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GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE JORDAIN LAKE PROSPECT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, CANADA

Thunder Bay Mining Division

Wardrope Township
NTS 52 H/4NW
N48° 57’ 22.8’’ and W89°59’55.3’’
UTM Zones U15 and U16
280490E, 5426936N (U16)

for

Empire Rock Minerals Inc.
702-889 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 3B2

by

Bohumil (Boris) Molak, PhD., P. Geo (BC) & William J. Richmond

July 19, 2016

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SUMMARY

The Jordain Lake Prospect ("JLP") is a potential platinum group element ("PGE") project situated approximately 95 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Northwestern Ontario. The JLP consists of 1 contiguous mining claim (16 claim units) covering about 256 hectares. Recorded holders of Jordain Lake Claim are W. J. Richmond ("WR") and W. D. Morehouse ("WM". They entered into an option agreement ("OA") with Ultra Resources Corp., (Empire Rock Minerals Inc. predecessor) entitled "NAP and Jordain Claims Mineral Property Option Agreement" on October 13, 2015. Under the OA, Ultra Resources Corp. would gain the right to explore the Jordain Claim and acquire a 100% beneficial and legal interest in and to the claim for the cash payment of $74,000 and issuance of 80,000 non-assessable common shares under the terms and conditions specified in the OA.

In May 2016, the writers conducted outcrop mapping and rock sampling on the JLP on behalf of Empire Rock Minerals Inc. The survey results indicate that further work on the JLP is warranted and should include systematic outcrop mapping and trenching and an airborne geophysical survey to test the presumed mafic/ultramafic body buried below the overburden.

1. INTRODUCTION

Empire Rock Minerals Inc. ("Empire") retained the writers on May 2, 2016 to conduct prospecting and outcrop mapping/sampling on the JLP and to prepare a report for filing. The first writer is a consulting geologist residing in Vancouver, BC, and a Professional Geoscientist with over forty years of experience in geology, mineral exploration and research. He, together with the second writer and with a field assistant conducted the field program on the JLP on May 12 and 23, 2016. Subject to agreement with Empire, the writers consent to the filing of this report with the Provincial Mining Recorder Office, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines of Ontario.

1.1. Location and Access

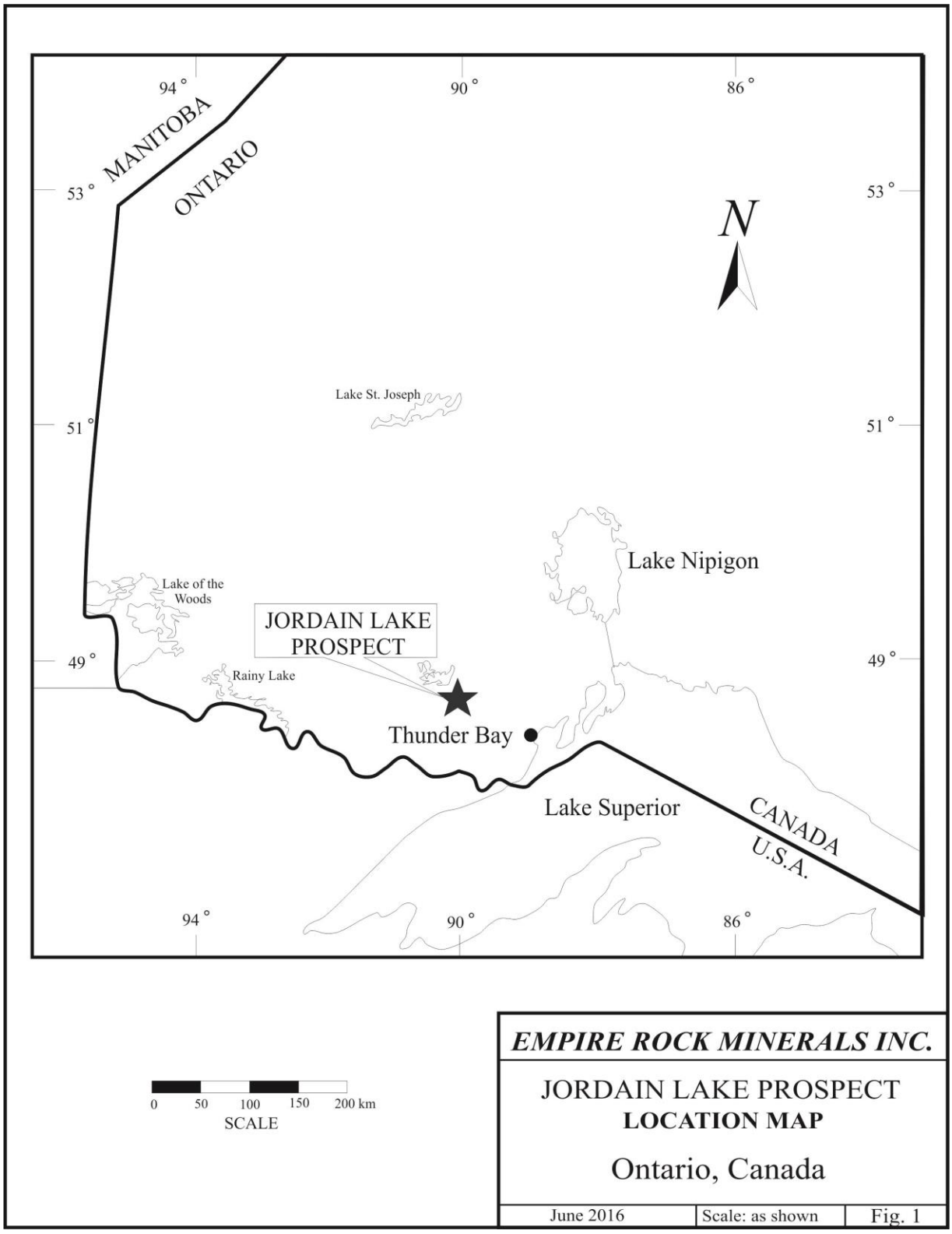
The JLP is situated in the Northwestern Ontario, approximately 95 kilometers northwest of Thunder Bay. The prospect lies within the Thunder Bay Mining Division (Figs. 1, 2) on the Map Sheet NTS 52 H/4 and is centered at N48°57'22.8'' latitude and W89°59'55.3'' longitude, the UTM coordinates 280490E and 5426936 N, zones U15 and U16 (NAD83).

The access from Thunder Bay is by Highway 17 and then via all-weather Dog River Road for about 10.5 km north where a dirt road branches off west and runs across the JLP. A network of maintained and non-maintained dirt roads provides access to other parts of the prospect.

1.2. The Claims

The JLP consist of 1 mineral claim (16 claim units) covering approximately 2.56 sq. kms (256 ha). The claim information as of July 14, 2016 is listed in table 1 below:

Claim No.	Township	Units	Due date	Recorded Holder	Reserve
4266050	Wardrope	16	21-Jul-2016	Richmond William J.	0


94 °
90 °
86 °
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
53 °
N
Lake St. Joseph
51 °
Lake Nipigon
Lake of the Woods
JORDAIN LAKE PROSPECT
49 °
Rainy Lake
Thunder Bay
Lake Superior
CANADA
U.S.A.
0 50 100 150 200 km
SCALE
EMPIRE ROCK MINERALS INC.
JORDAIN LAKE PROSPECT
LOCATION MAP
Ontario, Canada
June 2016
Scale: as shown
Fig. 1

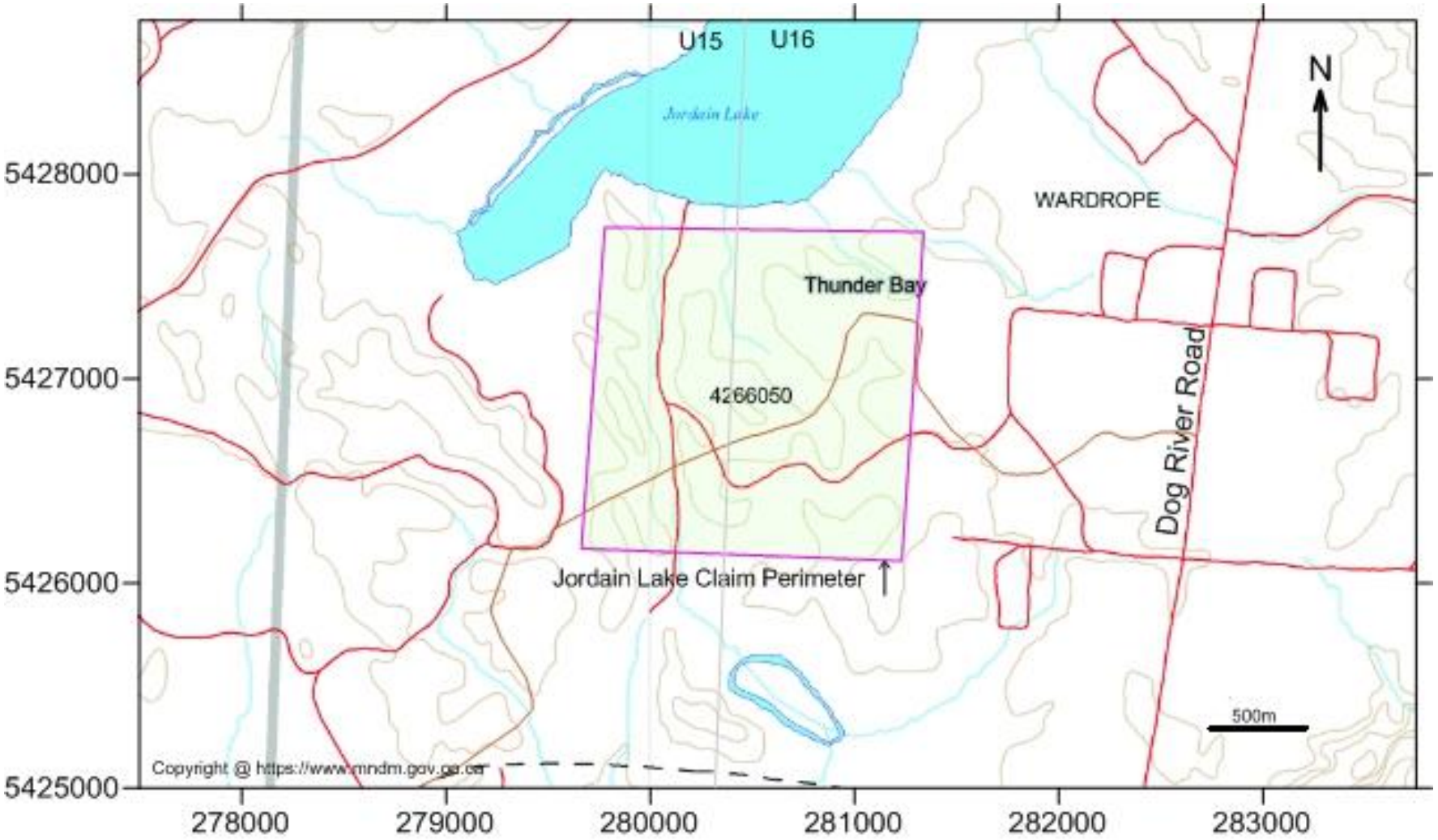


Fig. 2: Jordain Lake Prospect, claim map.

W. J. Richmond staked the JLP claim in 2014, based on the occurrence of mafic/ultramafic float and possibly sub-crops, creating a potential for a mafic-ultramafic body ± PGE mineralization being buried below the fluvio-glacial overburden.

1.3. Topography, Vegetation and Local Resources

Topographic relief is moderately flat ranging from 470 meters to 490 meters above sea level. The area belongs to boreal forest eco-region characterized by numerous lakes and swamps. The area is characterized by hot summers with maximum temperatures of 38 º C and cold, snowy winters, with minimum temperature of - 40 º C. Mean annual precipitation is about 715 mm. The area is snow covered for up to 5.5 months per year. Relative humidity ranges from 50 per cent to 80 per cent and the prevailing winds in the area blow from the northwest.

The vegetation consists of mature stands of black spruce, jack pine, poplar and birch with moss covered regolith and little underbrush composed mainly of willow and Labrador teeth. Patchy areas of thick willow and alder bushes are common and usually represent slightly lower elevated areas or along old logging roads. Most of the area is covered by glacial till and outcrop is very scarce

The city of Thunder Bay is the closest main centre that provides all services required to conduct mineral exploration. It includes an airport with daily flights to major Canadian cities, rail and an ocean connection via Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway.

1.4. History

The mafic/ultra-mafic intrusions of Northwestern Ontario were targeted for their copper – nickel - PGE potential since the 1950's. In 1962, the Ontario Department of Mines in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada conducted an aeromagnetic survey in the area (ODM-GSC 1962).

Ontario Geological Survey released the geological map 1:1,000,000 Bedrock Geology of Ontario and Explanatory Notes and Legend, Map 2545, and Bedrock Geology of Ontario west-central sheet, Map 2542 (1991).

W. J. Richmond staked the claim 4266050 in 2014 based on the occurrence of mafic to ultra-mafic float and possibly outcrops.

1.5. Regional Geology

The JLP is located in the Wabigoon Subprovince of Northwestern Ontario, within an Archean granite/gneiss terrain. The area is underlain predominantly by an earlier, gneissic to foliated tonalite to granodiorite suite and supracrustal rocks of the Bo Lake - Heaven Lake greenstone belt. The Neo- to Mesoarchean greenstone belt consists of greenstones surrounded and cut into by granitic rocks 3,200 to 2,650 MA ago. The Mafic plain assemblage ("MPA") consisting of mafic to lesser amount of ultramafic flow rocks with minor layers of deep-water graphite schists and argillites are also part of the greenstone belt (Blackburn et al, 1991).

A relatively younger granitoid suite comprising granodiorite, tonalite, quartz diorite and granite, intrudes both gneissic tonalite and supracrustal rocks, and is thought to be coeval with mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks of the Lac des Iles - Buck Lake area (Smith and Sutcliffe, 1988). Middle Proterozoic diabase dikes and sills were emplaced during the Keweenawan rifting (1.1 Ga) and intrude all the above rock types (Osmani 1991).

The whole rock geochemistry indicates that the mafic/ultramafic rocks are of calc-alkaline to tholeiitic affinity, and as such probably formed in an island arc environment. The geological setting and rock association indicates that the parental magma contained water, which probably became concentrated during fractional crystallization until hornblende appeared as a liquidus phase. Such parental magmas are typical features of igneous provinces formed at destructive plate boundaries (Osmani, 2001).

The mafic-ultramafic intrusions in the area occur on a circular structure about 30 kilometers across, which includes the Lac des Iles Intrusion, the Tib Lake Intrusion, the Buck Lake Intrusion, the Dog River Intrusion, the Shelby Lake Intrusion, the Demars Lake Intrusion, the Wakinoo Lake Intrusion and the Taman Lake Intrusion. The largest of them, the Lac des Iles Intrusive Complex, hosts the Lac des Iles PGE deposit. The intrusions are characterized by magnetic and Bouger gravity anomalies (Gupta and Sutcliffe 1990).

All these intrusions are similar in that they are late tectonic, emplaced into tonalite gneiss and commonly contain phases ranging from ultra-mafic peridotite and pyroxenitic cumulates to magnesium gabbronorite and iron-rich gabbro with hybrid marginal zones consisting of hornblendite intruded by hornblende diorite and are thought to be contamination of the mafic magma by a granitoide component (Sutcliffe, 1986). Texturally, they are massive to varied with variable degrees of brecciation and hydrothermal alteration and most contain PGE mineralization.

The Quetico Fault, a large regional northeast trending fault that has been referred to as a zone of structural weakening, is a structure along which several mafic to ultra-mafic intrusions were emplaced (OGS, 1991).

1.6. Local Geology

The JLP is believed to be underlain at least in part by mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks of similar setting and composition as the Lac des Iles intrusion, Buck Lake Intrusion and other MUM intrusions occurring on a circular structure 30 km in diameters, situated north of the JLP. The Bedrock Geology Map, west-central sheet shows the JLP area to be underlain by massive to foliated granodiorite to granite with K-feldspar megacrystsNeo- to Mesoarchean (OGS, 1991).

2. LITHO-GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND PROSPECTING

The fieldwork on the JLP was carried out on May 12 and May 23, 2016 and consisted of prospecting, outcrop mapping and sampling in the central portion of the JLP (Figs. 3, 4). Rationale of the survey was to locate and sample the mafic-ultramafic outcrops and to recommend further work on the JLP. The area is covered mainly by fluvio-glacial sediments and swamps and no obvious outcrops were located. A total of 5 chip and float samples were collected and their locations, descriptions and platinum and palladium values are presented in Fig. 5 and Appendix I. The assay certificates are in Appendix II.

2.1. Itinerary

May 12, 2016: Geologist B. B. Molak (BM), claim holder W. J. Richmond (WR) and field assistant A. Molak (AM) conduct outcrop mapping and sampling in central portion of the claim block (Fig. 4). The area is covered by glacial and/or fluvio-glacial sediments including semi-oval to oval boulders up to several meters in diameter. Most boulders show evidence of glacial and/or fluvial transport or abrasion. Some of the large mafic-ultramafic boulders may represent sub-crops, but more work is needed to confirm this. The rocks found and sampled on the property consist predominantly of peridotite (?), altered pyroxenite and gabbro.

May 23, 2016: BM, WR and AM prospects the area covered by fluvio-glacial deposits and swamps and collect one float sample (Figs. 4, 5).

May 25, 2016: BM, WR and AM demobilize and transport samples and equipment to Thunder Bay and submit samples to Accurassay Laboratories for analysis.

2.2. Sampling Method and Analysis

The chip and float samples were placed in standard polypropylene bags, provided with tags with sample numbers and closed with flagging tape. The sample locations (Fig. 4) were recorded using GPS (NAD 83, zones 15 and 16, respectively) (Appendix I). The samples were not modified after collection. The writers personally dispatched samples from JLP to Accurassay Laboratories ("Accurassay") in Thunder Bay for analysis. Five samples from Jordain Lake were assayed alongside with 114 samples from Buck Lake, thus the quality assurance applicable to Buck Lake samples is, at least in part, also applicable to Jordain Lake samples.

Accurassay is ISO 17025:1999 accredited and its quality system complies with international standards. The protocol for sample preparation involves drying, crushing, splitting, pulverizing and matting. If necessary, the samples are placed in a drying oven prior to preparation (approximately 50 º C) until dry. The entire samples are then crushed using a TM Engineering Rhino Jaw crusher to -10 mesh. Approximately 500 gram sub-sample is split using a Jones Riffle Splitter and pulverized using a TM Engineering ring and puck pulverizer with 500 gram bowls to 90 % - 150 mesh (105 microns). The bowls are cleaned with silica sand between each sample. Pulverized samples are matted to ensure homogeneity.

For flame AAS determinations of platinum, palladium and gold a preliminary concentration by fire assay is used. The protocol for fire assay involves weighing, fluxing, fusion and cupellation. A 30 gram sample mass is used, but may be changed to accommodate for sample chemistry. Each furnace load has 24-26 samples and every 10^{th} has a blank and QC standard.

The samples submitted for this report did not require any preliminary treatment and could be mixed directly with the assay flux and fused. Currently, Accurassay uses a premixed flux. The samples are fused for 1 ¼ hour at 1000 º C and 20 – 50 gram lead buttons are cupelled at 1000 º C for 50 minutes, then digested using nitric and hydrochloric acids and bulked up with distilled water. All samples have a final volume of 5 ml.

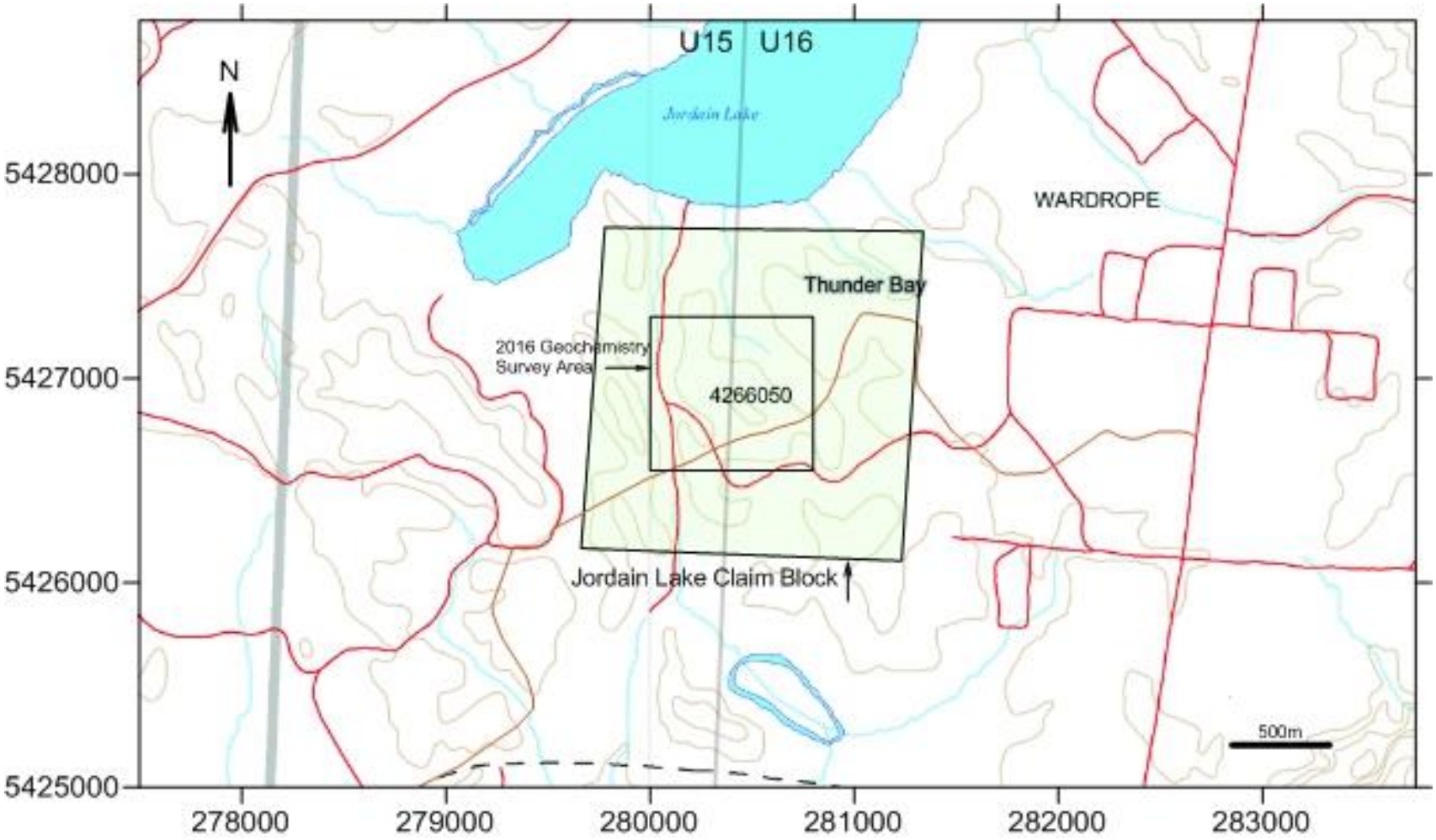


Fig. 3: JLP claim block, 2016 rock geochemistry area.

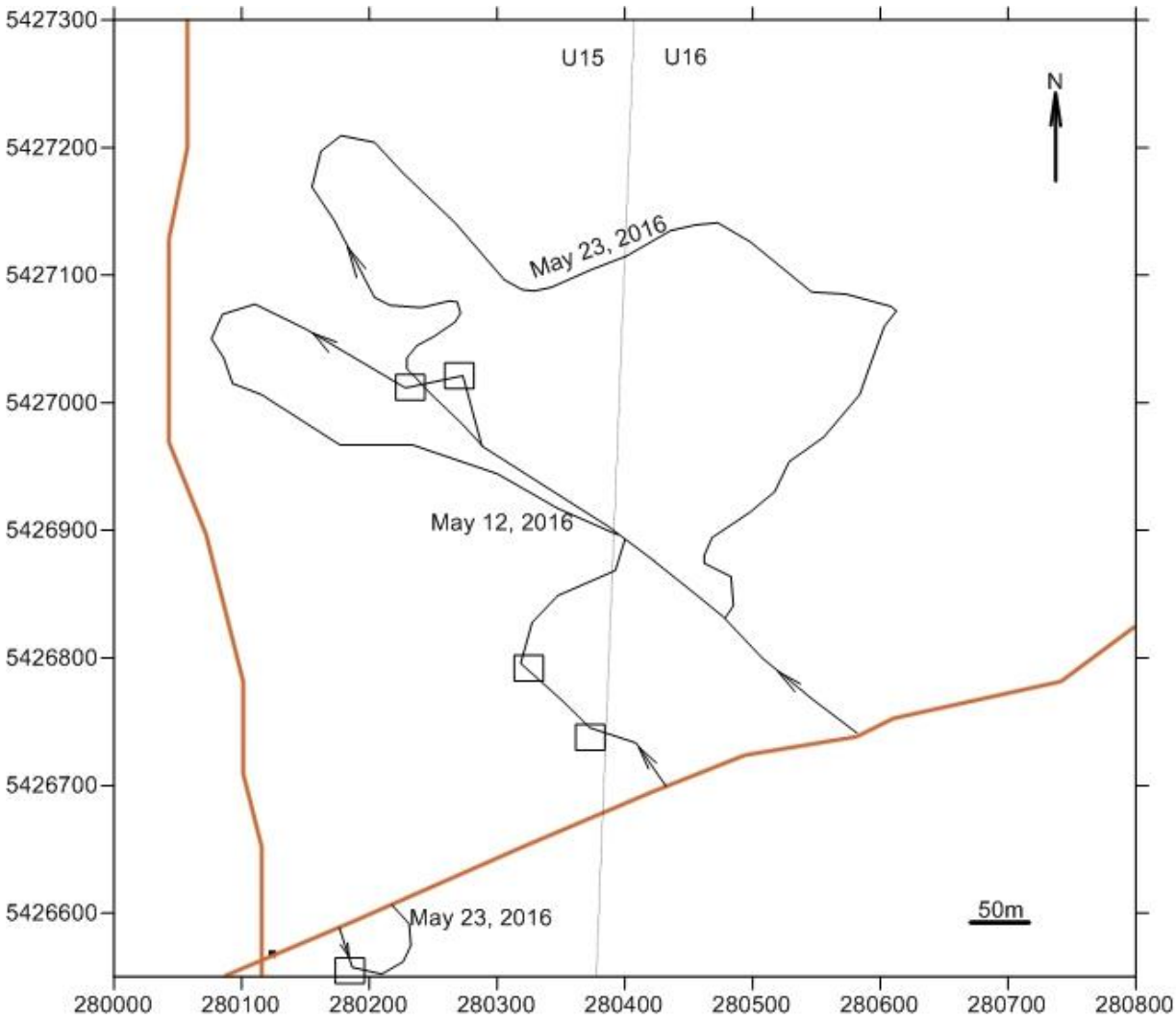


Fig. 4: Traverse map with fluio-glacial boulders and sub-crops (?).

Atomic absorption spectrometry is conducted using a Varian AA240FS with manual sample introduction for the determination of gold, platinum and palladium. The same instrument with an auto-sampler attachment is used for the analysis of copper and nickel.

Two samples from the JLP have platinum and palladium values below detection limits ("DL"). The remaining three samples include two with anomalous Pt+Pd values of 0.074 ppb Pt+Pd in sample 619451 and 0.111 ppb Pt+Pd in sample 619452. Both also returned above-average nickel values of 782 ppm in the former and 1087 in the latter. The latter sample contains a white-colored mineral with strong lustre forming a veinlet 0.5- 1 mm tick. The mineral may be millerite or pentlandite, which locally contain PGE minerals as tiny inclusion. Such inclusions were described by Molak and Richmond (2016) from the Buck Lake Prospect.

The gold values in three assays fall below DL and the remaining two samples have gold values barely above DL (see Appendix II).

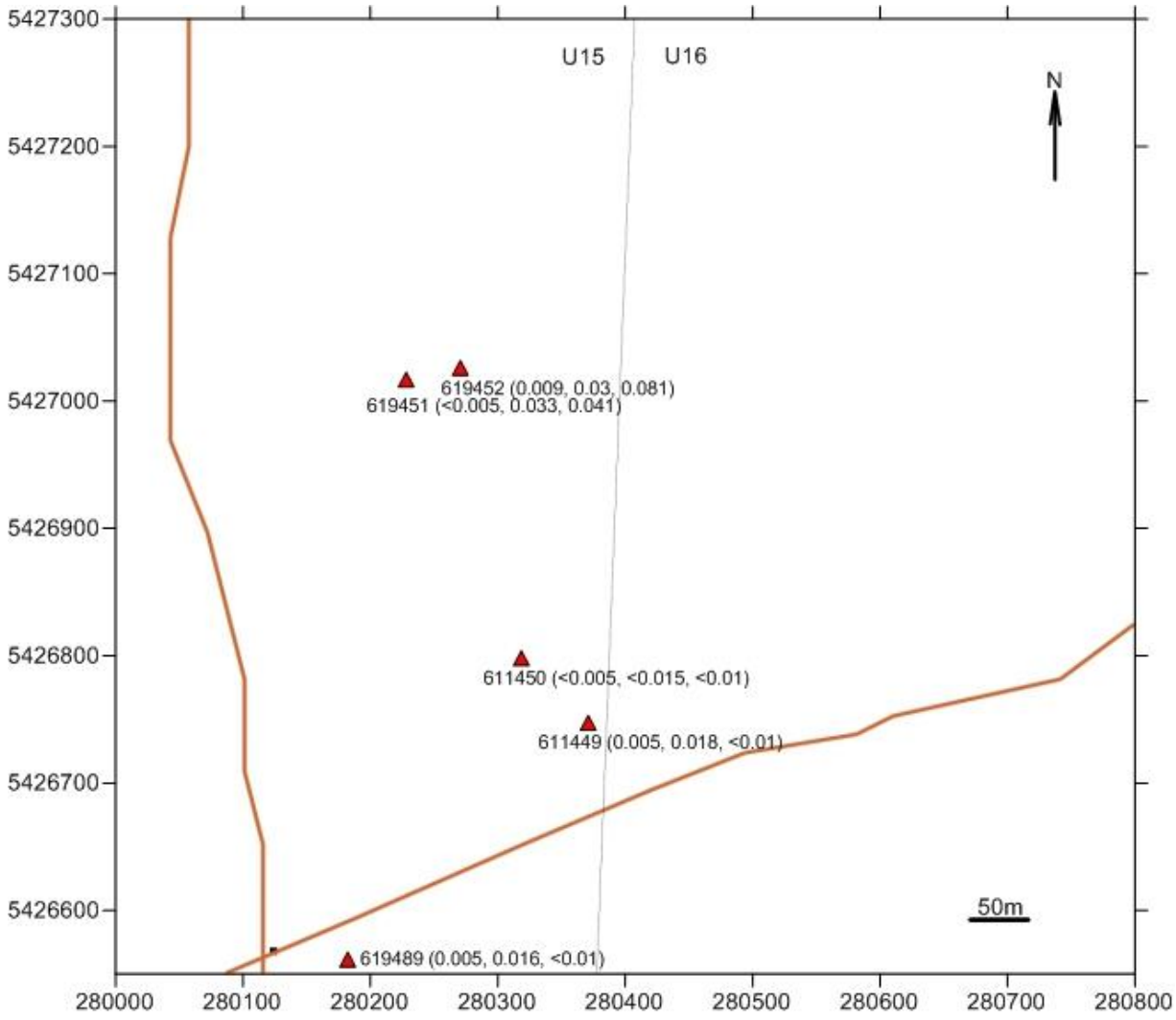


Fig. 5: sample locations (red triangles with sample numbers and Au, Pt, Pd values (in ppb)).

No descriptive statistics and/or correlations were made because the sample count is too low and the precious metal values frequently fall below DL.

The repeats were made for two original assays 611450 and 619489. The former sample has the gold, platinum and palladium values below DL and the latter sample has the gold and platinum barely above DL. Palladium values in both originals and repeats are below DL.

We checked the reproducibility of some other elements in the repeats 611450 and 619489. The former sample has the copper 8 % above the original value, iron 3.3 % above the original and nickel 3.3 % above the original value. The latter has the following elements below original values: copper by 1.7 %, iron by 2.8 % and nickel by 6.5 %. Thus, all the repeats are fairly compatible with their originals and within the range of plus 8 % to minus 6.5 %.

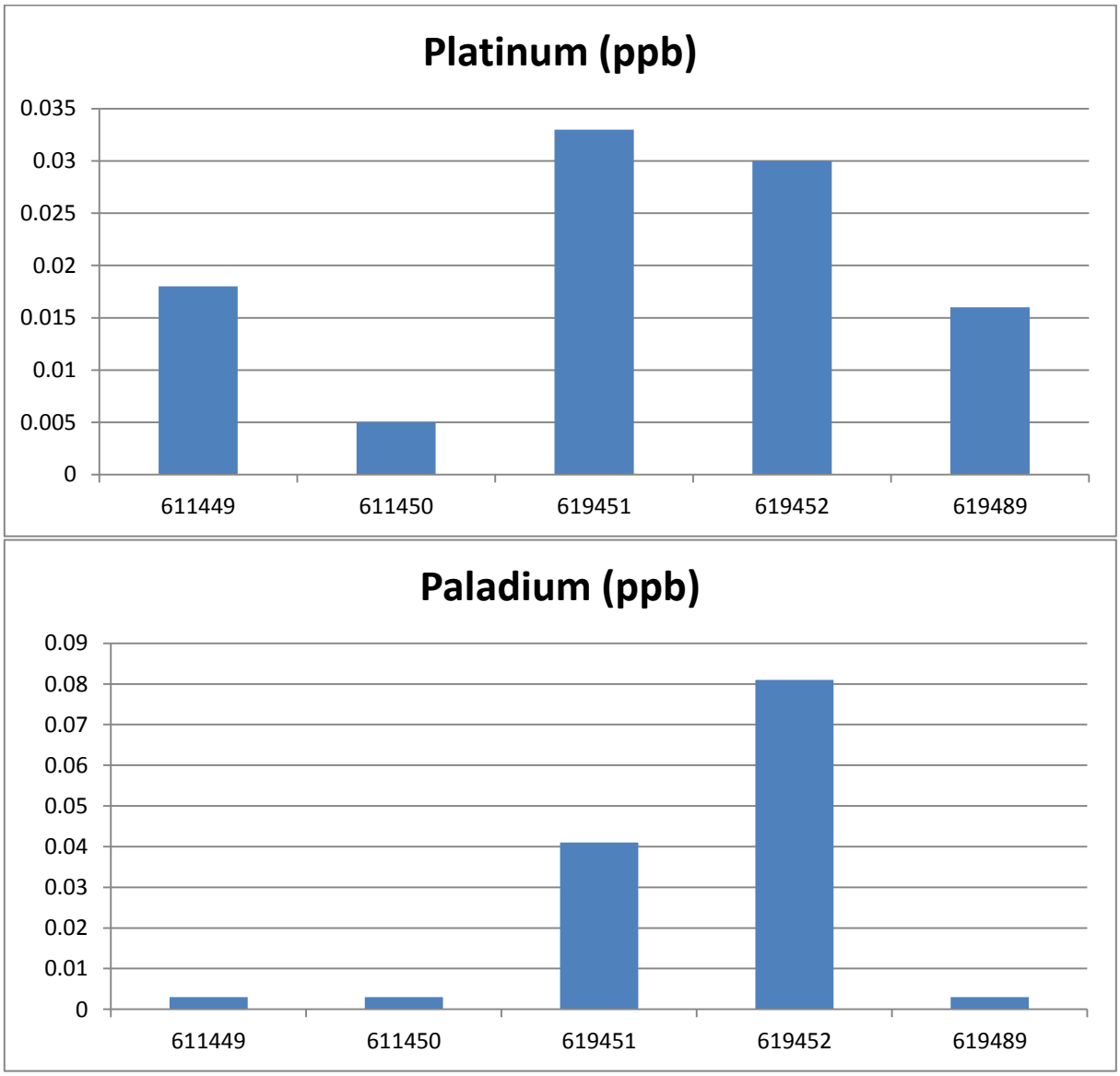


Fig. 6 a, b: Graphs for Pt and Pd.

Graphic representations of platinum and palladium (values < 10 for palladium in "b" were replaced by 0.003 to enable plotting).

2.3. Quality Control

Accurassay's calibration standards for gold, platinum, palladium and other elements are made from 1000 ppm certified stock solution. Quality Control check solutions are made up from separately purchased 1000 ppm certified stock solutions and are read after the standards and periodically throughout the analysis. For the assays in this report, Accurassay used the standards AP10 and PGQA for Au, Pt and Pd. The results are in Figs. 7, 8 and 9.

Laboratory reports are produced using Accurassay' LIMS program. All repeat assays are reported on the certificate of analysis. All data generated for Quality Control standards, blanks and repeats are retained and used in the validation of results. For each quality control standard

control charts are produced to monitor the performance of the laboratory. Warning lines on the chart are set at ± 2 standard deviations, and control lines are set at ± 3 standard deviations. Any data that fall between the ± 2 or ± 3 lines requires 10% of the samples in that batch to be re-assayed and have their values compared with the previous set of results. Results will be accepted as long as the standards for each batch of samples fall within the ± 2 standard deviation lines. Any data falling outside the ± 3 standard deviation lines will result in the rejection of all results and re-assay of the entire batch.

The certified values for the standard AP10 with one standard deviation were created by Round Robin Analysis between Accurassay Laboratories and 4 Canadian SCC accredited commercial laboratories, are as follows: Au 318 ± 42 ppb, Pt, 346 ± 18 ppb, and Pd 6090 ± 310 ppb. When Accurassay evaluates the standards in house they create control charts to 95% CI using the mean ± 2SD. On evaluating the standards in house, Accurassay creates the control charts to 95% CI using the mean ± 2SD.

Accurassay reports all QC points to the client, pass or fail, for the transparency reasons as no QC should be 100% accurate all of the time. However, for each failed QC point there is a corresponding passing QC point in the final report that is re-assayed prior to the final report being certified. Accurassay QC system states that for any QC data point that falls inside 2 standard deviations the associated data is considered valid. They have set out warning limits at 2 standard deviations and control limits at 3 standard deviations.

When a QC point falls outside the 2 SD mark but within 3 SD, 10% of the original assay load is re-assayed and the values for the re-assays are reviewed to ensure that the original data matches the re-assay data. If it does not match the entire batch is re-assayed. Also, for any QC point that falls outside the 3 SD mark the original data is discarded and the entire batch of samples is immediately re-assayed and is not released to the client.

The QA for blank and standard materials made for the whole batch of samples including samples from the Buck Lake are in Figs. 7 a, b, c to 9 a, b, c below. As shown, standard AP10 for gold, platinum and palladium has all but one assay within one standard deviation and the remaining one is within plus two standard deviations. Standard PGQA for gold has 5 assays within one standard deviation and seven assays within minus two standard deviations; for platinum it has 10 assays within one and one assay is within plus two standard deviations; for palladium it has six assays within one standard deviation, four assays within plus 2 standard deviations and one assay within minus one standard deviation. The blanks for gold, platinum and palladium are all within one standard deviation.

In conclusion we can state that Accurassay's assays and quality control comply with the industry standards and are sufficient for this stage of the project. Most assays are reasonably reproducible, and should Empire realize in the future that there is a need for a higher degree of reproducibility, it can request the laboratory to apply different methods to achieve such goal.

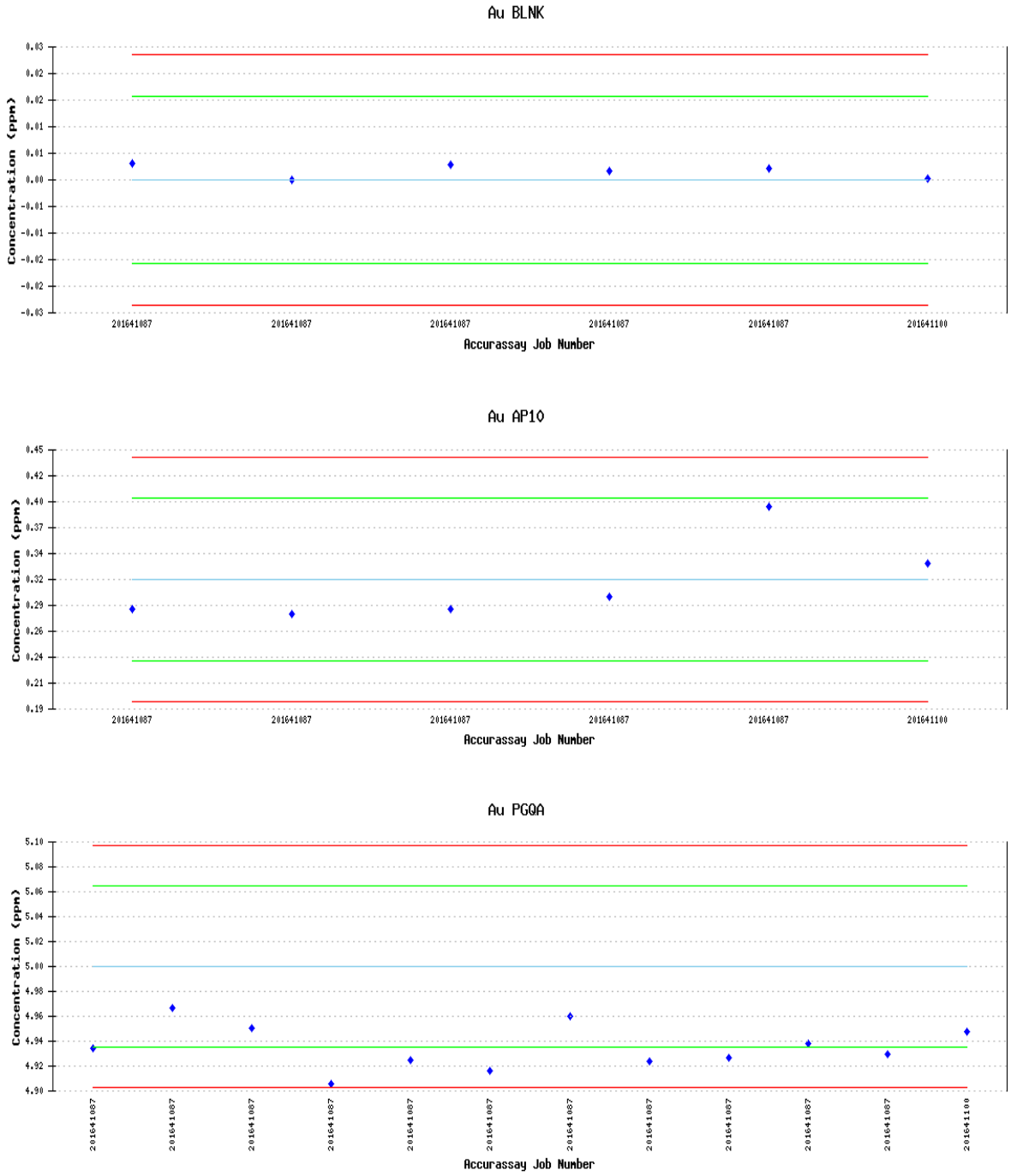


Fig. 7 a, b, c: Blank and standards AP10, PGQA for Au.

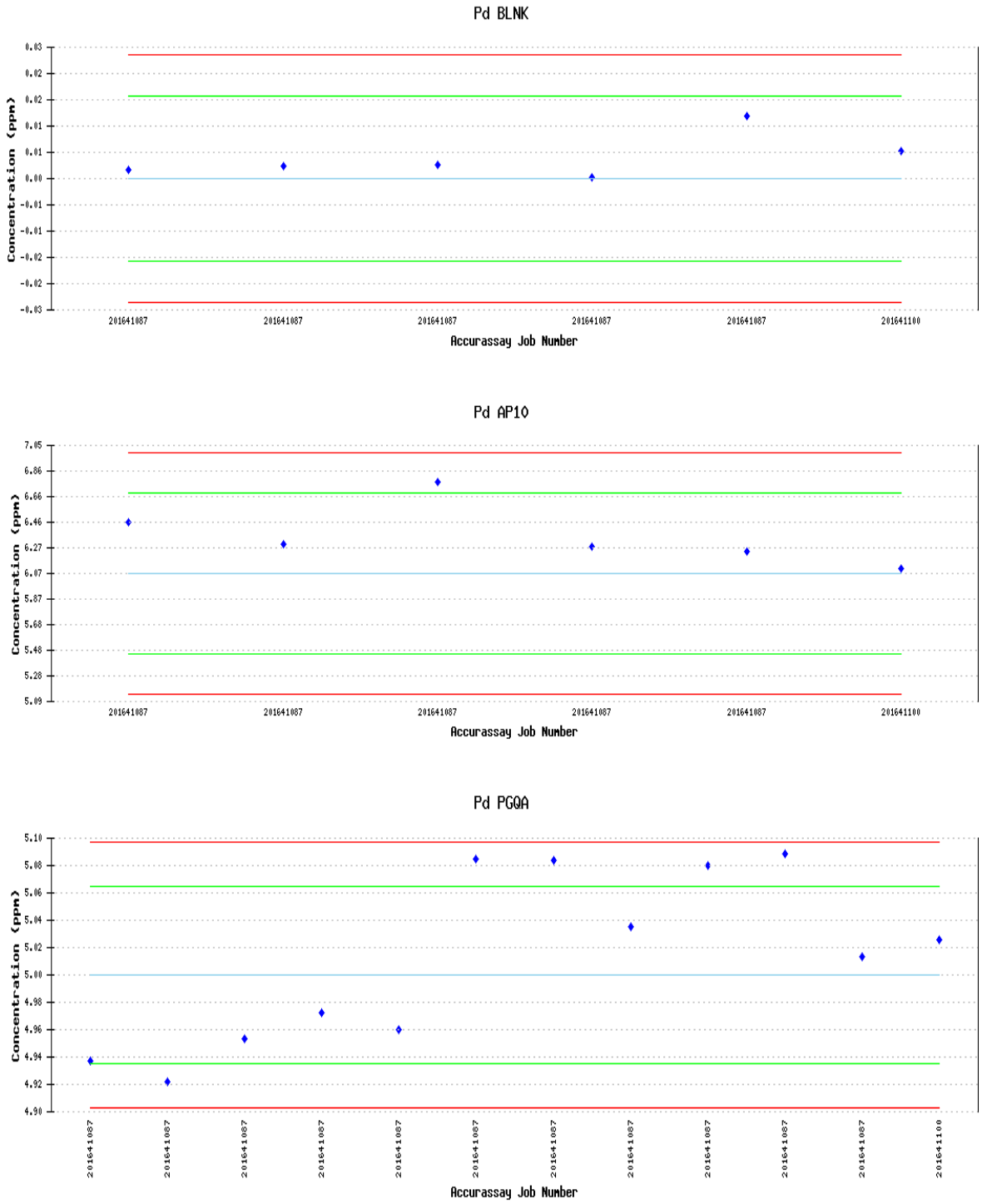
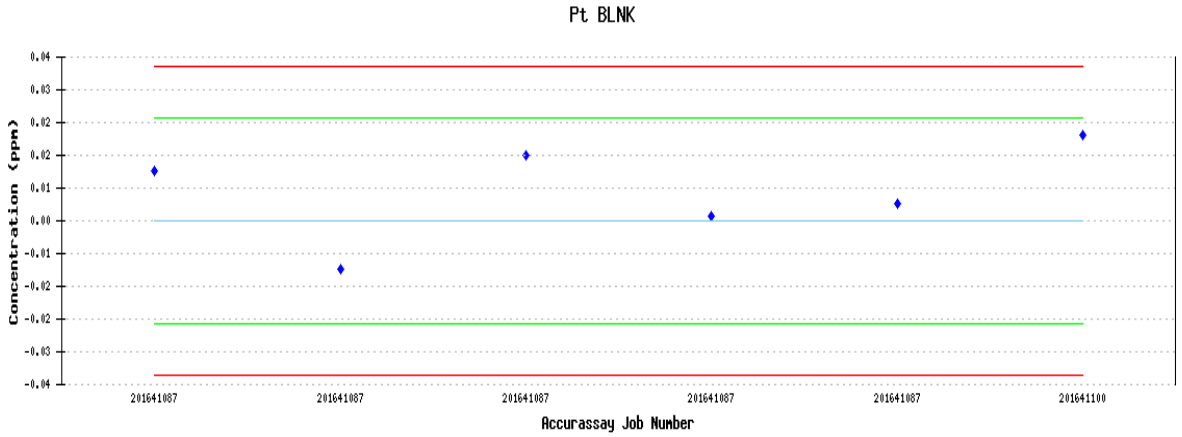
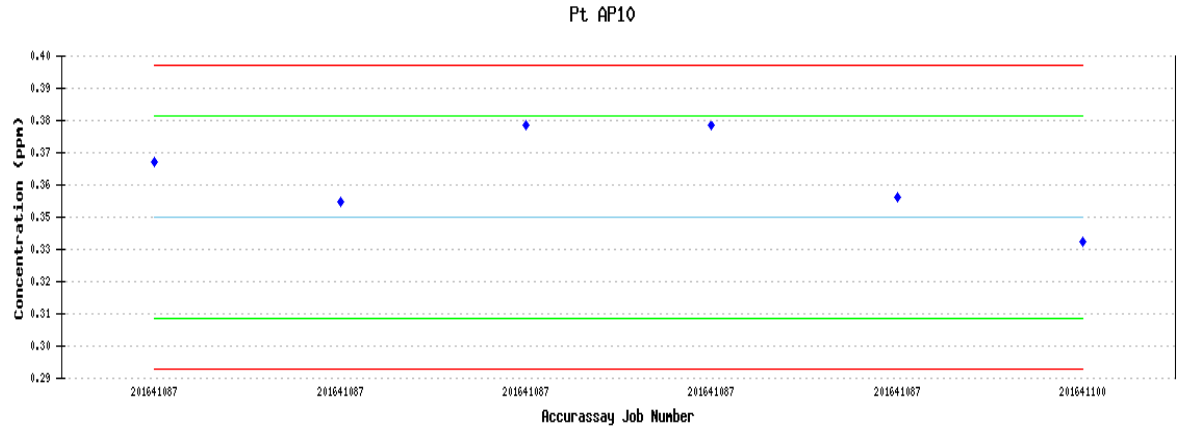


Fig. 8 a, b, c: blank and standards AP10, PGQA for Pd.





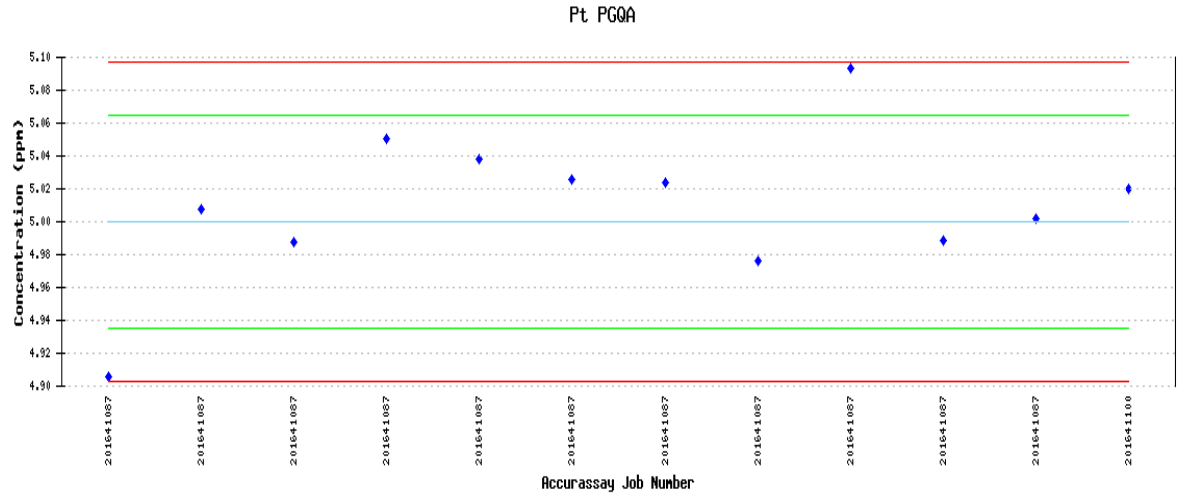


Fig. 9 a, b, c: blank and standards AP10, PGQA for Pt.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Empire's 2016 fieldwork consisted of outcrop mapping and sampling in the central portion of the JLP. Traversed areas are covered by fluvio-glacial deposits and no obvious outcrops were observed. However, some of the large boulders may form the tops of outcrops buried in the fluvio-glacial drift, thus these were classified as sub-crops with question mark. Their status can only be ascertained by trenching.

Five grab and chip samples were collected and submitted for chemical analysis. The samples are made up of mafic/ultramafic rocks including pyroxenite, gabbro and peridotite (?). Some samples contained up to 1 %, disseminated sulphides and two samples returned anomalous values of 0.074 and 0.111 ppm Pt+Pd. A lustrous mineral resembling millerite or pentlandite forming a thin veinlet was observed in sample 619452 (0.111 Pt+Pd).

The JLP has a potential to host a mafic-ultramafic intrusion similar in composition and mineralization as the Lac des Iles, Buck Lake and/or other intrusions situated north and northeast of the JLP. The JLP is covered by fluvio-glacial deposits and swamps, thus we recommend a two stage exploration program. The first stage would consist of trenching to remove the overburden and expose and sample the outcrops, if present. The second stage should consist of an airborne geophysical survey to test the aero-magnetic and electromagnetic signatures of the presumed mafic/ultramafic body and its environment and to design the further exploration program.

Proposed Budget:

Geologist (6 days @ $600/day)	$ 3,600.00
Prospector (6 days @ $350/day)	$ 2,100.00
Prospector (6 days @ $250/day)	$ 1,500.00
Truck Rentals (6 days @ $70.00/day)	$ 420.00
Back-hoe (3 days @ $750/day)	$ 2,250.00
Mob, demob	$ 1,000.00
Accommodation, food	$ 1,500.00
Gas	$ 150.00
Assays (20 samples)	$ 700.00
Miscellaneous	$ 500.00
Compilation, digitizing and report	$ 2,000.00
Total	**$15,720.00**

4. 2016 EXPLORATION EXPENSES

Prepared by Xyquest Mining Corp.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

XYQUEST MINING CORP.

Suite 702 • 889 West Pender Street • Vancouver BC • V6C 3B2 • Tel. 604.683.3288

Empire Rock Minerals Inc.
702-889 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B2

July 18, 2016
Account #2016-019
GST#896269297

Re: Jordain Lake Exploration

	Days	Fees per Day	Amount
Senior Geologist, Dr. Bohumil B. Molak, PGeo			
Field work	2	$ 900.00	$ 1,800.00
Logistics, preparation, travel, mobilization and demobilization	1	$ 900.00	$ 900.00
Research on area, investigate technical disclosures, general research, report preparation	12	$ 800.00	$ 9,600.00
			$ 12,300.00
Geological Assistant, Andrej Molak			
Field work	2	$ 350.00	$ 700.00
Logistics, preparation, travel, mobilization and demobilization	1	$ 350.00	350.00
			$ 1,050.00
Prospector, William Richmond			
2 days @ $450/day			$ 900.00
			$ 900.00
Assays (5 samples @ $40/sample)			$ 200.00
Expenses:			
Airfare			$ 117.54
Accommodation			270.00
Car Rental (2days @ $100/day, 100km @ $0.35/Km per day)			270.00
Food (Meals, Groceries, etc)			200.18
Fuel/ Transportation charges			57.66
Expense Administration Fee and Office Charge			864.81
Total Expenses			$ 1,780.19
Digitization, Preliminary Exploration Report (at 10% of costs)			$ 1,623.02
Subtotal			$ 17,853.21
GST			$ 892.66
Total			**$ 18,745.87**

This is our account herein

XYQUEST MINING CORP.

per:

ANTHONY J. BERUSCHI

• INTEREST OF 2% PER MONTH, COMPOUNDED MONTHLY,
OR 26.8% PER ANNUM CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS

5. REFERENCES

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6. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Bohumil (Boris) Molak, Ph.D., P.Geo (BC) do hereby certify that:

I am a Professional Geoscientist residing at # 704, 6689 Willingdon Avenue, Burnaby, V5H 3Y8, B.C., Canada.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 28600) in good standing.

I graduated from the Comenius University, Czechoslovakia, with a Bachelor of Science (Mag.) in Economic Geology in 1970. From the same university I obtained in 1980 the title Master of Science in Economic Geology (RNDr.) and in 1990 the title Doctor of Philosophy (CSc.). I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970.

Since 1970 I have been involved in the geological, prospecting, exploration and research projects on precious, base and ferrous metals, industrial minerals and hydrocarbons in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Zambia, Cuba, Guinea, Canada, Chile and Argentina.

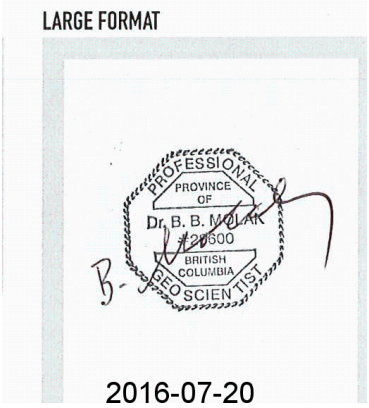
Since 2003 until present I am a self-employed consulting geologist.

I conducted the litho-geochemical sampling program on the Jordain Lake PGE Prospect on May 12 and May 23, 2016.

I am responsible for all the items in this report except the Item “IN ACCOUNT WITH”, which was prepared by Xyquest Mining Corp. The sources of all information not based on personal examination are quoted in the references item. The information provided by other parties is to the best of my knowledge correct.

As of the date of this Statement I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission of which would make the report misleading.

I am independent of Empire Rock Minerals Inc.



Dated at Vancouver, BC, Canada, this the 19th day of July, 2016.

7. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William J. Richmond do hereby certify that:

I am a Prospector residing at # 413 Lillian Street, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada.

I am a holder of Permanent Prospector's License.

From 1970 to 1991 I completed the courses as follows: Natural Resources Course at Hammarskjold High School, Thunder Bay, Grades 11-12, Geology, Mineralogy; baseline cutting; claim staking; geophysics; mineral prospecting.

From 1988 to 1998 I optioned the following properties: Smiley Lake Property (to John North of Newnorth Exploration, Toronto, ON); Clive Brooks (to Home Ventures, Vancouver, BC); East Dog River Property; Mirage Lake Property.

From 1992 to 1997 I conducted the OPAP programs on the Dog River, Orbit Buck Lake, Mirage Lake and Buck Lake prospects.

I took part in the litho-geochemical sampling program on the Jordain Lake Prospect on May 12 and May 23, 2016.

Dated at Thunder Bay, ON, Canada, this the 19th day of July, 2016.

APPENDIX I

Sample Description with Platinum, Palladium and Gold Assays

Easting	Northing	Sample #	Description	Type	Pt	Pd	Au
719605	5426750	611449	A boulder or a sub-crop 3 by 3 m, altered pyroxenite, no visible sulphides, magnetic	F/SC	0.018	<0.01	<0.005
719537	5426792	611450	A boulder 3 by 3 m, M/UM rock with scarce tiny disseminated sulphides up to 1 %	F/SC	<0.015	<0.01	<0.005
719479	5427015	619451	A boulder, dark to black M/UM rock, brown specks after sulphides (?) strongly mag.	F	0.033	0.041	<0.005
719436	5427009	619452	A boulder, dark green to black M/UM rock, a shiny white veinlet up to 1 mm thick	F	0.030	0.081	0.009
719426	5426556	619489	A boulder, dark M/UM rock,	F	<0.01	0.016	0.005

Abbreviations: M/UM – mafic/ultramafic; mag – magnetic; F – float; SC – sub-crop (?); Pt, Pd and Au in ppb.

APPENDIX II

Assays

Acc #	Client ID	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)
118291	611449	<0.005	0.018	<0.01
118292	611450	<0.005	<0.015	<0.01
118293	611450*	<0.005	<0.015	<0.01
118294	619451	<0.005	0.033	0.041
118295	619452	0.009	0.03	0.081
118335	619489	0.005	0.016	<0.01
118336	619489*	<0.005	<0.015	<0.01

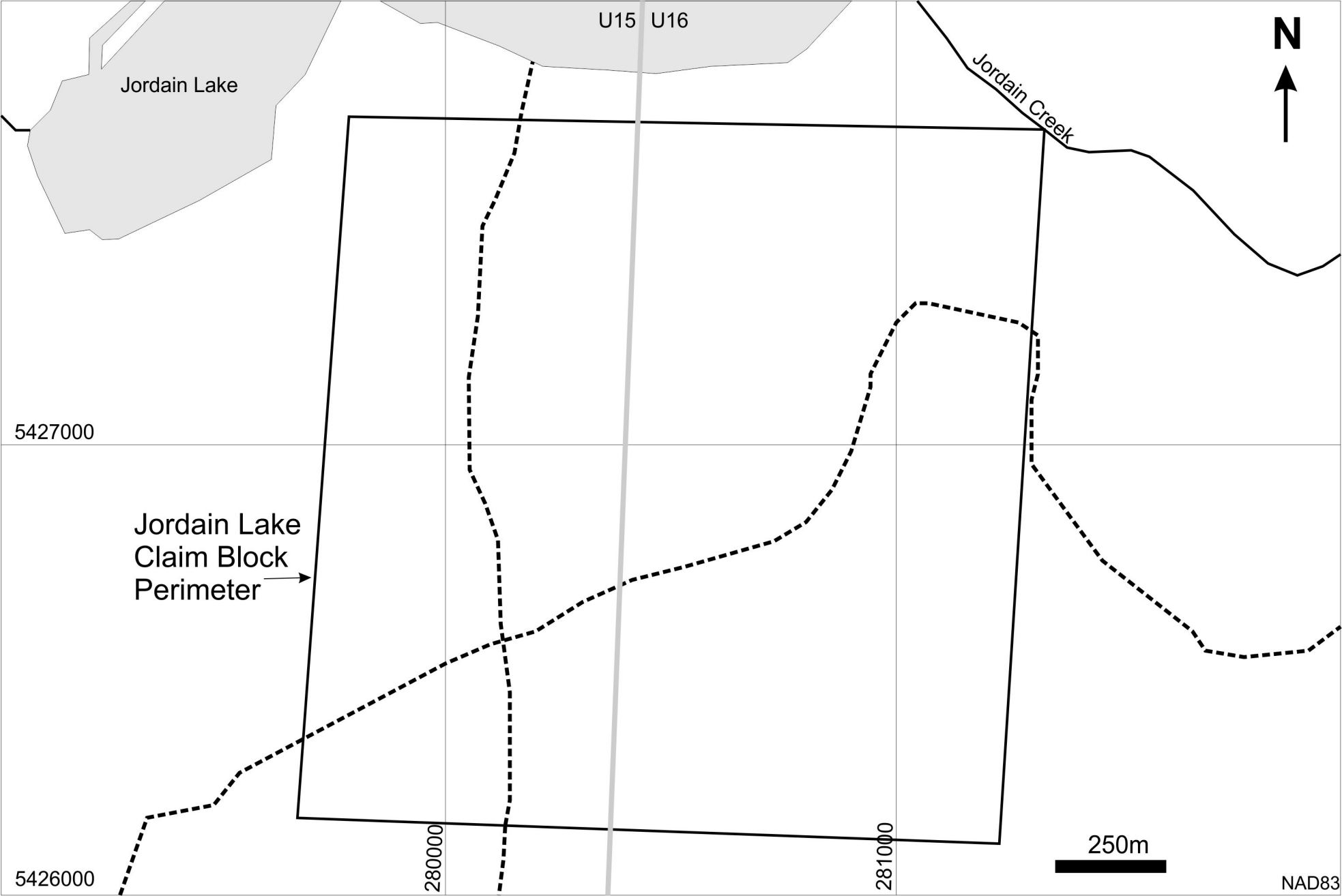
Acc #	Client ID	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Li
118291	611449	1	0.37	<2	48	40	<2	<1	0.22	<4	14	169	12	1.17	0.12	<10
118292	611450	<1	0.89	<2	52	21	<2	<1	0.53	<4	38	211	25	3.07	0.04	11
118293	611450*	<1	0.93	<2	53	22	<2	2	0.55	<4	40	220	27	3.17	0.05	11
118294	619451	<1	0.19	<2	65	7	<2	7	0.23	<4	87	258	118	6.76	<0.01	<10
118295	619452	1	0.2	<2	61	2	<2	2	0.09	<4	95	671	127	5.94	<0.01	<10
118335	619489	<1	0.44	<2	51	26	<2	<1	0.34	<4	18	20	314	1.45	0.09	<10
118336	619489*	<1	0.43	<2	52	24	<2	<1	0.33	<4	18	19	311	1.41	0.09	<10

Acc #	Client ID	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Y	Zn
118291	611449	1.17	137	2	0.05	126	<100	<1	<5	<1	0.02	<10	13	252	<2	21	<10	<2	10
118292	611450	3.82	483	2	0.07	332	<100	<1	7	<1	0.06	<10	37	108	2	16	<10	<2	30
118293	611450*	3.93	499	1	0.08	343	<100	6	<5	<1	0.05	<10	39	111	<2	17	<10	<2	31
118294	619451	9.24	525	<1	0.01	782	<100	6	6	<1	0.07	<10	3	<100	4	14	<10	<2	43
118295	619452	>10	778	1	<0.01	1087	<100	8	<5	<1	0.1	<10	<3	131	<2	16	<10	<2	24
118335	619489	0.35	127	2	0.05	31	340	2	<5	<1	0.02	<10	3	641	<2	31	<10	3	14
118336	619489*	0.34	124	2	0.05	29	346	<1	<5	<1	0.01	<10	4	609	<2	31	<10	3	12

Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, Si in %, all other elements in ppm; * repeat assay.

APPENDIX III

Jordain Lake Prospect, Claim Map 1:10,000


U15
U16
Jordain Lake
Jordain Creek
N
5427000
Jordain Lake
Claim Block
Perimeter
5426000
280000
281000
250m
NAD83