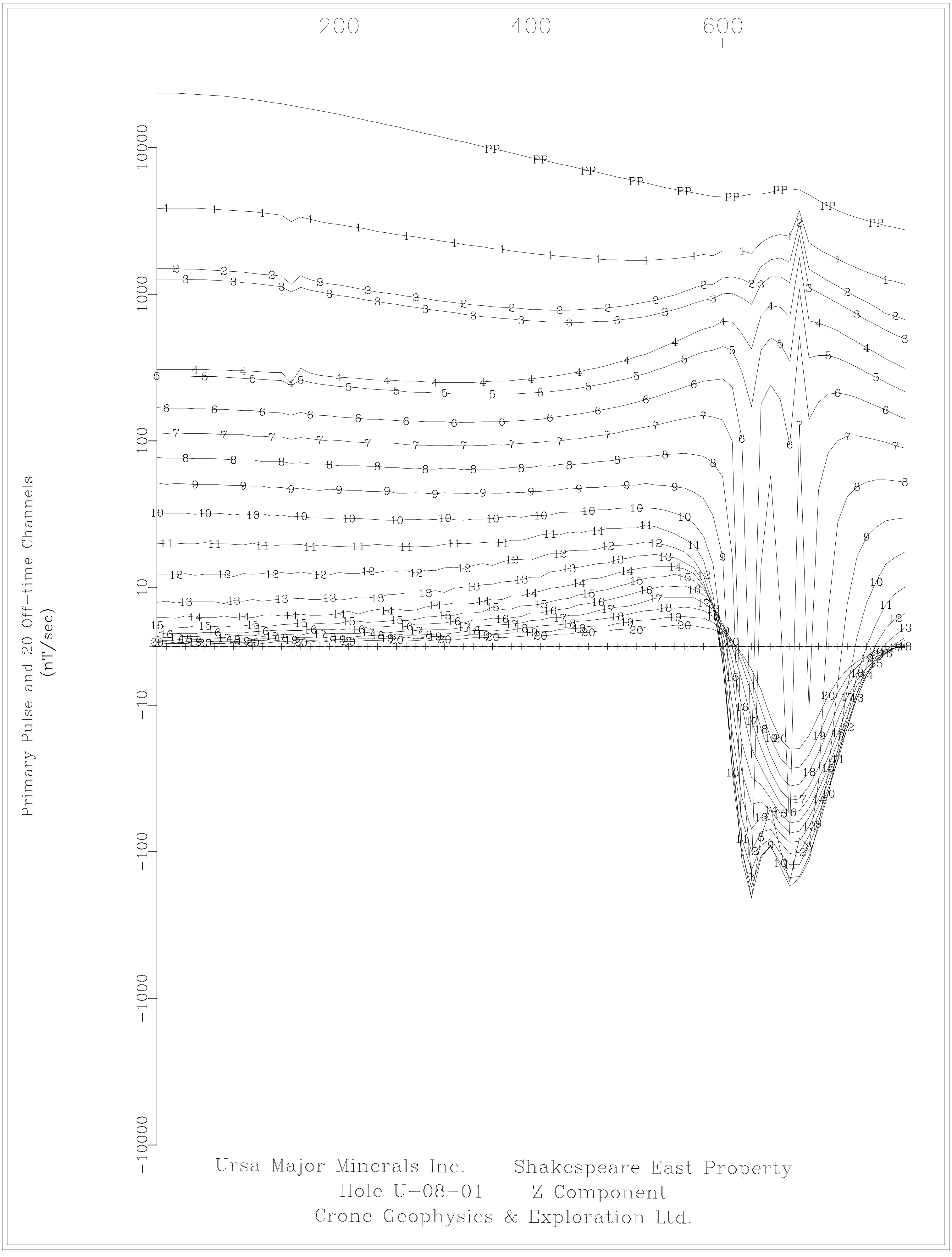
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

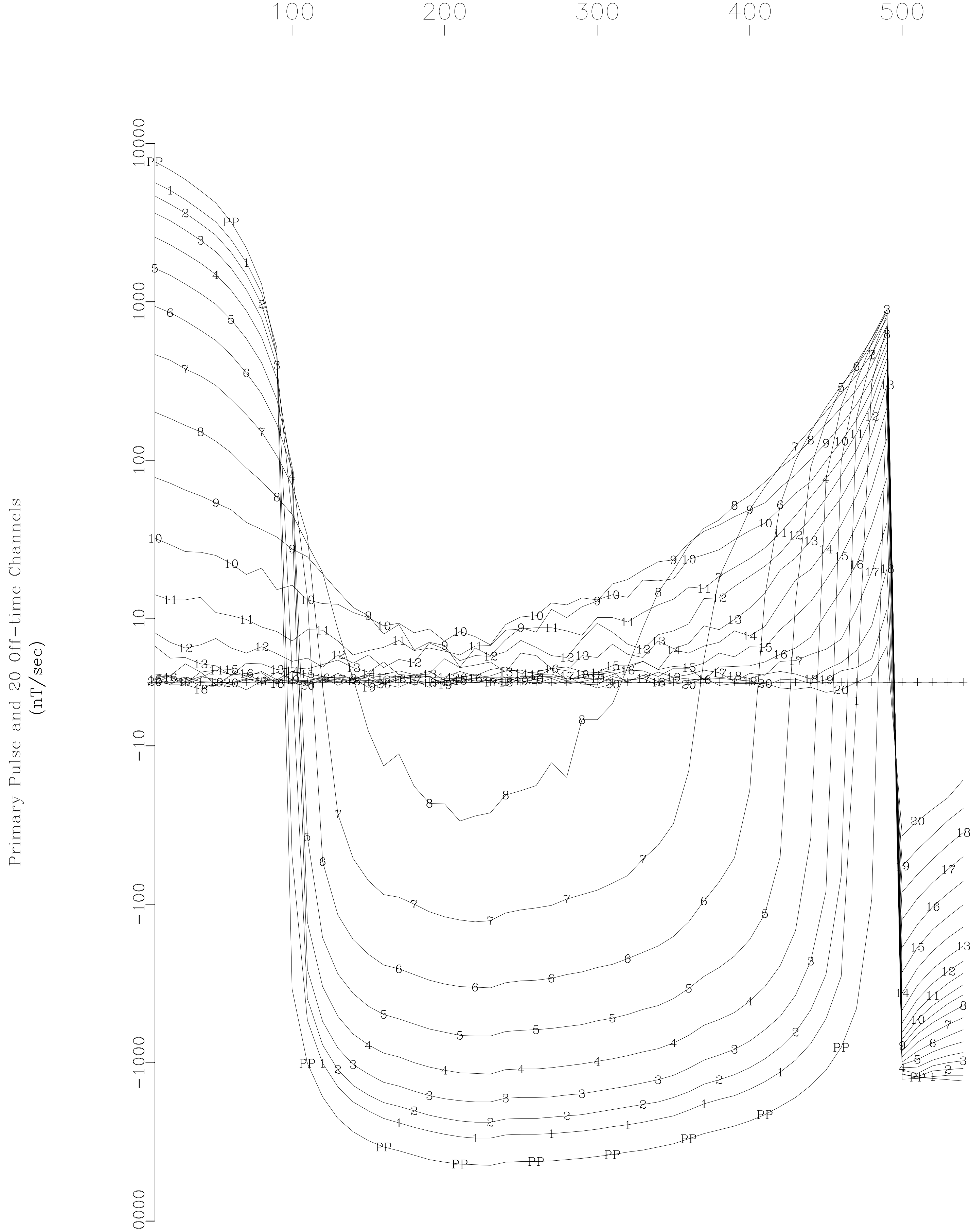


Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01 Y Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

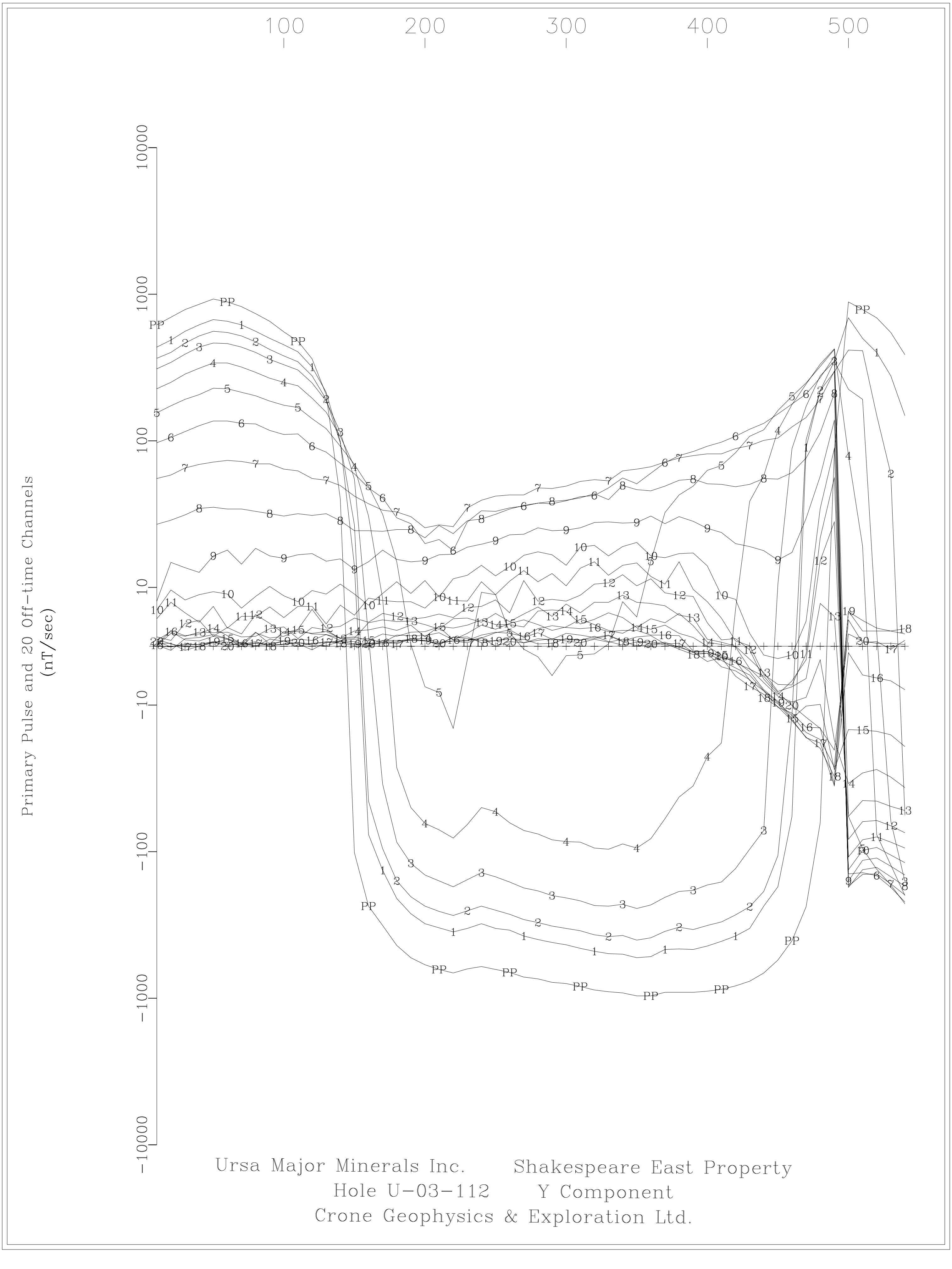

200
400
600
10000
1000
100
10
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Primary Pulse and 20 Off-time Channels
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

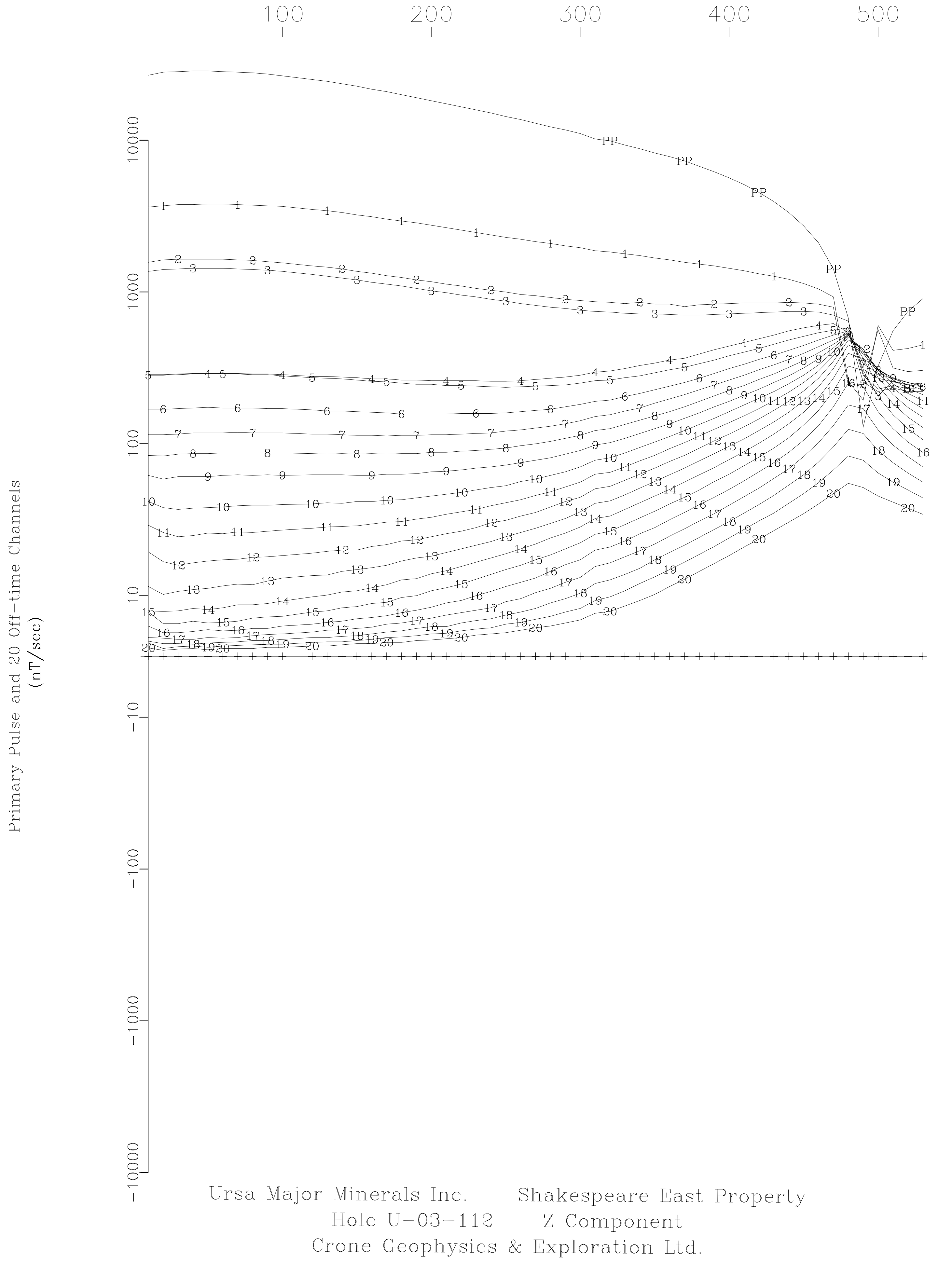


Ursa Major Minerals Inc.   Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-03-112   X Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

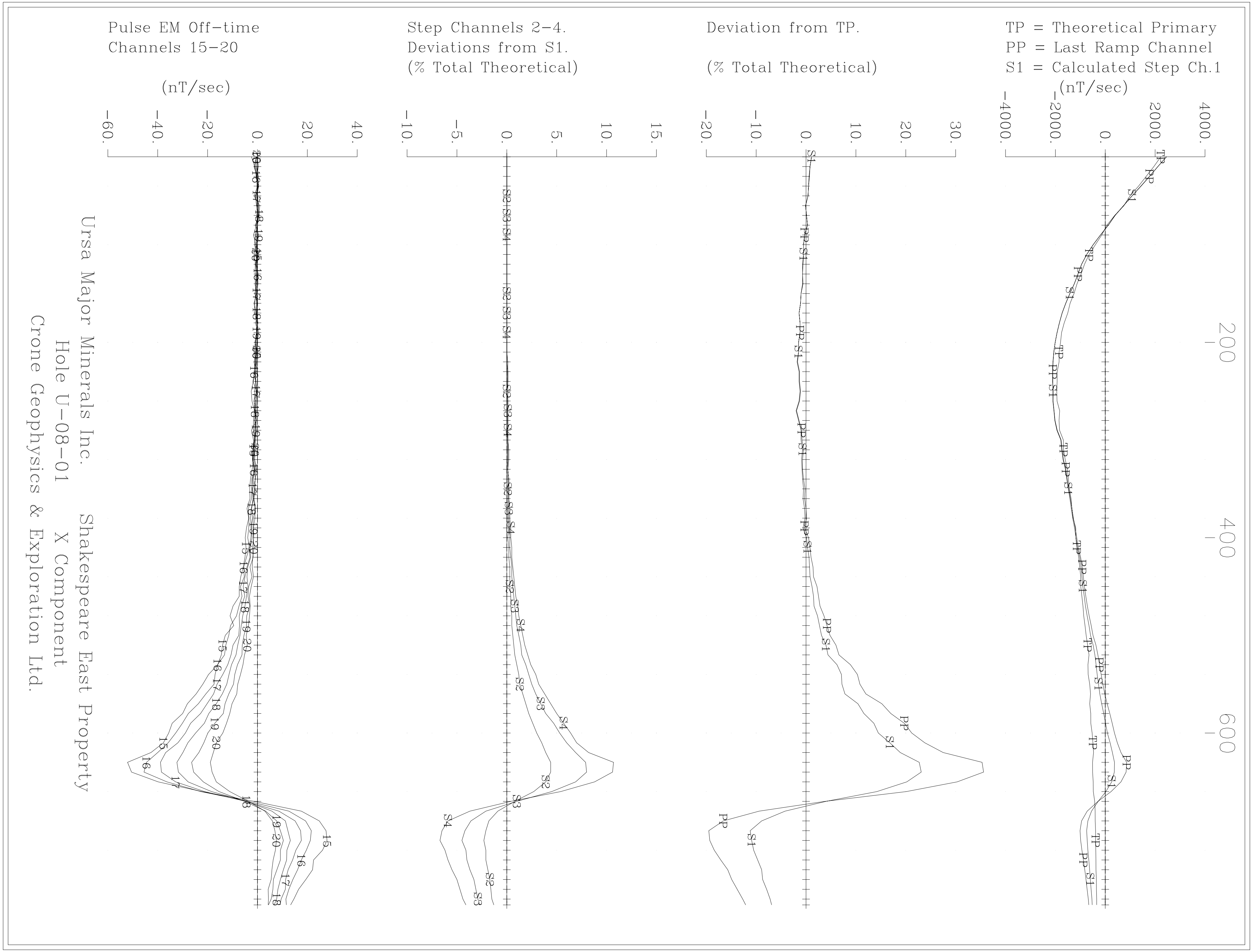

100
200
300
400
500
10000
1000
100
10
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Primary Pulse and 20 Off-time Channels
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



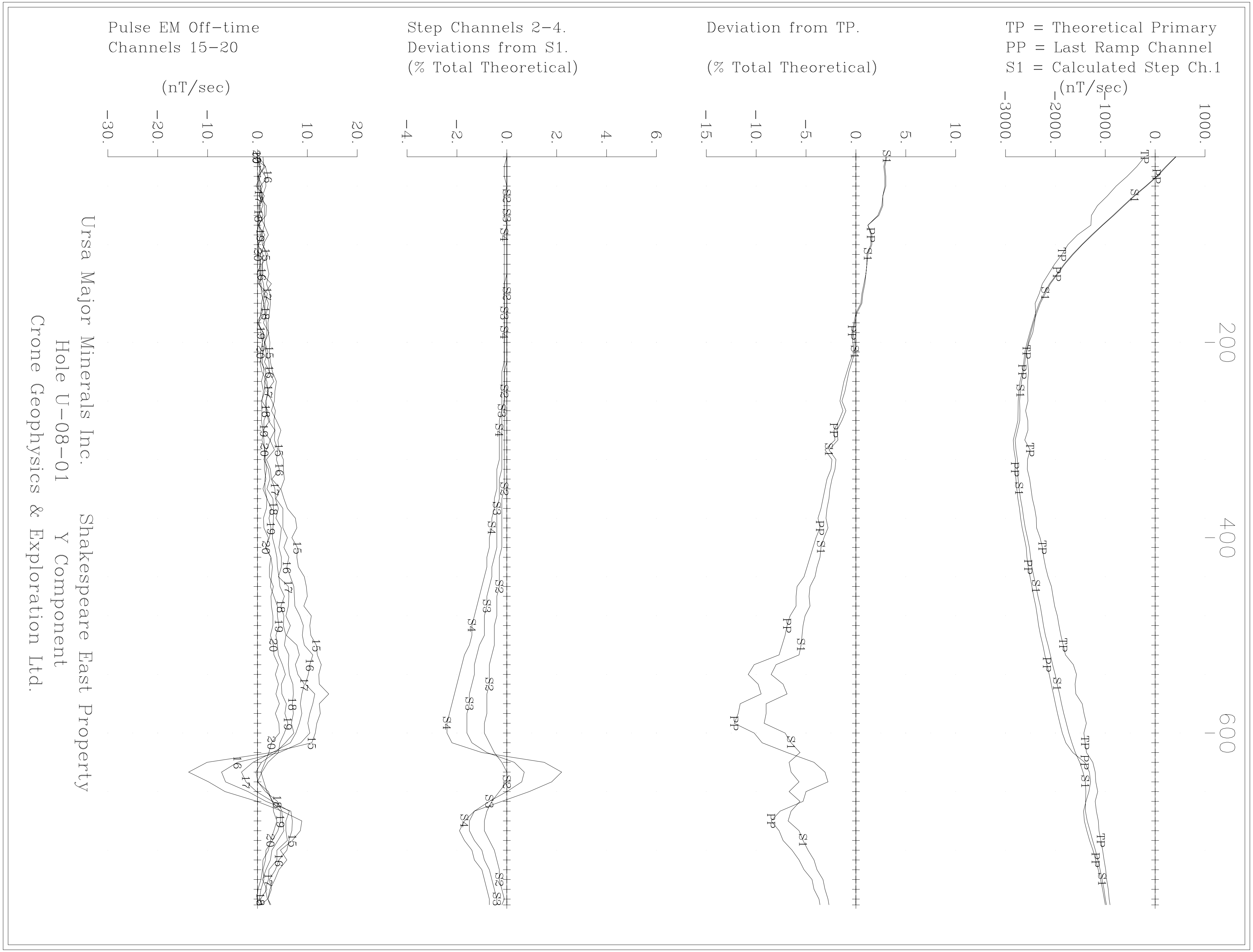
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.   Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112   Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX IV

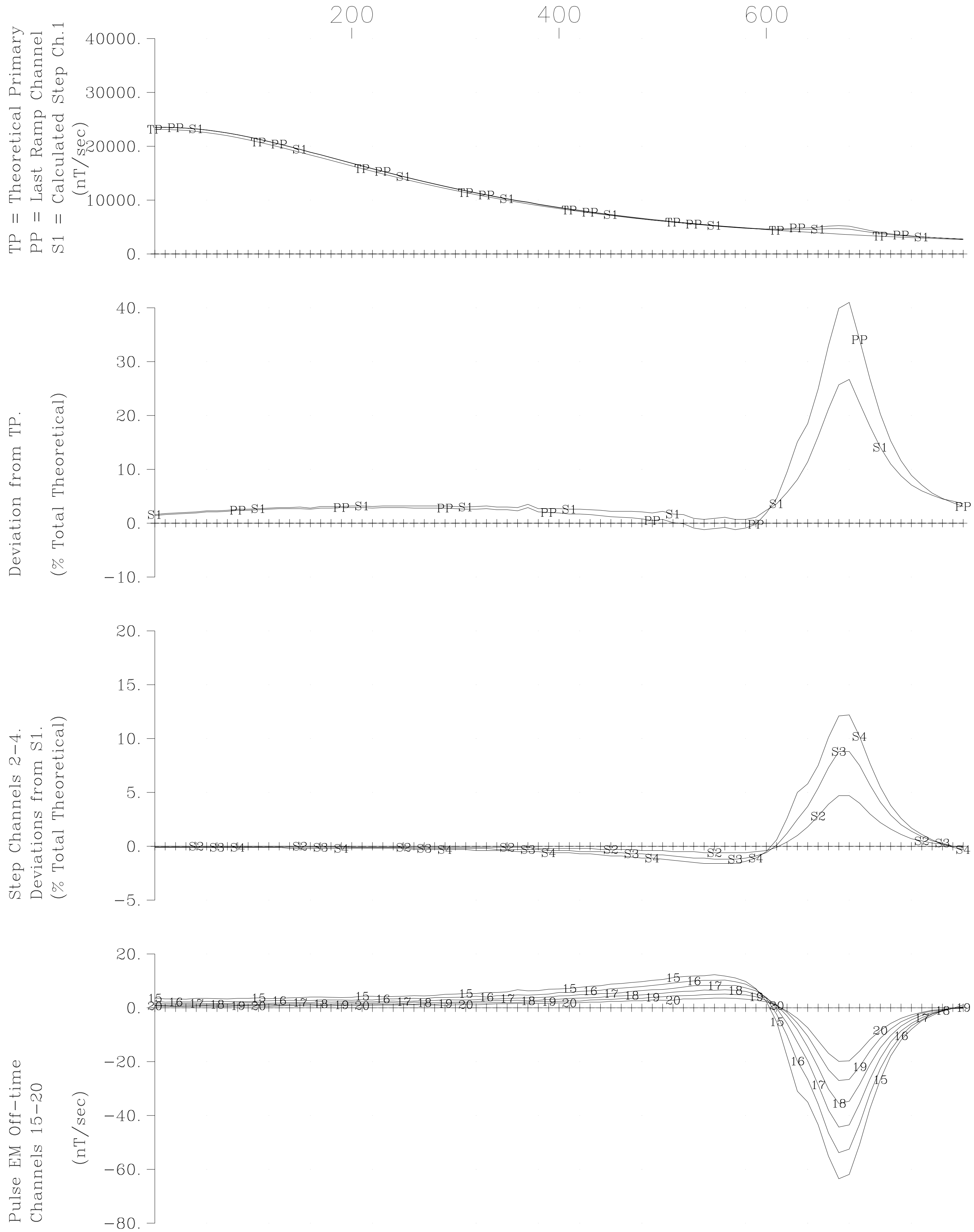
STEP RESPONSE DATA PROFILES



TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.
200
400
600



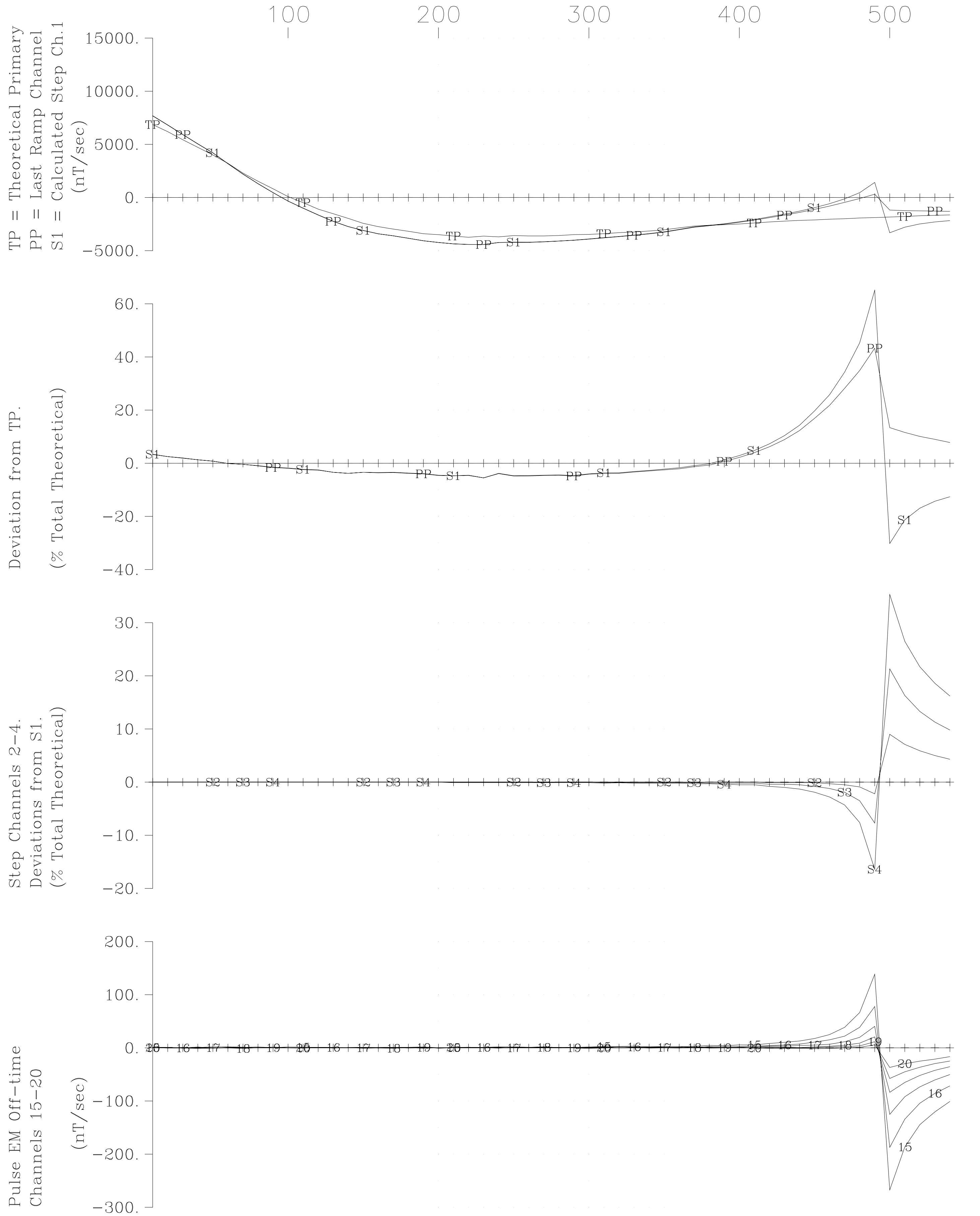
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



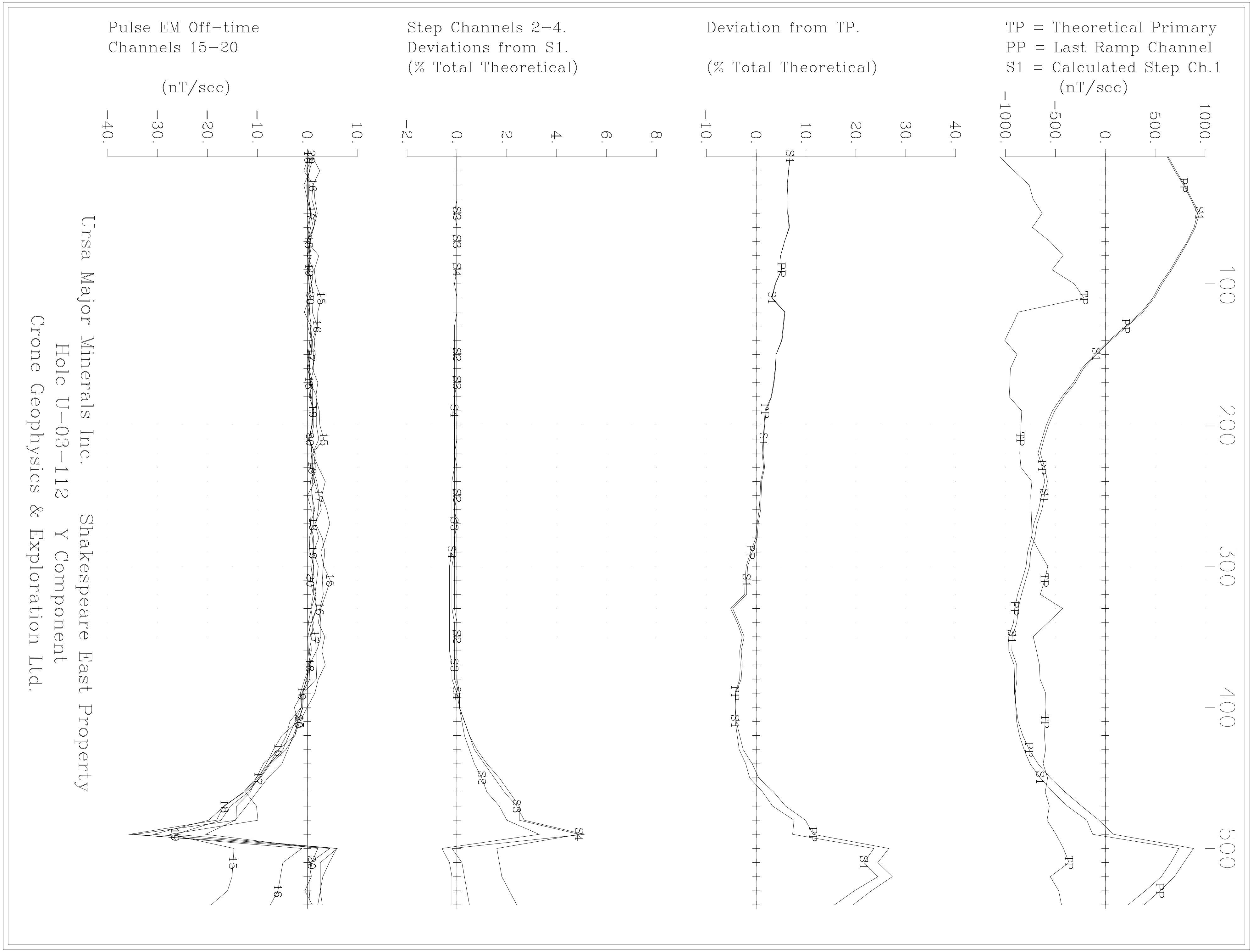
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.   Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01   Z Component

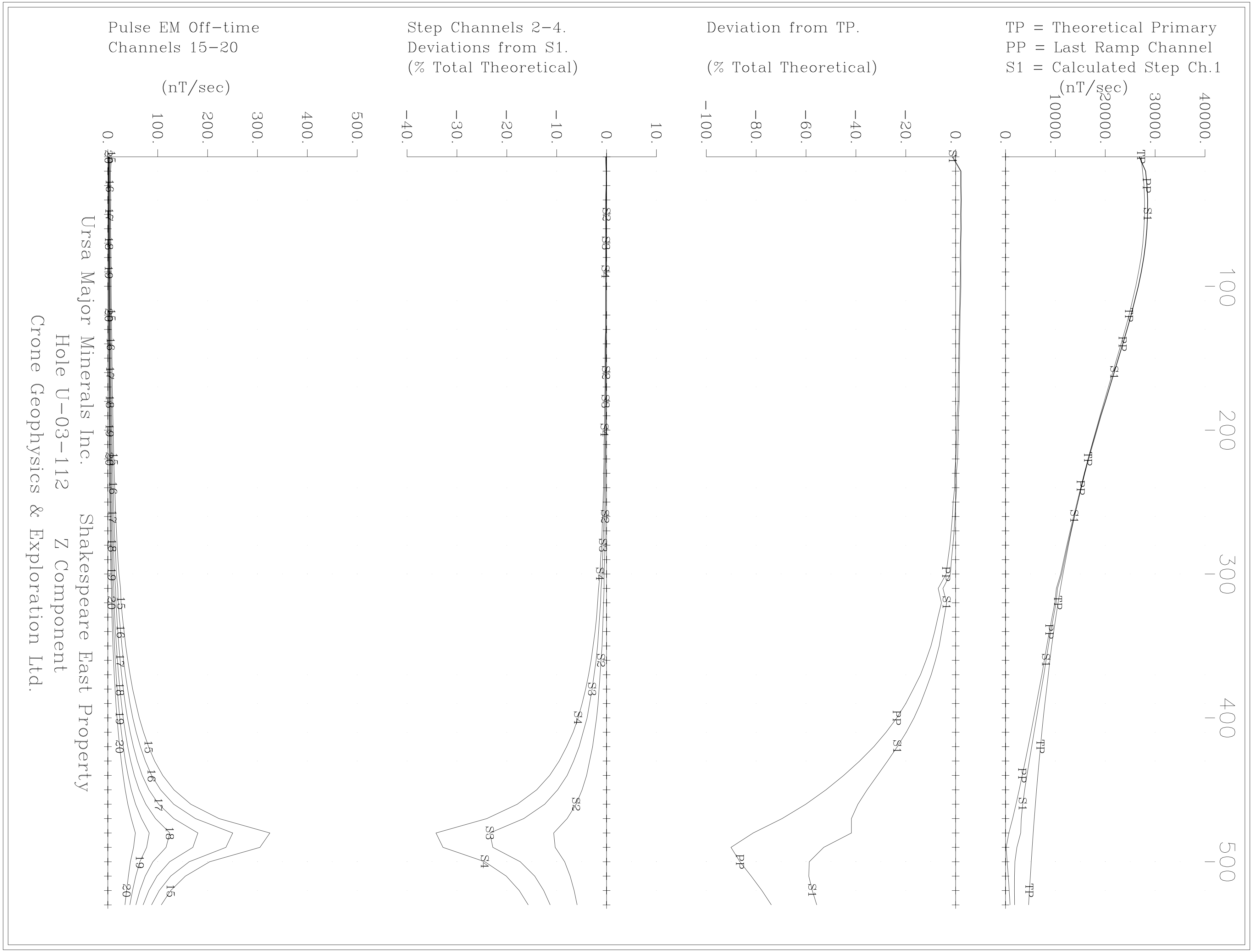
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.   Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112   X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112
Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112
Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX V

CRONE INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Crone Pulse EM
System Description

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Crone Pulse EM system is a time domain electromagnetic method (TDEM) that utilizes an alternating pulsed primary current with a controlled shut-off and measures the rate of decay of the induced secondary field across a series of time windows during the off-time. The system uses a transmit loop of any size or shape. A portable power source feeds a transmitter which provides a precise current waveform through the loop. The receiver apparatus is moved along surface lines or down boreholes.

The transmitter cycle consists of slowly increasing the current over a few milliseconds, a constant current, abrupt linear termination of the current, and finally zero current for a selected length of time in milliseconds. The EMF created by the shutting-off of the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus setting-up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor. The receiver, which is synchronized to the off-time of the transmitter, measures this transient magnetic field where it cuts the surface coil or borehole probe. These readings are across fixed time windows or "channels".

SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY

Ramp Time

"Ramp time" refers to the controlled shut-off of the transmitter current. Three ramp times are selectable by the operator; 0.5ms, 1.0ms, and 1.5ms. By controlling the shut-off rather than having it depend on the loop size and current ensures that the same waveform is maintained for different loops so data can be properly compared.

The 1.5ms ramp is the normally used setting for good conductors. It keeps the early channel responses on scale and decreases the chance of overload. The faster ramp times of 1.0ms and 0.5ms will enhance the early time responses. This can be useful for weak conductors when data from the higher end of the frequency spectrum is desired.

Time Base

Time base is the length of time the transmitter current is off (it includes the ramp time). This also equals the on time of the current. Time bases are available for both 60Hz and 50Hz noise rejection respectively:

- 8.33ms (30Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
- 10ms (25Hz), 20ms (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)

Since readings are taken during the off cycles, the time base will have an effect on the receiver channels. Normally, a standard time base is selected for the type of system and survey being used, but this can be changed to suit a particular situation. A longer time base is preferred for conductors of greater time constants, and in surveys such as resistive soundings where more channels are desired.

Zero Time Set

The term "zero time set" or "ZTS" refers to the starting point for the receiver channel measurements. It is manually set on the receiver by the operator thus allowing adjustments for the ramp times and fine tuning for any fluctuations in the transmitter signal.

Receiver Channels

The rate of decay of the secondary field is measured across fixed time windows which occupy most of the off-time of the transmitter. These time windows are referred to as "channels". These channels are numbered in sequence with "1" being the earliest. The analog and datalogger receivers measured eight fixed channels. The digital receiver, being under software control, offers more flexibility in the channel positioning, channel width, and number of channels.

PP Channel

The PEM system monitors the primary field by taking a measurement during the current ramp and storing this information in a "PP channel". This means that data can be presented in either normalized or normalized formats, and additional information is available during interpretation. The PP channel data can provide useful diagnostic information and helps avoid critical errors in field polarity.

Synchronization

Since the PEM system measures the secondary field in the absence of the primary field, the receiver must be in "sync" with the transmitter to read during the off-time. There are three synchronization methods available: cable connection, radio telemetry, and crystal clock. This flexibility enhances the operational capabilities of the system.

SURVEY METHODS

The wide frequency spectrum of data produced by a Pulse EM survey can be used to provide structural geological information as well as the direct detection of conductive or conductive associated ore deposits. The various types of survey methods, from surface and borehole, have greatly improved the chances of success in deep exploration programs. There are eight basic profiling methods as well as a resistivity sounding mode.

Moving Coil

A small, multi-turn transmitter loop (13.7m diameter) is moved for each reading while the receiver remains a fixed distance away. This method is ideal for quick reconnaissance in areas of high background conductivity.

Moving Loop

Same as Moving Coil method, but with a larger rectangular transmit loop (100 to 300 meters). This method provides deeper penetration in areas of high background conductivity, and works best for near-vertical conductors. This method can be used in conjunction with the Moving In-loop survey for increased sensitivity to horizontal conductors.

Moving In-Loop

A rectangular transmit loop of size 100 to 300 meters is moved for each reading while the receiver remains at the center of the loop. This method provides deep penetration in areas of very high background conductivity, and works best for near-horizontal conductors. It can be used in conjunction with the Moving Loop survey.

Large In-Loop

A very large, stationary transmit loop (800m square or more) is used, and survey lines are run inside the loop. This mode provides very deep penetration (700m or more) and couples best with shallow dip conductors (<45 deg.) under the loop.

Deep EM

A large, stationary transmit loop is used, and survey lines are run outside the loop. This mode provides very deep penetration, and couples best with steeply dipping conductors (>45 deg.) outside the loop.

Borehole (Z Component only)

Isolated Borehole: A drill hole is surveyed by lowering a probe down a hole and surveying it with a number of transmit loops laid out on surface. The data from multiple loops gives directional information on the conductors.

Multiple Boreholes: One large transmit loop is used to survey a number of closely spaced holes. The change in anomaly from hole to hole provides directional information. These methods have detected conductors to depths of 2500m from surface and up to 200m from the hole.

3-D Borehole

Drill holes are surveyed with both the Z and the XY borehole probes. The X and Y components provide accurate direction information using just one transmit loop. Since the probe rotates as it moves down the hole a correction is required for the X-Y data. This is accomplished in one of two ways. The measurement of the primary field from the "PP" channel can be used to apply a "cleaning" algorithm to remove most of the secondary field contamination, and compare this to theoretical values. The amount of probe rotation is then calculated, and the correction can be made. The second method involves the use of an optional orientation tool for the X-Y probe. This attachment uses dip meters to calculate the probe rotation. A third method uses another rotation tool with integrated 3-axis accelerometers and 3-axis magnetometers which can be used to correct rotation on steeply dipping holes including vertical.

Underground Borehole

Underground drill holes can be surveyed in any of the above mentioned borehole methods with one or more transmit loops on the surface. Near-horizontal holes can be surveyed using a push-rod system.

Resistivity Soundings

By reading a large number of channels in the centre of a transmit loop it is possible to perform a decay curve analysis giving a best-fit layer earth model using programs such as ARRTI or TEMIX.

EQUIPMENT

Transmit Loops

The PEM system can operate with practically any size of transmit loop, from a multi-turn circular loop 13.7m in diameter, to a 1 or 2 turn loop of any shape up to 1 or 2 kilometers square using standard insulated copper wire of 10 or 12 gauge. The multi-turn loop is made in two sections with screw connectors. The 10 or 12 gauge loop wire comes on spools in either 300m or 400m lengths. The spools can be mounted on pack frame wire winders for laying out or retrieving.

Power Supply

The PEM system has been produced in 2 varieties: high power (4.8 KW), and low power (2.4 KW). The low power PEM system normally operates with an input voltage from 24V to 240V with a maximum output current of 20 amps. For very low power surveys a 20amp/hr 24V battery can be used. The high power system operates on a continuously variable voltage input up to 240V with a maximum output current of 30 amps. The power supply requires a motor generator and a voltage regulator to control and filter the input voltage to the transmitter.

Specifications: PEM Motor Generator

- (2.4 KW) 4.5 hp Robin EH34 engine, 120V 3-phase alternator
- (4.8 KW) 11 hp Robin RGV6100 240V/120V generator (1-phase)
- cable output to regulator
- fuse type overload protection
- steel frame
- external gas tank

- optional packframe for low-power generator
- wooden shipping box
- unit weight: 33kg (2.4 KW); 81kg (4.8 KW)
- shipping weight: 47kg (2.4 KW); 100kg (4.8 KW)

Specifications: PEM Variable Voltage Regulator

- High Power
    - Continuously variable voltage output up to 240V
    - 30 amp maximum current
    - Integrated sealed aluminum case ruggedized for shipping
    - Shipping weight 18kg
- Low Power
    - selectable voltage between 24v and 120v
    - 20amp maximum current
    - anodize d aluminum case
    - padded wooden shipping box
    - unit weight 10kg; shipping weight 18kg
- fuse and internal circuit breaker protection
- cable connections to motor generator and transmitter

Specifications: PEM Transmitter

- High Power
    - Timebases
        - 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
    - ramp times: 0.5ms, 1.0ms, 1.5ms
    - operating voltage: continuously variable input up to 240V
    - output current up to 30amp maximum
    - optional current control feedback system features constant current output with ±0.1 amp precision
    - integrated sealed aluminum case ruggedized for shipping with shock protection
- Low Power
    - Timebases
        - 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz)
    - operating voltage: 24v to 120v
    - output current: 5amp to 20amp
    - anodized aluminum case
    - optional pack frame
    - unit weight 12.5kg; shipping weight 22kg
    - padded wooden shipping box
- monitors for input voltage, output current, shut-off ramp, tx loop continuity, instrument temperature, and overload output current
- automatic shut-off for open loop, high instrument temperature, and overload
- fuse and circuit breaker overload protection
- three sync modes:
    - built-in radio and antenna
    - cable sync output for direct wire link to receiver or remote radio
    - crystal clock connection with built-in optical isolation

Receiver

The receiver measures the rate of decay of the secondary field across several time channels. The Crone Digital Receiver, in use since 1987 uses software control, offering a variety of programmable channel configurations.

Specifications: Digital PEM Receiver

- 26 bit (156dB) dynamic range
- operating temperature -40°C to 50°C
- built-in non-volatile memory
- optional pack frame
- unit weight 15kg; shipping weight 25.5kg
- padded wooden shipping box
- Menu driven operating software system offering the following functions:
  - controls channel positions, channel widths, and number of channels
  - Timebases: 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
  - ramp time selectable
  - sample stacking from 1 to 65536
  - automatic gain and spike rejection
  - scrolling routines for viewing data
  - graphic display of decay curve and profile with various plotting options
  - routines for memory management
  - control of data transmission
  - provides information on instrument and operating status

Sync Equipment

There are three modes of synchronization available; radio, cable, and crystal clock. The radio sync signal can be transmitted through a booster antenna from either the PEM Transmitter internal radio or through a Remote Radio.

Specifications: Sync Cable

- 2 conductor, 24awg, Teflon coated
- approx. 900m per aluminum spool with connectors

Specifications: Remote Radio

- operating frequency 27.12mhz
- 12V rechargeable gel cell battery supply
- fuse protection
- sync wire link to transmitter
- coaxial link to booster antenna
- anodized aluminum case
- unit weight 2.7kg

Specifications: Booster Antenna

- 8m, 4 section aluminum mast
- guide rope support
- ¼ wave CB fiberglass antenna
- range up to 2km
- coaxial connection to transmitter or remote radio

Specification: Crystal Clocks

- heat stabilized crystals
- 24V rechargeable gel cell battery supply

- anodized aluminum case
- rx unit can be separate or housed in the receiver
- outlet for external supplementary battery supply

Surface PEM Receive Coil

The Surface PEM Receive Coil picks up the EM field to be measured by the receiver. The coil is mounted on a tripod that can be positioned to take readings of any component of the field.

Specifications: Surface PEM Receive Coil

- ferrite core antenna
- VLF filter
- 10khz bandwidth
- two 9v transistor battery supply
- tripod adjustable to all planes
- unit weight 4.5kg; shipping weight 13.5kg
- padded wooden shipping box

Surface SQUID sensor

CSIRO 1-, 2- or 3- axis high-sensitivity superconducting sensor measures magnetic field in the sub-pT range.

Specifications: Surface SQUID sensor

- liquid nitrogen cooled, 12 hour operation between reservoir refills
- low-noise floor ~350fT/√Hz
- man-portable sensor and control system
- moving loop, or large loop survey configuration
- solid teflon non-magnetic housing
- operational temperature range: -40°C to 40°C
- total system packaged shipping weight (without liquid nitrogen): 62kg

Borehole PEM Z Component Probe

The Z component probe measures the axial component of the EM field. The Z component data is not affected by probe rotation so no correction is required.

Specifications: Borehole PEM Z Component Probe

- ferrite core
- dimensions: length - 1.6m; dia - 3.02cm (3.15cm for high pressure tested probes)
- internal rechargeable NiCd battery supply
- replaceable heat shrink tubing for abrasion protection
- pressure tested for depths 1300m, 2000m, and 2800m
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total weight 17kg

Borehole PEM XY Component Probe

The XY probe measures two orthogonal components of the EM field perpendicular to the axis of the hole. Correction for probe rotation can be achieved by mathematical theoretical primary field reduction or more commonly with an attached orientation tool sensor.

Specifications: Borehole PEM XY Component Probe

- ferrite core
- dimensions: length - 2.01m; dia - 3.02cm
- internal rechargeable ni-cad battery supply

- selection of X or Y coils by means of a switch box on surface or automatic switching with Digital receiver
- replaceable heat shrink tubing for abrasion protection
- pressure tested for depths to 2800m
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 20kg

Specifications: Orientation Tool
- 2 axis tilt sensors
- accuracy ± 0.1 deg.
- operating range -88 to -10 deg.
- dimensions: length - 0.94m; dia - 28.5mm
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg

Specifications: Rotation Angle Direction (RAD) Tool
- integrated 3-axis accelerometers and 3-axis magnetometers
- dip and roll accuracy: ±0.5°, azimuth accuracy: ±1.0°
- operating range: all
- simultaneous 3D magnetometer borehole survey by station
- optional continuous logging mode
- dual 3-axis sensors provide an alternative complete borehole Dip-Azimuth measurement
- dimensions: length – 0.75m; dia – 31.8mm
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg
- NiCd battery provides all-day operation
    - Length - 0.93m; dia – 28.6mm
    - Packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
    - Shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg

Borehole Equipment

To lower the probe down a drill hole requires a cable and spool, winch assembly frame and cable counter. Borehole surveys also require equipment to "dummy probe" the hole before doing the survey.

Specifications: Borehole Cable
- two conductor shielded cable
- kevlar strengthened
- lengths are available up to 2600m on three sizes of spools
- shipped in wooden box

Specifications: Slip Ring
- attaches to side of borehole cable spool providing a connection to the receiver while allowing the spool to turn.
- VLF filter
- pure silver contacts

Specifications: Borehole Winch Frame
- welded aluminum frame
- removable axle
- chain driven, 3 speed gear box
- hand or optional power winding
- hand brake and lock

- optional chain-gear safety cover
- two sizes: standard for up to 1300m cable; large for longer cables
- shipped in wooden box

Specifications: Borehole Counter

- attaches to the drill hole casing
- calibrated in meters
- shipped in wooden box; total weight 13kg

Specifications: Dummy Probe and Cable

- solid steel or steel pipe
- same dimensions as borehole probe
- shear pin connection to dummy cable
- steel dummy cable on aluminum spool
- cable mounts on borehole frame
- various lengths to 2600m on 3 spool sizes.

Geophysical Survey Report

covering

Borehole Pulse EM Surveys
over the
Shakespeare Project
for
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
during
June 2011

by

CRONE GEOPHYSICS & EXPLORATION LTD.

Survey Area:	**Shakespeare East Property, Webbwood, Ontario**
Survey Type:	**Borehole Pulse EM Surveys**
Survey Operators:	**Andy Sewap**
Borehole Surveys:	**U-03-08, U-03-113, U-03-114, U-03-116, U-03-118, U-03-120, U-03-121**
Survey Period:	**June 2011**
Report By:	**A.M.Khan**
Report Date:	**June 2011**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Limited was contracted by Ursa Major Minerals Inc. to conduct Borehole Pulse Electromagnetic Surveys on its Shakespeare East Property located in Shakespeare Township, near the village of Webbwood, Ontario. This report summarizes the geophysical work carried out in June 2011.

Seven (7) holes covering two (2) surface loops were surveyed during the survey period June 1st to 23rd, 2011. The appendices to this report contain page size plan maps, PEM profiles (linear 5-axis and logarithmic scale), step response profiles, and instrument specifications.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Shakespeare property is located, immediately north and east of Agnew Lake, near the village of Webbwood, Ontario. The property is approximately 70 km west-southwest of Sudbury, Ontario, about one hour by road from Sudbury. The closest towns are Webbwood, which is 9 km southwest of the property, and Espanola, which is 11 km southeast.

Access into the Shakespeare Property will be from northeast via a secondary road branching north from the Trans Canada Highway # 17 approximately 7.5 km east of Nairn Center. An existing logging road connects to the west side of the secondary road, approximately 13 km from Highway 17 and allows access to the property (Figure-2). For much of its length, this existing logging road is considered to be suitable for site access.

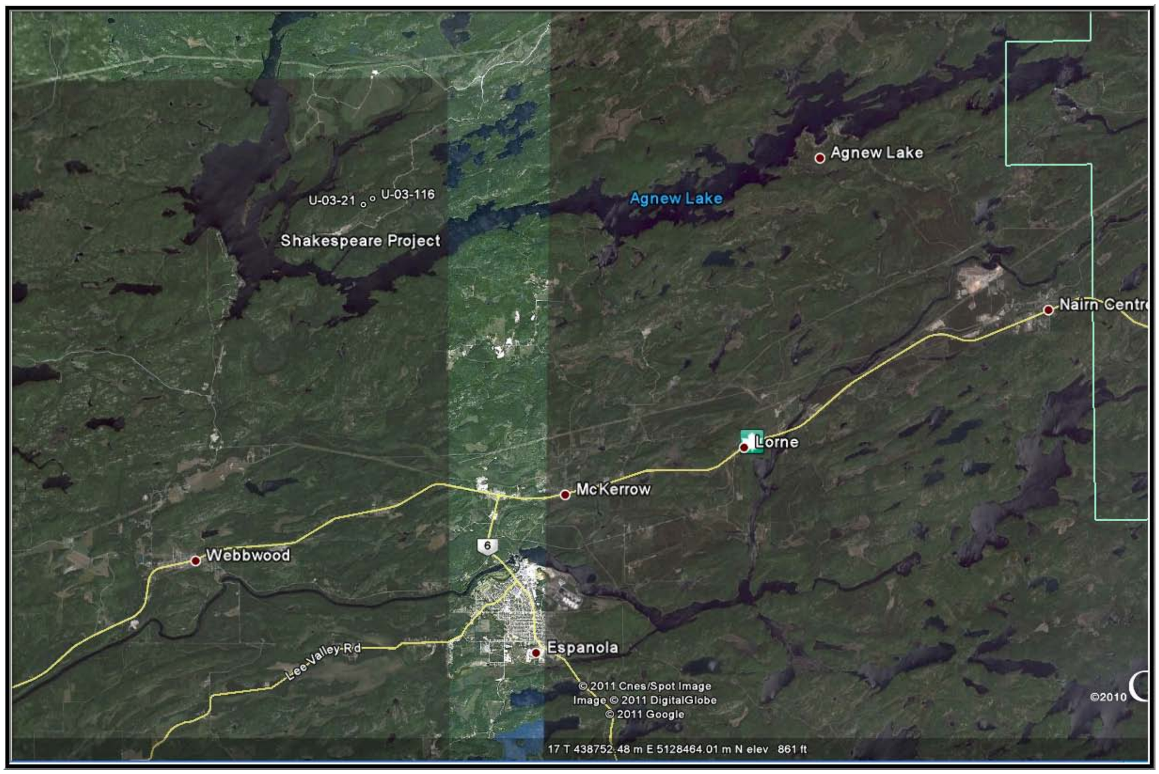


Figure 1: Shakespeare Project General Location Google Map

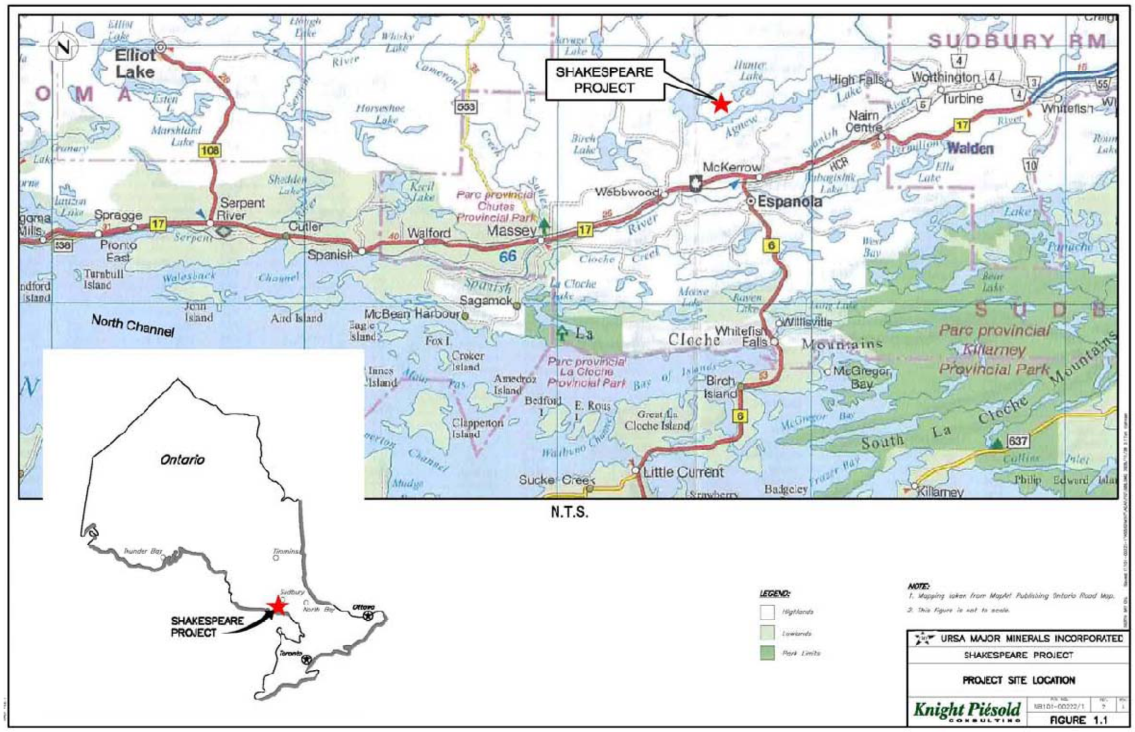


Figure 2: Property Location and Access Map

Figure 3: Loop1, Hole U-08-02, U-03-113, U-03-114, U-03-116,U-03-118, U-03-120 Location Map

Figure 4: Loop2, Hole U-03-21 Location Map

3.0 PERSONNEL

The personnel involved in this project during the reporting period include:

Survey Operators:	Andy Sewap
Data Processing:	Kevin Ralph
Report:	A.M.Khan

4.0 SURVEY METHODS

Crone Pulse EM is a time domain electromagnetic method in which a precise pulse of current with a controlled linear shut off is transmitted through a large loop of wire on the ground and the rate of decay of the induced secondary field is measured across a series of time windows during the off-time. The EMF created by the shutting-off of the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus setting-up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor.

On this project, a 3D Borehole Pulse EM system was assembled in which an axial component (Z) probe and a cross component (XY) probe were used to measure the three components of the induced secondary field. The first pass with the 'Z' probe detects any in-hole or off-hole anomalies and gives information on size, conductivity, and distances to the edge of conductors. The second pass with the 'XY' probe measures two orthogonal components of the EM field in a plane orientated at right angles to the borehole. These results give directional information to the center of the conductive body. Data is usually collected at a nominal sample interval of 10m.

In addition to measuring the standard Primary Pulse channel on the ramp and off-time channels, the Step Response may also be calculated. Step Response requires accurate geometrical control in which the loop position and the hole geometry are accurately determined. In the current surveys positional information was collected by Crone using a sub-meter capable GPS and regional base station. Positional information is provided in the UTM projection (zone 17 North), utilizing the NAD 1983 Canada datum. Elevations are given relative to Mean Sea Level based on the EGM96 Global geoids model.

The calculated Step Response values are binned into an S1 channel (from 0.5T to T), an S2 channel (from 0.25T to 0.5T), an S3 channel (from 0.125T to 0.25T) and an S4 channel (from 0.0625T to 0.125T, where T is the time base). The S1 channel is normalized to the theoretical primary field, while S2, S3 and S4 are normalized to S1. The S1 value is used to identify responses from highly conductive sources. In the absence of any conductors the Primary Field should exactly equal the theoretical field for a given component. In the case of generally resistive host and poorer conductors the S1 value will be very close or equal to the theoretical field for a given component

The equipment used on this project was a Crone Pulse EM Borehole system. This includes a 4.8 kW transmitter with a 220V voltage regulator which is powered by an 11 hp motor generator. The Crone Digital Receiver was used to collect the field data. The synchronization between the Transmitter and the Receiver was maintained by either a crystal-clock or direct cable link

Data units are nT/s.

5.0 SURVEY PARAMETERS

Table I: Transmitter Loop Coverage

Loop	Property	Size (meters)	Corner Coordinates UTM NAD83 Canada Zone 17N
Tx Loop 1	Shakespeare East Property	~1000x1000	436248E, 5134807N 436705E, 5133928N 437530E, 5134371N 437004E, 5135231N
Tx Loop 2	Shakespeare East Property	~1100x1000	436020E, 5134707N 436427E, 5133859N 437522E, 5134370N 437008E, 5135241N

Table II: Borehole Survey Coverage

Hole	TX loop Shakespeare East	Timebase (ms)	Ramp (ms)	Current (Amps)	Station		Comp
					From	To	
U-08-02	Tx Loop 1	16.66	1.5	13.0	30	710	XYZ
U-03-113	Tx Loop 1	50.00	1.5	11.0	20	340	XYZ
U-03-114	Tx Loop 1	50.00	1.5	10.5	20	350	XYZ
U-03-116	Tx Loop 1	50.00	1.5	12.0	20	620	XYZ
U-03-118	Tx Loop 1	16.66	1.5	13.0	20	615	XYZ
U-03-120	Tx Loop 1	50.00	1.5	11.0	20	470	XYZ
U-03-121	Tx Loop 2	50.00	1.5	9.5	20	490	XYZ

The following table shows the various time gates that constitute the channel configurations set up in the Crone PEM Receiver used in the surveys for the hole U-03-113, U-03-114, U-03-116, U-03-120 and U-03-121. The 50.00 ms (5Hz) timebase uses off-time channels 1 – 24.

Table III: Borehole Channel Configuration 50.00 ms

Channel	Start		Finish		Channel	Start		Finish	
PP	-200	µs	-100	µs					
1	48	µs	64	µs	**2**	64	µs	84	µs
3	84	µs	112	µs	**4**	112	µs	152	µs
5	152	µs	204	µs	**6**	204	µs	268	µs
7	268	µs	360	µs	**8**	360	µs	480	µs
9	480	µs	640	µs	**10**	640	µs	848	µs
11	848	µs	1.128	ms	**12**	1.128	ms	1.496	ms
13	1.496	ms	1.992	ms	**14**	1.992	ms	2.644	ms
15	2.644	ms	3.512	ms	**16**	3.512	ms	4.664	ms
17	4.664	ms	6.192	ms	**18**	6.192	ms	8.22	ms
19	8.22	ms	10.92	ms	**20**	10.92	ms	14.4	ms
21	14.4	ms	17.7	ms	**22**	17.7	ms	27.7	ms
23	27.7	ms	37.7	ms	**24**	37.7	ms	47.7	ms

The following table shows the various time gates that constitute the channel configurations set up in the Crone PEM Receiver used in the surveys for the hole U-08-02 and hole U-03-118. The 16.66 ms timebase uses off-time channels 1 – 20

Table IV: Channel Configuration 16.66 ms

Channel	Start		Finish		Channel	Start		Finish	
PP	-200	µs	-100	µs					
1	48	µs	64	µs	**2**	64	µs	84	µs
3	84	µs	112	µs	**4**	112	µs	152	µs
5	152	µs	204	µs	**6**	204	µs	268	µs
7	268	µs	360	µs	**8**	360	µs	480	µs
9	480	µs	640	µs	**10**	640	µs	848	µs
11	848	µs	1.128	ms	**12**	1.128	ms	1.496	ms
13	1.496	ms	1.992	ms	**14**	1.992	ms	2.644	ms
15	2.644	ms	3.512	ms	**16**	3.512	ms	4.664	ms
17	4.664	ms	6.192	ms	**18**	6.192	ms	8.22	ms
19	8.22	ms	10.92	ms	**20**	10.92	ms	14.4	ms

6.0 PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Table V: Production Summary

01-June-2011	MOB
02-June-2011	MOB
03-June-2011	MOB
04-June-2011	Located drill holes and Loop wire.
05-June-2011	Walked to the loop to look for open splices, repaired 6. Surveyed hole U-08-02, Z component.
06-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-08-02, XY components.
07-June-2011	Headed out to grid and took gps coordinates of drill collars.
08-June-2011	Bridge replacement.
09-June-2011	Resurveyed hole U-08-02 XY components.
10-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-03-118, XYZ components.
11-June-2011	Started surveying hole U-03-116 got to 330m on the Z-component when the keypad froze up, perhaps because of moisture. It started to rain.

12-June-2011	Tried RX this am, keypad is still froze, tried doing different things to get it going but did not work.
14-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-03-116, XYZ components.
15-June-2011	Surveying hole U-03-120, Z-component.
16-June-2011	Started surveyed on hole U-03-120, XY components.
17-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-03-120, XY components.
18-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-03-113, XYZ components.
19-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-03-114, XYZ components.
20-June-2011	Hole 03-122 was blocked at 37m so I talked to Client about it. Decided to survey hole 03-121. Started the surveying after 1:00pm and finished off the z-component. Laid Loop2.
21-June-2011	Surveyed hole U-03-121, XY components.
22-June-2011	Picked up 1.1kmx1km loop and packed out the gear, loaded quads.
23-June-2011	DEMOB

Respectfully submitted,

A.M.Khan
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX I

PLAN AND SECTION MAPS

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

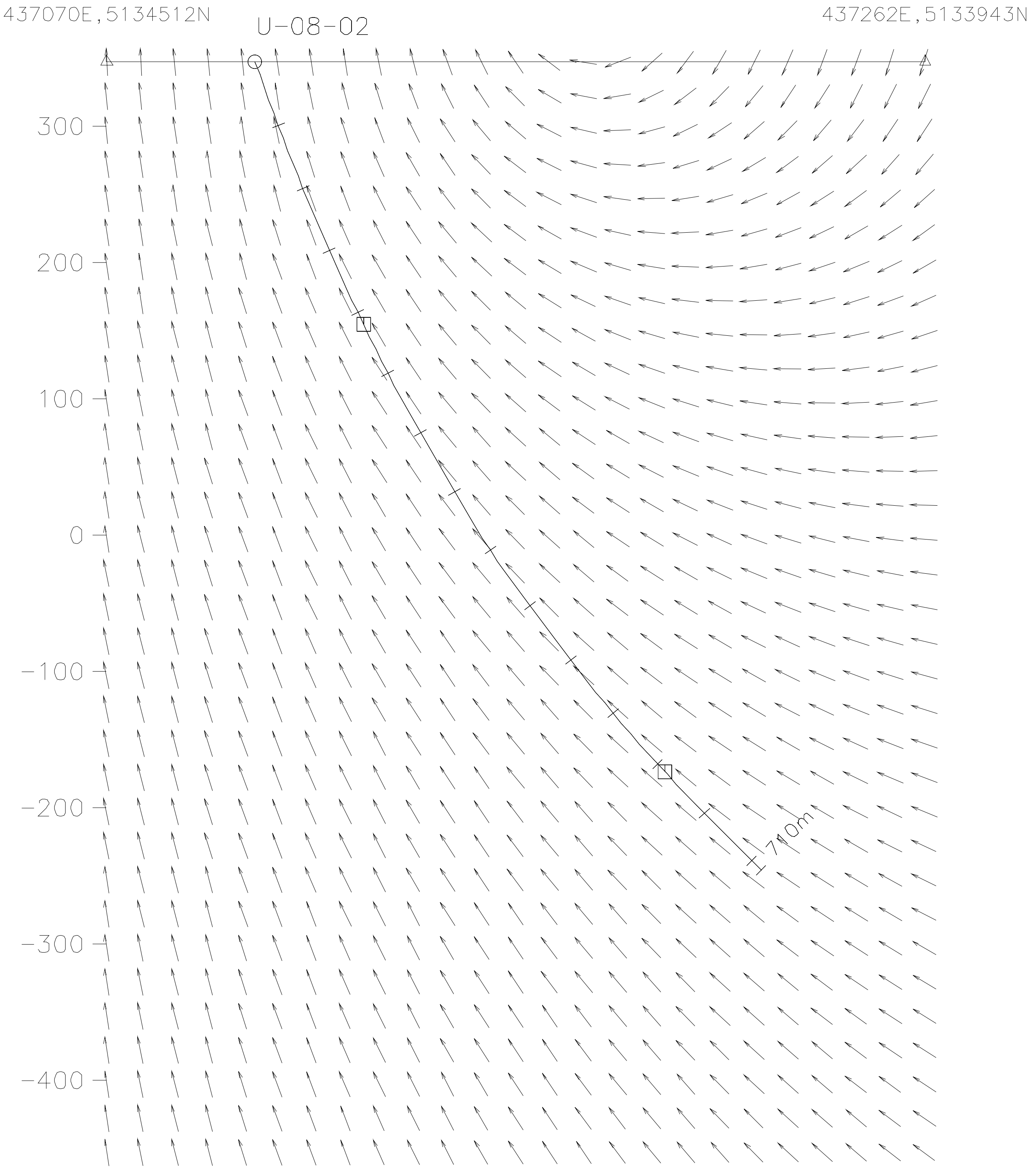
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-08-02

Survey Date: June 09, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

(meters)

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-08-02

Survey Date: June 09, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

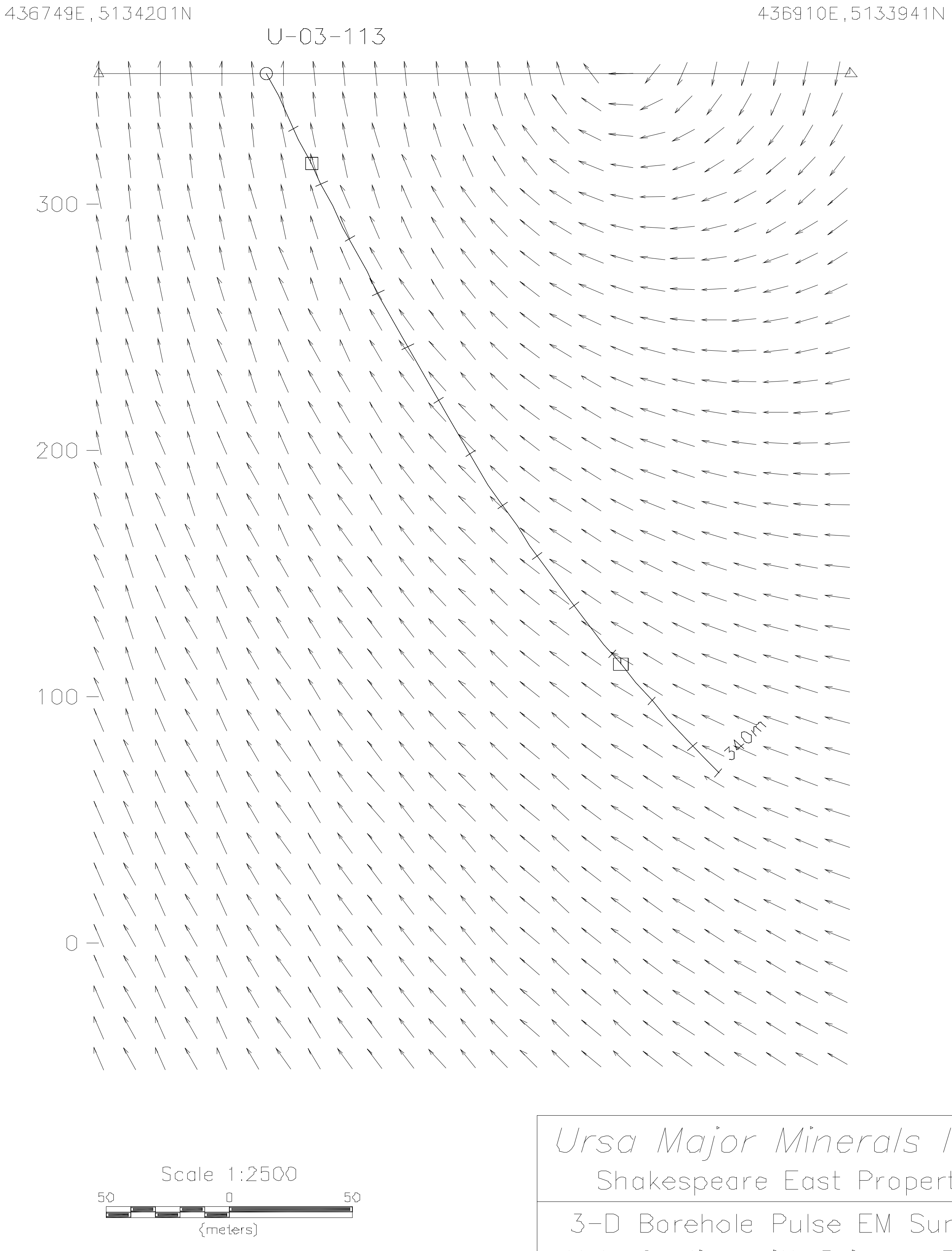
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-113

Survey Date: June 18, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-03-113

Survey Date: June 18, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

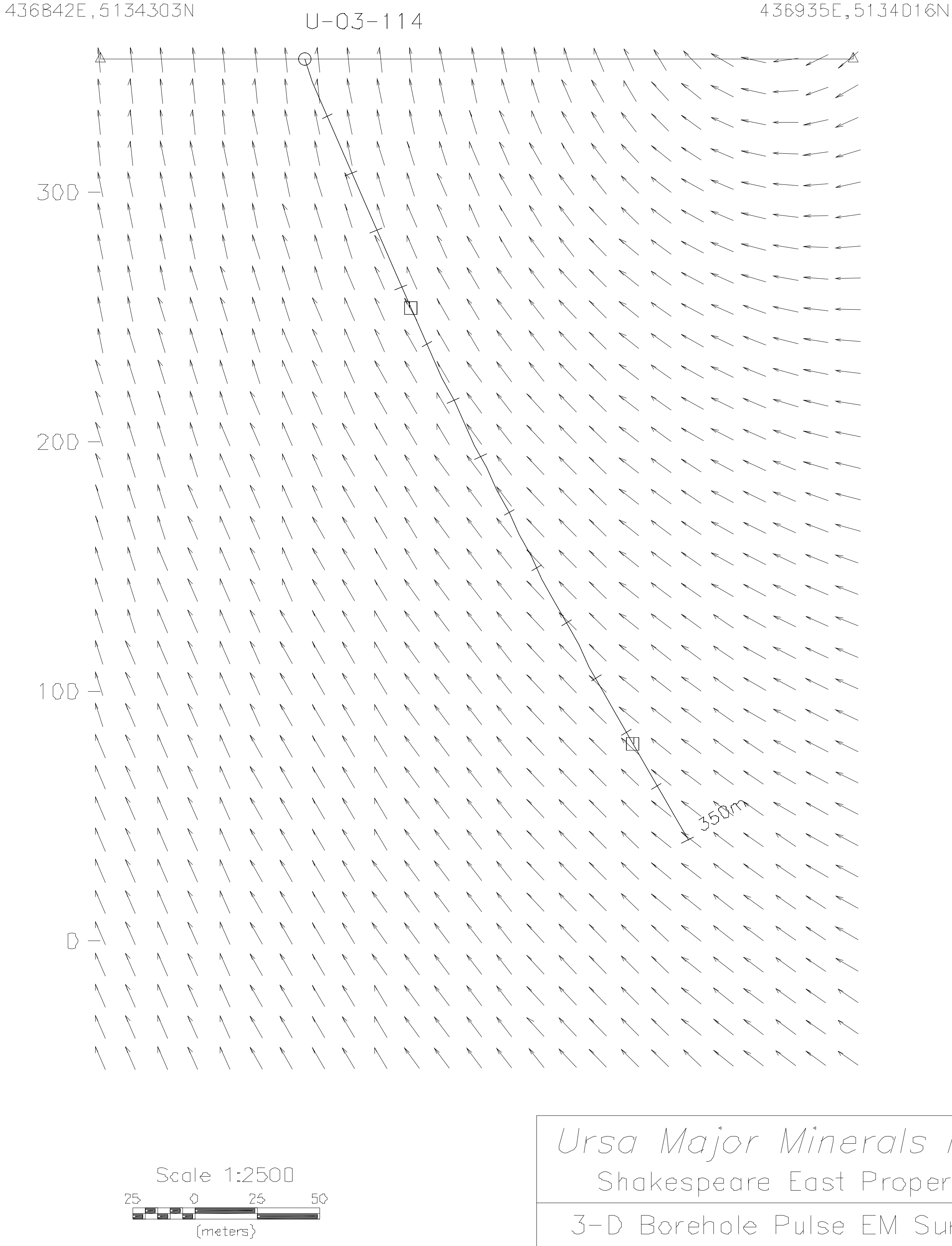
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-114

Survey Date: June 19, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey
Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-03-114
Survey Date: June 19, 2011

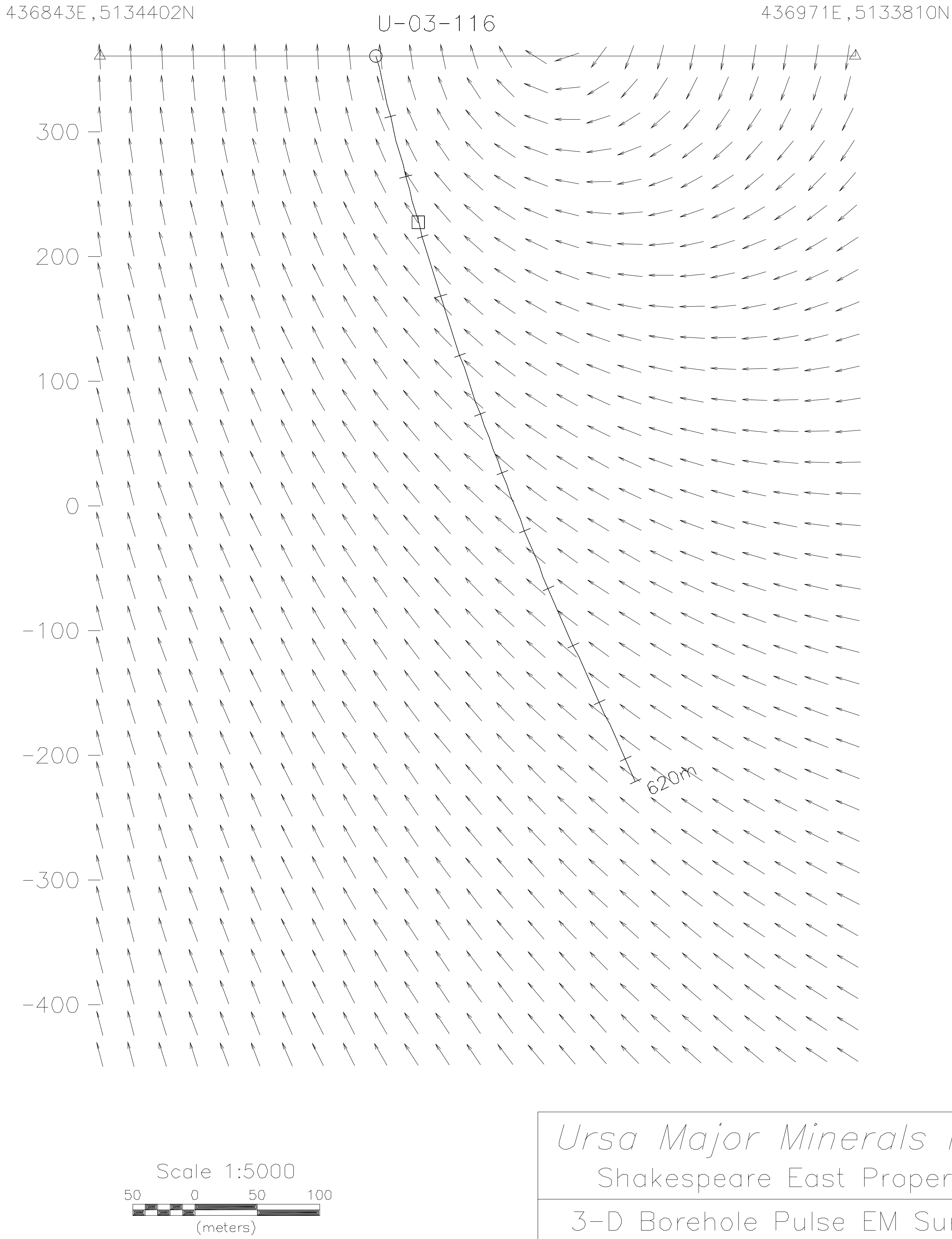
Crane Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey
Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-116
Survey Date: June 14, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey
Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-03-116
Survey Date: June 14, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

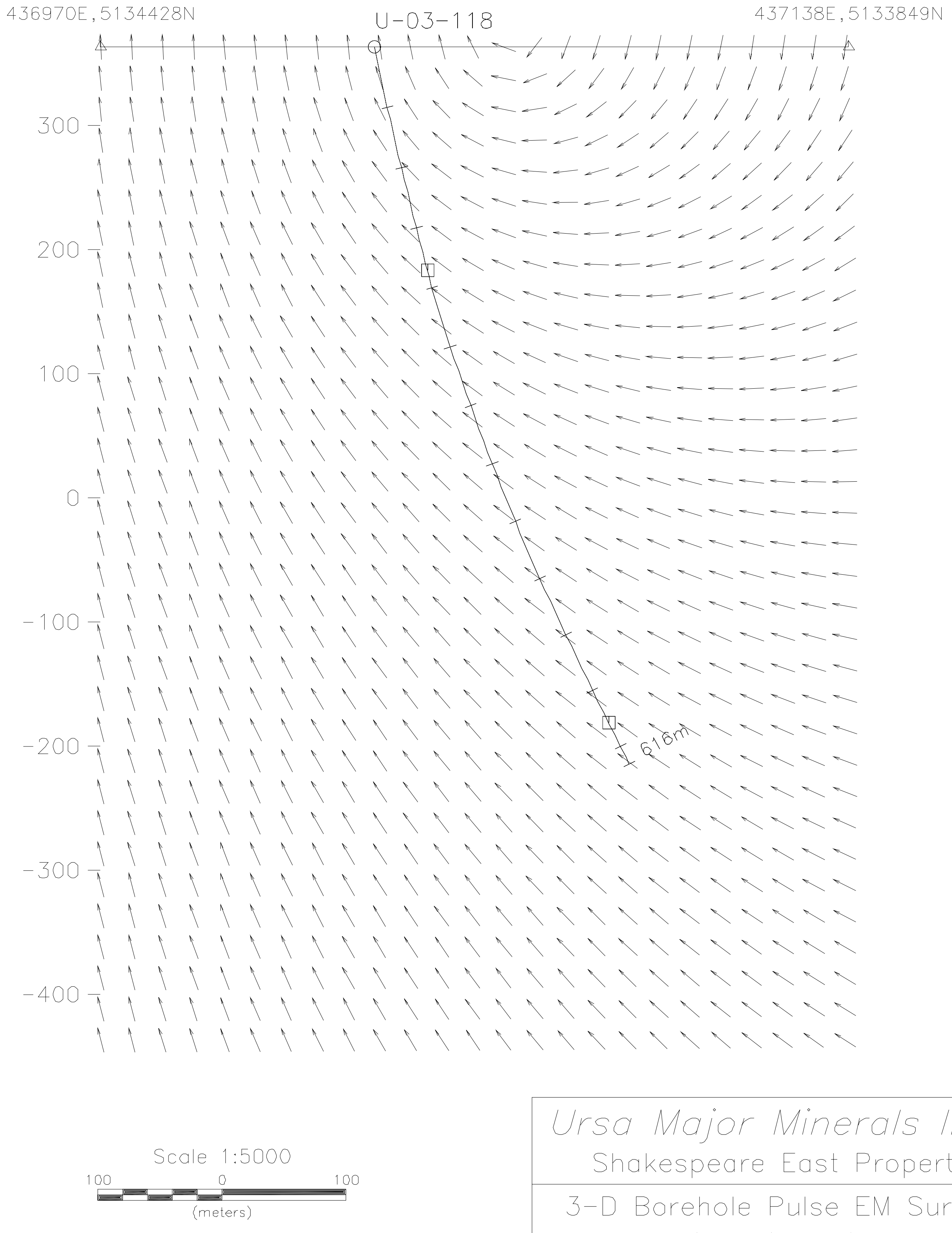
Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey
Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-118

Survey Date: June 10, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey
Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-03-118
Survey Date: June 10, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

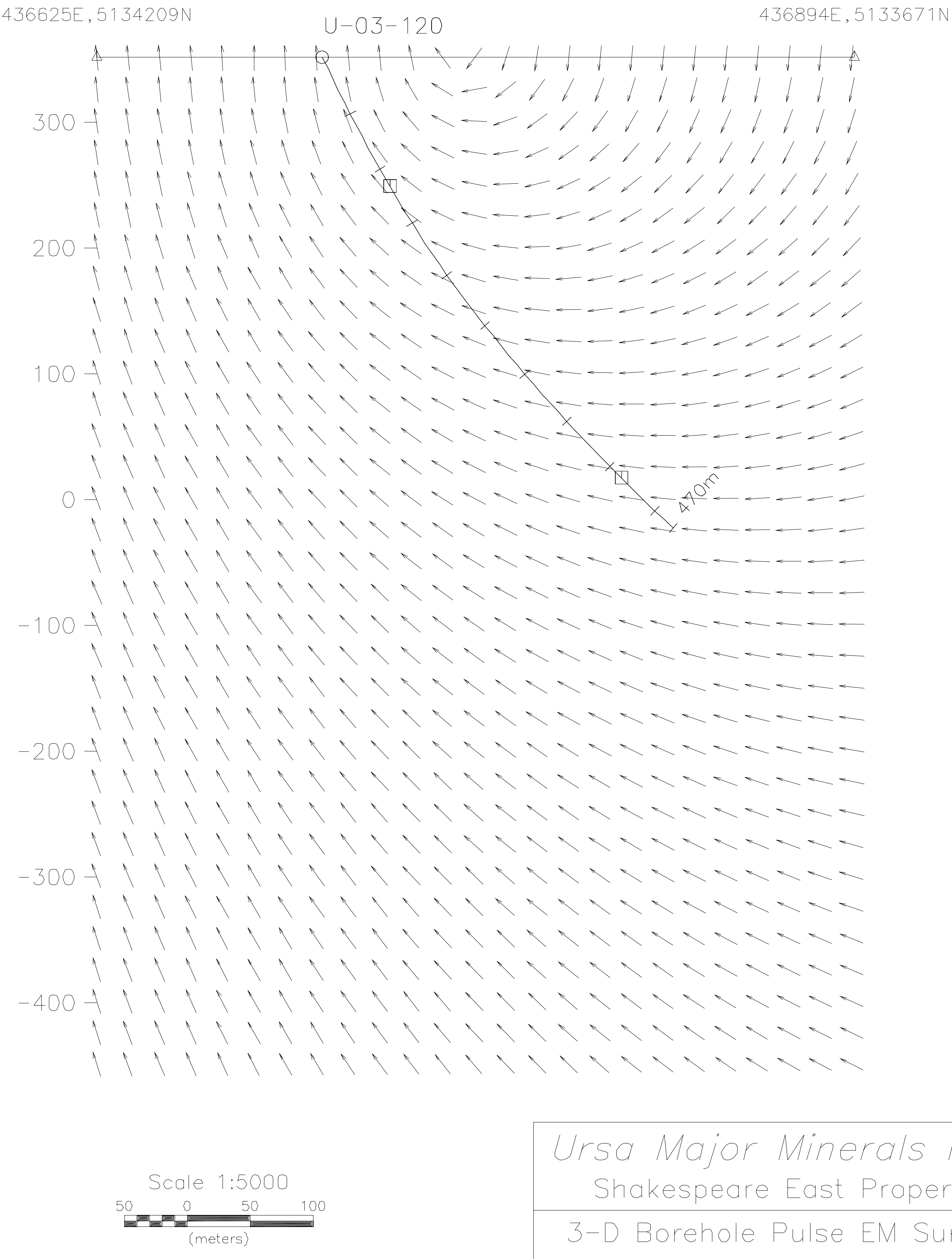
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-120

Survey Date: June 15, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-03-120

Survey Date: June 15, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

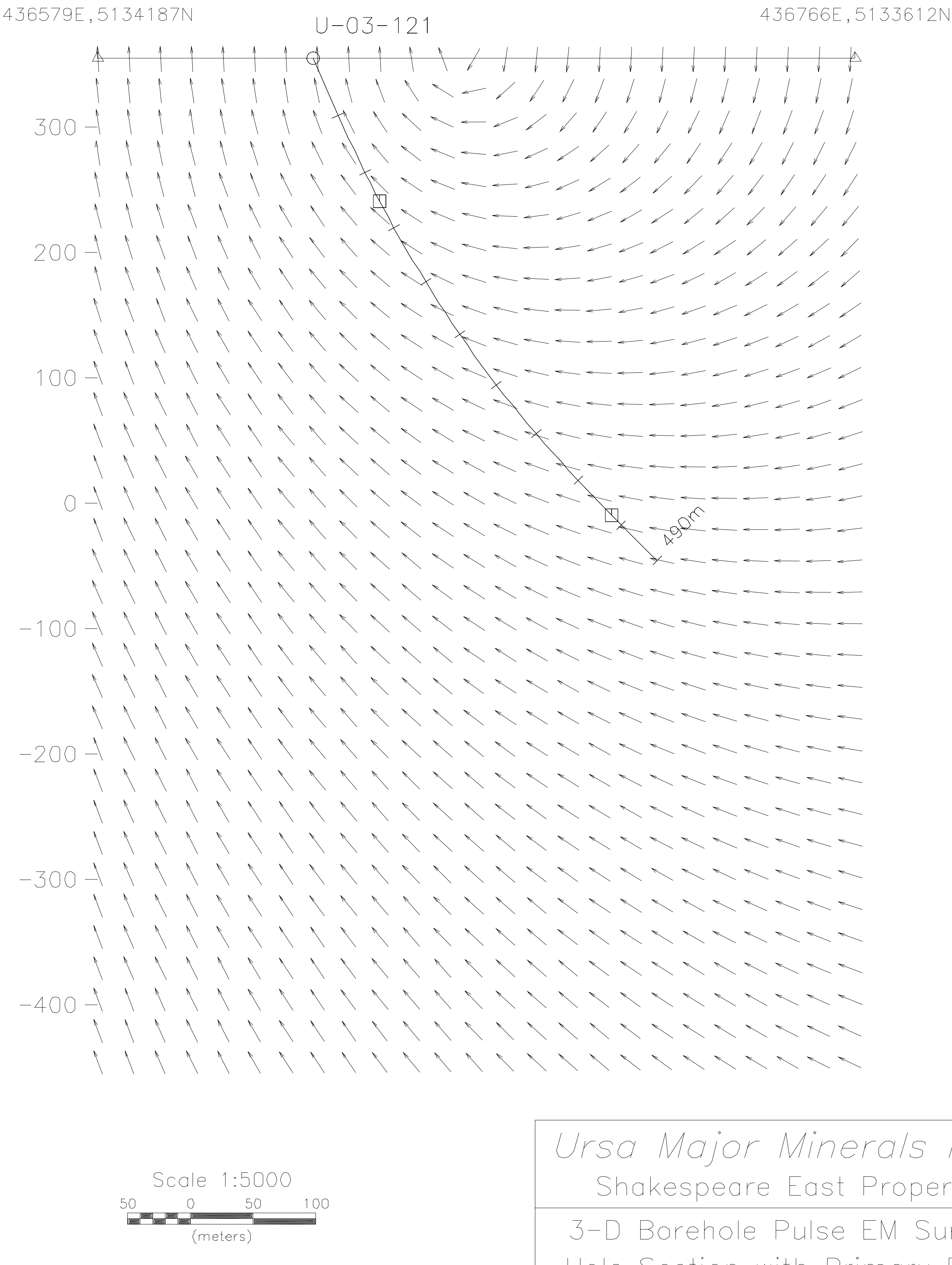
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

Hole: U-03-121

Survey Date: June 20, 2011

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

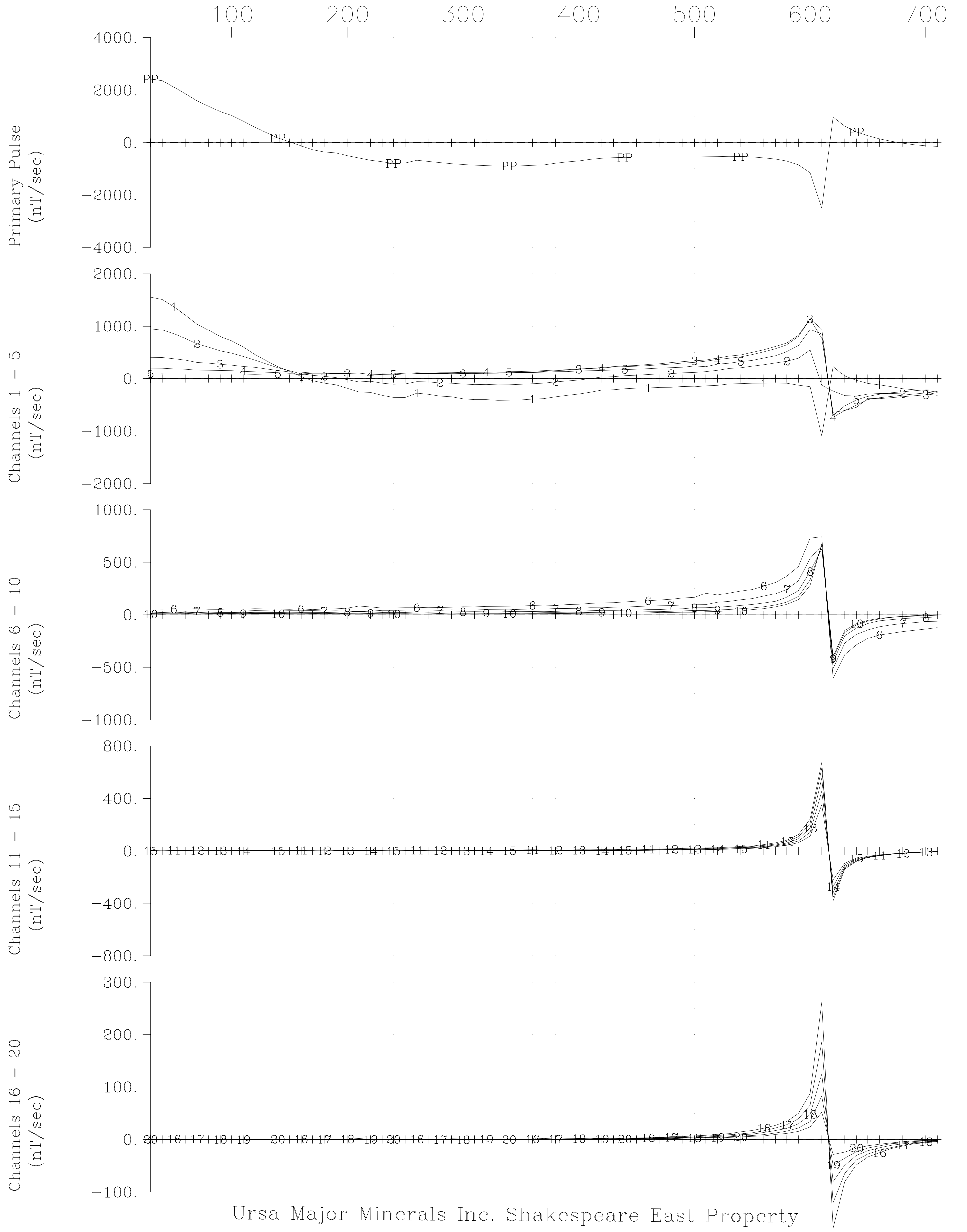
Hole: U-03-121

Survey Date: June 20, 2011

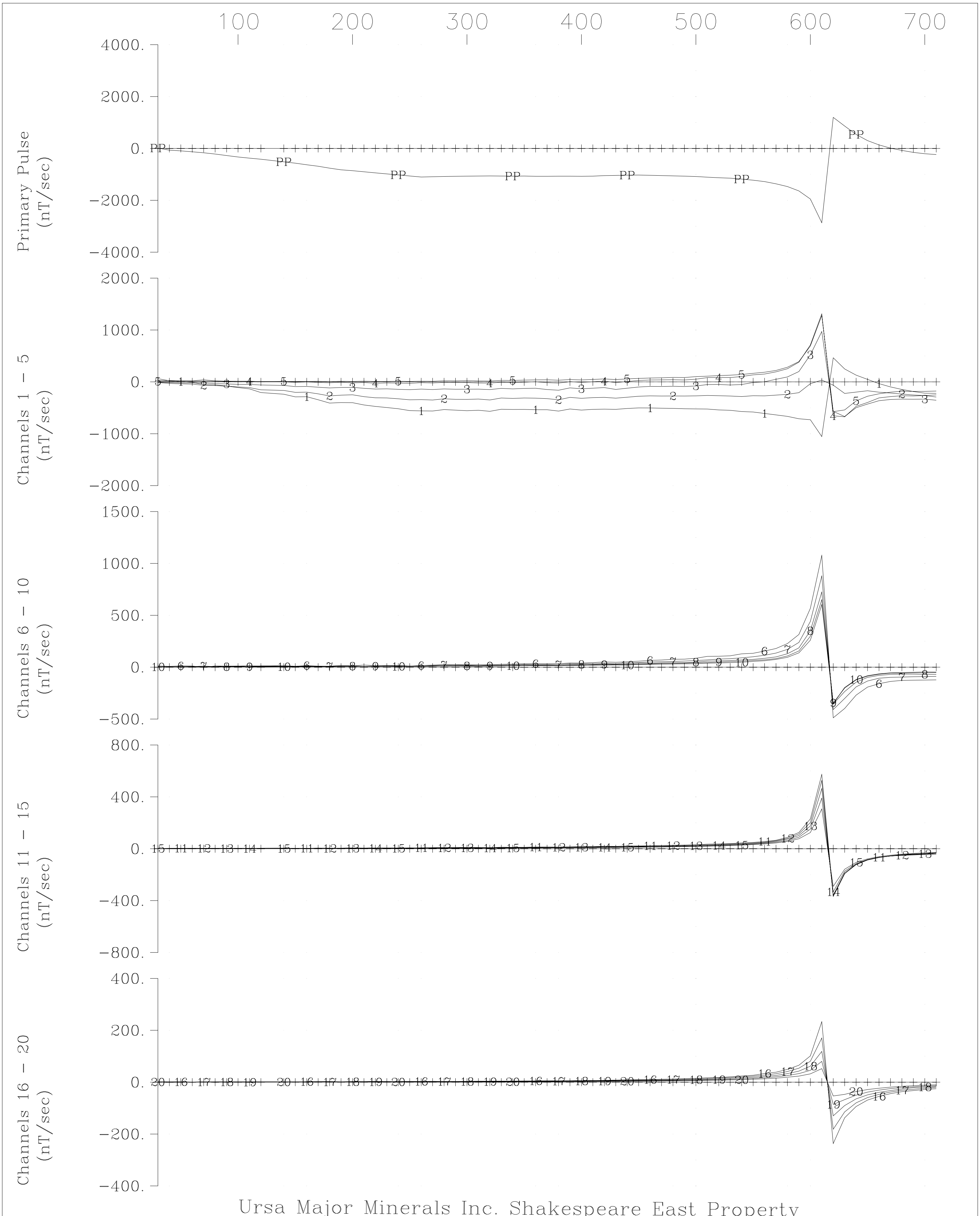
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX II

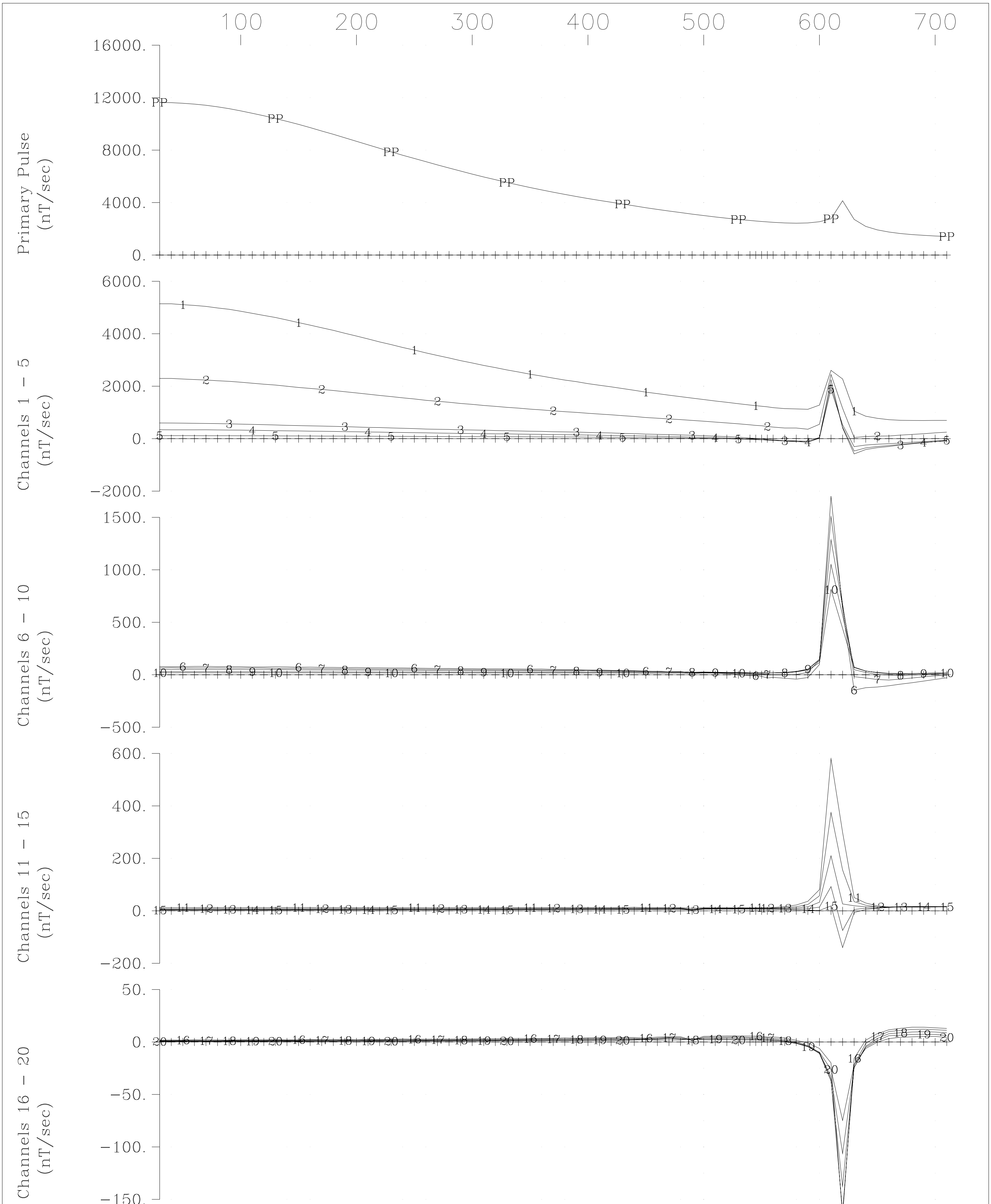
LINEAR (5-AXIS) PULSE EM DATA PROFILES



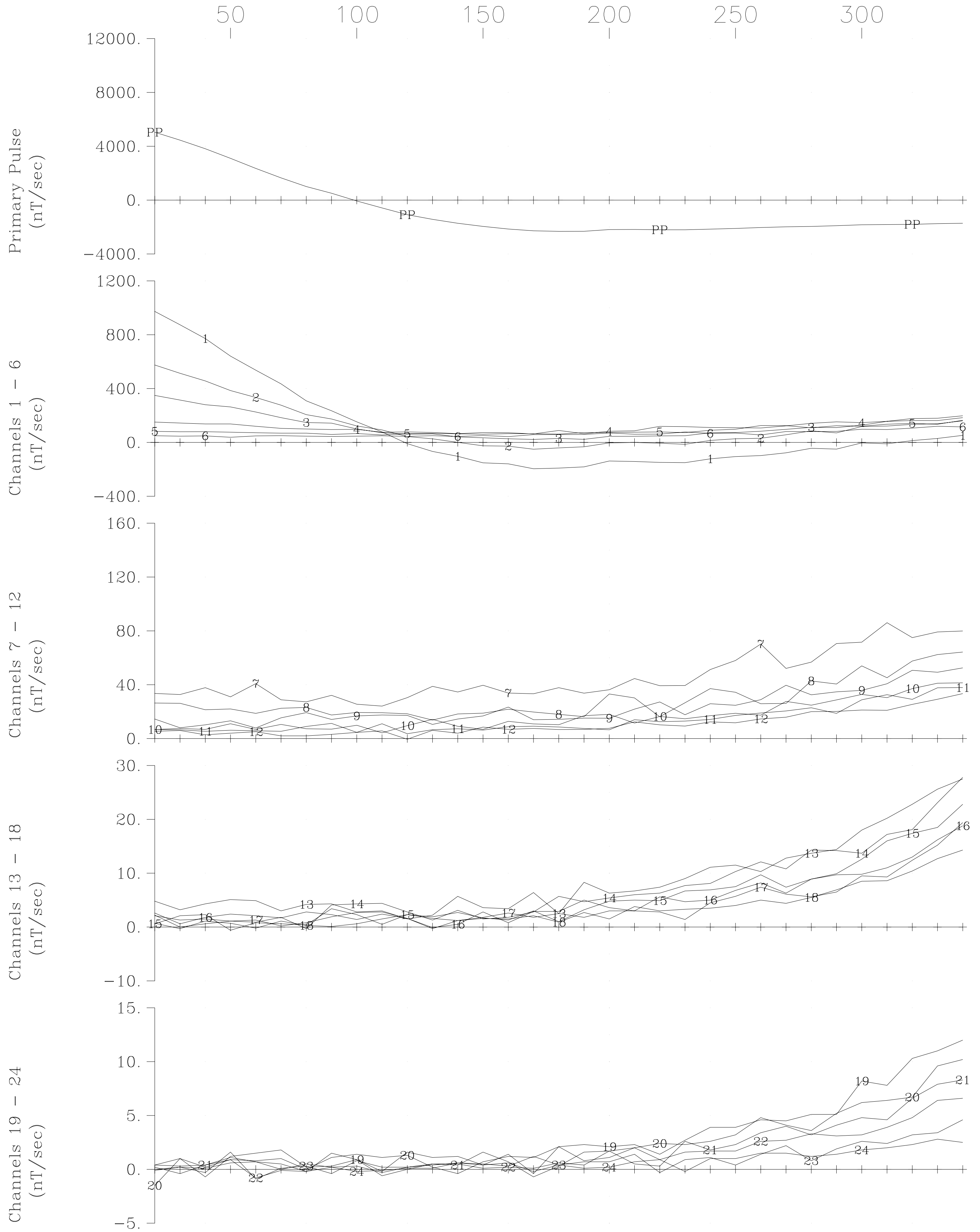
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-08-02 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



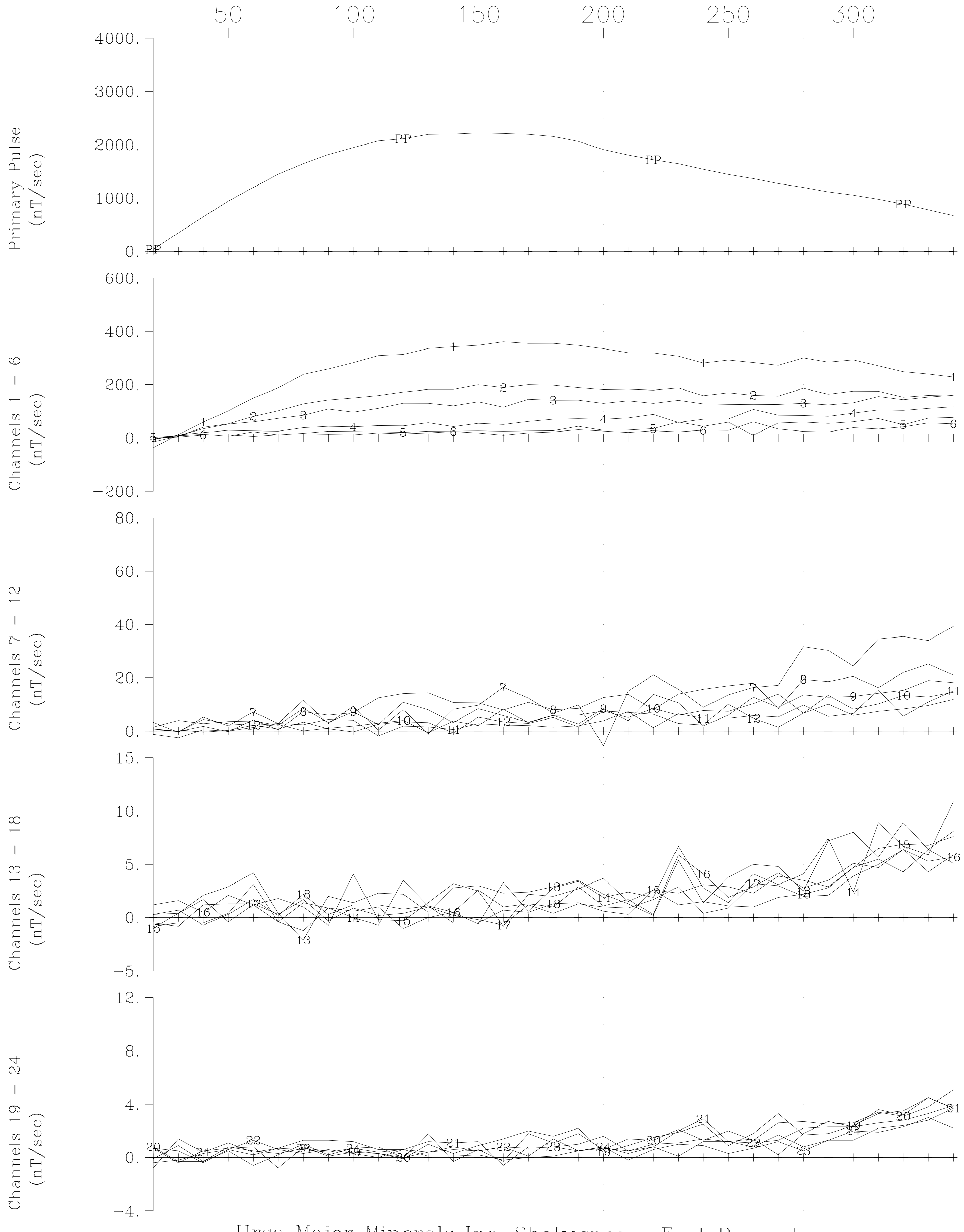
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-08-02   Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



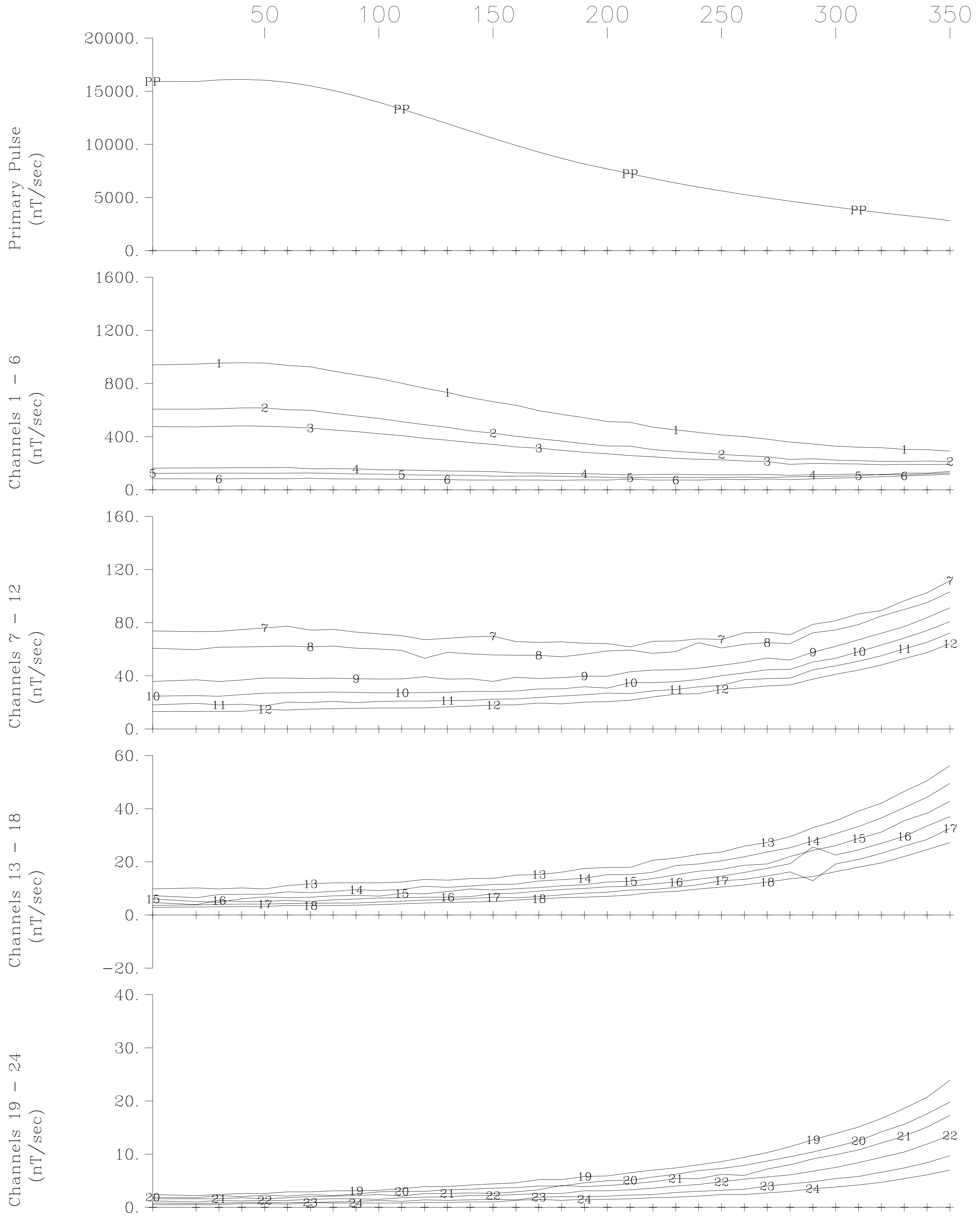
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-08-02   Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113   Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



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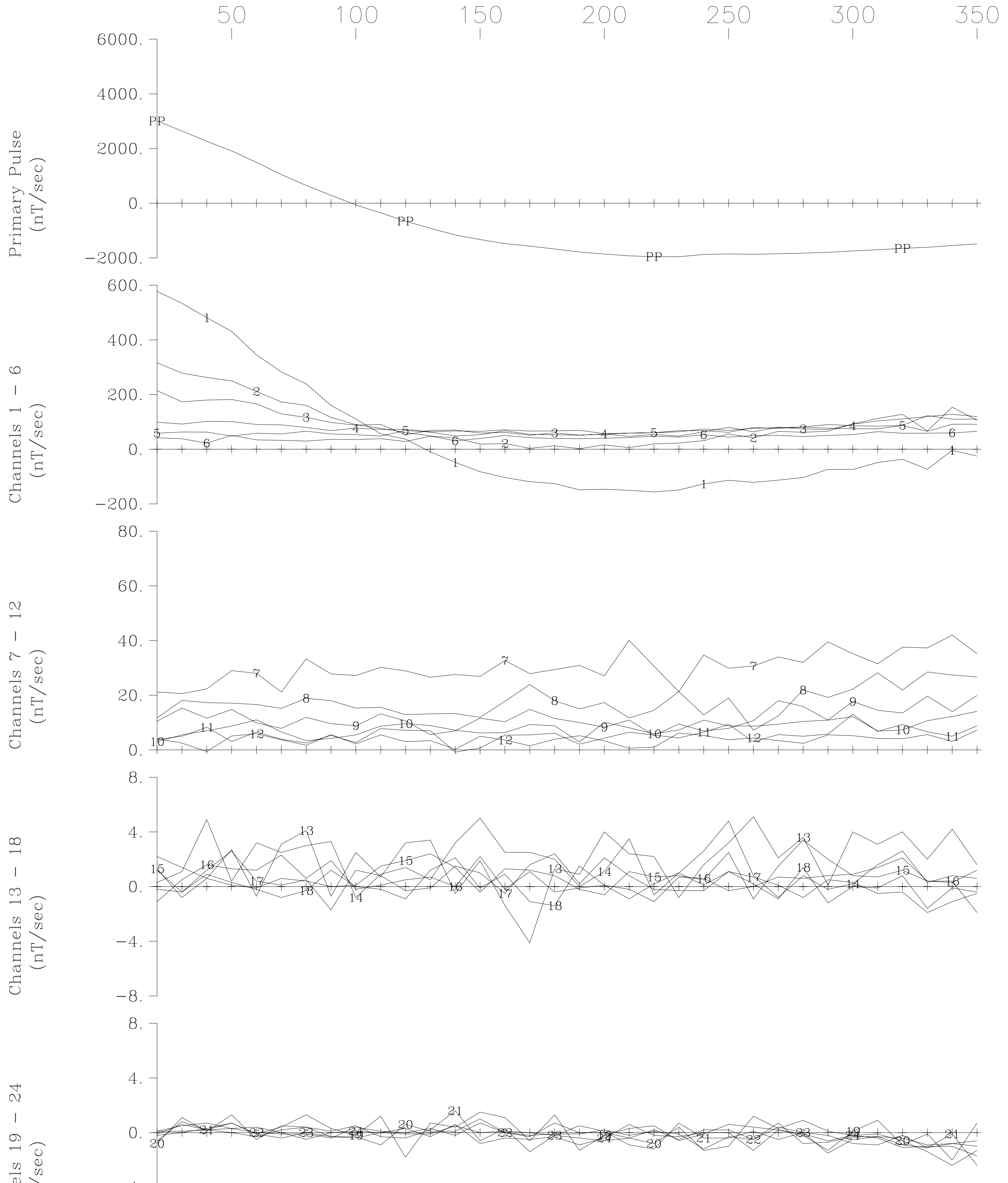
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113   Z Component

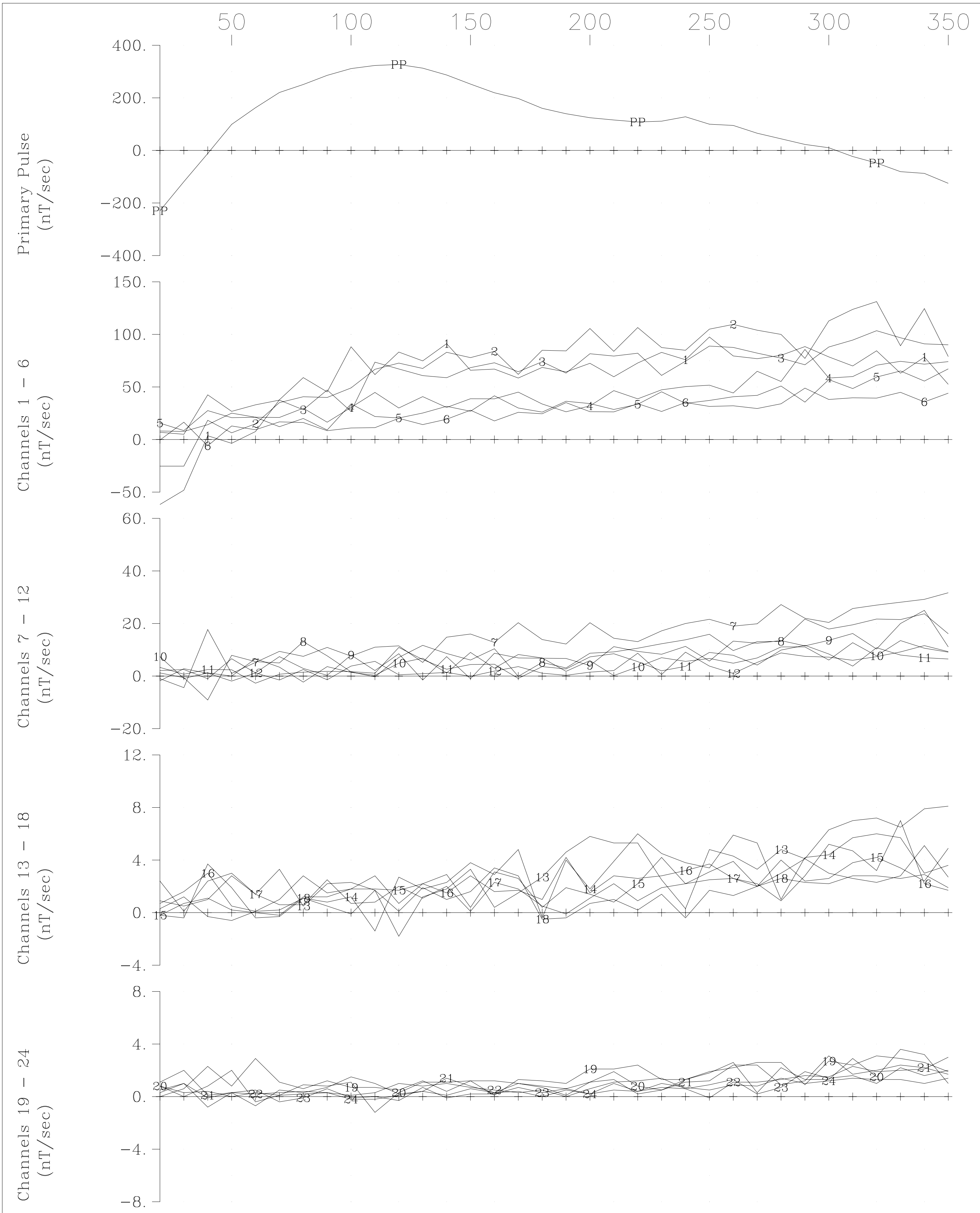
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-114   X Component

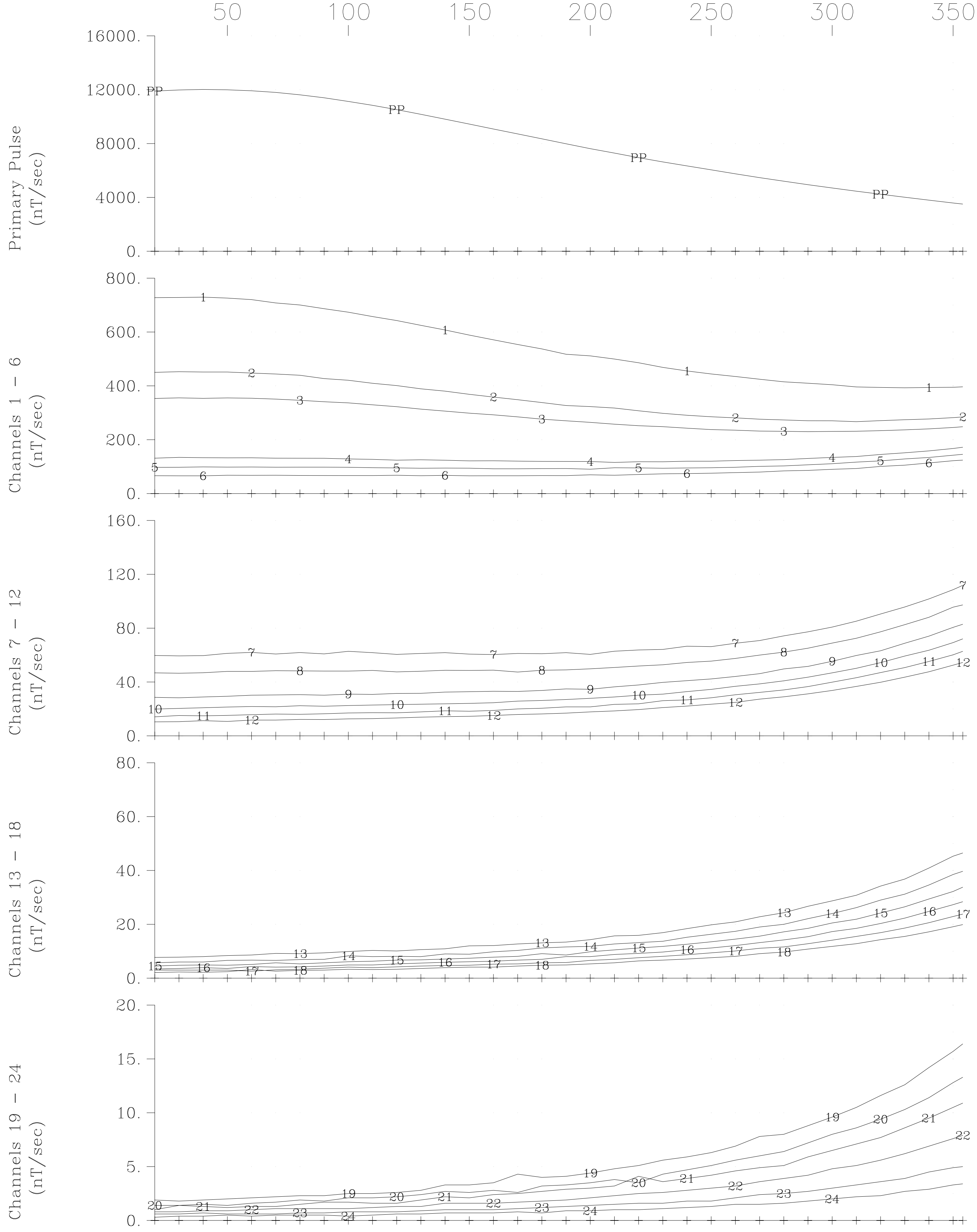
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 Y Component

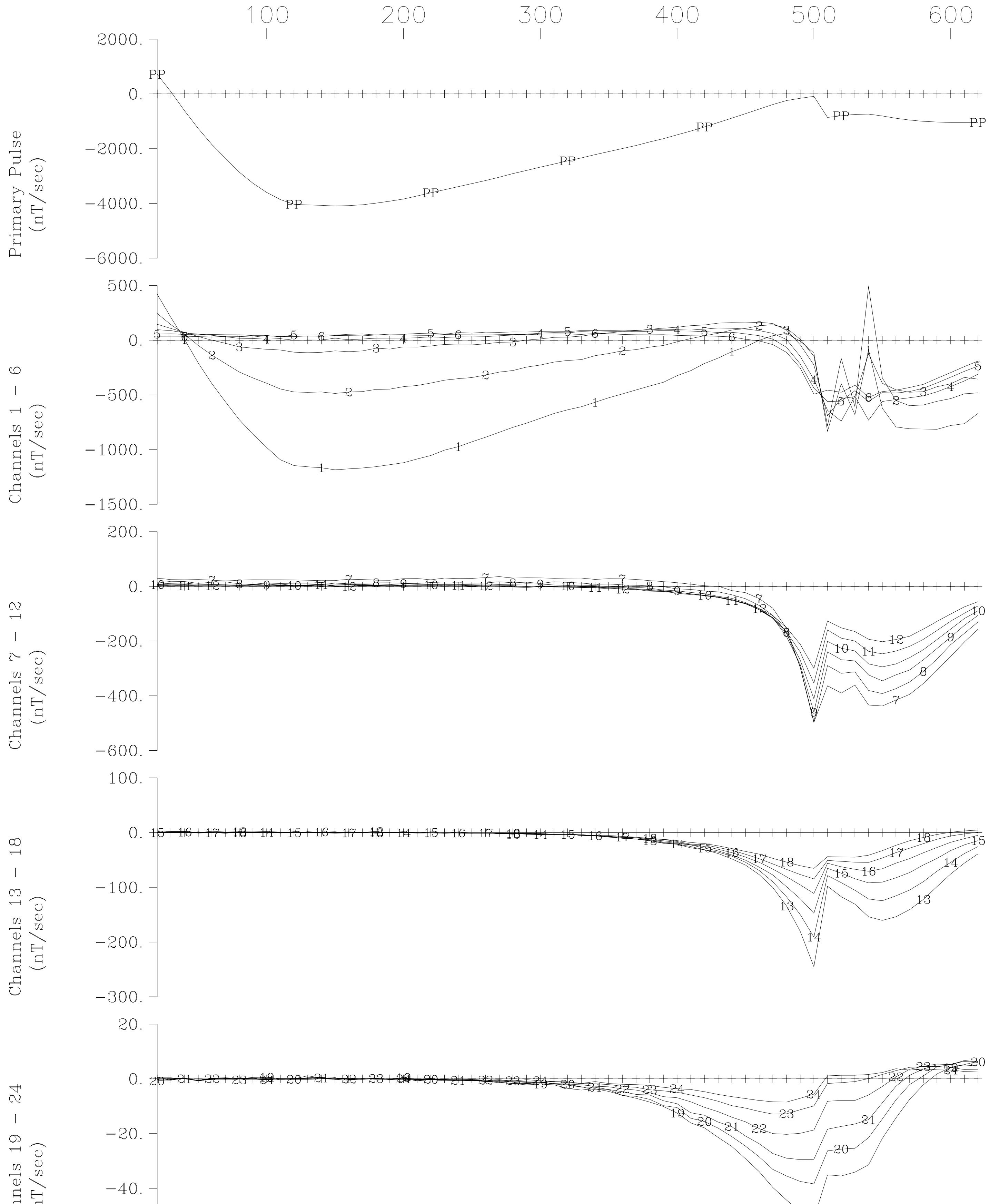
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 Z Component

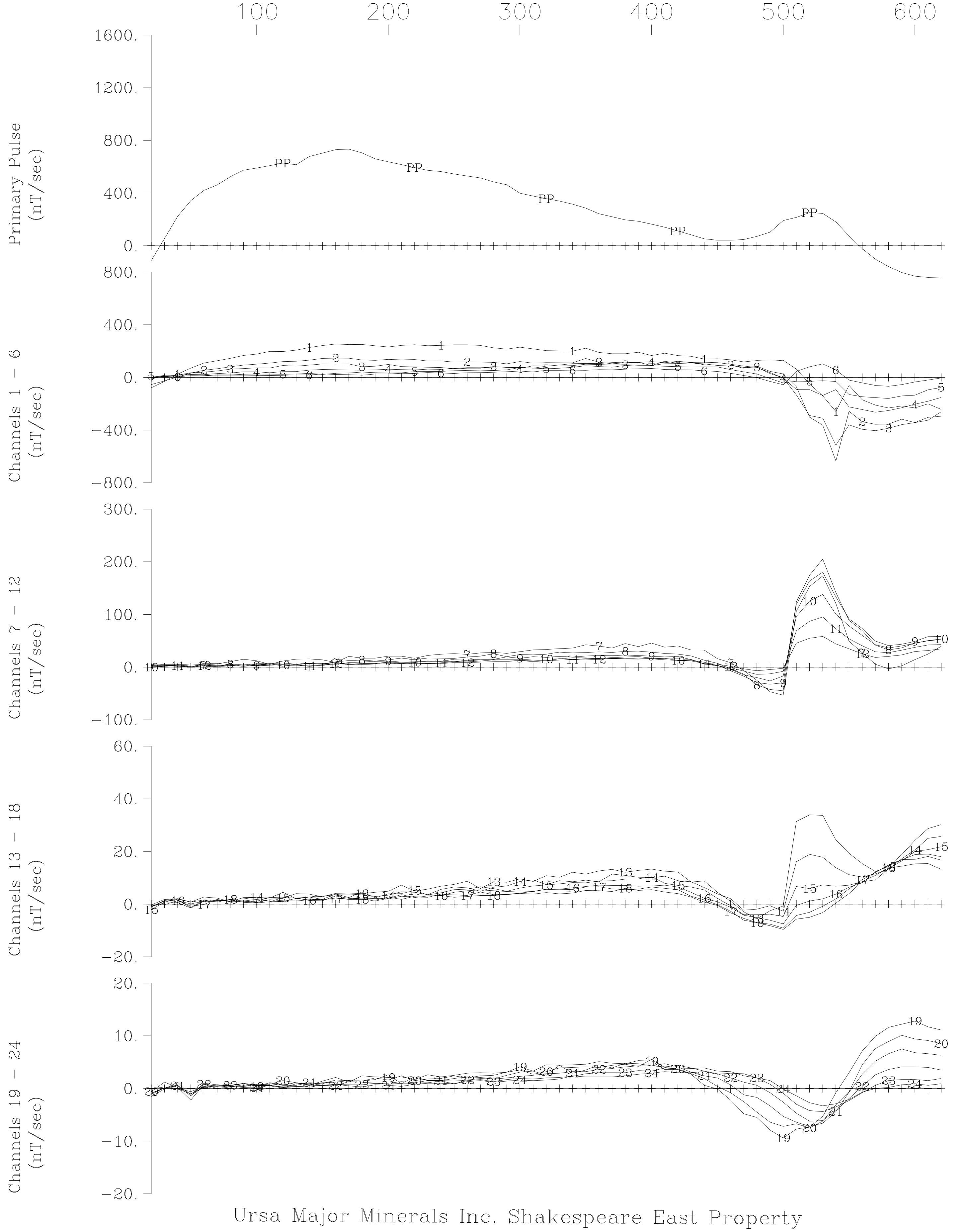
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-116   X Component

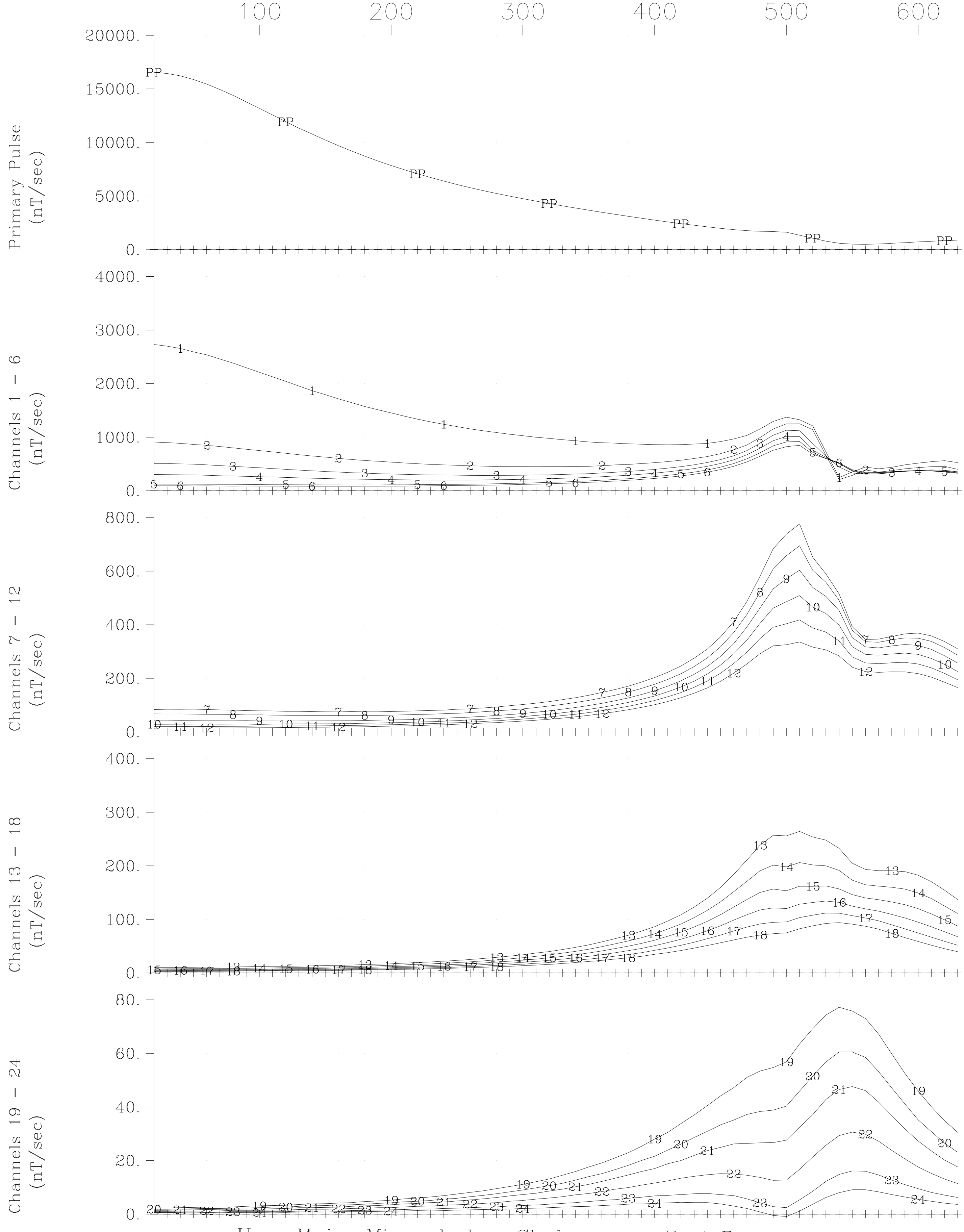
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 Y Component

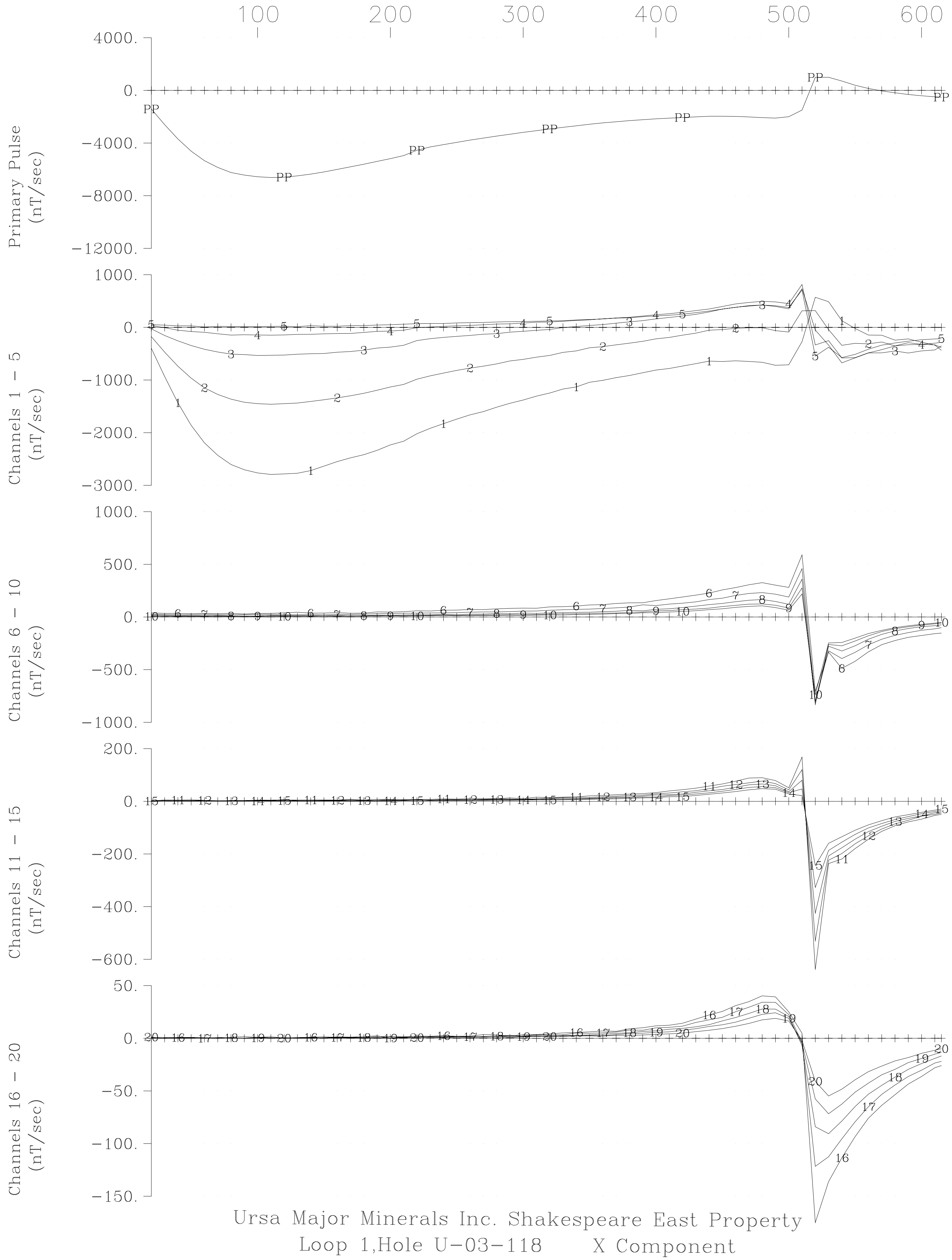
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 Z Component

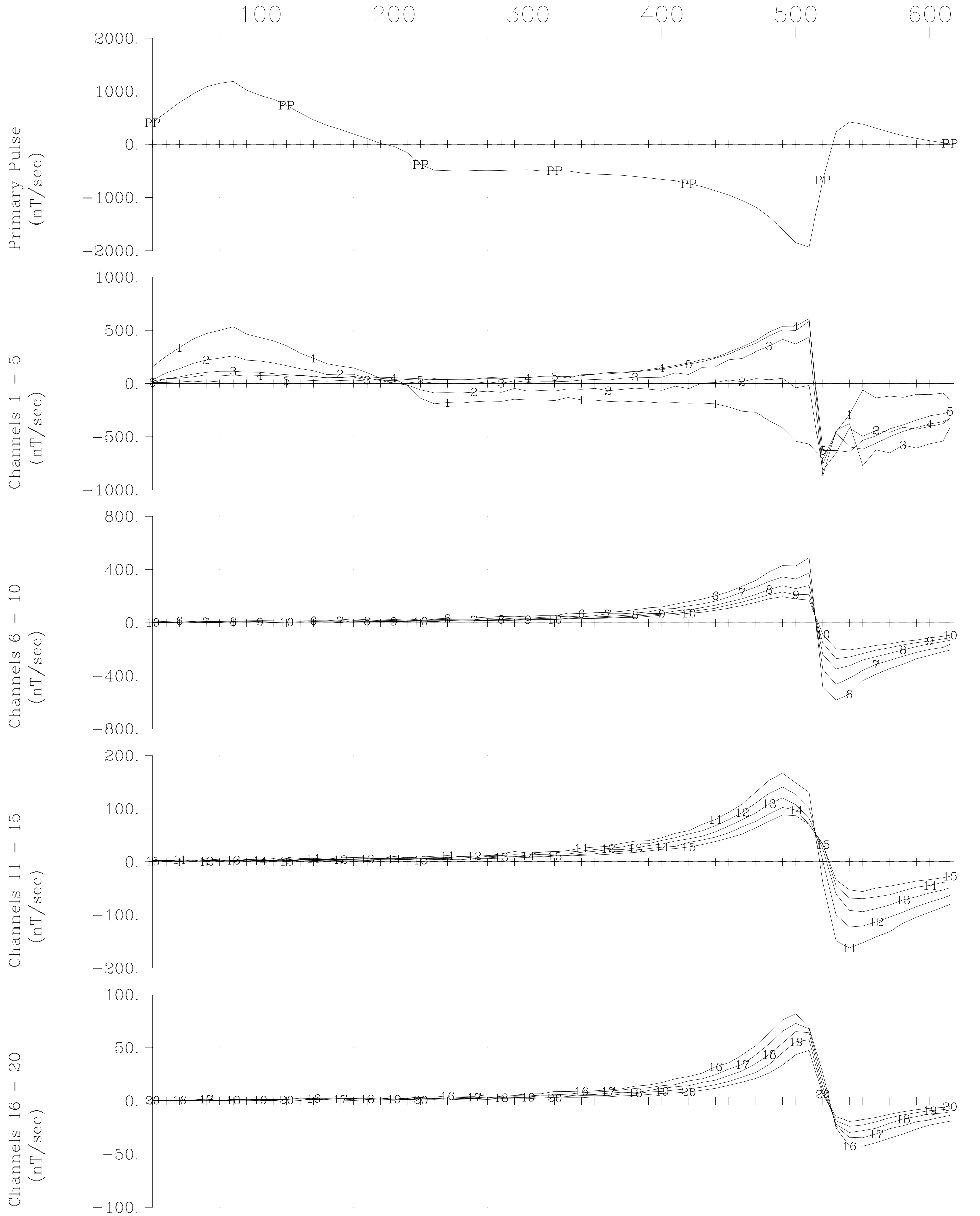
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



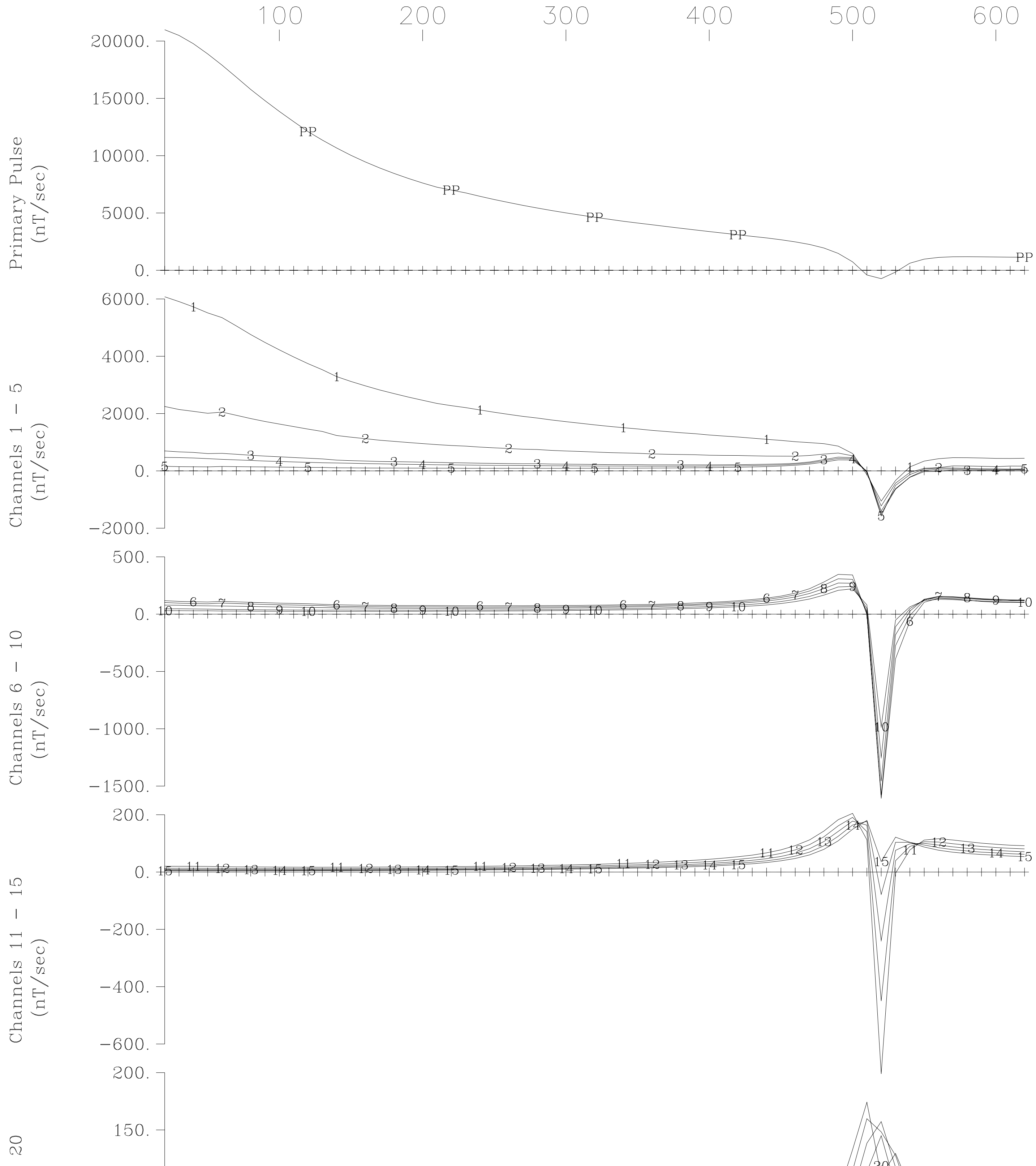
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 X Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



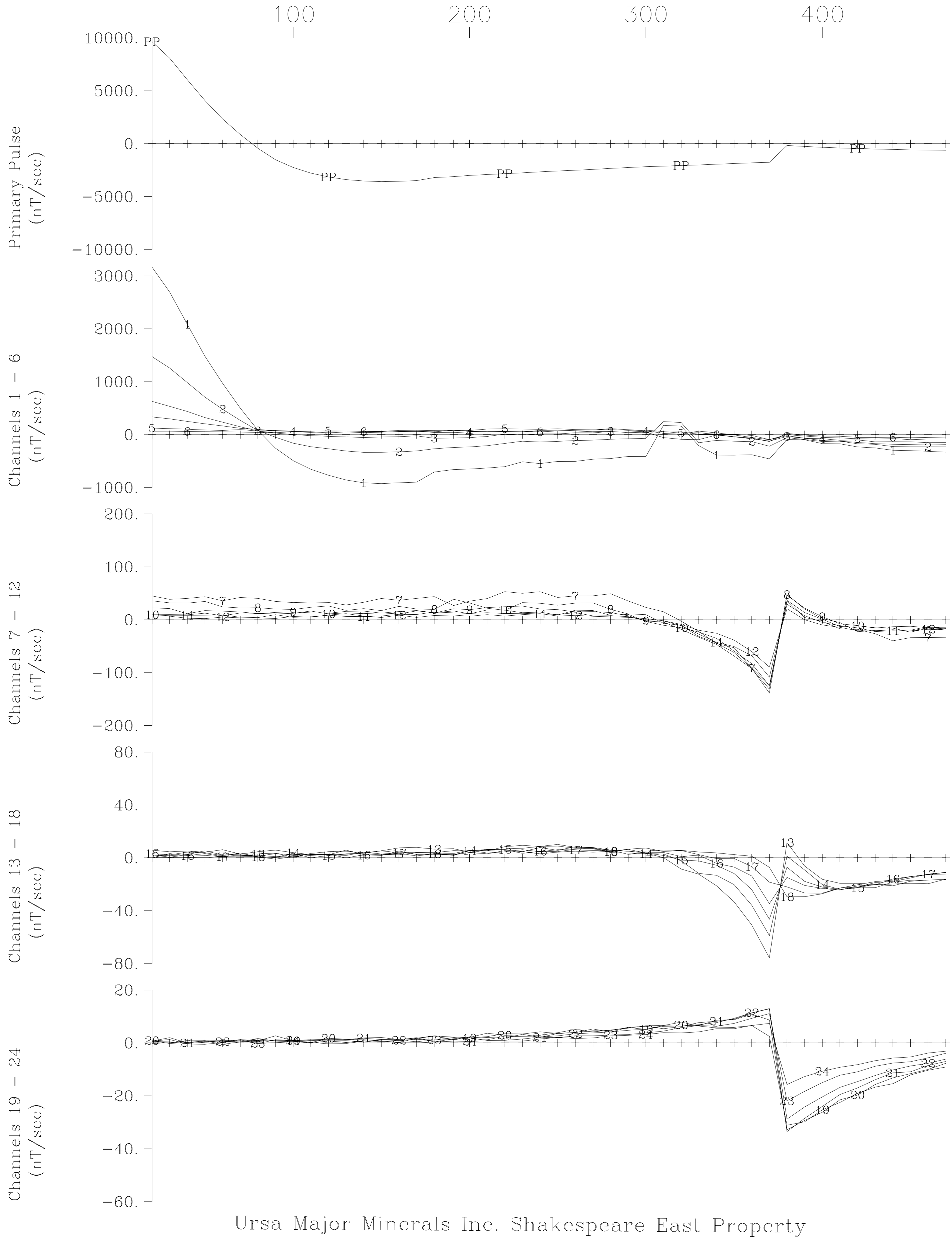
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 Z Component

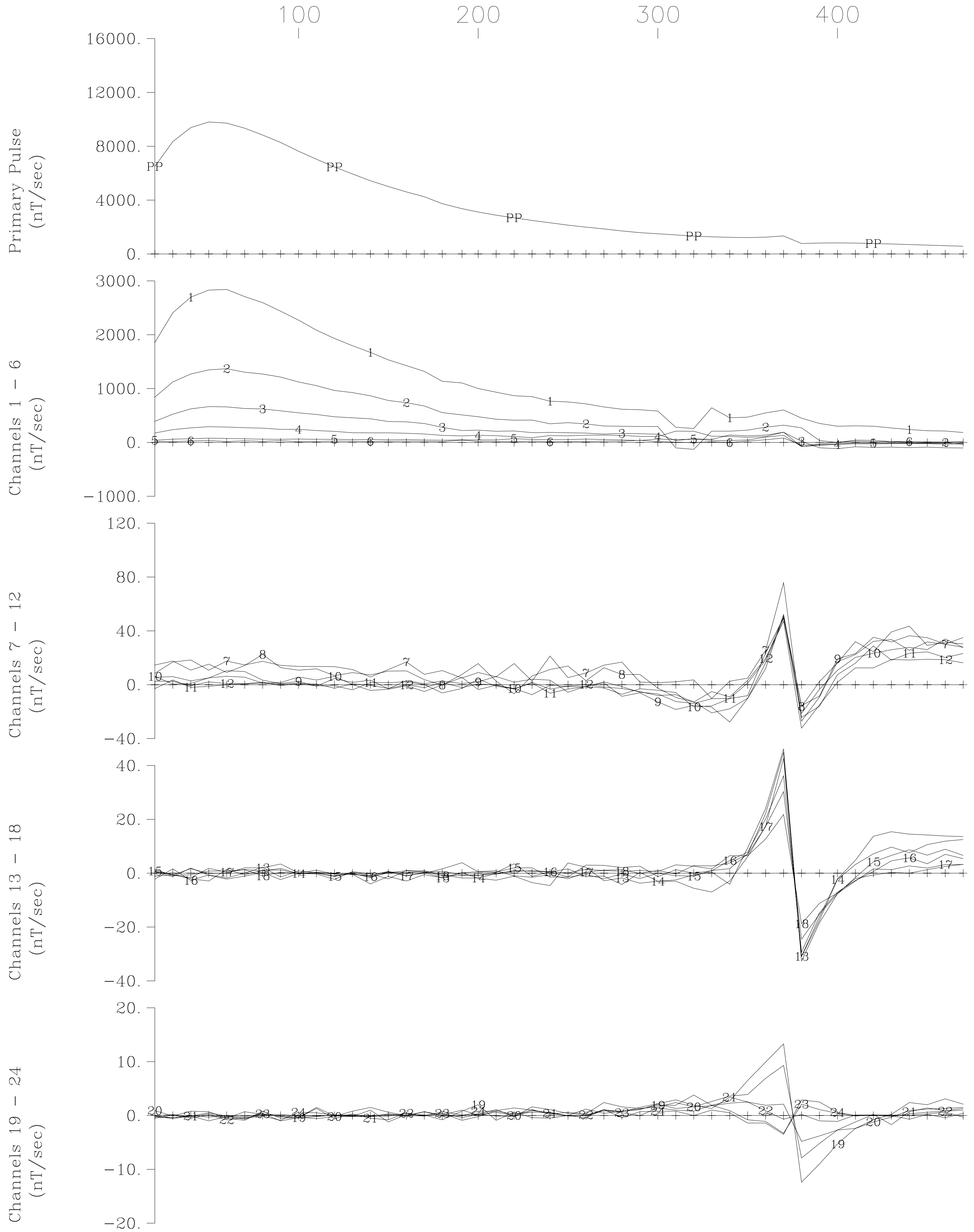
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-120   X Component

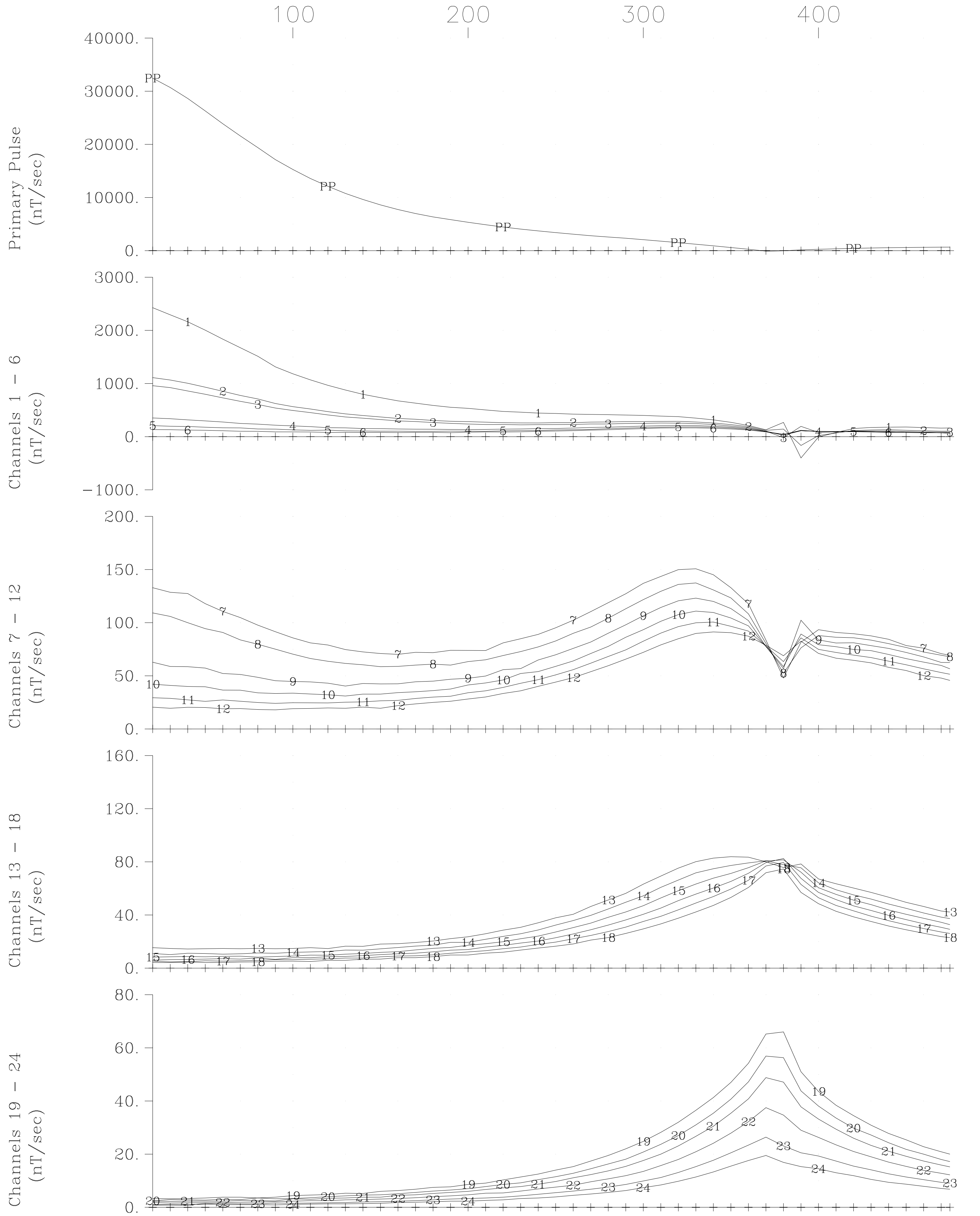
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



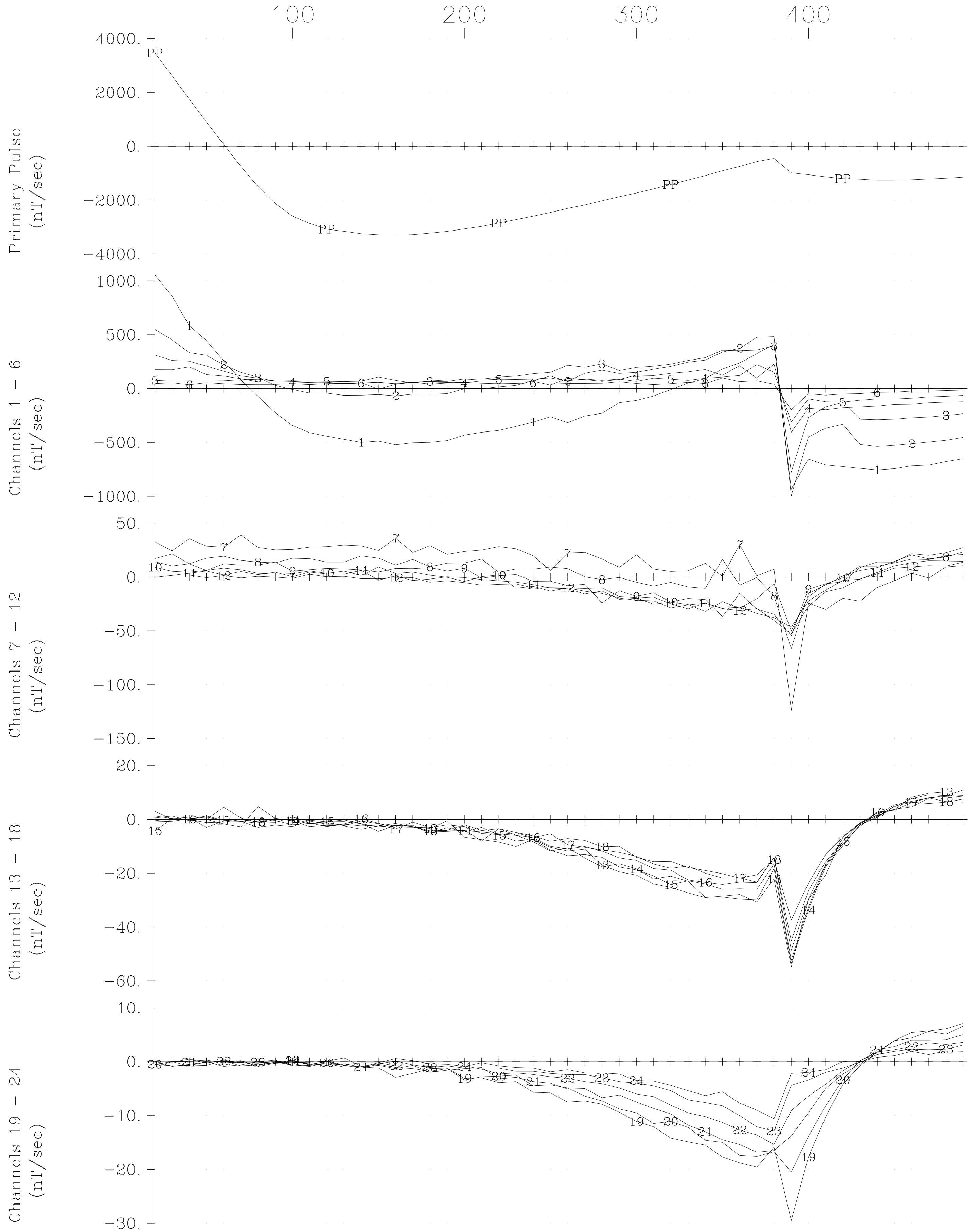
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-120 Y Component

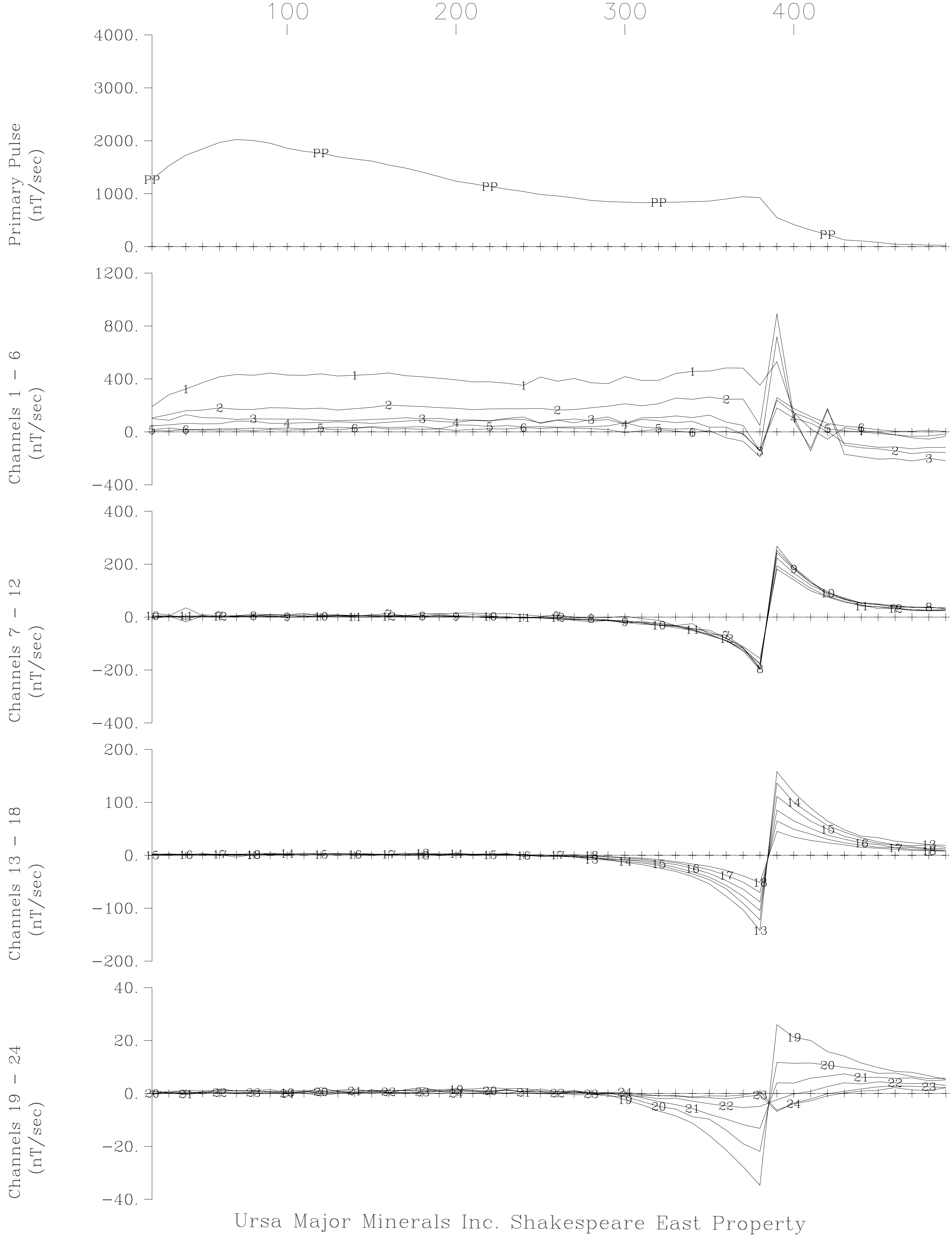
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



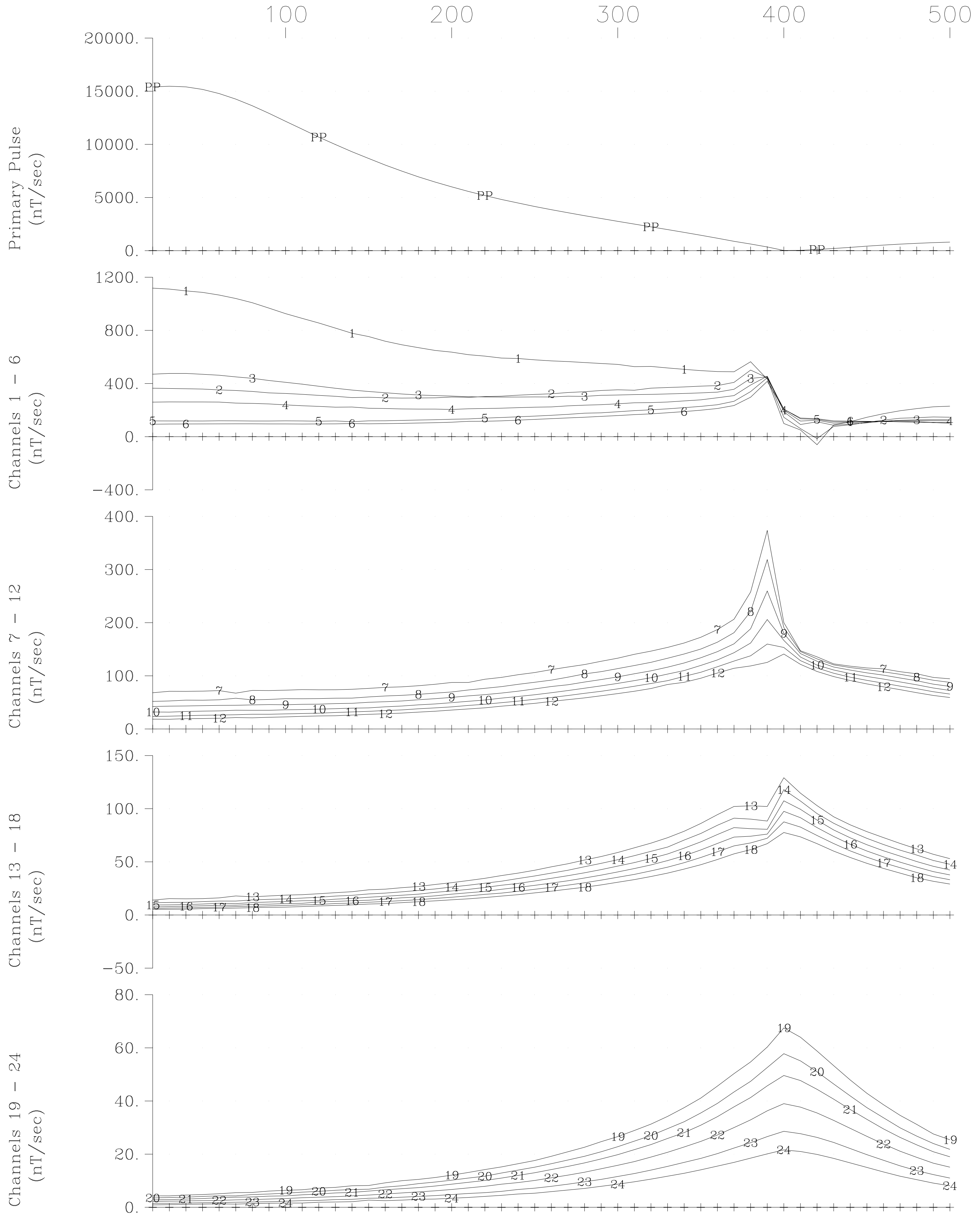
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 2,Hole U-03-121 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 2,Hole U-03-121   Y Component

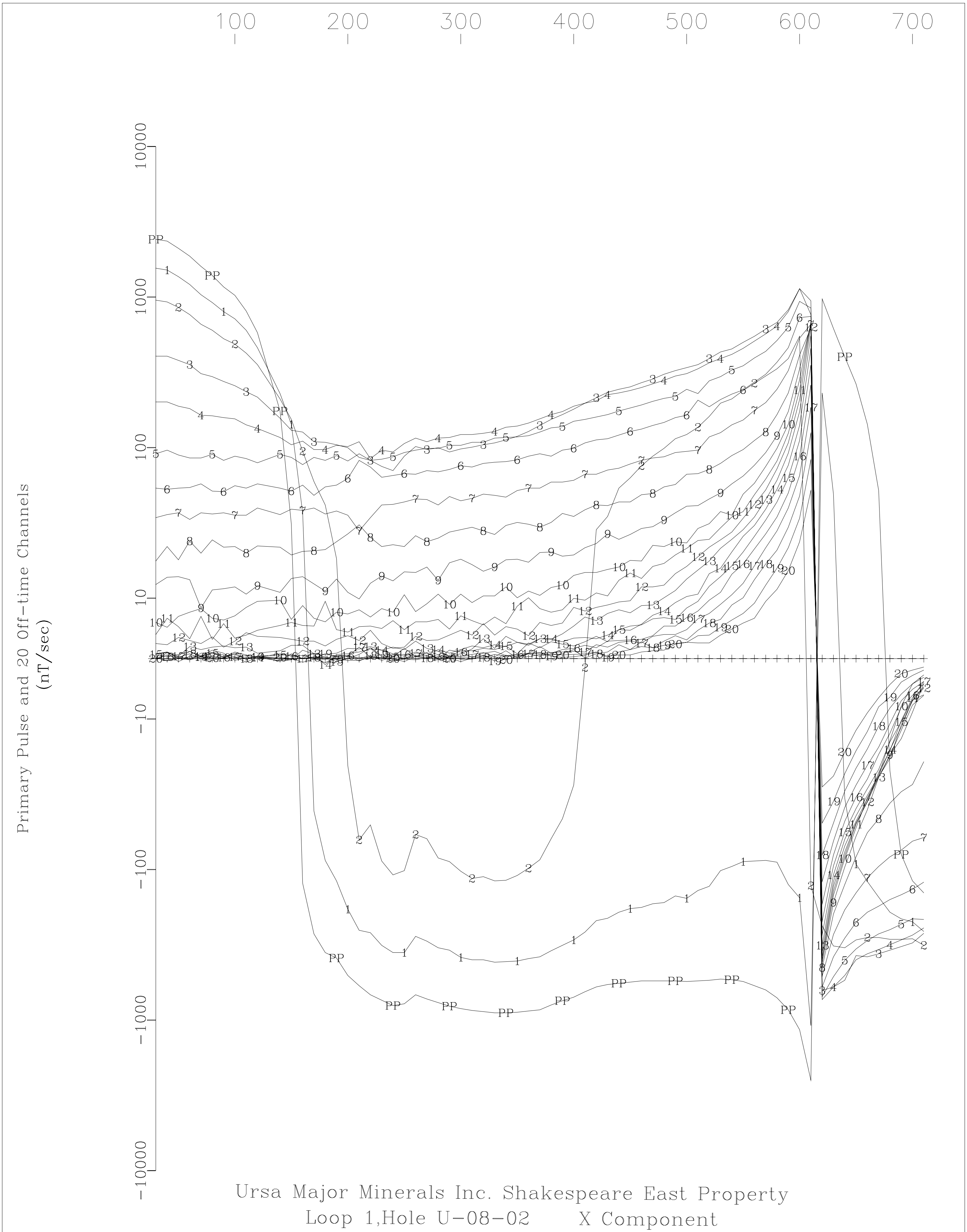
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 2,Hole U-03-121 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX III

PULSE EM DATA PROFILES (LIN-LOG SCALE)



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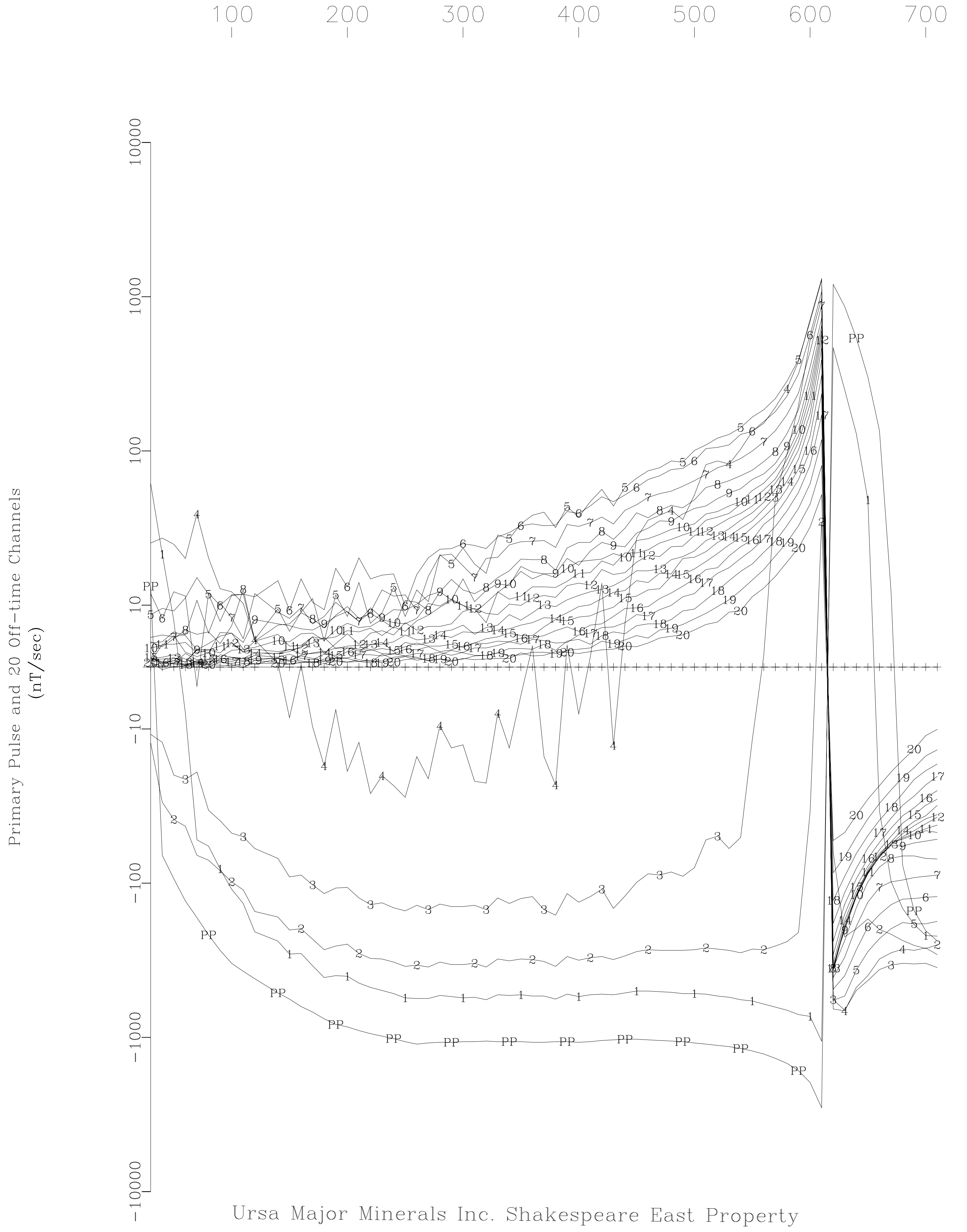
Loop 1,Hole U-08-02 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



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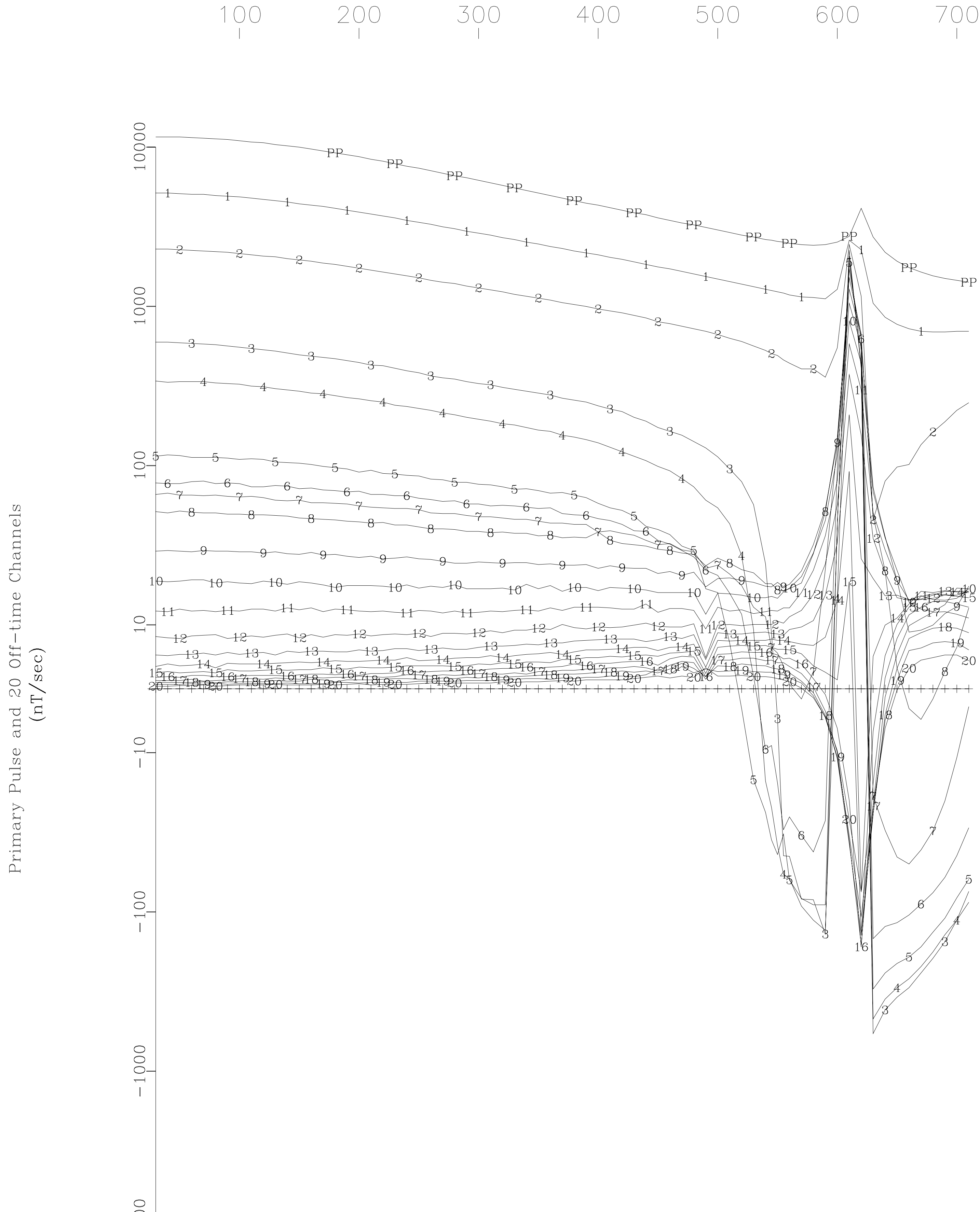
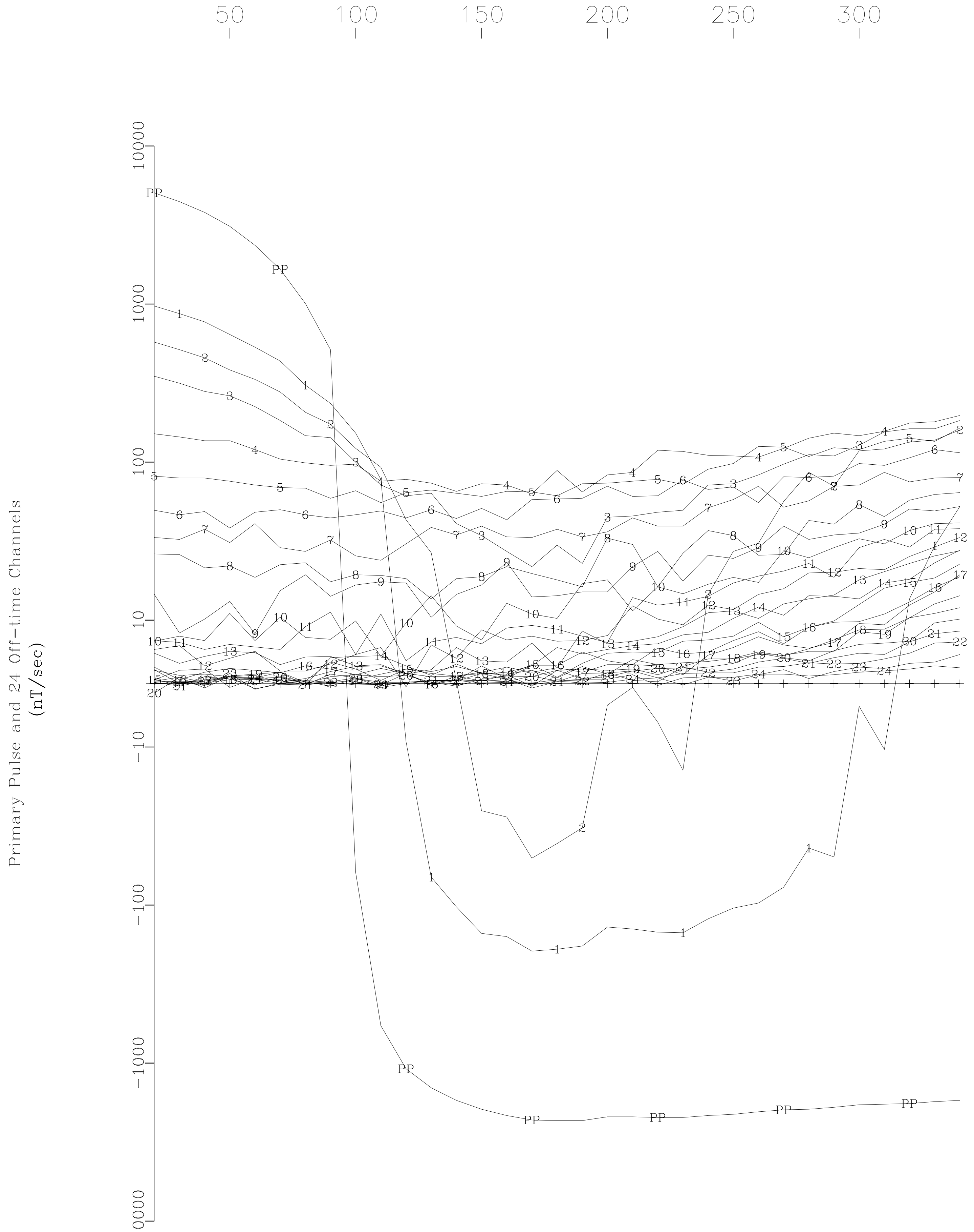
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



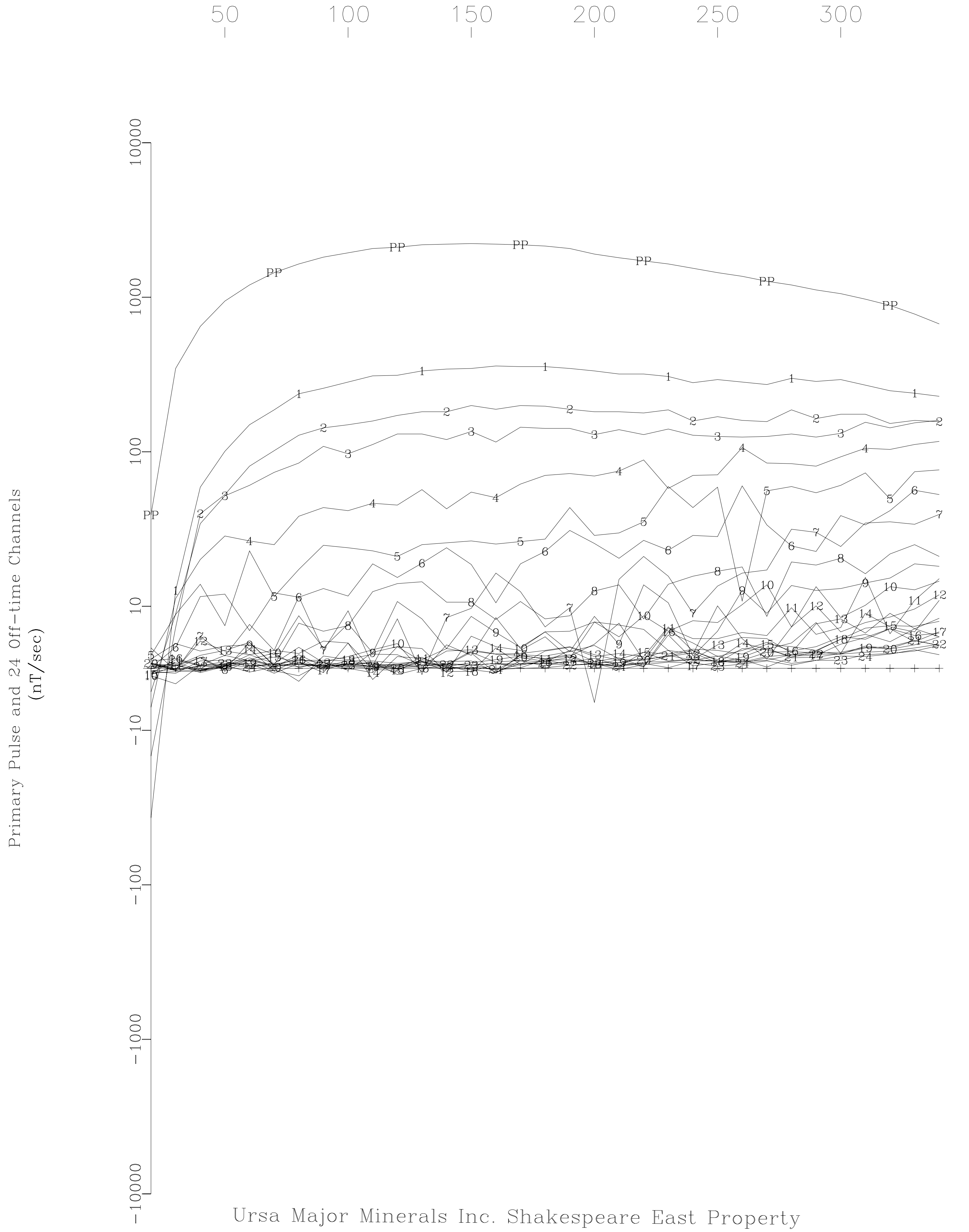
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-08-02   Z Component

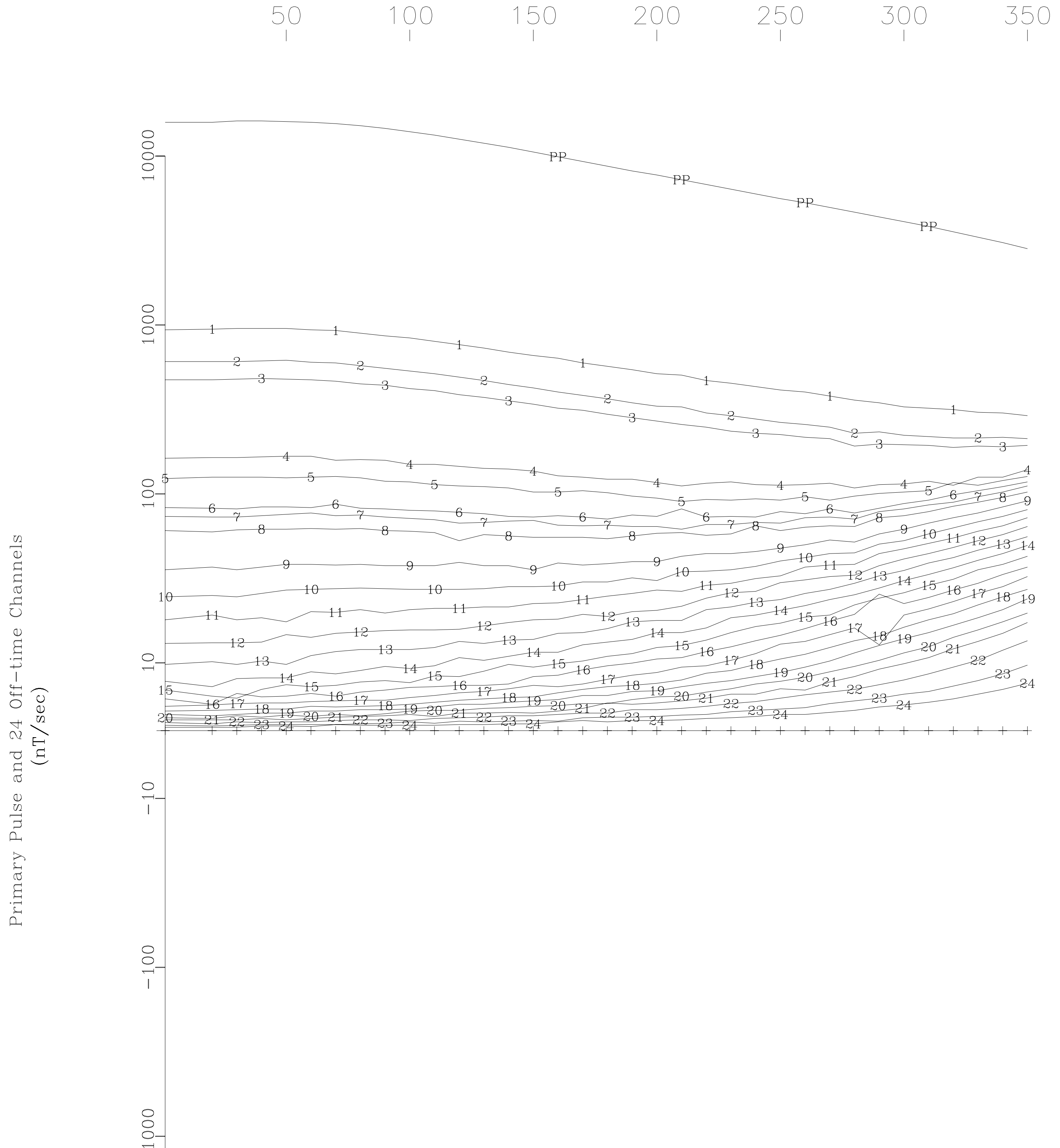
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



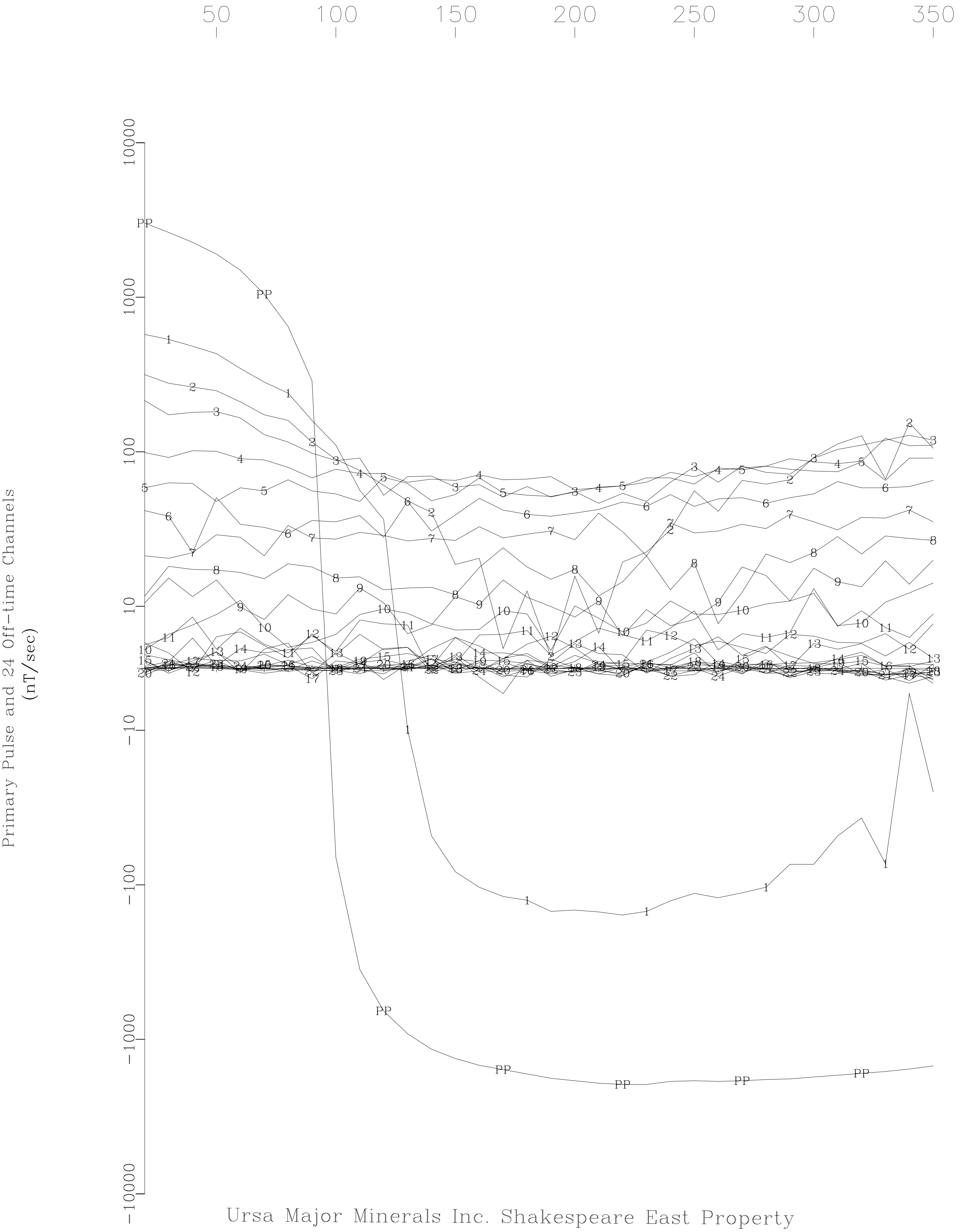
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



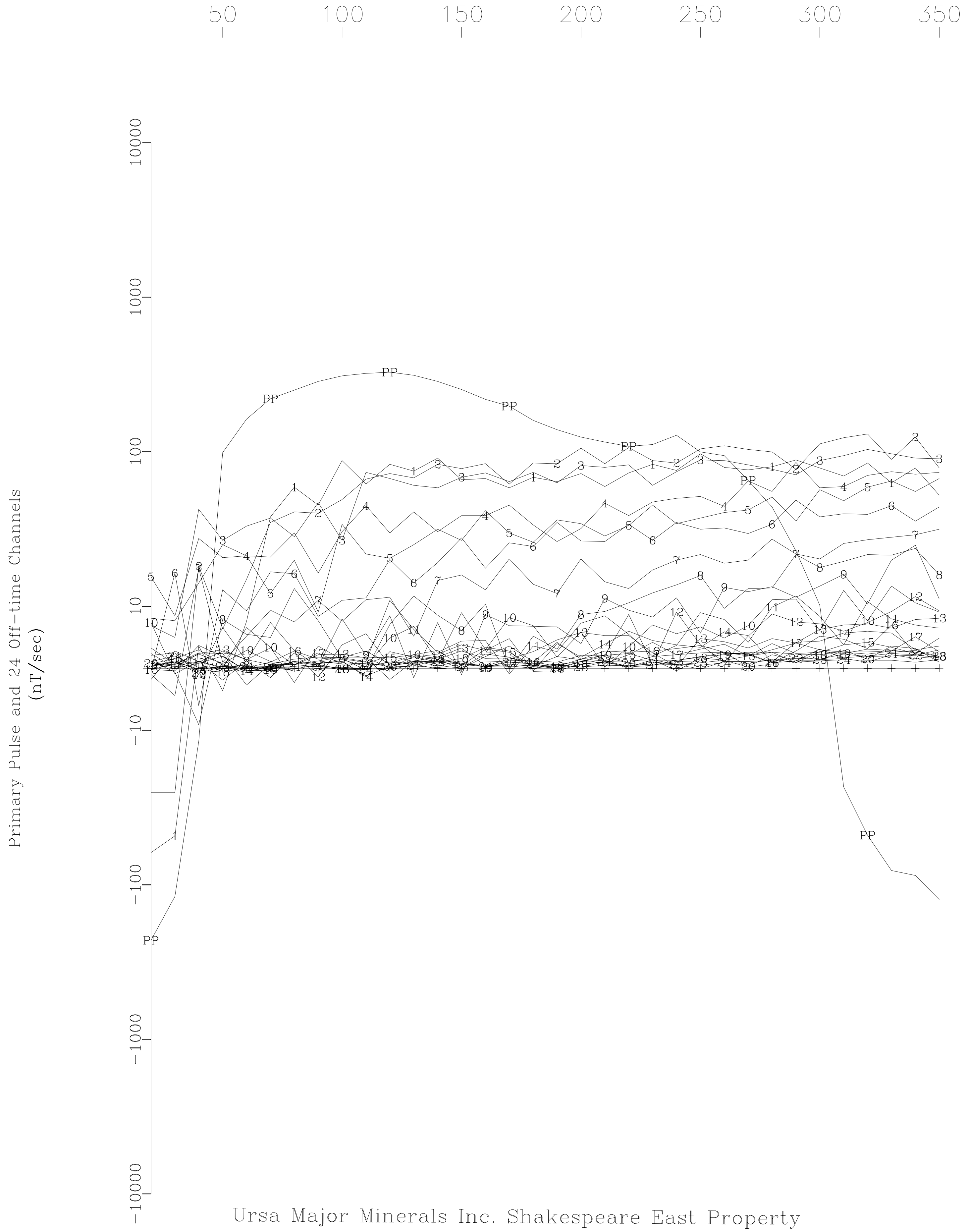
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113   Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



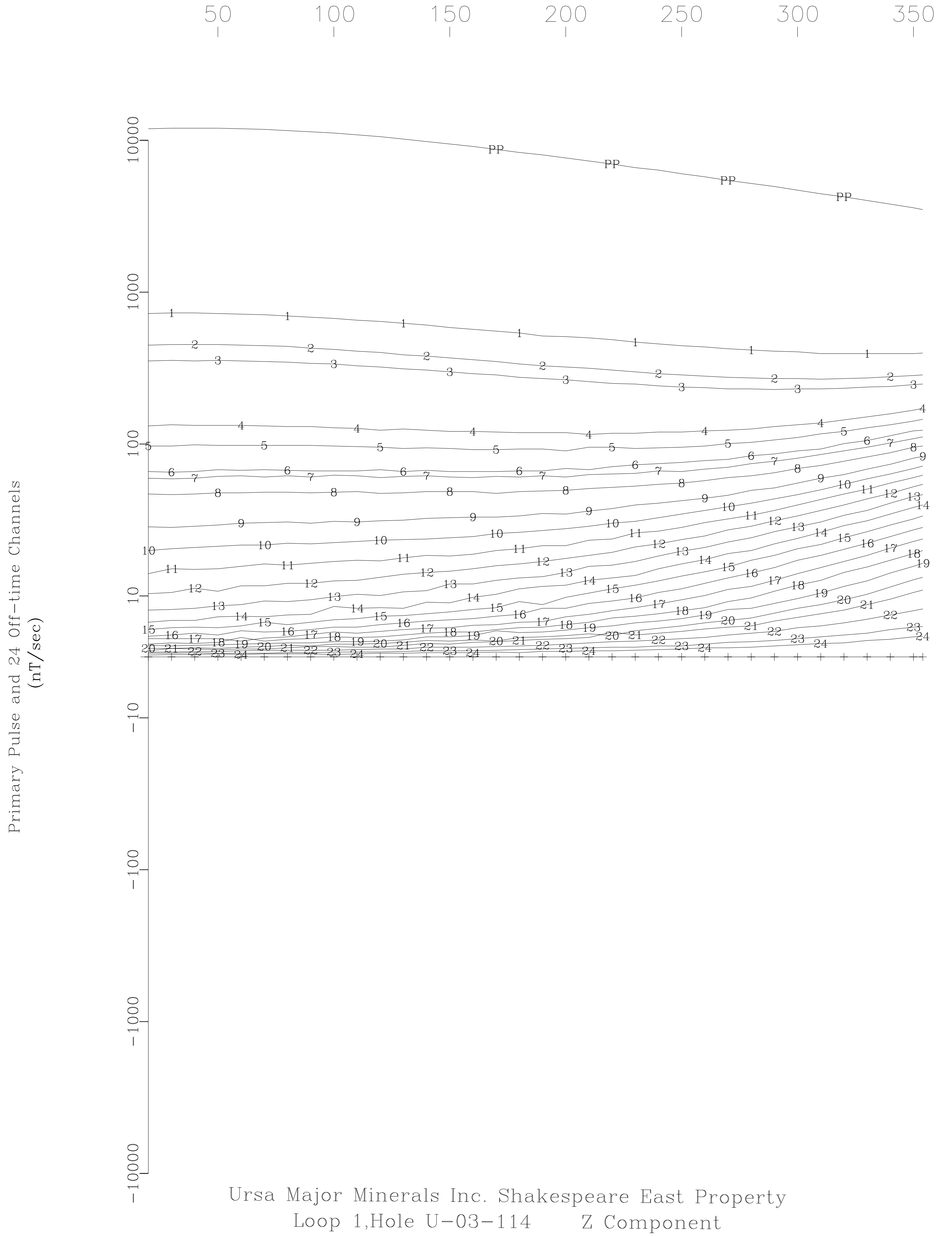
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



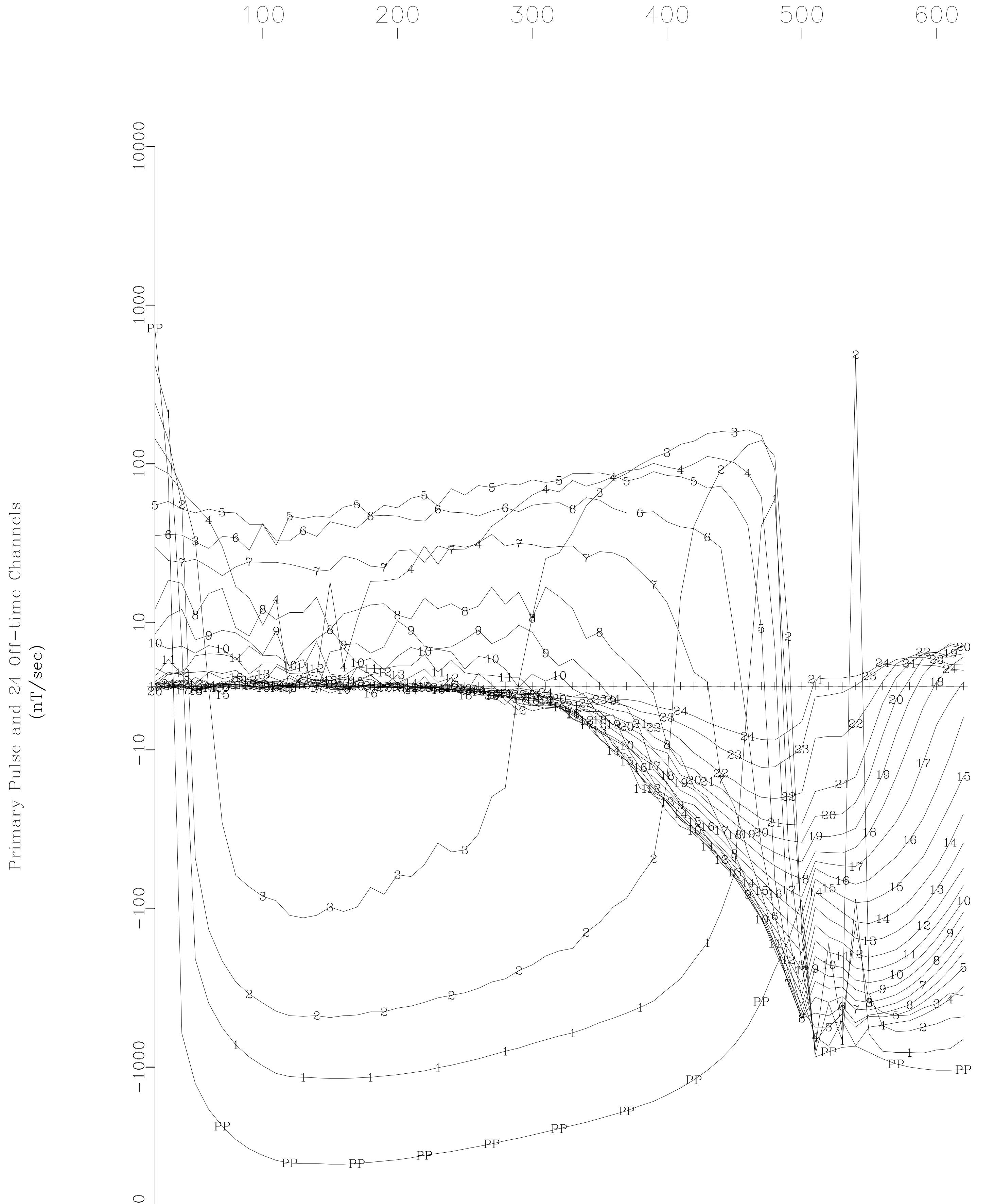
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



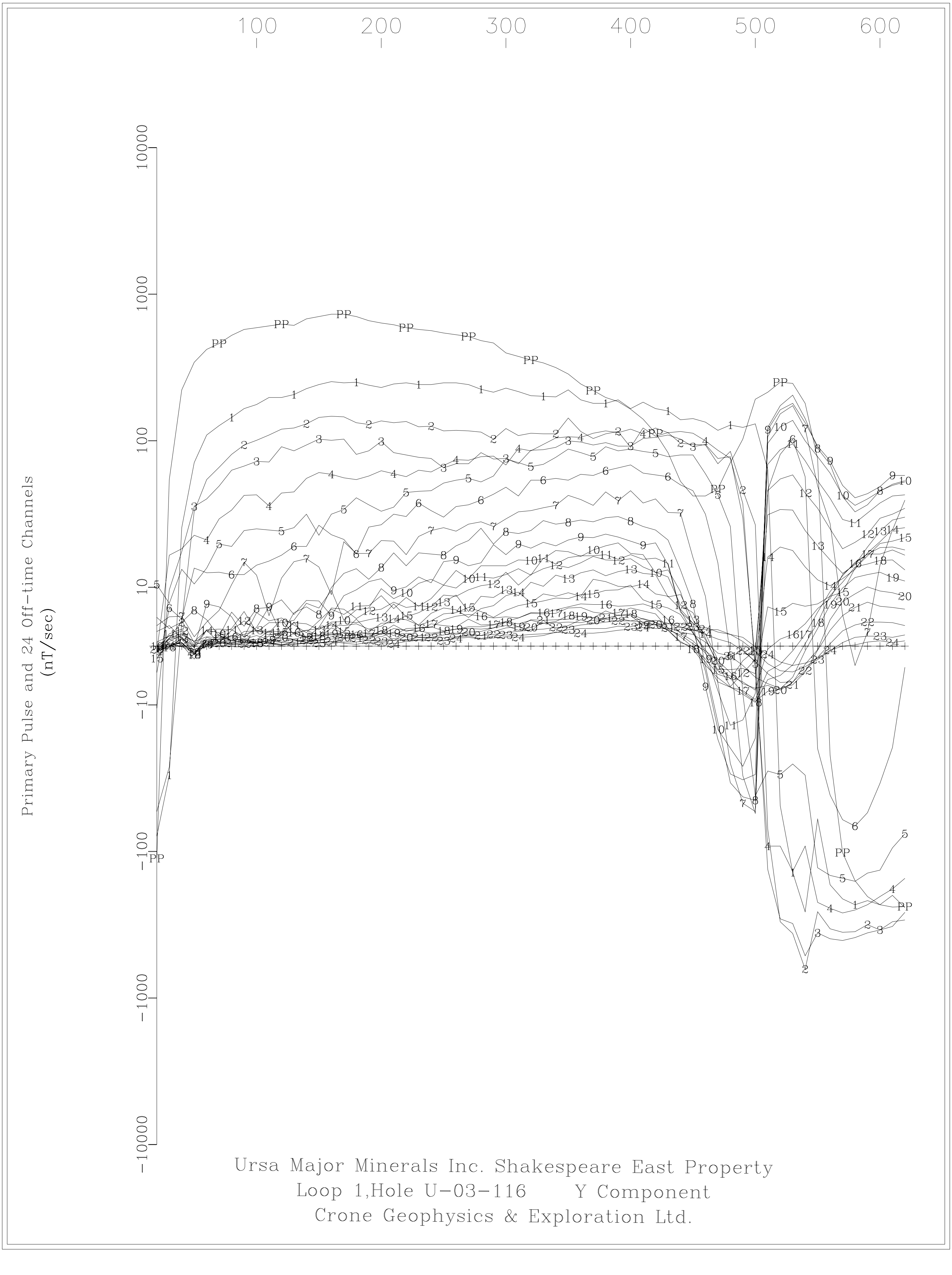
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

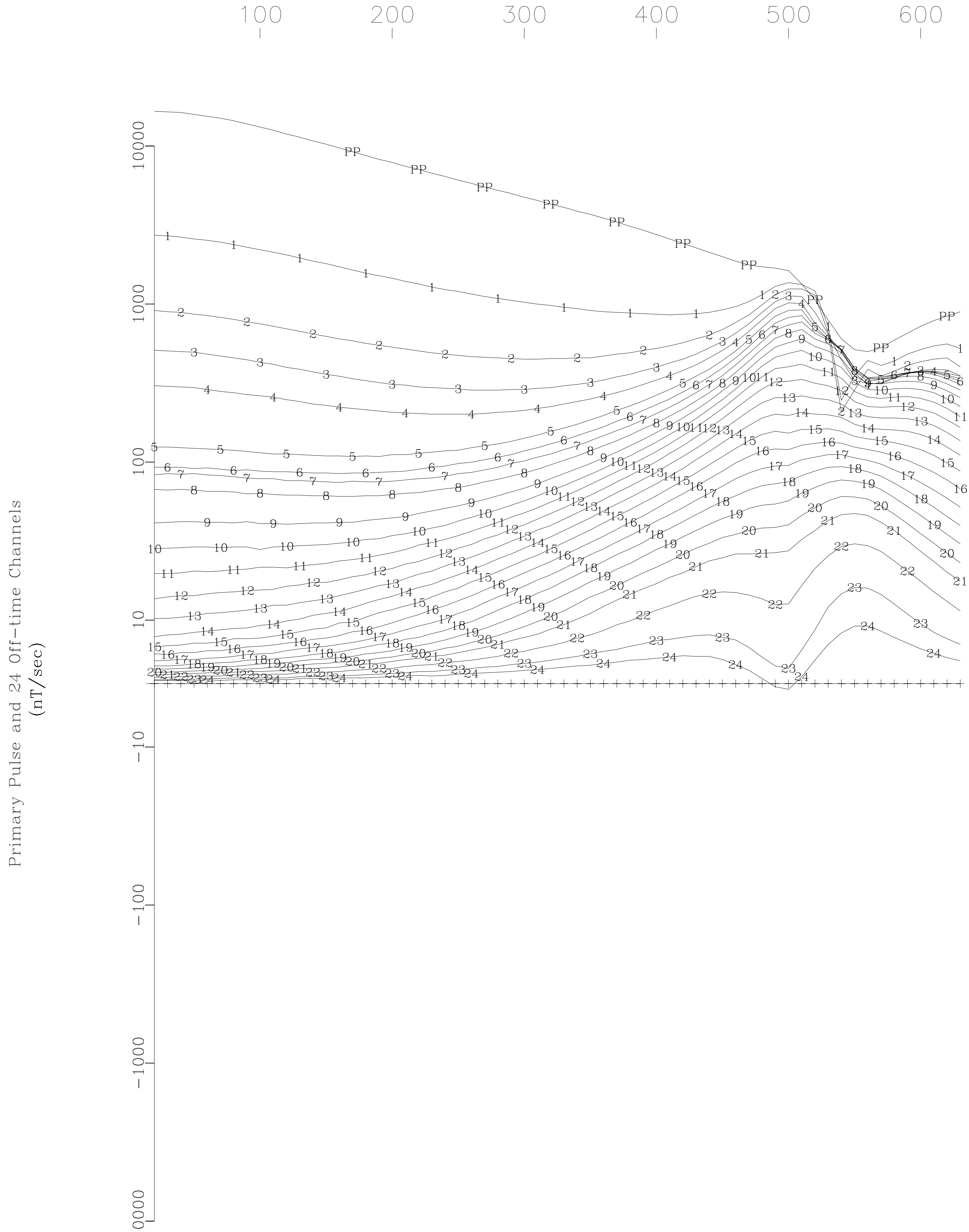


Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 X Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

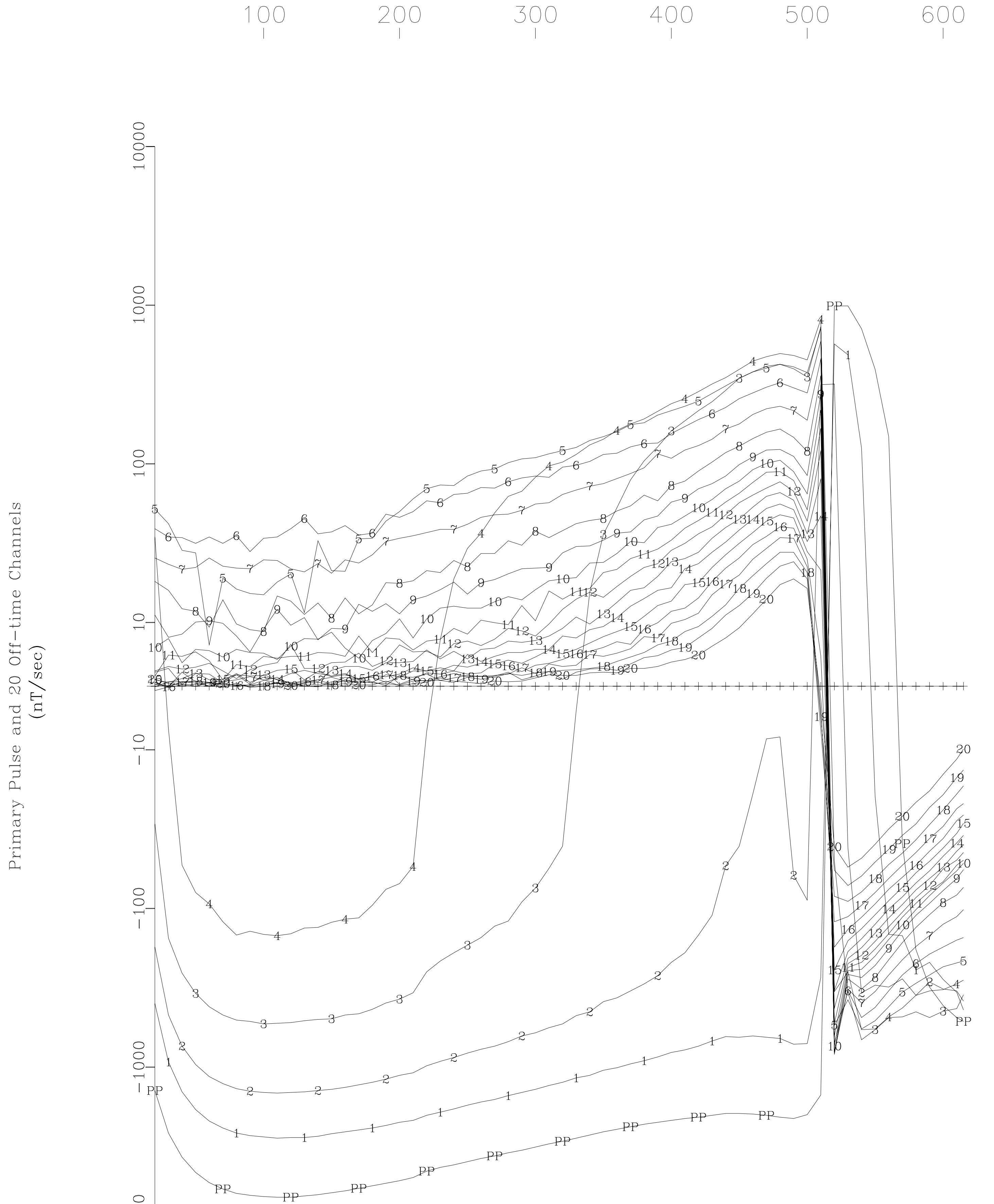

100
200
300
400
500
600
10000
1000
100
10
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Primary Pulse and 24 Off-time Channels
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



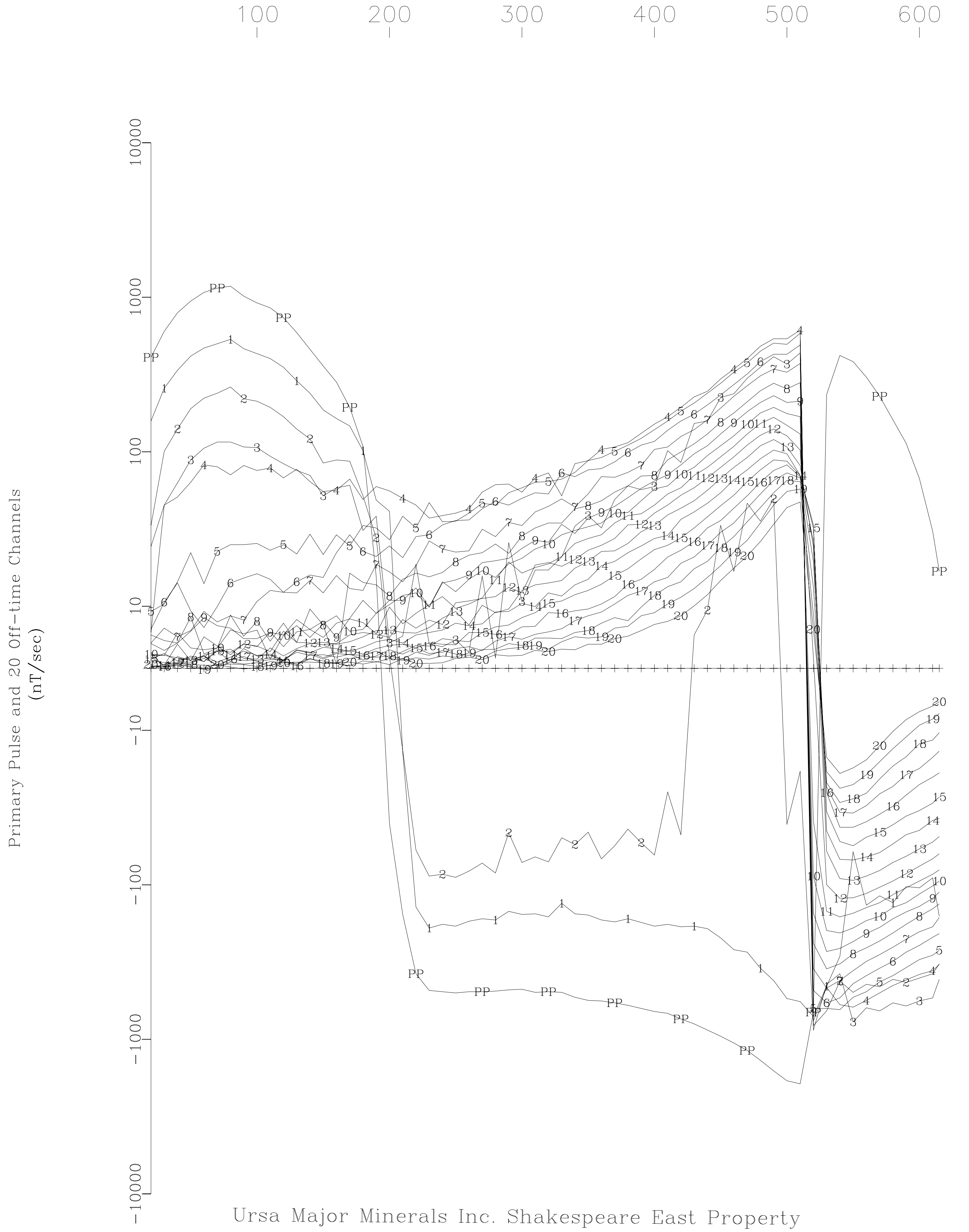
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 Z Component

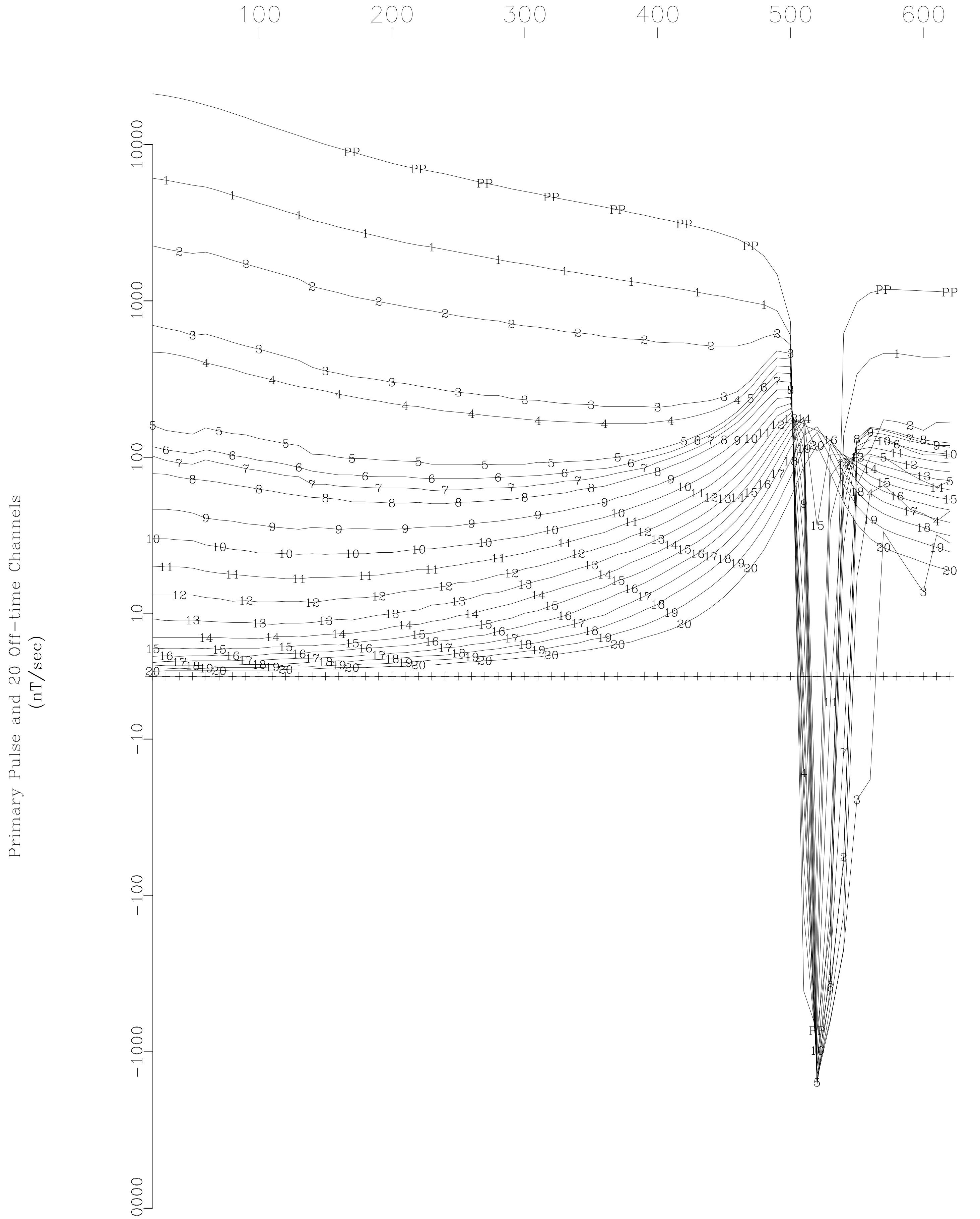
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



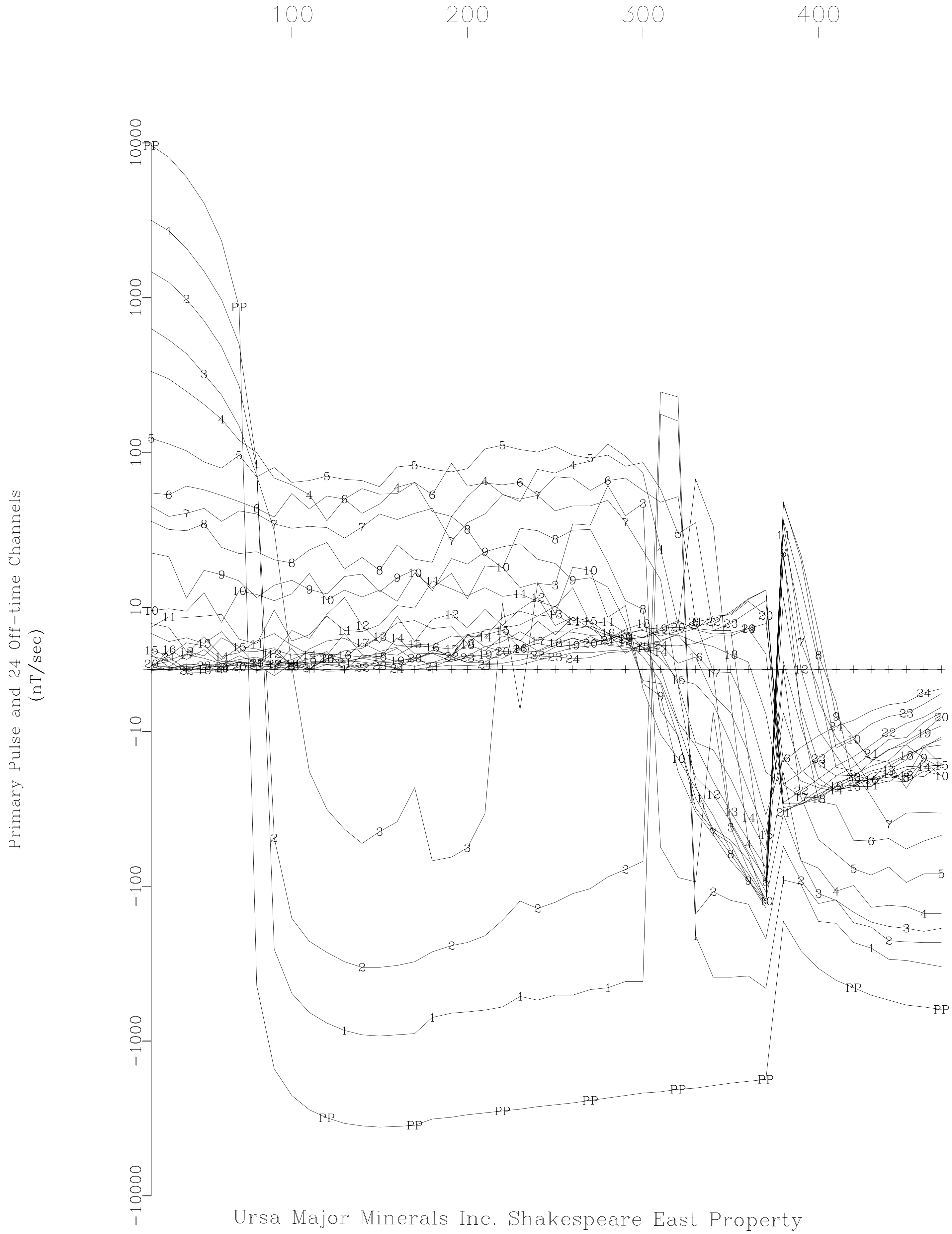
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118   X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



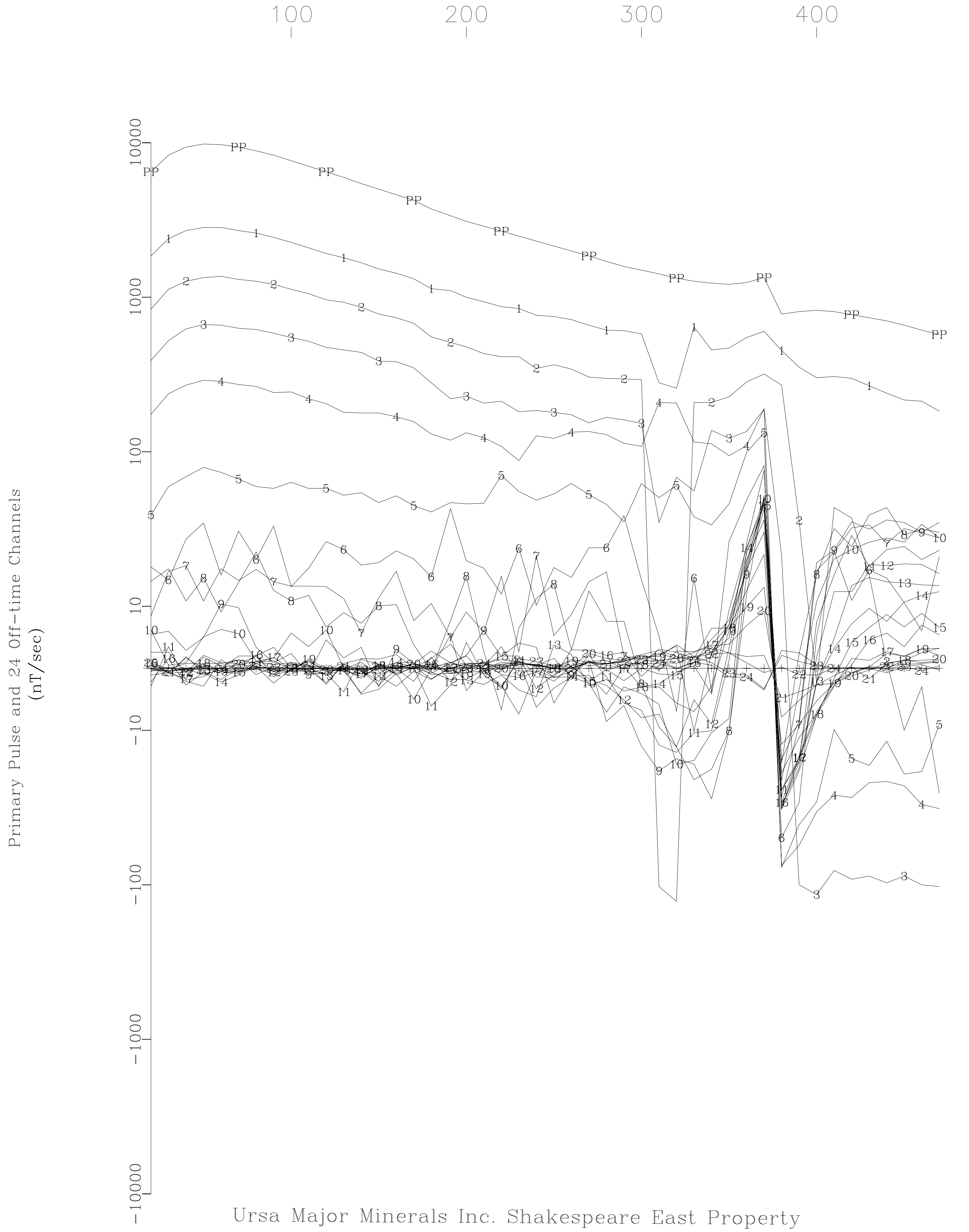
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



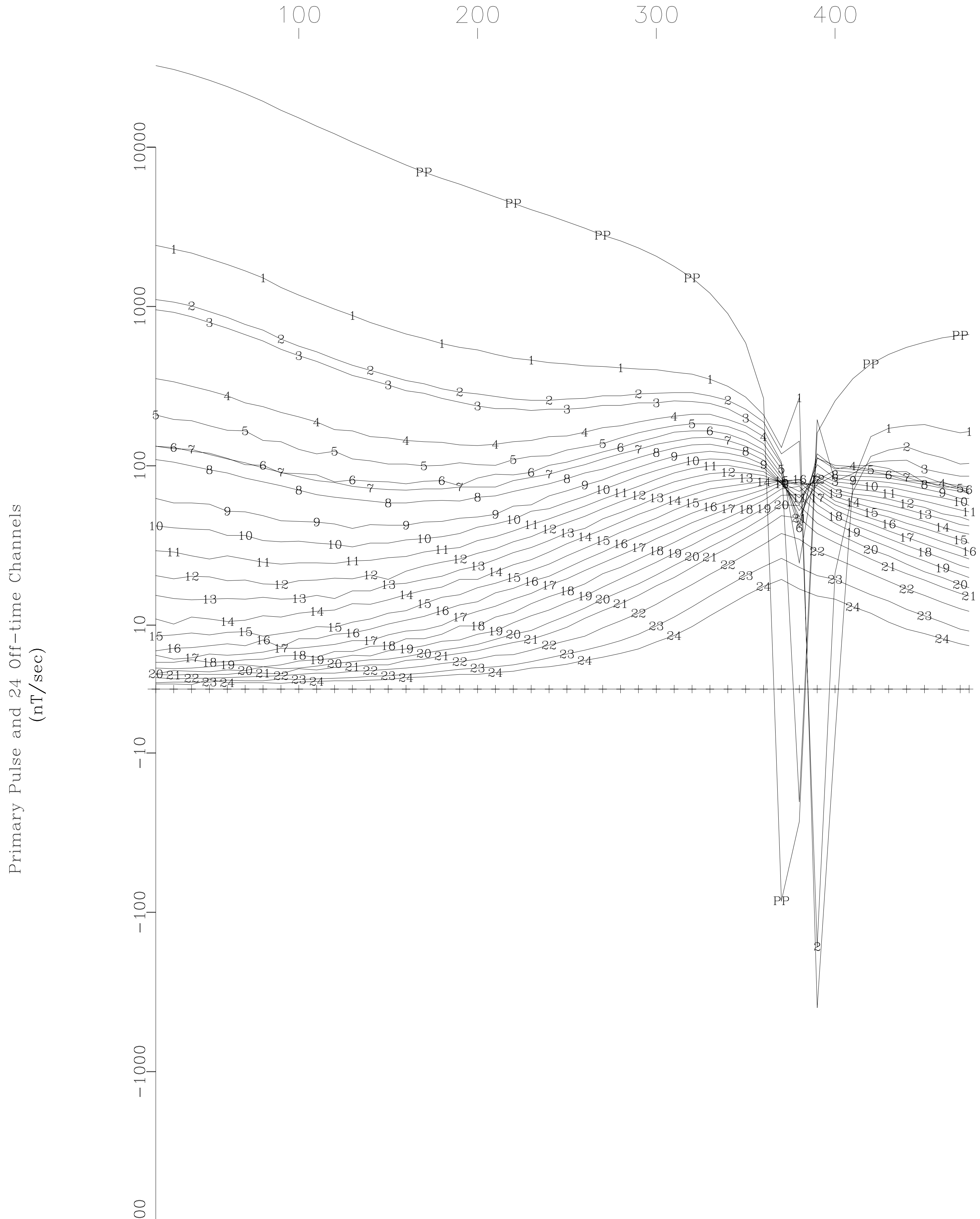
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



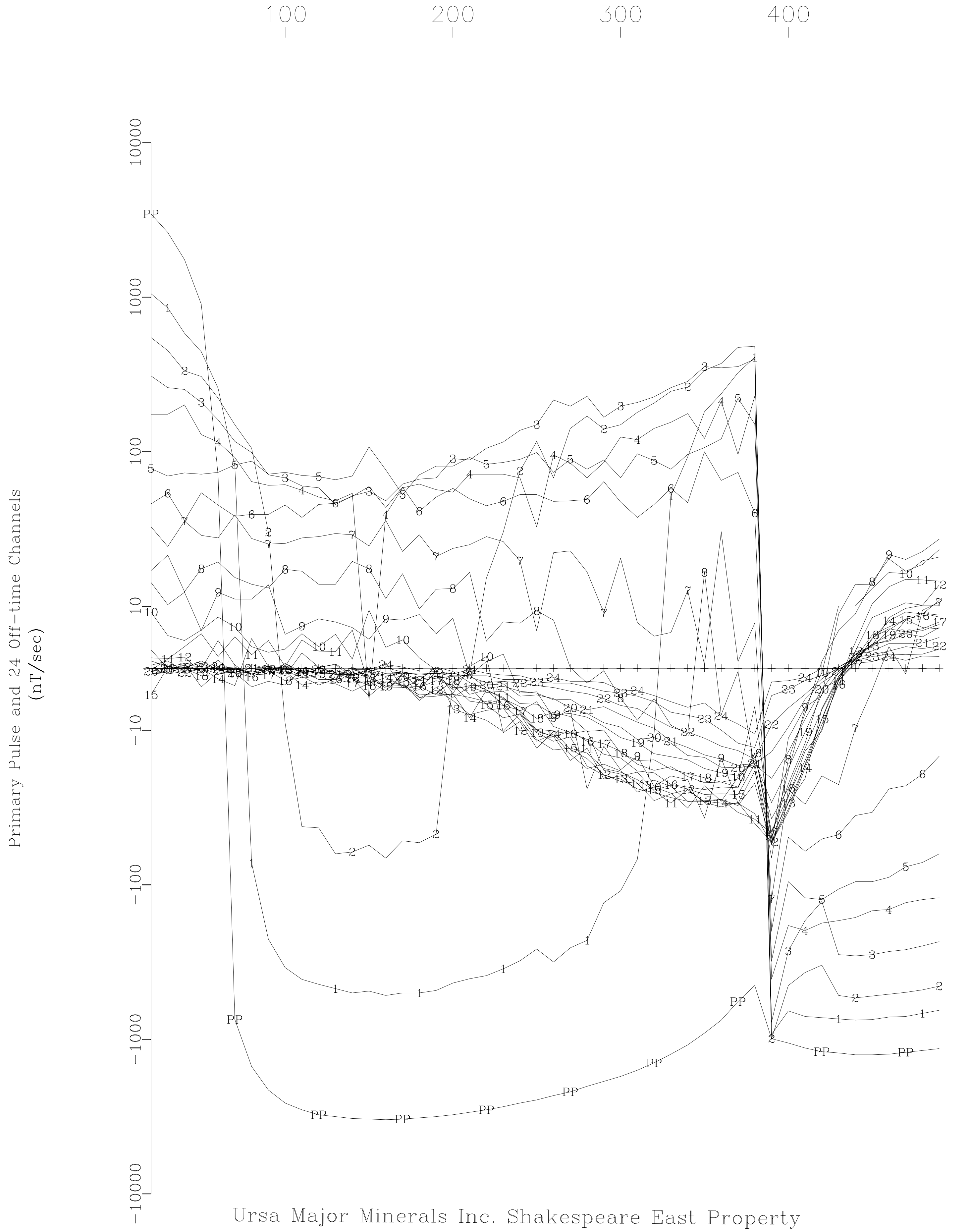
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120   X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



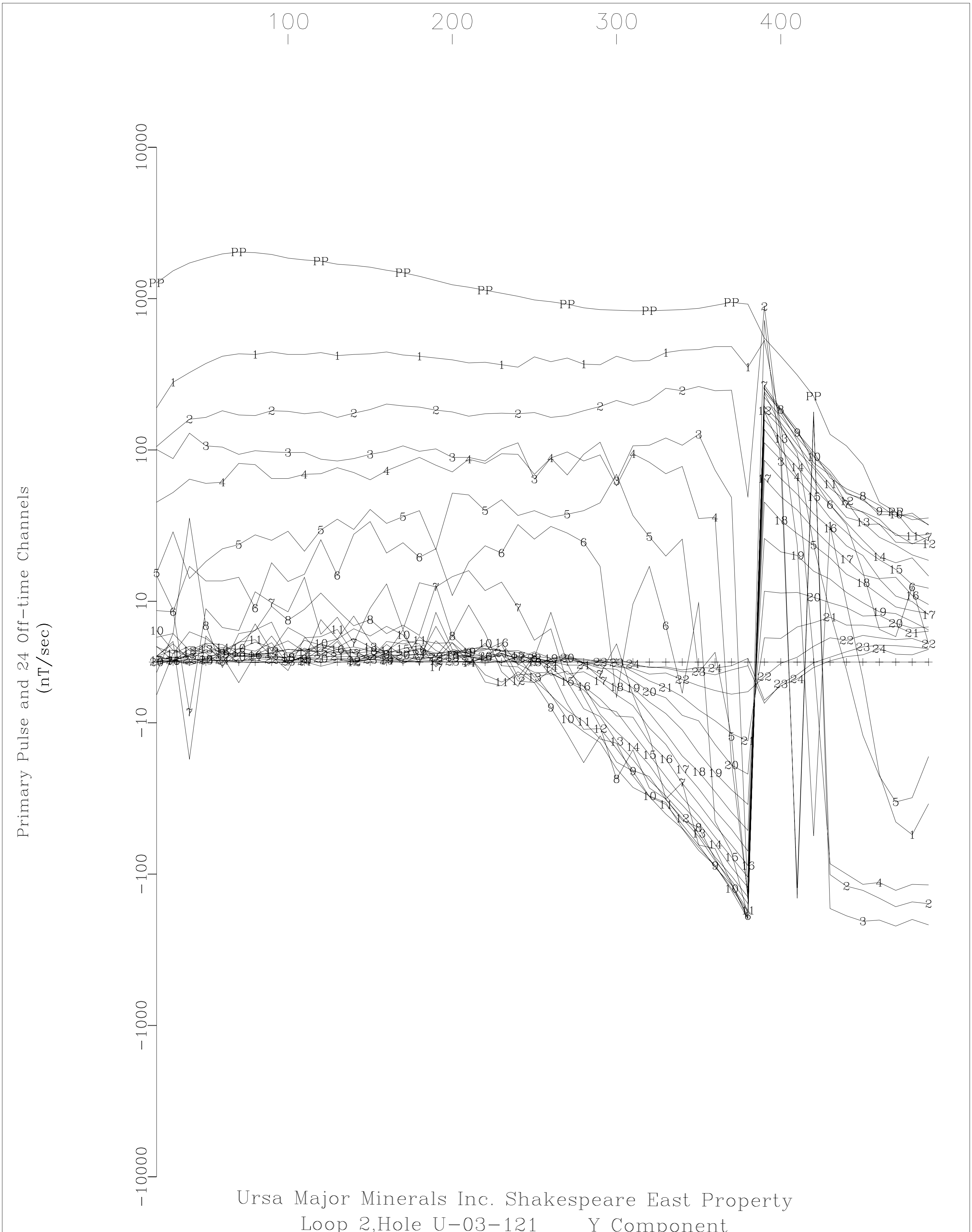
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120   Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



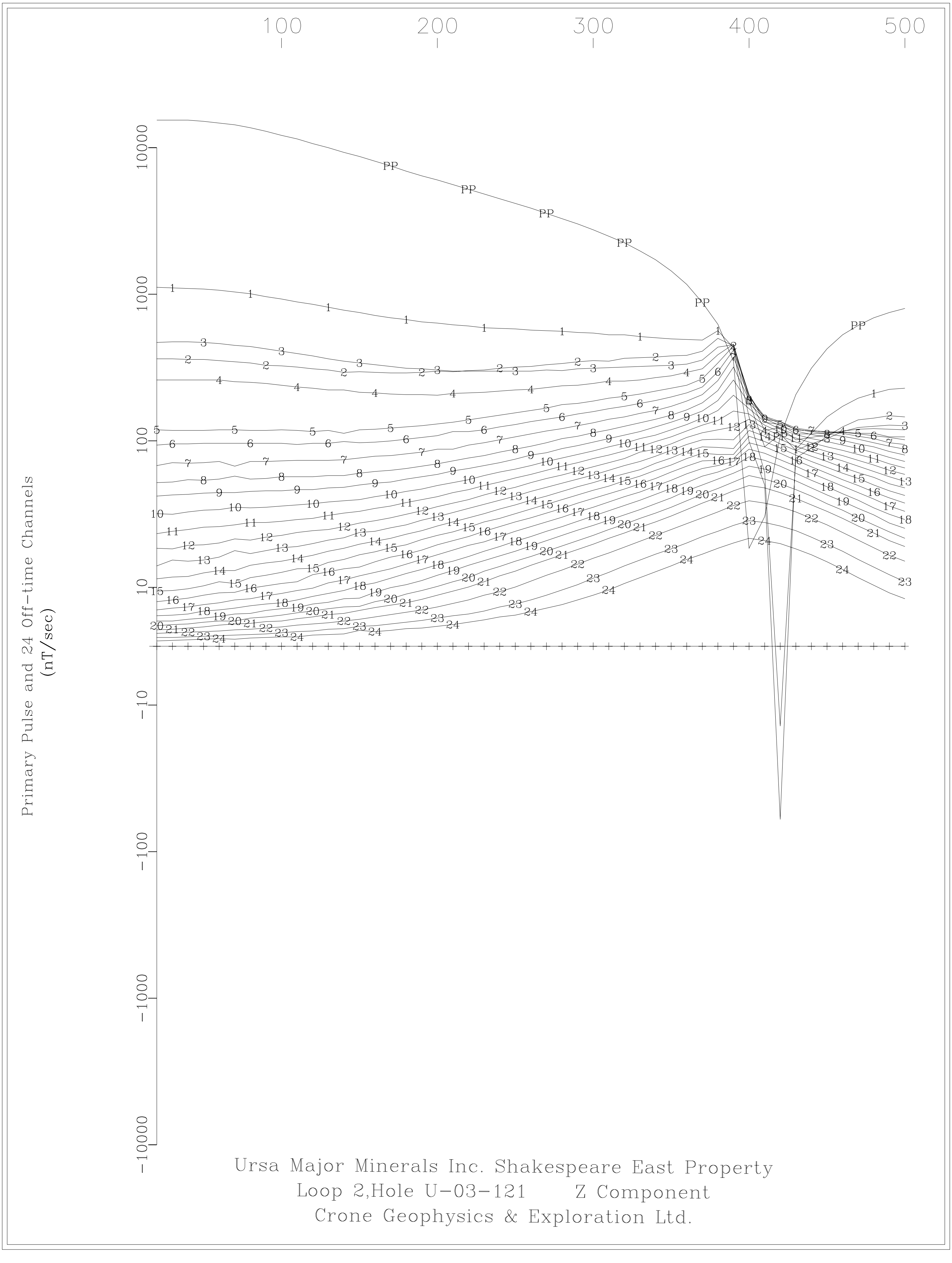
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 2,Hole U-03-121 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

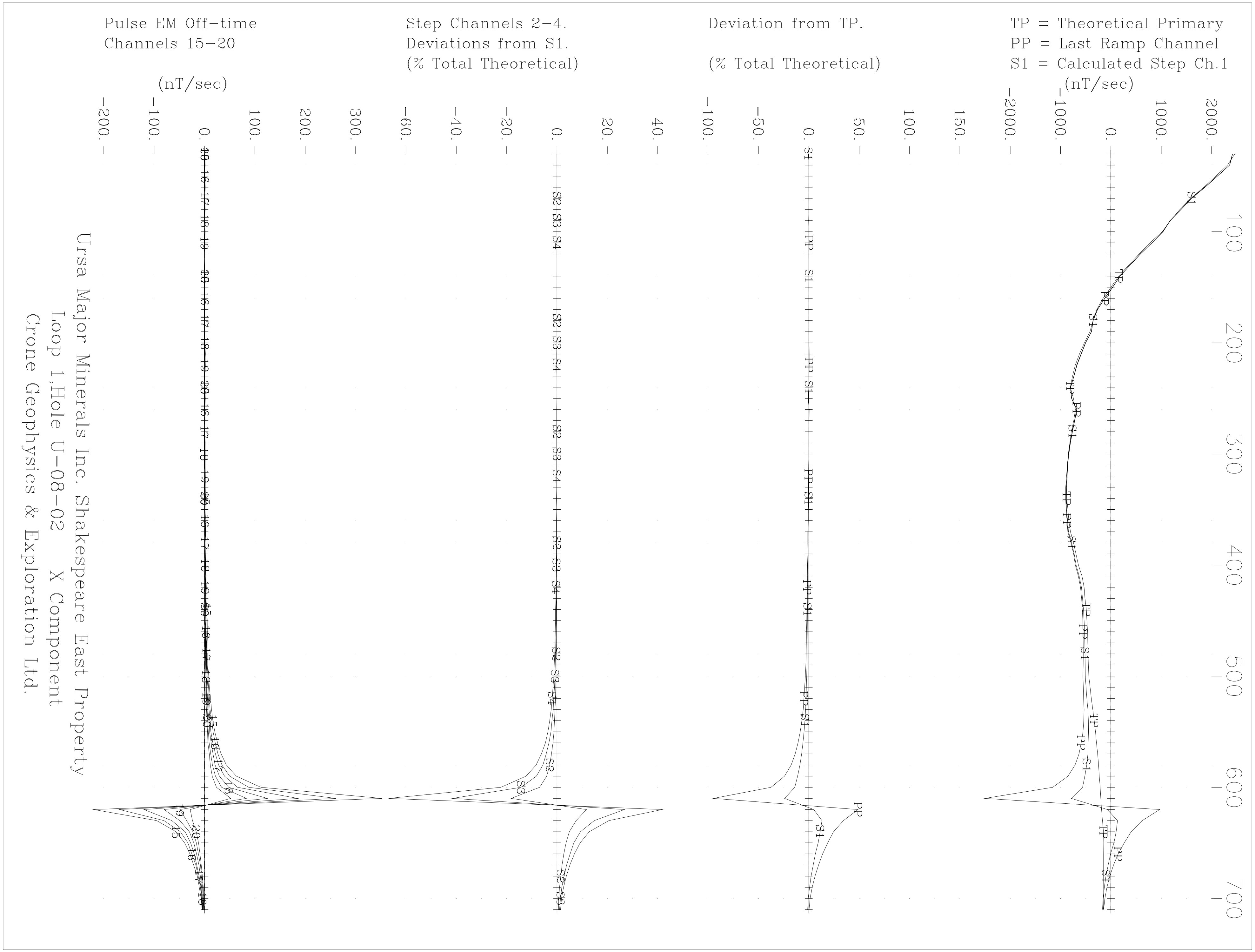


Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 2,Hole U-03-121   Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.


100
200
300
400
500
10000
1000
100
10
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Primary Pulse and 24 Off-time Channels
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 2,Hole U-03-121 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX IV

STEP RESPONSE DATA PROFILES



Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-08-02 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

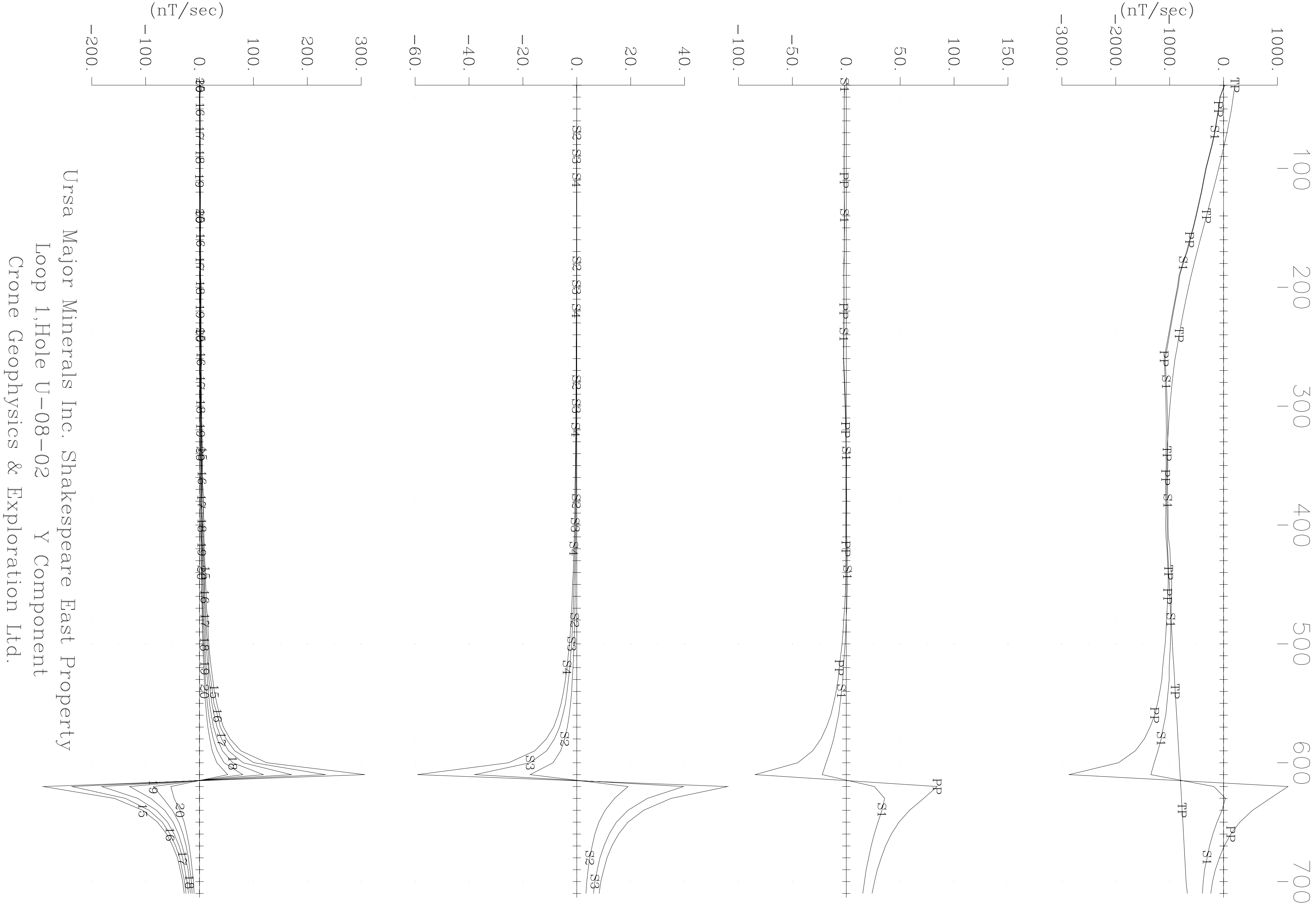
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20

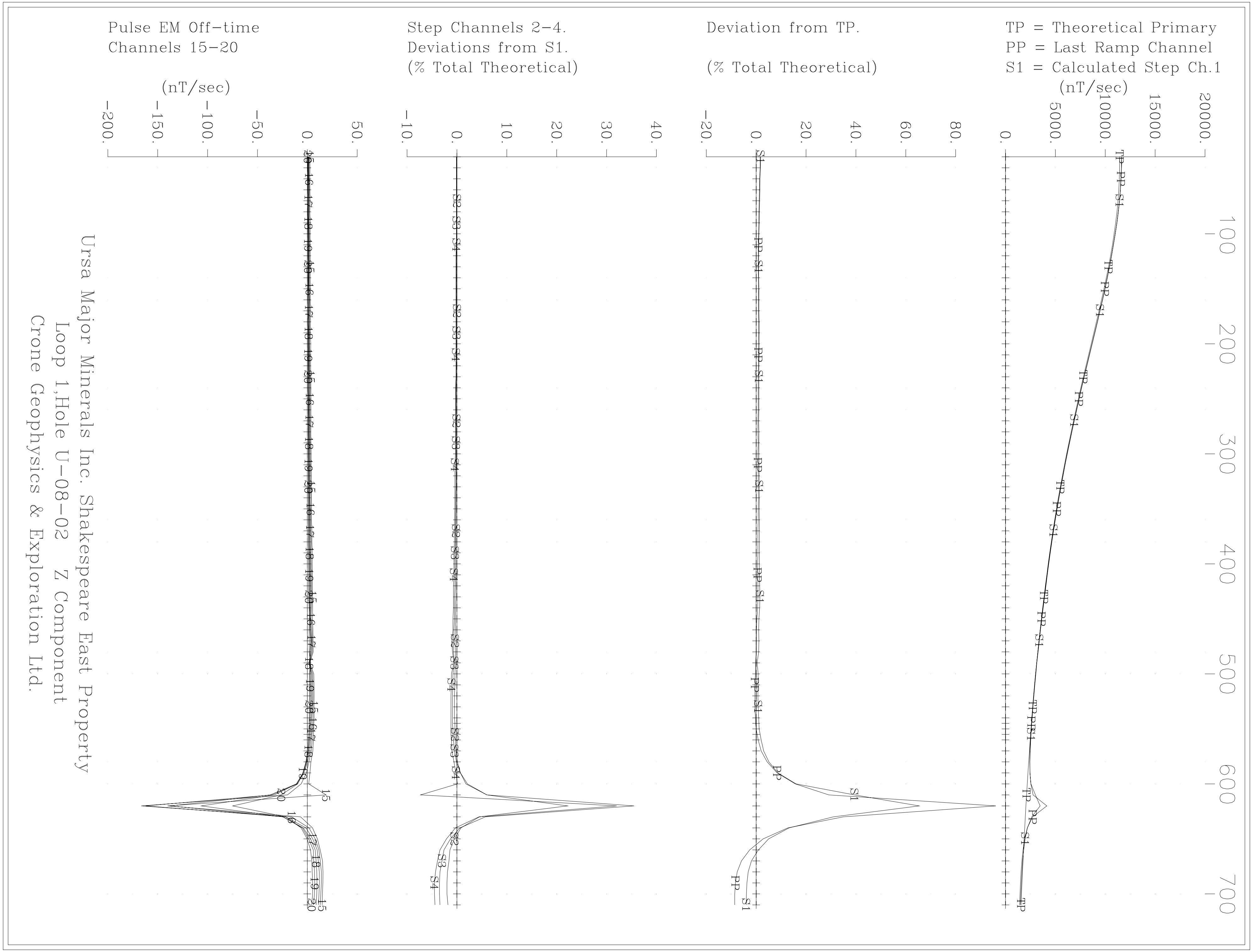
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)

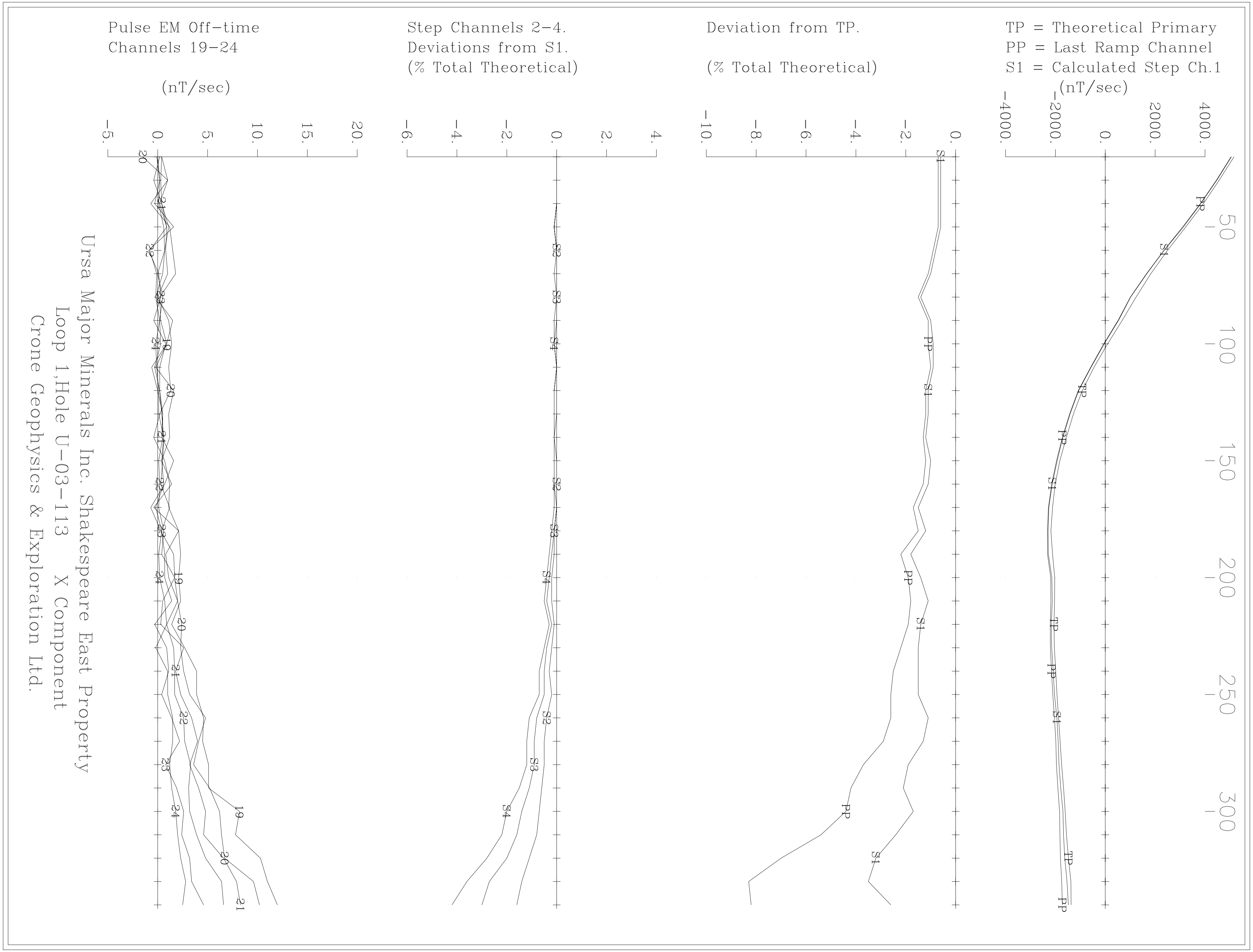
Deviation from TP.

(% Total Theoretical)

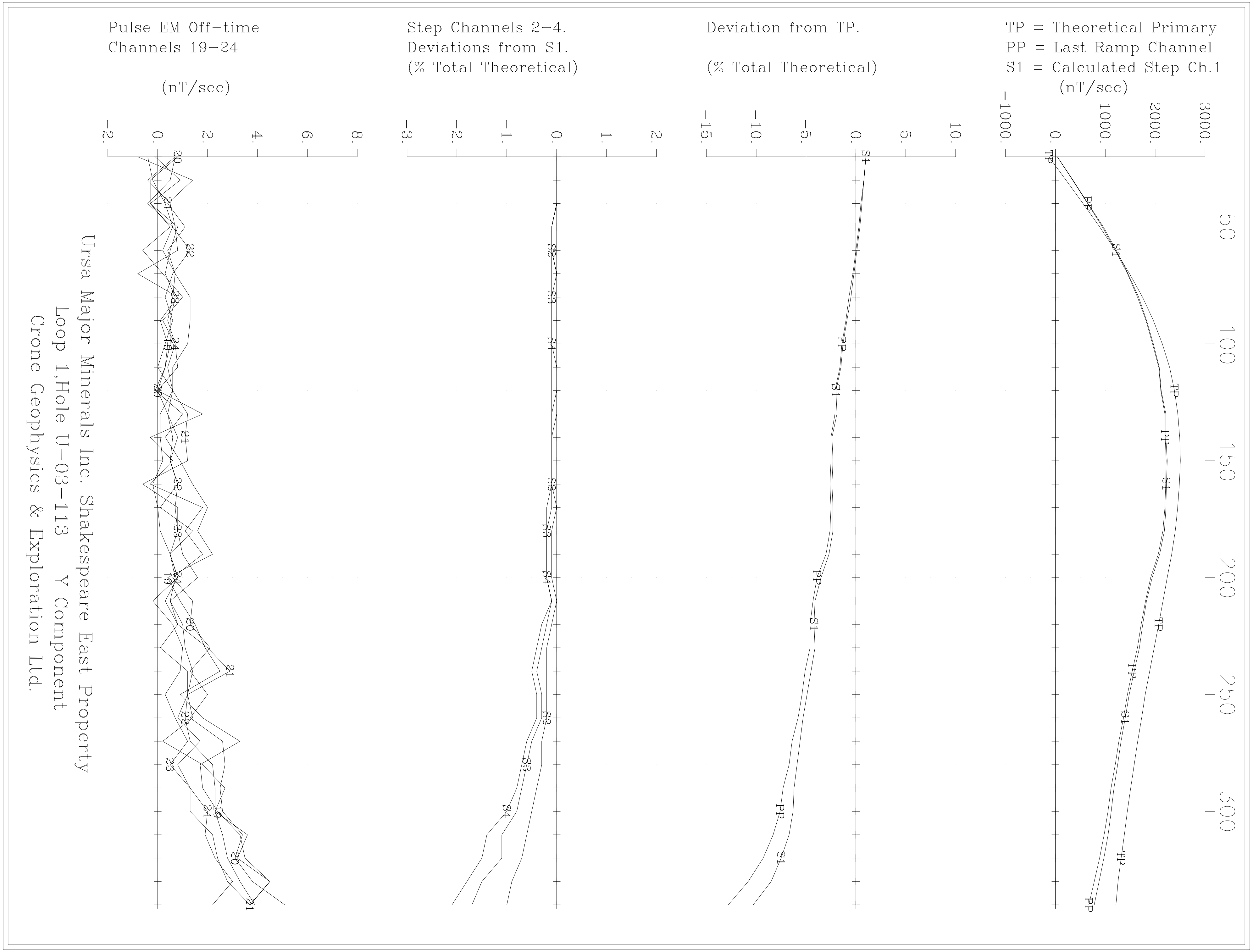
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1

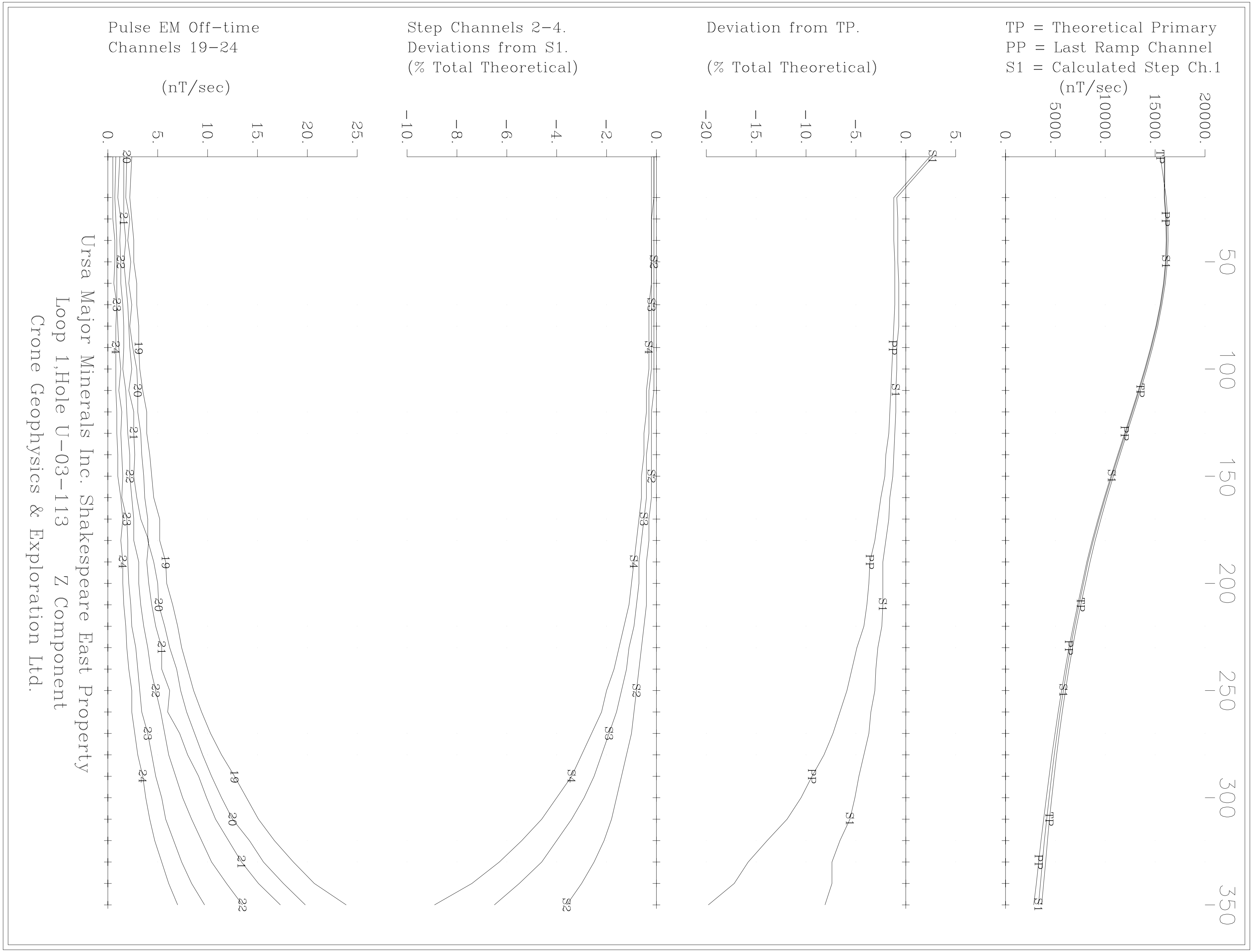



Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
-200.
-150.
-100.
-50.
0.
50.
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
-10.
0.
10.
20.
30.
40.
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
-20.
0.
20.
40.
60.
80.
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
0.
5000.
10000.
15000.
20000.
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-08-02 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

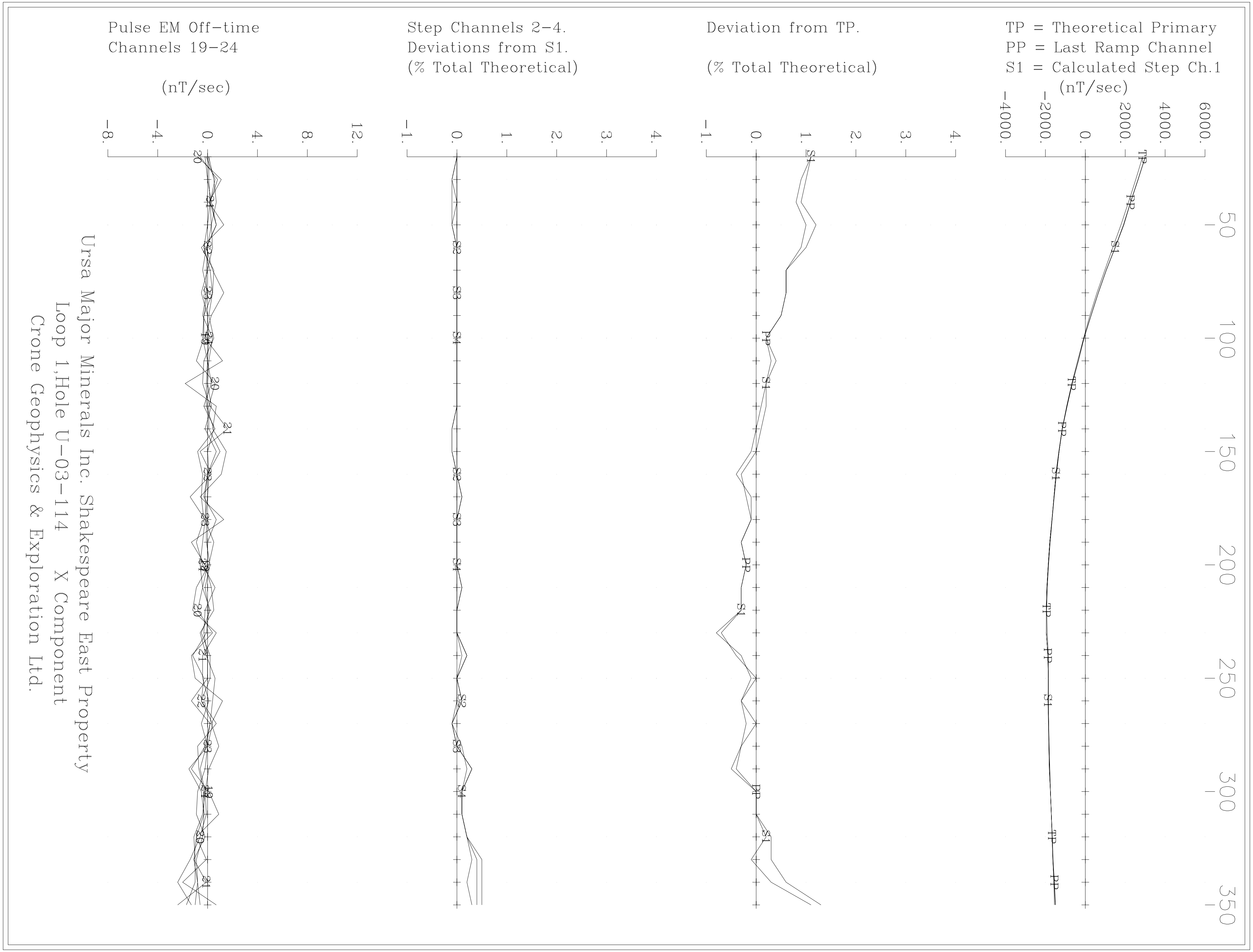


Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

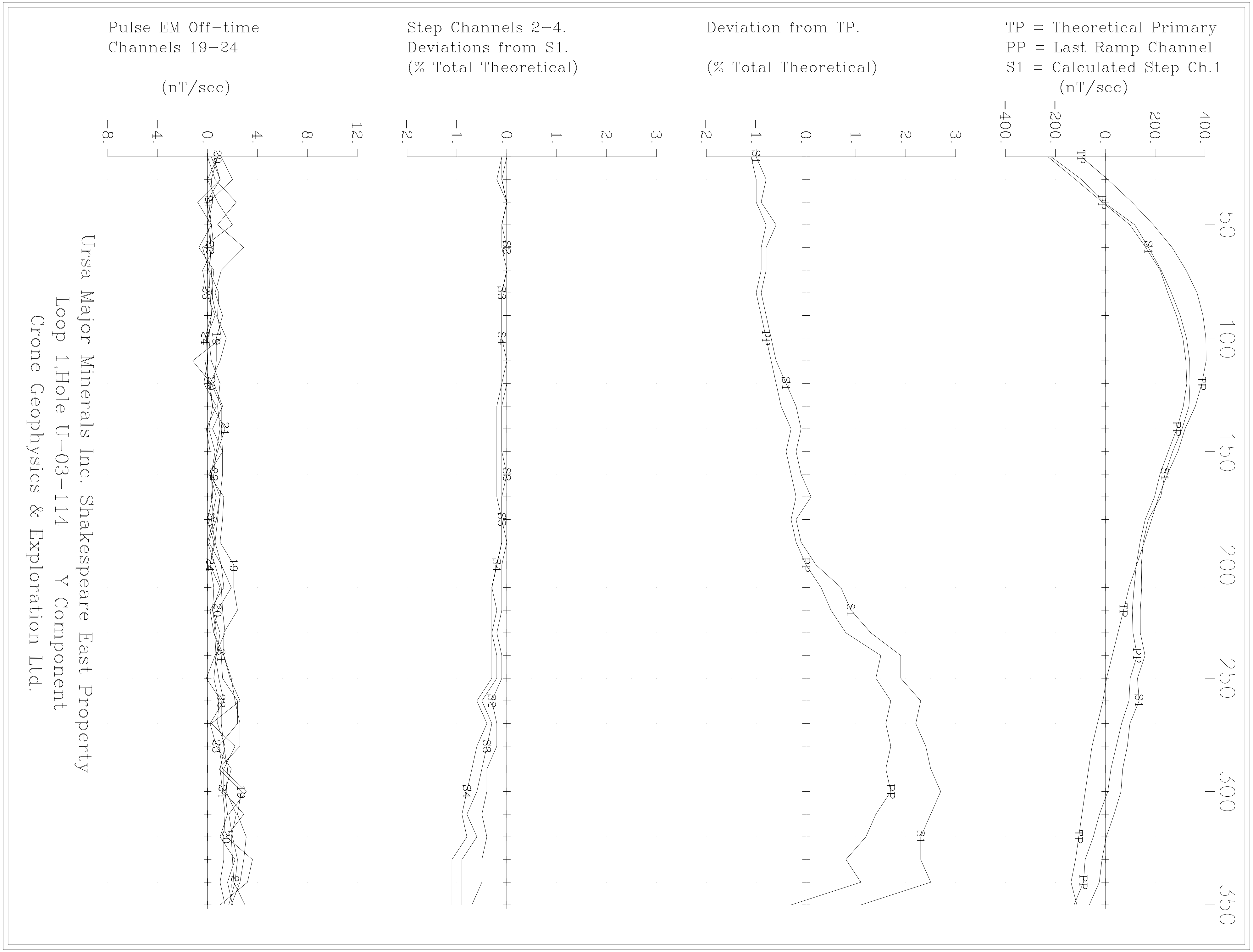

Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

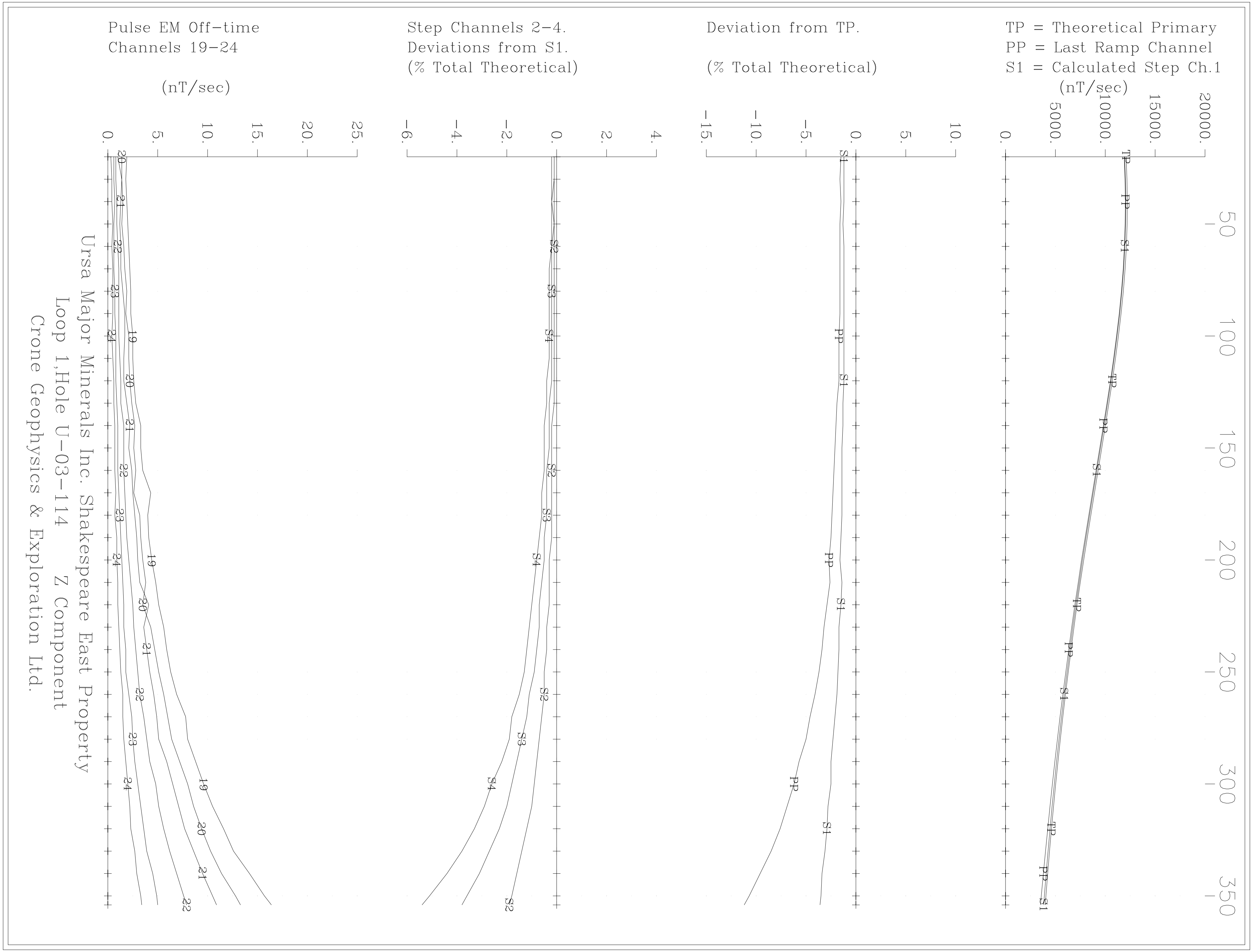


Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
0. 5000. 10000. 15000. 20000.
-20. -15. -10. -5. 0. 5.
-10. -8. -6. -4. -2. 0.
0. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25.
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-113 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

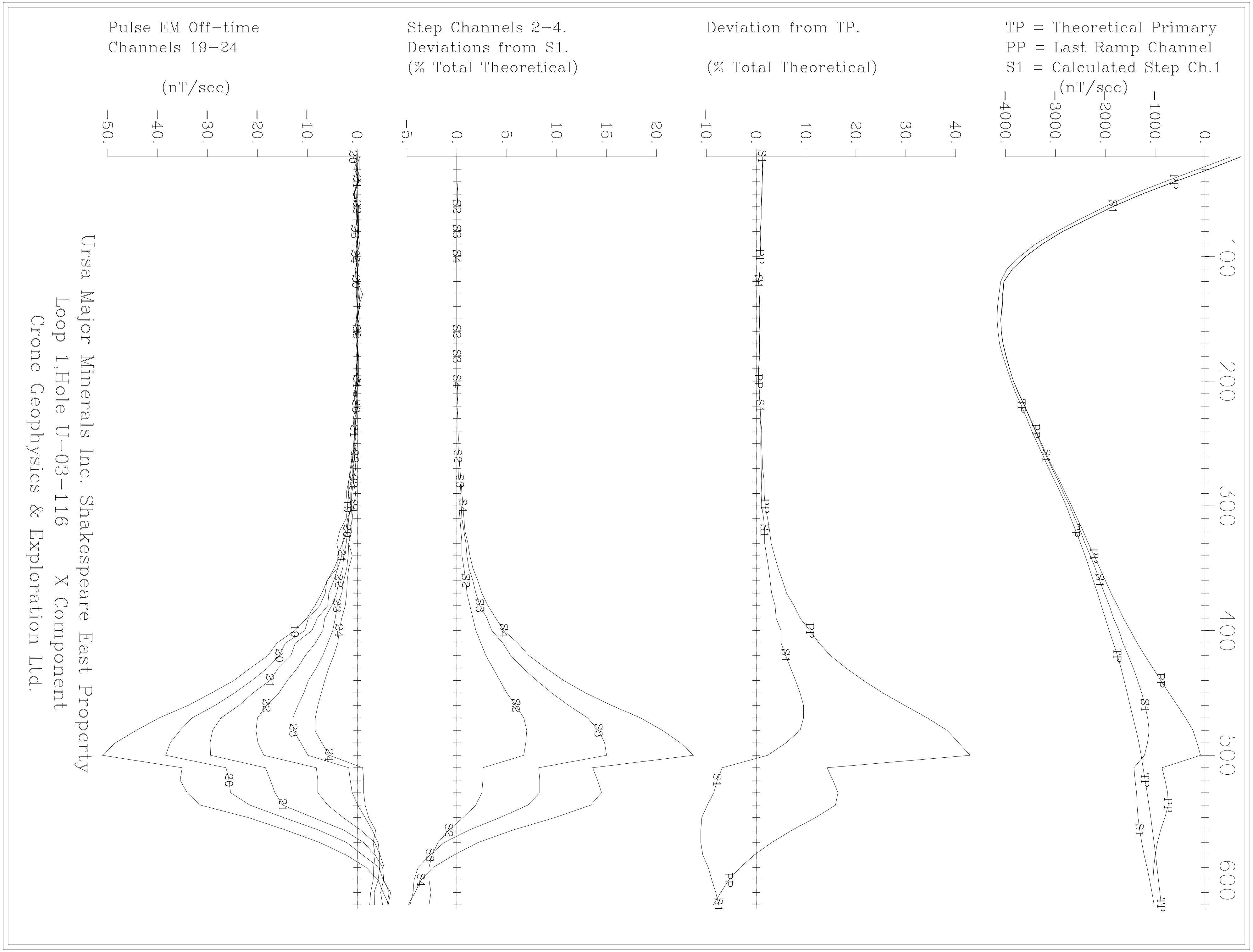


Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

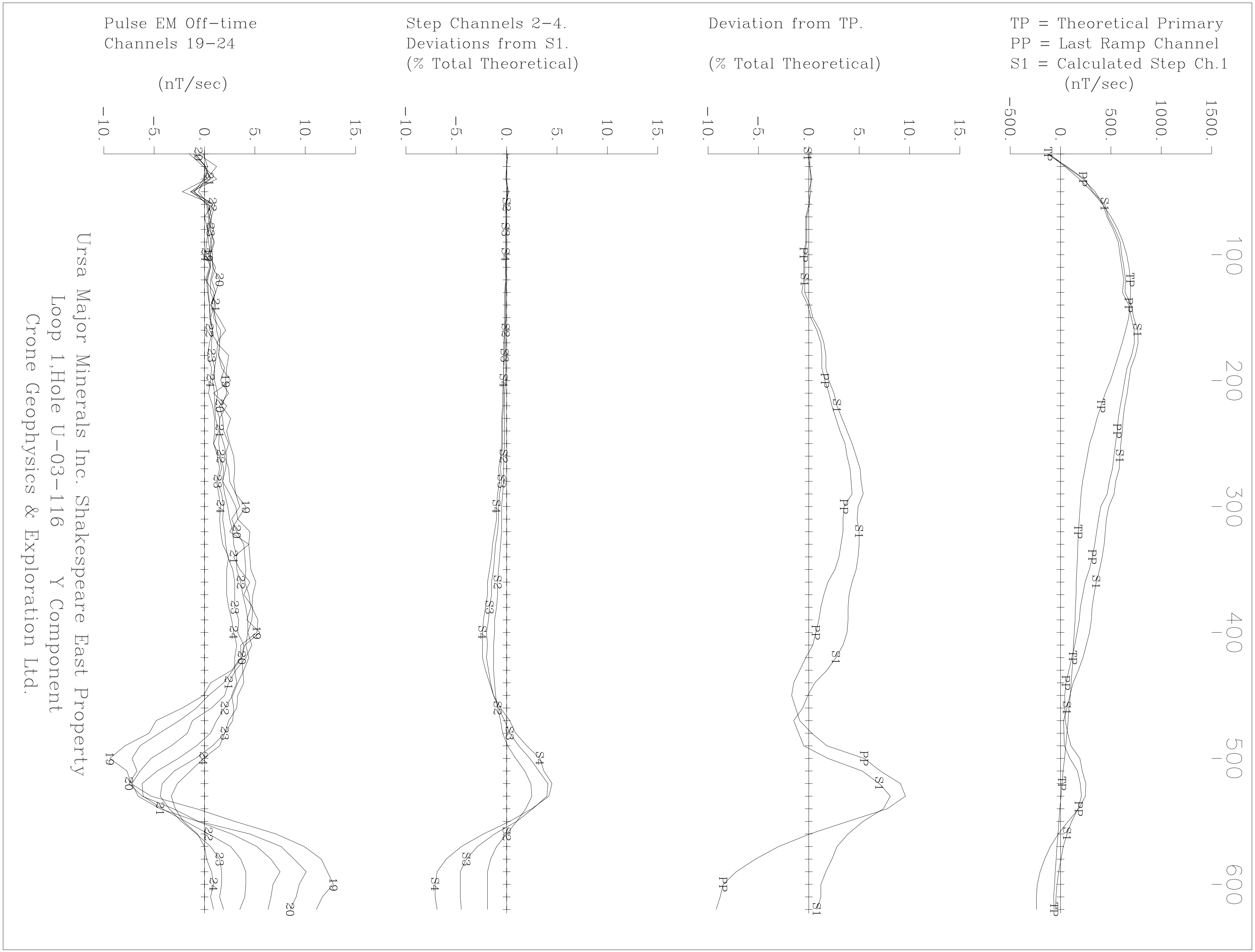

Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



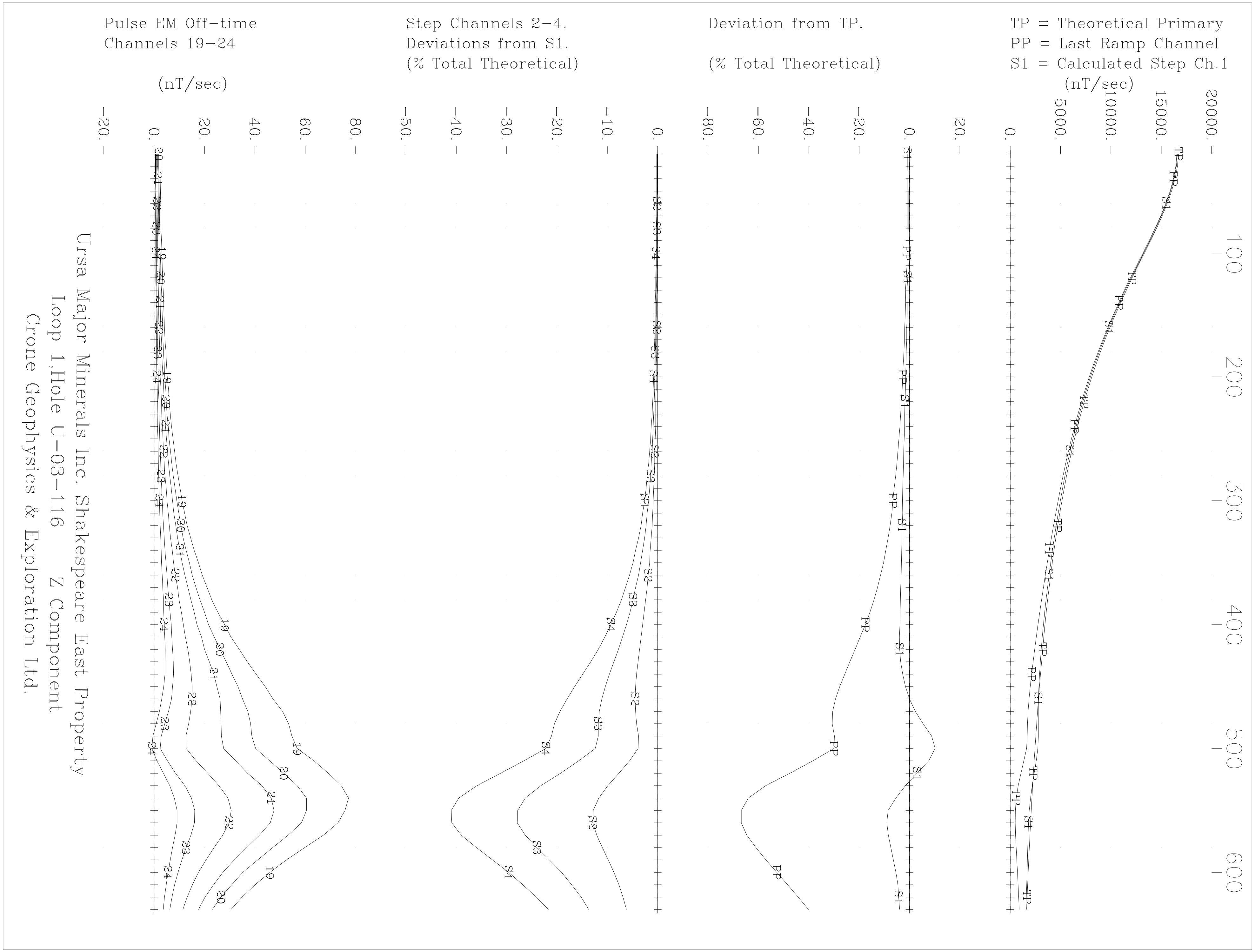
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-114 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



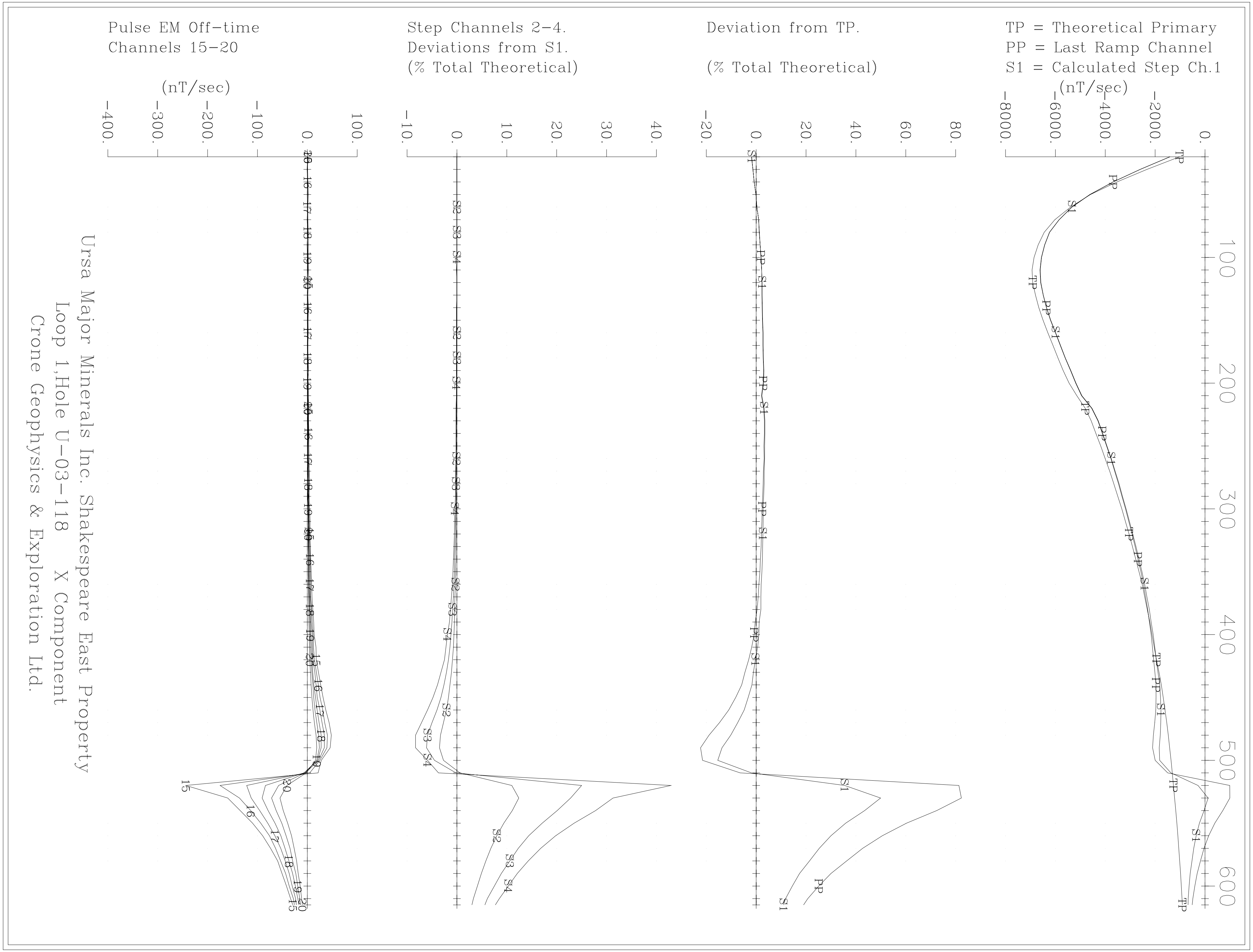
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



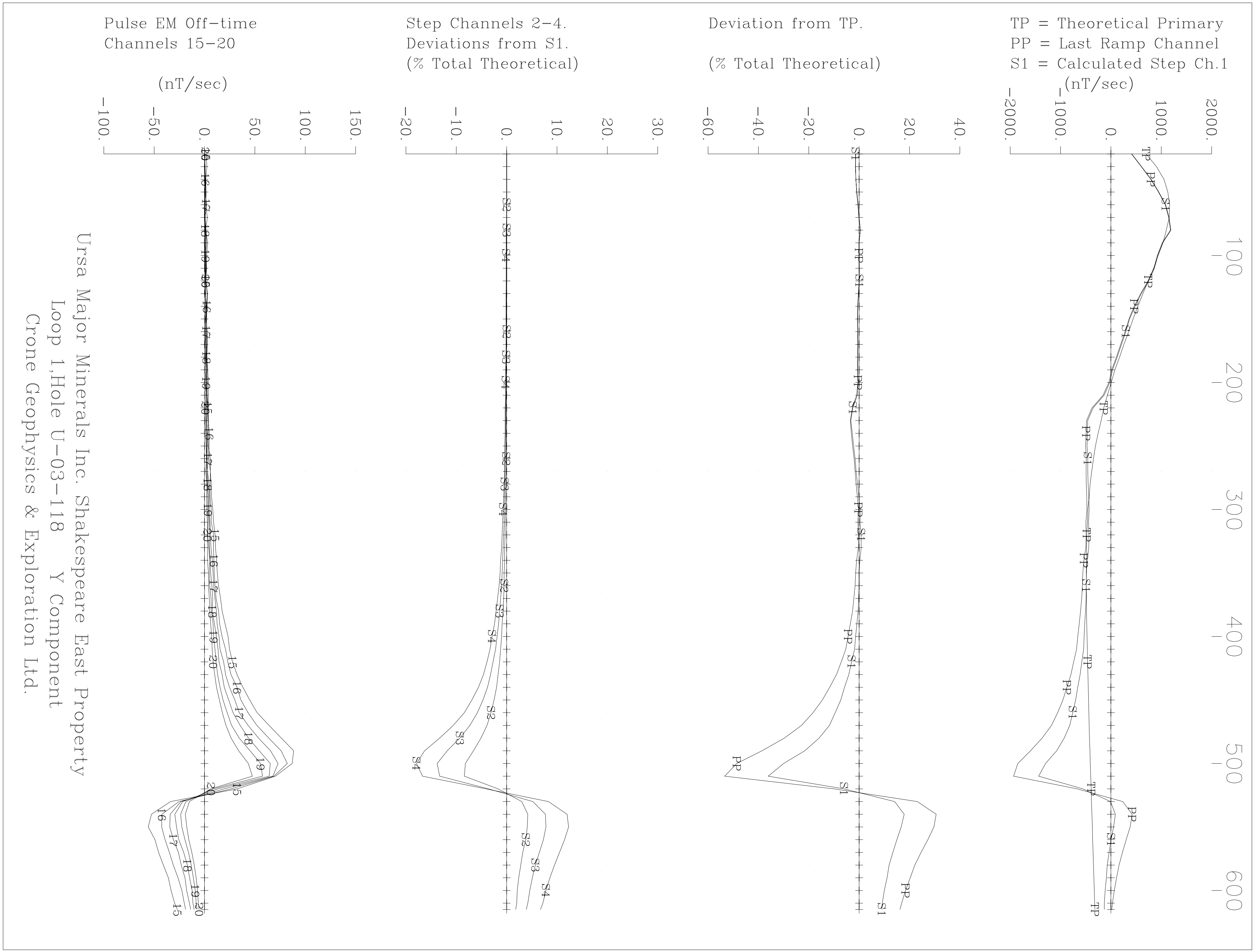
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



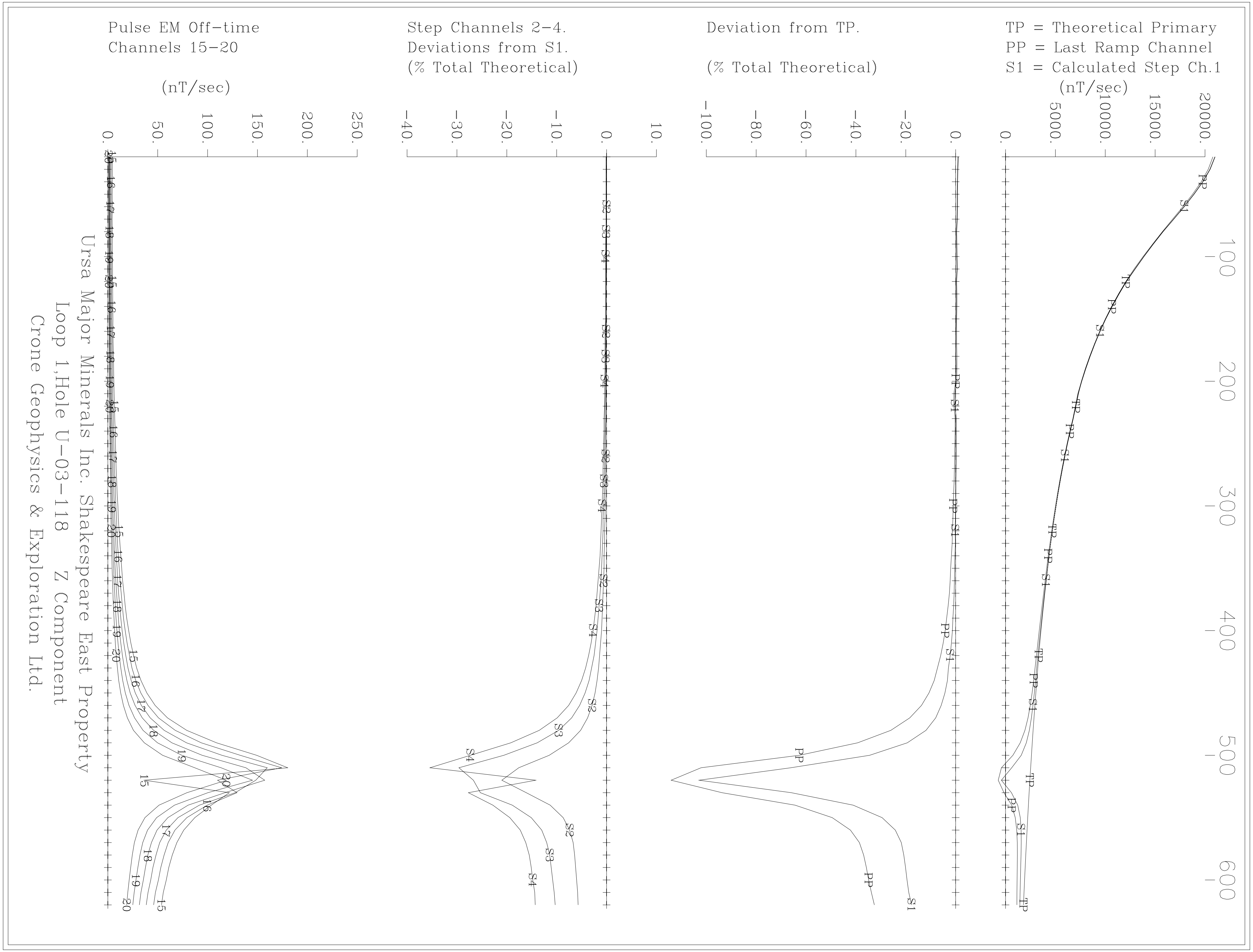
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-116 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



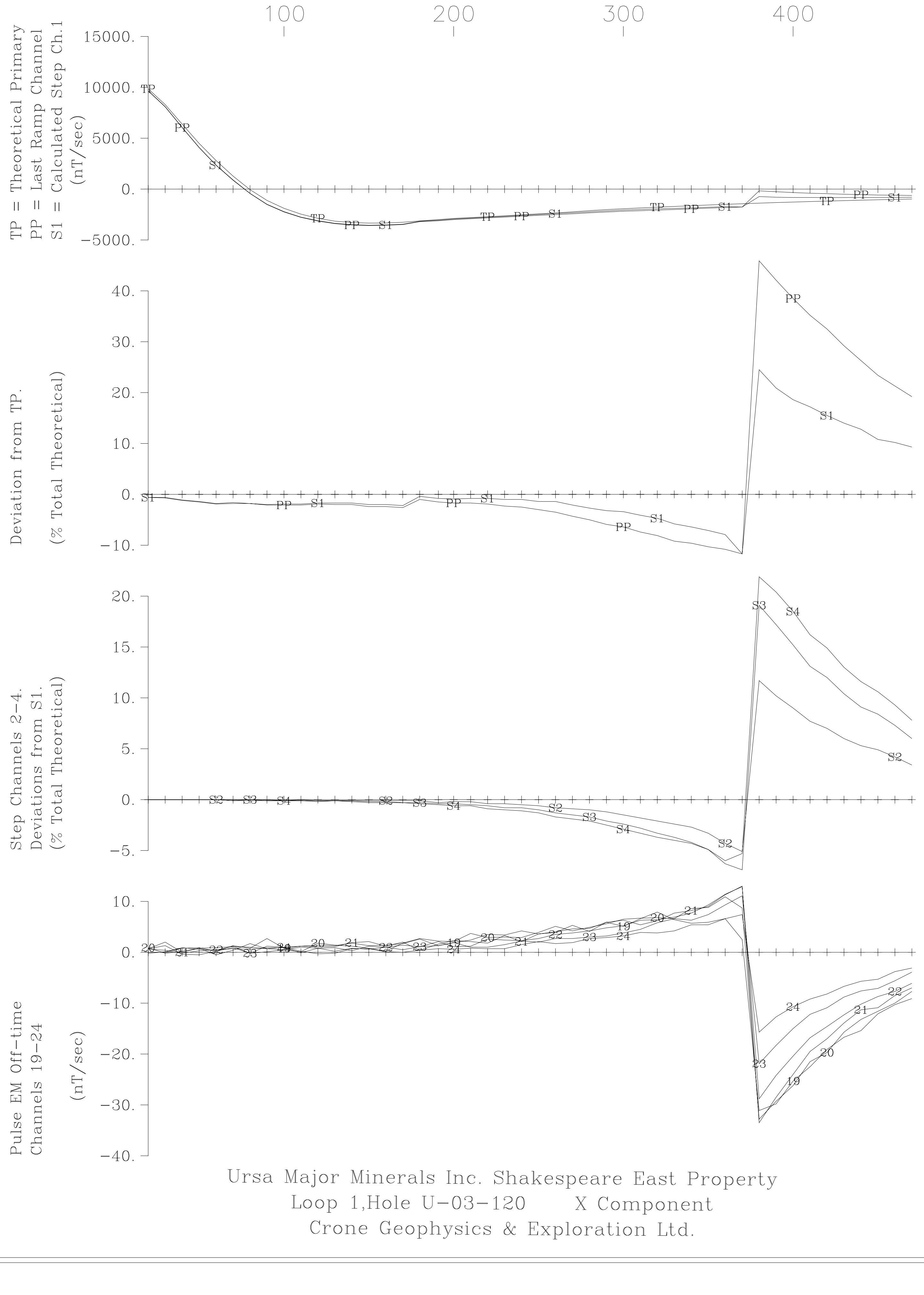
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



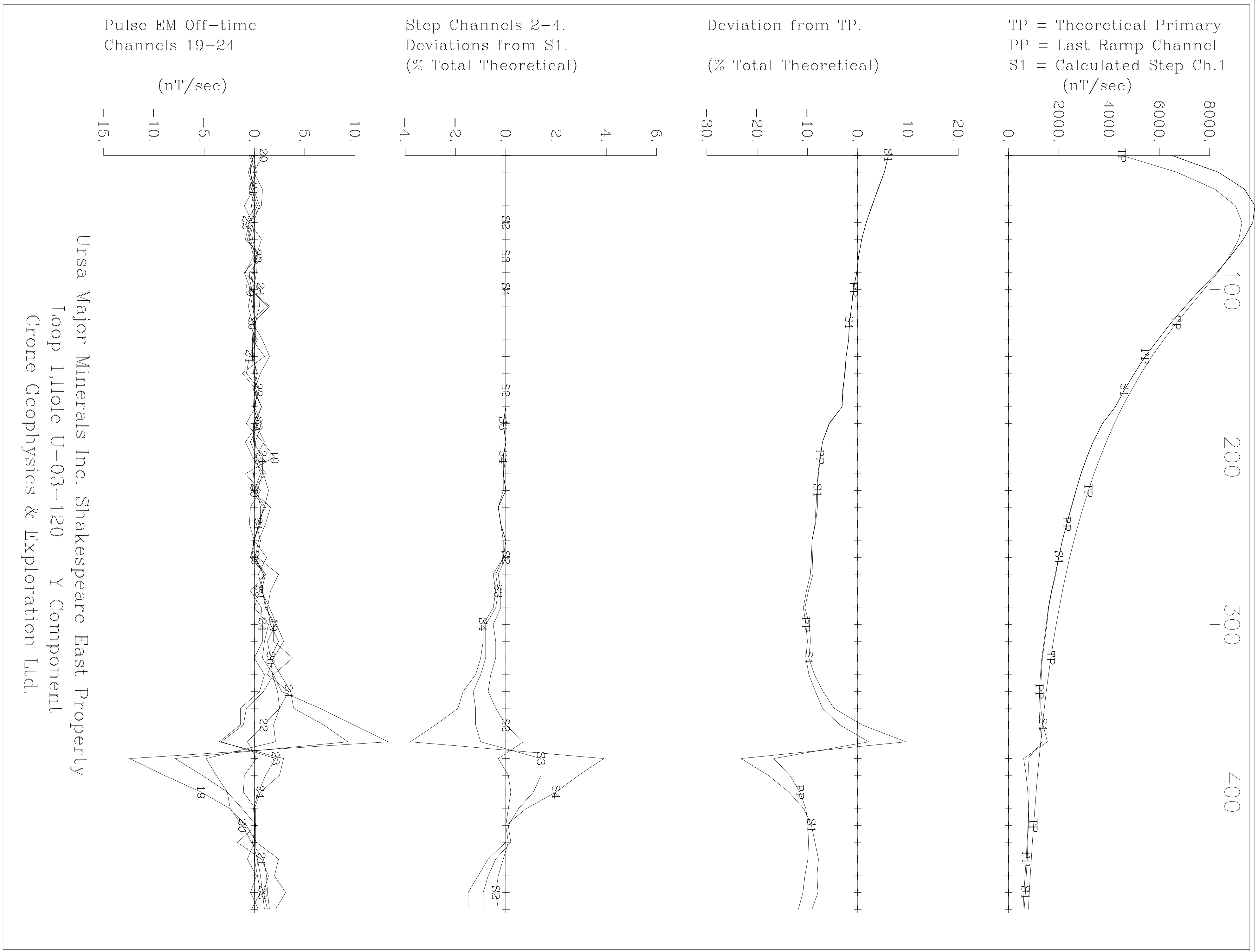
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

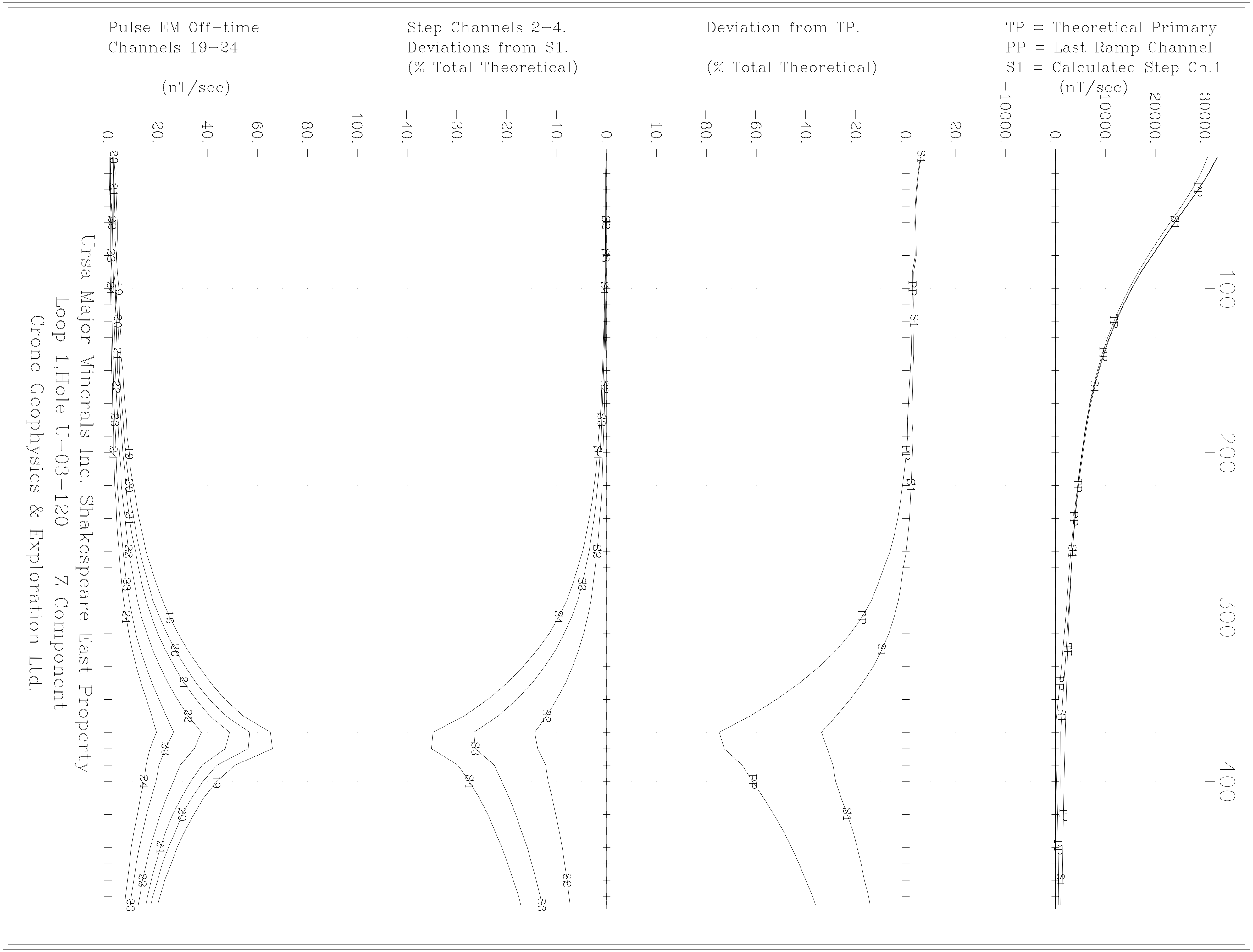


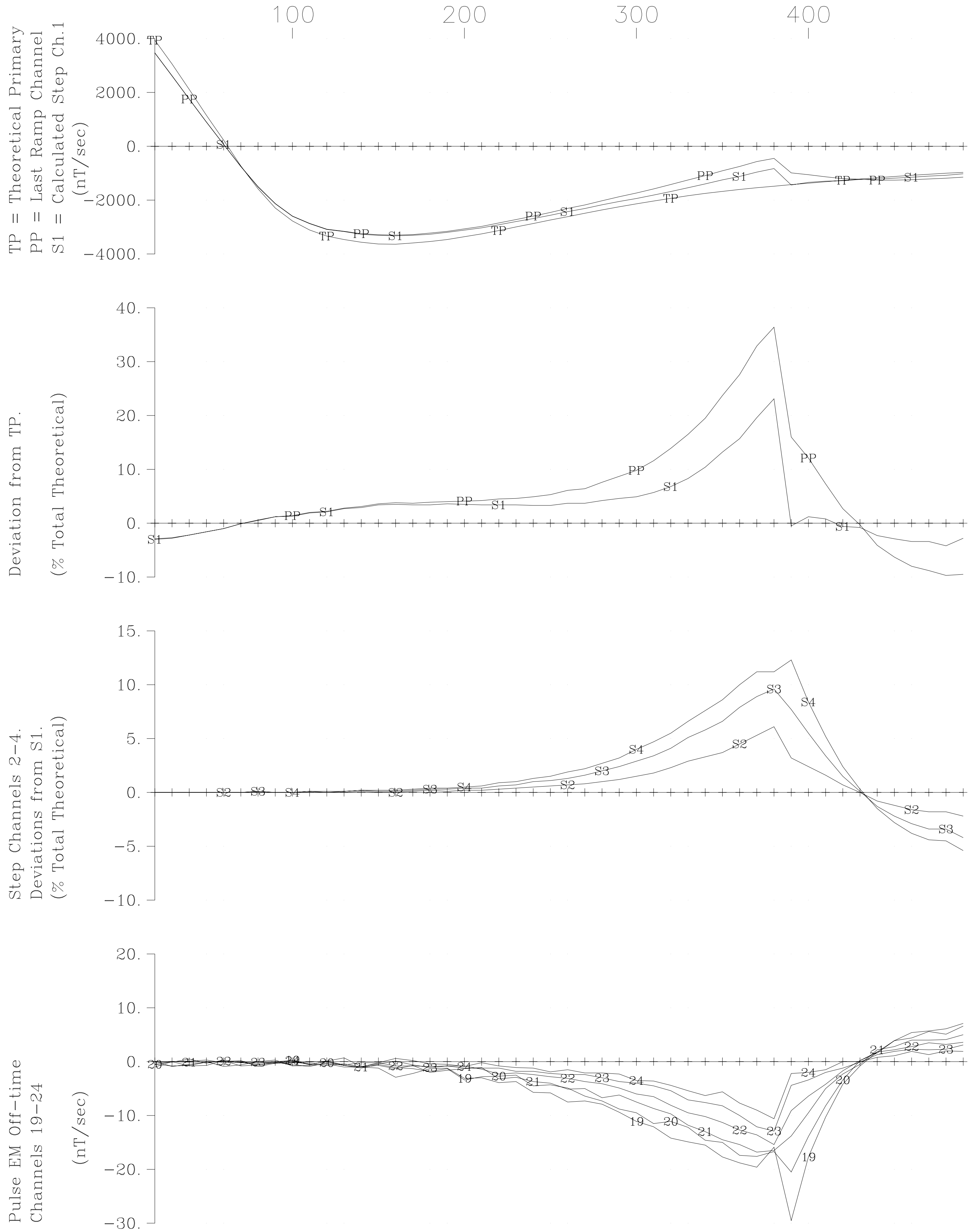
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 15-20
(nT/sec)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-118 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.


TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

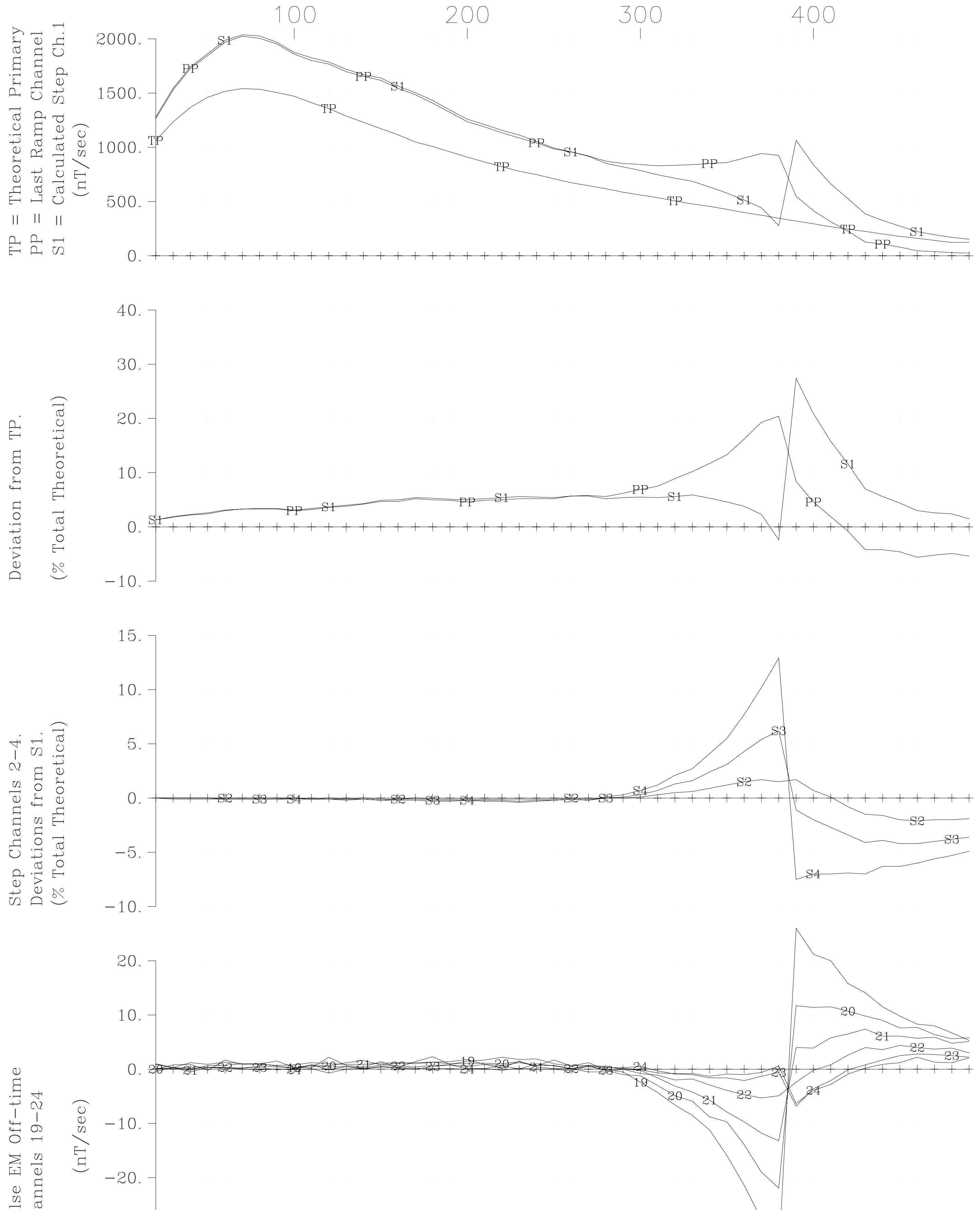

TP = Theoretical Primary
PP = Last Ramp Channel
S1 = Calculated Step Ch.1
(nT/sec)
Deviation from TP.
(% Total Theoretical)
Step Channels 2-4.
Deviations from S1.
(% Total Theoretical)
Pulse EM Off-time
Channels 19-24
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 1,Hole U-03-120 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 2,Hole U-03-121 X Component

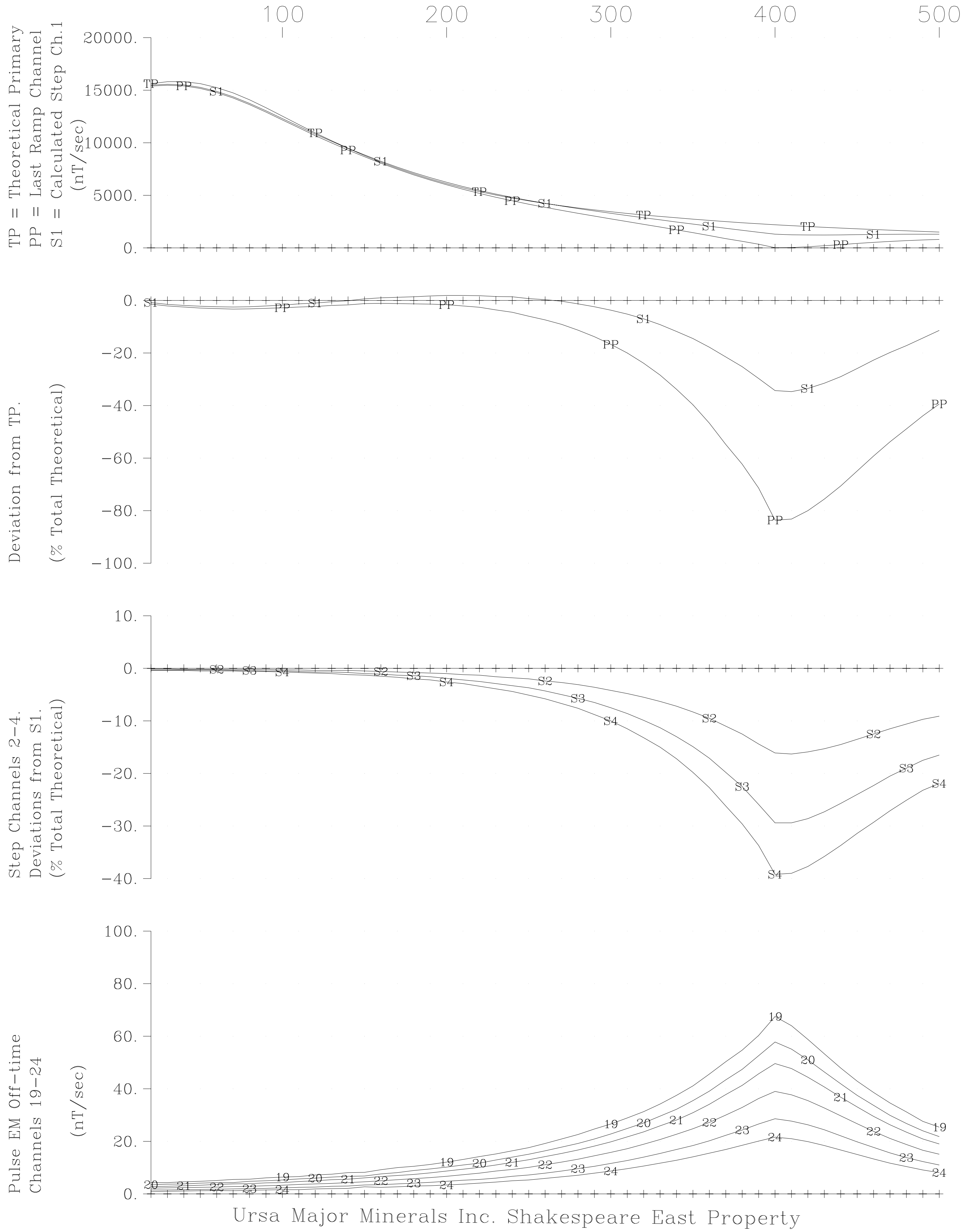
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Loop 2,Hole U-03-121 Y Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Loop 2,Hole U-03-121   Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX V

CRONE INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Crone Pulse EM

System Description

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Crone Pulse EM system is a time domain electromagnetic method (TDEM) that utilizes an alternating pulsed primary current with a controlled shut-off and measures the rate of decay of the induced secondary field across a series of time windows during the off-time. The system uses a transmit loop of any size or shape. A portable power source feeds a transmitter which provides a precise current waveform through the loop. The receiver apparatus is moved along surface lines or down boreholes.

The transmitter cycle consists of slowly increasing the current over a few milliseconds, a constant current, abrupt linear termination of the current, and finally zero current for a selected length of time in milliseconds. The EMF created by the shutting-off of the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus setting-up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor. The receiver, which is synchronized to the off-time of the transmitter, measures this transient magnetic field where it cuts the surface coil or borehole probe. These readings are across fixed time windows or "channels".

SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY

Ramp Time

"Ramp time" refers to the controlled shut-off of the transmitter current. Three ramp times are selectable by the operator; 0.5ms, 1.0ms, and 1.5ms. By controlling the shut-off rather than having it depend on the loop size and current ensures that the same waveform is maintained for different loops so data can be properly compared.

The 1.5ms ramp is the normally used setting for good conductors. It keeps the early channel responses on scale and decreases the chance of overload. The faster ramp times of 1.0ms and 0.5ms will enhance the early time responses. This can be useful for weak conductors when data from the higher end of the frequency spectrum is desired.

Time Base

Time base is the length of time the transmitter current is off (it includes the ramp time). This also equals the on time of the current. Time bases are available for both 60Hz and 50Hz noise rejection respectively:

- 8.33ms (30Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
- 10ms (25Hz), 20ms (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)

Since readings are taken during the off cycles, the time base will have an effect on the receiver channels. Normally, a standard time base is selected for the type of system and survey being used, but this can be changed to suit a particular situation. A longer time base is preferred for conductors of greater time constants, and in surveys such as resistive soundings where more channels are desired.

Zero Time Set

The term "zero time set" or "ZTS" refers to the starting point for the receiver channel measurements. It is manually set on the receiver by the operator thus allowing adjustments for the ramp times and fine tuning for any fluctuations in the transmitter signal.

Receiver Channels

The rate of decay of the secondary field is measured across fixed time windows which occupy most of the off-time of the transmitter. These time windows are referred to as "channels". These channels are numbered in sequence with "1" being the earliest. The analog and datalogger receivers measured eight fixed channels. The digital receiver, being under software control, offers more flexibility in the channel positioning, channel width, and number of channels.

PP Channel

The PEM system monitors the primary field by taking a measurement during the current ramp and storing this information in a "PP channel". This means that data can be presented in either normalized or normalized formats, and additional information is available during interpretation. The PP channel data can provide useful diagnostic information and helps avoid critical errors in field polarity.

Synchronization

Since the PEM system measures the secondary field in the absence of the primary field, the receiver must be in "sync" with the transmitter to read during the off-time. There are three synchronization methods available: cable connection, radio telemetry, and crystal clock. This flexibility enhances the operational capabilities of the system.

SURVEY METHODS

The wide frequency spectrum of data produced by a Pulse EM survey can be used to provide structural geological information as well as the direct detection of conductive or conductive associated ore deposits. The various types of survey methods, from surface and borehole, have greatly improved the chances of success in deep exploration programs. There are eight basic profiling methods as well as a resistivity sounding mode.

Moving Coil

A small, multi-turn transmitter loop (13.7m diameter) is moved for each reading while the receiver remains a fixed distance away. This method is ideal for quick reconnaissance in areas of high background conductivity.

Moving Loop

Same as Moving Coil method, but with a larger rectangular transmit loop (100 to 300 meters). This method provides deeper penetration in areas of high background conductivity, and works best for near-vertical conductors. This method can be used in conjunction with the Moving In-loop survey for increased sensitivity to horizontal conductors.

Moving In-Loop

A rectangular transmit loop of size 100 to 300 meters is moved for each reading while the receiver remains at the center of the loop. This method provides deep penetration in areas of very high background conductivity, and works best for near-horizontal conductors. It can be used in conjunction with the Moving Loop survey.

Large In-Loop

A very large, stationary transmit loop (800m square or more) is used, and survey lines are run inside the loop. This mode provides very deep penetration (700m or more) and couples best with shallow dip conductors (<45 deg.) under the loop.

Deep EM

A large, stationary transmit loop is used, and survey lines are run outside the loop. This mode provides very deep penetration, and couples best with steeply dipping conductors (>45 deg.) outside the loop.

Borehole (Z Component only)

Isolated Borehole: A drill hole is surveyed by lowering a probe down a hole and surveying it with a number of transmit loops laid out on surface. The data from multiple loops gives directional information on the conductors.

Multiple Boreholes: One large transmit loop is used to survey a number of closely spaced holes. The change in anomaly from hole to hole provides directional information. These methods have detected conductors to depths of 2500m from surface and up to 200m from the hole.

3-D Borehole

Drill holes are surveyed with both the Z and the XY borehole probes. The X and Y components provide accurate direction information using just one transmit loop. Since the probe rotates as it moves down the hole a correction is required for the X-Y data. This is accomplished in one of two ways. The measurement of the primary field from the "PP" channel can be used to apply a "cleaning" algorithm to remove most of the secondary field contamination, and compare this to theoretical values. The amount of probe rotation is then calculated, and the correction can be made. The second method involves the use of an optional orientation tool for the X-Y probe. This attachment uses dip meters to calculate the probe rotation. A third method uses another rotation tool with integrated 3-axis accelerometers and 3-axis magnetometers which can be used to correct rotation on steeply dipping holes including vertical.

Underground Borehole

Underground drill holes can be surveyed in any of the above mentioned borehole methods with one or more transmit loops on the surface. Near-horizontal holes can be surveyed using a push-rod system.

Resistivity Soundings

By reading a large number of channels in the centre of a transmit loop it is possible to perform a decay curve analysis giving a best-fit layer earth model using programs such as ARRTI or TEMIX.

EQUIPMENT

Transmit Loops

The PEM system can operate with practically any size of transmit loop, from a multi-turn circular loop 13.7m in diameter, to a 1 or 2 turn loop of any shape up to 1 or 2 kilometers square using standard insulated copper wire of 10 or 12 gauge. The multi-turn loop is made in two sections with screw connectors. The 10 or 12 gauge loop wire comes on spools in either 300m or 400m lengths. The spools can be mounted on pack frame wire winders for laying out or retrieving.

Power Supply

The PEM system has been produced in 2 varieties: high power (4.8 KW), and low power (2.4 KW). The low power PEM system normally operates with an input voltage from 24V to 240V with a maximum output current of 20 amps. For very low power surveys a 20amp/hr 24V battery can be used. The high power system operates on a continuously variable voltage input up to 240V with a maximum output current of 30 amps. The power supply requires a motor generator and a voltage regulator to control and filter the input voltage to the transmitter.

Specifications: PEM Motor Generator

- (2.4 KW) 4.5 hp Robin EH34 engine, 120V 3-phase alternator
- (4.8 KW) 11 hp Robin RGV6100 240V/120V generator (1-phase)
- cable output to regulator
- fuse type overload protection
- steel frame
- external gas tank

- optional packframe for low-power generator
- wooden shipping box
- unit weight: 33kg (2.4 KW); 81kg (4.8 KW)
- shipping weight: 47kg (2.4 KW); 100kg (4.8 KW)

Specifications: PEM Variable Voltage Regulator

- High Power
    - Continuously variable voltage output up to 240V
    - 30 amp maximum current
    - Integrated sealed aluminum case ruggedized for shipping
    - Shipping weight 18kg
- Low Power
    - selectable voltage between 24v and 120v
    - 20amp maximum current
    - anodize d aluminum case
    - padded wooden shipping box
    - unit weight 10kg; shipping weight 18kg
- fuse and internal circuit breaker protection
- cable connections to motor generator and transmitter

Specifications: PEM Transmitter

- High Power
    - Timebases
        - 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
    - ramp times: 0.5ms, 1.0ms, 1.5ms
    - operating voltage: continuously variable input up to 240V
    - output current up to 30amp maximum
    - optional current control feedback system features constant current output with ±0.1 amp precision
    - integrated sealed aluminum case ruggedized for shipping with shock protection
- Low Power
    - Timebases
        - 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz)
    - operating voltage: 24v to 120v
    - output current: 5amp to 20amp
    - anodized aluminum case
    - optional pack frame
    - unit weight 12.5kg; shipping weight 22kg
    - padded wooden shipping box
- monitors for input voltage, output current, shut-off ramp, tx loop continuity, instrument temperature, and overload output current
- automatic shut-off for open loop, high instrument temperature, and overload
- fuse and circuit breaker overload protection
- three sync modes:
    - built-in radio and antenna
    - cable sync output for direct wire link to receiver or remote radio
    - crystal clock connection with built-in optical isolation

Receiver

The receiver measures the rate of decay of the secondary field across several time channels. The Crone Digital Receiver, in use since 1987 uses software control, offering a variety of programmable channel configurations.

Specifications: Digital PEM Receiver

- 26 bit (156dB) dynamic range
- operating temperature -40°C to 50°C
- built-in non-volatile memory
- optional pack frame
- unit weight 15kg; shipping weight 25.5kg
- padded wooden shipping box
- Menu driven operating software system offering the following functions:
    - controls channel positions, channel widths, and number of channels
    - Timebases: 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
    - ramp time selectable
    - sample stacking from 1 to 65536
    - automatic gain and spike rejection
    - scrolling routines for viewing data
    - graphic display of decay curve and profile with various plotting options
    - routines for memory management
    - control of data transmission
    - provides information on instrument and operating status

Sync Equipment

There are three modes of synchronization available; radio, cable, and crystal clock. The radio sync signal can be transmitted through a booster antenna from either the PEM Transmitter internal radio or through a Remote Radio.

Specifications: Sync Cable

- 2 conductor, 24awg, Teflon coated
- approx. 900m per aluminum spool with connectors

Specifications: Remote Radio

- operating frequency 27.12mhz
- 12V rechargeable gel cell battery supply
- fuse protection
- sync wire link to transmitter
- coaxial link to booster antenna
- anodized aluminum case
- unit weight 2.7kg

Specifications: Booster Antenna

- 8m, 4 section aluminum mast
- guide rope support
- ¼ wave CB fiberglass antenna
- range up to 2km
- coaxial connection to transmitter or remote radio

Specification: Crystal Clocks

- heat stabilized crystals
- 24V rechargeable gel cell battery supply

- anodized aluminum case
- rx unit can be separate or housed in the receiver
- outlet for external supplementary battery supply

Surface PEM Receive Coil

The Surface PEM Receive Coil picks up the EM field to be measured by the receiver. The coil is mounted on a tripod that can be positioned to take readings of any component of the field.

Specifications: Surface PEM Receive Coil

- ferrite core antenna
- VLF filter
- 10khz bandwidth
- two 9v transistor battery supply
- tripod adjustable to all planes
- unit weight 4.5kg; shipping weight 13.5kg
- padded wooden shipping box

Surface SQUID sensor

CSIRO 1-, 2- or 3- axis high-sensitivity superconducting sensor measures magnetic field in the sub-pT range.

Specifications: Surface SQUID sensor

- liquid nitrogen cooled, 12 hour operation between reservoir refills
- low-noise floor ~350fT/√Hz
- man-portable sensor and control system
- moving loop, or large loop survey configuration
- solid teflon non-magnetic housing
- operational temperature range: -40°C to 40°C
- total system packaged shipping weight (without liquid nitrogen): 62kg

Borehole PEM Z Component Probe

The Z component probe measures the axial component of the EM field. The Z component data is not affected by probe rotation so no correction is required.

Specifications: Borehole PEM Z Component Probe

- ferrite core
- dimensions: length - 1.6m; dia - 3.02cm (3.15cm for high pressure tested probes)
- internal rechargeable NiCd battery supply
- replaceable heat shrink tubing for abrasion protection
- pressure tested for depths 1300m, 2000m, and 2800m
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total weight 17kg

Borehole PEM XY Component Probe

The XY probe measures two orthogonal components of the EM field perpendicular to the axis of the hole. Correction for probe rotation can be achieved by mathematical theoretical primary field reduction or more commonly with an attached orientation tool sensor.

Specifications: Borehole PEM XY Component Probe

- ferrite core
- dimensions: length - 2.01m; dia - 3.02cm
- internal rechargeable ni-cad battery supply

- selection of X or Y coils by means of a switch box on surface or automatic switching with Digital receiver
- replaceable heat shrink tubing for abrasion protection
- pressure tested for depths to 2800m
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 20kg

Specifications: Orientation Tool
- 2 axis tilt sensors
- accuracy ± 0.1 deg.
- operating range -88 to -10 deg.
- dimensions: length - 0.94m; dia - 28.5mm
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg

Specifications: Rotation Angle Direction (RAD) Tool
- integrated 3-axis accelerometers and 3-axis magnetometers
- dip and roll accuracy: ±0.5°, azimuth accuracy: ±1.0°
- operating range: all
- simultaneous 3D magnetometer borehole survey by station
- optional continuous logging mode
- dual 3-axis sensors provide an alternative complete borehole Dip-Azimuth measurement
- dimensions: length – 0.75m; dia – 31.8mm
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg
- NiCd battery provides all-day operation
    - Length - 0.93m; dia – 28.6mm
    - Packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
    - Shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg

Borehole Equipment

To lower the probe down a drill hole requires a cable and spool, winch assembly frame and cable counter. Borehole surveys also require equipment to "dummy probe" the hole before doing the survey.

Specifications: Borehole Cable
- two conductor shielded cable
- kevlar strengthened
- lengths are available up to 2600m on three sizes of spools
- shipped in wooden box

Specifications: Slip Ring
- attaches to side of borehole cable spool providing a connection to the receiver while allowing the spool to turn.
- VLF filter
- pure silver contacts

Specifications: Borehole Winch Frame
- welded aluminum frame
- removable axle
- chain driven, 3 speed gear box
- hand or optional power winding
- hand brake and lock

- optional chain-gear safety cover
- two sizes: standard for up to 1300m cable; large for longer cables
- shipped in wooden box

Specifications: Borehole Counter

- attaches to the drill hole casing
- calibrated in meters
- shipped in wooden box; total weight 13kg

Specifications: Dummy Probe and Cable

- solid steel or steel pipe
- same dimensions as borehole probe
- shear pin connection to dummy cable
- steel dummy cable on aluminum spool
- cable mounts on borehole frame
- various lengths to 2600m on 3 spool sizes.

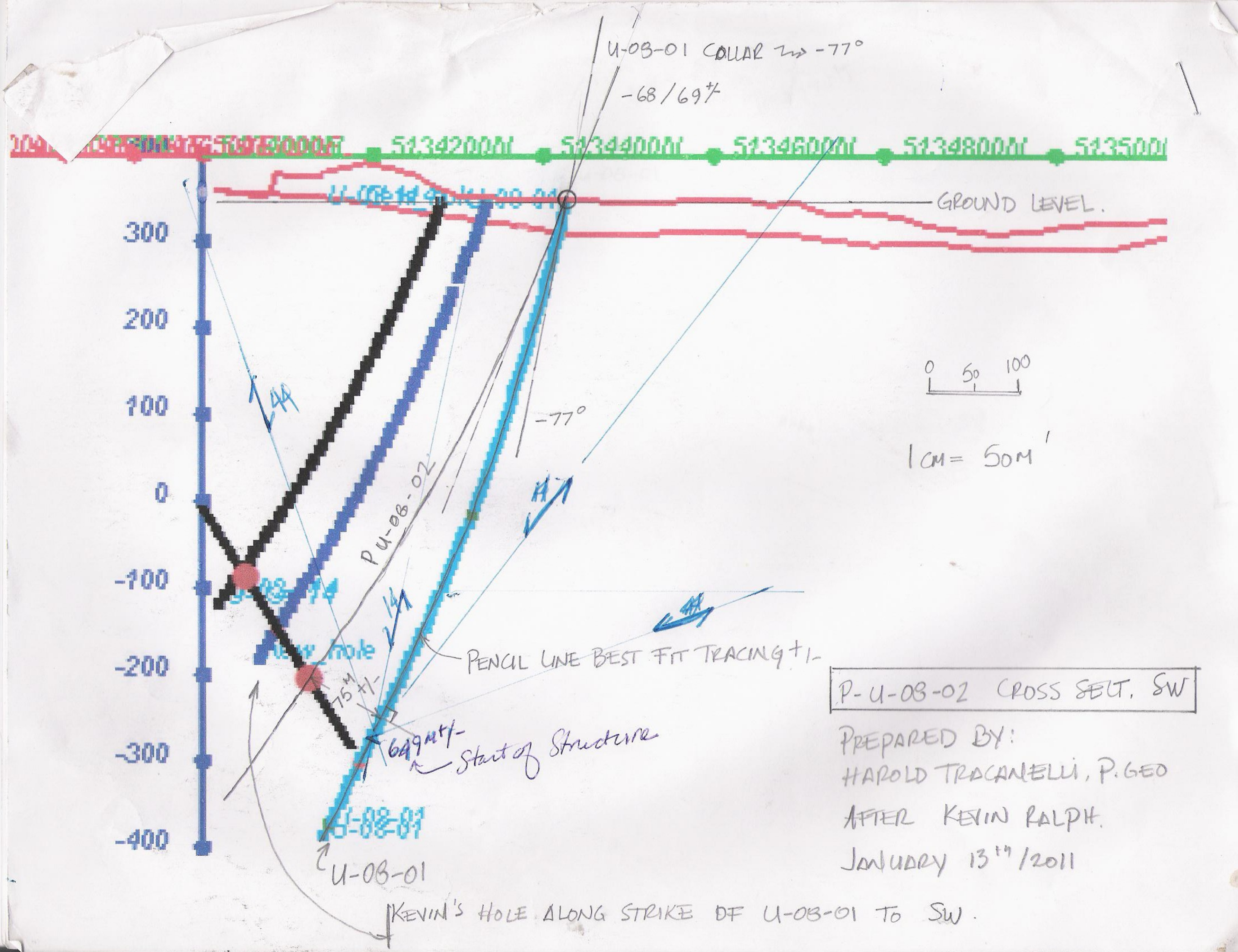
DDH U-08-03

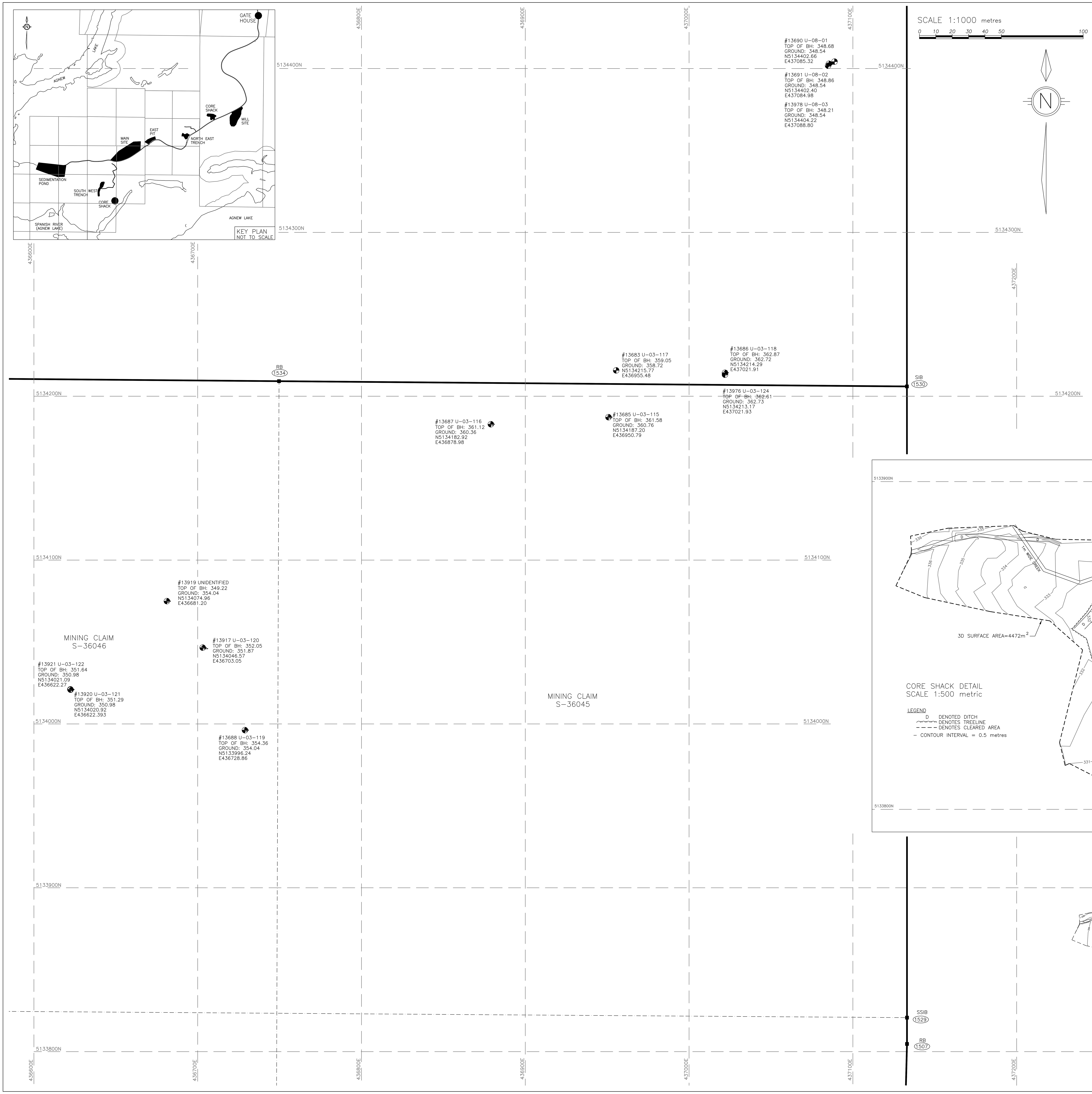
Ranger Bore Hole Orientation Survey

Test	Az.	Dec 9 W	Inclination	Magnetics		
0	147	147	-73	surface	Sylvain Bernache	Lined Up drill along pickets set at 147 degrees Az., set head at -73 deg
15	148.7	139.7	-72.8	55890	Yanic Menard	May have been some influence due to close proximaty to the adjacer
51	150.2	141.2	-72.4	55760	Yannick Benoit	June 19th., 2011
102	152.2	143.2	-71.2	55740	Yanic Menard	
150	151.6	142.6	-70	55770	Yanic Menard	
201	152.8	143.8	-69	55860	Yannick Benoit	June 20th., 2011
252	153.9	144.9	-67.8	55720	Yannick Benoit	June 21st., 2011
300	156.3	147.3	-66.8	55690	Yannick Benoit	June 21st., 2011
351	158.9	149.9	-65.4	55710	Yannick Benoit	
402	163.4	154.4	-64.3	56160	Yanic Menard	
450	165.2	156.2	-62.5	55390	Yannick Benoit	June 23rd., 2011
501	167.5	158.5	-61.2	55570	Yanic Menard	
549	169.3	160.3	-60	55680	Yannick Benoit	June 24th., 2011
600	172.8	163.8	-58.5	55620	Yannick Benoit	June 24th., 2011
651	177.4	168.4	-56.7	56330	Yanic Menard	
699	175.5	166.5	-56.6	55500	Yannick Benoit	June 28th., 2011
750	178	169	-56.4	55620	Yannick Benoit	June 28th., 2011

End of DDH U-08-03 763 Meters

rees inclination
nt steel casings.


U-08-01 COLLAR → -77°
-68/69+/-
5134200N
5134400N
5134600N
5134800N
5135000N
GROUND LEVEL.
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
0 50 100
1CM = 50M
-77°
P U-08-02
New_hole
PENCIL LINE BEST FIT TRACING +/-
75M +/-
649M+/-
Start of Structure
U-08-01
P-U-08-02 CROSS SECT. SW
PREPARED BY:
HAROLD TRACANELLI, P.GEO
AFTER KEVIN RALPH.
JANUARY 13TH/2011
KEVIN'S HOLE ALONG STRIKE OF U-08-01 TO SW.



URSA Major Minerals Incorporated

Shakespeare Project
Shakespeare
BOREHOLE LOCATION MAP
JULY 26, 2011

PAUL H. TORRANCE SURVEYING LTD.
GEOMATICS SERVICES
3A Elizabeth Walk, Elliot Lake, Ontario P5A 1Z2 (705) 848-9175

PLAN	DATE	REFERENCE NUMBER
J.R.O.	2011-07-28	2010-010

Location: DATA\2010\2010-010\JULY 26, 2011 COMPILED SURFACE

REVISIONS	DATE
BOREHOLE/CORE SHED ELEVATION REVISION	JULY 14, 2011
FIELD SURVEY JULY 26, 2011	JULY 28, 2011

NOTES

- SURVEYS COMPLETED AS NOTED
- CONTOUR INTERVAL = 0.5m
- NAD83 COORDINATES AND ELEVATIONS DERIVED FROM CONTROL POINTS 0011993U541 AND 01019810402.
  NAD83 (ZONE 17) METRIC COORDINATES
  N5123754.536 E430570.000 206.347 01019810402
  N5126426.558 E443083.470 208.209 0011993U541

DDH U-08-01

Ranger Bore Hole Orientation Survey

Test	Az.	Dec 9 W	Inclination
0	148	148	-77
15	158	149	-76.2
54	159.2	150.2	-75.6
99	161.7	152.7	-74.7
153	164.5	155.5	-73.3
198	165.1	156.1	-73.1
225	166.5	157.5	-72.1
300	168.4	159.4	-70.6
348	171	162	-69.6
402	173.2	164.2	-68.4
450	176.1	167.1	-67.4
501	180.3	171.3	-64.1
552	177.5	168.5	-65
600	Drillers did not take test at this location		
651	181.7	172.7	-63.5
699	182.6	173.6	-63.4
750	184.4	175.4	-63.2
792	185.6	176.6	-63.1

End of DDH U-08-01, 798 meters

DDH U-08-02

Fordia Bore Hole Orientation Survey

Test	Az.	Dec 9 W	Inclination	Magnetics	Operator	Date
0	147	147	-69.5	collar	Glen Madden	January 13th., 2011
12	155.6	146.6	-69.4	57200	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
50	156.5	147.5	-67.8	56280	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
102	159.9	150.9	-66.2	56550	Stephan Menard	February 23rd., 2011
150	158.6	149.6	-65.9	56220	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
201	162.6	153.6	-64.4	59200	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
252	164.2	155.2	-63.1	56200	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
300	166.8	157.8	-60.2	55890	Stephan Menard	February 28th., 2011
351	170.2	161.2	-58.8	55750	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
400	170.6	161.6	-56.4	55970	Yanic Menard	March 02nd., 2011
450	171.4	162.4	-52.9	56150	Yanic Menard	March 03rd., 2011
501	175	166	-52.1	55920	Stephan Menard	March 03rd., 2011
552	177.4	168.4	-49.2	56280	Stephan Menard	
600	180.1	171.1	-47.2	56280	Yanic Menard	
651	182.3	173.3	-44.3	55800	Yanic Menard	
702	184	175	-43.8	55590	Gilles Marier	
717	End of Diamond Drill Hole U-08-02					

APPENDIX IV

Assay Certificates for samples collected in diamond drill holes U-08-01, U-08-02 and U-08-03

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Wednesday, April 6, 2011

Certificate of Analysis

URSA Major Minerals Inc.
8 King St. E., Ste. 1300
Toronto, ON, CAN
M5C1B5
Ph#: (416) 864-0615
Fax#: (416) 864-0620
Email: rsutcliffe@bellnet.ca

Date Received: 03/24/2011
Date Completed: 04/06/2011
Job #: 201110097
Reference:
Sample #: 64

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
11141	907208	<5	<15	<10				<1	<1			<1		
11142	907209	9	21	12				48	93			132		
11143	907210	<5	46	12				52	140			187		
11144	907211	10	24	14				55	110			160		
11145	907212	<5	29	<10				7	36			16		
11146	907213	<5	24	15				40	84			123		
11147	907214	<5	<15	<10				28	90			102		
11148	907215	8	36	11				41	146			158		
11149	907216	<5	22	16				49	91			143		
11150	907217	6	33	<10				9	49			33		
11151Dup	907217	<5	40	<10				9	48			33		
11152	907218	13	38	18				57	120			175		
11153	907219	<5	<15	<10				<1	<1			<1		
11154	907220	13	37	16				63	148			199		
11155	907221	<5	33	12				49	67			105		
11156	907222	10	35	21				53	125			140		
11157	907223	<5	40	<10				37	68			47		
11158	907224	6	29	16				38	83			48		
11159	907225	81	329	204				37	102			37		
11160	907226	17	84	43				307	2269			4464		
11161	907227	24	68	39				68	429			423		
11162Dup	907227	18	104	35				71	435			454		
11163	907228	106	229	195				262	1788			3232		
11164	907229	94	218	171				462	1049			7076		
11165	907230	55	130	98				177	1422			2115		
11166	907231	79	164	171				239	1535			2919		
11167	907232	39	103	73				89	1092			835		
11168	907233	21	85	42				51	501			333		
11169	907234	19	70	33				47	371			226		
11170	907235	13	46	27				52	333			244		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

Certified By: Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

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Fax#: (416) 864-0620
Email: rsutcliffe@bellnet.ca

Date Received: 03/24/2011
Date Completed: 04/06/2011
Job #: 201110097
Reference:
Sample #: 64

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
11171	907236	18	41	31				52	287			196		
11172	907237	11	22	<10				38	119			66		
11173Dup	907237	<5	18	<10				40	119			67		
11174	907238	12	<15	<10				40	98			64		
11175	907239	<5	16	<10				39	74			55		
11176	907240	9	<15	<10				<1	<1			<1		
11177	907241	<5	<15	<10				36	84			54		
11178	907242	10	<15	<10				33	101			74		
11179	907243	6	<15	15				41	182			132		
11180	907244	18	<15	12				44	156			116		
11181	907245	8	15	<10				43	185			112		
11182	907246	19	<15	23				52	374			191		
11183	907247	21	28	36				57	552			276		
11184Dup	907247	23	<15	35				57	566			272		
11185	907248	46	<15	26				50	378			216		
11186	907249	38	<15	39				53	605			298		
11187	907250	39	21	45				57	645			362		
11188	907801	24	33	41				55	568			286		
11189	907802	45	24	35				56	327			206		
11190	907803	40	28	48				58	463			272		
11191	907804	46	45	69				63	685			388		
11192	907805	63	72	105				74	1482			710		
11193	907806	38	24	61				65	670			388		
11194	907807	57	53	88				66	1489			588		
11195Dup	907807	64	71	93				66	1530			600		
11196	907808	16	20	28				46	329			144		
11197	907809	20	<15	34				54	320			154		
11198	907810	18	36	39				52	314			166		
11199	907811	34	54	57				59	438			256		
11200	907812	79	95	100				70	1073			489		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

Certified By: Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

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Date Received: 03/24/2011
Date Completed: 04/06/2011
Job #: 201110097
Reference:
Sample #: 64

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
11201	907813	73	99	115				75	1027			676		
11202	907814	97	155	172				86	1919			1001		
11203	907815	104	138	182				84	1926			951		
11204	907816	44	54	85				54	1009			278		
11205	907817	17	16	66				50	369			139		
11206Rep	907817	20	37	57				49	382			139		
11207	907818	9	21	58				50	292			131		
11208	907819	18	<15	62				53	345			145		
11209	907820	34	40	104				60	1321			381		
11210	907821	9	<15	<10				<1	<1			<1		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

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Thursday, September 8, 2011

Certificate of Analysis

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Fax#: (416) 864-0620
Email: htracanelli@xplornet.ca, rsutcliffe@bellnet.ca

Date Received: 08/18/2011
Date Completed: 09/08/2011
Job #: 201110393
Reference:
Sample #: 8

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
46464	1054761	8	20	19				69	194			213		
46465	1054762	12	41	22				80	273			283		
46466	1054763	9	39	18				73	244			254		
46467	1054764	6	47	19				58	182			151		
46468	1054765	23	19	21				71	628			245		
46469	1054766	10	21	23				72	359			248		
46470	1054767	24	99	72				115	1191			906		
46471	1054768	56	113	83				106	822			839		
46472Dup	1054768	30	132	76				109	829			845		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

Certified By: Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

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Tuesday, August 23, 2011

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Email: htracanelli@xplornet.ca, rsutcliffe@bellnet.ca

Date Received: 08/08/2011
Date Completed: 08/22/2011
Job #: 201110359
Reference:
Sample #: 86

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
38817	1054747	<5	<15	<10				<1	<1			13		
38818	1054748	<5	<15	<10				<1	<1			2		
38819	1054749	<5	26	<10				11	51			44		
38820	1054750	5	21	12				59	131			203		
38821	1054751	36	34	15				68	141			219		
38822	1054752	5	36	14				67	142			219		
38823	1054753	6	32	14				69	172			226		
38824	1054754	12	62	17				65	152			209		
38825	1054755	7	<15	12				70	187			240		
38826	1054756	8	42	12				70	178			231		
38827Dup	1054756	9	65	20				69	180			232		
38828	1054757	12	39	21				75	201			261		
38829	1054758	11	38	14				66	172			219		
38830	1054759	9	79	20				77	223			281		
38831	1054760	9	45	14				66	185			198		
38832	1054761	13	44	18				69	195			211		
38833	1054762	13	<15	20				81	249			271		
38834	1054763	13	46	<10				67	192			215		
38835	1054764	No Sample Received												
38836	1054765	No Sample Received												
38837	1054766	21	47	21				74	250			243		
38838Dup	1054766	14	37	23				74	244			246		
38839	1054767	56	105	105				129	929			1086		
38840	1054768	88	74	65				126	826			1136		
38841	1054769	41	89	66				103	670			791		
38842	1054770	31	125	95				123	957			1018		
38843	1054771	28	113	83				129	905			972		
38844	1054772	17	40	38				85	388			460		
38845	1054773	38	165	171				198	1467			2135		
38846	1054774	74	263	254				273	1679			3423		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

Certified By: Jason Moore, General Manager

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Email: htracanelli@xplornet.ca, rsutcliffe@bellnet.ca

Date Received: 08/08/2011
Date Completed: 08/22/2011
Job #: 201110359
Reference:
Sample #: 86

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
38847	1054775	82	380	323				348	2067			4739		
38848	1054776	25	47	39				96	492			653		
38849Dup	1054776	27	67	44				93	475			647		
38850	1054777	24	49	40				91	733			767		
38851	1054778	86	195	157				188	2956			3040		
38852	1054779	162	285	284				366	1401			6352		
38853	1054780	82	317	303				359	1504			4928		
38854	1054781	145	174	223				100	1983			1199		
38855	1054782	93	175	165				115	2831			1422		
38856	1054783	22	56	30				68	578			425		
38857	1054784	32	43	38				71	720			505		
38858	1054785	30	73	37				67	950			488		
38859	1054786	89	142	148				77	823			722		
38860Dup	1054786	47	80	75				79	863			732		
38861	1054787	85	130	128				115	2509			1574		
38862	1054788	48	87	69				103	961			1203		
38863	1054789	159	263	257				128	2881			1929		
38864	1054790	103	186	166				107	2012			1358		
38865	1054791	41	58	61				74	840			633		
38866	1054792	45	94	65				82	1290			880		
38867	1054793	57	254	100				110	1774			1286		
38868	1054794	46	98	67				87	762			737		
38869	1054795	91	276	157				174	2474			2186		
38870	1054796	53	106	100				80	1360			839		
38871Dup	1054796	51	91	98				83	1429			860		
38872	1054797	131	255	265				129	2742			2005		
38873	1054798	116	184	204				145	2565			2093		
38874	1054799	193	361	339				161	3478			3001		
38875	1054800	<5	<15	<10				<1	3			1		
38876	1054801	78	105	171				112	2068			1486		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

Certified By: Jason Moore, General Manager

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AL917-0464-08/23/2011 1:56 PM

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Tuesday, August 23, 2011

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Date Received: 08/08/2011
Date Completed: 08/22/2011
Job #: 201110359
Reference:
Sample #: 86

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
38877	1054802	88	160	197				118	2542			1610		
38878	1054803	41	89	89				82	1131			713		
38879	1054804	53	87	95				82	1323			725		
38880	1054805	85	104	117				104	1693			927		
38881	1054806	189	180	306				195	3800			2946		
38882Rep	1054806	205	260	310				192	3736			2781		
38883	1054807	162	260	290				150	3861			2306		
38884	1054808	28	63	57				70	730			413		
38885	1054809	53	96	111				87	1313			857		
38886	1054810	76	174	164				104	1516			1273		
38887	1054811	62	116	109				77	1423			819		
38888	1054812	48	80	98				78	1289			770		
38889	1054813	29	84	55				69	792			381		
38890	1054814	34	112	64				69	691			362		
38891	1054815	28	73	56				62	795			352		
38892	1054816	20	65	51				57	710			248		
38893Dup	1054816	23	89	49				57	711			250		
38894	1054817	14	49	33				52	462			155		
38895	1054818	13	76	31				54	444			150		
38896	1054819	14	74	30				53	495			168		
38897	1054820	86	95	858				41	441			521		
38898	1054821	17	63	31				58	504			177		
38899	1054822	13	64	24				51	299			124		
38900	1054823	12	77	28				56	305			141		
38901	1054824	18	74	29				53	277			127		
38902	1054825	11	75	28				53	318			140		
38903	1054826	20	112	41				62	1050			266		
38904Dup	1054826	26	101	43				59	1014			256		
38905	1054827	15	52	40				55	475			151		
38906	1054828	15	77	49				51	424			133		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

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Date Received: 08/08/2011
Date Completed: 08/22/2011
Job #: 201110359
Reference:
Sample #: 86

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
38907	1054829	9	71	36				50	269			113		
38908	1054830	13	55	41				50	287			113		
38909	1054831	10	46	41				51	244			122		
38910	1054832	<5	<15	<10				1	<1			3		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

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Date Received: 02/14/2011
Date Completed: 02/24/2011
Job #: 201110051
Reference:
Sample #: 44

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
5197	907101	<5	<15	<10		1.47		23	52			43		
5198	907102	11	<15	<10		1.58		38	42			64		
5199	907103	<5	<15	<10		1.39		14	31			33		
5200	907104	24	<15	<10		2.30		57	4163			69		
5201	907105	15	<15	<10		1.86		18	68			29		
5202	907106	<5	<15	<10		1.26		12	31			26		
5203	907107	<5	18	<10		1.41		15	17			38		
5204	907108	14	<15	<10		1.56		60	162			76		
5205	907109	<5	<15	<10		1.22		12	17			22		
5206	907110	<5	<15	<10		1.57		36	80			85		
5207Dup	907110	<5	<15	<10		1.52		38	81			85		
5208	907111	<5	<15	<10		1.57		32	78			82		
5209	907112	<5	<15	<10		1.42		25	73			68		
5210	907113	<5	17	<10		1.44		33	75			78		
5211	907114	7	<15	<10		1.46		24	68			68		
5212	907115	24	<15	<10		1.55		29	67			127		
5213	907116	37	59	65		2.10		113	291			766		
5214	907117	12	<15	<10		2.07		44	76			60		
5215	907118	11	24	<10		2.13		43	109			109		
5216	907119	10	<15	<10		2.40		149	563			1684		
5217	907120	7	<15	<10		1.84		34	111			50		
5218Dup	907120	8	27	<10		1.79		34	108			46		
5219	907121	14	29	<10		1.67		25	193			36		
5220	907122	6	<15	<10		1.80		34	138			40		
5221	907123	7	<15	<10		1.66		31	110			47		
5222	907124	10	18	<10		2.31		32	321			41		
5223	907125	13	<15	<10		2.38		36	296			42		
5224	907126	7	20	<10		2.17		35	196			43		
5225	907127	7	<15	<10		2.14		35	124			39		
5226	907128	11	30	<10		2.15		40	500			38		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

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

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Thursday, February 24, 2011

Certificate of Analysis

URSA Major Minerals Inc.
8 King St. E., Ste. 1300
Toronto, ON, CAN
M5C1B5
Ph#: (416) 864-0615
Fax#: (416) 864-0620
Email: rsutcliffe@bellnet.ca

Date Received: 02/14/2011
Date Completed: 02/24/2011
Job #: 201110051
Reference:
Sample #: 44

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Rh ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
5227	907129	29	35	<10		2.53		36	1122			77		
5228	907130	9	23	<10		2.10		38	438			46		
5229Dup	907130	8	43	<10		2.03		35	403			44		
5230	907131	<5	22	12		1.87		33	146			39		
5231	907132	5	23	10		1.99		31	138			35		
5232	907133	7	39	<10		2.07		33	199			35		
5233	907134	7	16	<10		2.04		38	247			35		
5234	907135	7	<15	24		2.01		34	177			47		
5235	907136	7	<15	15		2.04		40	74			54		
5236	907137	6	30	<10		1.04		38	317			51		
5237	907138	11	<15	<10		<1		39	531			44		
5238	907139	<5	<15	<10		<1		34	151			38		
5239	907140	8	<15	<10		1.30		47	541			52		
5240Dup	907140	9	<15	<10		1.35		50	546			55		
5241	907141	14	15	13		1.59		37	1123			56		
5242	907142	8	16	11		<1		36	203			51		
5243	907200	8	<15	<10		1.26		56	549			60		
5244	907201	<5	<15	<10		<1		<1	<1			<1		

PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALCoAR1, ALCuAR1, ALNiAR1

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URSA Major Minerals Incorported

Sample Intervals for DDH U-08-02

By: Harold Tracanelli,Getn,P.Geo

Field Blank Materials Indicated in Red text
1/4 Duplioate Sample Materials Indicated in green
Lab Duplicate in blue

- Injections of the quartz diorite phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite
- Massive to varitextured quartz gabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite.
- Fine to medium grained, slightly more felsic - feldspar, ilmenite bearing version - phase of the shakespeare melagabbro.
- Vari textured gabbro < shakespeare melagabbro, abundant blue quartz eyes, cpy grains and small blebs > po content, c.grn'd layer?
- Shakespeare rock fragment bearing melagabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite.
- Shakespeare massive equigranular melagabbro phase of the Shakespeare Intrusive Suite.

Date:	Sample Number	From:	To:	Distance:	Box Number:	Comments:
March 08 / 11	907208	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	Feild blank of barren orthoquartzite materials for DDH U-08-02
March 20 / 11	907209	544.82	545.51	0.69	130	1% -2% of scattered small 1mm to 2mm local mild interconnected po with traces cpy in QD injection.
March 20 / 11	907210	545.51	546.03	0.52	130	1% - 2% possible 3% scattered small 1mm to 2mm local mild interconnected po with traces of cpy in QD injection
March 20 / 11	907211	548.80	549.41	0.61	131	Pervaisive fe carb alt's of QD inject'ns, rare 5 mm x 10 mm blebs po rimmed with some cpy.
March 20 / 11	907212	549.41	550.15	0.74	131	Blue grey, hornfels altered quartzite materials. May contain faint visible traces of sulphide minerals.
March 20 / 11	907213	550.15	550.60	0.45	131 and 132	1% to 3% of small < 1mm grains and 2 mm x 10 mm stretched blebs of po with some cpy in 10 mm to 230 mm QD inject'ns
March 20 / 11	907214	550.60	551.56	0.96	132	1/2% to 1% of disseminated small < 1mm grains of po in a series of 10 mm to 230 mm injections of QD.
March 20 / 11	907215	551.56	552.00	0.44	132	1% to local 2% small < 1mm grains, to rare interconnected collection of po with some minor cpy in QD injections.
March 20 / 11	907216	552.00	552.74	0.74	132	1% - 2% possibly 3% of small <1mm grains to 3mm - 3mm x 25 mm stretched - interconnected blebs po in the QD inject'ns.
March 20 / 11	907217	552.74	553.65	0.91	132	Blue grey, hornfels altered quartzite materials. May contain faint visible traces of sulphide minerals.
March 20 / 11	907218	553.65	554.65	1.00	132	Same as that described for 907215, sulphides distributed in a large scale 1,110 mm QD injection.
March 20 / 11	907219	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	Feild blank of barren orthoquartzite materials for DDH U-08-02
March 20 / 11	907220	553.65	554.65	1.00	132	1/4 Duplicate sample from sample 907218 as described for 907215, sulphides distributed in a large scale 1,110 mm QD injection.
March 20 / 11	907221	593.38	594.38	1.00	142	1/2 - 1% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, 1mm to 20 mm qtz - fe carb chl fract fill viens
March 20 / 11	907222	594.38	595.38	1.00	142	1/2 - 1% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, <1 -1mm up to 2mm qtz - fe carb chl fract fill v's
March 20 / 11	907223	595.38	596.38	1.00	142	1 - 2% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, <1 -1mm qtz - fe carb chl fract fill v's
March 20 / 11	907224	596.38	597.38	1.00	142	1 - 2% small 3mm irreg blebs f.gr'd po, with minor cpy in shakespeare qtz gabbro, po cpy bearing <1 -1mm qtz - fe carb chl fract v's
March 20 / 11	907225	614.82	615.82	1.00	147	Rare visible tr's sulph in f.gr'd shakespeare qtz gabbro, py bearing ,<1mm to 2mm qtz- calc carb fecarb - chl fract fill v's
March 20 / 11	907226	615.82	616.24	0.42	147	15% - 30% of 3mm to 10mm x 15mm blebs po with 1 - 1.5% cpy in f.gr'd - med gr'd shake qtz gab, local 1 -2mm fecarb fract v's
March 20 / 11	907227	616.24	616.85	0.61	147	1 - 5% 3mm to rare lrg 30mm irreg blebs po with 1/2 -1% cpy, 3 - 5%, <1 - 1mm grains ilmenite in shake qtz gabbro
March 20 / 11	907228	616.85	617.80	0.95	147	15 - 25% irreg 3 - 10mm x 30mm, some interconnected blebs po with 1% possible 1.5 -2% cpy in med gr'd shake qtz gabbro
March 20 / 11	907229	617.80	618.15	0.35	147	7-10% local 25-30% collect'n 3mm - 10mm x10mm some interconected bleb po, 1/2 - 1% possible 2% cpy, fabric aligm'nt of sulph's
March 20 / 11	907230	618.15	618.54	0.39	147	Somewhat stretched remnants 3-5% po with 1/2 - 1% cpy, @ contact shake qtz gab - melagab, 1 up to 20mm po-cpy, qtz-carb v's
March 20 / 11	907231	616.85	617.80	0.95	147	1/4 dupl, 15 - 25% irreg 3 - 10mm x 30mm, some interconnected blebs po with 1% possible 1.5 -2% cpy in med gr'd shake qtz gab
March 20 / 11	907232	618.54	619.56	1.02	147 and 148	2-3% poss up 5% f.gr'd po , 1-1.5 cpy, 1-3% grains ilmenite, some po-cpy remobed into 1-5mm q-carb frac fill v's in shake melagab
March 20 / 11	907233	619.56	620.56	1.00	148	1-2% poss up 3%, 3mm - 5mm blebs po, tr-1/2% cpy, 3-5% 3mm grains ilmenite, 1-3mm qtz-calcarb fract fill v's shake melagab
March 20 / 11	907234	620.56	621.56	1.00	148	1-2% , 3mm - 5mm blebs po, tr-1/2% cpy, 3-5% 3mm grains ilmenite, cpy-po bearing 1-3mm qtz-calcarb fract fill v's, shake melagab
March 20 / 11	907235	621.56	622.56	1.00	148	1/2-1% 1-2mm gr'ns - 3mm round blebs po, tr-1/2% cpy, 3-5% gr'ns ilmenite, 1-2mm sharp qtz-calcarb fract fill v's, shake melagab
March 20 / 11	907236	622.56	623.56	1.00	148 and 149	1/2-1% 1-2mm gr'ns - 3mm round blebs po, tr cpy, 3-5% gr'ns ilmenite, 1-2mm sharp qtz-calcarb fract fill v's, shake melagab
March 20 / 11	907237	623.56	624.56	1.00	149	rare tr's po - cpy, 3-5% 2-3mm gr'ns ilmenite in mass f.- med gr'd shake melagab.
March 20 / 11	907238	624.56	625.56	1.00	149	rare tr's po - cpy, rare 1-2mm gr'ns po, 3-5% 2-3mm gr'ns ilmenite, 1mm po-cpy bearing q-carb v's in mass f.- m gr'd shake melagab.
March 20 / 11	907239	625.56	626.06	0.50	149	rare tr's po - cpy, rare 1-2mm gr'ns po, 3-5% 2-3mm gr'ns ilmenite, 1mm po-cpy bearing q-carb v's in mass f.- m gr'd shake melagab.
March 20 / 11	907240	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	Feild blank of barren orthoquartzite materials for DDH U-08-02
March 20 / 11	907241	626.06	627.00	0.94	149	rare 3-5mm faint irreg blebs po less cpy, med-c.grn'd shake melagab to vari text gab with 5mm x 10mm irreg to round blue qtz eyes
March 20 / 11	907242	627.00	627.83	0.83	149 and 150	local rare <1mm-1mm with cpy rich with less po, vari text'd gab layer(?) in shake melagab with 3-5% up to 5mm x 7mm blue q eyes
March 20 / 11	907243	627.83	628.83	1.00	150	tr-1/2-1%, rarely local 2% v.f.grn'd po with <'r cpy 3mm-5mm irreg blebs po with some cpy in f.m.grn'd shake rx frag phase melagab
March 21 / 11	907244	628.83	629.83	1.00	150	tr- 1/2% up to 1 or 2% small 1-2mm grains po less cpy, rare 5mm irreg blebs po -cpy, f.m.grn'd shake rx frag phase melagab.
March 21 / 11	907245	629.83	630.83	1.00	150	tr-1/2 poss 1% fine diss'd po with some cpy, massive f.m.grn'd shake rx frag phase melagabbro
March 21 / 11	907246	630.83	631.83	1.00	150 and 151	3-5% diss'd to 5-10mm high irreg blebs po - cpy, rare cpy bearing <1-1mm q-carb-ep fract fill v's shake rx frag phase melagab

March 21 / 11	907247	631.83	632.83	1.00	151	1-3% poss up to 4% small ,1-3mm grains po-cpy, some local 3mm blebs po-cpy, med grn'd shake rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907248	632.83	633.83	1.00	151	1-3% poss up to 4% small ,1-3mm grains po-cpy, 3mm blebs po-cpy, 1mm po -cpy q-carb fract fill v's m. grn'd shake rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907249	633.83	634.83	1.00	151	3-5% diss'd to 5-10mm high irreg blebs po - cpy, shake rx frag phase melagab
March 21 / 11	907250	634.83	635.83	1.00	151	2-4% diss'd to 5-10mm high irreg blebs po - cpy, cpy bearing 3 mm q-carb fract fill v's shake rx frag melagab up 10mm x 25mm rx frags
March 21 / 11	907801	635.83	636.83	1.00	151 and 152	1-2% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po - cpy local 5mm x 7mm ireg blebs po with cpy, <1-5mm cpy bearing q-carb-chl frac fill v's rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907802	636.83	637.83	1.00	152	1/2-1% diss's 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, several <1-1mm cpy-po bearing q-carb-fecarb fract fill v's, med grn'd shake rx frag melagab.
March 21 / 11	907803	637.83	638.83	1.00	152	1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, scattered 5mm x 7mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907804	638.83	639.83	1.00	152	1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907805	639.83	640.83	1.00	152 and 153	1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po 1/2-1% cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907806	638.83	639.83	1.00	152	1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po less cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, cpy-po in 1-3mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907807	640.83	641.83	1.00	153	1-3% diss'd 1-3mm grn's po 1/2-1% poss 1.5% cpy, scattered 3mm irreg blebs po with cpy, 1mm carb-q fract fill v's rx frag melagab
March 21 / 11	907808	641.83	642.83	1.00	153	tr-1/2% <1-1mm grn's po <cpy, multiple 1-3mm fecarb-carb-q with f;grn'd cpy and po in mass f.m.grn'd equigranular shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907809	642.83	643.83	1.00	153	tr-1/2% <1-1mm grn's po <cpy, multiple 1-40 mm shear fecarb-carb-q with f;grn'd cpy and po in mass f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907810	643.83	644.83	1.00	153 and 154	tr-1 poss 2-3%small <1mm diss'd grn's po with tr'c cpy, local 10-15mm cloudy collect'n grn's po-cpy f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907811	644.83	645.83	1.00	154	tr-1/2% - 1 or 2% f.grn'd diss'd po with tr - 1/2% f.grn'd diss'd cpy, rare <1mm carb-q with po-cpy f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907812	645.83	646.83	1.00	154	1-3% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, f.m.grn'd equi shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907813	646.83	647.83	1.00	154	1-3% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, f.m.grn'd equi shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907814	647.83	648.83	1.00	154	1-3% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5-2% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, m.grn'd equi shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907815	648.83	649.83	1.00	155	1-5% f.grn'd po with 1/2-1% poss 1.5-2% 1-2mm grn's cpy, some <1mm carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, m.grn'd equi shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907816	649.83	650.83	1.00	155	1- 5% local 7-10% po,1/2-1% poss 2% 1-2mm grn's cpy, <1-8mm fecarb-carb-q fract fill v's with cpy-po, m.grn'd equi shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907817	650.83	651.83	1.00	155	tr-1/2% small<1mm grn's diss'd po, tr cpy,<1-2mm fecarb-carb-q fract fill v's with v.f.grn'd cpy-po, m.grn'd equigran shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907818	651.83	652.83	1.00	155	tr- small<1mm grn's diss'd po, tr cpy,<1-1mm fecarb-carb-q fract fill v's with v.f.grn'd cpy-po, m.grn'd equigran shake melagab
March 21 / 11	907819	652.83	653.83	1.00	155 and 156	tr-rare 1/2% po tr-rare 1/2%cpy, <1-2mm carb-q fract fill v's f.m.grn'd shake melagabbro
March 21 / 11	907820	653.83	654.70	0.87	156	tr's v.f.grn'd po-cpy, several <1mm-2mm carb-fecarb-q fract fill v's with local abundant cpy-po, f.m.grn'd equigran shake melagabbro
March 21 / 11	907821	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	Feild blank of barren orthoquartzite materials for DDH U-08-02

Samples marked out by: Harold J. Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo
Samples Sawn by: Ben Martel
Samples collected and recorded by: Mike Young <my>

No jewelry or the like were worn during the marking out, preparation or the collection of the sample materials
All plastic sample bags have been labeled, assay tags have been inserted and sealed using zip ties
Sample lots or nominally 8 to 10 sawn core samples have been places into labeled, new rice bags.
Each rice bag has been sealed using zip ties

64 samples contained in 7 rice bags were delivered to the Accurassay Preparation Laboratory faciltiy in Lively, Ontario By: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo on Thursday March 24th., 2011 @ 10:20 am.

Samples Collected From DDH U-08-02

	Initials	Samples Collected	Samples Marked Out	Sample Number	Box Number			
1	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 08 / 11	907208		907212	907813	907208 to 907216 Bag 1
2	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907209	130			907217 to 907225 Bag 2
3	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907210	130			907226 to 907234 Bag 3
4	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907211	131			907235 to 907243 Bag 4
5	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907212	131			907244 to 907250 and 907801 to 907802 Bag 5
6	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907213	131 - 132			907803 to 907811 Bag 6
7	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907214	132			907812 to 907821 Bag 7
8	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907215	132			
9	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907216	132			
10	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907217	132			
11	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907218	132			
12	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907219				

13	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907220	132
14	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907221	142
15	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907222	142
16	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907223	142
17	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907224	142
18	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907225	147
19	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907226	147
20	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907227	147
21	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907228	147
22	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907229	147
23	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907230	147
24	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907231	147
25	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907232	147 - 148
26	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907233	148
27	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907234	148
28	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907235	148
29	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907236	148 - 149
30	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907237	149
31	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907238	149
32	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907239	149
33	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907240	149
34	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907241	149
35	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907242	149 - 150
36	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 20 / 11	907243	150
37	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907244	150
38	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907245	150
39	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907246	150 - 151
40	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907247	151
41	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907248	151
42	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907249	151
43	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907250	151
44	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907801	151 - 152
45	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907802	152
46	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907803	152
47	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907804	152
48	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907805	152 - 153
49	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907806	152
50	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907807	153
51	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907808	153
52	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907809	153
53	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907810	153 - 154
54	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907811	154
55	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907812	154
56	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907813	154
57	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907814	154
58	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907815	155
59	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907816	155
60	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907817	155
61	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907818	155
62	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907819	155 - 156
63	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907820	156
64	my	Mar 22 / 11	Mar 21 / 11	907821	

Changed Values

< 1 = 0.50
< 5 = 2.5
<10 = 5
<15 = 7.5

Accurassay Numbers	URSA Sample Number	From:	To:	Distance:	Au ppb 5 DL	Pt ppb 15 DL	Pd ppb 10 DL	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Grade Thickness Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm
11142	907209	544.82	545.51	0.69	9	21	12	132	93	48	6.21	14.49	8.28	91.08	64.17	33.12
11143	907210	545.51	546.03	0.52	2.5	46	12	187	140	52	1.3	23.92	6.24	97.24	72.8	27.04
11144	907211	548.80	549.41	0.61	10	24	14	160	110	55	6.1	14.64	8.54	97.6	67.1	33.55
11145	907212	549.41	550.15	0.74	2.5	29	5	16	36	7	1.85	21.46	3.7	11.84	26.64	5.18
11146	907213	550.15	550.60	0.45	2.5	24	15	123	84	40	1.125	10.8	6.75	55.35	37.8	18
11147	907214	550.60	551.56	0.96	2.5	7.5	5	102	90	28	2.4	7.2	4.8	97.92	86.4	26.88
11148	907215	551.56	552.00	0.44	8	36	11	158	146	41	3.52	15.84	4.84	69.52	64.24	18.04
11149	907216	552.00	552.74	0.74	2.5	22	16	143	91	49	1.85	16.28	11.84	105.82	67.34	36.26
11150	907217	552.74	553.65	0.91	6	33	5	33	49	9	5.46	30.03	4.55	30.03	44.59	8.19
11152	907218	553.65	554.65	1.00	13	38	18	175	120	57	13	38	18	175	120	57
11155	907221	593.38	594.38	1.00	2.5	33	12	105	67	49	2.5	33	12	105	67	49
11156	907222	594.38	595.38	1.00	10	35	21	140	125	53	10	35	21	140	125	53
11157	907223	595.38	596.38	1.00	2.5	40	5	47	68	37	2.5	40	5	47	68	37
11158	907224	596.38	597.38	1.00	6	29	16	48	83	38	6	29	16	48	83	38
11159	907225	614.82	615.82	1.00	81	329	204	37	102	37	81	329	204	37	102	37
11160	907226	615.82	616.24	0.42	17	84	43	4464	2269	307	7.14	35.28	18.06	1874.88	952.98	128.94
11161	907227	616.24	616.85	0.61	24	68	39	423	429	68	14.64	41.48	23.79	258.03	261.69	41.48
11163	907228	616.85	617.80	0.95	106	229	195	3232	1788	262	100.7	217.55	185.25	3070.4	1698.6	248.9
11164	907229	617.80	618.15	0.35	94	218	171	7076	1049	462	32.9	76.3	59.85	2476.6	367.15	161.7
11165	907230	618.15	618.54	0.39	55	130	98	2115	1422	177	21.45	50.7	38.22	824.85	554.58	69.03
11167	907232	618.54	619.56	1.02	39	103	73	835	1092	89	39.78	105.06	74.46	851.7	1113.84	90.78
11168	907233	619.56	620.56	1.00	21	85	42	333	501	51	21	85	42	333	501	51
11169	907234	620.56	621.56	1.00	19	70	33	226	371	47	19	70	33	226	371	47
11170	907235	621.56	622.56	1.00	13	46	27	244	333	52	13	46	27	244	333	52
11171	907236	622.56	623.56	1.00	18	41	31	196	287	52	18	41	31	196	287	52
11172	907237	623.56	624.56	1.00	11	22	5	66	119	38	11	22	5	66	119	38
11174	907238	624.56	625.56	1.00	12	7.5	5	64	98	40	12	7.5	5	64	98	40
11175	907239	625.56	626.06	0.50	2.5	16	5	55	74	39	1.25	8	2.5	27.5	37	19.5
11177	907241	626.06	627.00	0.94	2.5	7.5	5	54	84	36	2.35	7.05	4.7	50.76	78.96	33.84
11178	907242	627.00	627.83	0.83	10	7.5	5	74	101	33	8.3	6.225	4.15	61.42	83.83	27.39
11179	907243	627.83	628.83	1.00	6	7.5	15	132	182	41	6	7.5	15	132	182	41
11180	907244	628.83	629.83	1.00	18	7.5	12	116	156	44	18	7.5	12	116	156	44
11181	907245	629.83	630.83	1.00	8	15	5	112	185	43	8	15	5	112	185	43
11182	907246	630.83	631.83	1.00	19	7.5	23	191	374	52	19	7.5	23	191	374	52
11183	907247	631.83	632.83	1.00	21	28	36	276	552	57	21	28	36	276	552	57
11185	907248	632.83	633.83	1.00	46	7.5	26	216	378	50	46	7.5	26	216	378	50
11186	907249	633.83	634.83	1.00	38	7.5	39	298	605	53	38	7.5	39	298	605	53
11187	907250	634.83	635.83	1.00	39	21	45	362	645	57	39	21	45	362	645	57
11188	907801	635.83	636.83	1.00	24	33	41	286	568	55	24	33	41	286	568	55
11189	907802	636.83	637.83	1.00	45	24	35	206	327	56	45	24	35	206	327	56
11190	907803	637.83	638.83	1.00	40	28	48	272	463	58	40	28	48	272	463	58
11191	907804	638.83	639.83	1.00	46	45	69	388	685	63	46	45	69	388	685	63
11192	907805	639.83	640.83	1.00	63	72	105	710	1482	74	63	72	105	710	1482	74
11194	907807	640.83	641.83	1.00	57	53	88	588	1489	66	57	53	88	588	1489	66
11196	907808	641.83	642.83	1.00	16	20	28	144	329	46	16	20	28	144	329	46
11197	907809	642.83	643.83	1.00	20	7.5	34	154	320	54	20	7.5	34	154	320	54
11198	907810	643.83	644.83	1.00	18	36	39	166	314	52	18	36	39	166	314	52
11199	907811	644.83	645.83	1.00	34	54	57	256	438	59	34	54	57	256	438	59
11200	907812	645.83	646.83	1.00	79	95	100	489	1073	70	79	95	100	489	1073	70

11201	907813	646.83	647.83	1.00	73	99	115	676	1027	75	73	99	115	676	1027	75
11202	907814	647.83	648.83	1.00	97	155	172	1001	1919	86	97	155	172	1001	1919	86
11203	907815	648.83	649.83	1.00	104	138	182	951	1926	84	104	138	182	951	1926	84
11204	907816	649.83	650.83	1.00	44	54	85	278	1009	54	44	54	85	278	1009	54
11205	907817	650.83	651.83	1.00	17	16	66	139	369	50	17	16	66	139	369	50
11207	907818	651.83	652.83	1.00	9	21	58	131	292	50	9	21	58	131	292	50
11208	907819	652.83	653.83	1.00	18	7.5	62	145	345	53	18	7.5	62	145	345	53
11209	907820	653.83	654.70	0.87	34	40	104	381	1321	60	29.58	34.8	90.48	331.47	1149.27	52.2
Field Blank Materials					Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Grade Thickness					
					5 DL	15 DL	10 DL	ppm	ppm	ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm
11141	907208	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11153	907219	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11176	907240	0.00	0.00	0.00	9	7.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11210	907821	0.00	0.00	0.00	9	7.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/4 Duplicate Samples																
11152	907218	553.65	554.65	1.00	13	38	18	175	120	57	13	38	18	175	120	57
11154	907220	553.65	554.65	1.00	13	37	16	199	148	63	13	37	16	199	148	63
11163	907228	616.85	617.80	0.95	106	229	195	3232	1788	262	100.7	217.55	185.25	3070.4	1698.6	248.9
11166	907231	616.85	617.80	0.95	79	164	171	2919	1535	239	75.05	155.8	162.45	2773.05	1458.25	227.05
11191	907804	638.83	639.83	1.00	46	45	69	388	685	63	46	45	69	388	685	63
11193	907806	638.83	639.83	1.00	38	24	61	388	670	65	38	24	61	388	670	65
Laboratory Duplicate:																
11150	907217	552.74	553.65	0.91	6	33	5	33	49	9	5.46	30.03	4.55	30.03	44.59	8.19
11151	907217	552.74	553.65	0.91	2.5	40	5	33	48	9	2.275	36.4	4.55	30.03	43.68	8.19
11161	907227	616.24	616.85	0.61	24	68	39	423	429	68	14.64	41.48	23.79	258.03	261.69	41.48
11162	907227	616.24	616.85	0.61	18	104	35	454	435	71	10.98	63.44	21.35	276.94	265.35	43.31
11183	907247	631.83	632.83	1.00	21	28	36	276	552	57	21	28	36	276	552	57
11184	907247	631.83	632.83	1.00	23	7.5	35	272	566	57	23	7.5	35	272	566	57
11194	907807	640.83	641.83	1.00	57	53	88	588	1489	66	57	53	88	588	1489	66
11195	907807	640.83	641.83	1.00	64	71	93	600	1530	66	64	71	93	600	1530	66
11205	907817	650.83	651.83	1.00	17	16	66	139	369	50	17	16	66	139	369	50
11206	907817	650.83	651.83	1.00	20	37	57	139	382	49	20	37	57	139	382	49

WAG

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			35.31	154.25	63.02	643.08	514.11	203.10		
548.80	554.65	**5.85**	6.035043	26.367521	10.77265	109.928205	87.88205	34.71795	43.17521	232.5282

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			21.00	137.00	54.00	340.00	343.00	177.00		
593.38	597.38	**4.00**	5.25	34.25	13.5	85	85.75	44.25	53	215

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			1432.09	2242.44	2433.46	19676.61	25560.90	2692.76		
614.82	654.70	**39.88**	35.90998	56.229814	61.019559	493.395436	640.9453	67.52156	153.1594	1201.862

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			176.83	421.31	325.17	8504.76	3835.00	650.05		
615.82	618.54	**2.72**	65.01103	154.89338	119.54779	3126.75	1409.926	238.989	339.4522	4775.665

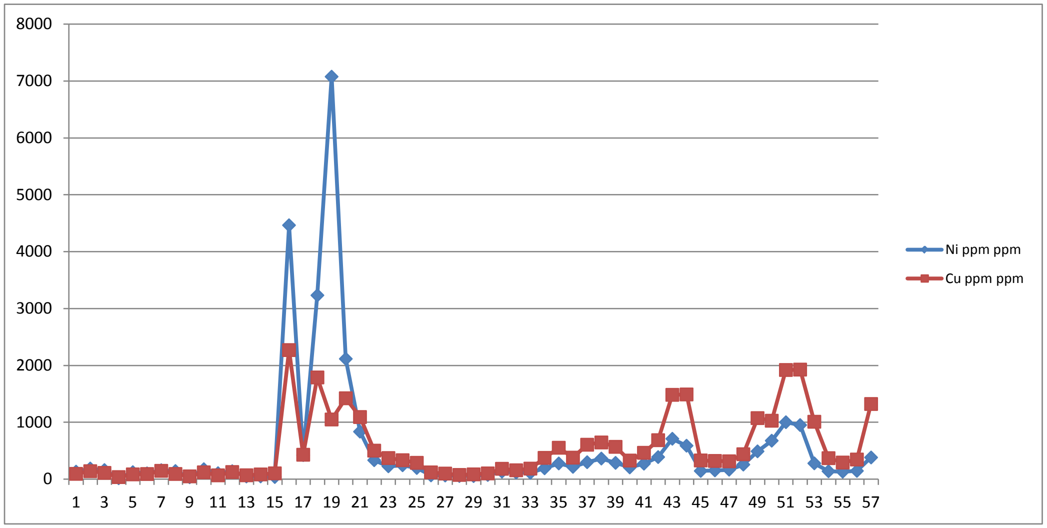
WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			155.38	370.61	286.95	7679.91	3280.42	581.02		
615.82	618.15	**2.33**	66.6867	159.06009	123.15451	3296.09871	1407.906	249.3648	348.9013	4953.369

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			133.60	293.85	245.10	5547.00	2065.75	410.60		
616.85	618.15	**1.30**	102.7692	226.03846	188.53846	4266.92308	1589.038	315.8462	517.3462	6171.808

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			1233.51	1780.14	1867.98	18615.14	22294.63	2396.56		
615.82	649.83	**34.01**	36.26904	52.341811	54.924434	547.343134	655.5316	70.46633	143.5353	1273.341

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			605.00	783.50	1005.00	5413.00	11326.00	720.00		
639.89	650.83	**10.94**	55.30165	71.617916	91.864717	494.789762	1035.283	65.81353	218.7843	1595.887

WAG									Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.		
			397.00	541.00	654.00	3395.00	6954.00	369.00		
645.83	650.83	**5.00**	79.4	108.2	130.8	679	1390.8	73.8	318.4	2143.6



URSA Major Minerals Incorported

Sample Intervals for DDH U-08-03

By: Harold Tracanelli,Getn,P.Geo

Job Number:

Field Blank Materials Indicated in Red text
1/4 Duplioate Sample Materials Indicated in green
Lab Duplicate in blue
OGS LDI-1 Standard Reference Materials 100 grams measured out and secured.

SQG = Shakespeare Quartz Gabbro

Date:	Sample Number	From:	To:	Distance:	Box Number:	Comments:
July 28th., 2011	1054747	0.00	0.00	0.00	FB	Barren quartzite field blank materials
July 28th., 2011	1054748	0.00	0.00	0.00	FB	Barren quartzite field blank materials
July 28th., 2011	1054749	635.44	636.44	1.00	152	Moderate to strong hornfels altered, lower 2/3rds of a 1,580 mm sized quartzite xenolth caught up in the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054750	636.44	637.44	1.00	152	1/2% to possible 1% mainly small 1 mm to 2 mm grains and rare scattered 5 mm to 8 mm irreg blebs of po and cpy in the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054751	637.44	638.44	1.00	152	1/2% to possible 1% mainly small 1 mm to 2 mm grains and rare scattered 5 mm to 8 mm irreg blebs of po and cpy in the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054752	638.44	639.40	0.96	152 - 153	1/2% to possible 1% mainly small 1 mm to 2 mm grains and rare scattered 5 mm to 8 mm irreg blebs of po and cpy in the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054753	639.40	640.40	1.00	153	1% to 2% locally 3% to 5% diss'd po and cpy in a finer grained version - phase of the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054754	640.40	641.40	1.00	153	1% to 2% diss'd po and cpy in a finer grained version - phase of the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054755	641.40	642.40	1.00	153	1% to 2% diss'd po and cpy in a finer grained version - phase of the SQG local mild fabric imposed on rocks at:642.25 m's., 27 degrees tca
July 28th., 2011	1054756	642.40	643.40	1.00	153 - 154	1% possibly 2% diss'd po and cpy in a finer grained version - phase of the SQG with a few narrow 3 m to 10 mm qtz - carb - chl fract fill v's.
July 28th., 2011	1054757	643.40	644.40	1.00	154	1% to 2% diss'd po and cpy in a finer grained version - phase of the SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054758	644.40	645.40	1.00	154	1/2% to possible 1% of fine diss'd po and cpy in a visibly coarser grained SQG
July 28th., 2011	1054759	645.40	646.40	1.00	154	1% to possible 2% of fine diss'd po and cpy and rare scattered 3 mm up to 10 mm x 12 mm blebs po and cpy in a visibly coarser grained SQG
August 1, 2011	1054760	646.40	647.40	1.00	154-155	
August 1, 2011	1054761	647.40	648.40	1.00	155	
August 1, 2011	1054762	648.40	649.40	1.00	155	
August 1, 2011	1054763	649.40	650.40	1.00	155	
August 1, 2011	1054764	650.40	651.40	1.00	155-156	
August 1, 2011	1054765	651.40	651.94	0.54	156	
August 1, 2011	1054766	651.94	652.52	0.58	156	
August 1, 2011	1054767	652.52	653.30	0.78	156	
August 1, 2011	1054768	653.30	653.72	0.42	156	
August 1, 2011	1054769	653.72	654.72	1.00	156	
August 1, 2011	1054770	654.72	655.72	1.00	156-157	
August 1, 2011	1054771	655.72	656.72	1.00	157	
August 1, 2011	1054772	656.72	657.99	1.27	157	
August 1, 2011	1054773	657.99	658.60	0.61	157	
August 1, 2011	1054774	658.60	659.17	0.57	157	
August 1, 2011	1054775	659.17	659.46	0.29	157	
August 1, 2011	1054776	659.46	660.11	0.65	157-158	
August 1, 2011	1054777	660.11	661.16	1.05	158	
August 1, 2011	1054778	661.16	662.06	0.90	158	
August 1, 2011	1054779	662.06	662.49	0.43	158	
August 1, 2011	1054780	659.17	659.46	0.29	157	¼ Duplicate of 1054775
August 1, 2011	1054781	662.49	663.49	1.00	158	
August 1, 2011	1054782	663.49	664.49	1.00	158-159	
August 1, 2011	1054783	664.49	665.09	0.60	159	
August 1, 2011	1054784	665.09	665.66	0.57	159	
August 1, 2011	1054785	665.66	666.46	0.80	159	
August 1, 2011	1054786	666.46	667.56	1.10	159	
August 1, 2011	1054787	667.56	668.21	0.65	159	
August 1, 2011	1054788	668.21	669.04	0.83	159-160	
August 1, 2011	1054789	669.04	669.48	0.44	160	
August 1, 2011	1054790	669.48	670.48	1.00	160	
August 1, 2011	1054791	670.48	671.08	0.60	160	
August 1, 2011	1054792	671.08	671.64	0.56	160	

August 1, 2011	1054793	671.64	672.18	0.54		160	
August 1, 2011	1054794	672.18	672.94	0.76	160-161		
August 1, 2011	1054795	672.94	673.60	0.66		161	
August 1, 2011	1054796	673.60	674.47	0.87		161	
August 1, 2011	1054797	674.47	675.30	0.83		161	
August 1, 2011	1054798	675.30	675.93	0.63		161	
August 1, 2011	1054799	675.93	676.66	0.73		161	
August 1, 2011	1054800	BLANK	BLANK	BLANK	None		FIELD BLANK QUARTZITE
August 1, 2011	1054801	676.66	677.66	1.00	161-162		
August 1, 2011	1054802	677.66	678.75	1.09		162	
August 1, 2011	1054803	678.75	679.35	0.60		162	
August 1, 2011	1054804	679.35	680.20	0.85		162	
August 1, 2011	1054805	680.20	680.62	0.42		162	
August 1, 2011	1054806	680.62	681.09	0.47	162-163		
August 1, 2011	1054807	681.09	682.01	0.92		163	
August 1, 2011	1054808	682.01	683.01	1.00		163	
August 1, 2011	1054809	683.01	684.01	1.00		163	
August 1, 2011	1054810	684.01	685.01	1.00		163	
August 1, 2011	1054811	685.01	685.48	0.47	163-164		
August 1, 2011	1054812	685.48	686.20	0.72		164	
August 1, 2011	1054813	686.20	687.21	1.01		164	
August 1, 2011	1054814	687.21	688.20	0.99		164	
August 1, 2011	1054815	688.20	689.02	0.82		164	
August 1, 2011	1054816	689.02	690.02	1.00	164-165		
August 1, 2011	1054817	690.02	691.02	1.00		165	
August 1, 2011	1054818	691.02	692.02	1.00		165	
August 1, 2011	1054819	692.02	693.02	1.00		165	
August 1, 2011	1054820	STD LDI-1	STD LDI-1	STD LDI-1	None		Standard LDI-1
August 1, 2011	1054821	693.02	694.02	1.00	165-166		
August 1, 2011	1054822	694.02	695.02	1.00		166	
August 1, 2011	1054823	695.02	696.02	1.00		166	
August 1, 2011	1054824	696.02	697.02	1.00		166	
August 1, 2011	1054825	697.02	698.02	1.00		166	
August 1, 2011	1054826	698.02	699.02	1.00	166-167		
August 1, 2011	1054827	699.02	700.02	1.00		167	
August 1, 2011	1054828	700.02	701.02	1.00		167	
August 1, 2011	1054829	701.02	702.02	1.00		167	
August 1, 2011	1054830	702.02	702.51	0.49	167-168		
August 1, 2011	1054831	702.51	703.51	1.00		168	
August 1, 2011	1054832	BLANK	BLANK	BLANK	FB		FIELD BLANK QUARTZITE

Samples marked out and recorded by: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo and Ian Dasti

Samples Collected by: Ian Dasti and Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo

Samples sawn by: Alex Korpijaakko

Samples secured into rice bags by:Alex Korpijaakko

Samples Delivered to Accurassay sample preparation facility on Monday August 08th.,2011 by:Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo

Samples Collected By:		Date			
Ian Dasti	1054747	August 05th., 2011	FB	Bag 1a	Start of Sample Stream for DDH U-08-03
Ian Dasti	1054748	August 05th., 2011	FB	Bag 1a	
Ian Dasti	1054749	August 05th., 2011	Bx 152	Bag 1a	
Ian Dasti	1054750	August 05th., 2011	Bx 152	Bag 1a	
Ian Dasti	1054751	August 05th., 2011	Bx 152	Bag 1a	
Ian Dasti	1054752	August 05th., 2011	Bx 152 & 153	Bag 1a	

Ian Dasti	1054753	August 05th., 2011	Bx 153		Bag 1a
Ian Dasti	1054754	August 05th., 2011	Bx 153		Bag 1a
Ian Dasti	1054755	August 05th., 2011	Bx 153		Bag 1a
Ian Dasti	1054756	August 05th., 2011	Bx 153 & 154		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054757	August 05th., 2011	Bx 154		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054758	August 05th., 2011	Bx 154		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054759	August 05th., 2011	Bx 154		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054760	August 05th., 2011	Bx 154 & 155		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054761	August 05th., 2011	Bx 155		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054762	August 05th., 2011	Bx 155		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054763	August 05th., 2011	Bx 155		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054764	August 05th., 2011	Bx 155 & 156		Bag 2a
Ian Dasti	1054765	August 05th., 2011	Bx 156		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054766	August 05th., 2011	Bx 156		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054767	August 05th., 2011	Bx 156		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054768	August 05th., 2011	Bx 156		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054769	August 05th., 2011	Bx 156		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054770	August 05th., 2011	Bx 156 & 157		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054771	August 05th., 2011	Bx 157		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054772	August 05th., 2011	Bx 157		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054773	August 05th., 2011	Bx 157		Bag 3a
Ian Dasti	1054774	August 05th., 2011	Bx 157		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054775	August 05th., 2011	Bx 157		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054776	August 05th., 2011	Bx 157 & 158		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054777	August 05th., 2011	Bx 158		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054778	August 05th., 2011	box 158		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054779	August 05th., 2011	bx 158		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054780	August 05th., 2011	box 157	plicate of 1054	Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054781	August 05th., 2011	Box 158		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054782	August 05th., 2011	Box 158-159		Bag 4a
Ian Dasti	1054783	August 05th., 2011	Box 159		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054784	August 05th., 2011	Box 159		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054785	August 05th., 2011	Box 159		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054786	August 05th., 2011	Box 159		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054787	August 05th., 2011	Box 159		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054788	August 05th., 2011	Box 159-160		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054789	August 05th., 2011	Box 160		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054790	August 05th., 2011	Box 160		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054791	August 05th., 2011	Box 160		Bag 5a
Ian Dasti	1054792	August 05th., 2011	Box 160		Bag 6a
Ian Dasti	1054793	August 05th., 2011	Box 160		Bag 6a
Ian Dasti	1054794	August 05th., 2011	Box 160-161		Bag 6a
Ian Dasti	1054795	August 05th., 2011	Box 161		Bag 6a
Ian Dasti	1054796	August 05th., 2011	Box 161		Bag 6a
Ian Dasti	1054797	August 05th., 2011	bx 161		Bag 6a

Ian Dasti	1054798	August 05th., 2011	bx 161	Bag 6a	
Ian Dasti	1054799	August 05th., 2011	Box 161	Bag 6a	
Ian Dasti	1054800	August 05th., 2011	FB	Bag 6a	
Ian Dasti	1054801	August 05th., 2011	Box 161-162	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054802	August 05th., 2011	bx 162	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054803	August 05th., 2011	bx 162	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054804	August 05th., 2011	bx 162	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054805	August 05th., 2011	bx 162	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054806	August 05th., 2011	bx 162 - 163	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054807	August 05th., 2011	bx 163	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054808	August 05th., 2011	bx 163	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054809	August 05th., 2011	bx 163	Bag 7a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054810	August 05th., 2011	bx 163	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054811	August 05th., 2011	bx 163 - 164	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054812	August 05th., 2011	bx 164	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054813	August 05th., 2011	bx 164	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054814	August 05th., 2011	bx 164	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054815	August 05th., 2011	bx 164	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054816	August 05th., 2011	bx 164 - 165	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054817	August 05th., 2011	bx 165	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054818	August 05th., 2011	bx 165	Bag 8a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054819	August 05th., 2011	bx 165	Bag 9a	
Ian Dasti	1054820	August 05th., 2011	OGS LDI-1 STND	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054821	August 05th., 2011	bx 165 - 166	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054822	August 05th., 2011	bx 166	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1058423	August 05th., 2011	bx 166	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1058424	August 05th., 2011	bx 166	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1058425	August 05th., 2011	bx 166	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054826	August 05th., 2011	Bx 166 -167	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054827	August 05th., 2011	bx 167	Bag 9a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054828	Augst 05th., 2011	bx 167	Bag 10a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054829	Augst 05th., 2011	bx 167	Bag 10a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054830	Augst 05th., 2011	bx 167 - 168	Bag 10a	
Harold Tracanelli	1054831	Augst 05th., 2011	bx 168	Bag 10a	
Ian Dasti	1054832	Augst 05th., 2011	FB	Bag 10a	End of Sample Stream for DDH U-08-03

Wednesday August 17th., 2011

Sample Re Cutting - bagging - securing - re issued to Accurassay

Re sampling precribed by: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo
Sample Sawing by: Alex Korpijaakko
Sample bagging by: Alex Korpijaakko
Sample collection direct onsite monitouring by: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo
Samples varified and secured into rice bag placed into back of pick up truck by: Alex Korpijaakko
Assay requistion paper work completed by: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo

Reception Date: 08/18/2011
Due Date: 09/01/2011
Accurassay Job #: 201110393

Alex Korpijaakko	1054761	August 17th., 2011	bx 155	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054762	August 17th., 2011	bx 155	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054763	August 17th., 2011	bx 155	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054764	August 17th., 2011	bx 155 - 156	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054765	August 17th., 2011	bx 156	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054766	August 17th., 2011	bx 156	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054767	August 17th., 2011	bx 156	Bag 1a
Alex Korpijaakko	1054768	August 17th., 2011	bx 156	Bag 1a

Field Blank Materials Indicated in Red text
1/4 Duplioate Sample Materials Indicated in green
Lab Duplicate in blue
OGS LDI-1 Standard Reference Materials, measured out 100 grams of materials and secured.

< 1 = 0.50
< 5 = 2.5
<10 = 5
<15 = 7.5

Accurassay Sample Number:	URSA Sample Number	From:	To:	Distance:	Au ppb 5 DL	Pt ppb 15 DL	Pd ppb 10 DL	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Grade Thickness Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm
38819	1054749	635.44	636.44	1.00	2.5	26	5	44	51	11	2.5	26	5	44	51	11
38820	1054750	636.44	637.44	1.00	5	21	12	203	131	59	5	21	12	203	131	59
38821	1054751	637.44	638.44	1.00	36	34	15	219	141	68	36	34	15	219	141	68
38822	1054752	638.44	639.40	0.96	5	36	14	219	142	67	4.8	34.56	13.44	210.24	136.32	64.32
38823	1054753	639.40	640.40	1.00	6	32	14	226	172	69	6	32	14	226	172	69
38824	1054754	640.40	641.40	1.00	12	62	17	209	152	65	12	62	17	209	152	65
38825	1054755	641.40	642.40	1.00	7	7.5	12	240	187	70	7	7.5	12	240	187	70
38826	1054756	642.40	643.40	1.00	8	42	12	231	178	70	8	42	12	231	178	70
38828	1054757	643.40	644.40	1.00	12	39	21	261	201	75	12	39	21	261	201	75
38829	1054758	644.40	645.40	1.00	11	38	14	219	172	66	11	38	14	219	172	66
38830	1054759	645.40	646.40	1.00	9	79	20	281	223	77	9	79	20	281	223	77
38831	1054760	646.40	647.40	1.00	9	45	14	198	185	66	9	45	14	198	185	66
46464	1054761	647.40	648.40	1.00	8	20	19	213	194	69	8	20	19	213	194	69
46465	1054762	648.40	649.40	1.00	12	41	22	283	273	80	12	41	22	283	273	80
46466	1054763	649.40	650.40	1.00	9	39	18	254	244	73	9	39	18	254	244	73
46467	1054764	650.40	651.40	1.00	6	47	19	151	182	58	6	47	19	151	182	58
46468	1054765	651.40	651.94	0.54	23	19	21	245	628	71	12.42	10.26	11.34	132.3	339.12	38.34
46469	1054766	651.94	652.52	0.58	10	21	23	248	359	72	5.8	12.18	13.34	143.84	208.22	41.76
46470	1054767	652.52	653.30	0.78	24	99	72	906	1191	115	18.72	77.22	56.16	706.68	928.98	89.7
46471	1054768	653.30	653.72	0.42	56	113	83	839	822	106	23.52	47.46	34.86	352.38	345.24	44.52
38841	1054769	653.72	654.72	1.00	41	89	66	791	670	103	41	89	66	791	670	103
38842	1054770	654.72	655.72	1.00	31	125	95	1018	957	123	31	125	95	1018	957	123
38843	1054771	655.72	656.72	1.00	28	113	83	972	905	129	28	113	83	972	905	129
38844	1054772	656.72	657.99	1.27	17	40	38	460	388	85	21.59	50.8	48.26	584.2	492.76	107.95
38845	1054773	657.99	658.60	0.61	38	165	171	2135	1467	198	23.18	100.65	104.31	1302.35	894.87	120.78
38846	1054774	658.60	659.17	0.57	74	263	254	3423	1679	273	42.18	149.91	144.78	1951.11	957.03	155.61

38847	1054775	659.17	659.46	0.29	82	380	323	4739	2067	348	23.78	110.2	93.67	1374.31	599.43	100.92
38848	1054776	659.46	660.11	0.65	25	47	39	653	492	96	16.25	30.55	25.35	424.45	319.8	62.4
38850	1054777	660.11	661.16	1.05	24	49	40	767	733	91	25.2	51.45	42	805.35	769.65	95.55
38851	1054778	661.16	662.06	0.90	86	195	157	3040	2956	188	77.4	175.5	141.3	2736	2660.4	169.2
38852	1054779	662.06	662.49	0.43	162	285	284	6352	1401	366	69.66	122.55	122.12	2731.36	602.43	157.38
38854	1054781	662.49	663.49	1.00	145	174	223	1199	1983	100	145	174	223	1199	1983	100
38855	1054782	663.49	664.49	1.00	93	175	165	1422	2831	115	93	175	165	1422	2831	115
38856	1054783	664.49	665.09	0.60	22	56	30	425	578	68	13.2	33.6	18	255	346.8	40.8
38857	1054784	665.09	665.66	0.57	32	43	38	505	720	71	18.24	24.51	21.66	287.85	410.4	40.47
38858	1054785	665.66	666.46	0.80	30	73	37	488	950	67	24	58.4	29.6	390.4	760	53.6
38859	1054786	666.46	667.56	1.10	89	142	148	722	823	77	97.9	156.2	162.8	794.2	905.3	84.7
38861	1054787	667.56	668.21	0.65	85	130	128	1574	2509	115	55.25	84.5	83.2	1023.1	1630.85	74.75
38862	1054788	668.21	669.04	0.83	48	87	69	1203	961	103	39.84	72.21	57.27	998.49	797.63	85.49
38863	1054789	669.04	669.48	0.44	159	263	257	1929	2881	128	69.96	115.72	113.08	848.76	1267.64	56.32
38864	1054790	669.48	670.48	1.00	103	186	166	1358	2012	107	103	186	166	1358	2012	107
38865	1054791	670.48	671.08	0.60	41	58	61	633	840	74	24.6	34.8	36.6	379.8	504	44.4
38866	1054792	671.08	671.64	0.56	45	94	65	880	1290	82	25.2	52.64	36.4	492.8	722.4	45.92
38867	1054793	671.64	672.18	0.54	57	254	100	1286	1774	110	30.78	137.16	54	694.44	957.96	59.4
38868	1054794	672.18	672.94	0.76	46	98	67	737	762	87	34.96	74.48	50.92	560.12	579.12	66.12
38869	1054795	672.94	673.60	0.66	91	276	157	2186	2474	174	60.06	182.16	103.62	1442.76	1632.84	114.84
38870	1054796	673.60	674.47	0.87	53	106	100	839	1360	80	46.11	92.22	87	729.93	1183.2	69.6
38872	1054797	674.47	675.30	0.83	131	255	265	2005	2742	129	108.73	211.65	219.95	1664.15	2275.86	107.07
38873	1054798	675.30	675.93	0.63	116	184	204	2093	2565	145	73.08	115.92	128.52	1318.59	1615.95	91.35
38874	1054799	675.93	676.66	0.73	193	361	339	3001	3478	161	140.89	263.53	247.47	2190.73	2538.94	117.53
38876	1054801	676.66	677.66	1.00	78	105	171	1486	2068	112	78	105	171	1486	2068	112
38877	1054802	677.66	678.75	1.09	88	160	197	1610	2542	118	95.92	174.4	214.73	1754.9	2770.78	128.62
38878	1054803	678.75	679.35	0.60	41	89	89	713	1131	82	24.6	53.4	53.4	427.8	678.6	49.2
38879	1054804	679.35	680.20	0.85	53	87	95	725	1323	82	45.05	73.95	80.75	616.25	1124.55	69.7
38880	1054805	680.20	680.62	0.42	85	104	117	927	1693	104	35.7	43.68	49.14	389.34	711.06	43.68
38881	1054806	680.62	681.09	0.47	189	180	306	2946	3800	195	88.83	84.6	143.82	1384.62	1786	91.65
38883	1054807	681.09	682.01	0.92	162	260	290	2306	3861	150	149.04	239.2	266.8	2121.52	3552.12	138
38884	1054808	682.01	683.01	1.00	28	63	57	413	730	70	28	63	57	413	730	70
38885	1054809	683.01	684.01	1.00	53	96	111	857	1313	87	53	96	111	857	1313	87
38886	1054810	684.01	685.01	1.00	76	174	164	1273	1516	104	76	174	164	1273	1516	104
38887	1054811	685.01	685.48	0.47	62	116	109	819	1423	77	29.14	54.52	51.23	384.93	668.81	36.19
38888	1054812	685.48	686.20	0.72	48	80	98	770	1289	78	34.56	57.6	70.56	554.4	928.08	56.16
38889	1054813	686.20	687.21	1.01	29	84	55	381	792	69	29.29	84.84	55.55	384.81	799.92	69.69
38890	1054814	687.21	688.20	0.99	34	112	64	362	691	69	33.66	110.88	63.36	358.38	684.09	68.31
38891	1054815	688.20	689.02	0.82	28	73	56	352	795	62	22.96	59.86	45.92	288.64	651.9	50.84
38892	1054816	689.02	690.02	1.00	20	65	51	248	710	57	20	65	51	248	710	57
38894	1054817	690.02	691.02	1.00	14	49	33	155	462	52	14	49	33	155	462	52
38895	1054818	691.02	692.02	1.00	13	76	31	150	444	54	13	76	31	150	444	54
38896	1054819	692.02	693.02	1.00	14	74	30	168	495	53	14	74	30	168	495	53
38898	1054821	693.02	694.02	1.00	17	63	31	177	504	58	17	63	31	177	504	58
38899	1054822	694.02	695.02	1.00	13	64	24	124	299	51	13	64	24	124	299	51
38900	1054823	695.02	696.02	1.00	12	77	28	141	305	56	12	77	28	141	305	56
38901	1054824	696.02	697.02	1.00	18	74	29	127	277	53	18	74	29	127	277	53
38902	1054825	697.02	698.02	1.00	11	75	28	140	318	53	11	75	28	140	318	53
38903	1054826	698.02	699.02	1.00	20	112	41	266	1050	62	20	112	41	266	1050	62
38905	1054827	699.02	700.02	1.00	15	52	40	151	475	55	15	52	40	151	475	55
38906	1054828	700.02	701.02	1.00	15	77	49	133	424	51	15	77	49	133	424	51
38907	1054829	701.02	702.02	1.00	9	71	36	113	269	50	9	71	36	113	269	50
38908	1054830	702.02	702.51	0.49	13	55	41	113	287	50	6.37	26.95	20.09	55.37	140.63	24.5
38909	1054831	702.51	703.51	1.00	10	46	41	122	244	51	10	46	41	122	244	51
				Averages:	46.56875	105.49375	89.1	909.9	1057.575	95.8125						

Field Blank Materials Indicated in Red text

38817	1054747	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	13	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
38818	1054748	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	2	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
38875	1054800	BLANK	BLANK	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	1	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
38910	1054832	BLANK	BLANK	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	3	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/4 Duplioate Sample Materials Indicated in green

38847	1054775	659.17	659.46	0.29	82	380	323	4739	2067	348	23.78	110.2	93.67	1374.31	599.43	100.92
38853	1054780	659.17	659.46	0.29	82	317	303	4928	1504	359	23.78	91.93	87.87	1429.12	436.16	104.11

Lab Duplicate in blue

38826	1054756	642.40	643.40	1.00	8	42	12	231	178	70	8	42	12	231	178	70
38827	1054756	642.40	643.40	1.00	9	65	20	232	180	69	9	65	20	232	180	69
46471	1054768	653.30	653.72	0.42	56	113	83	839	822	106	23.52	47.46	34.86	352.38	345.24	44.52
46472	1054768	653.30	653.72	0.42	30	132	76	845	829	109	12.6	55.44	31.92	354.9	348.18	45.78
38848	1054776	659.46	660.11	0.65	25	47	39	653	492	96	16.25	30.55	25.35	424.45	319.8	62.4
38849	1054776	659.46	660.11	0.65	27	67	44	647	475	93	17.658	43.818	28.776	423.138	310.65	60.822
38859	1054786	666.46	667.56	1.10	89	142	148	722	823	77	97.9	156.2	162.8	794.2	905.3	84.7
38860	1054786	666.46	667.56	1.10	47	80	75	732	863	79	51.7	88	82.5	805.2	949.3	86.9
38870	1054796	673.60	674.47	0.87	53	106	100	839	1360	80	46.11	92.22	87	729.93	1183.2	69.6
38871	1054796	673.60	674.47	0.87	51	91	98	860	1429	83	44.37	79.17	85.26	748.2	1243.23	72.21
38881	1054806	680.62	681.09	0.47	189	180	306	2946	3800	195	88.83	84.6	143.82	1384.62	1786	91.65
38882	1054806	680.62	681.09	0.47	205	260	310	2781	3736	192	96.35	122.2	145.7	1307.07	1755.92	90.24
38892	1054816	689.02	690.02	1.00	20	65	51	248	710	57	20	65	51	248	710	57
38893	1054816	689.02	690.02	1.00	23	89	49	250	711	57	23	89	49	250	711	57
38903	1054826	698.02	699.02	1.00	20	112	41	266	1050	62	20	112	41	266	1050	62
38904	1054826	698.02	699.02	1.00	26	101	43	256	1014	59	26	101	43	256	1014	59

OGS LDI-1 Standard Reference Materials, measured out 100 grams of materials and secured.

38897	1054820	STD LDI-1	STD LDI-1	0.00	86	95	858	521	441	41	0	0	0	0	0	0

WAG 1

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			2851.92	6594.37	5443.37	52482.65	65826.68	6009.33		
635.44	703.51	**68.07**	41.89687	96.8763	79.9672396	771.0099897	967.0439	88.28162	218.74	1826.336

WAG 2

Total Total

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Precious Metals	Base Metals
			2621.03	5691.92	4985.16	48189.90	60904.39	4657.41		
652.52	699.02	**46.50**	56.36624	122.4069	107.207742	1036.341935	1309.772	100.1594	285.98	2446.273

WAG 3

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			2219.29	4204.86	4111.05	41037.81	49605.50	3322.40		
657.99	686.20	**28.21**	78.67033	149.0557	145.730238	1454.725629	1758.437	117.7738	373.46	3330.936

WAG 4

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			1975.41	3659.09	3552.95	36253.13	43554.74	2848.27		
658.60	682.01	**23.41**	84.38317	156.3046	151.770611	1548.617258	1860.519	121.6689	392.46	3530.805

WAG 5

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			254.47	640.16	569.22	10022.58	5908.74	741.06		
658.60	662.49	**3.89**	65.41645	164.5656	146.329049	2576.498715	1518.956	190.5039	376.31	4285.959

WAG 6

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			492.47	989.16	957.22	12643.58	10722.74	956.06		
658.60	664.49	**5.89**	83.61121	167.9389	162.516129	2146.617997	1820.499	162.3192	414.07	4129.436

WAG 7

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			515.65	1089.81	1061.53	13945.93	11617.61	1076.84		
657.99	664.49	**6.50**	79.33077	167.6631	163.312308	2145.527692	1787.325	165.6677	410.31	4098.52

WAG 8

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			212.29	490.25	424.44	8071.47	4951.71	585.45		
659.17	662.49	**3.32**	63.94277	147.6657	127.843373	2431.165663	1491.479	176.3404	339.45	4098.985

WAG 9

Meters	Meters	Interval	WAG	WAG	WAG	WAG	WAG	WAG	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals

From:	To:	in Meters	Au.	PT.	Pd.	Ni.	Cu.	Co.		
			147.06	298.05	263.42	5467.36	3262.83	326.58		
661.16	662.49	**1.33**	110.5714	224.0977	198.06015	4110.796992	2453.256	245.5489	532.73	6809.602

WAG 10

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			292.06	472.05	486.42	6666.36	5245.83	426.58		
661.16	663.49	**2.33**	125.3476	202.5966	208.763948	2861.098712	2251.429	183.0815	536.71	5295.609

WAG 11

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			946.01	272.43	253.55	2870.35	3696.12	216.56		
672.94	682.01	**9.07**	104.301	30.03638	27.954796	316.4663727	407.5105	23.87652	162.29	747.8534

WAG 12

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			839.84	1365.33	1575.58	13353.90	19121.86	948.80		
674.47	682.01	**7.54**	111.3846	181.0782	208.962865	1771.074271	2536.056	125.8355	501.43	4432.966

WAG 13

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			322.70	591.10	595.94	5173.47	6430.75	315.95		
674.47	676.66	**2.19**	147.3516	269.9087	272.118721	2362.315068	2936.416	144.2694	689.38	5443

WAG 14

Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			496.62	870.50	981.67	8414.37	11269.53	556.57		
674.47	678.75	**4.28**	116.0327	203.3879	229.36215	1965.974299	2633.068	130.0397	548.78	4729.082

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated Job Number: 201110051

Sample Intervals for DDH U-08-01

By: Harold Tracanelli,Getn,P.Geo

Field Blank Materials Indicated in Red text
1/4 Duplioate Sample Materials Indicated in green
Lab Duplicate in blue

Date:	Sample Number	From:	To:	Distance:	Box Number:	Comments:	
Feb 02 /11	907101	622.00	622.67	0.67	147	Massive quartz diorite <4d> as a field blank at start of a sample run.	
Feb 02 /11	907102	622.67	623.67	1.00	147	Micro fractured - brecciated sediments, healed with chlorite - mica with fine sulphides	
Feb 02 /11	907103	623.67	624.26	0.59	147	Micro fractured - brecciated sediments, healed with chlorite - mica with fine sulphides	
Feb 02 /11	907104	624.26	624.51	0.25	147	Narrow po and cpy bearing carbonate - mica and chlorite vein in the sediments.	
Feb 02 /11	907105	624.51	625.51	1.00	148	Micro fractured - brecciated sediments, healed with chlorite - mica with fine sulphides	
Feb 02 /11	907106	625.51	626.70	1.19	148	Micro fractured - brecciated sediments, healed with chlorite - mica with fine sulphides	
Feb 02 /11	907107	626.70	627.93	1.23	148	Dirty quartzites to locally well laminated siltstones.	
Feb 02 /11	907108	627.93	628.24	0.31	148	Carbonate - chlorite vein with locally abundant fine to coarse grained po.	
Feb 02 /11	907109	628.24	629.24	1.00	148 -149	Lamminated, dirty quartzite's with rare narrow q.v.	
Feb 02 /11	907110	679.00	680.00	1.00	160	Highly deformed Shakespeare quartz gabbro with traces of disseminated po,py,cpy	
Feb 02 /11	907111	680.00	681.00	1.00	160	Highly deformed Shakespeare quartz gabbro with traces of disseminated po,py,cpy	
Feb 02 /11	907112	681.00	682.00	1.00	160	Highly deformed Shakespeare quartz gabbro with traces of disseminated po,py,cpy	
Feb 02 /11	907113	679.00	680.00	1.00	160	1/4 duplicate sample collected from sample 907110, DDH U-08-01, Bx 160	
Feb 02 /11	907114	682.00	682.97	0.97	160	Deformed quartz gabbro, diss'd po, py, cpy, cut by narrow po, cpy bearing q.v's	
Feb 02 /11	907115	682.97	683.62	0.65	161	Deformed quartz gabbro, with increased vissible diss'd po, py, cpy remnants.	
Feb 02 /11	907116	683.62	683.97	0.35	161	Deformed remnants of part of a possible interconnected - net textured po.	
Feb 02 /11	907117	683.97	684.47	0.50	161	Mica altered Nipissing type gabbro - quartz gabbro.	
Feb 04 / 11	907118	684.47	685.51	1.04	161	Mica altered Nipissing type gabbro - quartz gabbro with local carb fracture fill vein with po.	
Feb 04 / 11	907119	685.51	686.11	0.60	161	Quartz - carbonate veins with abundant po and cpy developed in the gabbro.	
Feb 04 / 11	907120	686.11	687.11	1.00	161 - 162	Massive coarse grained gabbro - quartz gabbro	
Feb 04 / 11	907121	687.11	687.51	0.40	162	Blue grey quartz carb vein in the gabbro	
Feb 07 /11	907122	687.51	688.51	1.00	162	Varitextured gabbro with micro thin fe carb fracture fill veins	
Feb 07 /11	907123	688.51	689.51	1.00	162	Varitextured gabbro with micro thin fe carb fracture fill veins	
Feb 07 /11	907124	691.31	691.93	0.62	163	Highly irregular blue grey q.v materials with local shearing and alteration.	
Feb 07 /11	907125	691.93	692.93	1.00	163	Somewhat altered varitextured gabbro with visibke traces of diss'd po and cpy.	
Feb 07 /11	907126	692.93	693.93	1.00	163	Somewhat altered varitextured gabbro with cpy - po bearing fe carb veins.	
Feb 07 /11	907127	693.93	694.64	0.71	163	Somewhat altered varitextured gabbro with increased abundance cpy - po fe carb v's	
Feb 07 /11	907128	694.64	695.23	0.59	163 -164	Coarser grained vari tex gabbro, thinj fe carb v's 1/2 - 1% diss'd cpy < po.	
Feb 07 /11	907129	695.23	695.95	0.72	164	Abundant 1mm to 230 mm blue grey q - fe carb v's with local <1mm to 5mm cpy-po in v's	
Feb 07 /11	907130	695.95	696.95	1.00	164	Visibly altered med grn'd gabbro with thin cpy - po bearing fe carb v's, trace diss'd cpy-po	
Feb 07 /11	907131	696.95	697.95	1.00	164	Visibly altered med grn'd gabbro with thin cpy - po bearing fe carb v's, up to 1/2% diss'd cpy-po	
Feb 07 /11	907132	697.95	698.95	1.00	164	Altered c.gr'd vari tex gabbro with 1/2% to 1% of diss's cpy and po.	
Feb 07 /11	907133	698.95	699.95	1.00	164 -165	Altered var tex gabbro with 1/2% diss'd cpy - po, thin fe car veins with cpy and po.	
Feb 07 /11	907134	705.52	706.32	0.80	166	Altered c.gr'd vari tex gabbro with local q - fe carb v's, with cpy and po, traces diss'd cpy-po	
Feb 07 /11	907135	712.73	713.73	1.00	168	Alt'd, med gr'g gabbro with 2mm to 7mm cpy - po bearing fe carb - ca carb - q.v's	
Feb 07 /11	907136	713.73	714.73	1.00	168	Moderate alt'd, med gr'dgabbro with abundant blue grey qtz, < fe carb, traces cpy - po	
Feb 07 /11	907137	714.73	715.73	1.00	168	Mod - strong alt'd med gr'd gabbro with abundant blue grey qtz, fe carb with local cpy - po.	
Feb 07 /11	907138	715.73	716.73	1.00	168-169	Mod - strong alt'd med gr'd gabbro with abundant blue grey qtz, fe carb with local cpy - po.	
Feb 07 /11	907139	716.73	717.73	1.00	169	Mod altr'd vari tex grabbro trace diss'd cpy - po, local 5mm fe carb - qtz v's.	
Feb 07 /11	907140	717.73	718.73	1.00	169	Strong altr'd med gr'd gabbro with 1% - 2% diss'd cpy - po, up to 5mm q-fe carb v's with cpy-po.	
Feb 07 /11	907141	708.95	709.41	0.46	169	Strong altr'd med gr'd gabbro with 1% - 2% diss'd cpy - po, up to 5mm q-fe carb v's with cpy-po.	
Feb 07 /11	907142	712.73	713.73	1.00	167	Somewhat altr'd med gr'd gabbro, local 1mm up to 12mm blue grey q - fe carb veins with cpy - po.	
Feb 07 /11	907143	712.73	713.73	1.00	168	1/4 Duplicate from 907135 Alt'd, med gr'g gabbro with 2mm to 7mm cpy - po bearing fe carb - ca carb - q.v's	(This sample some how did not ge
Feb 11 / 11	907200	718.73	719.73	1.00	169	Strong altr'd med gr'd gabbro with 1% - 2% diss'd cpy - po, up to 5mm q-fe carb v's with cpy-po.	
Feb 11 / 11	907201	0.00	0.00	0.00		Ortho quartzite field blank for DDH U-08-01	

< 1 = 0.50
< 5 = 2.5
<10 = 5
<15 = 7.5

	Sample Number	From:	To:	Distance:	Metal Values: Au ppb 5 DL	Pt ppb 15 DL	Pd ppb 10 DL	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Gade Thickness: Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm
5198	907102	622.67	623.67	1.00	11	7.5	5	1.58	64	42	38	11	7.5	5	1.58	64	42	38
5199	907103	623.67	624.26	0.59	2.5	7.5	5	1.39	33	31	14	1.475	4.425	2.95	0.8201	19.47	18.29	8.26
5200	907104	624.26	624.51	0.25	24	7.5	5	2.3	69	4163	57	6	1.875	1.25	0.575	17.25	1040.75	14.25
5201	907105	624.51	625.51	1.00	15	7.5	5	1.86	29	68	18	15	7.5	5	1.86	29	68	18
5202	907106	625.51	626.70	1.19	2.5	7.5	5	1.26	26	31	12	2.975	8.925	5.95	1.4994	30.94	36.89	14.28
5203	907107	626.70	627.93	1.23	2.5	18	5	1.41	38	17	15	3.075	22.14	6.15	1.7343	46.74	20.91	18.45
5204	907108	627.93	628.24	0.31	14	7.5	5	1.56	76	162	60	4.34	2.325	1.55	0.4836	23.56	50.22	18.6
5205	907109	628.24	629.24	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.22	22	17	12	2.5	7.5	5	1.22	22	17	12
5206	907110	679.00	680.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	85	80	36	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	85	80	36
5208	907111	680.00	681.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	82	78	32	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	82	78	32
5209	907112	681.00	682.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.42	68	73	25	2.5	7.5	5	1.42	68	73	25
5211	907114	682.00	682.97	0.97	7	7.5	5	1.46	68	68	24	6.79	7.275	4.85	1.4162	65.96	65.96	23.28
5212	907115	682.97	683.62	0.65	24	7.5	5	1.55	127	67	29	15.6	4.875	3.25	1.0075	82.55	43.55	18.85
5213	907116	683.62	683.97	0.35	37	59	65	2.1	766	291	113	12.95	20.65	22.75	0.735	268.1	101.85	39.55
5214	907117	683.97	684.47	0.50	12	7.5	5	2.07	60	76	44	6	3.75	2.5	1.035	30	38	22
5215	907118	684.47	685.51	1.04	11	24	5	2.13	109	109	43	11.44	24.96	5.2	2.2152	113.36	113.36	44.72
5216	907119	685.51	686.11	0.60	10	7.5	5	2.4	1684	563	149	6	4.5	3	1.44	1010.4	337.8	89.4
5217	907120	686.11	687.11	1.00	7	7.5	5	1.84	50	111	34	7	7.5	5	1.84	50	111	34
5219	907121	687.11	687.51	0.40	14	29	5	1.67	36	193	25	5.6	11.6	2	0.668	14.4	77.2	10
5220	907122	687.51	688.51	1.00	6	7.5	5	1.8	40	138	34	6	7.5	5	1.8	40	138	34
5221	907123	688.51	689.51	1.00	7	7.5	5	1.66	47	110	31	7	7.5	5	1.66	47	110	31
5222	907124	691.31	691.93	0.62	10	18	5	2.31	41	321	32	6.2	11.16	3.1	1.4322	25.42	199.02	19.84
5223	907125	691.93	692.93	1.00	13	7.5	5	2.38	42	296	36	13	7.5	5	2.38	42	296	36
5224	907126	692.93	693.93	1.00	7	20	5	2.17	43	196	35	7	20	5	2.17	43	196	35
5225	907127	693.93	694.64	0.71	7	7.5	5	2.14	39	124	35	4.97	5.325	3.55	1.5194	27.69	88.04	24.85
5226	907128	694.64	695.23	0.59	11	30	5	2.15	38	500	40	6.49	17.7	2.95	1.2685	22.42	295	23.6
5227	907129	695.23	695.95	0.72	29	35	5	2.53	77	1122	36	20.88	25.2	3.6	1.8216	55.44	807.84	25.92
5228	907130	695.95	696.95	1.00	9	23	5	2.1	46	438	38	9	23	5	2.1	46	438	38
5230	907131	696.95	697.95	1.00	2.5	22	12	1.87	39	146	33	2.5	22	12	1.87	39	146	33
5231	907132	697.95	698.95	1.00	5	23	10	1.99	35	138	31	5	23	10	1.99	35	138	31
5232	907133	698.95	699.95	1.00	7	39	5	2.07	35	199	33	7	39	5	2.07	35	199	33
5233	907134	705.52	706.32	0.80	7	16	5	2.04	35	247	38	5.6	12.8	4	1.632	28	197.6	30.4
5234	907135	712.73	713.73	1.00	7	7.5	24	2.01	47	177	34	7	7.5	24	2.01	47	177	34
5235	907136	713.73	714.73	1.00	7	7.5	15	2.04	54	74	40	7	7.5	15	2.04	54	74	40
5236	907137	714.73	715.73	1.00	6	30	5	1.04	51	317	38	6	30	5	1.04	51	317	38
5237	907138	715.73	716.73	1.00	11	7.5	5	0.5	44	531	39	11	7.5	5	0.5	44	531	39
5238	907139	716.73	717.73	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	0.5	38	151	34	2.5	7.5	5	0.5	38	151	34
5239	907140	717.73	718.73	1.00	8	7.5	5	1.3	52	541	47	8	7.5	5	1.3	52	541	47
5241	907141	708.95	709.41	0.46	14	15	13	1.59	56	1123	37	6.44	6.9	5.98	0.7314	25.76	516.58	17.02
5242	907142	712.73	713.73	1.00	8	16	11	0.5	51	203	36	8	16	11	0.5	51	203	36
5243	907200	718.73	719.73	1.00	8	7.5	5	1.26	60	549	56	8	7.5	5	1.26	60	549	56

Field Blank Materials

5197	907101	622.00	622.67	0.67	2.5	7.5	5	1.47	43	52	23	1.675	5.025	3.35	0.9849	28.81	34.84	15.41
5244	907201	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.5	7.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/4 Duplicate Samples

5210	907113	679.00	680.00	1.00	2.5	17	5	1.44	78	75	33	2.5	17	5	1.44	78	75	33
5206	907110	679.00	680.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	85	80	36	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	85	80	36
5207	907110	679.00	680.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.52	85	81	38	2.5	7.5	5	1.52	85	81	38

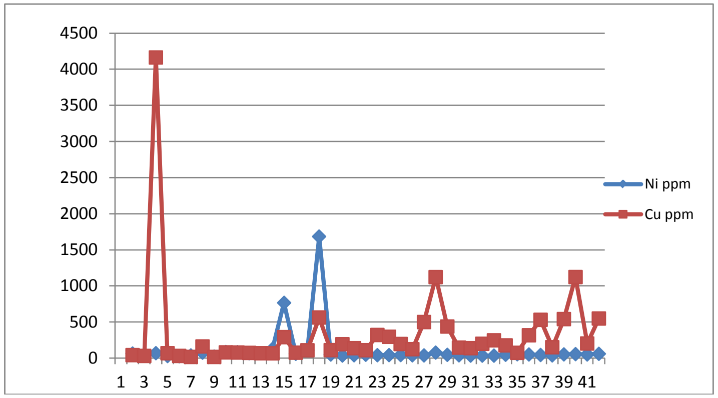
Laboratory Duplicate:

5206	907110	679.00	680.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	85	80	36	2.5	7.5	5	1.57	85	80	36
5207	907110	679.00	680.00	1.00	2.5	7.5	5	1.52	85	81	38	2.5	7.5	5	1.52	85	81	38
5217	907120	686.11	687.11	1.00	7	7.5	5	1.84	50	111	34	7	7.5	5	1.84	50	111	34
5218	907120	686.11	687.11	1.00	8	27	5	1.79	46	108	34	8	27	5	1.79	46	108	34
5228	907130	695.95	696.95	1.00	9	23	5	2.1	46	438	38	9	23	5	2.1	46	438	38
5229	907130	695.95	696.95	1.00	8	43	5	2.03	44	403	35	8	43	5	2.03	44	403	35
5239	907140	717.73	718.73	1.00	8	7.5	5	1.3	52	541	47	8	7.5	5	1.3	52	541	47
5240	907140	717.73	718.73	1.00	9	7.5	5	1.35	55	546	50	9	7.5	5	1.35	55	546	50

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ag	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			91.88	122.61	73.55	18.38	1956.77	1367.72	439.80		
679.00	689.51	**10.51**	8.74215	11.66603	6.998097	2.102103	186.1817	130.1351	41.84586	29.50838	358.1627

WAG Meters From:	Meters To:	Interval in Meters	WAG Au.	WAG PT.	WAG Pd.	WAG Ag	WAG Ni.	WAG Cu.	WAG Co.	Total Precious Metals	Total Base Metals
			36.39	53.86	33.45	5.43	1421.86	591.01	195.67		
683.62	686.11	**2.49**	14.61446	21.63052	13.43373	0.371221	571.0281	237.3534	78.58233	50.04994	886.9639

Overall the spread of nickel values are relatively lower than the copper values.


4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41
Ni ppm
Cu ppm

t collected)

APPENDIX V

URSA Xstrata Joint Venture Project Expenditure Compilation

Thursday January 12th., 2012

URSA Major Minerals Incorported

Compiled By: Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo

URSA / Xstrata Shakespeare East Down Plunge - Joint Venture Diamond Drilling Program Expenditure Accounting Talley Sheet.

	Date						
Item	From:	To:	Diamond Drilling Costs				Amount
1	Nov 29 / 10	Dec 12 / 10	DDH U-08-01				135,522.18
2	Jan 13 / 11	Mar 11 / 11	DDH U-08-02				99,781.83
3	June 17 / 11	June 28 / 11	DDH U-08-03				95,775.98
			Analytical - Assay Costs				
4	Feb 24 / 11		DDH U-08-01	Job #	201110051	44 samples	1757.60
5	Apr 06 / 11		DDH U-08-02	Job #	201110097	64 Samples	2,556.51
6	Aug 15 / 11		DDH U-08-03	Job #	201110359	82 samples	3,275.53
			Paul Torrance O.L.S. Land Survey - Drill Hole Location Costs				
7			DDH U-08-01				321.70
8			DDH U-08-02				321.70
9			DDH U-08-03				321.70
			Crone Geophysics Borehole Geophysical Surveying				
10			DDH U-08-01				12,194.00
11			DDH U-08-02				15,315.00
			Geology - Exploration				
12	Nov 26 / 10	June 28 / 11	Harold Tracanelli, Getn, P.Geo				20,844.26
13	Aug 01/ 11	Aug 02 / 11	Ian Dasti				600.00
			Geological Assistance				
14	Jan 18 / 11	Mar 11 / 11	Benjamin Martel				3,233.14
15	Feb 01 / 11	Feb 11 / 11	Allen MacDiarmid				809.38
16	Mar 04 / 11	Mar 11 / 11	Michael Young				809.37
17	Aug 08 / 11	Aug 09 /11	Alex Korpijaakko				350.00
			Computerized Drafting - Plotting Services				

18	Aug 15 / 11		Bruce W. Mackie	1,017.00
			Transportation - Rented Pickup Trucks Enterprise	
19	Nov 29 / 10	Dec 12 / 10	Harold Tracanelli	1,056.86
20	Jan 13 / 11	Mar 11 / 11	Harold Tracanelli	3,364.43
21	June 17 / 11	June 28 / 11	Harold Tracanelli	888.66
22	June 17 / 11	June 28 / 11	Ian Dasti	888.66
23	Aug 01 / 11	Aug 02 / 11	Ian Dasti	111.08
			Project Related Field Expenditures	
25			Harold Tracanelli	2,148.79
26	Aug 01 / 11	Aug 02 / 11	Ian Dasti	316.16
				0.00
Total:				403,581.52

Explanation Notes on Accounting Items

Item

4,5,6 Analytical - Assay Costs all inclusive, sample preparation and analyitical proceedures

7,8,9 All inclusive average surveying and map generation costs calculated per diamond drill hole.

10, 11 The figure includes the cost of the bore hole surveying by: Crone Geophysics and Exploration Company plus the calculated costs associated with the required geological and geophysical support provided by URSA Major Minerals Incoprporated The expenditures were filed for assessement work with the Ministry of Northern Developement Mines and Forestry on February 09th., 2011 and January 10th., 2012

10, 11 Includes: mobe - GPS - demobe loop, survey bore hole. This particular survey has not yet been filed for assessment work

18 Computer modeling - drafting and plotting costs