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Diamond Drill Hole Program 2016

Needle Lake Area, Claim 1238195, Claim Map G2888

Webb Township, Patricia Mining Division

NTS 52F/15

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List of Appendices for Diamond Drill Program

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October 02, 2016

Diamond Drill Program 2016 on Claim 1238195

Introduction

This drill program consists of three holes, located on three strong EM16 cross-overs and showing close correlation with moderate Mobile Metal Ion anomalies. These holes have been identified as 16-1, 16-2 and 16-3, and their locations are shown on Grid #3, Appendix I. Collar locations are described as:

DDH 16-1 - Line 3E-9+00NW
16-2 - Line 4E-11+10NW
16-3 - Line 6E-11+50NW

This grid is set for Base Line always to be at 10+00NW. All drill holes face southeast (SE) and dip downwards at an angle of 50 degrees from horizontal.

The main interest in this area is copper, which has an exposure shown on Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map - P2371, Appendix II.

Past Work

Past work on the area of claim 1238194 has been as follows:

1. Ontario Geological Survey, Geophysical/Geochemical Series, Map 80955, Dryden Area, part of which is shown on Appendix III.
2. Ontario Geological Survey, Lateral Lake Area, map P2371, part of which is shown in Appendix II.
3. Ground magnetic & EM16 survey of Grid #3 submitted as assessment work by Stuarton Resources Ltd., shown in Appendix IV.
4. SRL MMI survey of Grid #3, dated May 10, 2014, submitted for assessment, Appendix V

5. Stuarton Resources Ltd. (SRL), Compilation of Grid#3, EM16 Axes, Mobile Metal Ion for Copper, submitted for assessment, Appendix VI

Present Work

Present work consists of three diamond drill holes located to test strong EM16 conductive zones, which have the same location as moderate MMI anomalies for copper. Locations of these drill holes are shown on a compilation of EM16 axes and the major magnetometer anomaly of grid#3, Appendix I.

DDH - 16-1 The general pattern and appearance of DDH-16-1 is shown on Appendix VIII, but for more exact measurements and detailed information, it is better to refer to the written log, Appendix VII.

The summary sets forth the simple lithology. There are two locations which may have enough conductivity to account for the ground geophysical pattern.

A zone extending from 33.4m to 34.5m depths contains a 1.1m thick zone of very little sulfide mineralization but may be weakly conductive if any of the stringers are found to be long enough to induce a conductive response in adjoining stringers. No such length of stringers has been observed in the core yet, but the thickness of the zone (1.1m) is sufficient that such local stringer lengths may exist.

A second location occurs between depths of 58.8m and 60m which consists of the beginning of brecciation which has seen cemented with silica before it can be fully developed. Bits of brown mud are distributed within this zone, which may be the remains of oxidized sulfides. The reason for such speculation is found at a depth of 58.8m where a seam 1-2 centimeters wide contains a 50:50 mixture of brown mud and fragments of pyrite, This is interpreted to be the remains of an oxidized seam of massive pyrite, which would be encountered at greater depths below the oxidation zone.

Foliation Foliation was observed at three places at the bottom of this hole, as follows:

Depth in hole	Core Angle
89.0-89.4	70-80
107.05-123.2	60-70
133.7-153.0	70

DDH - 16-2 The summary sets forth the alternating bands of dacite and rhyolite, in which the band of dacite at the bottom of the hole contains a possible zone of conductivity. This zone may correspond with the wide zone shown by EM16, between stations 10+00NW and 11+00NW on line 6.

The log and section of DDH 16-2 maybe seen on Appendices IX and X, respectively.

A zone of mylonitization in the lower 10.7m of the hole has pyrite irregularly distributed in the form of blebs and stringers. This may be conductive if stringers attain great enough length to induce a current in adjoining stringers. Stringers of such length were not seen in this hole.

Foliation Only one zone of foliation was seen in this hole at 10.4-21.0, a band 10.6m wide at core angles of 80-90 degrees.

DDH16-3 This hole is about 50:50 dacite and rhyo-dacite. A narrow, minor pyrite section 51.3-52.3 shows about a one meter width of less then <1% pyrite, at the top of the hole.

At the bottom of the hole, a zone of about 40 meters contains several narrow of bands of one half to one meter width, which contain blebs and stringers (schlieren) of pyrite amounting to less than <1% of the rock. Once again these pyrite disseminations do not appear to contain enough pyrite to be conductive. However, if these stringers are long enough to induce some activity in adjoining stringers, then a conductive band may be created.

EM16 is a very sensitive device, and it appears that in these three holes we have found that these bands of very small amounts of pyrite are detected as strong conductors by EM16. Some of these bands of very low amounts pyrite have been sent for gold assay. All assays returned nil gold.

The log and section of DDH 16-3 maybe seen on Appendices XI and XII, respectively.

Foliation Foliation was observed at only two locations in this hole. Core angle of 80 degrees was recorded at about eighty meter depth, and 70 degrees at the bottom of the hole.

Conclusions

Much like natural field AFMAG, the EM16 response over disseminate sulfide zones of less than <1% sulfide is too strong, to be of use to discriminate massive from disseminated occurrences. Zones of small amounts of pyrite in all three holes have shown strong conductive responses using EM16. Correlation of these EM16 anomalies with weak to moderate Mobile Metal Ion anomalies do not seem to be reliable instruments for the discrimination of copper sulfide deposits.

No evidence of copper mineralization has been observed in this drill program.

In spite of the copper showing nearby these EM16 and Mobile Metal Ion anomalies, are not a successful pair of anomalies to discriminate a copper sulfide deposit. In spite of concern for the

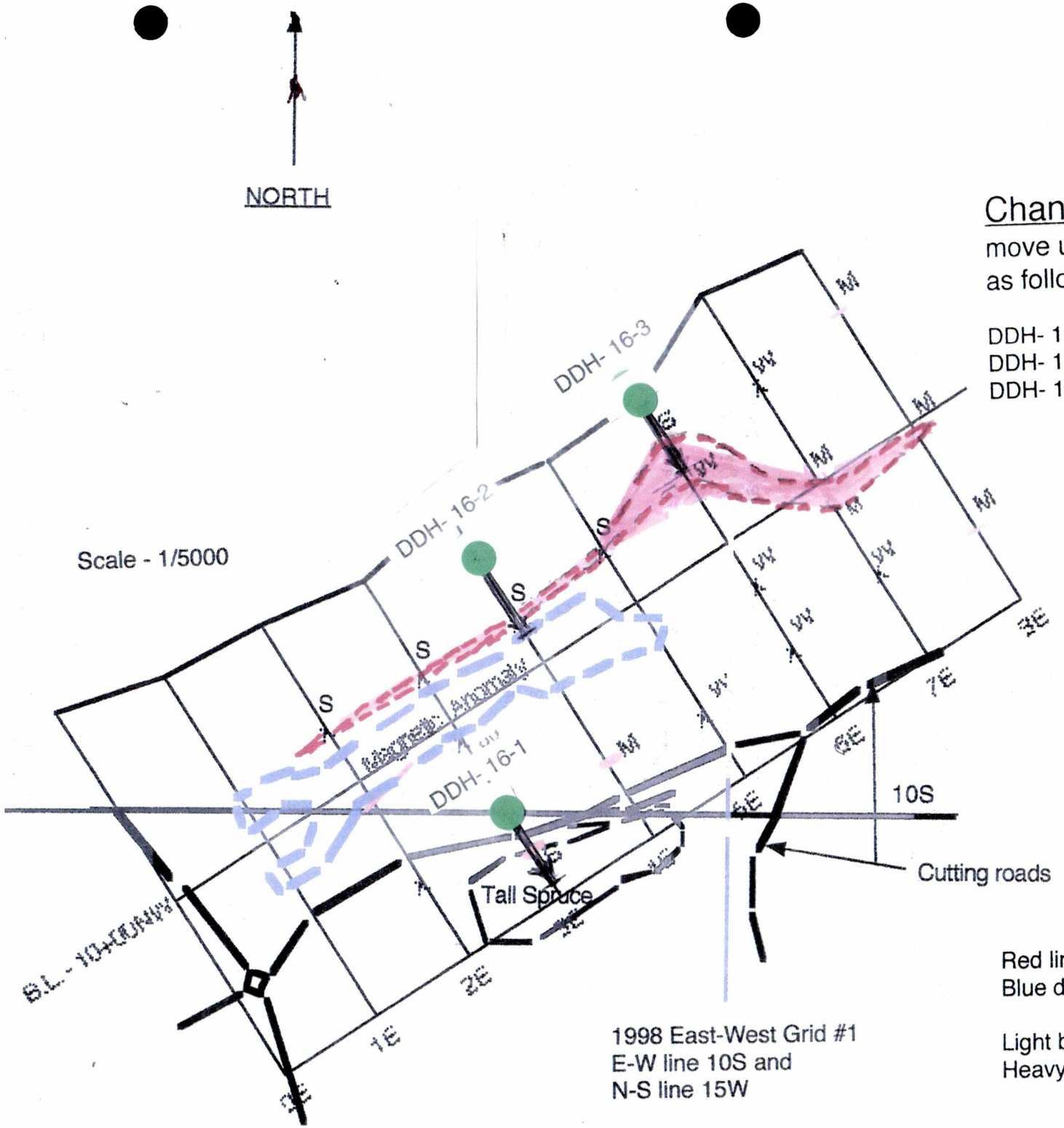
influence of flowing ground water on the size of MMI anomalies, a maximum Mobile Metal Ion response of 2000ppb (or 2ppm) do not seem to be significant in the search for copper deposits.

To further recognize the coverage of these three DDH's with respect to the EM16 profiles, Appendices XIII to XV have been included for those who wish to examine this relationship more closely.

L C KILBURN - (Lionel)

Lionel C. Kilburn, BSc, MSc, PhD
President & CEO, Stuarton Resources Ltd.

Appendix I - Location of three drill holes on Grid#3



Change of location of all DDH's

move up a small amount for each hole as follows:-

DDH- 16-1 - move to Line 3E-09+00N
DDH- 16-2 - move to Line 4E-11+10N
DDH- 16-3 - move to Line 6E-11+50N

Key to EM16 Responses

S - strong response
M - moderate response
W - weak response

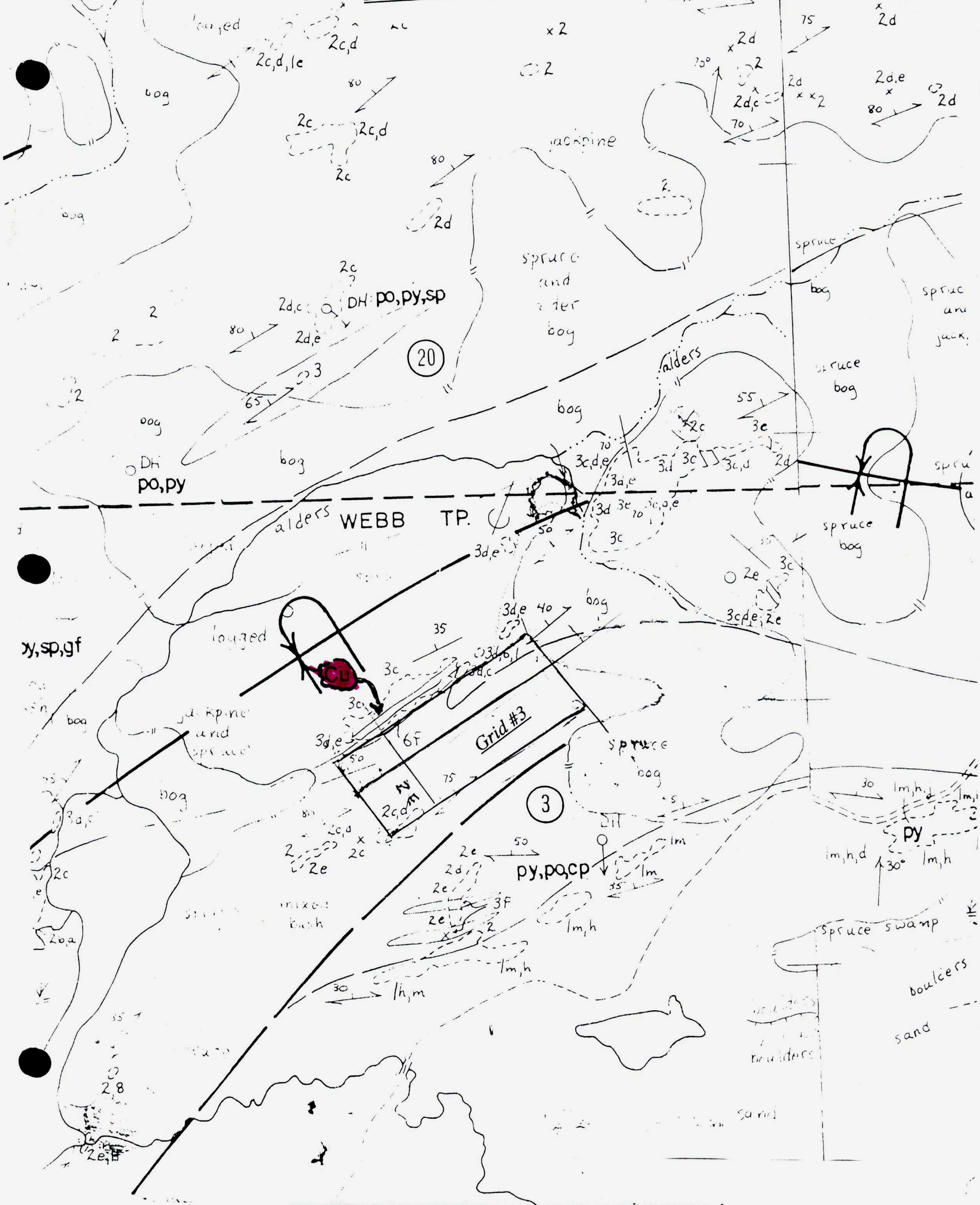
1998 East-West Grid #1
E-W line 10S and
N-S line 15W

Red line - axis of EM16 conductive zone
Blue dashed line - outline of magnetic anomaly

Light black lines - cut lines Grid #3
Heavy black lines - old cutting roads

Appendix II - Part of West Half of Ontario Geological Survey Map P2371, Lateral Lake

Lateral Lake (West Half) P2371



4 Unsubdivided

Legend

4a Mafic volcanic and quartz clast conglomerate, polymict volcanic boulder conglomerate
4b Lithic wacke, feldspathic lithic wacke
4c Argillite
4d Pebbly mudstone
4e Quartzose wacke
4f Slate

UNCONFORMITY

FELSIC METAVOLCANICS[d]

3

3 Unsubdivided
3a Massive aphanitic lava [m]
3b Massive porphyritic lava [m]
3c Breccia, tuff-breccia, agglomerate
3d Lapillistone, lapilli-tuff
3e Crystal-lithic tuff, lithic tuff
3f Garnet-biotite-muscovite-plagioclase-quartz schist.

INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS[d]

2

2 Unsubdivided
2a Massive aphanitic lava [m]
2b Massive porphyritic lava [m]
2c Breccia, tuff-breccia, agglomerate
2d Lapillistone, lapilli tuff, lapillicrystal tuff
2e Crystal-lithic tuff, lithic tuff.
2f Schistose or lineated intermediate metavolcanics
2g Muscovite-biotite-plagioclase-quartz schist
2v Variolitic lava

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS[d]

1

1 Unsubdivided
1a Massive lava
1b Plagioclase phenocryst or megacryst lava
1c Mafic phenocryst to ophitic lava
1d Pillow lava
1e Coarse mafic fragmental rocks, unsubdivided [h]
1f Lithic tuff, crystal-lithic tuff
1g Schistose or lineated mafic metavolcanics
1h Fine- to medium-grained amphibolite
1j Coarse-grained amphibolite
1k Garnet amphibolite
1m Layered amphibolite [o]

Sil

Silicified zone

[a]The lithologic codes given are basically a field legend and may be changed as a result of subsequent laboratory investigations.

[b]Unconsolidated deposits. Cenozoic deposits are not subdivided on the map

[c]Bedrock geology. Where in places a unit is too narrow to be shown with separate contacts and must be represented in black, a short black bar appears in the appropriate block.

[d]Rocks in these groups are subdivided lithologically and the order does not necessarily imply age relationship within or among groups.

[e]Locally silicified.

[f]Locally cataclastic

[g]Occurs both as potassium-rich and sodium-rich phases; occurs locally as apatite ± tourmaline bearing, sodium-rich phase, associated with spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

[h]May represent highly deformed intrusive material.

[i]May represent highly recrystallized mafic metavolcanics in the Gullwing Lake area

40.

[j]Defined and probable lateral equivalents and high metamorphic grade ec[illegible] part of the Daredevil Formation and all of the [illegible] tle Verm[illegible] Minnitak[illegible] 1971)

[k]Equivalent to the [illegible]ment Bay Formation of Turner and Walker (1973).

[l]Equivalent to the "Patara Sediments" of [illegible]

Appendix III - Part of OGS, Geophysical/Geochemical Series, Map 80955
Dryden Area

Ontario

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL SERIES

MAP 80955

DRYDEN AREA

Airborne Electromagnetic Survey

Total Intensity Magnetic Survey

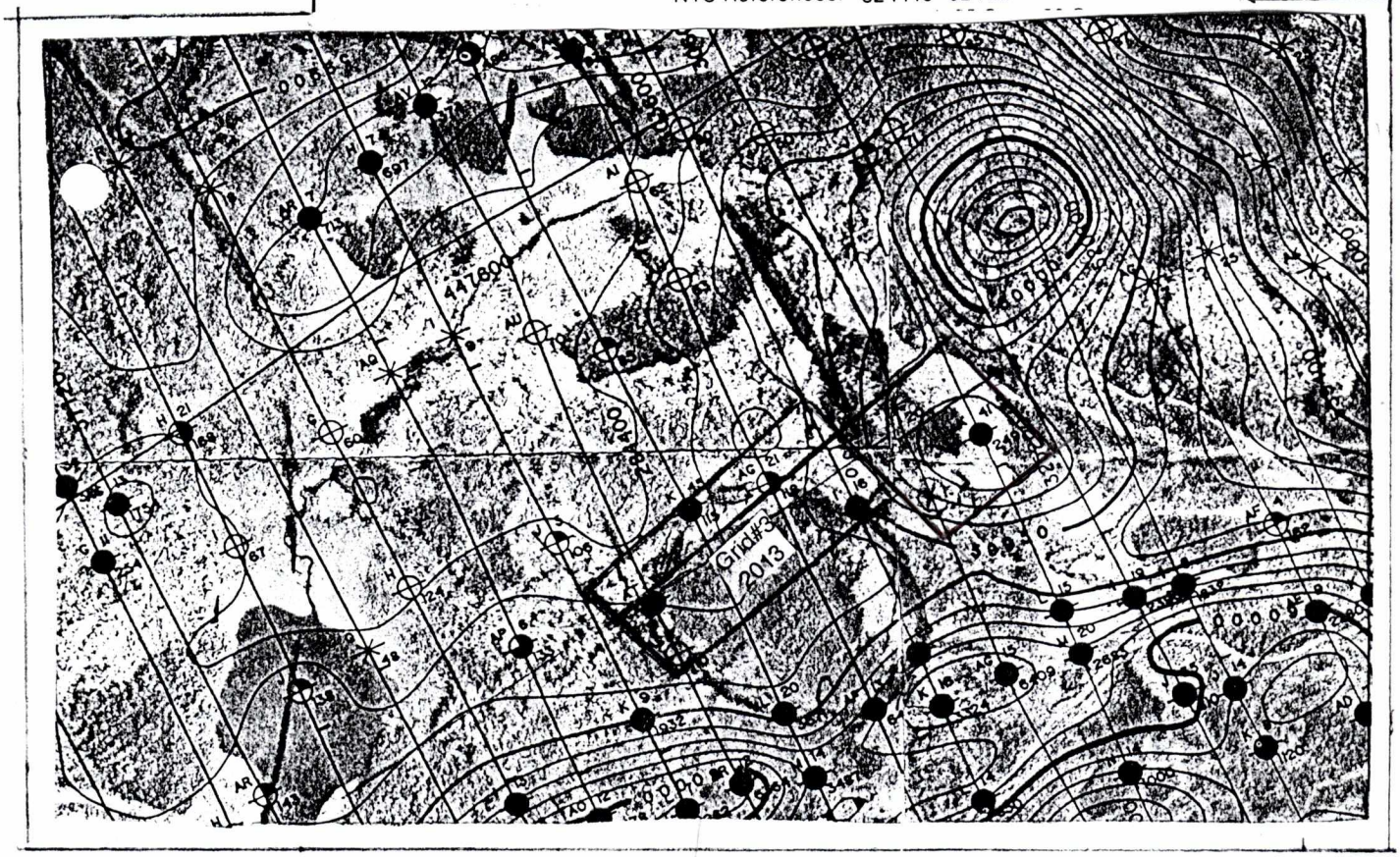
DISTRICT OF KENORA

Scale 1:20 000

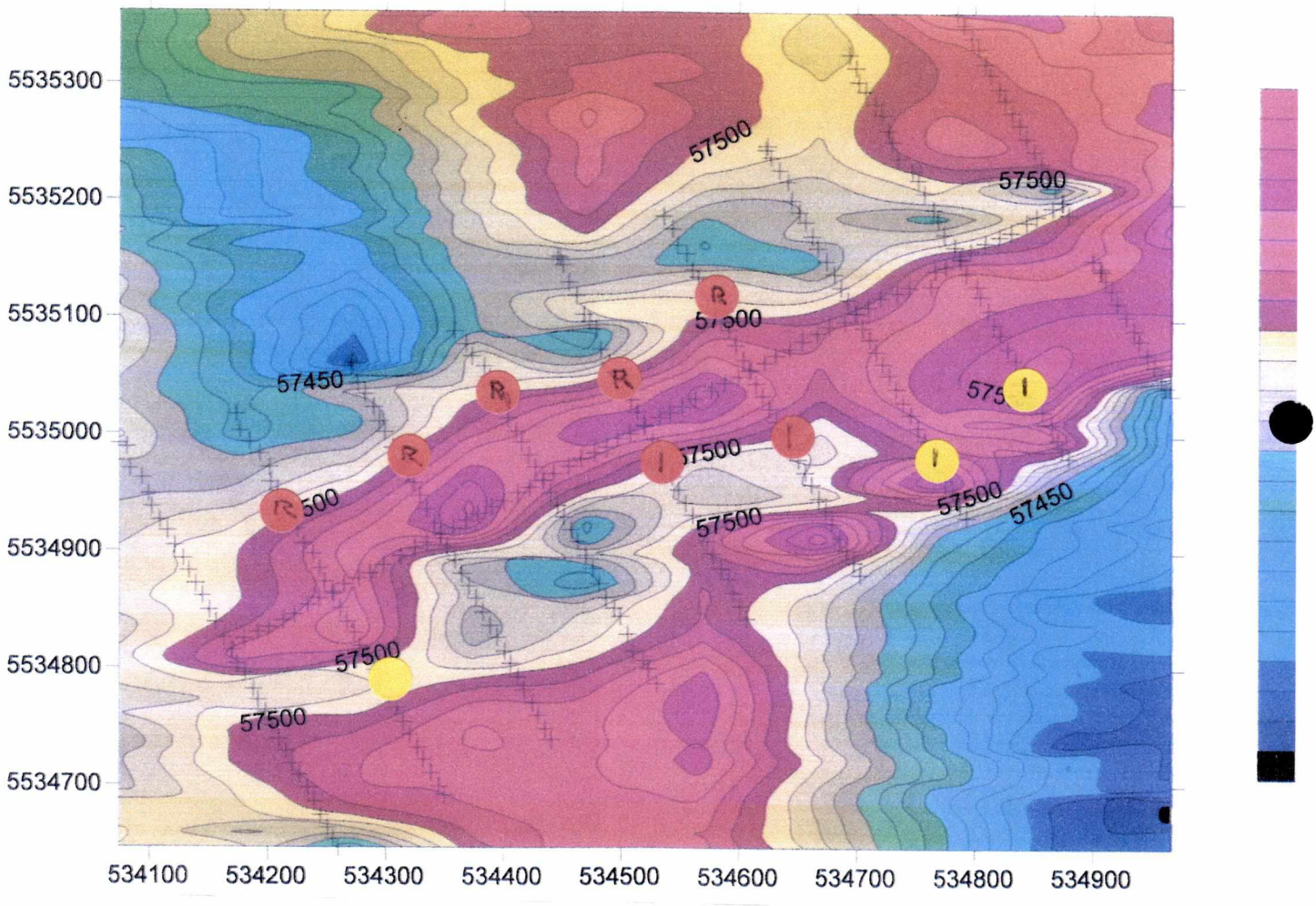
Metres 500 0 1 Kilometre

Mile 1/4 0 1/2 Mile

NTS References: 52 F/15 52 K/2



Appendix IV - Cut Grid#3, Ground Magnetic & EM16 Survey of Grid#3,
submitted for Assessment by Stuarton Resources Ltd. (SRL),
dated November 2012


5535300
5535200
5535100
5535000
5534900
5534800
5534700
534100
534200
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57500
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57450
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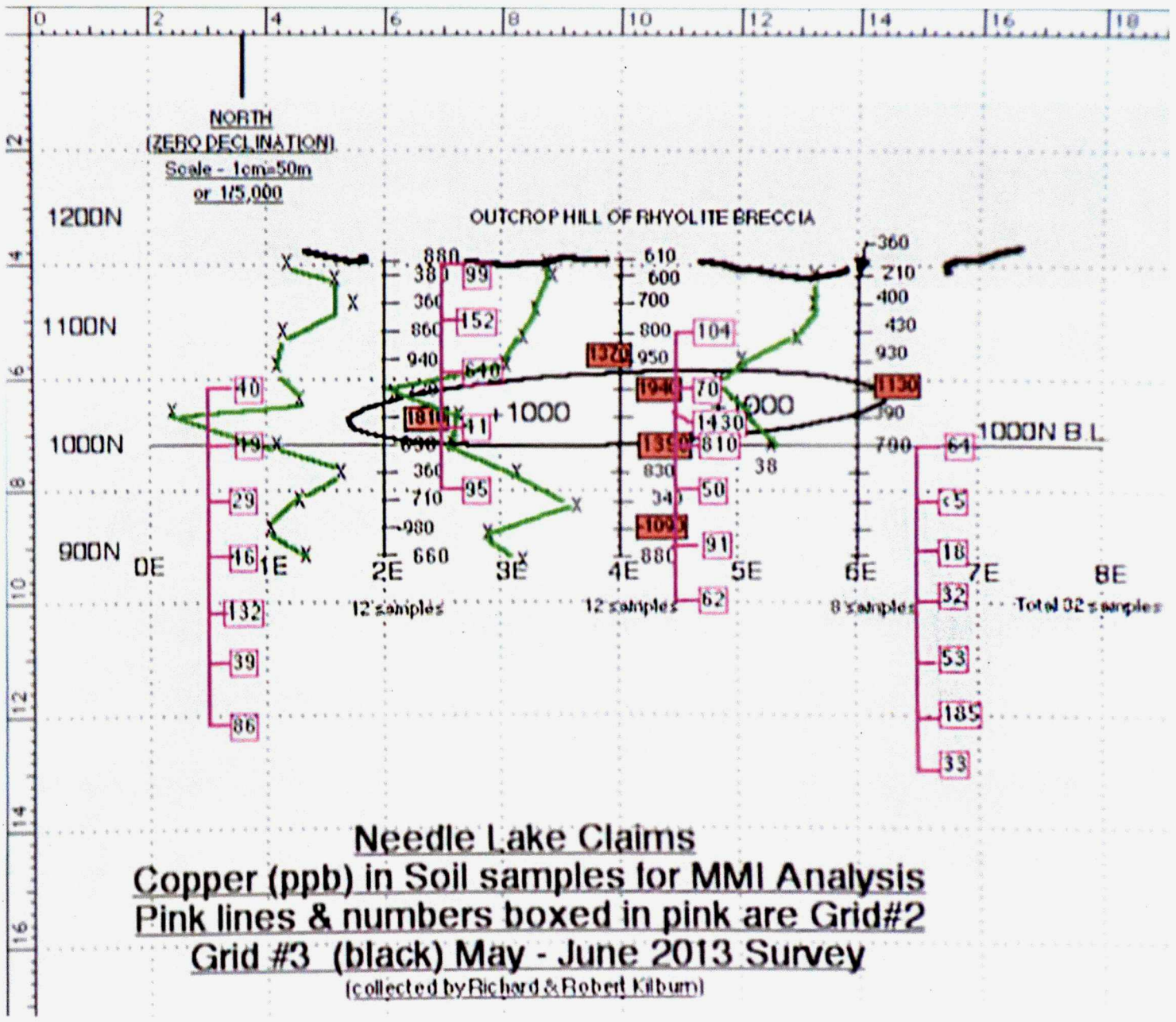
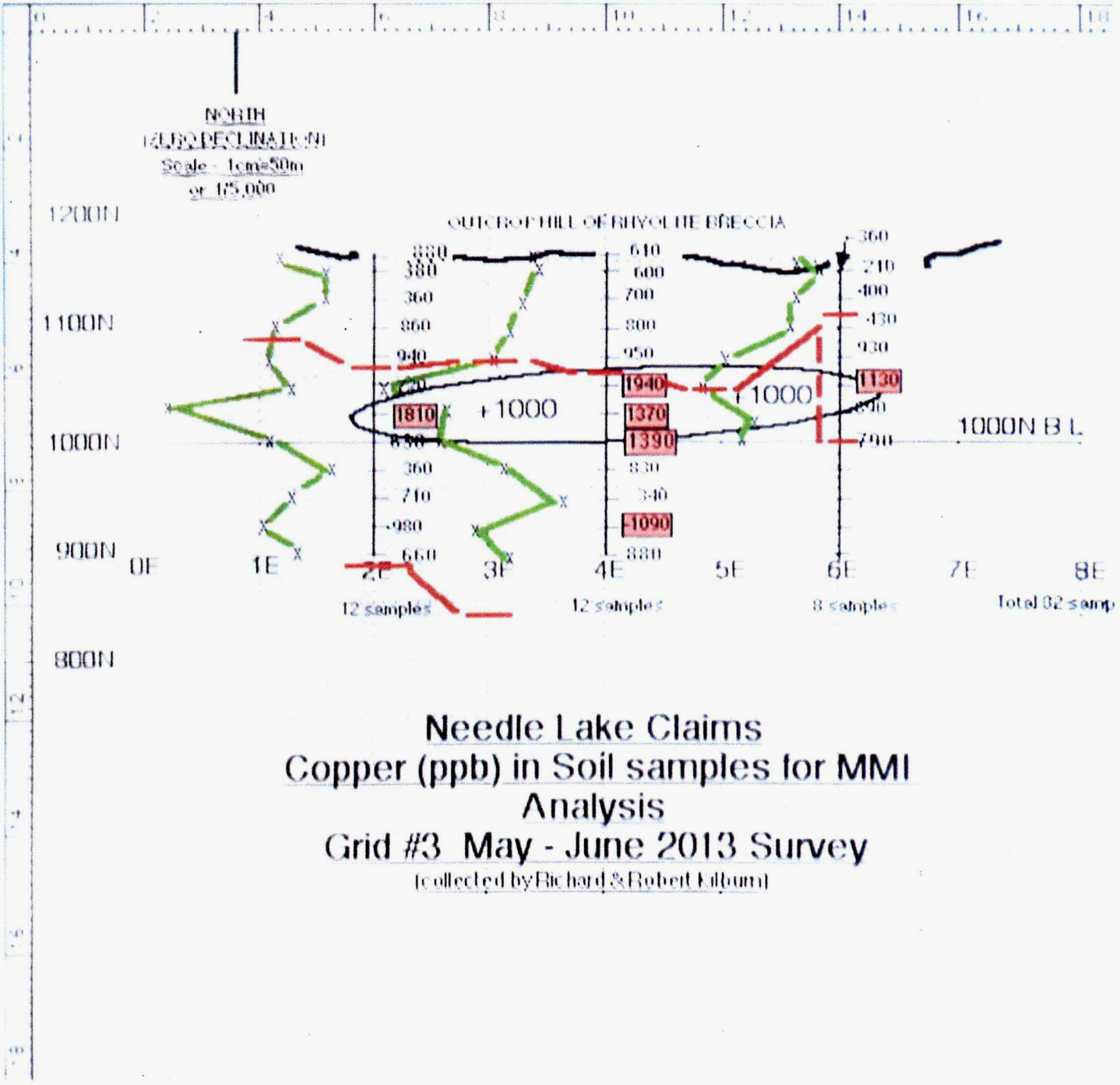
Appendix V - SRL submitted for Assessment Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) Survey of Grid#3, dated May 12, 2013



Needle Lake Claims
Copper (ppb) in Soil samples for MMI Analysis
Pink lines & numbers boxed in pink are Grid#2
Grid #3 (black) May - June 2013 Survey

(collected by Richard & Robert Kilburn)

Appendix VI - Compilation of Grid#3, EM16 Axes, Mobile Metal Ion for Copper



Needle Lake Claims
Copper (ppb) in Soil samples for MMI Analysis
Grid #3 May - June 2013 Survey

(collected by Richard & Robert Lilburn)

Appendix VII - Log of Diamond Drill Hole (DDH)16-1

DDH - 16-1 (all measurements in metric) Dated: August 18, 2016
Collar- Line 3 - 9+00NW
Depth - 153 meters
Dip - -50 degrees southwards
Grid - #3
Logged by: Lionel C. Kilburn

Summary: Entire hole is in Dacite with local siliceous patches that look more like rhyolite. No part of the core contains any solid sulfide which may account for the strong EM16 anomaly. No schist, either carbonaceous or not, looks conductive.

From	To	Interval	Rock Type	Description
0.0	11.6	11.6	Overburden	
11.6	33.2	21.6	Dacite	slightly sheared & porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts
			11.6-15.6	increase in amount of phenocrysts and shearing
			15.6	massive rhyodacite with abundant narrow seams of distorted phenocrysts
			19.3-19.5	well developed phenocrysts of idiomorphic feldspar
			19.5-24.8	well developed porphyritic dacite
			25.0-29.0	darker and looking more like diorite
			29.0	dacite with patches of phenocrysts 29.4-29.6
			28.0-32.0	more feldspathic
			32.8-32.1	scattered garnets
33.4-34.5		1.1	dacite	sulfide stringers estimated at <1%
			35.3-37.3	Quartz stringers
			33.4	the background acid valcanic is tight and looks more like a rhyodacite
34.5-35.3		1.2		estimated sulfide concentrations of less than 1%, at 34.6- 4cmW, 34.8- 3cmW, at 35.4- width very irregular
35.3-37.3		2.0	Dacite	quartz-feldspar stringers in dacite and phenocrysts from 2cm-5cm across
37.3-53.5		16.2	Dacite	
53.5-89.4		35.9	Dacite-rhyolite	The background acid volcanic grades from dacite to rhyolite based on quartz rich, siliceous, and tighter grain size appearance 58.8- a 1cm wide seam of 50-50 mixture of brown mud and pyrite - probably the seam was massive pyrite; core very blocky due to a 0.7m

band of cracking just before the shearing; interstitial pyrite in the cracking was probably converted to brown mud and then washed away by surface water

57.5 - feldspar veinlet 0.5cm wide

58.1-58.3 0.2 blocky core; some sections are welded solid by siliceous welded breccia

59.1-60.0 0.9 blocky core, mud seams; cracking has pretty well developed in some places

60.6-61.5 - lighter color and brown staining

61.5-63.25 - darker again; narrow quartz vein at 62.3

62.5-62.6 & 62.6-62.7 - flow top phenocrysts

89.4-153.0 63.6 Dacite

66.7-67.0 - quartz vein

67.0-67.3 - more dioritic

67.6 - band of pink feldspar 2cm wide

67.3-83.4 - porphyritic dacite grading to medium grain size in places and looking a little siliceous

81.5-81.8 - quartz vein

82.5 & 82.9 - narrow quartz veins 0.5-1.0cm wide

84.4-89.4 - siliceous porphyritic dacite with narrow, irregular quartz veins scattered throughout

89.0-89.4 - grain size increases to medium, most core angles are 80 degrees with local exceptions of 70 degrees

91.0-91.6 - quartz vein 1.5cm wide flankedy foliation at 70 degrees

99.0-107.05 - porphyritic dacite

107.05-115.0 - foliated at 60-70 degrees

115.0-123.2 - foliated dacite at 60-70 degrees

123.2-132.7 - mixed up mess of foliation, alteration and recrystallization

132.7-133.7 - orange feldspar coloration on each side of a quartz vein at 30 degrees to the hole.

133.7-141.4 - a dacitic mess of foliation at 70 degrees - garnet zone from 132.5 -136.3

141.4-153.0 - foliated dacite at 70 degrees to core - mixture of porphyritic and non-porphyritic

153.0 - EOH

Notes:

The method of abbreviating multiple occurrences of quartz veinlets, narrow sulfide bands in streaks and disseminations, or garnet zones is as follows:

Description of observation, a dash, followed by depth in the hole, a dash, WIDTH or thickness of the observed feature, followed by a capitalized "W".
is WRITTEN as follows:

'Quartz veins- 137.5- 2cmW'

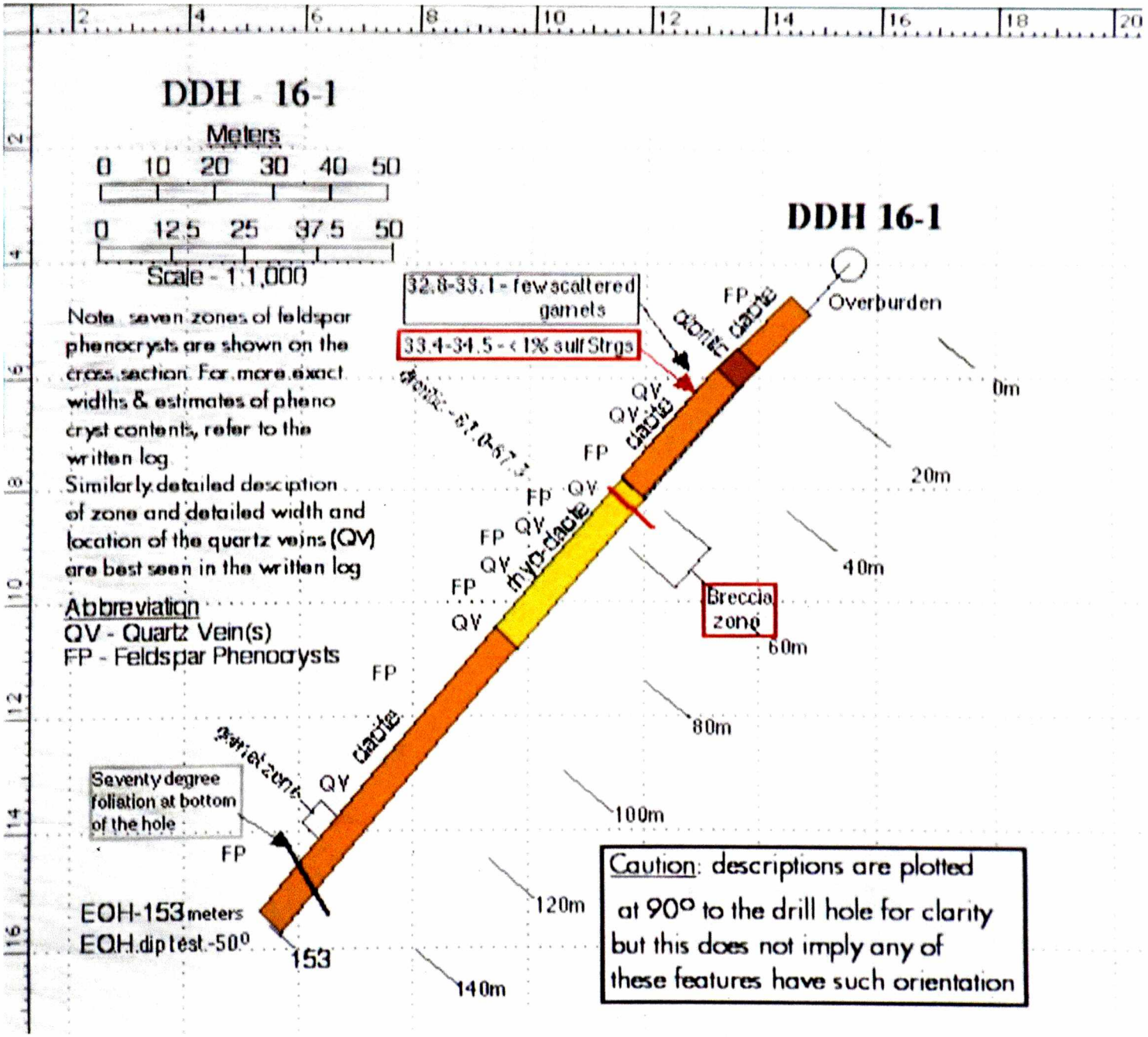
or describing
a multiple zone

'Quartz veins- 137.5- 2cmW, 141.5- 1cmW, 142.8-145.0'
which READS as follows:

"Quartz veins starting at a depth of 137.5 with width of 2 centimeters, followed by a vein at 141.5 depth and a width of 1 centimeter, followed by a vein at 142.8 depth extending for 2.2 meters or to 145.0 depth"

LCK/August 18, 2016

Appendix VIII - Diagram of Section for DDH 16-1


DDH - 16-1
Meters
0 10 20 30 40 50
0 12.5 25 37.5 50
Scale - 1:1,000
Note seven zones of feldspar phenocrysts are shown on the cross section. For more exact widths & estimates of pheno cryst contents, refer to the written log
Similarly detailed description of zone and detailed width and location of the quartz veins (QV) are best seen in the written log
Abbreviation
QV - Quartz Vein(s)
FP - Feldspar Phenocrysts
DDH 16-1
32.8-33.1 - few scattered garnets
33.4-34.5 - < 1% sulf Strgs
Overburden
0m
20m
40m
60m
80m
100m
120m
140m
Breccia zone
Seventy degree foliation at bottom of the hole
EOH-153 meters
EOH dip test -50°
153
Caution: descriptions are plotted at 90° to the drill hole for clarity but this does not imply any of these features have such orientation

Appendix IX - Log of DDH 16-2

DDH - **16-2** (all measurements in metric)
Collar - Line 4 - 11+10NW
Depth - 150 meters
Dip - -50 degrees southwards
Grid - #3
Logged by - Lionel C. Kilburn

Dated: August 20, 2016

Summary: Entire hole is dacite except for two bands of rhyolite at the top of the hole. Near the bottom of the hole there is evidence of shearing in the dacite and minor amounts of sulfide are associated with this shearing. Samples were sent for gold assay and all results were nil gold.

From	to	Interval	Rock Type	Description
0.0	10.4	10.4	Overburden	sand and clay
10.4	21.0	10.6	rhyolite	well banded at 80-90 degrees to the core
21.0	22.5	1.5	dacite	
22.5	27.0	4.5	rhyolite	widespread quartz veinlets and garnets spread irregularly
27.0	42.5	15.5	dacite	
42.5	45.0	2.5	dacite	garnetiferous
45.0	49.9	4.9	dacite	with a few garnets at 47.5
49.9	70.0	20.1	dacite	medium and coarse grained with incipient breccia structure developing at 57; an incipient breccia structure at local of the coarser grain size; at 64.2 and a quartz vein about 2cm wide; at 62.3-62.5 another quartz vein
70.0	76.1	6.1	dacite	fine grained with narrow bands of phenocrysts at 72 and 74.9
76.1	128.5	23.7	dacite	narrow quartz veins with minor amounts of pyrite in the veins at 78.3,84.7, 87.5, 90.3, 103.5, 108.5, 111.9, 117.8, 122.0-122.3 and 124.0; pyrite occurs as blebs and streaks in amounts up to 1% but generally not enough sulfide to produce conductivity; at 128.5 a few small pockets of irregularly distributed phenocrysts of feldspar
128.5	139.3	10.8	dacite	with small pockets of feldspar phenocrysts up to 10%

139.3	140.2	0.9	rhyo-dacite Zone	streaks and blebs of pyrite, locally up to10% sulfide could be conductive in the richer parts but most parts run about 1-2% sulfide; the narrow silicate sections between the sulfide streaks are black and aphanitic-mylonite (??)- sent for assay for gold sample No. **13526** - assay - returned nil for interval 136.0-150.0 aphanitic black dacite
140.2	150.0	9.8	dacite	sheared (mylonite) with minor amounts of sulfide which give the rocks a black color- sample **#13527** taken 144.9-145.65 for gold assay, returned - nil gold.

150.0 - EOH

Notes:

The method of abbreviating single or multiple occurrences of quartz veinlets, narrow sulfides in streaks and disseminations, or garnet zones is as follows:

Description of observation, a dash, followed by depth in the hole, a dash, WIDTH or thickness of the observed feature, followed by a capitalized "W".
is WRITTEN as follows:

'Quartz veins- 137.5- 2cmW'

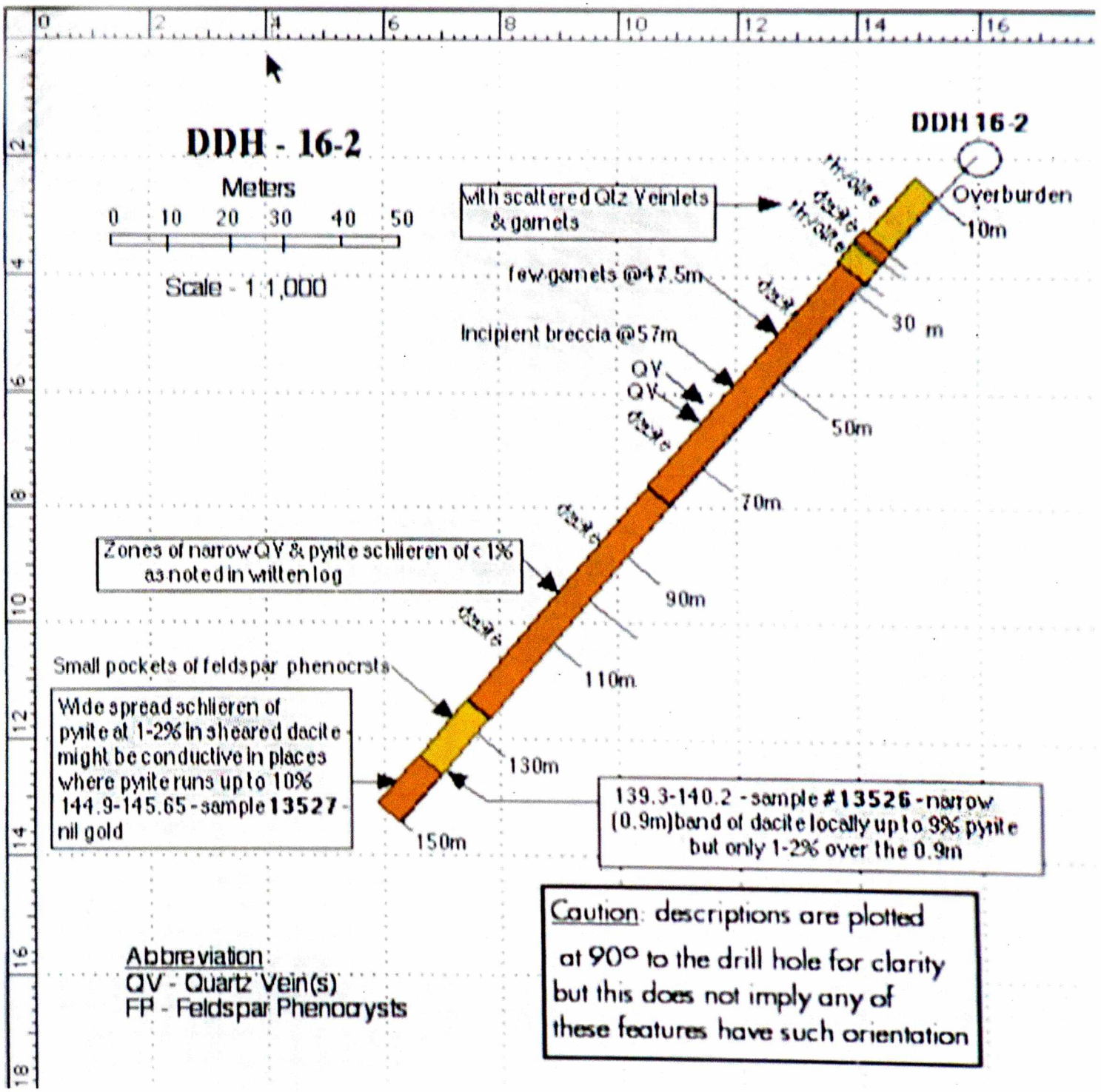
or describing
a multiple zone

'Quartz veins- 137.5- 2cmW, 141.5- 1cmW, 142.8-145.0'
which READS as follows:

"Quartz veins starting at a depth of 137.5 with width of 2 centimeters, followed by a vein at 141.5 depth and a width of 1 centimeter, followed by a vein at 142.8 depth extending for 2.2 meters or to 145.0 depth"

DDH 16-2/August 20, 2016

Appendix X - Diagram of Section for DDH 16-2


DDH - 16-2
Meters
0 10 20 30 40 50
Scale - 1:1,000
DDH 16-2
Overburden
10m
with scattered Qtz Veinlets & garnets
few garnets @47.5m
30 m
Incipient breccia @57m
QV
QV
50m
70m
Zones of narrow QV & pyrite schlieren of < 1% as noted in written log
90m
110m
Small pockets of feldspar phenocrsts
Wide spread schlieren of pyrite at 1-2% in sheared dacite might be conductive in places where pyrite runs up to 10% 144.9-145.65 - sample 13527 - nil gold
130m
139.3-140.2 - sample #13526 - narrow (0.9m) band of dacite locally up to 3% pyrite but only 1-2% over the 0.9m
150m
Caution: descriptions are plotted at 90° to the drill hole for clarity but this does not imply any of these features have such orientation
Abbreviation:
QV - Quartz Vein(s)
FP - Feldspar Phenocrysts

Appendix XI - Log of DDH 16-3

DDH - **16-3** (all measurements in metric) Dated: August 22, 2016
Collar - Line 6 - 11+50NW
Depth - 150 meters
Dip - -50 degrees southwards
Grid - #3
Logged by - Lionel C. Kilburn

Summary:
Most of the hole is dacite except the central part of the hole looks more siliceous and is logged as rhyo-dacite. In the lower part of the hole a foliation with small amounts of pyrite throughout. This extensive amount of sulfide probably accounts for the EM16 response, and may be caused by very fine sulfide impregnation which is not visible as separate mineral grains, but could be conductive.

From	To	Interval	Rock Type	Description
0.0	18.0	18.0	Overburden	sand and clay
18.0	28.0	10.0	rhyolite	
28.8	44.3	15.5	dacite	
44.3	70.5	26.2	dacite	with quartz veins at 46.1-1.5cmW 49.1-2.5cmW; 51.3-52.3 -medium grained with <1% pyrite, 66.2-68.6 - garnet zone, 68.5-5.5cmW, 69.2-1.5cmW,
70.5	98.7	28.2	rhyo-dacite	Flows- weak to no foliation at 80 degrees to core; quartz veins at 90-5.5cmW, 86.8-2.5cmW, 72.2-2.5cmW,
98.7	109.8	10.1	rhyo-dacite	Flows - medium grain size at 102.6-103.6 Quartz veins at 101.7-5cmW, and 105.3-4cmW
109.8	139.3	40.2	dacite	seams of 1% sulfide or less at 112.7-5cmW, 116.8-5cmW, 119.1-120.1 123.5-124.3, 127.9-128.7, 130.6-131.1, 132.1-2.5cmW, 132.1-132.7, 135.0-135.8
			Pyrite Zone	Quartz veins 132.5-4cmW, 132.65-4cmW, 129.6-4cmW, 125.0-1cmW, 120.2-1cmW, 117.7-2.5cmW Taken for assay: 119.1-120.1 - **#13528** Taken for assay: 135.0-135.8 - **#13529** both samples returned nil gold

139.3	150.0	10.7	dacite

well foliated with steaks of yellow brown material that looks like it could be sulfide impregnations, but on a closer look, it looks more like a silicate.
139.3-140.5 - took a 1.3m sample for assay **#13530** - assayed nil gold
Quartz veinlets at 141.2-1cmW; 142.8, 143.1, 143.2- all 1cmW or less
138.9-150.0 hole sliding along side contact of a quartz vein.
Foliation at the bottom of the hole is 70 degrees to core length.

150.0 - EOH

Notes:

1. The overall disseminated and streaks of sulfide (pyrite) throughout the hole may be the cause of the shape of the EM16 response. In other words, the sheared lava may carry an invisible sulfide zone that is too fine grained to see. This zone may be conductive in places. Such may be the reason for the conductivity.

2. The method of abbreviating single or multiple occurrences of quartz veinlets, narrow sulfides in streaks and disseminations, or garnet zones is as follows:

Description of observation, a dash, followed by depth in the hole, a dash, WIDTH or thickness of the observed feature, followed by a capitalized "W".
is WRITTEN as follows:

'Quartz veins- 137.5- 2cmW'

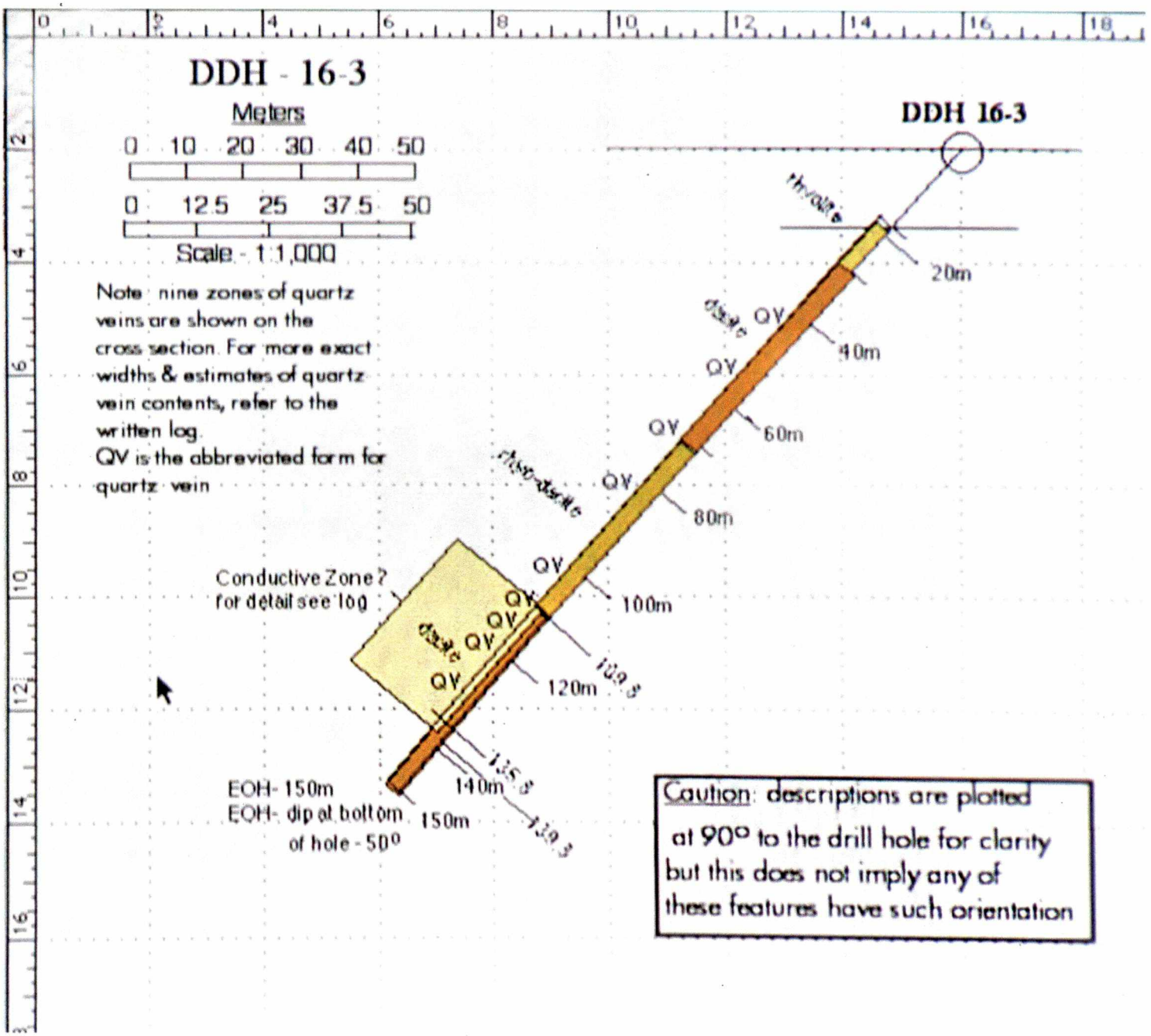
or describing
a multiple zone

'Quartz veins- 137.5- 2cmW, 141.5- 1cmW, 142.8-145.0'
which READS as follows:

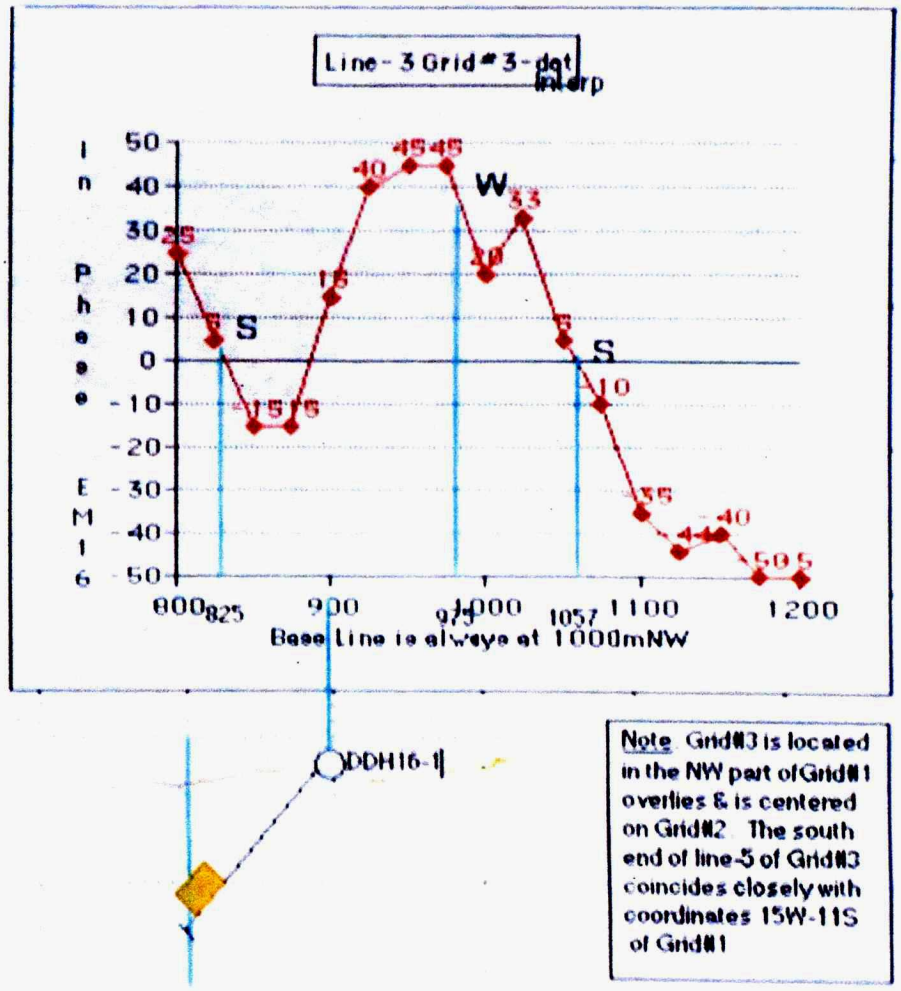
"Quartz veins starting at a depth of 137.5 meters with width of 2 centimeters, followed by a vein at 141.5 depth and a width of 1 centimeter, followed by a vein at 142.8 depth extending for 2.2 meters or to 145.0 depth"

DDH 16-3/August 22, 2016

Appendix XII - Diagram of Section for DDH 16-3

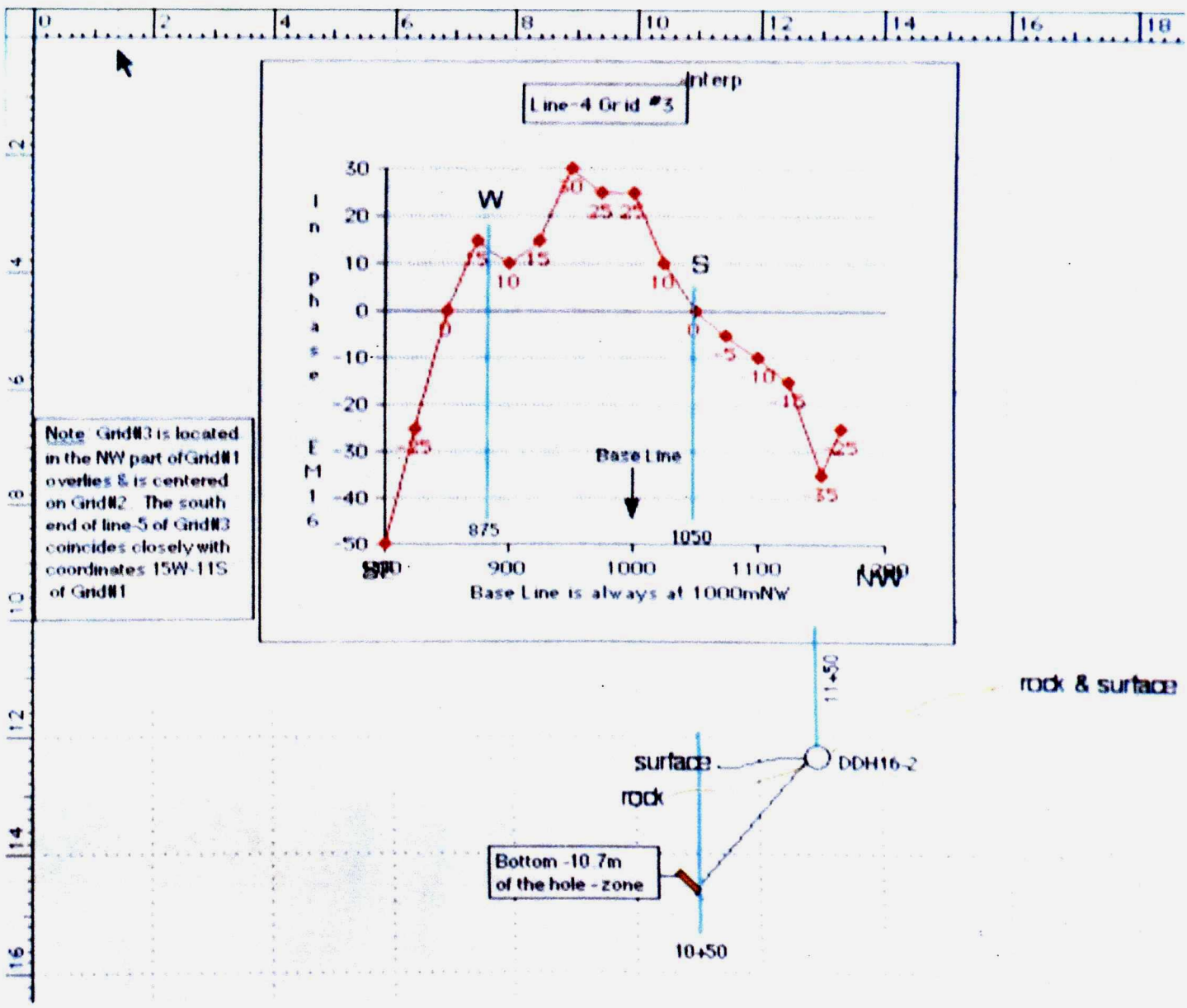

DDH - 16-3
Meters
0 10 20 30 40 50
0 12.5 25 37.5 50
Scale - 1:1,000
Note: nine zones of quartz veins are shown on the cross section. For more exact widths & estimates of quartz vein contents, refer to the written log.
QV is the abbreviated form for quartz vein
DDH 16-3
20m
40m
60m
80m
100m
120m
140m
150m
QV
Conductive Zone? for detail see log
EOH- 150m
EOH- dip at bottom of hole - 50°
Caution: descriptions are plotted at 90° to the drill hole for clarity but this does not imply any of these features have such orientation

Appendix XIII - Position of DDH 16-1 with respect to its EM16 Profile

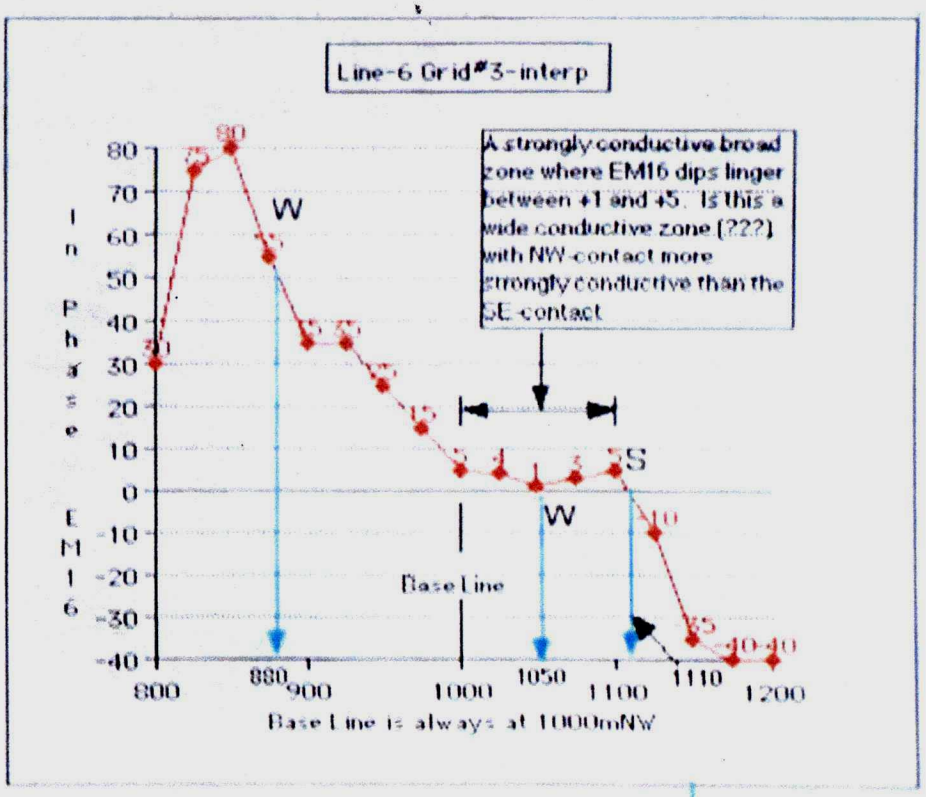


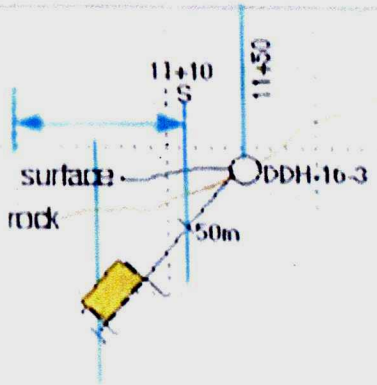
Note Grid#3 is located in the NW part of Grid#1 overlies & is centered on Grid#2 The south end of line-5 of Grid#3 coincides closely with coordinates 15W-11S of Grid#1

Appendix XIV - Position of DDH 16-2 with respect to its EM16 Profile


Line-4 Grid #3
In phase EM16
W
S
Base Line
875
1050
900
1000
1100
SW
NW
Base Line is always at 1000mNW
Note Grid#3 is located in the NW part of Grid#1 overlies & is centered on Grid#2. The south end of line-5 of Grid#3 coincides closely with coordinates 15W-11S of Grid#1
rock & surface
surface
rock
DDH16-2
Bottom -10.7m of the hole - zone
10+50

Appendix XV - Position of DDH 16-3 with respect to its EM16 Profile


Line-6 Grid#3-interp
A strongly conductive broad zone where EM16 dips linger between +1 and +5. Is this a wide conductive zone (???) with NW-contact more strongly conductive than the SE-contact
In Phase EM16
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
W
S
W
Base Line
800
880
900
1000
1050
1100
1110
1200
Base Line is always at 1000mNW


11+10 S
11+50
surface
rock
DDH-16-3
50m