Evaluation Report

Of The

Hare Lake Property

For

Building Stone

Thunder Bay Mining Division

NTS Sheet 42 D/16

Besco International Investment Co. Ltd

120-4611 Viking Way

Richmond, B.C.,

Canada V6V 2K9

January 2016

J. G. Clark

Clark Exploration Consulting

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 Introduction

Besco International Investment Co. Ltd. (Besco) contracted Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay to complete an evaluation of the Hare Lake Property (Property) for the potential of Building Stone. The Hare Lake Property is located within McCoy Township on the north shore of Lake Superior, Ontario. The work program comprised examination, description, hand sampling and photography of the various outcrop of potential building stone.

2.0 Property Description

The Hare Lake Property is comprised of 1 mining claim (Table 1) containing 6 units and total of 96 hectares. The property is located in McCoy Township within the Thunder Bay Mining Division (Figures 1 and 2). The claim is recorded in good standing with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and is held 100% by Besco International Investment Co. Ltd.

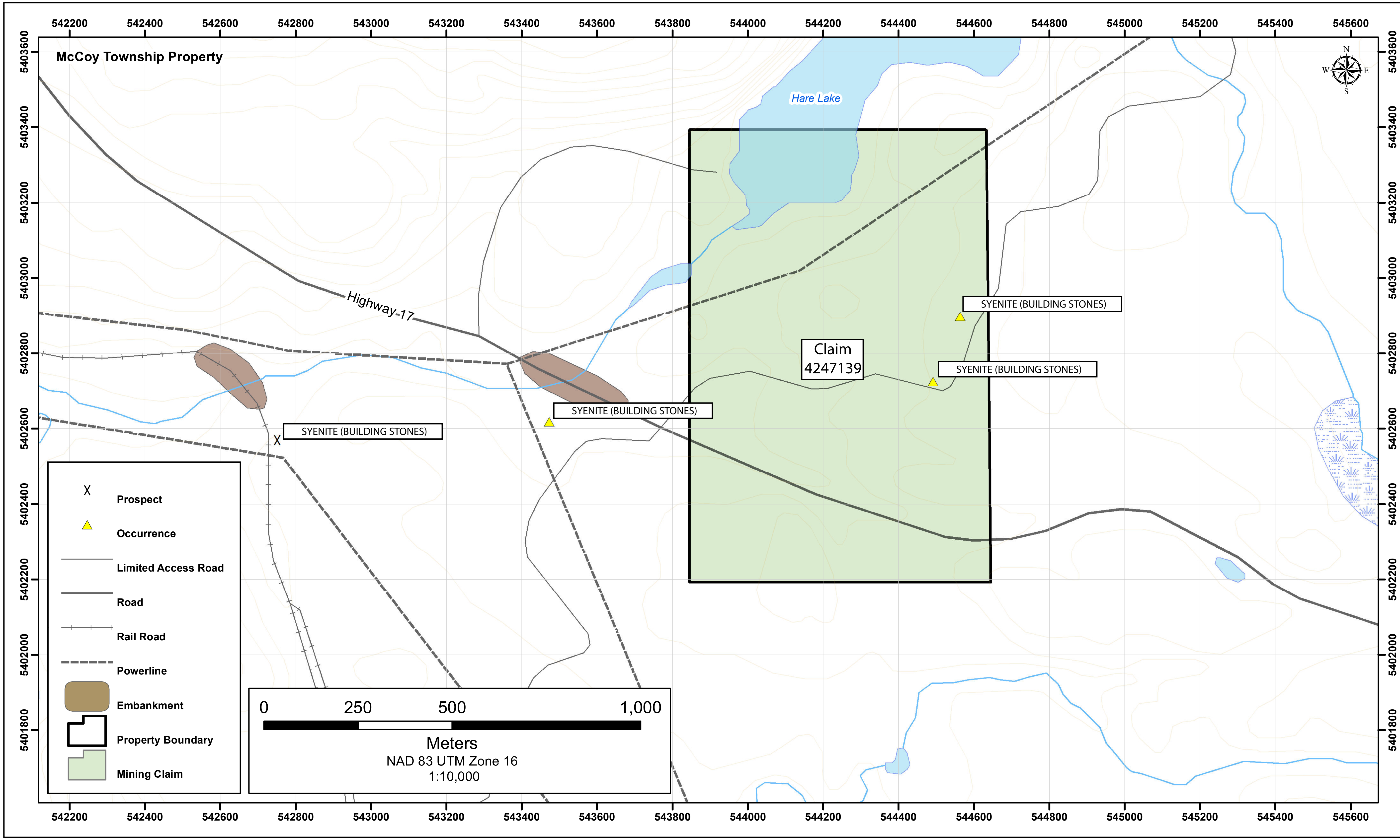
The property lies along the Trans Canada Highway 17 and is approximately 280 kilometres east of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario and approximately 10 kilometres north of the of the town of Marathon, Ontario. Secondary roads and a power line traverse the property. The CPR rail line is located approximately1.5 kilometres southwest of the property.

The city of Thunder Bay has a population of 110,000 people and provides support services, equipment and skilled labour for both the mineral exploration and mining industry. Rail, national highway, port and international airport services are also available out of Thunder Bay.

Table 1: Claim Details.

Township /Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Units	Area (ha)	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
MCCOY	4247139	2009-Jan-15	2016-Nov-15	6	96	100%	$2,400	$12,000	$2,274

Figure 1: Property Location Map


McCoy Township Property
Hare Lake
Highway-17
Claim 4247139
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
X
Prospect
Occurrence
Limited Access Road
Road
Rail Road
Powerline
Embankment
Property Boundary
Mining Claim
0 250 500 1,000
Meters
NAD 83 UTM Zone 16
1:10,000
N
S
E
W
542200 542400 542600 542800 543000 543200 543400 543600 543800 544000 544200 544400 544600 544800 545000 545200 545400 545600
5403600 5403400 5403200 5403000 5402800 5402600 5402400 5402200 5402000 5401800

3.0 Regional Geological Setting

The geology of the Coldwell Complex is best presented in Open File Report 5868 (Walker et al,, 1993) and the following are summary portions of the report.

The Coldwell Alkalic Complex was emplaced in Archean rocks of the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Province during the early stages of the Middle Proterozoic Mid-continent Rift at 1108 +/- 1 Ma (Heaman and Machado 1992). The 580 km^2 Coldwell Alkalic Complex is situated between Pic River and Dead Horse Creek, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The complex is located at the north end of the Thiel fault, a zone of faulting which separates grabens with different subsidence history in the rift (Cannon et al. 1989). A north-trending magnetic high occurs between the rocks of the Coldwell Alkalic Complex and those of the Mid-continent Rift beneath Lake Superior (Gupta 1991).

Originally, the complex was considered to be a result of extensive fractional crystallization of a single batch of magma within a funnel-shaped intrusion (Lilley 1964) or lopolith (Puskas 1967). Subsequent work demonstrated that the complex was not emplaced as a single batch of fractionated magma. Currie (1980) proposed a model in which the Coldwell Alkalic Complex developed from three intersecting systems of ring dikes and cone sheets, defined by igneous layering. Mitchell and Platt (1977, 1978) used petrological characteristics and relative timing relationships to divide the complex into 3 centers of alkalic magmatism emplaced by cauldron subsidence associated with major faults.

The Open File Report 5868 (Walker et al, 1993) supported the hypothesis of Mitchell and Platt (1977, 1978). Walker et al (1993) considered the configuration of the majority of the rocks represent magma that was intruded as sheet-like bodies during cauldron subsidence. Consequently, the present erosional surface exposes a sub-horizontally stratified sequence of rocks situated near the top of the Coldwell Alkalic Complex.

The Coldwell Alkalic Complex intrudes Archean metavolcanic, metasedimentary and granitic rocks. Both eastern and western contacts of the complex truncate bedding or fabrics within the Archean rocks. The eastern contact between the complex and the Archean rocks has a regular arcuate shape; however, the west contact is irregular and apparently modified by faults. Metamorphism of the Archean rocks to the pyroxene hornfels grade can be detected within approximately 50 m of the contact with the complex.

3.1 Emplacement of the Coldwell Alkalic Complex

Magmatism within the Coldwell Alkalic Complex occurred within three centers, referred to as Center 1, 2 and 3 by Mitchell and Piatt (1977, 1978). Volcanic xenoliths, miarolitic cavities and porphyritic rock types with a fine-grained matrix occur at the present erosional level, indicating that the magmas forming each of the Centers was emplaced at low pressure. In such an environment, processes such as, caldera subsidence, ring dike emplacement and stoping are important structural processes controlling the emplacement of magma.

The extrusion and preservation of the basaltic xenoliths may have been controlled by the process of caldera collapse. During the collapse, the tholeiitic to subalkaline gabbroic rocks were intruded as ring dikes and probably occur beneath the syenites of the complex. Caldera collapse and ring dike intrusion may also be the process controlling the intrusion of the alkaline gabbro and amphibole natrolite-nepheline syenite. These latter units define the outer margin of Center 2 magmatism, and are coincident with the Red Sucker Cove and Little Pic River lineaments. Ring dikes do not appear to be related to the intrusion of Center 3.

Large and small scale block faulting caused by the stoping of roof rocks into intrusive magma from each Center, has resulted in extensive assimilation of the roof rocks and hybridization of the magmas near the roof. This process is important in the intrusion of Center 1 feldspar-porphyritic syenite into the basaltic xenoliths, and the intrusion of the Center 3 amphibole quartz syenite into both the Center 1 and 2. It appears that the present erosional level corresponds to the top of Center 3 in the west and the top of Center 1 in the east.

Three diatremes occur within Coldwell Alkalic Complex. The largest of these is the Neys diatreme which has been mapped by Balint (1977) and Sage (1982). This diatreme occurs on the west side of the Coldwell Peninsula. It is elliptical in shape and has sharp contacts with the host nepheline syenite. The breccia consists of rounded clasts of gabbro, syenite, nepheline syenite, amphibolite in communited matrix (Sage 1982). The other two diatremes are smaller and were discovered during the present study. The first is located on Highway 17 northwest of Neys Lake and the other occurs on the west side of Red Sucker Cove. Both diatremes are small (few 10's of square m) and consist of angular, brecciated rock fragments in a hematized matrix. Fluorite mineralization is associated with the diatreme along Highway 17 and carbonated mineralization is associated with diatreme in Red Sucker Cove.

3.2 Economic Potential of the Coldwell Complex

Mineral occurrences in the Coldwell Alkalic Complex include: base (Cu,Ni), platinum group metals (PGE) and associated metals (V,Ti) rare metals (Nb, Y, Zr, rare earth elements (RE)), building stone, industrial minerals (nepheline), and semi-gemstones (spectrolite). The information on exploration activity can be reviewed in the Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of North Development and Mines, Thunder Bay and the Ontario Geological Survey's website: http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/.

The Property has been staked to examine the potential of building stone. The potential of the building stone from the Coldwell Complex goes back in history to when syenite from the Coldwell Alkalic Complex was extracted for the construction of railroad bridges over Pic and Little Pic Rivers by the Canadian Pacific Railway during the 1880s. Building stone was also extracted from small quarries within the complex by Peninsula Granite Quarries Limited for 12 months in 1927, Cold Spring Granite Company Limited in the late 1930's, Lake Superior Stone Syndicate in 1960, and Angler Granite Limited in 1965.

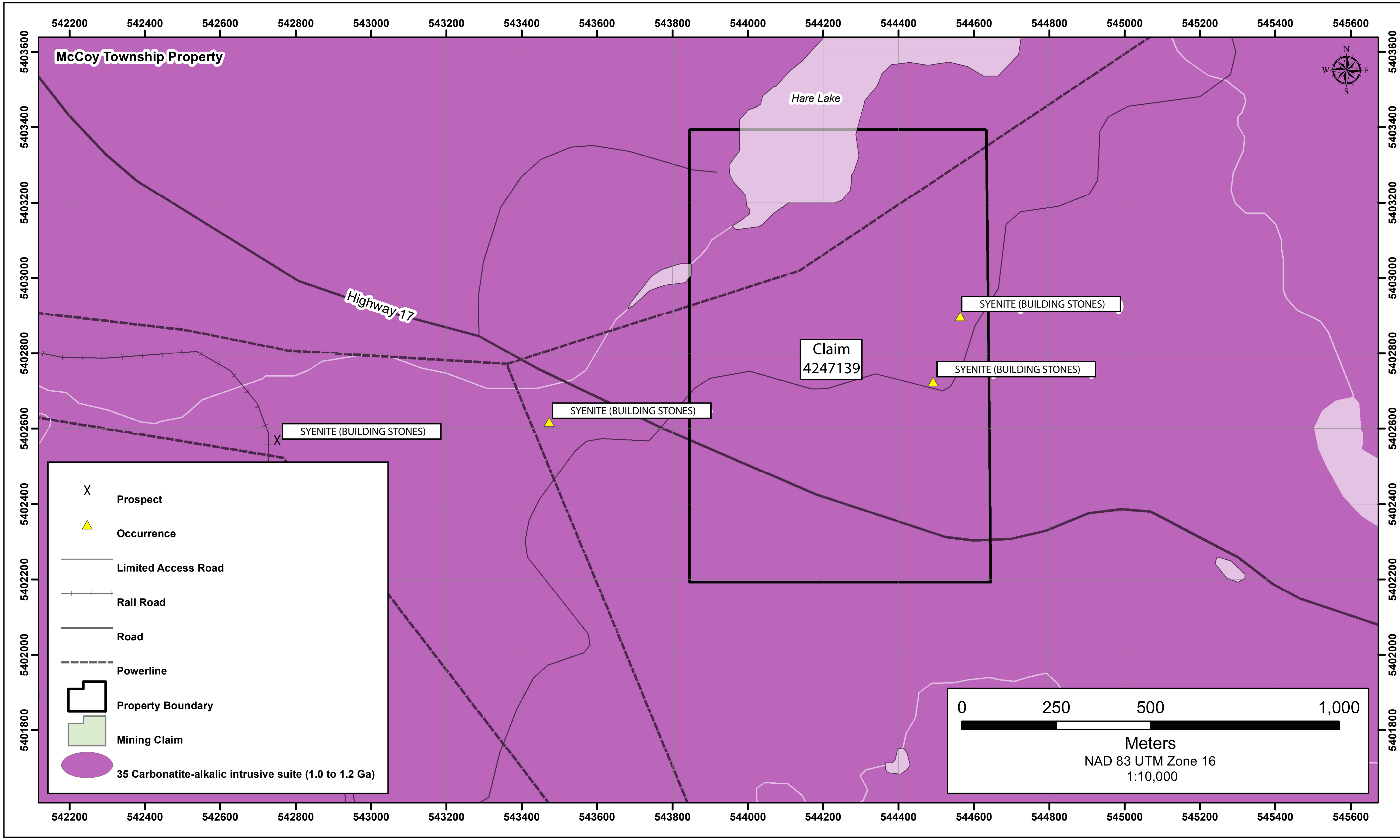
In 1988 and 1989 a feasibility study was completed by Cold Spring Granite Company at two sites. One site is located north of Marathon along the Canadian Pacific rail at the old Cold Spring Granite Company Limited quarry and the other site is west of Port Coldwell along Highway 17 on claims optioned from Mr. D. Petrunka of Thunder Bay. A total of 37 diamond-drill holes (546 m) and the extraction of two large test samples were completed

4.0 Property Geology

The Property is dominated by amphibole nepheline syenite in the east and amphibole quartz syenite in the west.

These units are well described by Walker et al (1993):

> "The amphibole nepheline syenite is white to red, mesocratic to leucocratic, medium-grained with variable proportions of feldspar, nepheline, amphibole, biotite, apatite and zeolites. Locally the nepheline syenite is well-layered with melanocratic olivine nepheline syenite grading into mesocratic syenite. Spectacular orbicular layering occurs on the south shore of Pic Island. An intergranular texture resulting from intergrown feldspar, amphibole, and nepheline is typical of the unit. Near lineaments and lithological contacts the amphibole nepheline syenite becomes red. Texturally different varieties of amphibole nepheline syenite occur near the contacts and include mesocratic nepheline-amphibole syenite with near-equant euhedral-amphibole prisms and mesocratic amphibole nepheline syenite with interstitial amphibole and euhedral columnar feldspar.
>
> The amphibole quartz syenite outcrops between Red Sucker Cove and the western contact of the complex and represents the final intrusion of syenite magmatism within the Coldwell Alkalic Complex. It appears to be a sheet-like intrusion which thickens to the west. Stratigraphically, the amphibole quartz syenite occurs below the amphibole, amphibole nepheline, and amphibole natrolite-nepheline syenites and is at a similar level to the iron-rich augite syenite.
>
> Near the contacts, the amphibole quartz syenite is associated with synplutonic mafic dikes and extensive brecciation and assimilation of the overlying host rocks. Contacts between the amphibole quartz syenite and the xenoliths are angular to very delicate serrated outlines and range in size from less than 1 m to over 1 km. The amphibole quartz syenite consists of dikes of an older fine-grained, pink to mauve feldspar-phyric amphibole quartz syenite and younger medium-grained olive-brown to pink, mesocratic to leucocratic amphibole quartz syenite.
>
> A younger medium-grained, mesocratic, amphibole quartz syenite with intergrown feldspar, amphibole and quartz intrudes the fine-grained feldspar-phyric amphibole quartz syenite on Pic Island and west of Coubran Lake. Based on the greater modal abundance of quartz, amphibole with higher alkali content, and higher concentrations of rare metals, the younger amphibole quartz syenite appears to be the most evolved phase of the amphibole quartz syenite unit.
>
> The central part of the amphibole quartz syenite is coarser-grained, more massive, and is not associated with breccia zones. The coarse-grained amphibole quartz syenite has poorly aligned tabular-feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 cm long, interstitial amphibole, and quartz blebs. Typically the trachytic texture strikes between 3° and 49°, and dips up to 45° to the south. Pegmatitic patches in this unit are present but rare."


McCoy Township Property
Hare Lake
Highway 17
Claim
4247139
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
SYENITE (BUILDING STONES)
N
S
E
W
Prospect
Occurrence
Limited Access Road
Rail Road
Road
Powerline
Property Boundary
Mining Claim
35 Carbonatite-alkalic intrusive suite (1.0 to 1.2 Ga)
0
250
500
1,000
Meters
NAD 83 UTM Zone 16
1:10,000
542200
542400
542600
542800
543000
543200
543400
543600
543800
544000
544200
544400
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5.0 Previous Exploration

An examination of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Assessment Files indicate that there is a limited historical work record on the present claim. See table 2 below for a list of assessment work performed in the area of the claim and details on the type of work that was carried out.

In 2010 Clark Exploration Consulting performed prospecting on the property to evaluate the potential to host intrusive rocks of building stone grade with the basic premise being to evaluate the fracture patterns, sulfide content, grain size and presence of other contaminants.

Table 2: List of Assessment Work on Property Claim.

AFRI ID	Link to Report	Work Performed By	Type of Work	Year
42D16NE0039	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D16NE0039	NORANDA INC (GECO DIVISION)	Geological Mapping	1985
42D16SW0008	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D16SW0008	TONY YOZIPOVIC	Stripping and Drill Sampling	1996
42D16SW0020	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D16SW0020	TONY YOZIPOVIC	Stripping	1996
42D16SW0042	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D16SW0042	TONY YOZIPOVIC	Block Extraction, Stripping and Sampling	1997
42D16SW0139	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42D16SW0139	COLD SPRING GRANITE (CANADA) LTD	Benefication Study	1989
42E01SW2001	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmaccess/mndm_dir.asp?type=afri&id=42E01SW2001	MICHAEL STARES	Property Visit and Evaluation	2004

2012 Exploration and Evaluation Program

Clark Exploration designed an exploration program to evaluate as many outcrops as possible to provide Besco with a quick method of defining more potential areas on the Property for building stone testing. An excel spreadsheet was designed to provide descriptive features of the outcrops. These features included Colour, Fractures per metre, Fracture angles (not direct measurements just directions), Grain size, Textures, Iron stains, Sulfides Dimensions and Comments. The table also had a Waypoint location that was correspondent to the Global Positioning System (GPS) readings taken with a hand held Garmin unit. To measure outcrops that are large there was start and stop waypoint. Then to facilitate examination visually a series of pictures were taken of various features be they fractures, grain sizes or textures. To allow for further visual and potential thin section work representative samples were taken of various outcrops and stored for further use. To locate these pictures they correspond to waypoints (picture of GPS) and day of pictures. All this data was then placed into ArcGIS to co-ordinate a smooth system of evaluation.

Field work was carried out by Ray Koivisto and Jim Savage, experienced prospectors of Thunder Bay and Jellicoe, Ontario, respectively. Work commenced August 25, 2012 and was completed August 27, 2012. The prospectors stayed in Marathon and commuted to the project daily. A 1-day property visit was also conducted by J.G. Clark (P. Geo) of Thunder Bay, Ontario on October 12, 2012. The purpose of this property visit was to examine outcrop located during the earlier prospecting program.

6.0 2015 Exploration and Evaluation Program

During September 2015, Clark Exploration staff carried out another exploration and evaluation program similar to the one done in 2012 (see "Previous Exploration"), but examining new outcrops. The claim number has changed from 4246548 in 2012 to 4247139 now.

The program was carried out by Des Cullen, geologist from Kaministiquia, Ontario, and Craig Maitland, technician from Thunder Bay, of Clark Exploration. The Property was examined during the same period as the crew was working on Besco's Coldwell Property to the west, and the McCoy Property was examined on September 19.

The daily logs are presented in Appendix I, with Outcrop Descriptions in Appendix II, map of tracks and waypoints in Appendix III, and photos in Appendix IV.

7.0 Discussion and Interpretation

The work completed in the field produced excellent data to help assess the potential of the Property to host viable Building Stone material. The description sheets and various pictures indicate a number of areas that should be followed up with more detailed examination of the rock qualities. The representative samples collected will allow the review of both mineralogy and chemistry of prospective outcrops.

8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The designed process of data collection has proved effective as a first pass method of determining potential outcrops for further study. The utilization of the ArcGis platform has integrated the data collected. The work program carried out in September 2015 has identified and effectively catalogued a number of syenite outcrops with photographs for future reference by Besco. The ability for the Besco to see the data collected and related to the pictures proved effective. The availability of the previous work in assessment has also assisted in providing target areas for future work.

It is recommended that Besco further examine and analyse outcrops that it deems suitable for market with a drill program, consisting of short, large diameter holes. The holes would only have to be to a depth suitable for quarrying, and the larger diameter core would provide them with large enough samples to allow cutting and polishing to show to potential customers, and also give an indication of the amount of fracturing present. A permit would be required from the MNDM for the drill program.

9.0 References

Assessment Files: Ministry Assessment Files housed in the Thunder Bay South Resident Geologist office, Thunder Bay or at http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/

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Cannon, W.F., Green, A.G., Hutchinson, D.R., Lee, M., Milkereit, B., Behrendt, J.C., Halls, H.C., Green, J.C., Dikas, A.B., Morey, G.B., Sutcliffe, R. and Spencer, C. 1989. The North Midcontinent Rift beneath Lake Superior from GLIMPCE seismic reflection profiling; Tectonics, v.8, p.305-332.

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1990. PGE study: The MacRae and Marathon copper-precious metal deposits, Coldwell Complex; *in* Geoscience Research Grant Program, Summary of Research 1989-1990, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 150, p.87-96.

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10.0 Qualified Person

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Thunder Bay, Ontario
Canada, P7B 6A5
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Email: gjclark@tbaytel.net

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0254), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 1000 Alloy Dr., Thunder Bay, Ontario.
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. My Honours Thesis was completed on the Coldwell Alkalic Complex, Northwestern Ontario.
3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional
4. Geoscientists of Ontario (#0254) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 29 years since my graduation from university.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the Report.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Report.

Dated this 6th Day of January 2016

SIGNED
"J. Garry Clark"

____

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.

Appendices

Appendix I: Daily Log

Date	Work Performed	Claims Worked On
Sept 19	Prospected the McCoy Twp. Claim and analysed and photographed syenites.	4247139

Appendix II: Outcrop Descriptions

Wpt	UTMs (NAD 83) (zone, easting, northing)	Colour	Fractures per metre	Fracture Angles (strike-dip)	Grain Size	Textures	Iron Staining	Sulphides	Outcrop Dimensions	Comments
017	16 U 544087 5402779	medium to dark red	2-3? (rock is weathered)	difficult to determine	3-7 mm	moderate foliation at ~20-90	weak to moderate	nil	5m x 5m	syenite; generally coarser grained overall: dark to medium red; moderately foliated; 10-15% mafic minerals
018	16 U 544165 5402735	no analysis of syenite - highly weathered surface; took picture of gabbro-syenite contact								contact of gabbro and syenite at 225-45; gabbro is coarse grained, dark coloured; syenite is weathered
019	16 U 544366 5402801	buff	0	nil	3-7 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 20m	massive, buff-coloured syenite with 10-15% mafics
020	16 U 544421 5402991	buff-pink	1-2	145-90	3-7 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 5m	as above; slightly pinkish
021	16 U 544369 5403200	buff-orange	1	variable	3-5 mm	massive	weak	nil	30m x 30m	massive, buff-orangish syenite with 10-15% mafics
022	16 U 544563 5402772	buff-pink	0	nil	5-7 mm	massive	nil	nil	5m x 20m	buff-pink syenite: massive: no fractures on outcrop; ~10-15% mafics
023	16 U 544567 5402901	light buff	1-2	160° az 50-90	3-7 mm	massive	nil	nil	100m x 100m	massive; light buff coloured (possibly just the weathered surface?); 10-15% mafics

Appendix III: Map – Tracks and Waypoints


McCoy
Property Field Map
Legend
Waypoint
Track / Traverse
Project Boundary
Mining Claim
Topographic Contour
Road
Railway
Trail
Stream
Lake
Wetland
0
125
250
Meters
1:2,000
NAD83, UTM Zone 16
N
021
020
019
018
017
022
023
McC E END ACC
McC H17 ACC
McC E BOUND 17
McC POST 2
Claim
4247139
4208437
3006106
4246277
544000
545000

Appendix IV: Photos

McCoy Property Photos – September 2015

Waypoint	**Photo Numbers** (all begin with GDEC0)
017	120, 121
018	122, 123, 124
019	125, 126, 127
020	129, 132
021	133, 134, 135, 136
022	137, 138
023	139, 140, 141, 142

GDEC0120

GDEC0121

GDEC0122

GDEC0123

GDEC0124

GDEC0125

GDEC0126

GDEC0127

GDEC0129

GDEC0132

GDEC0133

GDEC0134

GDEC0135

GDEC0136

GDEC0137

GDEC0138

GDEC0139

GDEC0140

GDEC0141

GDEC0142