Assessment Work Report

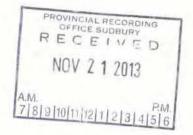
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Claim Number – TB4250542, incl. TB1216712 and TB4245680 Onion Lake (G-747)

Prepared by Mars Joseph

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Contents

Contents	2
Mining Claim TB#4250542	
History and Access	
Prospecting Report (Summary of OGS Open File Report 6099)	4
Physical Work Report	5
November 13 to 20, Location "A" (see Overview Map)	5
November 21 to 26, Location "B" (see Overview Map)	6
Conclusion	8
Appendices Attached	8
Ontario Claimaps - Claim(s) location	9
Assessment Work Overview Map TB4250542, 2013-10-25	10
Physical Work Map TB4250542, 2013-10-25	11
Assay Report - 2013-01-18 (prepared by Accurassay Laboratories).	12
Claim(s) Photos - (labels attached)	13

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Mining Claim TB#4250542

History and Access

This report is the second Assessment Work Report done on this claim(s) and a continuation of the initial work reported (W1240.01039), that was filed April 2012 and applied July 2012. The work documented in this report has not been reported until now and was done subsequent to the July 2012 application.

Our intent during the work period covered here was mainly to further determine the extent and tonnage of the granite-quartz pegmatite; originally, we were trying to assess its value as dimensional stone. However, additional observation and geophysical research including assay results indicate that the claim areas contain fertile peraluminous granites and related rare-element mineralization. (see Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report #6099)

Therefore, in our exploration and development of these claimblocks (contiguous claims #4245680, #1216712, and #4250541) we have taken into consideration any indication (and the value-added possibility) that the pegmatite swarms within these claim areas have evolved into Li-Cs-Ta-rich pegmatite types.

Access to the claimblock is via Hwy. 11-17 east of Thunder Bay to the Hwy. 527 turnoff to Armstrong. Proceed north on Hwy. 527 approx. 25 kms. and 1 km past the Barnum Rd. turnoff. Enter the claimblock to the east of Highway 527 on Cliff Rd., there is a cleared and levelled parking area and good viewpoint at the top of the hill.

The main area of focus in this report covers the mechanical stripping and trenching around the pegmatite outcrops occurring within the 64 hectare claimblock (#4250542). Similar occurrences prevail throughout the surrounding, contiguous claims, an area approximately 300-400 hectares. A thorough and more detailed prospecting report of this area will be forthcoming in the near future, with the assistance of the MNDM Geosciences staff locally, but has been delayed due to the flooding of the MNDM offices here that resulted in staff, materials and scheduling displacement.

Claim Number - TB4250542

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Prospecting Report (Summary of OGS Open File Report 6099)

The claim(s) area is immediately adjacent and south of the Current River along the Current Lake Fault in the Quetico Sub-province. Rare-element mineralization was discovered by the current survey (above) within the extensive swarm of pegmatitic granite dikes near the junction of Highway 527 and Barnum Lake road and northward to the Current River. (see Map Overview)

The lens-shaped dikes of this swarm occur as northeast-striking, "whale-back" glacial erosional remnants that achieve a maximum size of 100 by 300 metres.

Although granites and pegmatites that contain garnet, tourmaline and muscovite were previously mapped within this area (Kaye 1969), no mineralogical or petrochemical work had been conducted until this survey.

Several surface specimens and grab samples were obtained from various locations within the claimblock (see Overview Map and photos), that are similar to those documented in the Report, that indicate the following:

- muscovite-rich potassic pegmatite
- quartz-rich patches with blocky potassium feldspar, coarse muscovite books and sparse beryl
- fine-to-medium-grained, garnet-biotite-muscovite granite
- garnet-biotite-muscovite pegmatitic leucogranite
- garnet and muscovite-garnet aplite

The garnet is manganese-rich almandine with a composition of 49 to 62% almandine, 34 to 50% spessartine, 1 to 4% pyrope and 1 to 2% andradite.

I-Locality UTM 346512E, 5398007N, Zone 16 outcrop alongside Hwy. 527 has potassic pegmatite with blocky-white potassium feldspar (up to 50 cm long), muscovite and quartz intergrowths, coarse black tantalum-oxide minerals (ferrocolumbite with 28-31 weight % Ta2O5) and green beryl. Coarse muscovite books (up to 7 cm wide by 4 cm thick) occur next to quartz pods.

 *2-Locality UTM 340126E, 5395643N, Zone 16, near Barnum Lake road has coarsegrained silver to brown muscovite (up to 3.5 cm) in potassic pegmatite. The bulk composition of this muscovite has elevated Li (861 ppm), Rb (2871 ppm) and Cs (90 ppm), Nb (480 ppm) and Ta (67 ppm). (see Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report #6099)

Claim Number - TB4250542

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Physical Work Report

The bulk of this work consisted of mechanical stripping, using a backhoe excavator, of overburden around the pegmatite outcrops; and also includes trenching around same to determine strike length, width and direction, from November 13, 2012 to December 02, 2012.

Our intention is to further expose the pegmatite outcrops beyond and around the outcrop caps previously identified. We have targeted as many as 12 outcrops within the contiguous claimblocks, but chose to start at these two areas, ie.. Location "A" and "B", due to their proximity to one another and the fact that they reach the height of land within a 400 metre radius.

Further, we hope to discover continuity of the pegmatite dikes below the surface overburden, in order to assist in determining whether there exists adequate grade and tonnage for developing the occurrences within the claimblocks. To date we have identified and calculated that there probably exists among these three contiguous claimblocks, no less than 500,000 tonnes of the granite-quartzite pegmatite material available for open-pit mining/quarrying. It is our hope that by commencing the start-up of mechanical stripping and trenching reveals what we believe will be the proverbial "tip of the iceberg!"

November 13 to 20, Location "A" (see Overview Map)

- Commenced mechanical trenching and overburden removal with backhoe excavator in Location "A", over 50 metre x 50 metre and to a maximum depth of 2 metres on south and west side of main outcrop.
- Observed several large (>100 kilo) float atop cap of outcrop consistent with the pegmatite composition noted above. Also noticed increased presence of almandine, large muscovite books and feldspar crystals in both float and at outcrop surface, which is highly fractured and irregular with many vugs; enough to warrant sectioning off an area (15 m x 15 m) for only manual assessment and prospecting.
- Continue mechanical stripping down to sill (+/- 2 metres) westerly along outcrop hanging wall approx. 30 m to 40 m until we reach the tote road.
- Observed irregular sill (dips and folds) again with some trenching for better contour identification, and observe sporadic pegmatitic outcropping against what appears to be orthogneiss intrusions with extensive quartz banding.
- Perimeter trenching and stripping along southerly slope from tote road eastwest (approx. 2 m x 30 m x +/- 2 metres deep) where outcrop and gneiss sill

Claim Number - TB4250542

Prepared by Mars Joseph

meet. Again, noted sporadic granite-quartzite outcropping that slopes gradually (<20 degrees) for approx. 50 metres south and westerly to an intrusive, horizontal gneiss sill, banding as noted above, which continues southward (open along strike); and exposed sill westward to the tote road and beyond, a total length of approx. 75 m.

- Perimeter trenching north-south along tote road and east exposing approximately +30 metres of pegmatite outcrop hanging wall horizon, and +3 metres high, with vertical dip (180 degree azimuth) continuous and open at depth.
- Observed the gradual extension of pegmatite outcrop with shallow overburden (<3m) slopes northward at approximately 10 degrees for 100 metres and continues under tote road and northward toward Location "B" (see Overview Map)
- Shallow, sandy overburden noted to the south of outcrop beyond 50 metres. Overburden depth increases >2 m becoming gravel extending 100 m to Hwy.
- Observed large (+100 m x 200 m) flat area of peat moss, grass and stunted trees east of outcrop...target as most likely a float area associated with dike traps.
- Finished with manually cleaning and power-washing as much of the exposed rock surface as is possible.
- See photos attached.

November 21 to 26, Location "B" (see Overview Map)

- This location was chosen for a work area because of its elevation relative to the surrounding area, it is the highest point of land over a 16 ha radius within the claimblock; it also has some indication that it may extend southward and down to the adjacent outcrop identified as Location "A", and northward to a similar outcrop-cap some 300 metres north, at the north claim boundary.
- The dominant pegmatite outcrop-cap had previously been manually stripped and cleaned and so we begin mechanical trenching around outcrop perimeter starting on the south side trenching east to west from the tote road.
- Encounter intrusion at approx. 2 m deep comprised of dark grey, fine-grained granite gneiss with a glassy texture, perhaps some type of plagioclase as it is only mildly magnetic but has no quartz banding as noted on the adjacent sill as described at Location "A".

Claim Number - TB4250542

Prepared by Mars Joseph

- Continue to strip and trench around and between the various pegmatite outcrop caps, an area ranging approximately 50 metres x 100 metres. Encounter various and successive dips and folds 1 m to 3 m in height, 1 m to 5 m width and lengths ranging from 1 m to 20 m with no clearly defined sill.
- Observe that the surface grade trends gradually sloping at approximately
 10 degrees in all directions, and has significant folds trending in all directions
 as well, with the exception to the east, where it remains flat. Overburden ranges
 from 1 to 2 metres in depth and consists mostly of sand and gravel and small
 (<3 m) spruce and pine plantation trees.
- Continue stripping overburden north of outcrop cap, where steep folds atop outcrop cap become flat with a gradual dip (approx. 10 degrees) northward for a distance of approximately 100 metres where it meets an horizontal, gneiss sill intrusion with extensive, quartzite banding, similar if not identical to the gneiss (orthogneiss) sill observed at Location "A".
- Note that this gneiss sill intrusion trends from north to south and extends eastward under the tote road.
- Unable to confirm if the pegmatite dike from the outcrop cap extends along the gneiss intrusion, at its most western edge, northward to the claim boundary at this time. Confirmation of this strike length and direction remain a priority.
- Finished by manually cleaning and power-washing of as much rock, surface area as possible.

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Conclusion

Although we have just begun to perform mechanical work and look forward to continuing once our permits have been approved, we strongly believe that these contiguous claimblocks would make an ideal open-pit mining/quarry site. Overburden is relatively shallow throughout the area and with further stripping and trenching there is a high probability to expose continuity of the pegmatite outcrops. Should this be the case the estimate of pegmatite material at or near the surface would amount to hundreds of thousands in tonnes. Additionally, there are large, flat (traps) areas between the dikes throughout the claimblocks that seem to contain large amounts of pegmatite float material as well. There is very little standing water present and excellent drainage within the claimblocks. Access to the site is by way of an all season highway (which passes through the middle of the claim boundaries), and there are several tote roads providing access to the internal work areas. There is hydro and telecommunications running through the claims via the highway corridor. There is a freshwater supply via the Current River, which runs open in places year-round, and which passes through the north-west portion of the claimblock. Lastly, with modern techniques and equipment I hope there will be a way to identify and sequester rare-element mineralization among the pegmatite material before it becomes used for dimensional stone and/or quarry product. Nonetheless, the discovery of such high-grade occurrences will significantly increase once these claimblocks are put into production.

Appendices Attached

Ontario Claimaps - Claim(s) location

Assessment Work Overview Map TB4250542, 2013-10-25

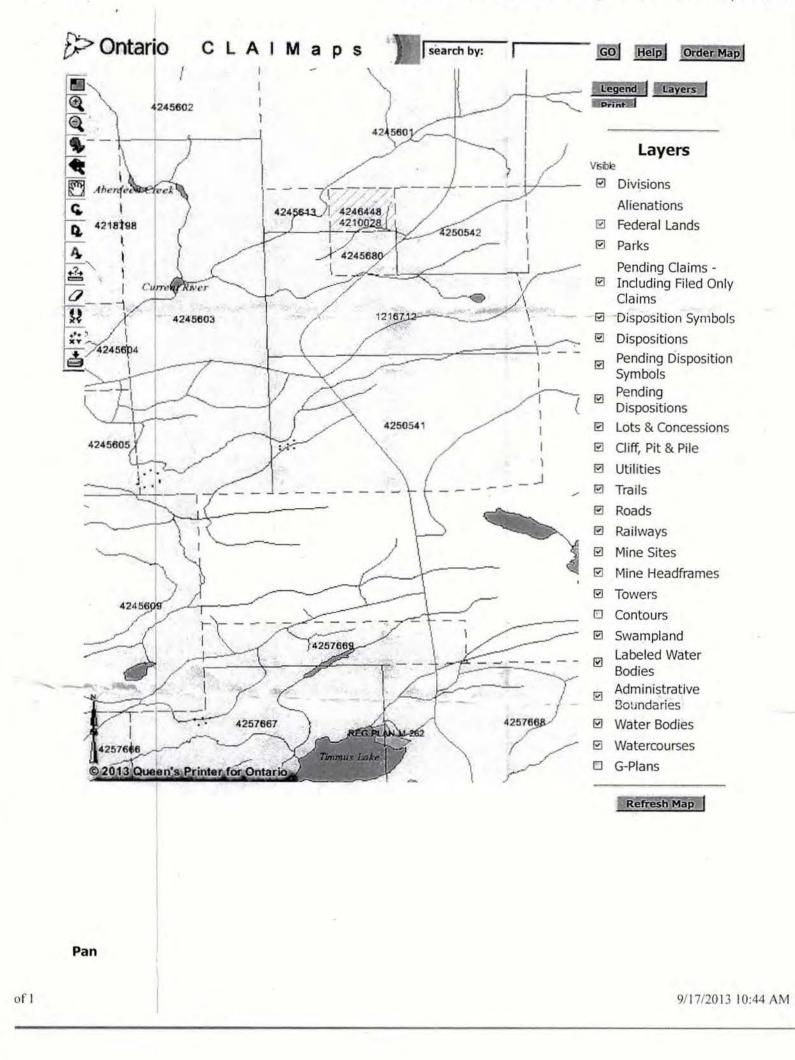
Physical Work Map TB4250542, 2013-10-25

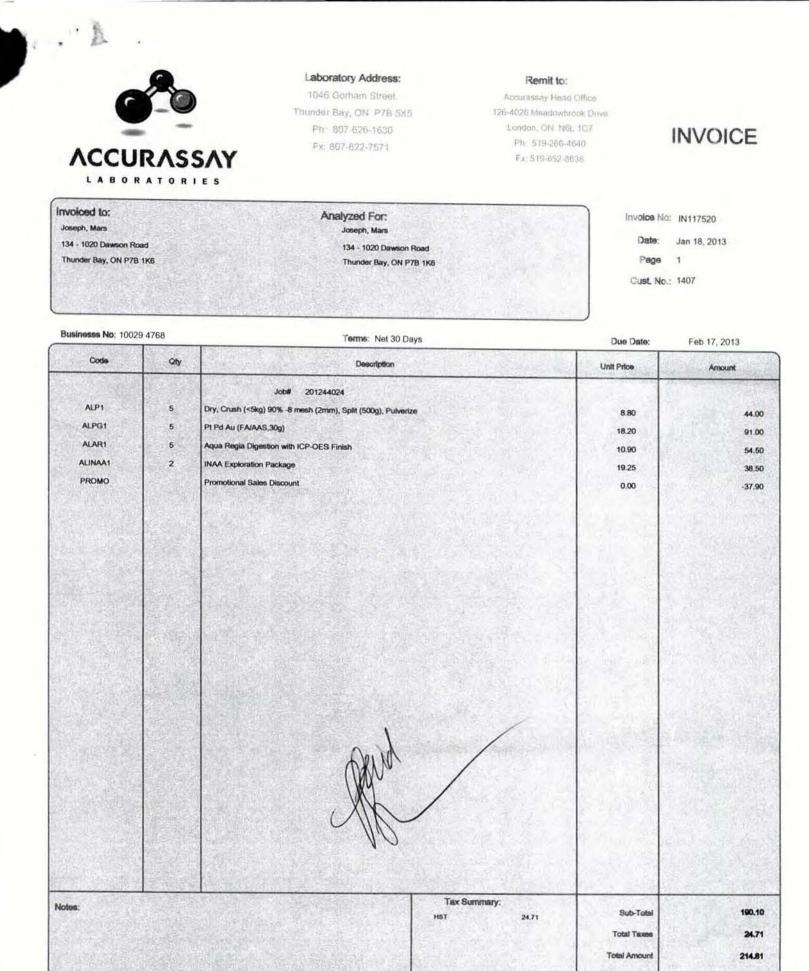
Assay Report - 2013-01-18 (prepared by Accurassay Laboratories)

Claim(s) Photos - (labels attached)

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1046 Gorham Street Thunder Bay, ON Canada P7B 5X5 Tel: (807) 626-1630 Fax: (807) 622-7571 www.accurassay.com assay@accurassay.com

Date Received: 10/15/2012 Number of Samples: 5 Type of Sample: Rock Date Completed: 10/25/2012 Project ID:	Joseph, Mars Date Created 12-11-22 04:20 1/ Job Number: 201244024	I PM									
	Number of Samples 5 Type of Sample: Rock										

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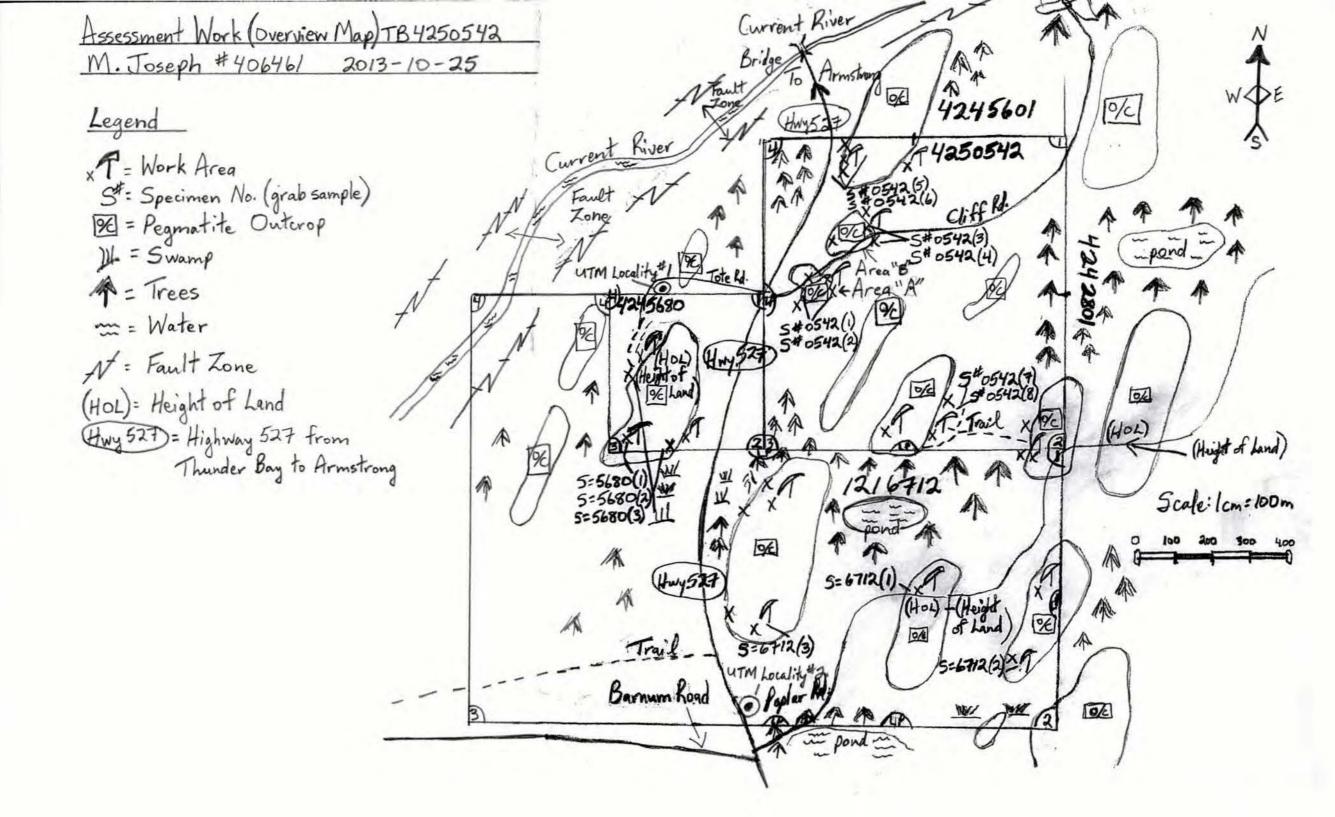
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PROCEDURE CODES: ALP1, ALPG1, ALAR1, ALINAA1

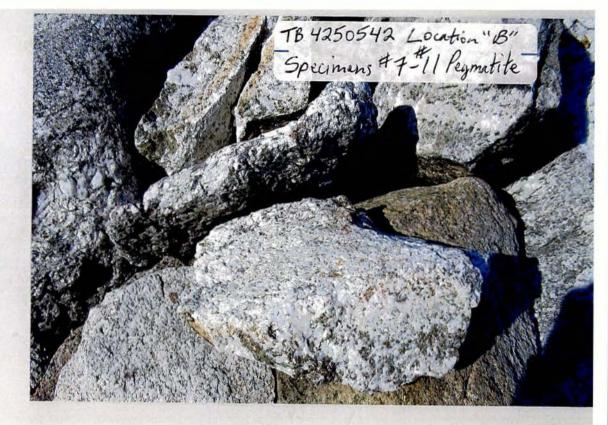
Certified By: Moore, General Manager

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

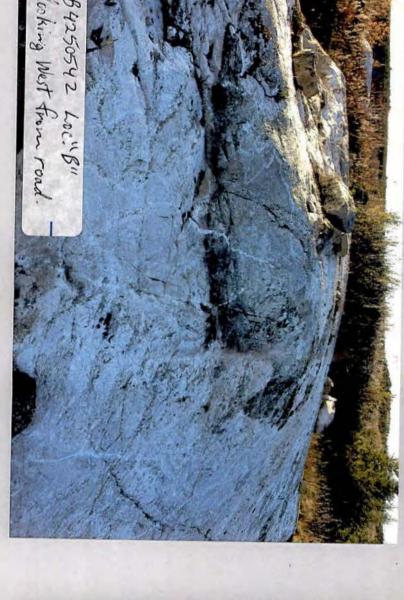
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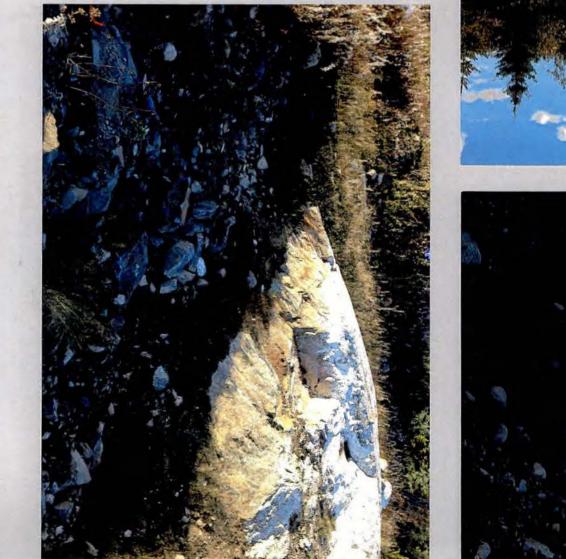


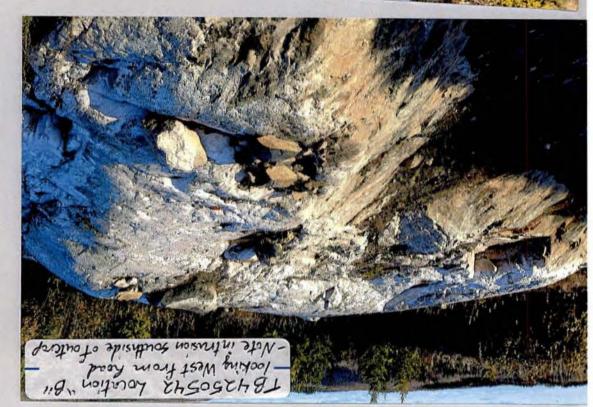
Physical Work Map, TB4250542 (M. Joseph) hocation "B" trenching. Legend 0/c (cop) 5#7-11 @= Pegmatite Duterop 111 = Peat Moss 1 1.xT gneiss intrysion 1 = Tree Plantation ↓ x T = Work Area R xT S = Specimen (grab samples) trenching T 5 10 15 20m Scale 1 cm = 5m 《 Location "A" A 111 trenching 000 * × Prospecting Target Area 15mx 15m wall=3m xT (cap and float w/ S#1=6) see "Prospecting Report" Vigs 105#1 A O/E and photos attached. X trenching 111 gneiss intrusion wavartz banding % xT 11/ gravel xT

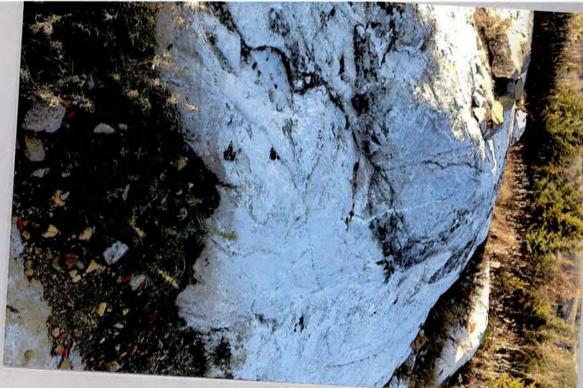


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(Atrench Wet Road (looking South) how how a

CHSOSCH 91

784250542 Locution" B" N. trench W. of Road (looking North



