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**REPORT on the  
SEPTEMBER 2016  
PROSPECTING PROGRAM on the  
COBB BAY PROPERTY**

**For**

**TASCA RESOURCES**

**Prepared by:  
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Minroc Management Services Ltd.  
2857 Sherwood Heights Drive, Unit 2, Oakville ON L6J 7J9  
November 5, 2016**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of September 2016, a prospecting program was undertaken on the Cobb Bay property by Minroc Management. The main intention was to improve surface coverage of the Soil Gas Hydrocarbon anomalies on claim 3019927, which are believed to be prospective for both Au and VMS style mineralization. Four grab samples were taken from locations within the anomaly areas.

## 2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Cobb Bay property lies in northwestern Ontario, Canada, approximately 200 km northwest of Thunder Bay, 80 km northeast of Ignace, 75 km east southeast of Sioux Lookout, and 170 km south-southwest of Pickle Lake. The property consists of one claim comprising 15 Claim Units within the Penassi Lake Area. It is currently owned 100% by Aur Lake Exploration Ltd.

**Table 1: Details of Claims**

Claim	Units	Recording Date	Due Date	Work Required
3019927	15	2004 Aug 16	2017 Jan 16	\$5,042



Figure 1: Cobb Bay Property Location.

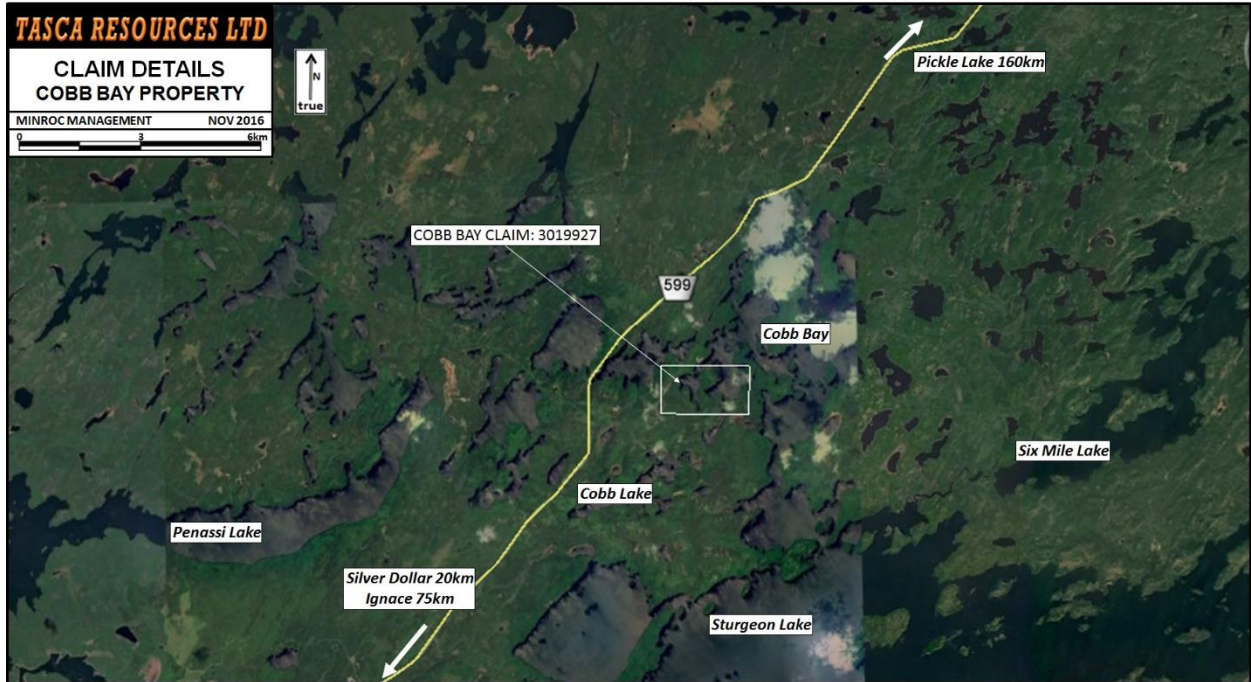


Figure 2: Cob Bay Property Location.

### **3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Cobb Bay property can be accessed via a gravelled road which heads east from highway 599 towards the property. This branches in two, the northern road leading to the Cobb Bay Lodge just north of the property edge, while the southern road becomes an ATV trail and leads towards an area just south of the present Cobb Bay claim. ATVs and boats can be used to access various areas of the claim.

Most local towns are accustomed to mining exploration and so labour and equipment are readily available for exploration purposes. Several hunting and fishing lodges operate in the area and can be used for accommodation during work programs.

The landscape is a typical Boreal forest environment. The climate is typical of Northwestern Ontario. The Sturgeon Lake area lies within Köppen climate zone Dfb, close to the subarctic Dfc margin. Winters are cold and dry with typical midwinter lows of -30°C and snowfall of 257 cm. Summers are warm and wet but short, with temperature highs of 30°C and total rainfall of over 500 mm. Biting insects can be a nuisance in the summer months.

### **4.0 HISTORY**

Gold-bearing quartz veins were originally discovered in the area in 1898 (Karrei 2012). The Sturgeon Lake area has seen extensive exploration and development of VMS and lode gold deposits including the St. Anthony Mine which produced 63,310 oz Au and 16,341 oz Ag in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the Zn-Cu-Ag-Pb±Au deposits at Mattabi and Lyon Lake in the latter half of the century.

The first exploration in the Cobb Bay area seems to have happened in the 1960s. The “Johnson Trenches”, a short distance south of the claim, are visible on a 1974 Ontario Division of Mines map (Trowell 1974) although the location is interestingly listed as a copper showing. Magnetic surveys conducted by Jorex and Cresus Mining in 1970 partly overlapped the present property. Six DDH (WEX-1 to 6) were drilled by Win-Eldrich Mines in 1971, a short distance west of the modern property although few details are available. A series of prospectors expanded the Johnson Trenches and completed reconnaissance sampling programs in the 1980s and 90s (Johnson 1989, Kuryliw 1994). Samples from the main trenches gave assays up to 1.30 oz/t Au (Kuryliw 1994), and visible gold was seen in shears in the porphyry southwest of Aur Lake (Johnson 1989).

#### **History since 2002**

Much of the recent history described here overlaps with the present Cobb Bay property although it was typically centred on the Johnson area to the south.

In 2002, 1522923 Ontario Inc (later Unitronix Mining and Exploration) acquired a claim to cover the Johnson Trenches. A series of prospecting programs were launched between 2002 and



2005 which yielded grab sample assays up to 16 g/t from the Johnson area (Karrei 2012). In 2002 an airborne magnetic and VLF survey was completed by Terraquest Ltd.

In May 2007, a three-hole, 473 m diamond drill program was undertaken in the area of the historic Johnson Trenches yielding modest gold results of up to 2462 ppb Au associated with quartz veining (Hendrick 2007). Following this program, and after a change of management, a ground magnetic survey was completed by Allan Spector covering most of the Johnson claim (3014787) and part of the northern claim (3019927, i.e. the current property). Interpretation of the survey results suggested the presence of a fold structure with its axis trending roughly north-south through the claims, and also that the previous drilling had been mis-targeted and did not intercept the relevant structures (Bulatovich 2007). Seven areas of interest were outlined (Zones A to G), while six further drillholes were proposed, which to-date have not been drilled.

Stripping of new areas away from the historic trenches (west of Zone E, and on Zones B and C) was conducted in 2008 and 2009, followed by sampling which gave some modest gold values (Bulatovich 2009 and 2010).

An SGH geochemical survey was conducted in two phases in 2010 and 2011 (Sutherland and Hoffman 2010, Karrei 2012). This covered most of the present property as well as the Johnson Trench area. Samples were analyzed by Actlabs of Ancaster Ontario, and interpreted to outline areas of both gold and VMS-style mineralization centred on the peninsula in the northern claim.

Known historic work covering the Fourbay claims area is tabulated below:

**Table 2: Historic work at Cobb Bay**

Year	Company	Claims/Areas Covered	Activity	MNDM Assessment File ID
1970	Win-Eldrich Mines	Western 3019927	Mag, EM survey, geology interp	52G14NE0055
1970	Jorex Mines	Southern 3019927, Johnson Trenches	Mag, EM survey	52G14NE0084
1970	Cresus Mining	Large property including most of 3019927	Mag, EM survey	52J02SW0071
1971	L F Labow	Adjacent SW to 3019927	Two DDH (WEX-3,4)	52G14NE0033
1982	Falconbridge	Large property including 3019927	EM survey	52G15NW0026
1991	Johnson, Johnson, Read	Johnson Trenches (immediately to S)	Trenching, mapping, sampling	52G14NE0001
1993	Noranda Exploration	Large former property inc. western 3019927	Magnetics, IP, regional-scale geologic interp	52G15NW0007, 52G15NW1031
1994	Chester Kuryliw	Johnson Trenches (immediately to S)	Geologic mapping, sampling	52G14NE0002

<b>2006-07</b>	Unitronix / 1522923 Ontario Inc	Large former property including 3019927	Mapping, reconnaissance sampling, three DDH (COBB-07- 01 to 03)	20002211, 20002212, 20003850, 20003851
<b>2009-10</b>	Unitronix / Aur Lake Expl	3019927, Johnson Trenches	Trench mapping, sampling, ground geophysics (IP, EM, mag, gravity), soil geochemistry (SGH)	20004394,20004395, 20005977, 20007881
<b>2014</b>	Minroc	3019927, Johnson Trenches	Reconnaissance sampling	

## 5.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Cobb Bay claim is underlain by volcanics and intrusives in roughly equal portions. Volcanic units range from mafic to felsic and include tuffs, agglomerates, pillows and flows of a variety of thicknesses, striking from 70° to 120° with a subvertical dip, but with significant local variation possibly caused by doming around the intrusives. Minor cherty sediment can sometimes be found interbedded with the volcanics. Gabbros are also present which are likely to be close in age to the volcanics. These units appear to be in lower greenschist facies.

Post-dating the volcanic suite are a series of intermediate, felsic and alkalic intrusives variously described as tonalites, diorites, granodiorites, quartz syenites and alkali syenites. Except for the tonalites these are generally porphyritic with quartz and plagioclase, with phenocryst content reaching 25% of volume. Foliated examples of most of the above units can also be seen in several locations. Foliation, where present, varies from about 70° to 160° (20°W) and appears to broadly outline a roughly north-south regional deformation overprint. This foliation is also occasionally evident in the volcanics.

Historical maps vary in their descriptions of these units, e.g. Trowell 1974 appears to have mapped all the above intrusive units as “quartz-feldspar porphyry”, while Trowell 1981 lists most of these as “diorite”. Inspection by Minroc in 2014 and others appear to show that three distinct phases are present: a possibly alkali, often porphyritic intermediate-felsic unit in the Johnson area; an intermediate, rarely porphyritic unit forming two large lobes in the 3019927 area; and an unfoliated granite forming one or possibly two small stocks in between the intermediate lobes.

Historic geophysical work on the property (Bulatovich 2007) appears to outline symmetrical signatures which have been interpreted as evidence for a regional-scale fault with an axis that cuts through the centre of the property roughly north-south. This is tentatively supported by geologic mapping which shows some symmetry about this axis.

## 6.0 DEPOSIT TYPES AND MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization in the Cobb Bay area appears to take the form of epithermal deposits. Epithermal gold deposits are formed by hydrothermal systems operating in the relatively shallow crust (<1.5 km), which deposit gold in veins, shears and other structures, often in association with other base and precious metal sulphides. This is what is seen in the main quartz vein at McKinnon Lake on the Fourbay property, as well as in other nearby gold deposits such as at King Bay and St Anthony. At Jessie Lake (also at Fourbay) and just south of the Cobb Bay claim, gold mineralization is associated with pyrite within shear zones in mafic volcanics and felsic porphyries, respectively.

The ultimate source of the gold in epithermal deposits could be an as-yet-unidentified intrusive body or perhaps a VMS system, from which the gold could have been remobilized.

Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits, such as those at Sturgeon Lake, are stratigraphically-controlled deposits of base metal sulphides with variable precious metal content, produced by seafloor volcanism at oceanic spreading centres and found today within volcanic sequences. The most common sulphides are usually pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena, with chalcopyrite often found within stringer zones slightly removed from the main massive sulphide bodies. The Spooner DDH on the Fourbay property intersected minor massive sulphide lenses which may be indicative of the presence of a larger VMS system on or near the property.

The entire Sturgeon Lake Greenstone Belt is fertile ground for deposits of both types.

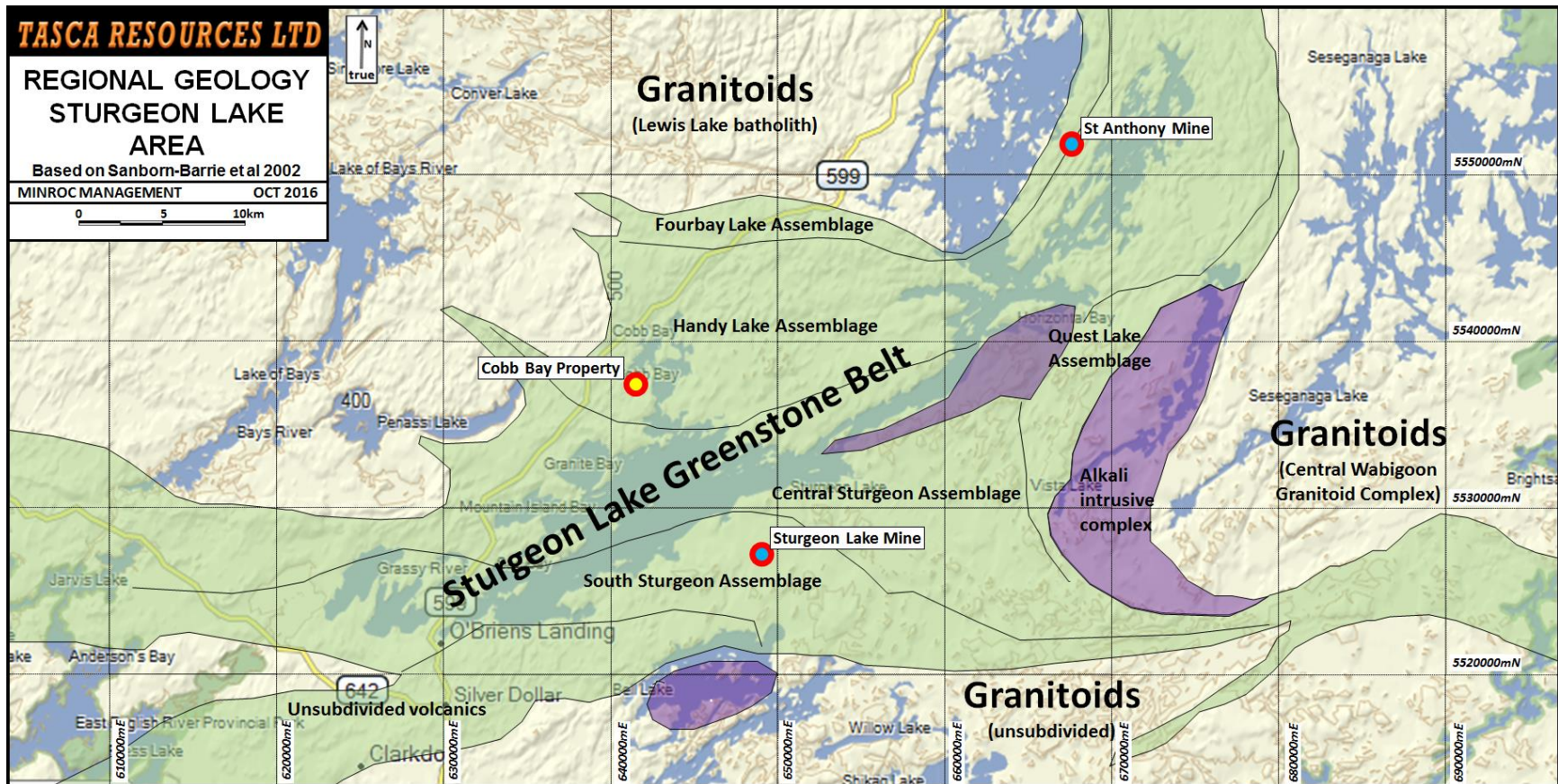


Figure 3: Regional Geology.



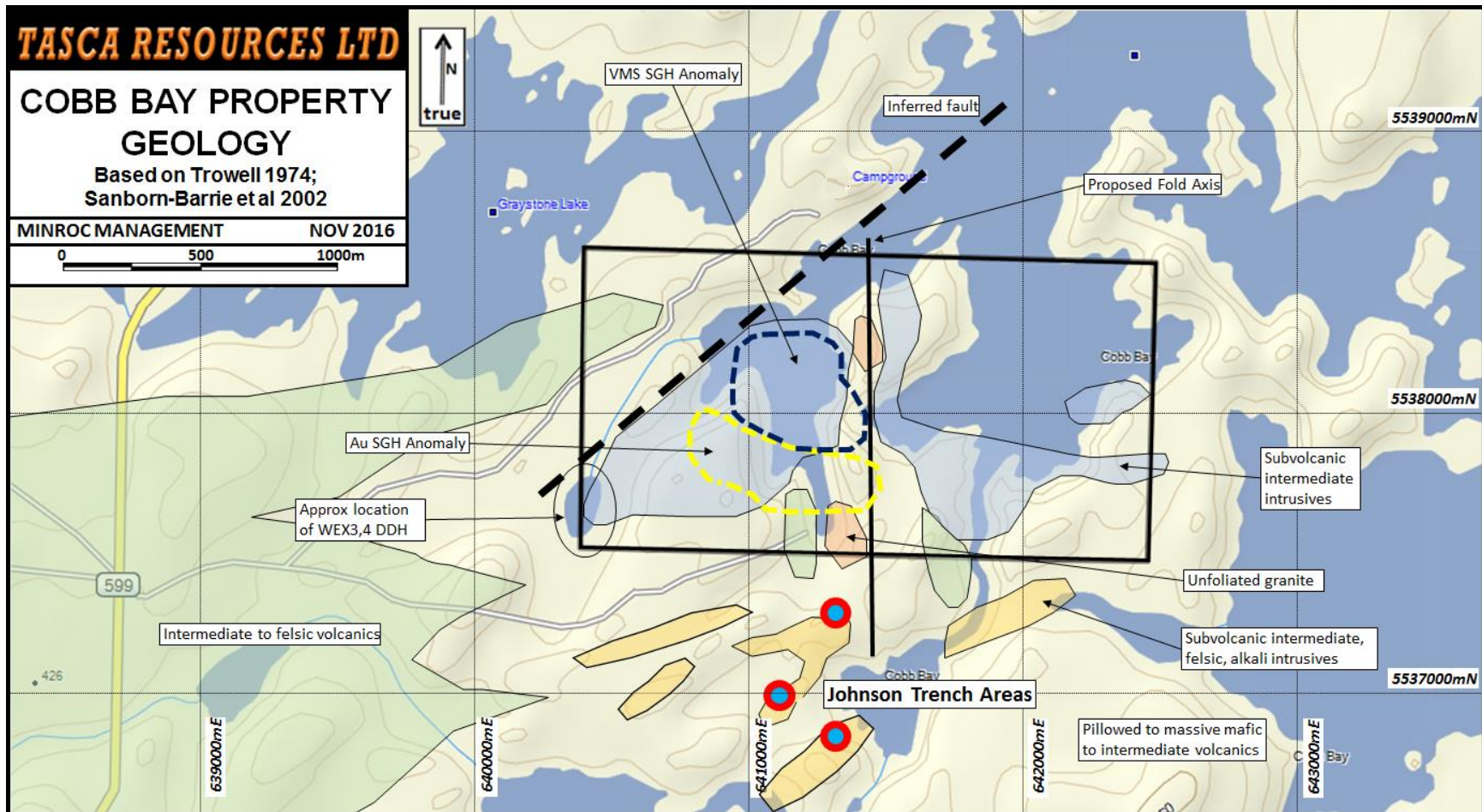


Figure 4: Geology of the Cobb Bay Property.

## **7.0 EXPLORATION**

Fieldwork was undertaken at the Cobb Bay area on the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of September, 2016. The personnel present were Brian H Newton, P. Geo, and Francis Newton, G.I.T., of Minroc Management. The two days were spent improving coverage of the two SGH anomalies, as well as reviewing the Johnson Trench area.

### ***7.1 Au SGH Target***

The centre of the property is bisected by a north-south-oriented bay (a local embayment of Cobb Bay) which approximately coincides with the fold axis believed to exist by Bulatovich (2007). The Au SGH Target lies around the fold axis and extends significantly to the west.

Building on findings from previous Minroc visits, units within the western half of the Au SGH area consist of pale grey-blue intermediate-felsic units (sometimes quartz- and feldspar-porphyrific; described by Trowell as tonalites) and mafic to intermediate volcanics. The intrusives show a foliation from 160-180° with strongly varied dip (40° east to 70° west). These units frequently contain disseminated pyrite cubes at or upwards of 1% of total volume.

The volcanics primarily consist of chloritic mafic flows, with intermediate volcanics, minor gabbro sills and minor cherty sediment also present. These units strike roughly east-west with subvertical dip.

In the southeast corner of the bay, an unfoliated granite stock is found, distinct from all other intrusives in the area. A second granite stock may have been found on the peninsula to the north (Newton and Wellstead 2014). Both locations approximately underlie the fold axis.

All four grab samples were taken from within the area of the Au SGH Target (706573 to 576). All were taken to test pyrite disseminations within volcanic and intrusive units but did not yield any significant results. Samples 706575 and 576 were taken from the west side of the bay; 706573 and 574 were taken on the east side of the bay. Samples '574 and '576 were taken close to the northern edge of the Au Target area, close to the VMS Target.

### ***7.2 VMS SGH Target***

The VMS SGH Target area lies north-adjacent to the Au area. It is bisected by a wider portion of the bay and so only its southeastern and southwestern areas are situated on land. Much of the southwestern area was traversed by Minroc personnel in 2014. This area is underlain by outcrops of tonalite which display a fairly uniform 45/75NW lineation as well as what appeared to be intermittent carbonate alteration of primary pyrite.

The southeastern area had not previously been visited. Outcrops here consist predominantly of chloritic basalt and diabase as well as blue-grey mafic-to-intermediate volcanics. No signs of any mineralization were seen in the units present in this area. No samples were taken here.

**Table 3: Summary of Samples**

Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ni (%)
706573	641393	5537770	<0.005	0.012	<0.01	0.002
706574	641260	5537879	<0.005	0.008	<0.01	0.001
706575	641014	5537786	<0.005	<0.001	<0.01	0.002
706576	641081	5537876	<0.005	<0.001	<0.01	0.003

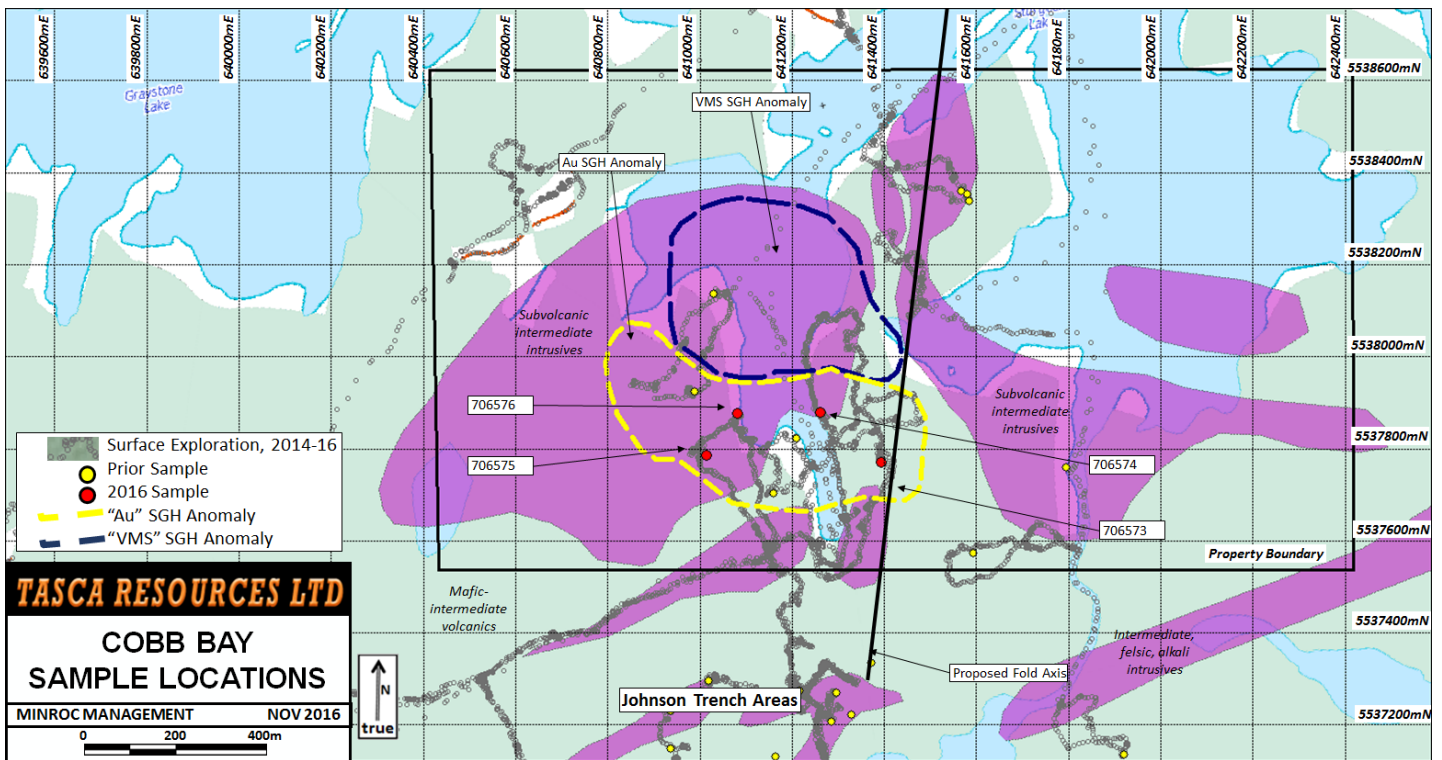


Figure 5: Cobb Bay Sample Locations.

## **8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

Sample material was gathered based on observed or anticipated mineralization. Grab sample material was removed from outcrops using hand tools. Each sample was inserted into a labelled bag immediately after its recovery, alongside a unique tag provided by the assay laboratory. Bags were then tied using cable ties and placed in larger labelled rice bags, for ease of transport to the laboratory.

The four (4) samples collected from the Fourbay property were delivered to Bureau Veritas in Timmins, Ontario. The samples were assayed by “FA430” fire assay for gold with “AQ370” multielement analysis package utilizing Aqua Regia digestion. A variety of blank, duplicate and reference standard materials were tested in-house at Bureau Veritas alongside the field samples.

## **9.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

### **Johnson Trench Area (Cu, Au)**

The “Johnson Trenches” are a series of surface workings lying atop feldspar porphyry units to the immediate south of the Cobb Bay claim. Sericitic alteration zones and shear zones host gold mineralization associated with pyrite disseminations. Historic samples from the trenches have reached highs of 1.30oz/ton Au (Kuryliw 1994). The Johnson Trenches are also considered to be copper occurrences in the MNDM Mineral Deposit Inventory (Ravnaas 2005,2006).

### **Sturgeon Lake (VMS)**

The Sturgeon Lake area is home to many past-producing base and precious metal mines including St. Anthony, Goldlund, F Group, Lyon Lake, Creek Zone, Darkwater, Mattabi and Sturgeon Lake. All are within approximately 15 km of the Cobb Bay property.

### **St Anthony (Au)**

The past-producing St Anthony gold mine lies 25km northeast of the Cobb Bay property. The current holders of St. Anthony, Pacific Iron Ore Corp., state that St. Anthony produced 63310 oz Au and 16341 oz Ag from its No. 1 Quartz Vein, over a vein strike of 244 m and to a depth of 229 m (Evans 2009). The vein system which hosts the historically-productive mineralization lies in close proximity to a porphyry body, which may be implicated in the formation of the deposit.

### **King Bay (Au)**

The gold prospects at King Bay lie 12km northeast of Cobb Bay. A series of historic trenching, bulk sampling and drilling programs outlined a sequence of dark-coloured quartz veins and lenses, which host native gold and mixed sulphides and frequently yielded assay intervals over 1 oz/ton. The most comprehensive exploration was undertaken on the Armstrong-Best and Mac-Read prospects by Steeprock Mines in the 1980s (Evans 2009). Despite the large amount of work completed in the area, no claim holder has yet been able to tie the various prospects



together or outline a larger-scale deposit, although there appears to be a relationship with an east-west-striking porphyry unit.

The King Bay prospects are currently split between properties held by Pacific Iron Ore Corp. and Auxin Resources.

### Pointer Lake (Au)

The Pointer Lake area lies close to the Fourbay property, also held by Tasca Resources. Riverton Resources undertook a five-hole DDH program here in 1985, in an area where historic trenches had yielded modest Au results. DDH R-85-5 passed through the chloritic margin of a quartz porphyry dyke, giving an assay interval of 0.139oz/ton over 14ft (Evans 2009). This area currently lies within a claim group held by Auxin Resources.

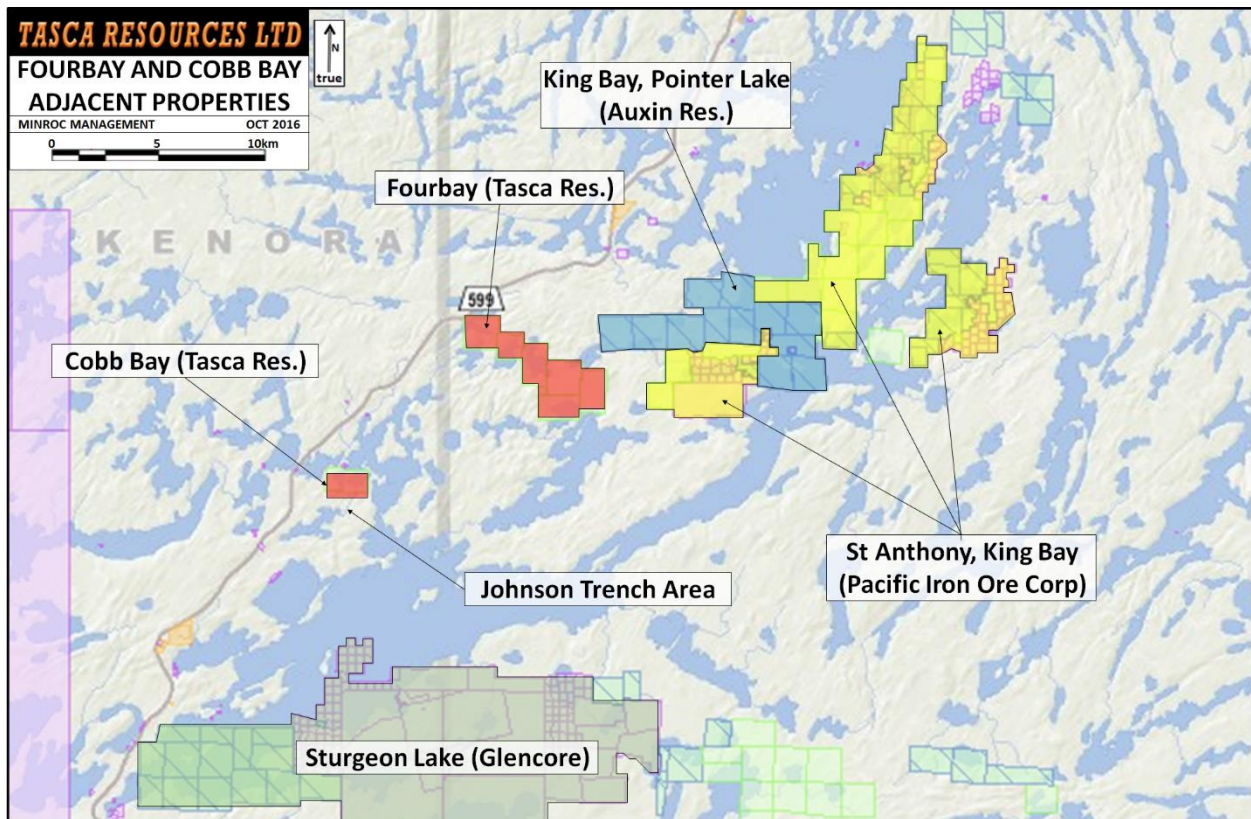


Figure 6: Adjacent Properties.

## **10.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Surface coverage of the SGH anomalies was greatly improved during this program, although coverage is obviously limited to the availability of outcrop and the presence of large surface water bodies. The highest rated sample results from the SGH surveys are in Cobb Bay. While the shoreline and shallow waters along the edge of the bay were prospected no suitable outcrop for sampling was located. Most of the shoreline area was covered in rounded cobble boulders, sand and silt. Unfortunately, there are few indications that any mineralization of note is present in any of the available outcrop on the current property, and the use of SGH anomalies on the property as exploration targets have yet to be justified.

The intrusive units on the current property appear to be distinct from those present in the Johnson Trench area. The latter are porphyritic, possibly syenitic in geochemical composition, and are known to carry gold mineralization in shear zones, pyrite disseminations and quartz veins. The porphyry units in the Johnson Trench area may be present in outcrop in other parts of the current property yet to be visited, or present at depth.

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

While this program did not return assays of interest and did not uncover the source of the SGH anomaly, there are still some areas of the property that should be prospected should another exploration program be anticipated. Future exploration efforts should consist of the following:

1. Prospecting and mapping in other areas of the current property away from the SGH Targets. The syenitic porphyry units seen in the Johnson Trench area may be present elsewhere on the property and, if so, may be mineralized.
2. Drill-test the SGH Anomalies. If it is desired to explore the SGH anomalies further, this exploration should take the form of exploratory drilling. This would enable areas under the bay to be explored, which constitute a large proportion of the area of each of the anomalies. Stripping or trenching may be warranted within the anomalies should any favourable targets be identified.
3. Re-acquire the Johnson Trench area if possible. Gold mineralization is known to be present in several locations here, and a series of exploration recommendations from earlier work here remain unfulfilled (Newton and Wellstead 2014), including drill-testing magnetic anomalies and a more thorough stripping, washing, mapping and sampling of the known gold mineralization.

## 12.0 REFERENCES

- Trowell, N F 1974: Granite Bay, Sturgeon Lake. Ontario Division of Mines Map 2268
- Trowell, N F 1981: Whiterock Lake, Ontario Geological Survey Map 2458
- Kuryliw, C J 1994: Summary Report on the Examination of the Johnson-Read Cobb Bay Gold Prospect, Sturgeon Lake Area, Ontario
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- Bulatovich, M 2009: Striping and Sampling Program, Cobb Bay Area – Penassi Lake, Northwestern Ontario. 1522923 Ontario inc d/b/a Unitronix Mining and Exploration
- Evans, G 2009: Technical Report on the St. Anthony and Best/King Bay Properties, Pacific Iron Ore Corporation
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- Sutherland, D and Hoffman, E 2010: SGH -Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Predictive Geochemistry for 3936449 Canada Inc. “SGH Survey – Cobb Bay Project” – Evaluation of SGH Data for Soil Samples, Exploration for Gold and/or VMS Targets. Activation Laboratories Ltd.
- Karrei, L et al 2012: Report to Aur Lake Exploration Limited on Mining Claims Held by Aur Lake Exploration Inc and 3936449 Canada Inc. Due Diligence Review, Sturgeon Lake Projects in Northwestern Ontario. Tetra Tech Wardrop
- Newton, B and Wellstead, M 2014: Report on the October 2014 Prospecting Program on the Cobb Bay Property, for Tasca Resources

## 13.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE

### Certificate of Qualified Person:

I, Brian H. Newton, certify that;

1. I reside at 1518 Jasmine Crescent, Oakville Ontario L6H 3H3 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Services Inc., office address 2857 Sherwood Heights Drive, Unit 2, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 7J9.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "REPORT on the SEPTEMBER 2016 PROSPECTING PROGRAM on the COBB BAY PROPERTY for TASCA RESOURCES" Dated 5 November, 2016.
3. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Bachelor of Science in Geology (1984) and have practiced my profession continuously.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) Registration No. 1330.
5. I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).
6. I prepared sections 1.0 to 11.0 of this Technical Report.
7. I am independent, as described in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101, of Tasca Resources.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 5 November 2016



Brian H Newton, P.Geol



## Appendix A

### Certificates of Analysis

Submitted By: Brian Newton

#### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

#### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Cobb Bay  
Shipment ID:  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 4

#### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.  
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada  
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver  
Received: October 21, 2016  
Report Date: November 04, 2016  
Page: 1 of 2

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16002177.1

Procedure		Number of Lab	Code Description	Test	Report
Code		Samples	Wgt (g)		Status
PRP70-250		4	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh		VAN
FA430		4	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS		
		DRPLP	4	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps	VAN
STOR-PLP	Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage				
STOR-RJT	Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage	DRRJT	4	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject	VAN
Finish		30	Completed		VAN
EN002		4	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste		VAN
AQ370		4	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES		
analysis		1	Completed		VAN

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Minroc Management Ltd.  
2857 Sherwood Heights Drive, Unit 2

Oakville Ontario L6J 7J9  
Canada



CC: Francis Newton  
Mark Wellstead

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted. "\*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.  
Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158  
2

Page: 2 of  
Part: 1 of 2

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** VAN16002177.1

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ca	P	Cr	Mg	
Unit	kg	ppm	%	%	%	%	gm/t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MDL	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	2	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	
706573 Rock	1.37	<0.005	<0.001	0.012	<0.01	<0.01	<2	0.002	0.002	0.06	4.56	<0.01	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	0.94	0.033	0.003	1.33	
706574 Rock	0.73	<0.005	<0.001	0.008	<0.01	<0.01	<2	0.001	0.002	0.08	7.18	<0.01	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	1.63	0.168	<0.001	1.59	
706575 Rock	1.16	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<2	0.002	<0.001	0.02	2.08	<0.01	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	0.49	0.036	<0.001	0.73	
706576 Rock	0.77	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<2	0.003	<0.001	0.02	2.50	<0.01	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	1.40	0.048	0.001	1.17	

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** VAN16002177.1

	<b>Method</b>	<b>AQ370</b>	<b>Q370</b>	<b>Q370</b>	<b>AQ370</b>	<b>AQ370</b>	<b>Q370</b>
	<b>Analyte</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>Hg</b>	<b>S</b>
	<b>Unit</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>MDL</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.05</b>
706573	Rock	2.06	0.07	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	0.10
706574	Rock	3.03	0.08	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	0.32
706575	Rock	1.43	0.09	0.16	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05
706576	Rock	1.54	0.15	0.11	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05





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# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN16002177.1

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ca	P	Cr	Mg	
Unit	kg		%	%	%	%	gm/t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MDL	0.01	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	2	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	
Reference Materials																					
STD CDN-ME-9A Standard			<0.001	0.650	<0.01	<0.01	4	0.949	0.016	0.07	11.92	<0.01	0.006	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	1.33	0.056	0.013	2.86	
STD CDN-ME-14A Standard			0.001	1.226	0.47	3.05	40	0.002	0.017	0.06	17.45	0.01	<0.001	0.008	0.003	<0.01	0.29	0.011	0.002	0.87	
STD OXD108 Standard		0.406																			
STD OXI121 Standard		1.734																			
STD OXN117 Standard		7.757																			
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected			0.00033	0.654	0.003	0.0096	3.3	0.912	0.0165	0.066	11.73	0.00125	0.006	0	0.00014	0.0002	1.37	0.0583	0.0134	2.84	
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected			0.0015	1.24	0.488	2.97	42.3	0.0018	0.017	0.0589	17.29	0.0105	0.00036	0.0088	0.0024	0.0096	0.298	0.0127	0.0019	0.8787	
STD OXD108 Expected		0.414																			
STD OXN117 Expected		7.679																			
STD OXI121 Expected		1.834																			
BLK Blank			<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	
BLK Blank		<0.005																			
Prep Wash																					

ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.001	<0.001	0.05	1.92	<0.01	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	0.68	0.038	<0.001	0.43
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**BUREAU VERITAS** MINERAL LABORATORIES  
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# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN16002177.1

Method	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370	AQ370
Analyte	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	S	
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.05	
Reference Materials							
STD CDN-ME-9A Standard	2.18	0.31	0.18	<0.001	<0.001	3.21	
STD CDN-ME-14A Standard	1.17	0.03	0.35	<0.001	<0.001	16.70	
STD OXD108 Standard							
STD OXI121 Standard							
STD OXN117 Standard							
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected	2.21	0.309	0.1813	0	0	3.34	
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected	1.14	0.0264	0.359		0.0015	16.52	
STD OXD108 Expected							
STD OXN117 Expected							
STD OXI121 Expected							
BLK Blank	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05	
BLK Blank							

Prep Wash								
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.95	0.12	0.14	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05	

## Appendix B

### Photos



Photo 1: Sample 706573.





Photo 2: Sample 706574.





Photo 3: Sample 706575.





Photo 4: Sample 706576.