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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
SOIL SAMPLING AND AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS
WEST PORCUPINE PROJECT

KEITH, REEVES, IVANHOE, FOLEYET & MUSKEGO TOWNSHIPS
PORCUPINE DISTRICT, ONTARIO

Submitted to:
GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
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INTRODUCTION

From February to May 2016, Probe Metals Inc acquired 100% interest in a number of land packages to build the West Porcupine project, approximately 50km southwest of Timmins, Ontario. The property comprises 2 separate claim blocks, an eastern group located in Sewell, Reeves, Kenogaming and Penhorwood Townships; and a western block located in Foleyet, Muskego, Reeves, Keith and Ivanhoe Townships.

During the summer of 2016, Probe Metals completed a high resolution airborne geophysical survey and a soil sampling survey over its West Porcupine property. The results that pertain to the western block of claims are the subject of this report.

The activities described in this report and completed on these claims do not require an exploration plan or permit to be issued.

All maps coordinates are UTM Nad 83, Zone 17. All costs are in Canadian dollars.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

From February to May 2016, Probe Metals Inc acquired 100% interest in a number of land packages to build the West Porcupine project. The property comprises 2 separate claim blocks, an eastern group located in Sewell, Reeves, Kenogaming and Penhorwood Townships; and a western block located in Foleyet, Muskego, Reeves, Keith and Ivanhoe Townships.

The West Porcupine project is located in 1:50,000 NTS topographic sheets 42B/01 and 42A/04, approximately 50 km southwest of the city of Timmins (Figure 1). Access to the property is via Highway 101.

The current report details work applicable to claims located in Muskego, Ivanhoe, Foleyet, Reeves and Keith Townships as detailed in Table 1. The activities described in this report and completed on these claims do not require an exploration plan or permit to be issued.

The amount of credits applied from the work completed as detailed in this report is $171,710 and is being used towards keeping the project claims in good standing.

Table 1 – Mineral Claim Information

Claim#	District	Claim Due Date	Township	Units	Work Required
4268959	POR	September-17-16	KEITH	1	400
4268961	POR	September-17-16	KEITH	8	3200
4275370	POR	September-27-16	KEITH	11	4000
4275384	POR	September-27-16	KEITH	16	4490

Claim#	District	Claim Due Date	Township	Units	Work Required
4261201	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	8	3200
4261202	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	15	6000
4261203	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	15	6000
4261204	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	9	3600
4261218	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	12	4800
4261219	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	14	5600
4261223	POR	September-30-16	KEITH	12	4800
4271211	POR	September-30-16	REEVES	16	6400
4271212	POR	September-30-16	REEVES	10	4000
4271213	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	5	2000
4271214	POR	September-30-16	KEITH	13	5200
4271215	POR	September-30-16	KEITH	15	6000
4271235	POR	September-30-16	MUSKEGO	16	6400
4275117	POR	October-06-16	IVANHOE	16	6400
4261224	POR	October-15-16	KEITH	16	6400
4271236	POR	October-15-16	MUSKEGO	7	1579
4271237	POR	October-15-16	MUSKEGO	15	6000
4271238	POR	October-15-16	MUSKEGO	15	6000
4271239	POR	October-15-16	MUSKEGO	12	4800
4271240	POR	October-15-16	KEITH	16	6400
4275118	POR	October-20-16	IVANHOE	16	6400
4275119	POR	October-20-16	IVANHOE	16	6400
4283186	POR	October-20-16	IVANHOE	16	6400
4261205	POR	November-21-16	FOLEYET	9	3600
4261220	POR	November-21-16	FOLEYET	16	6400
4261221	POR	November-21-16	FOLEYET	15	6000
4261222	POR	November-21-16	FOLEYET	16	6400
4261225	POR	November-21-16	FOLEYET	16	6400
4261227	POR	November-21-16	FOLEYET	9	3600
4277396	POR	January-16-17	IVANHOE	16	6400
4277397	POR	January-16-17	IVANHOE	13	5200
4277398	POR	January-16-17	KEITH	13	5200
4283153	POR	January-16-17	IVANHOE	16	6400
4283154	POR	January-16-17	IVANHOE	16	6400
4283155	POR	January-16-17	IVANHOE	16	6400
4277399	POR	February-02-17	IVANHOE	11	4400
4277400	POR	February-02-17	IVANHOE	16	6400
4283193	POR	February-02-17	IVANHOE	10	4000
4269072	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	15	6000
4269073	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	6	2400
4269074	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	4	1600
4269075	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	10	4000
4269076	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	4	1600
4269077	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	12	4800
4269078	POR	February-06-17	KEITH	12	4800
4275698	POR	April-02-17	KEITH	16	6400
4278035	POR	April-02-17	KEITH	13	5200

Claim#	District	Claim Due Date	Township	Units	Work Required
4275376	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	12	4800
4275377	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	16	6400
4275378	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	15	6000
4275379	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	16	6400
4275381	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	16	6400
4275382	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	16	6400
4275383	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	15	6000
4275385	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	10	4000
4275699	POR	April-08-17	KEITH	13	5200
4261208	POR	April-09-17	KEITH	12	4800
4275387	POR	June-12-17	KEITH	16	6400
4275388	POR	June-12-17	KEITH	11	4400
4275389	POR	June-12-17	KEITH	11	4400
4244837	POR	June-12-17	KEITH	9	3600

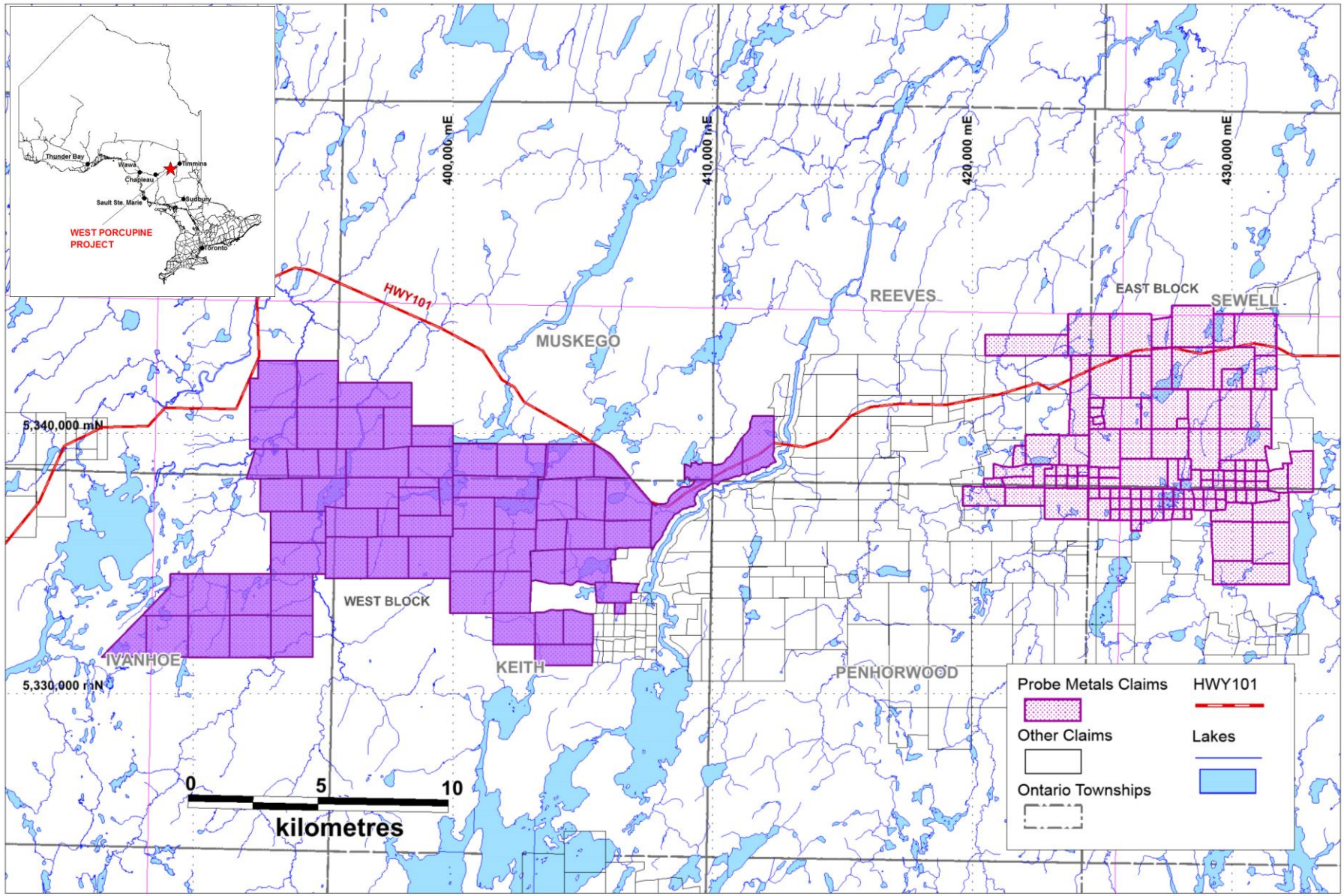

Figure 1 - Location of the West Porcupine Project (Claims in this report are filled in solid colour)

GEOLOGY

The West Porcupine Project is located in the Superior Province of Northern Ontario. The Superior Province is divided into numerous Subprovinces, bounded by linear faults and characterized by differing lithologies, structural/tectonic conditions, ages and metamorphic conditions. The Subprovinces are divided into 4 categories: Volcano-plutonic; Metasedimentary; Gneissic/plutonic; and High-grade gneissic (Thurston, 1991). The rocks range in age from 3.5Ga to less than 2.76 Ga and form an east-west trending pattern of alternating terranes.

The property lies within the Abitibi Subprovince, proximal to its western boundary with the Kapuskasing Structural Zone and the Ivanhoe Lake Cataclastic Zone. The Abitibi Subprovince, is a volcano-plutonic terrane comprising low metamorphic grade metavolcanic-metasedimentary belts. It contains lithologically diverse metavolcanic rocks with various intrusive suites and to a lesser extent chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks. The individual greenstone belts within the Subprovince have been intruded, deformed and truncated by felsic batholiths. The east trending Abitibi and Swayze greenstone belts of the Abitibi Subprovince have historically been explored and mined for a variety of commodities.

The West Porcupine project is situated in the northeast part of the Swayze Greenstone belt and may be a possible western extension of the Abitibi Greenstone belt. In this area of the Northern Swayze belt, the supracrustal rocks are easterly trending and can be divided into 3 distinct assemblages: the Muskego-Reeves, the Horwood and the Hanrahan assemblages (Figure 2).

The Muskego-Reeves assemblage occurs in the northwest part of the belt. It is comprised of mafic flows intercalated with ultramafic volcanic flows, iron formation, clastic sedimentary rocks and localized accumulations of intermediate to felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks. There is an extensive clastic sedimentary unit in the uppermost stratigraphic extents of the assemblage that contains conglomerate, wacke, and mudstone. The Horwood assemblage is located in the central-south regions of the belt and is predominately comprised of tholeiitic mafic flows with minor intercalations of fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks, calc-alkalic pyroclastic rocks and ultramafic flows. The Hanrahan assemblage, confined to the southeastern part of the belt, is composed predominately of calc-alkalic intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks that have been intruded by extensive ultramafic and gabbroic sills. A relatively thin, but laterally extensive iron formation unit caps the Hanrahan.

Massive, medium-grained, cumulate-textured ultramafic rock units extensively occur as sill-like bodies in all the assemblages. In the Muskego-Reeves assemblage, these units locally grade into ultramafic flows along strike and may represent proximal-facies flows or feeder intrusions.

Granitoid intrusions present in the region can be classified as early foliated and late massive rock units. The early intrusions are more sodic in composition and are predominately tonalite and granodiorite. Their occurrence is most abundant in the large

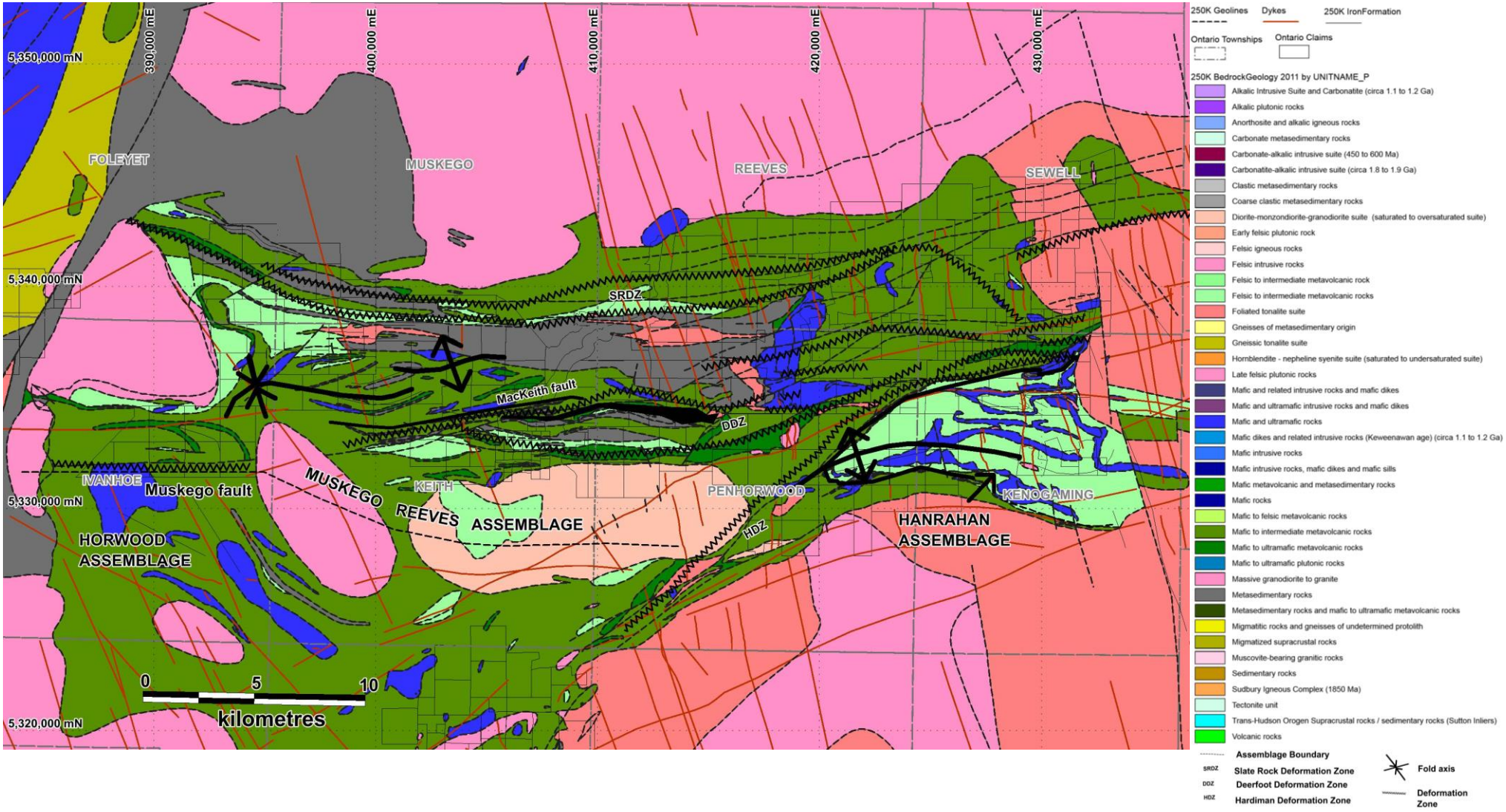

Figure 2 – General Geology of the West Porcupine Project Area (after Ayer, 1995)

granitic complexes outside the supracrustal sequence, including the Kenogamissi batholith, the Nat River granitic complex and the Tom Smith Lake granitic complex. Within the supracrustal assemblages, smaller, early intrusions of foliated porphyry, granodiorite and granite occur. The late intrusions include bodies such as the Ivanhoe Lake, Hoodoo Lake and Kukatush plutons and consist predominantly of massive to weakly foliated granodiorite, granite and monzonite, with minor diorite, syenite, gabbro and clinopyroxenite. These occur within the supracrustal rocks, and parts of the larger external granitic complexes mentioned above.

Throughout the property area, there are widespread ductile deformation zones representing the earliest generation of faulting. These easterly trending early faults are truncated by less extensive brittle-ductile faults. The last generation of brittle faults are not well exposed and do not appear to have any significant ductile deformation (Ayer, 1995).

Three zones associated with the early faults that are found regionally include the Slate Rock Deformation Zone (SRDZ), the Deerfoot Deformation zone (DFZ) and the Hardiman Deformation Zone (HDZ). The SRDZ is the most extensive of these, up to 1.5 km wide. Many of the deformation zones are locally auriferous and have been the focus of gold exploration in the past.

It has been proposed that the Porcupine–Destor fault could strike southwest into the project area. These east-northeasterly trending ductile deformation zones could represent the suggested extension (Ayer, 1995; Milne 1972; Jackson and Fyon 1991).

PREVIOUS WORK

Numerous exploration programs have been conducted in the region primarily because of the speculated continuity with the Abitibi greenstone belt and Porcupine Destor Deforamtion zone. Commodities explored for by various companies include gold, base metals, iron, and industrial minerals such as asbestos, talc, silica and barite. A few mines have been established (Reeves asbestos mine, Penhorwood talc mine, Joburke gold mine) and a number of undeveloped deposits have been discovered.

CURRENT WORK PROGRAM 2016

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

Probe Metals contracted Terraquest to complete a high resolution fixed wing airborne geophysical survey over its West Porcupine property during the summer of 2016. Three blocks were flown, Blocks 1 to 3, however only Block 1 (West Block) is being filed herein for assessment purposes. The high resolution fixed wing horizontal magnetic gradient surveys were completed from 21 June to 19 July, 2016. A total of 5449 line kilometres were flown, of which 3069 line kilometres were completed on Block 1, with a

total of 1919 line km flown over the actual claims area that comprises the western portion of the project.

Traverse lines were oriented north-south at 75m spacing, while control lines were oriented east-west at 750m spacing. The survey was flown using a Cessna U206, registration C-GGLS.

Table 2 summarizes the line kilometres per claim and the location of the airborne survey is illustrated in Figure 3.

Table 2 – Line kilometres flown per Claim

Claim	Line km
4268959	2.4
4268961	17.6
4275370	25.6
4275384	34.2
4261201	19.2
4261202	26.9
4261203	39
4261204	17.7
4261218	24
4261219	47
4261223	26
4271211	33.3
4271212	15.6
4271213	9.5
4271214	29.4
4271215	36.8
4271235	42
4275117	38.4
4261224	36.6
4271236	19.3
4271237	34.4
4271238	33.8

Claim	Line km
4271239	28.5
4271240	39.8
4275118	38.4
4275119	38.4
4283186	38.4
4261205	24.4
4261220	44
4261221	50.9
4261222	42.4
4261225	36.8
4261227	19.2
4277396	38.8
4277397	31.1
4277398	31.2
4283153	38.4
4283154	38.4
4283155	36.9
4277399	17.8
4277400	17.8
4283193	0
4269072	37.6
4269073	12.8

Claim	Line km
4269074	10
4269075	25.3
4269076	13.4
4269077	29.6
4269078	29.6
4275698	34.9
4278035	20.9
4275376	26.2
4275377	38.4
4275378	32.1
4275379	38.4
4275381	38.4
4275382	40.2
4275383	38.4
4275385	25.5
4275699	30.8
4261208	27.6
4244837	20.5
4275387	38.7
4275388	23.2
4275389	26
	1918.800

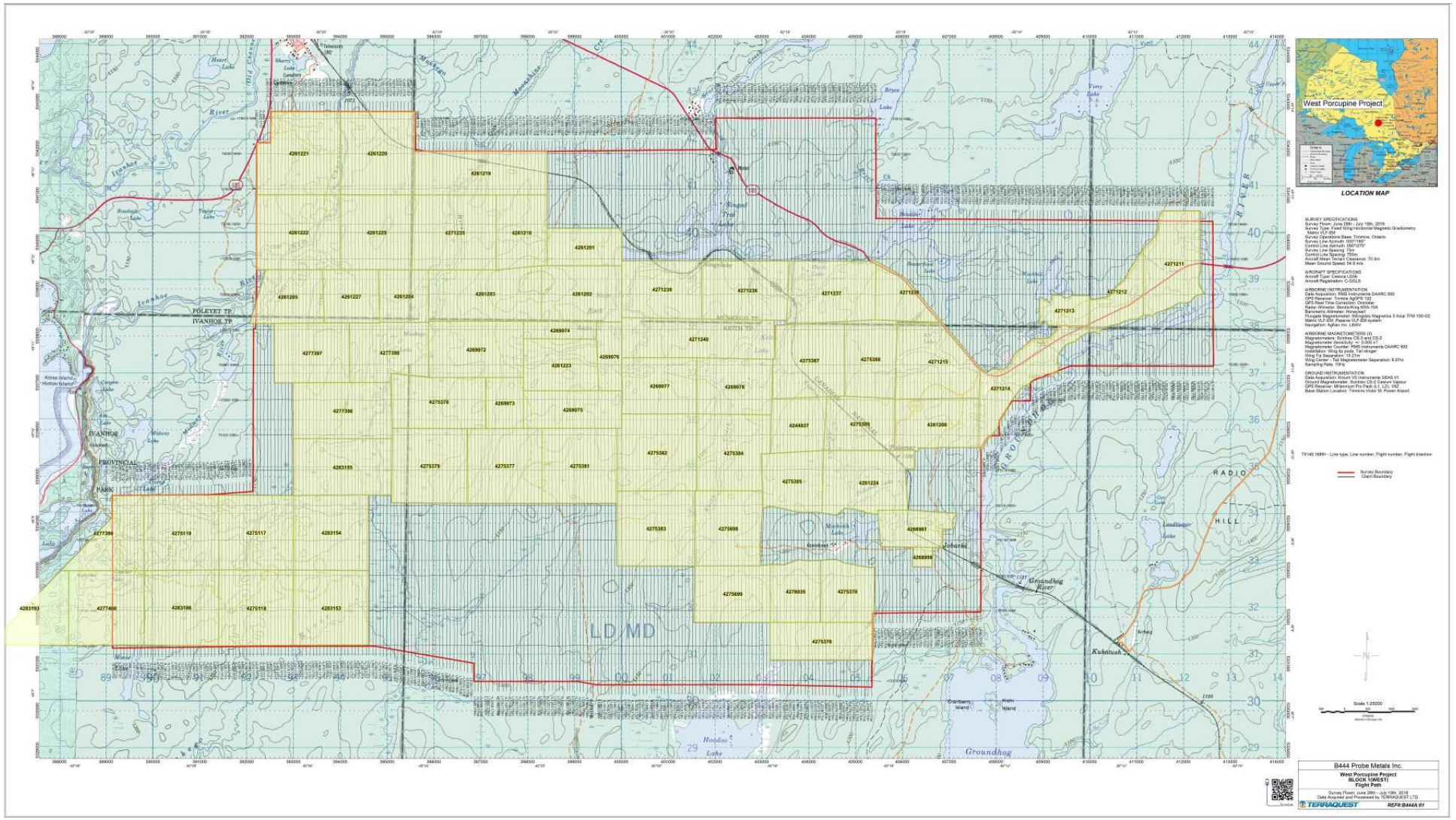

Figure 3 – Location of the Airborne Magnetic Survey with flight lines illustrated (See Appendix I for 1:25,000 map)

RESULTS

The technical details about the acquisition process, quality control and processing can be found in the report submitted by Terraquest that is attached in Appendix I of this report. The Appendix also includes the large scale maps of the results.

SOIL SAMPLING 2016 PROGRAM

Survey Specifications

Probe Metals Inc. contracted Haveman Brothers to complete a soil sampling survey on its claims that are part of the West Porcupine project from August 1 until August 19th. Work was planned, results compiled and this report written by Sharon Allan, Breanne Beh and Daniel LaFontaine.

Grid lines were oriented north-south and regionally spaced across the claims to maximize coverage. Samples along line were 100m apart. Two (2) samples were taken at each site, both of which sampled B Horizon material. There were a total of 934 sites, as such 1868 samples were collected. Additionally, duplicates were collected approximately every 100 samples, a total of 10 sites were duplicated to give a final sample count of 1888.

Strict sampling procedure was adhered to with the collection a fist sized sample of the inorganic soil horizon at a depth between 10 and 20cm below the surface of inorganic soil development. Sampling methodology employed a tree planting shovel or auger to collect the target material, placing the sample material into a small sized ziploc plastic bag. Each bag was numbered and a tyvec sample tag placed inside. The location of each site was recorded using a GPS (Global Positioning System). Comments on material sampled were recorded at each sample site. Equipment was cleaned prior to the next sample site. The locations of the samples are summarized in Appendix II and illustrated in Figure 4.

Odd numbered samples were sent for MMI-M analysis at SGS Laboratories and even numbered samples were sent for 1D Enhanced and Ultratrace I analyses at Activation Laboratories. At the time of this report, only the results for 1D Enhanced (INAA) were finalized. A report with the UT1 (ARMS) results and costs will be filed once the results are available.

Sample Treatment & Analysis

Activation Laboratories

1D Enhanced, a thirty five (35) multi-element package, is an instrumental neutron activation analysis and is a technique dependent on measuring gamma radiation induced in the sample by irradiation with neutrons. A nuclear reactor is normally the primary source of neutrons for irradiation. Each element that is activated emits a "fingerprint" of gamma radiation which can be measured and quantified. Multi-element

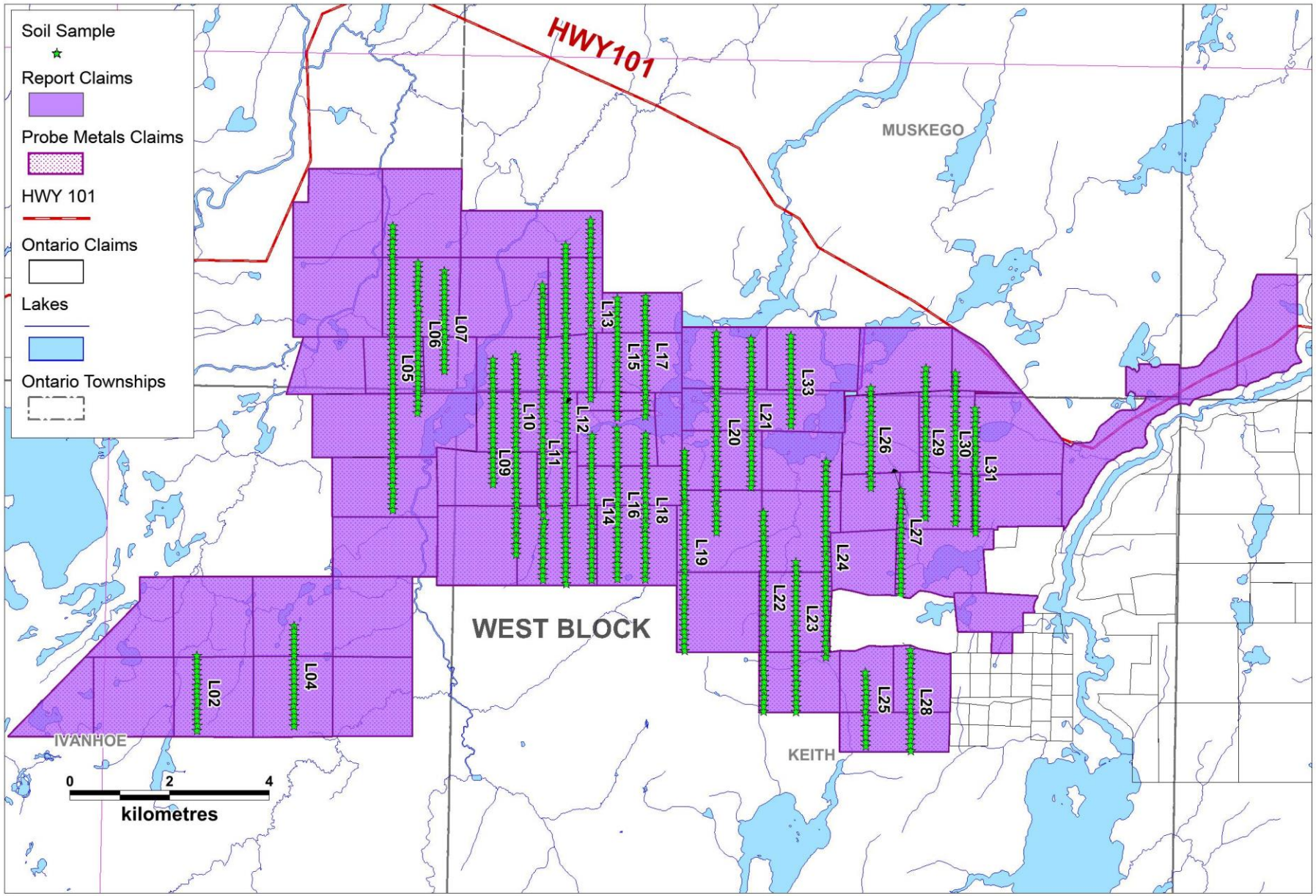

Figure 4 – Soil Sample Sites (see Appendix II for 1:10,000 map)

analyses of practically any material from the smallest sample which can be weighed accurately to very large samples are routinely analyzed by INAA. A 30 g aliquot, if available, is encapsulated in a polyethylene vial and irradiated with flux wires at a thermal neutron flux of 7 x 10 12 n cm-2 s-1. After a 7-day decay to allow Na-24 to decay the samples are counted on a high purity Ge detector with resolution of better than 1.7 KeV for the 1332 KeV Co-60 photopeak. (www.actlabs.com). Detection Limits and the suite of elements for 1 D Enhanced are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – Detection Limits and the suite of elements for 1D Enhanced

Element	Units	Detection		Element	Units	Detection
Au	ppb	2		Sc	ppm	0.1
Ag	ppm	5		Se	ppm	3
As	ppm	0.5		Sn	%	0.02
Ba	ppm	50		Sr	%	0.05
Br	ppm	0.5		Ta	ppm	0.5
Ca	%	1		Th	ppm	0.2
Co	ppm	1		U	ppm	0.5
Cr	ppm	5		W	ppm	1
Cs	ppm	1		Zn	ppm	50
Fe	%	0.01		La	ppm	0.5
Hf	ppm	1		Ce	ppm	3
Hg	ppm	1		Nd	ppm	5
Ir	ppb	5		Sm	ppm	0.1
Mo	ppm	1		Eu	ppm	0.2
Na	%	0.01		Tb	ppm	0.5
Ni	ppm	20		Yb	ppm	0.2
Rb	ppm	15		Lu	ppm	0.05
Sb	ppm	0.1				

SGS Laboratories

In the MMI® analysis, target elements are extracted using weak solutions of organic and inorganic compounds rather than conventional aggressive acid or cyanide-based digests. MMI® solutions contain strong ligands, which detach and hold metal ions that were loosely bound to soil particles by weak atomic forces in aqueous solution. This extraction does not dissolve the bound forms of the metal ions. Thus, the metal ions in the MMI® solutions are the chemically active or 'mobile' component of the sample. Because these mobile, loosely bound complexes are in very low concentrations, measurement is by conventional ICP-MS and the latest evolution of this technology, ICP-MS Dynamic Reaction Cell™ (DRC II™), allowing very low detection limits to be reported (Table 4).

Table 4 - Detection Limits for MMI® Analysis

ANALYTE	METHOD	DETECTION	UNITS	ANALYTE	METHOD	DETECTION	UNITS
Ag	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Nb	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb
Al	MMI-M5	1	ppm	Nd	MMI-M5	1	ppb
As	MMI-M5	10	ppb	Ni	MMI-M5	5	ppb
Au	MMI-M5	0.1	ppb	P	MMI-M5	0.1	ppm
Ba	MMI-M5	10	ppb	Pb	MMI-M5	10	ppb
Bi	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Pd	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Ca	MMI-M5	10	ppm	Pr	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Cd	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Pt	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Ce	MMI-M5	5	ppb	Rb	MMI-M5	5	ppb
Co	MMI-M5	5	ppb	Sb	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Cr	MMI-M5	100	ppb	Sc	MMI-M5	5	ppb
Cs	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb	Sm	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Cu	MMI-M5	10	ppb	Sn	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Dy	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Sr	MMI-M5	10	ppb
Er	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb	Ta	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Eu	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb	Tb	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Fe	MMI-M5	1	ppm	Te	MMI-M5	10	ppb
Ga	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Th	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb
Gd	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Ti	MMI-M5	3	ppb
Hg	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Tl	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb
In	MMI-M5	0.5	ppb	U	MMI-M5	1	ppb
K	MMI-M5	0.1	ppm	W	MMI-M5	1	ppb
La	MMI-M5	1	ppb	Y	MMI-M5	5	ppb
Li	MMI-M5	5	ppb	Yb	MMI-M5	1	ppb
Mg	MMI-M5	1	ppm	Zn	MMI-M5	20	ppb
Mn	MMI-M5	10	ppb	Zr	MMI-M5	5	ppb
Mo	MMI-M5	5	ppb				

RESULTS

The most effective method of viewing MMI sample data is as a response ratio, the ratio of the concentration to background value for each element. Background values were calculated by taking the average concentration of each element in samples falling within the lower quartile of the population, taken on an element-by-element basis for the sample population. Data was provided in ppm or ppb. These were converted to response ratios to further analyse the data. Response ratios (or peak to background ratios) are calculated by dividing each sample value by the predetermined background value for that element. The background value was calculated by 1) determining the lowest 25% of the data for all the samples analysed in the survey area for the particular element; 2) as values less than the detection limit were included, these were deemed to be a value half of the detection limit as an estimate value, 3) the lowest quartile (25%) of the data was calculated - this is the background value for that element. MMI® results are typically displayed in a stacked bar

chart form representing the total standard scores of all MMI®s analysed per sample, with each chart illustrating the samples along a traverse.

The response ratios for select elements are summarized in tables and plotted in stacked bar charts in Appendix III. The Certificates of Analysis from SGS are provided in Appendix IV. For the INAA data, absolute values were plotted as graduated ranges and also gridded to create contoured surfaces. The 95th percentile for select elements was calculated and used to identify anomalous sites. The Certificate of Analysis from Actlabs is provided in Appendix V. Large scale maps illustrating the results are provided in Appendix VI.

Line 02
MMI: Site 8 returned a highly anomalous value of 16,300ppb Cu along with 24.4 ppb Ag and 0.4ppb Au.
INAA: Only site 6 returned 14.80ppm As as anomalous.

Line 04
MMI: Site 4 returned an anomalous Au value of 1.6 ppb. Sites 5 and 13 had Pb anomalies of 990ppb and891 ppb respectively. Anomalies for Ag were observed at sites 10, 11, 18 with 9.5 ppb, 11.2 ppb and 21.2ppb respectively.
INAA: Sites 11 and 20 returned anomalous Au of 8ppb at each site.

Line 05
MMI: Site 24 returned anomalous Au of 0.6 ppb, and site 40 with 0.4 ppb. Zn was anomalous at site 17 with 2770ppb, while Ag returned 17.2ppb and 15.2 ppb at sites 27 and 28 respectively. Copper had numerous anomalies including sites 31 (1800ppb), 37 (2150ppb), 38 (2050ppb) and 58 (1830ppb), while Pb had a single anomaly at site 48 of 628 ppb.
INAA: Zn had numerous anomalies at sites 5 (120ppm), 7 (120ppm), 9 (120ppm), 34 (130ppm) and 35 (100ppm), while Au had two at sites 18 and 29, both of which were 8ppb.

Line 06
MMI: sites 14, 15, and 17 were anomalous for Cu with 2760 ppb, 2220ppb, 4110ppb respectively. Gold was mildly anomalous at sites 15 and 16 with 0.3ppb at both, while Pb returned 1410ppb at site 24.
INAA: Zn returned 120 ppm (site 10), 100ppm (site 11) and 120ppm (site 30) with both Au and As being anomalous at site 3 with 9 ppb and 11.3 ppm respectively.

Line 07
MMI Au was anomalous at site 2 with 0.5 ppb, and Ag was anomalous at sites 3 (12.5ppb) , 4 (18.5ppb) and 13 (21.7 ppb).
INAA: One site, 9, returned an Au value of 8ppb**.**

Line 09
MMI Only Ag was anomalous at site 1 with 11.2 ppb.
INAA: Only Au was anomalous at sites 4 (10 ppb) and 10 (11ppb).

Line 10
MMI Multiple anomalies were observed, with Pb at site 9 (1050ppb), Ag at site 8 (46.4 ppb), Zn at sites 5 (4600ppb) and 37 (6860 ppb), Cu at sites 7 (2130ppb) and 18 (1930 ppb), and Ni at 13 (1260ppb), 14 (1230ppb) and 15 (1370 ppb).
INAA: Au was anomalous at sites 13 (16 ppb) and 22 (10ppb), and Zn at sites 24 (120ppm), 27 (110ppm), 28 (160ppm) and 29 (100ppm).

Line 11
MMI Zn returned anomalous values at site 26 (2730ppb), and Cu at site 50 (1530ppb). Ag was anomalous at sites 25 (19.7ppb) and 43 (16.6ppb).
INAA: More anomalies were observed with this method, Au being anomalous at sites 5 (9ppb), 23 (22ppb), 43 (8ppb), 45 (10ppb) and 50 (13ppb); Ag at site 32 (13ppm), As at site 15 (10.3ppm) and Zn at 30 (170ppm).

Line 12
MMI Ag returned multiple anomalies at sites 4 (23.2ppb), 9 (20.2ppb), 23 (22.4ppb) 25(65.6ppb) and 26 (19.4ppb). Zn was anomalous at sites 25 (3430ppb) and 46 (8170ppb) and Cu also at site 25 (2550ppb). Gold was anomalous at site 48 with 0.4ppb.
INAA: As showed anomalies at sites 19 (10.2ppm), 20 (9.8ppm), 32 (11.2ppm) and 35 (9.5ppm), with Ag at site 36 (9ppm). Zn was anomalous at site 1 (210ppm), 19 (100ppm) and 32 (100ppm).

Line 13
MMI Only As and Ag had anomalies on this line, with As at site 25 (80ppb) and Ag at sites 7 (17.1ppb) 8 (24.2 ppb) and 16 (17.9ppb).
INAA: Au showed multiple anomalies at sites 3 (33ppb), 4 (10ppb), 9 (8ppb), 10 (8ppb), 14 (10ppb), 15 (147ppb), 18 (10ppb), 10 (8ppb) and 23 (15ppb); with Zn having anomalies at 1(340ppm), 22 (170ppm) and 37 (200ppm).

Line 14
MMI: Four sites were anomalous in four different elements: site 7 - Au 0.7 ppb; site 10 – 9070 ppb Zn; site 20 – 2780 ppb Cu and site 15 – 16.1 ppb Ag.
INAA: Au was anomalous at site 9 (20ppb) and site 25 (18ppb), with site 25 returning 13ppm Ag as well. Sites 7 and 10 returned 130 ppb and 120 ppb Zn respectively.

Line 15
MMI: Two sites had Au anomalies – site 4 and 5, both with 0.5 ppb; while site 7 was anomalous for Ag at 20.2ppb.
INAA: Au was anomalous at site 1 (8ppb), while sites 12 and 20 returned 9.7 ppb and 13.5 ppb Ag respectively.

Line 16
MMI: Multiple sites had Cu anomalies, these included sites 4 (4610ppb), 16 (7830ppb), 22 (3980ppb) and 24 (4130ppb). Zn was anomalous at site 16 (7610ppb) and Au at site 11 (0.5ppb). Ag had anomalies at sites 8 (18.4ppb) and 26 (17.2ppb).
INAA: Au was anomalous at site 4 (8ppb) and site 27 (9ppb), while sites 4 (13.3ppb); 8 (9.5ppb); 12 (44.9ppb); 13 (10.9ppb) and 21 (12.9ppb) were anomalous for As.

Line 17
MMI: Au anomalies were observed at sites 1 (0.4ppb), 4 (0.4ppb), 13 (0.8ppb) and site 25 (0.5ppb). Ag was anomalous at sites 12 (22.8ppb), 1(15.8ppb) and 5 (16.4ppb); while Zn returned 4380ppb at site 14.
INAA: Only two sites were anomalous, site 12 returned 124 ppb Au and site 3 had 9.1 ppm As.

Line 18
MMI: Numerous Zn anomalies were observed at sites 12 (4230ppb), 14 (6640ppb), 29 (5790 ppb), 19 (1910ppb) and 18 (2488ppb). Anomalies for Ag were recorded at sites 11 (17ppb), 12 (13.4ppb), 13 (20.4ppb) and 29 (32.3ppb), while Au was anomalous at site 15 (0.4 ppb).
INAA: Only two sites were anomalous, site 1 returned 14 ppm Ag and 13.3ppm As, while and site 26 had 13.6 ppm As.

Line 19
MMI: One Cu anomaly was noted at site 22 (3400ppb), a Zn anomaly at site 17 (3890 ppb), Au was anomalous at site 9 (0.7 ppb) and As at sites 15 & 27, both with 110 ppb.
INAA: Sites 7 returned anomalous Au of 73ppb, while site 29 was anomalous for both As and Zn with 16.2ppm and 100ppm respectively.

Line 20
MMI: Multiple sites were anomalous for Ag and included 15 (15.4ppb), 28 (20.9ppb), 32 (20ppb), 35 (26.7 ppb), 36 (17.5ppb). Gold was anomalous at site 15 and 33 with 0.4ppb, and at site 36 with 0.8ppb. Copper anomalies were noted at sites 5 (4230ppb) and 15 (4660ppb), with a Zn anomaly at site 34 (2970ppb).
INAA: Sites 16 and 24 were both anomalous for Au with 8 ppb and 10 ppb respectively, while site 33 was returned anomalous As (17ppm) and site 7 had Zn at 100pm.

Line 21
MMI: A very strong Cu anomaly was noted at site 31 (13,900ppb), with an Ag anomaly at site 27 of 17ppb.
INAA: Site 7 returned Au of 9ppm, while three sites were anomalous for As 9 (15.2ppm), 29 (9.9 ppm), and 31 (22.8ppm). Site 31 had a Zn anomaly of 140ppm.

Line 22
MMI: A very strong Cu anomaly was noted at site 26 (26,400ppb), with two other anomalies at sites 12 (5370ppb) and 22 (7740ppb). Silver was anomalous at three sites including 16 (24.9ppb), 17 (17.3ppb) and 18 (24.1ppb). A single Au anomaly of 0.9ppb was observed at site 12, with an Zn anomaly at site 8 of 7990 ppb.
INAA: Only As was anomalous along this line at sites 11 (9.4ppm), 15 (23ppm), 21 (12.9ppm) and 26 (15.5ppm).

Line 23
MMI: Zinc was anomalous at site 2 with 5000ppb, Cu at site 8 with 3340ppb and Ag at site 28 with 15.1ppb.

INAA: Sites 4 and 23 were both anomalous for Au at 8 ppb, while site 22 was anomalous for As at 11pm.

Line 24
MMI: Multiple Cu anomalies were noted at sites 18 (9890ppb), 4 (5860ppb), 41 (4380ppb) and 9 (3030ppb). A single Zn anomaly of 5640ppb is noted at site 30.
INAA: Multiple Zn anomalies were noted at sites 2 (200ppm), 13 (140ppm), 20 (130ppm), 22 (160ppm), 24 (290ppm), 26 (150ppm), 33 (190ppm) and 34 (120ppm). Three Au anomalies were noted at sites 3 (8ppb), 8 (8ppb) and 40 (14ppb), while a number of sites had elevated As and included 3 (9.8ppm), 4 (9.4ppm), 25 (109ppm), 40 (62.4ppm), 41 (23.8ppm).

Line 25
MMI: A single Cu anomaly of 6950ppb was noted at site 2.
INAA: Three Zn anomalies were noted at sites 2 (110ppm), 9 (150ppm), 10 (100ppm), and a single As anomaly of 10.2ppm at site 12.

Line 26
MMI: A single Zn anomaly of 3910ppb was noted at site 10.
INAA: A single Zn anomaly of 120ppm was noted at site 10.

Line 27
MMI: A single Au anomaly of 0.4ppb was noted at site 4, a single Zn anomaly of 2210ppb at site 20 and two Cu anomalies at sites 1 (2410ppb) and 3 (2050ppb).
INAA: A single Zn anomaly of 100ppm was noted at site 25 with two As anomalies at sites 16 (9.1ppm) and 22 (12.1ppm).

Line 28
MMI: Three sites were anomalous for Cu and included 13 (1610ppb), 14 (3050ppb) and 15 (2140ppb) and one site, 10, returned 31 ppb Ag .
INAA: A single Au anomaly of 16ppb was noted at site 10 which also returned anomalous As at 34.5ppm.

Line 29
MMI: Two sites returned anomalous Cu and included 14 (3240ppb) and 15 (1890ppb). Three sites had slightly elevated Au and included sites 25 (0.5ppb), 29 (0.4ppb) and 31 (06ppb).
INAA: A single Au anomaly of 16ppb is noted at site 10 which also returned anomalous As at 34.5ppm.

Line 30
MMI: Multiple sites returned elevated Cu and included sites 8 (2080ppb), 13 (2660ppb) and 28 (3960ppb). Site 26 had an Ag anomaly of 17.2ppb, while site 1 had an Zn anomaly of 2360ppb. Sites 22 and 27 had elevated As of 120ppb and 170ppb respectively.
INAA: Multiple sites were anomalous for An and included 4 (330ppm), 5 (130ppm), 16 (180ppm), 19 (100ppm), 20 (130ppm). Multiple sites also returned anomalous As and

included 2 (9.9ppm), 4 (10.6), 9 (10.6ppm), 10 (10.3ppm), 17 (9.6ppm), 18 (13.4ppm) and 27 (53.9ppm). Two sites were anomalous for Au – sites 27 (9ppb) and 31 (16ppb).

Line 31
MMI: Only site 15 returned anomalous Au of 0.4ppb.
INAA: Three sites returned anomalous Au and included 2 (8ppb), 3 (9 ppb) and 14 (11ppb). Three sites were also anomalous for As and included 14 (12.1ppm), 19 (9.6ppm) and 20 (19.3ppm), while two sites were anomalous for Zn – 20 (180ppm) and 21 (210ppm).

Line 33
MMI: Three sites returned anomalous Ag and included 4 (22.3ppb), 6 (22ppb) and 19 (16.2ppb).
INAA: Two sites 12 and 18, both returned anomalous Au of 9ppb.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the program illustrate that there are numerous sites for follow up work to be completed. As such the work completed herein will be used to keep the claims in good standing.

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