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Report on the Dorion South Property

NTS 52A15/SE

For

Kenneth G. Fenwick

By

John Scott
Thunder Bay Geological Services

August 26, 2016

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INTRODUCTION

Thunder Bay Geological Services was asked by Mr. Ken Fenwick, claim holder, to follow certain leads and descriptions in old reports to, firstly, locate a reported breccia zone described by Tanton (1931) on Claim 7664 as follows:

"On claim TB 7664, on half mile east of TB 6858, a vein system has been uncovered over

width of 70 feet and a length of 400 feet. "

Tanton (1931), continues on page 179 as follows:

> The composite vein exposed on the northern part of claim TB 7664 occurs as cement in a shattered fault-zone in a notch between diabase-capped hills. The fault zone strikes northeast and dips vertically. The veins and veinlets display the same mineral associations as occur in the previously mentioned deposit. Galena is widely disseminated in, and zinc blende is richly concentrated in, certain veins and veinlets. Locally, widths up to 3 feet can be found where the vein material makes up half of the volume of the rock. At one locality there is a vein of almost pure sphalerite, 8 inches wide. Insufficient information is at hand to permit estimating the tonnage of either lead or zinc ore in any large mass. Throughout the greater part of the shatter zones the metallic minerals are too widely diffused in the ramifying veinlets to be recovered profitably.

And secondly, to locate the Anderson/Upton/Petrunka showing and to sample and photograph the location. This work is to be used as assessment work to be filed on the claim property held by Mr. Ken Fenwick.

All references to UTM coordinates are stated in Zone 16 U, NAD 83 projection.

All satellite imagery is from Google Earth. Other data was compiled by the author from GPS files, data from OGS EARTH, and the MNDM Assessment work files. Unless otherwise noted all photography was taken by the author.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The current property is held by Mr Fenwick as two mining claims, 4274204 and 4274205. The claim information is as follows:

Township / Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
DORION	4274204	2014-Sep-30	2016-Sep-30	A	100 %	$4,400	$0	$0	$0
DORION	4274205	2014-Sep-30	2016-Sep-30	A	100 %	$6,400	$0	$0	$0

The area also has two surface right only patented mining claims, TB29586 and TB 29615, held by Mr. Kevin Vesa, of Thunder Bay.

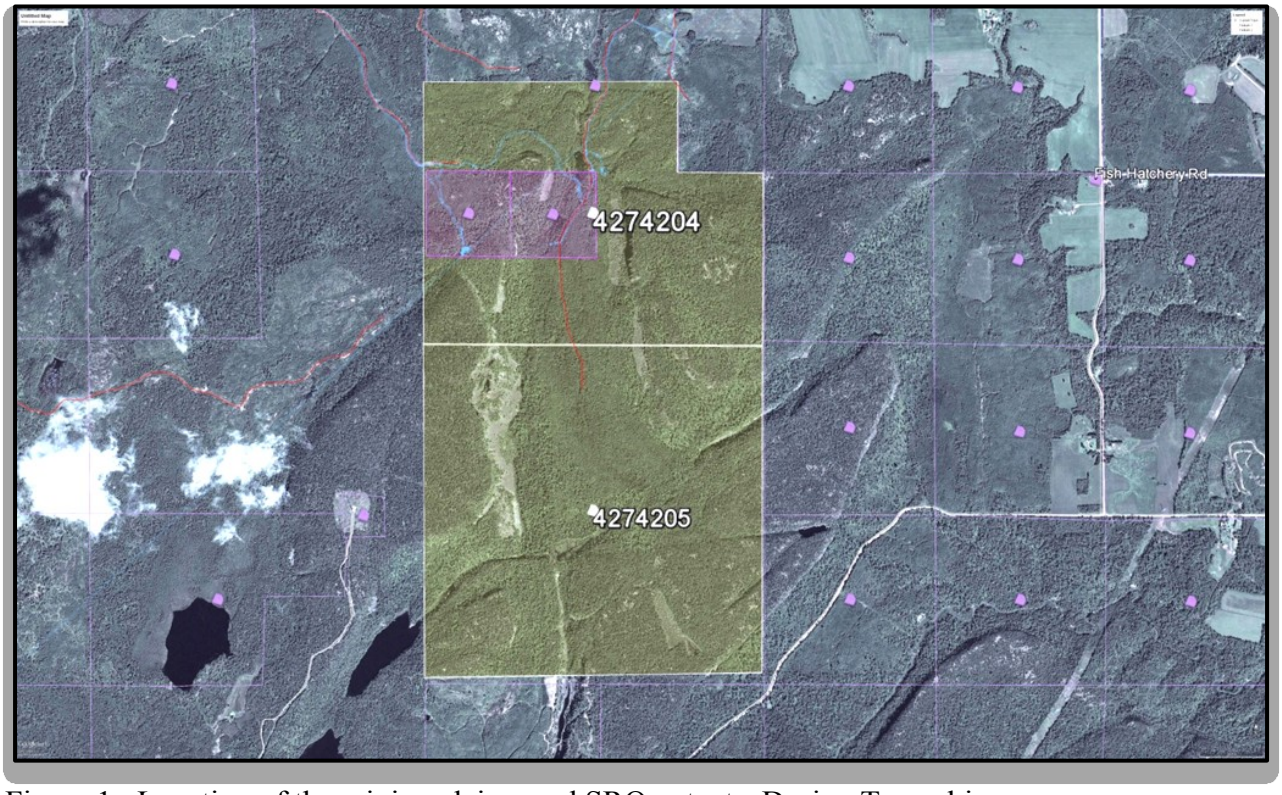

Figure 1: Location of the mining claims and SRO patents, Dorion Township

The claims are situated directly north of the Eagle Canyon tourist area

ACCESS

Access to the southern portion of the property can be achieved via Valley Road (off of the road to Ouimet Canyon) and the road that goes up to the microwave tower north of Miner Lake. Access to the southern valley floor can also be attained through the Eagle Canyon Tourist area, but arrangements have to be made with that facility.

Access to the northern sector of the property can be attained via an old logging road system off of Meadowbrook Lane. This old road system accesses the northern valley floor, but is overgrown and is passable by foot or with a quad. An alternate route is to take the Fish Hatchery Road/Wolf Lake Road to UTM coordinate 381044 E, 5411514 N. At that location, a bush road trends southerly and eventually crosses claim 4274204. The road turns into a quad trail that accesses the two patented claims and a private cabin on the valley floor. The quad trail is gated.

BackRoads Ontario indicates the existence of a trail that trends from the microwave tower (UTM 380222 E, 5407559 N) across claim 4274205 to a look out point on the valley edge. This trail is used to access "The Pinnacles", a group of detached columns located midway along the west valley wall.

Figure 2: Detached diabase column. West valley wall. Photo by Jakob Siskar (Jakub Siskar Photography. jakubsiskar.ca)

TOPOGRAPHY

A deep valley bisects the claim group in a northerly direction. The western wall of the valley is considerably higher than the eastern side. This is as a result of the easterly to northeasterly dipping diabase sill or cap rock. The elevation difference between the highest point near the microwave tower (460 meters asl) and the valley floor near the cabin (255 meters asl) is in the order of 205 meters, based on Google Earth data. This is illustrated very well in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Valley floor and west wall. Columnar jointed diabase sill with steep talus slopes.

Figure 4 illustrates the topography by depicting a topographic cross section across the claims in a northeasterly direction. The cross section line is the red line striking northeasterly across the claim group. The dip slope appears to be constant across the valley. The slope dips to the northeast.

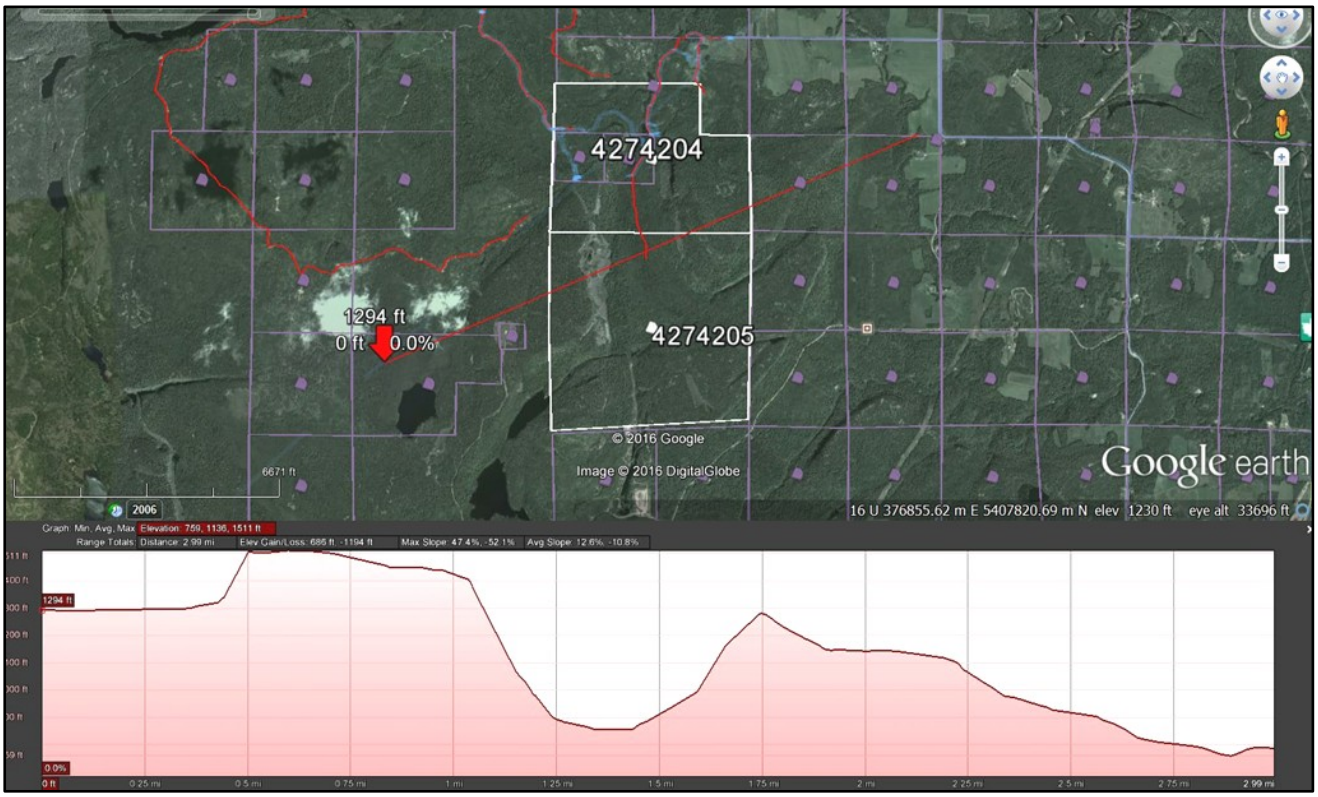

Figure 4: Topographic cross section across the claim group along the straight northeasterly trending red line. Cross section is from the SW to the NE (left to right).

PREVIOUS WORK

Many workers have describes aspects the geology around Dorion Township and these include Uglow (1916), Tanton (1920, 1931), Hawley (1930), Franklin (1970), Franklin and Mitchell (1977), and McIlwaine and Tihor (1975) and others.

Mineral exploration in the area commenced with the search for lead and zinc in the late 1800's, resulting in the development of the Dorion Lead Zinc Mine, the Ogema Mine, and the Enterprise Mine (in McTavish Township). Over the years, the area has also been prospected for molybdenum and uranium, and stone has been quarried from several sites. Tanton (1931) gives a detailled account of the companies and individuals who explored the Dorion Township Area. Yardley (1957) gives a brief account of the Upton and the Dorion Lead zinc mine. In more recent times, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., in 1982 and 1983, and Mr. David Petrunka, in 1998, were involved in exploring the current claims held by Mr Ken Fenwick. McIlwaine and Tihor (1975) mapped the township for the Ontario Department of Mines at a 1/4-mile scale.

By looking at the Historical Claim Maps available through the MNDM website, it is apparent that the area has undergone intermittent exploration for the base metals from the late 1800's to the present. This file is available as *dorion.pdf* contained in the attached DVD disc.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area has been described by many of the geologists cited above, but can be best depicted by viewing Ontario Department of Mines Map 2232, the Nipigon-Schreiber Sheet. The pertinent portion of this map has been reproduced below as Figure 9.

All rocks in the region are Precambrian in age. Rocks of the Animikie, Sibley and Osler Groups of the Southern Province of the Canadian Shield, overlie the rocks of the Archean basement. Archean Basement rocks include rocks of the Abitibi-Wawa-Shebandowan metavolcanic belt and the rocks of the Quetico Subprovince that are mainly metamorphic equivalents of metasedimentary rocks and associated pegmatites and gneisses. The Sibley Group is characterized by sandstone, mudstone and shales that have been intruded by mafic to ultramafic sills, dikes, plugs and stocks. The Osler Group exposed on the offshore islands in Lake Superior, consists mainly of sub-aerial basaltic flows with minor felsic flows. These have also been intruded by gabbroic and diabase dikes, and gabbroic stocks; these dikes might be in part feeder systems to the flows.

Figure 9, a cropped section from Ontario Department of Mines Map 2232, shows the regional geology in more detail. Also apparent is the relationship between the lead-zinc occurrences with respect to the unconformity between the Sibley Group and the Archean basement.

Photgraphs taken by the author and others south of the property show the geological features of the area. Almost flat lying Sibley Group sedimentary rocks underlie diabase sills. The columnar nature of the sills is illustrated well. In some cases the columns have detached and are free standing. Some of these features are depicted below.

Figure 5: Detached columns, Eagle Canyon area. Left photo: Eric Marshall Panoramio 13978176; Right photo: cropped from Redox600 Panoramio 99028691.

Figure 6: Looking toward the east valley wall from the Dorion Tower area on the west wall. Photo by Jakub Siskar Photography jakubsiskar.ca

Figure 7: View of the Eagle Canyon area just south of the property. Sibley Group sedimentary rocks under diabase sill. Photo by John Scott.

AREAS OF CONCERN

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry has designated the entire valley area, including the scarps, an Area of Concern Reserve and a Timing Resrtiction Zone. This probably is related to peregrine falcon nesting sites identified on the MNRF forestry maps. A portion of the map is reproduced below as Figure 8. These areas govern the use of mechanized logging equipment during the nesting season for the peregrine falcons.

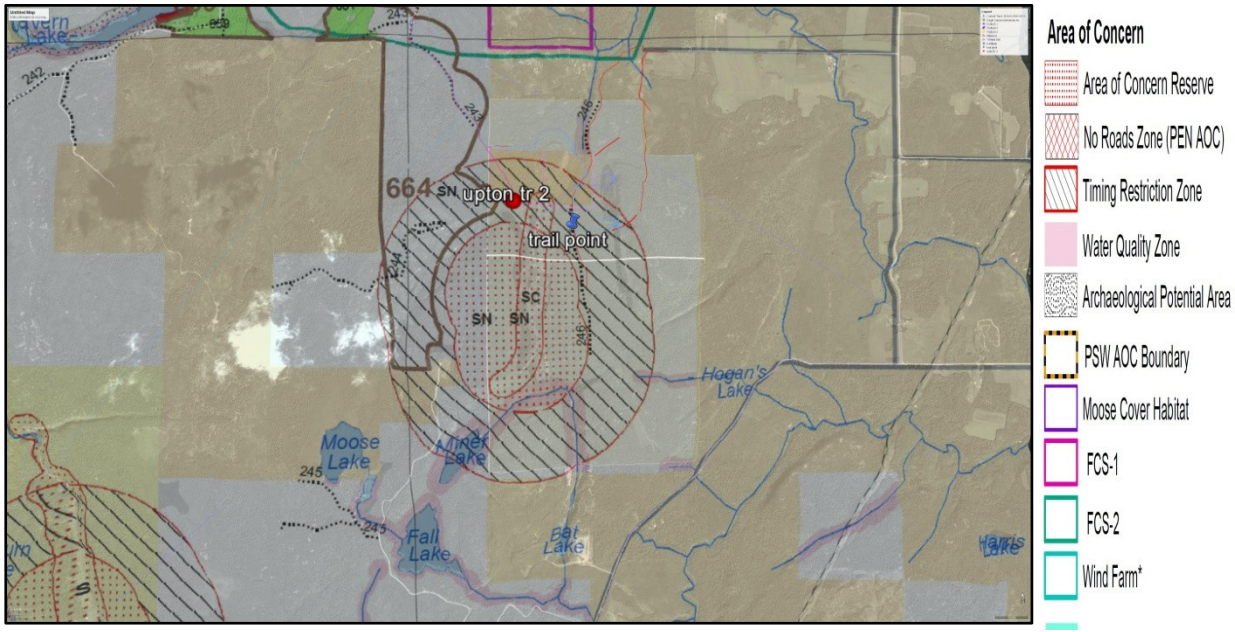

Figure 8. MNRF forestry map showing Areas of Concern

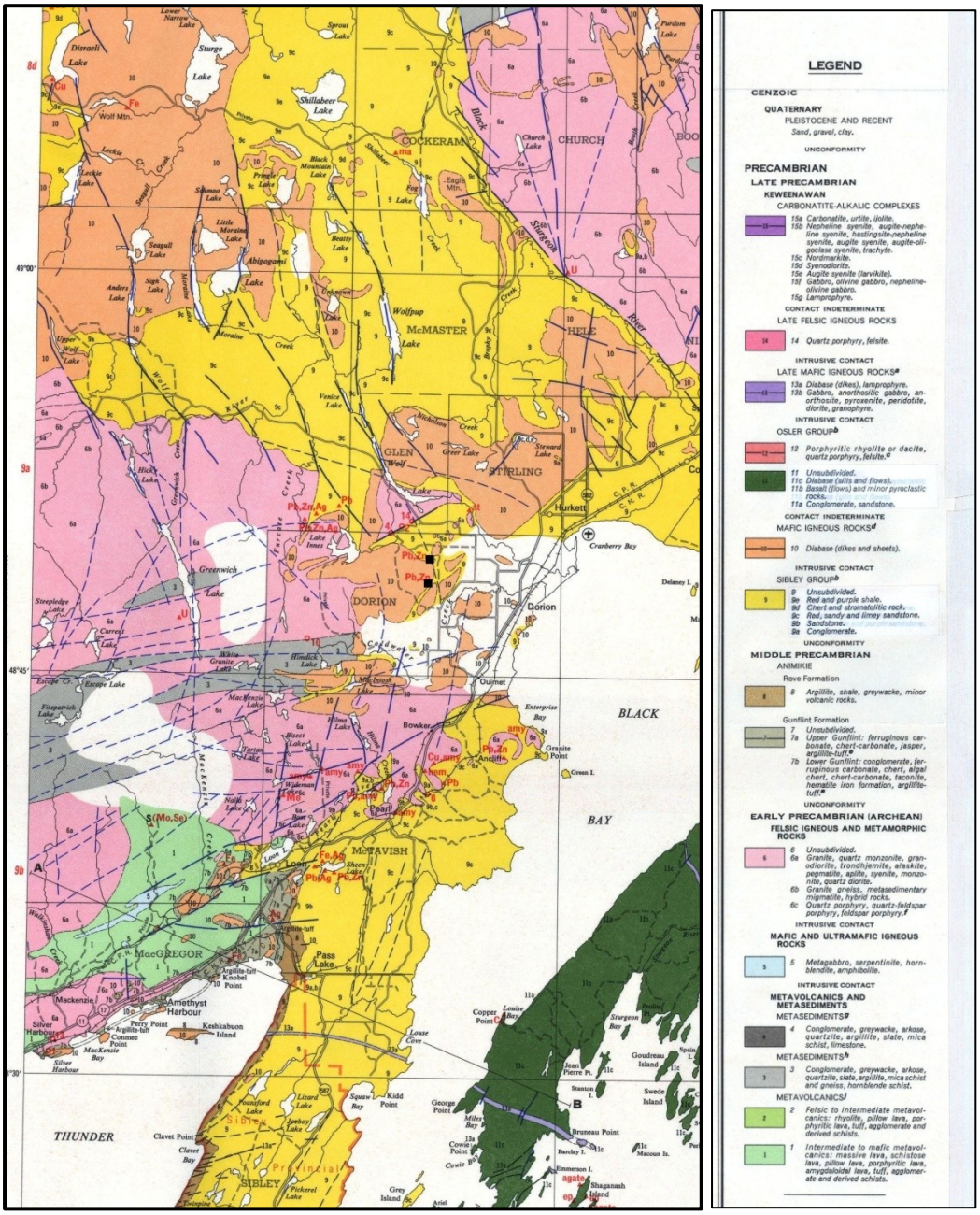

Figure 9: General Geology of the Dorion/MacTavish Township area. ODM Map 2232 (croppped).

Black squares locate the property under investigation.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The author has confirmed the work of others with respect to the geology of the property. Geological mapping by Londry (1982), Leahey and Bush (1983), and McIlwaine and Tihor (1975), have described the geology of the property in detail. Trench mapping by D. Petrunka as reported by LaRouche (1998), provided a detail picture of the trench geology and the location of the composite vein system. Excellent descriptions by Tanton (1931), also were useful, particularly in trying to locate the composite vein on TB 7664. However many of the actual location information was lacking accuracy, varying by as much as 175 meters from the correct location.

Basement rocks in the area are Archean granitic intrusive rocks, granitic gneissic rocks, and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. These were then overlain by sandstone and mudstones of the Sibley Group. These were then intruded by diabase in the form of sills that now cap the high hills in the area and dikes where the diabase cuts across the stratigraphy.

Basin subsidence has developed sub-parallel faults along the basin margins. These faults and stratigraphic pinchouts at the unconformity provided structural traps for up-dip migrating basin waters that precipitated metals in fault breccia and vein structures. Franklin and Mitchell (1977) describe this process in detail. In simple terms, Figure 10 illustrates this.

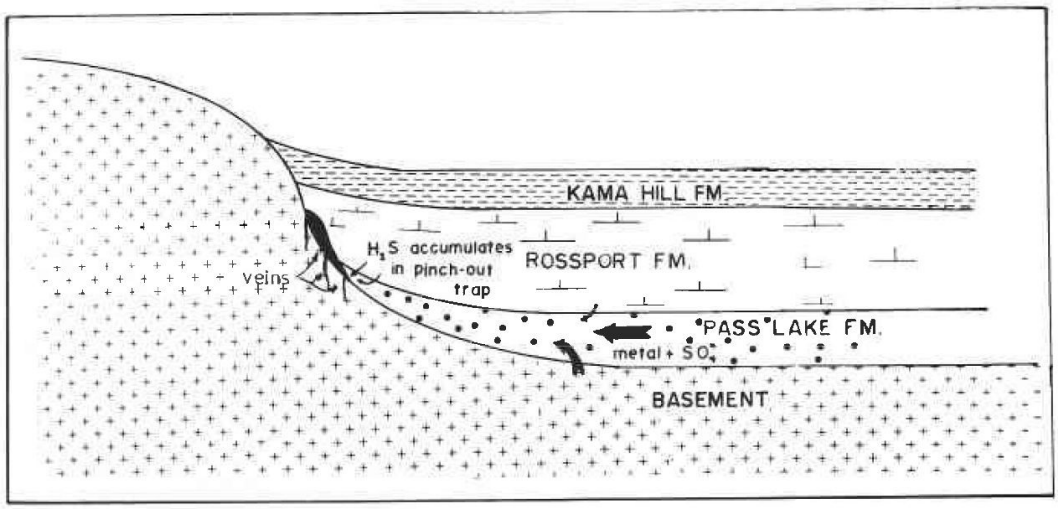

FIG. 8. Schematic model of formation of lead–zinc–barite veins; scale is variable; for reference, Rossport formation is approximately 200 metres thick.

Figure 10: Schematic illustrations on the formation of the lead-zinc-barite veins (after Franklin and Mitchell (1977)).

Petrunka, as reported by LaRouche (1998), provided a trench and sample plan of the Upton Occurrence representing work done under a 1998 OPAP grant. Petrunka cleaned out, refreshed and

sampled the trenches. Petrunka's sample location sites were marked by either flagging tape or aluminum tags fastened to the outcrop with nails.

The Upton Showing (visited on July 25, 2016) is situated in a fault zone that strikes at about 45 to 55 degrees with a presumed vertical attitude, although that might vary locally. Trench conditions (on July 25, 2016) are such that new geological mapping would be better if the trenches were refreshed and cleaned out. From a cursory examination as well as from a description by Petrunka as reported by LaRouche (1998), rocks exposed in the trenches include Sibley Group rocks, diabase, and granitic rocks. A breccia zone, ranging in width from 0.5 meters to 5.0 meters in width can be traced for more than 60 meters across the trench trend. This vein breccia is host to the lead and zinc mineralzation. There is a core zone of sphalerite that is up to 1.0 meters wide surrounded by a breccia that contains massive to disseminated galena. Collected hand samples illustrate the mineralization in the trenches. The following images show this very well.

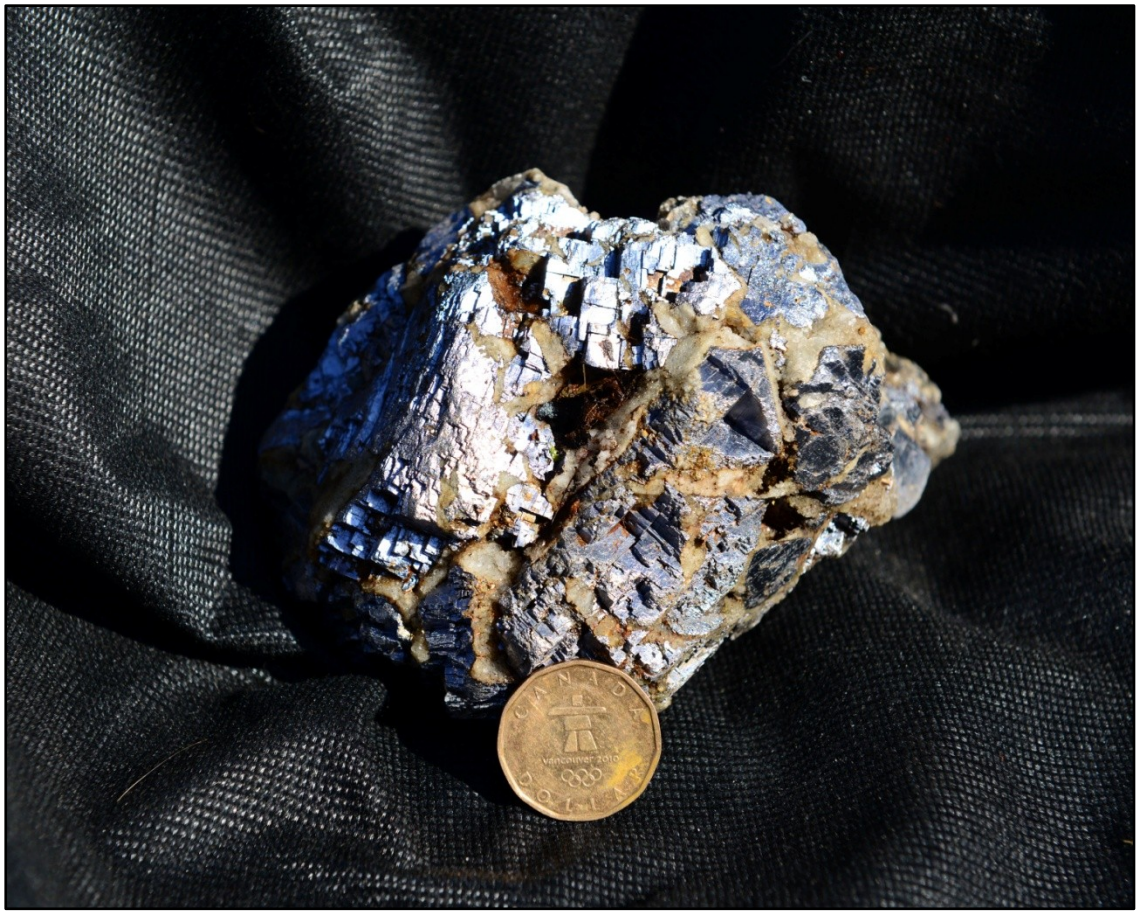

Figure 11: Massive to semi-massive coarse textured galena

Figure 12: Upper photo: massive green to honey coloured sphalerite.

Lower photo: Fault breccia with galena.

Yardley (1957) describes the Upton Occurrence as follows:

Economic Geology

The veins are in a fractured and brecciated zone in sandstone and in diabase. One vein, exposed for 140 feet, is about four feet wide and mineralized over one foot with galena and sphalerite. A second parallel vein contains massive galena and sphalerite in widths up to two feet.

A brief description of the property is given on p. 73 of Part VI, Ont. Dept. of Mines Report of 1929. The report mentions a grab sample of rich lead ore which assayed 41% lead.

A sample from one of the sphalerite rich veins was sent to the Bureau of Mines at Ottawa in 1943.

The following figures are extracts from their report:

Head Assay	Lead 8.14%
	Zinc 45.48%

The test work showed that a zinc concentrate assaying 60% zinc, with a recovery of 90% of the zinc in the ore, can be obtained without cleaning. This preliminary testing indicates that no great difficulties would be encountered in the milling procedure.

Conclusions

The character of the ore mineral occurrence is such that hand cobbing of a shipping product is possible, but not enough development has been carried out to delineate the tonnage which might be present. However, the known exposures indicate that the tonnage would not be large.

The driving of an adit should be considered in any proposed development progress to test the favorable calcareous sediments at the lower contact of the diabase sill.

If a concentrating plant is ever established in the area shipments from this property should prove feasible.

METHODOLOGY AND FIELD WORK

In developing a plan to investigate the property and to locate the area of claim TB 7664, and the described breccia zone, the descriptions in the older reports were carefully accessed and translated to a Google Earth image. No map depicting the location of TB7664 was ever found. The location of the Upton was plotted. The Upton was reported to occur on old claim TB 6858. The breccia zone on TB 7664 is reported by Tanton (1931), to occur one-half mile east of TB 6858, and occupied a northeast trending notch between diabase sills. Using this information, a 1/2 mile circle was drawn on the map centered on the Upton occurrence. With the terrain feature in Google Earth turned on, the area was inspected for northeast trending notches in diabase 1/2 mile east of the Upton. Two were defined: one directly on strike with the Upton trend, and the other slightly south of east on the east side of the valley. This second location had a lead-zinc-barite occurrence associated with it as located by Leahy and Bush (1983). Figure 13 illustrates the produced map.

No map depicting the location of TB 7664 was ever found, although a Claim Abstract obtained from the Provincial Recording Office suggested the claim is located in the Lower Shebandowan area. It can only be assumed that Tanton (1931) got the claim number wrong.

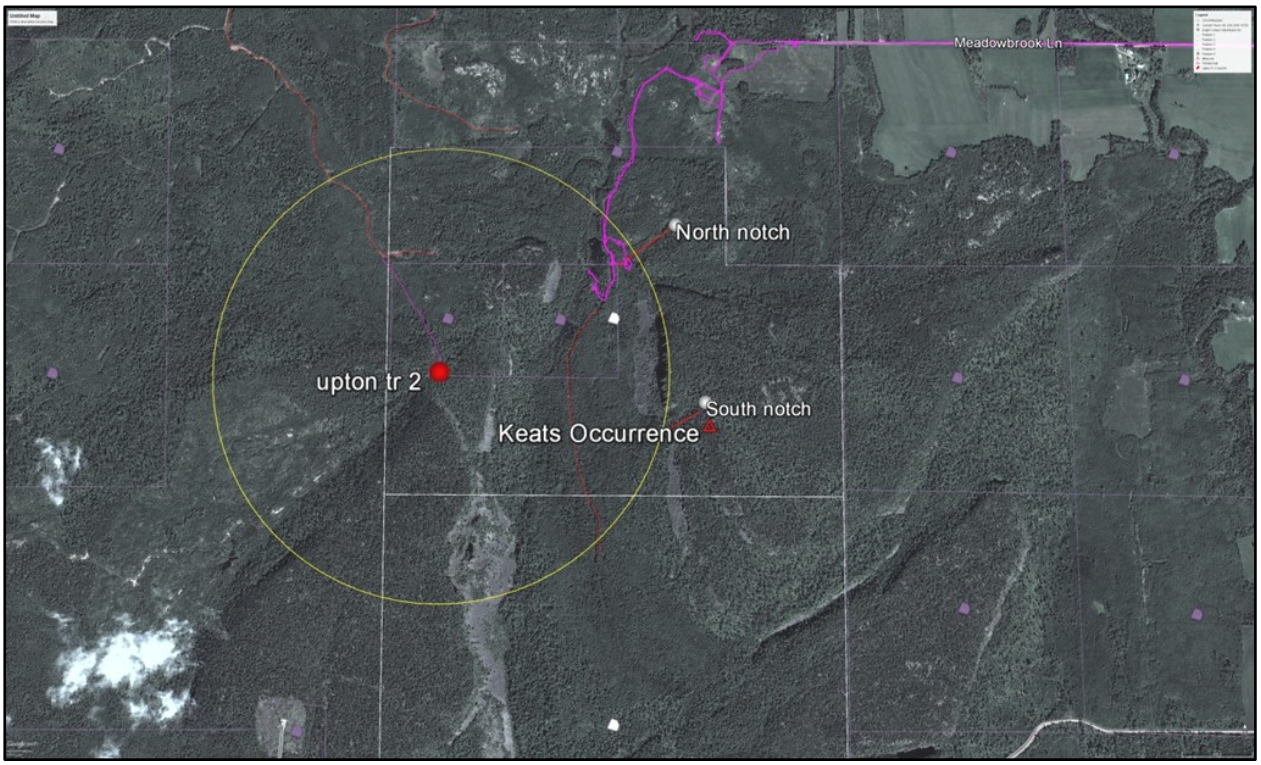

Figure 13: Location of possible NE notches half mile from old TB 6858 (Upton occurrence). Yellow circle has a half mile radius.

The northern area was inspected on July 22, 2016, and a traverse across the mouth of the notch did not reveal any breccia, either in place or in float, or any outcrops of Sibley Group rocks. Diabase cliffs bracket a low area. The diabase was fine to medium grained and unaltered. Poorly developed columnar jointing as well as some horizontal jointing was evident.

An attempt was made to access the diabase/Sibley Group contact on the east valley wall on August 7, 2016, where a fault zone has been identified by the author. The talus slope was formidable with some angle of repose approaching 70 degrees, making the entire area unstable. The plan was to walk along the diabase/Sibley contact towards the fault zone inspecting the cliff for breccias. Blocks bigger than houses are evident on Google Earth. Talus pinchouts along the cliff resulted in aborting the attempt from this angle. A more direct approach from the bottom will be attempted later. Figure 15 illustrates the nature of the talus slope on the east valley wall.

The valley walls have two diabase sills that have intruded the Sibley Group metasedimentary rock. This was not apparent on any of the geological maps, but plainly evident when looking at the west wall from the east valley cliff and looking at the east valley wall from the west side. Leahy and Bush (1983), working for Noranda Inc., did report two sills in their mapping. It is clear that layers of Sibley Group rocks lie between the two sills. It is also evident from examining the satellite imagery on Google Earth.

Figure 14: Two diabase sills with Sibley Groups rocks between them. Offset on the lower sill coupled with the gap in the upper sill suggests the presence of a fault zone at that locality. Black horizontal lines highlight the base of the sills. View of the west valley wall.

Careful attention was paid to locating breccia vein rubble in the talus slope, but none were found.

Figure 15: Nature of the talus slope on the east valley wall.

On August 17, 2016, another attempt was made to reach the presumed fault zone from a different approach. The area is considered to be fault zone based on the satellite images where the cliff height is different from one side of the fault to the other side of the fault. Also the cliff edge is displaced about 60 meters on either side of the fault. Figure 16 illustrates this. The airborne magnetometer survey also suggests an offset in the magnetic response at that location (Figure 18).

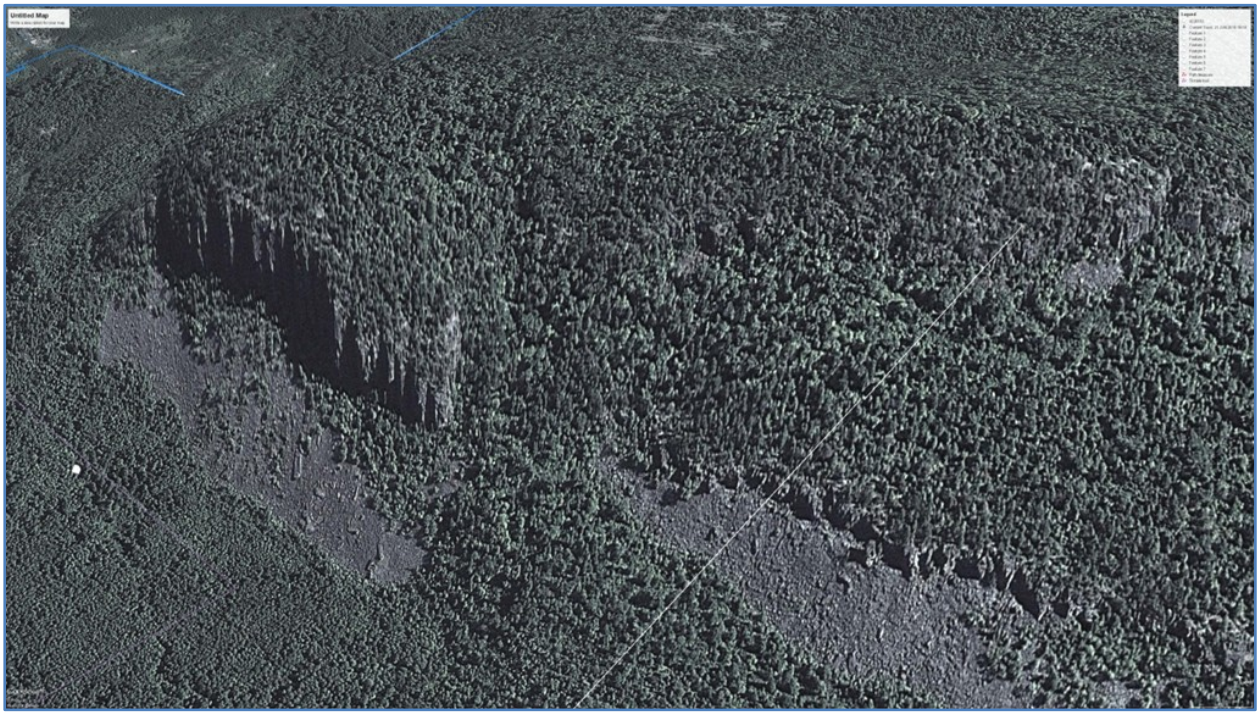

Figure 16: Fault zone defined by the difference in the diabase sill on either side of the fault. View to the northeast. There are two sills on the south side of the fault and one sill north of the fault. North is toward the upper left corner of the figure.

A tracked quad was used to access the old logging road that was used to log out the valley floor many years ago. The road is grown in and access can be difficult. The old road was followed to a location that was derived from Google Earth to be directly west of the fault zone. This location was determined to be UTM 381225 E, 5408590 N. From that location a heading of 90 degrees for 250 meters or so, brought you to the base of the talus. The talus was tree covered at this location making climbing the scarp a bit easier and safer. Figure 17 shows the GPS tracks.

At UTM 381529E, 5408574N, a vertical wall of Sibley Group sandstone was encountered. See Figure 19. The sandstone was massive bedded, coarse textured, and buff in color. The sandstone was almost flat lying with a less than 3 degree dip to the northeast. No veining or breccia was seen. A steep climb around the south side of this cliff eventually lead to a 9 to 12 meter wide shelf between two scarps. At this location it was determined that the climb resulted in going only halfway up the south valley wall and the valley floor was 61 meters below.

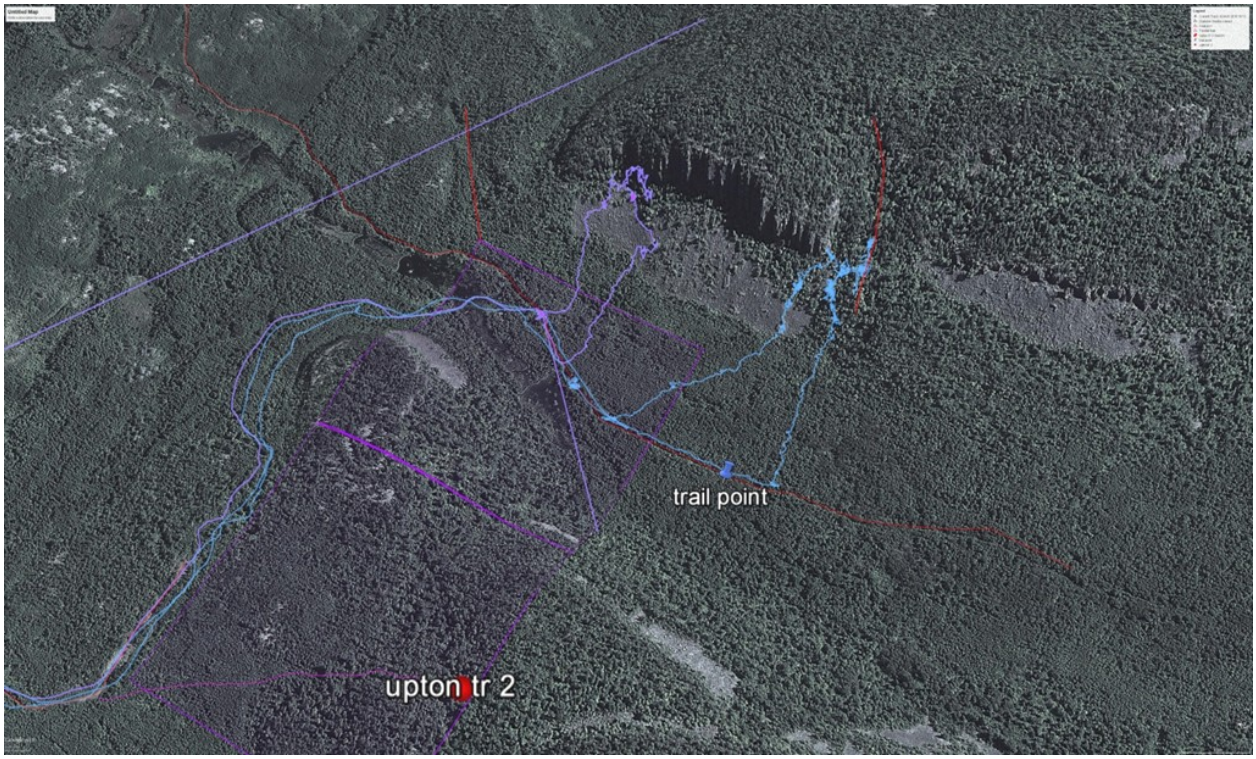

Figure 17. GPS tracks for August 7, 2016 (purple) and August 17, 2016 (blue). Oblique view to the Northeast. Purple square areas are the SRO patents.

Thirty-two meters south from the where the shelf was accessed, a shallow pit in talus was encountered (refer to Figure 20). The area was treed and the shallow pit could have been missed but for brecciated diabase talus with calcite-barite-sphalerite-galena-amethyst veinlets, that were removed from the pit. The brecciated talus blocks were followed up slope for 50 meters where an outcrop of altered diabase containing calcite veins up to four inches wide was encountered. The impression was that the slope at that location was widened at some time and resembled a trench trending up the slope. Breccia blocks were seen to continue up slope from that location (UTM 381585E, 5408546N), but were not followed any further. If further work is contemplated at this location and access is required to the top of the cliff, an alternate route from the north, coming up the dip slope would be safer. This route would start at the west end of Meadowbrook Lane

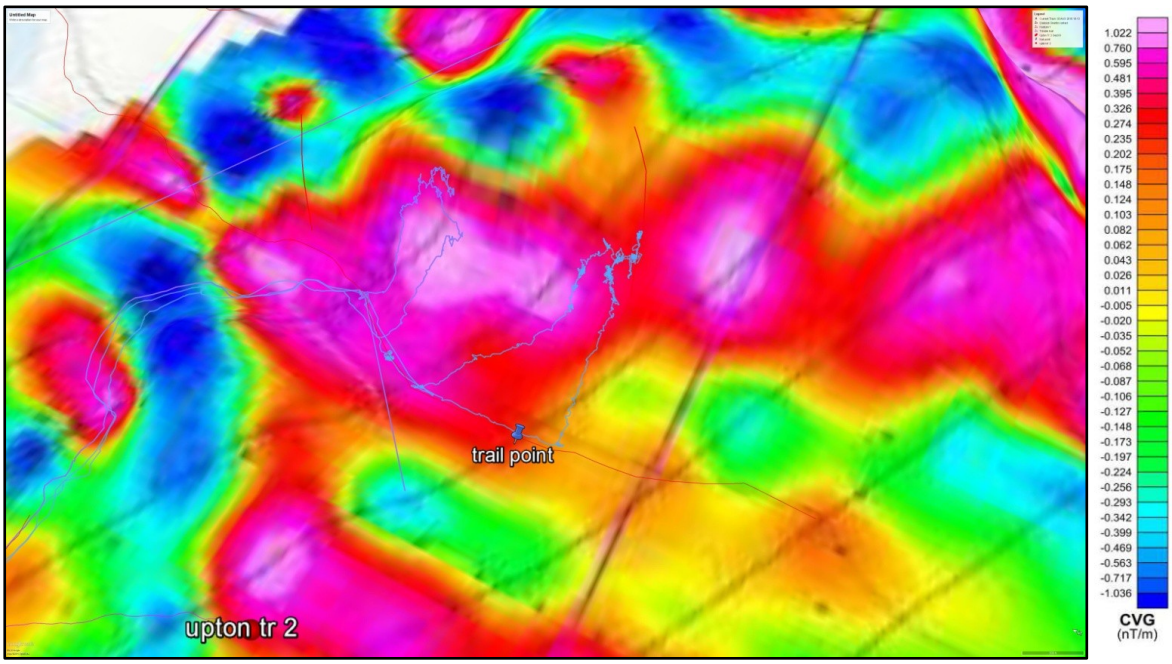

Figure 18. Geotech Ltd (2009) calculated 2VD magnetometer survey. Note the magnetic offset along the traverse track up from "trail point" location. Oblique view to the northeast (MNDM assessment file 20006104.pdf)

Figure 19: Sibley Group massive bedded sandstone

Figure 20. Top: Breccia blocks in talus; Middle: Shallow pit in talus; Bottom: barite-calcite-galena vein in brecciated diabase

Figure 21: Altered (hematized) diabase with calcite/barite veins

GEOCHEMISTRY

Leahy and Bush (1983), working for Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., conducted a soil geochemistry survey of the claims that cover the present area of interest. Three zinc anomalous areas were outlined. The northern anomaly and the southern anomaly can be explained as down slope drainage from a known occurrence. The northern anomaly is down slope from the Upton Occurrence. A creek flows through the Upton occurrence area and joins the valley drainage system at the cliff base at the anomaly site. The southern anomaly occurs down drainage and down slope from the Miner Lake Lead-zinc occurrence. The middle anomaly is unexplained, but occurs down slope from a presumed fault through the west valley wall. An unexplained vein-like system can be observed from the east valley wall on the west wall above the geochemical anomaly. Figure 22 illustrates the location of the zinc anomalies (areas outlined in light blue). Figure 23 depicts a possible vein structure on the west wall, but most likely is a nesting site with the accompanying guano deposit, as the structure is not seen elsewhere on the cliff face.

An inspection of the geochemical results as plotted revealed other areas of anomalous zinc values, but these were deemed too isolated to have any significant meaning. It might be worth while to carefully assess the plotted data for anomalous areas that might have been missed in the contouring.

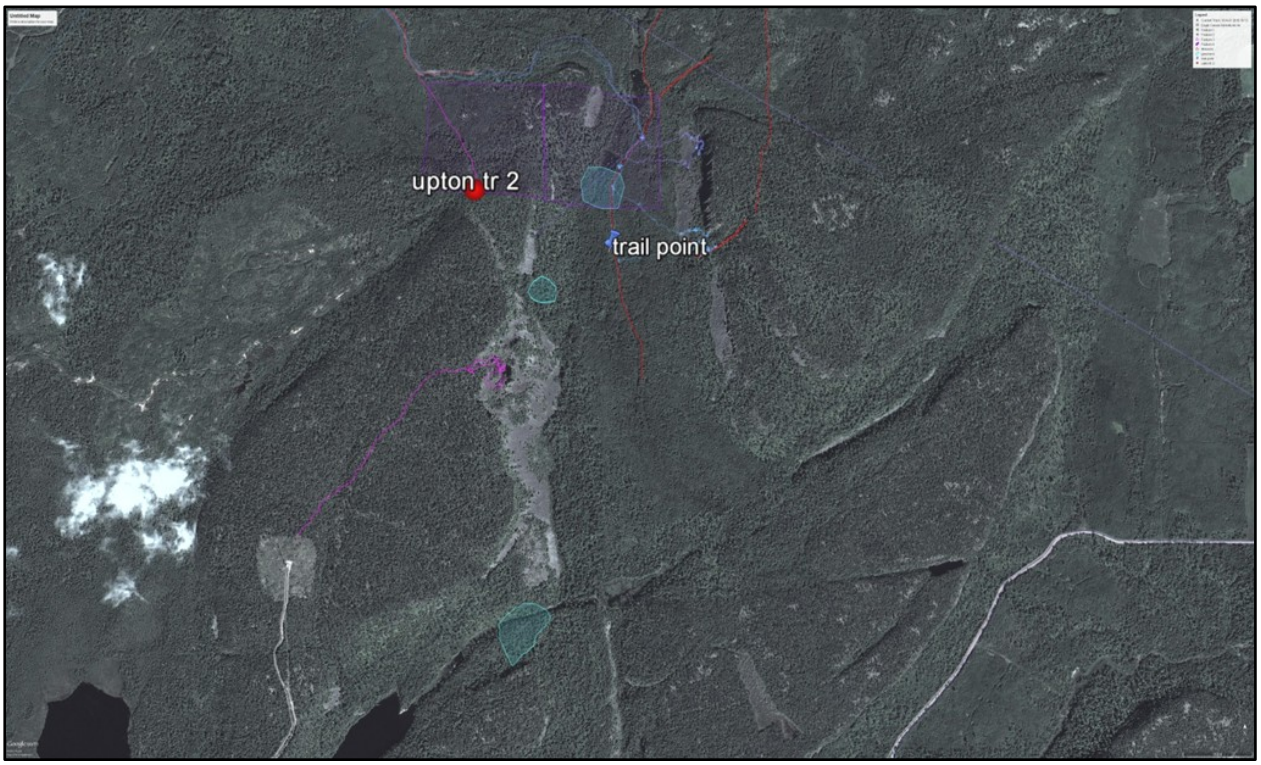

Figure 22: Zinc anomalous areas (Leahy and Bush (1983)). Areas are highlighted in light blue.

Figure 23: West valley wall Sibley Group Rocks with a possible vein structure (although might be a nesting site with guano deposit)

CONCLUSIONS

With respect to locating the TB 7664 showing described by Tanton (1931), the Keating Occurrence of Leahy and Bush (1983), might be part of the Tanton (1931) described structure for the following reasons:

1. It occurs in a northeasterly trending fault zone between two diabase domains: south of the fault there are two diabase sills; north of the fault zone there is only one thicker diabase sill. Sibley Group sandstone occurs between the sills and at the base of the northern sill.
2. The edge of the diabase scarp is offset 60 meters in a left lateral sense.
3. An airborne magnetometer survey conducted by Geotech for RJK Explorations Ltd also indicates a similar offset at that location. (MNDM assessment file 20006104.pdf)
4. Tanton (1931) described the showing to be 70 feet wide and 400 feet long. While no exposure of this size was encountered, to be able to get a measurement of length, the fault zone would have to be exposed on a relatively level surface, and thus would have to be exposed near the top of the sill or a more level area between the sills. The top of the scarp was not reached at this time due to the steepness of the slope. The fault area at the scarp edge would have to be accessed from the down dip side and approached from the north. Closest road approach would be from the west end of Meadowbrook Lane.
5. There is some evidence of ground disturbance related to trenching activities in the area of the brecciated talus blocks that have been cemented with vein material consisting of barite, calcite, amethyst, galena and sphalerite.

With respect to the Upton Occurrence (also known as the Anderson Occurrence or the Petrunka Occurrence), the trenched area was accessed on July 25, 2016. The route in was from an old logging road that branched off the Wolf Lake Road at UTM 381044E, 5411514N. The traverse to the trench area started at UTM 380578E, 5409162N along this road, where the road takes a direct easterly turn. A bearing of 154 degrees for about 470 meters ended at an un-named creek and the trenches on the east side of the creek. At the trenches, the creek flows through a deep gorge and the terrain is rugged. The route in involves a gentle climb through regenerated forest, a rise of about 30 meters over a length of 470 meters. The location of the Upton is shown in Figure 24 below. For a description of the Upton occurrence please refer to pages 12 and 13 of this report as well as Larouche (1998). Note that the location given in LaRouche (1998) is about175 meters further to the southeast and located south of the patented claim.

A brief examination of two of the trenches was made and a video of the trench condition was taken. Samples from the trench rubble were brought back. Some exceptional samples were discovered in the creek and these were brought back as well.

A program of trench rehabilitation would have to be undertaken to remove moss and debris so that the occurrence can be thoroughly assessed.

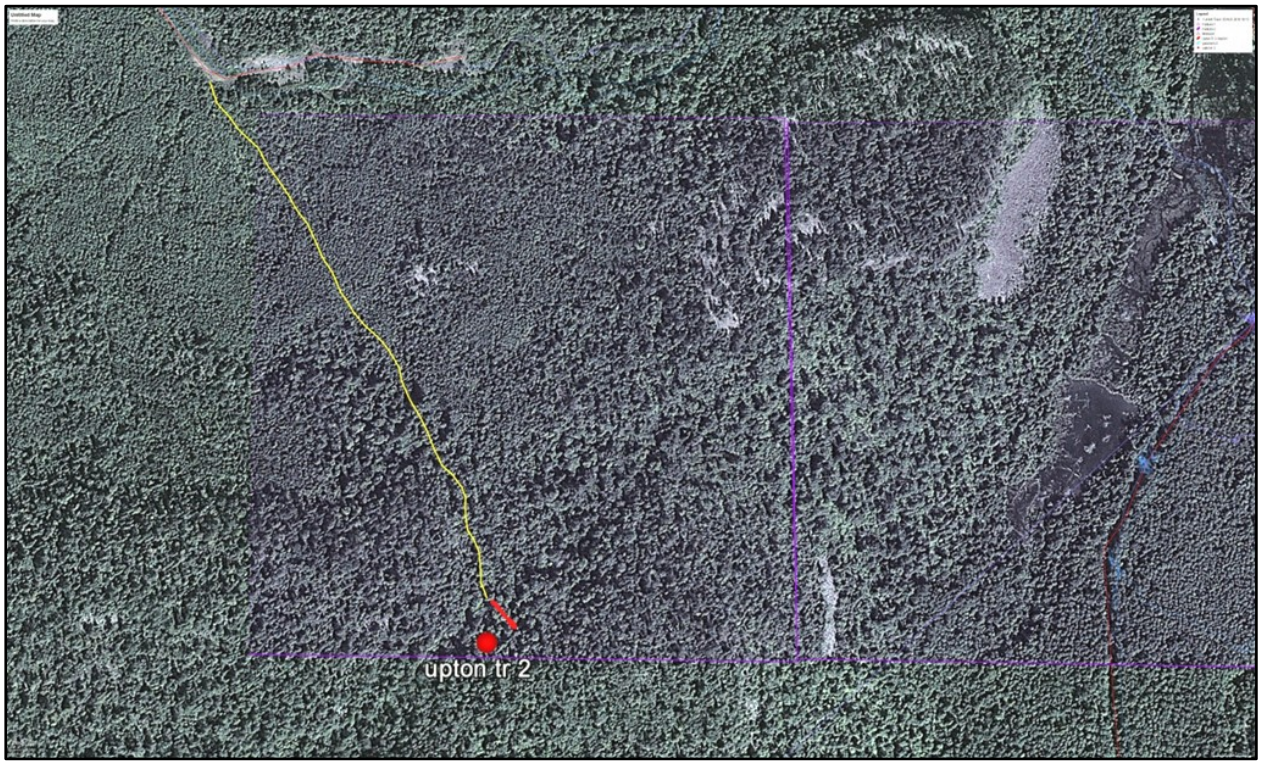

Figure 24: Location of the Upton Occurrence based on Trimble GPS data. Yellow line indicates the GPS track into the showing; Purple squares are the SRO patented claims. The red area at the Upton is trench three of LaRouche (1998).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Keats Occurrence should be further investigated with a two person team (for safety reasons) to determine what the upslope continuation of the breccia rubble would lead to and to confirm if this is indeed the showing described by Tanton (1931). Where exposed, the showing should be sampled for a realistic assessment. Access can be made by the route the author took in, or an alternate route from the west end of Meadowbrook Lane to the top of the scarp can be made. Any mechanized work would be a problem due to the difficult terrain.

Should more work be done at the Upton Occurrence that work should initially consist of refreshing the trenches to confirm work done by Petrunka as reported in LaRouche (1998). Power washing of the trenches should be undertaken in the spring time as the creek is an intermittent creek and would be the only source of water. An ATV trail would have to be cut out to facilitate the transportation of pumps, hoses, fuel and other equipment. The vein system should be exposed, washed and channel sampled. While LaRouche (1998) reported exceptional assays, many of the samples were grab samples.

It must be realized that while all of the lead-zinc occurrences in the Dorion area have returned exceptional grades of lead and zinc, there are virtually no precious metals associated with this system. Also minable tonnages, in the modern sense, have never been found. This is because either the source area is not large enough or the reducing traps are of not sufficient size. Within the Sibley Group, one source of a possible reducing environment would be the algal stromatolitic horizons within the Rossport Formation. This horizon, where exposed at Kama Hill, a fresh break smells like hydrogen sulfide, or rotten eggs. Horizons like these that pinch out along structural traps or unconformities, would be a perfect location for larger deposits to be generated, not only at the pinchouts, but stratigraphically along the algal mat horizons that provided the hydrogen sulfide.

Franklin and Mitchel (1977) illustrate this concept quite well. See Figure 10 of this report. The key ingredients are migrating ground fluids picking up metals from the basement and surrounding rock, up-dip migration to a fault trap or unconformity pinch out where the Rossport Formation provides hydrogen sulfide reducing agent derived from the algal mats.

With this in mind, regional mapping of the Rossport Formation pinchouts and fault controlled structural traps, would generate additional targets for the Dorion type of lead-zinc deposits.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

I, John Scott, of the City of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario certify that

I am the sole proprietor of Thunder Bay Geological Services, a company that provides geological services to companies, government and the general public,

I am a graduate of Lakehead University with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in geology,

I was employed for forty years with the Ontario Geological Survey, and have recently retired as the Regional Resident Geologist for the Thunder Bay South District ,

I am a member of the Northwestern Ontario Prospector's Association and hold a current membership in the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario, membership number 0435,

I have no financial interest in the properties visited,

The information reported on was collected by myself during a visit to the property on July 22, 2016, July 25, 2016, August 7, 2016, and August 17, 2016. Aspects of the report are based on background information collected from assessment reports filed with MNDM and those submitted by the client for my use.

John Scott, P.Geo

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