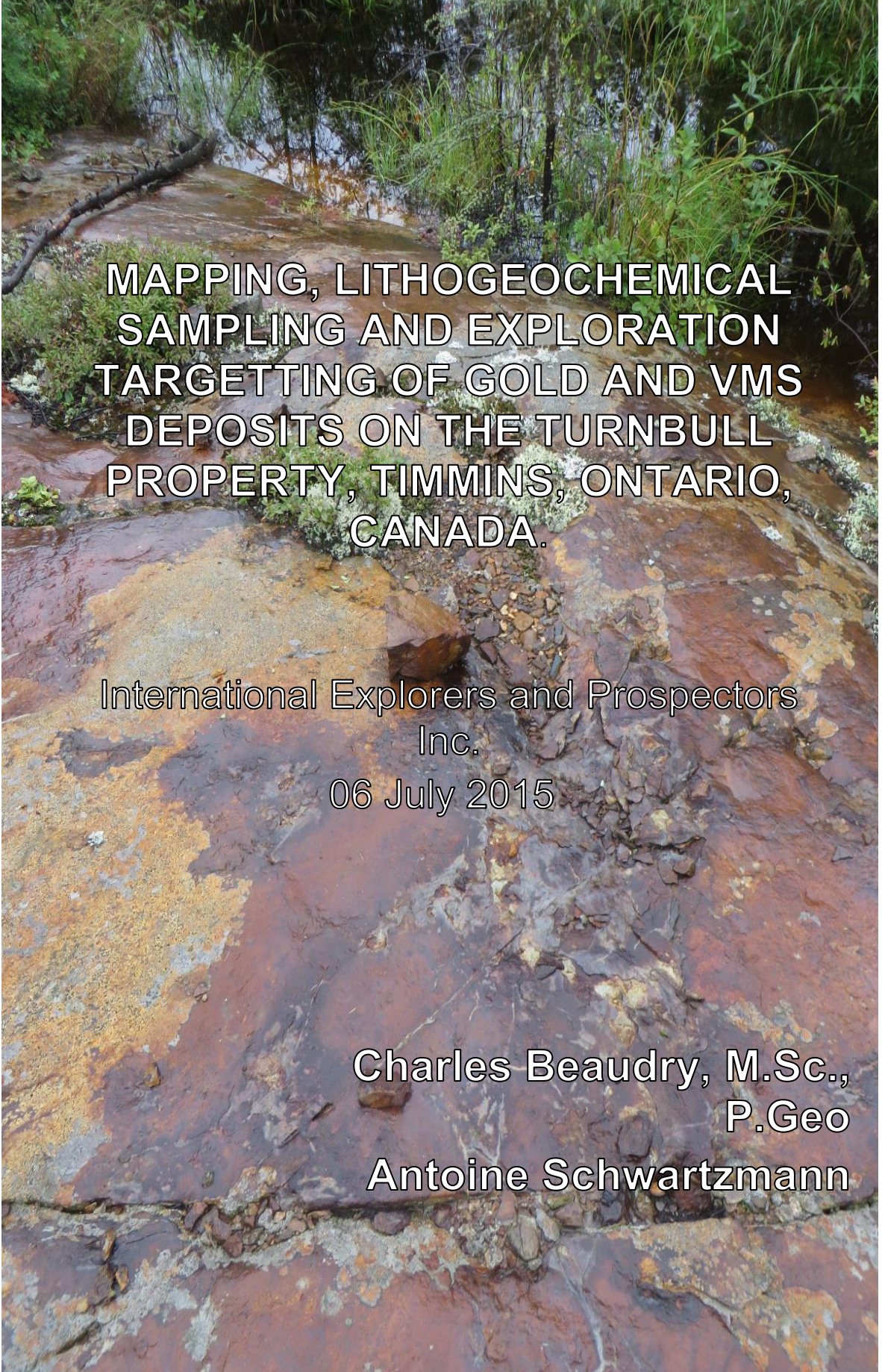


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**MAPPING, LITHOGEOCHEMICAL  
SAMPLING AND EXPLORATION  
TARGETTING OF GOLD AND VMS  
DEPOSITS ON THE TURNBULL  
PROPERTY, TIMMINS, ONTARIO,  
CANADA.**

International Explorers and Prospectors  
Inc.

06 July 2015

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## 1. Introduction, Location and Access

The southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt contains some of the world largest zinc-copper and gold deposits and significant nickel-copper platinum group element (PGE) mineralization. Transported overburden covers most of the region and as a result there are few outcrops and very rare surface expression of mineralization. Therefore, exploration requires improved knowledge of the geological characteristics of existing deposits as well as the stratigraphic, plutonic and metamorphic architecture of the region. Exploration calls for extensive use of geophysical and geochemical techniques followed by diamond drilling to confirm our understanding of the local geology and, with some luck, discover new areas of mineralization.

This research project consists in mapping part of Turnbull Township (Figure 3), located 20 kilometers west of Timmins, Ontario. The result shows a better understanding of the area's Archean stratigraphy, volcanic facies, alteration and structures with the objective of defining volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) exploration targets.

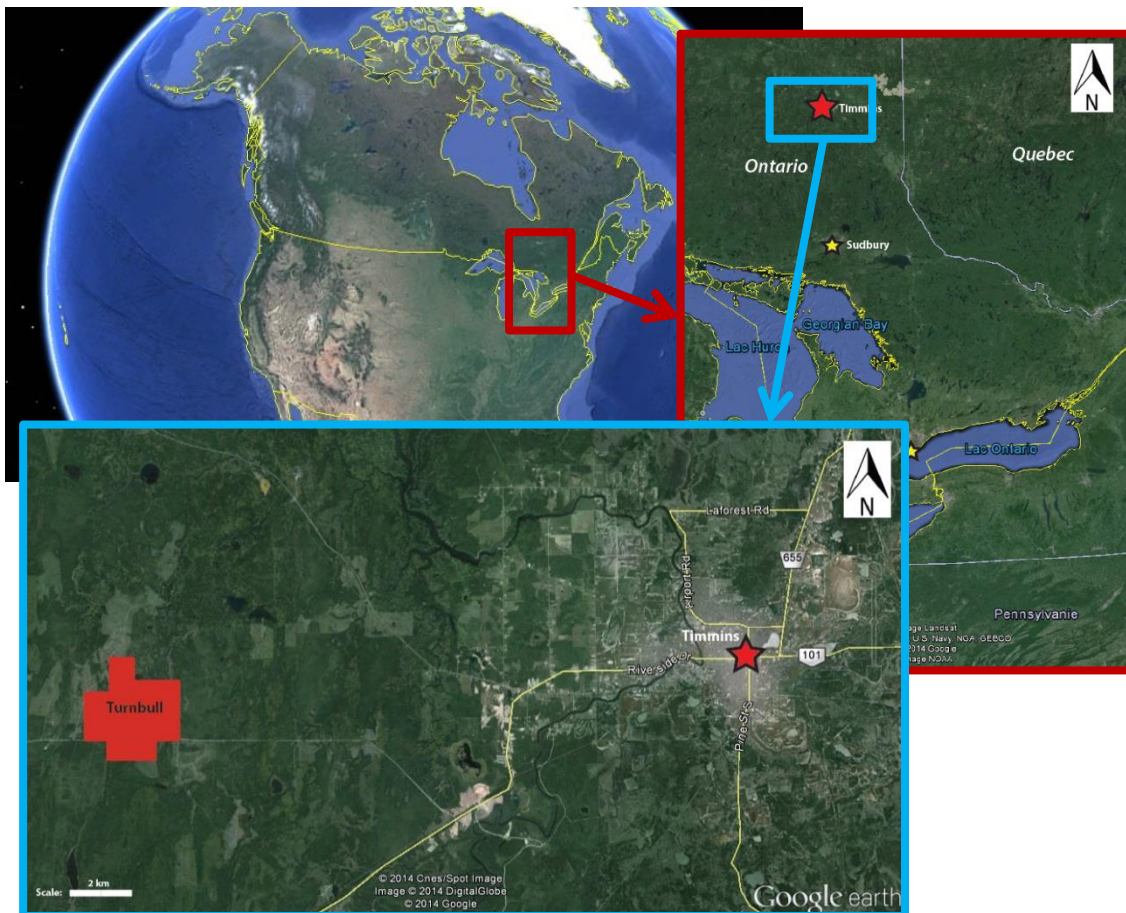


Figure 1: Turnbull area localization map

## 2. Mineral Tenure

The Turnbull Property that is the object of the present work is shown in Figure 2. The property is comprised of 5 claims covering a total of 788.87 hectares. The claims are divided into two claims made up of 16 units, two with 6 units and one with 4 units and the property straddles the boundary between Turnbull, Godfrey and Carcallen townships.

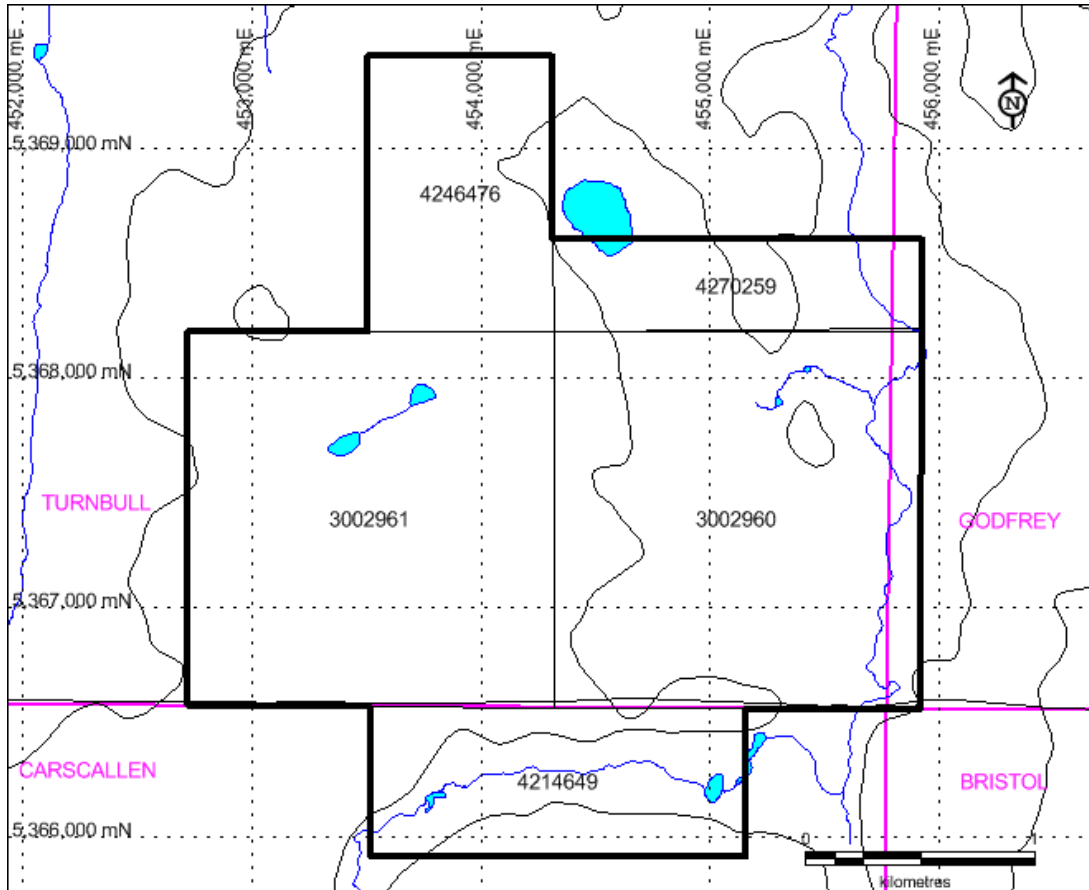


Figure 2 : Mineral Claims of Turnbull Property (UTM NAD83, Zone 17).

## 3. Terms of Reference

This report represents the results of research undertaken as partial fulfillment of the requirements of Antoine Schwartzmann for completion of his degree in Geology.

The study comprised a compilation of all previous work on the property along with the integration in GIS of all historical data including numerous whole-rock lithogeochemical analyses. From this compilation a model of the geology with particular emphasis on VMS environments was proposed and subsequently validated with field mapping and collection of 32 samples for high quality lithogeochemical analyses. Results have been integrated into a target map and 4 diamond drill holes are proposed for follow up exploration on high priority targets.

## 4. Regional Geology

The Turnbull property is located in the southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (SAGB) which forms a major component of the Archean Superior Province in the Canadian Precambrian Shield (Hathway and Thurston, 2003). All supracrustal rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies or higher. As such the prefix term “meta”, although not used, is assumed for all lithologies in the following text.

The SAGB is approximately centered on the town of Timmins, Ontario and extends from the Quebec border in the east, to the Kapuskasing Structural Zone, located about 150 kilometers to the west of Timmins (Figure 4).

The geology of the SAGB is known from surface mapping, diamond drilling and age-dating using primarily high precision thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS) U/Pb geochronology of zircon crystals. The SAGB is composed of a suprastructural assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of different ages and chemical compositions and intruded by syn-volcanic and syn- to post-tectonic intrusions (Ayer et al., 2002).

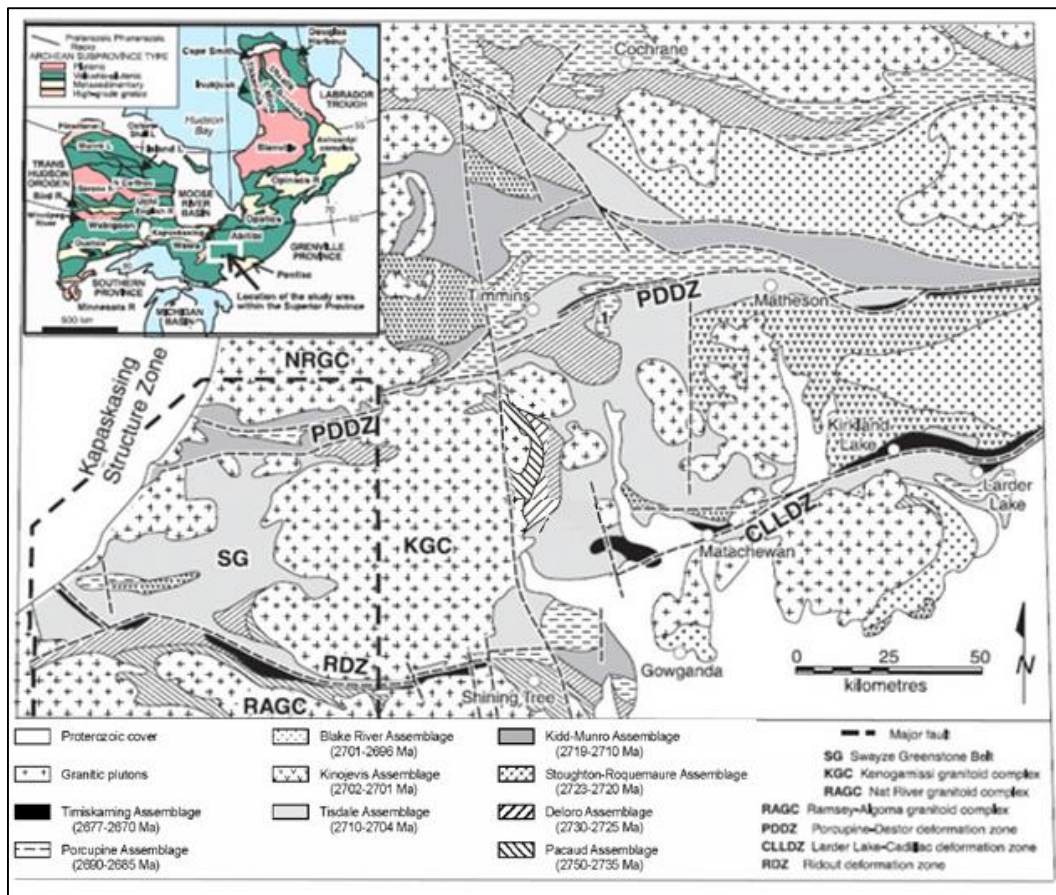
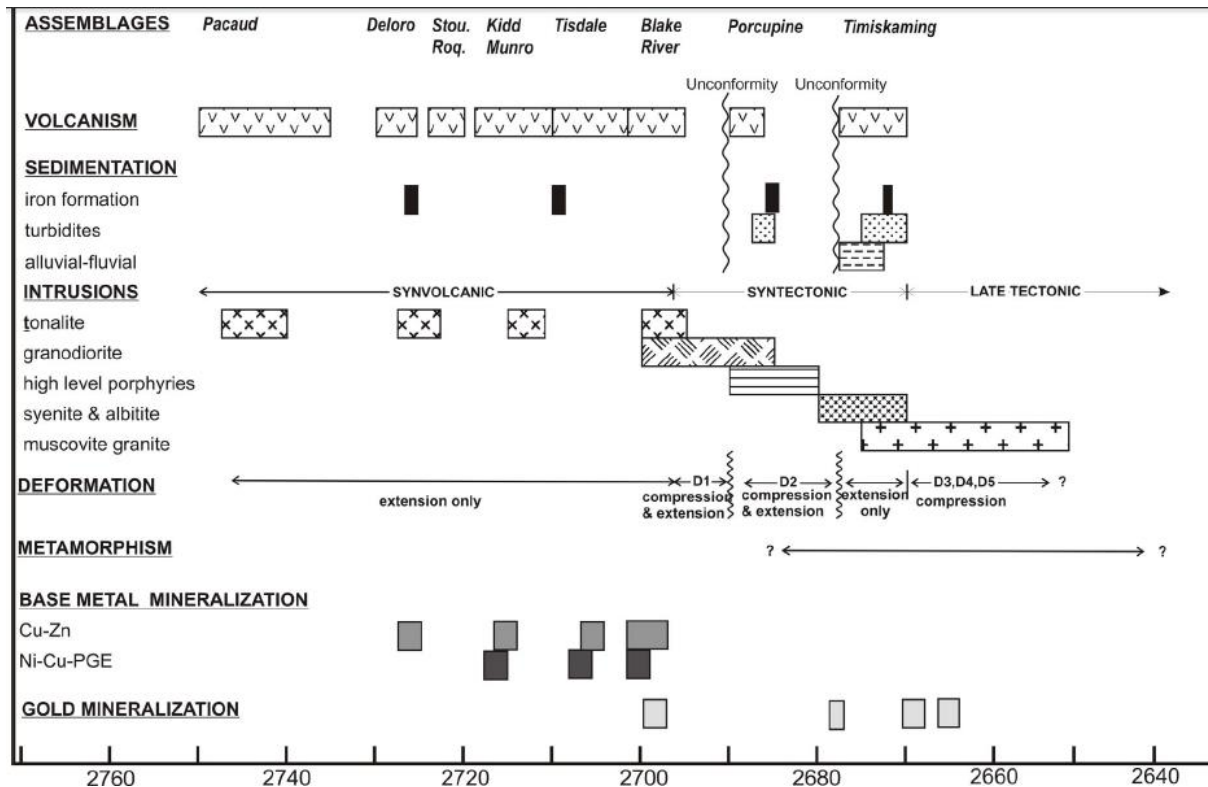


Figure 3: Distribution of supracrustal groups in the southern Abitibi greenstone belt (SAGB) (modified from Ayer et al. 2002)



The suprastructural assemblages (Goodwin et al., 1977; Pyke et al., 1982; MERQ-OGS, 1983; Jensen and Langford, 1985; Jackson and Fyon, 1991; Corfu et al., 1993; Heather and Shore, 1999, Ayer & al., 2002) are defined as regional map units that contain rocks sharing some, but not all, of the following properties: lithic attributes, geochemistry, facies associations, geophysical signatures, structural style and age, listed in Figure 5:



**Figure 4: Timeline for the evolution of SAGB including the volcanic and sedimentary assemblages, intrusions, deformation, metamorphism and mineralization episodes. Geochronological data are from several sources (Ayer, Trowell and Josey 2004; Corfu 1993; Mortense 1993; Powell, Carmichael and Hodgson 1995; Bleeker, Parrish and Sager-Kinsman 1999; Davis et al. 2000; Heather 2001; Ayer et al. 2002; Ayer, Ketchum and Trowell 2002; Ayer et al. 2003; Dubé et al. 2004; Ayer et al. 2005, R. Bateman, J.A. Ayer, B. Dubé and M.A. Hamilton 2005)**

The Deloro Assemblage (2730 - 2724 Ma) (Figure 6) is composed of mafic to felsic calc-alkalic volcanic rocks with some tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks. It is typically capped by iron formation which implies that, in the early evolution of the SAGB, the Deloro Assemblage was an extensive regional stratigraphic sheet (Ayer et al., 2002).

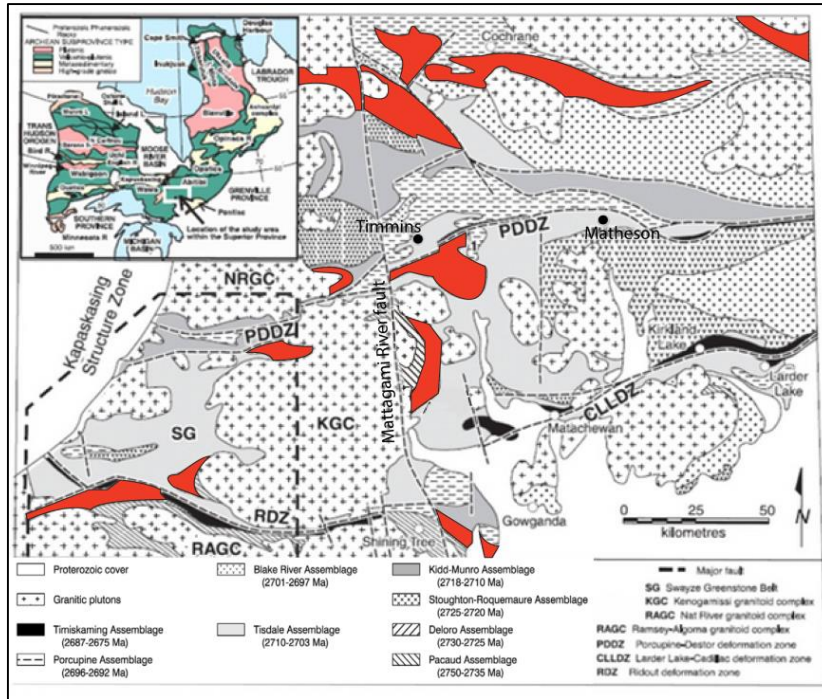


Figure 5: Deloro Assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al., 2002)

The Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage (2723 - 2720 Ma) (Figure 7) was deposited over a short time interval and is composed predominantly of tholeiitic basalts and some felsic volcanic rocks and komatiite.

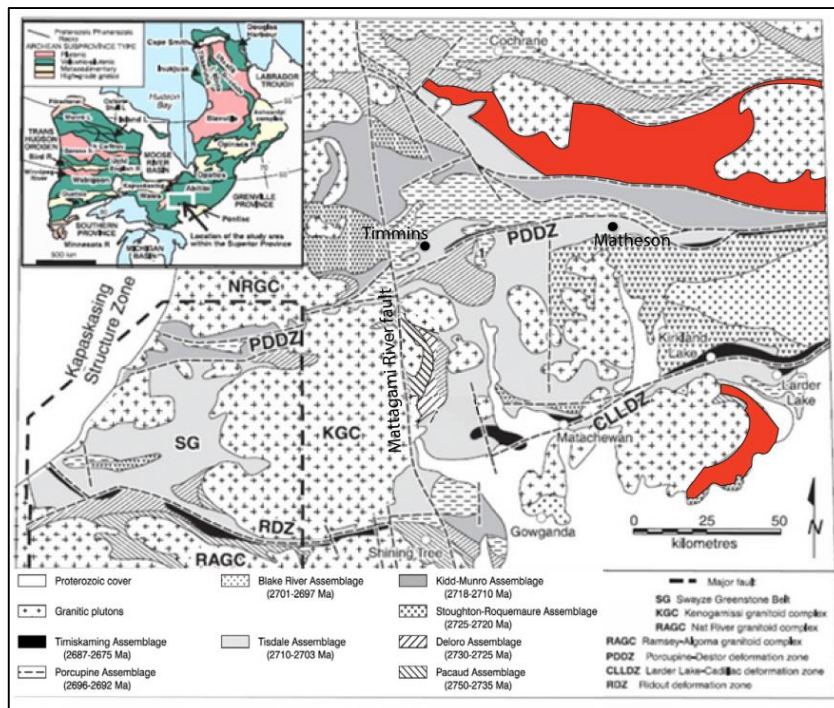
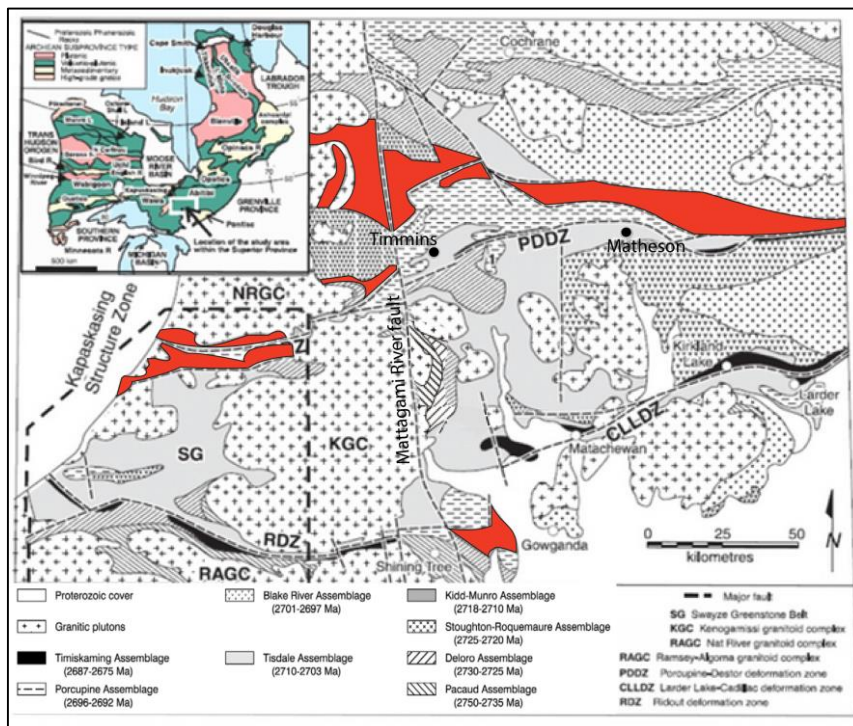


Figure 6: Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al., 2002)

The Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719 - 2710 Ma) (Figure 8) is divided into two parts:

- The lower part (2719 – 2717 Ma) is composed of intermediate to felsic calc-alkalic volcanic rocks.
- The upper part (2717 - 2710 Ma) is composed of tholeiitic mafic and komatiitic volcanic rocks with some accumulation of tholeiitic felsic volcanic rocks and graphitic sedimentary units.

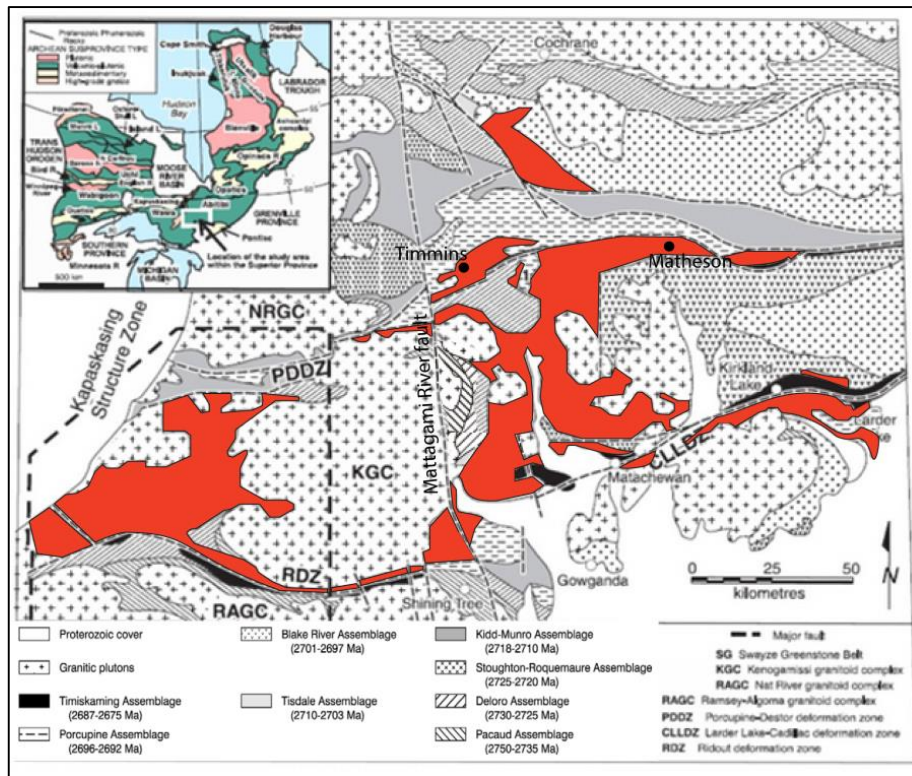
Thanks to the Kidd Creek deposit, which is one of the world's largest copper/zinc mines (149,3 Mt at 2,89 % Cu, 6,36 % Zn, 0,22 % Pb, 92 g/t Ag, 0,05 g/t Au) (Hannington et al., 2005), we have a good understanding of this unit due to the amount of available information.



**Figure 7: Kidd-Munro assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al. 2002)**

The Tisdale Assemblage (2710 - 2703 Ma) (Figure 9) is situated north of the Porcupine-Destor fault, where it overlies the Kidd- Munro Assemblage. It also borders the southern part of the Cadillac-Lader lake fault. The Tisdale assemblage is composed of tholeiitic basalt and rhyolite, komatiite and intermediate to felsic calc-alkalic volcanic rocks.

This assemblage is host to the principal orogenic gold deposits of the Timmins district, which are porphyry intrusion-related hydrothermal systems. The Hollinger mine and the Dome mine, which produce respectively 987 t and 509 t of gold, are both hosted by tholeiitic basalt, granitic intrusives and meta-sedimentary rocks. Komatiitics rocks are common at the Dome mine. (M. Jebrak & E. Marcoux, 2008).



**Figure 8: Tisdale Assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al. 2002)**

The Blake River Assemblage (2701 - 2697 Ma) (Figure 10) as described in Quebec (Fowler and Jensen, 1989) is truncated by the Porcupine-Destor fault zone (PDFZ) to the north and the Cadillac-Larder Lake fault zone to the south. To the west of the Mattagami River Fault, the Kamiskotia Volcanic Complex (KVC) (2701 - 2698 Ma) has the same age as the Blake River Group but is located north of the PDFZ.

The Blake River group is predominantly composed of mafic to felsic tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanic rocks. The felsic volcanics consist largely of rhyolite, rhyolitic breccia and lapilli tuff, and are intruded by some intermediate to felsic sills considered part of the “granophyric zone” of the Kamiskotia Gabbroic complex (KGC) (e.g., Barrie, 1992).

Numerous VMS deposits and occurrences are present in the Blake River Assemblage, including the world-class Horne deposit (54.3 Mt at 6.1 g/t Au, 11.7 Moz Au) and the La Ronde deposit (59 Mt at 4.31 g/t Au, 45 g/t Ag, 0.33 percent Cu, and 2.17 percent Zn) in Quebec (Mercier-Langevin et al., 2007). In the Kamiskotia district the Kam-Kotia deposit, the Jameland, the Canadian Jamieson and the Genex deposits are all situated in the KVC. These deposits provide further geological understanding of the Kamiskotia Assemblage (Hocker S.M., 2005).

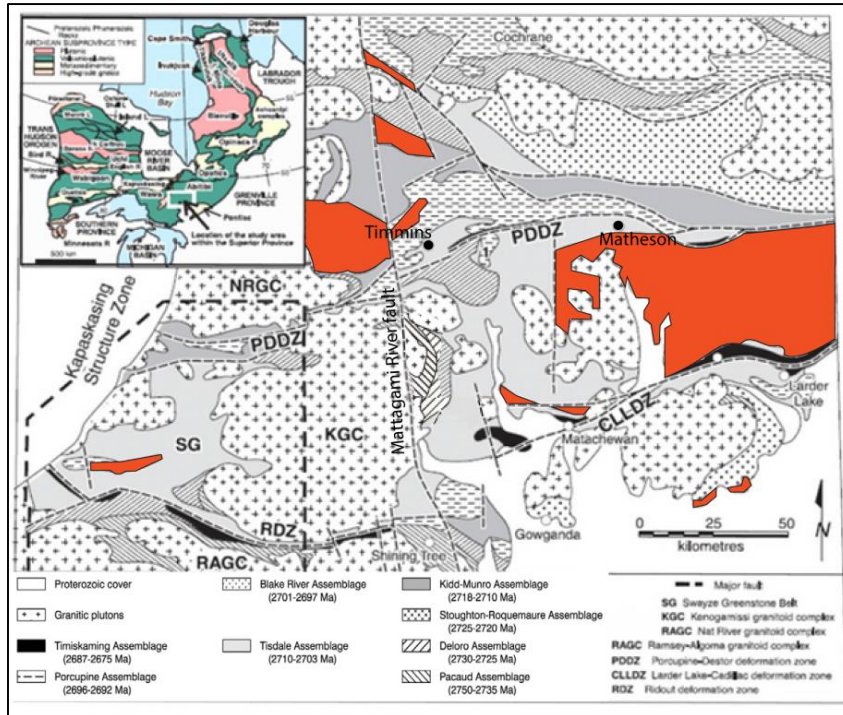


Figure 9: Blake River Assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al. 2002)

The Porcupine Assemblage (2696 - 2692 Ma) is composed of wacke, siltstone and mudstone forming a distally deposited turbidite sequence. Locally, this assemblage may contain minor conglomerate and iron formation (Ayer & al., 2002). The assemblage is located in contact with the Porcupine Destor Fault in the Timmins area (Figure 11) and unconformably overlies the Kidd-Munro and Tisdale assemblages (Bleeker and Parrish, 1996).

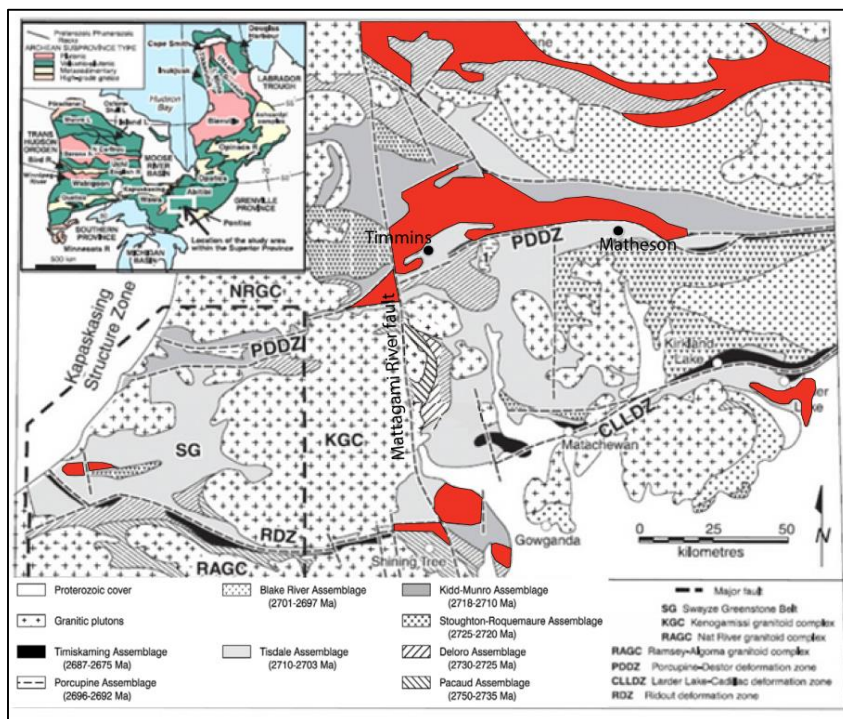


Figure 10: Porcupine Assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al., 2002)

The Timiskaming Assemblage (2687 - 2675 Ma) is syn-tectonic in age and predominantly formed as small pull-apart basins filled with clastic sedimentary and some volcanic rocks. An angular unconformity separates the unit with the older assemblages close to the Porcupine-Destor, Cadillac-Larder Lake and Ridout faults (Figure 12). The dominant rock types are conglomerate, sandstone and mafic to intermediate alkalic to calc-alkalic volcanic rocks.

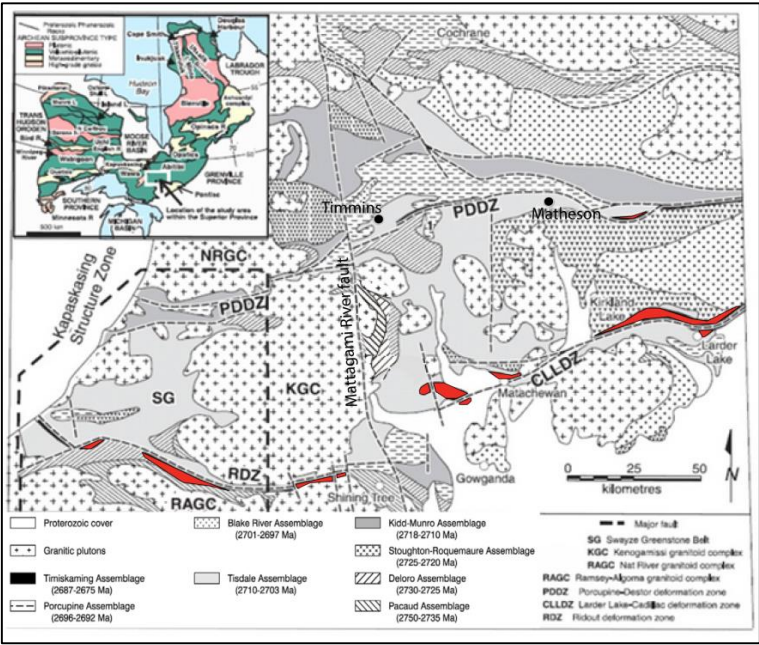


Figure 11: Timiskaming Assemblage in the SAGB (modified from Ayer et al., 2002)

Several periods of deformation are recorded in the region and two major, crustal-scale deformation zones, the Porcupine Destor Deformation Zone (PDDZ) and the Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone (CLLDZ) (figure 13).

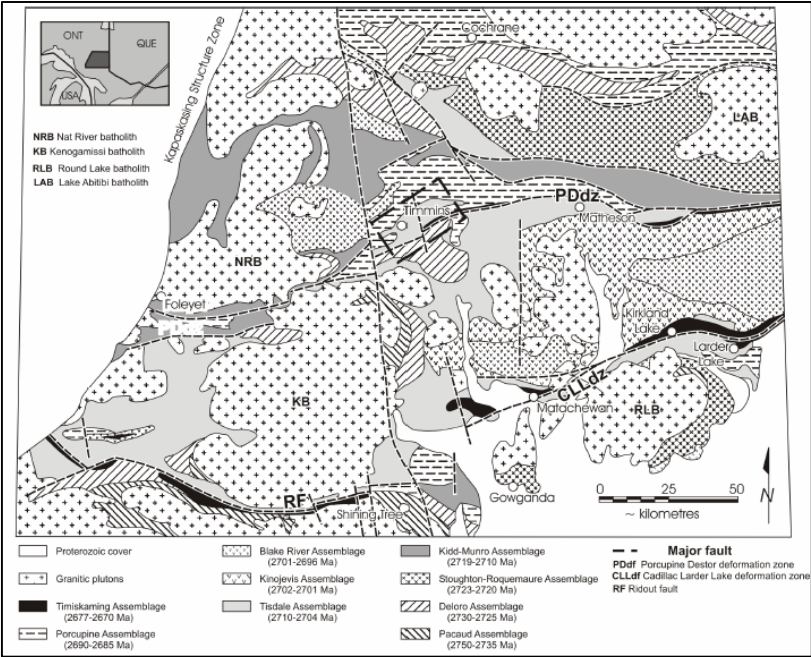
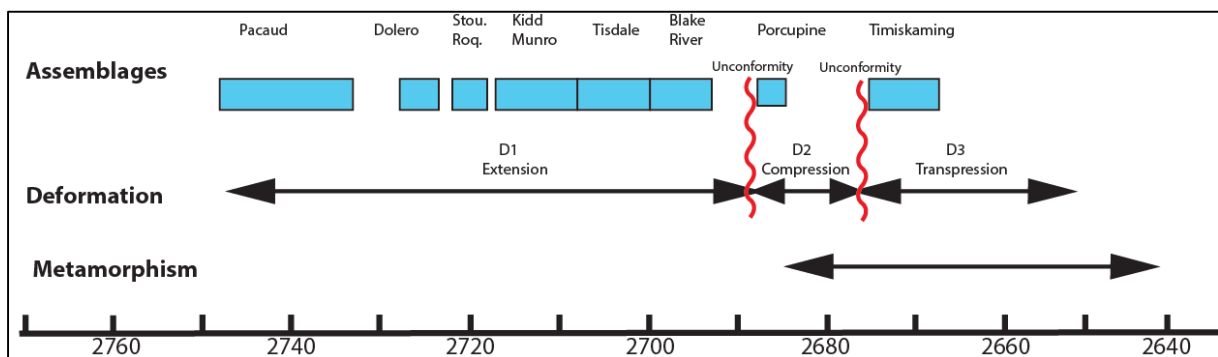


Figure 12: Map of the Abitibi Subprovince showing the distribution of assemblages (Ayer et al., 2002). Location of the PDDZ and the CLLDZ.

These two deformation zones (PDDZ and CLLDZ) were subjected to the same type of movement during the same time periods (Figure 14). The first deformation (D1) was an extension up to the end of Blake River Assemblage deposition. The second deformation (D2) is a south-over-north thrusting which occurred at the unconformity between the Blake River and the Porcupine assemblages. At this time, most of the gold mineralization observed in the Timmins–Porcupine gold camp was produced and most of the deposits formed to the north of the PDDZ.

A second major unconformity, formed between the Porcupine and the Timiskaming assemblages, shows a transpressive deformation (D3). This deformation allowed the filling of small basins along the PDDZ and the CLLDZ with the sediments of the Timiskaming Assemblage in places where either fault opened up (i.e. pull-apart basins). The deformation increased over time and the PDDZ shows a lateral movement of 100 km. (Hodgson, 1983, Mueller et al., 1996, Calvert and Ludden, 1999; Daigneault, Mueller and Chown, 2002).



**Figure 13: Distribution of the deformation and the metamorphism during the time of the Abitibi Subprovince.**

Younger faults, formed by brittle deformation are present in the Timmins area. As an example, the NNW trending Mattagami River fault has an 8 to 10 kilometer left-lateral offset. There are several other faults with similar, characteristic brittle deformations such as the Montreal-River fault and the Black River fault, indicating a post tectonic age. All these faults seem to originate off the Phanerozoic-aged Timiskaming rift zone located to the south of the SAGB and centered on Lake Temiskaming.

The metamorphic grade of rocks in the Timmins area is generally lower to middle greenschist facies (Thompson, 2003). There have been multiple episodes of metamorphism between 2677 to 2643 Ma (Powell, Carmichael and Hodgson, 1995), characterized by different structural styles, foliation and mineral growth stages. The pressures estimated on both sides of the PDFZ are around 200 MPa.

## 5. Mineral Deposit Types

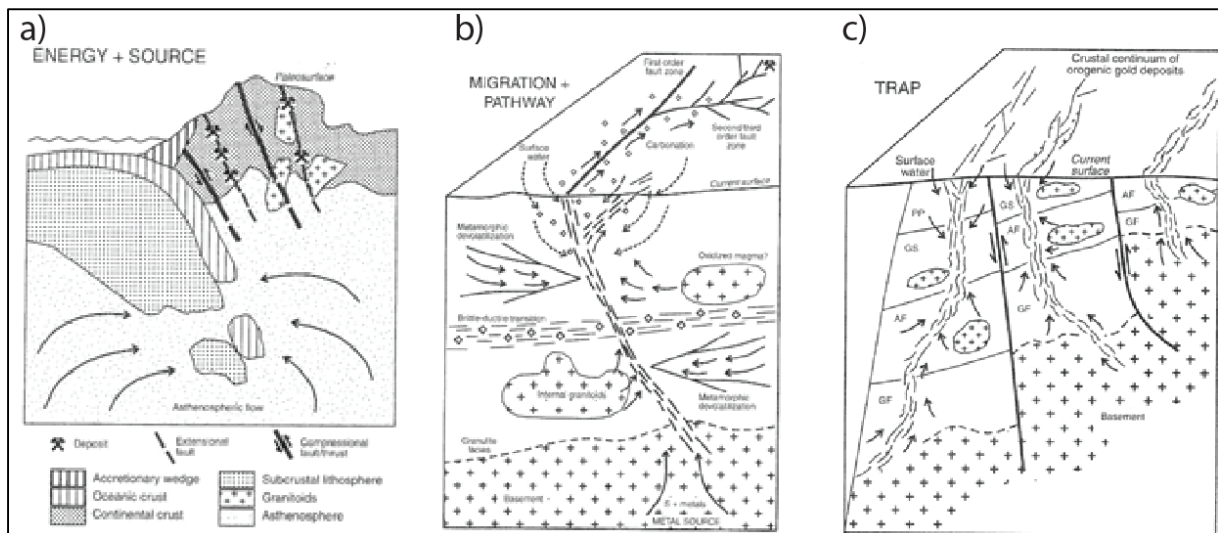
The Timmins area is famous for two types of world-class deposits. It is an orogenic gold district associated with the two major deformation zones of the Abitibi, PDDZ and the CLLDZ. As well, the region is an important district for VMS deposits with the Kidd Creek mine, by far the largest Archean massive sulphide deposit in the world.

### 5.1. Orogenic Gold Deposits

The Timmins area is a world-class orogenic gold district with numerous multi-million ounce deposits. Studies in the region have been very helpful to improve our general understanding of this important deposit type.

As a rule, orogenic gold systems include (Figure 15):

- A source of energy, fluids and metals that enables the system to work
- Pathway structures where the mineralization can migrate
- Host rocks properties available to trap the mineralization



**Figure 14: Gold orogenic deposit (a) Energy and source of fluids (b) Pathway and migration of fluids (c) Mineralization traps (Hagemann et al., 2000)**

The fluids in an orogenic system are composed of surface water, metamorphic and magmatic fluids (Figure 16 (a)). The alteration of the host rock is different depending of the proximity of the main fluid passageways. A proximal zone, an intermediate zone and a distal zone of alteration are often visible (Figure 16 (b)) (Colvine et al., 1988; Groves et al., 1989; Ho et al., 1990; McCuaig and Kerrich, 1998, S. G. Hagemann, 2000).



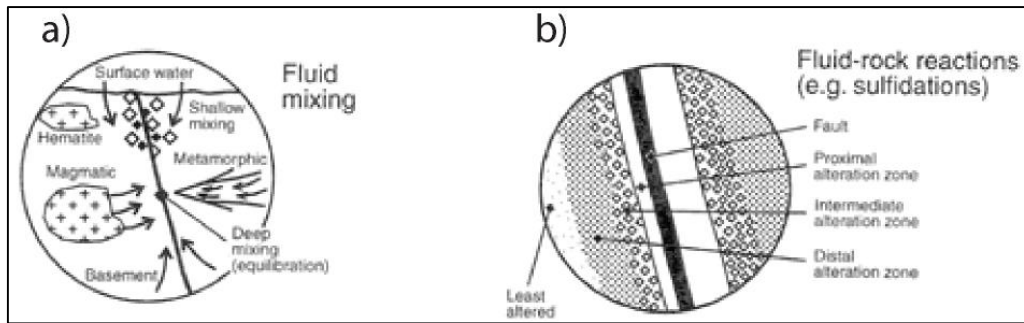


Figure 15: Fluid mixing (a) and fluid-rock (b) reaction in gold orogenic deposit (Hagemann et al., 2000)

### 5.1.1. Hollinger-McIntyre Deposits

The deposits in the Hollinger-McIntyre gold system are orogenic “porphyry style” gold deposits. The mineralization occurs in alkalic to calc-alkalic basalt of the Timiskaming assemblage near the PDDZ (Smith and Kesler, 1985; Mason and Melnik, 1986; Wood et al., 1986; Spooner et al., 1987; Channer and Spooner, 1991; S. G. Hagemann, 2000).

Two mineralization styles are present in these mines:

- 1 An intrusion-hosted vein quartz-feldspar “porphyry style” with disseminated Cu, Mo, Au, Ag and sulfides in the wall rock and the veins. Hydrothermal alteration is visible with distal anhydrite and proximal Sericite-Albite. This type of mineralization has 4 paragenetic sequences shown in Figure 17.
- 2 A gold-rich quartz-carbonate vein system with ankerite, albite, scheelite, chlorite, tourmaline, sulfide, tellurides, native bismuth and gold. The mineralization is situated in a northeast-southwest trending, brittle ductile Hollinger shear zone characterized by a northeastern-striking foliation that dips 80°. The different stages of vein formation seem to be synchronous with the establishment of the shear zone and controlled by favorable lithological units, stratigraphic contacts and the position of the porphyry feeder.

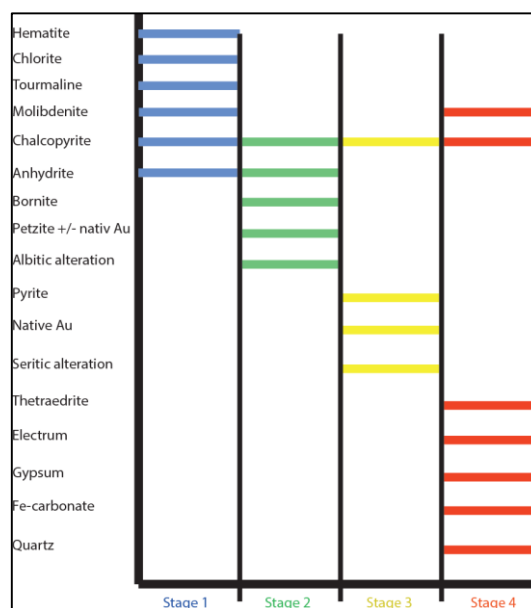


Figure 16: Paragenetic sequences of Hollinger intrusion-hosted vein quartz-feldspar porphyry style (modified from Hagemann et al., 2000)

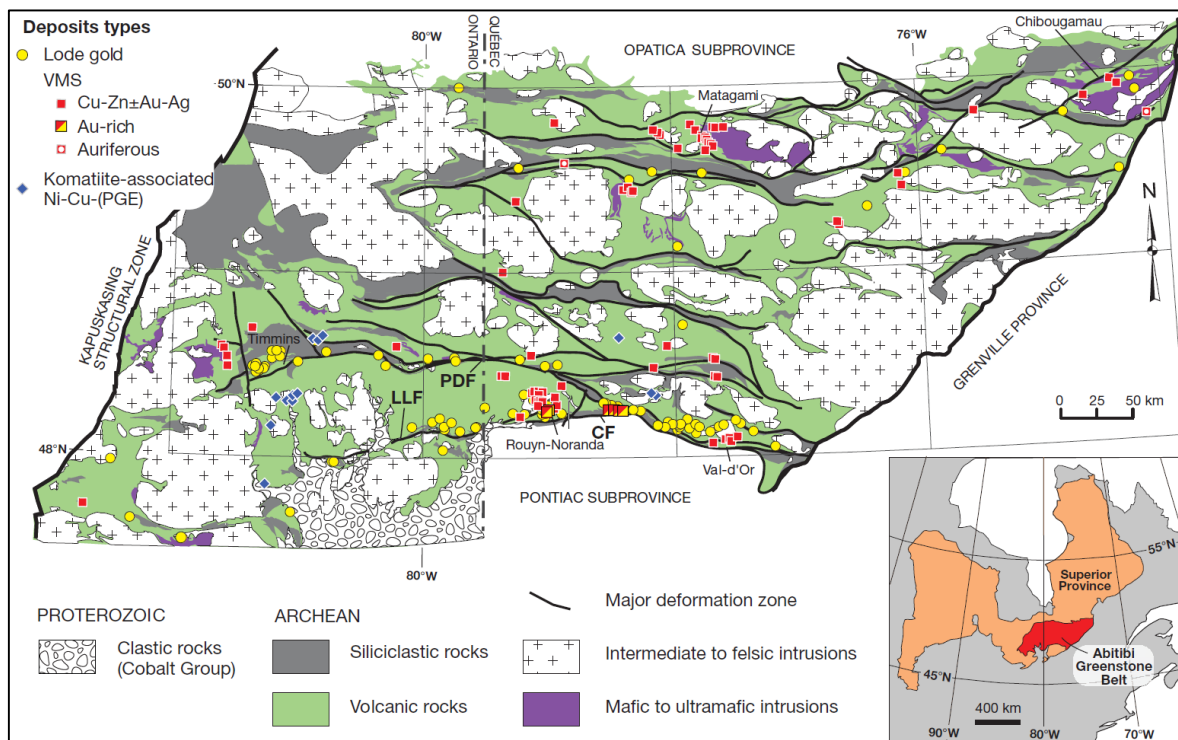
### 5.1.2. Summary of Favourable Exploration Features of Orogenic Gold Deposits in Timmins Area

In the SAGB, orogenic deposits have a specific geology. To find positive orogenic targets in this area there are some important characteristics:

- Gold mineralization is spatially related to the PDDZ.
- Gold mineralization is synchronous with the formation of the Timiskaming assemblage
- Gold mineralization is located in association with alkalic to calc-alkalic porphyry intrusive rocks

### 5.2. Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits (VMS)

The SAGB is a world-class volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VMS) district (Figure 18).



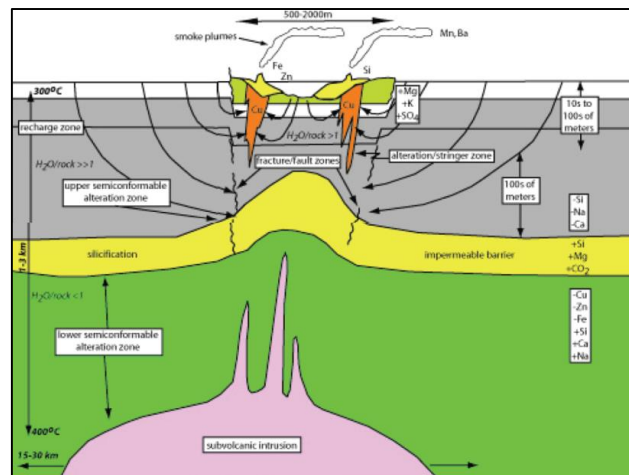
**Figure 17: Location and distribution of the major VMS (>200,000 t ore, including production, reserves, and resources), greenstone-hosted Au (>100,000 oz Au, including production, reserves, and resources), and komatiite-associated Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits of the Abitibi greenstone belt. Abbreviations: CF = Cadillac segment of the Larder Lake-Cadillac deformation zone, LLF = Larder Lake segment of the Larder Lake-Cadillac deformation zone, PDF = Porcupine-Destor deformation zone. Map modified from McNicoll et al. (2014). Data modified from Franklin et al. (2005), Gosselin and Dubé (2005), Galley et al. (2007a), Mercier-Langevin et al. (2011a).**

VMS deposits are sulfide mineral-rich rock found in intimate association with their volcanic host rocks. They are generally composed of massive pyrite and are enriched in zinc, copper, silver and gold.

This deposit type forms where hydrothermal convection cells are established in certain volcanic sequences (Figure 19).

In Archean sequences, VMS deposits are typically associated with felsic rocks that have elevated high field strength elements and rare earth elements. Rhyolites are often highly siliceous indicating very high temperature of the melts (Lescher et al., 1986 and Hart et al., 2004).

The igneous geochemistry of mafic and felsic rocks associated with VMS deposits can be a useful tool to detect rocks with high fertility potential (Piercey, 2007).



**Figure 18: Model for the setting and genesis of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits (from Franklin et al., 2005)**

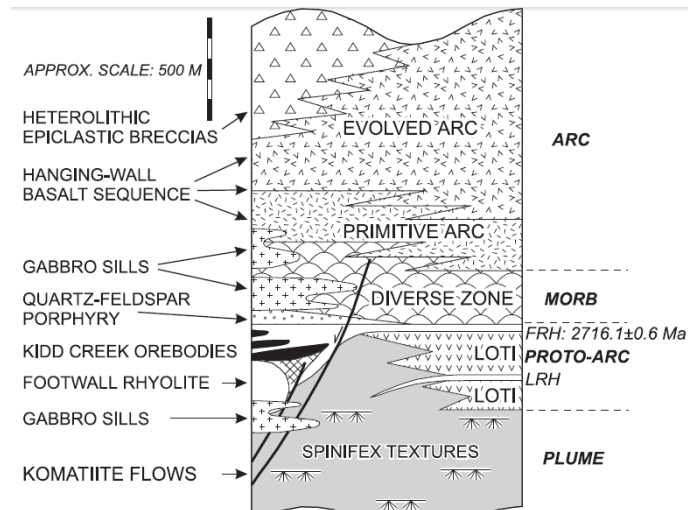
The Timmins area has two ages of VMS mineralization: the Kidd Creek deposit in Kidd-Munro dating between 2716-2714 Ma, which is the biggest mine in the Timmins camp. The second period of VMS mineralization corresponds to the Kam-Kotia mine in Blake River Assemblage, dated between 2702-2698 Ma. In the Quebec part of the SAGB, some very large deposits have been mined from the Blake River Assemblage, such as the Horne mine.

The following are very high level descriptions of some of the characteristic VMS deposits in the Timmins and Noranda camps in the SAGB.

### 5.2.1. Kidd Creek deposit

Kidd Creek Mine is located 24 km north of Timmins, Ontario. Since 1963, the production and reserves from the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit total about 147.88Mt grading 2.31% Cu, 6.18% Zn, 0.22% Pb and 87g/t Ag and 0.01 Au (Bleeker et al., 1999). The decision to mine as deep as 3 km may bring total production to 175Mt and now it totals 25% of global Archean VMS ore (Hannington et al., 2005).

The Kidd Creek deposit is composed of mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic rocks (Komatiite), felsic volcanic rocks (siliceous rhyolites) associated with massive sulfide ore, Intermediate volcanic rocks, sedimentary rocks where graphite is present and Granitoids (Figure 20).



**Figure 19: Generalized stratigraphic column for the Kidd Volcanic Complex (KVC), showing the position of the Kidd Creek orebodies relative to other major lithological units. Stratigraphic bottom and top of the sequence are unconstrained. Interpreted geodynamic settings on the right-hand side of the column are those of Wyman et al. (1999). Abbreviations: FRH = distal footwall rhyolite horizon dated at  $2716.1 \pm 0.6$  Ma (Bleeker et al., 1999), LRH = lower rhyolite horizon.**

### 5.2.2. Kam-Kotia Deposit

The Kam-Kotia deposit is in many ways typical of volcanic associated Cu-Zn deposits found in mafic-dominant bimodal stratigraphy (Barrie et al., 1999). The mine produced intermittently between 1943 and 1966 approximately 6 Mt at 1.1% copper, 1.17% zinc and 0.1oz/t Ag. The composition and nature of the mafic and felsic volcanic rocks change from the stratigraphic footwall to the hanging wall.

Two chemically distinct types of rocks are associated with the Kam-Kotia volcanic-associated massive sulfide deposit: Fe-Ti basalts and highly siliceous rhyolites.

In the immediate stratigraphic hanging wall, Fe-Ti basalts are present in the KVC. They were produced by the crustal fractional crystallization of the Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex (KGC) (Barrie et al., 1991)

In the hanging wall and the footwall of the deposit, high silica rhyolites (FIIIb) are present. These rocks are derived from basalt partial melting at mid- to upper crustal depths with limited upper crustal fractionation. The mineralization is synchronous with mixed magma, basalt-high silica rhyolite tuffs with quenched and eutaxitic mafic fragments (Barrie et al., 1999)

According to Barrie et al., 1999 during metal deposition, the fractionation of tholeiitic parent rocks produces Fe-Ti basalts. The fractionation is initiated by a temperature increase of the mafic magma chamber; which is caused by the proximity and conductive heat of a felsic magma chamber. The injection of the felsic chamber in the mafic chamber produces a mixed magma called Fe-Ti basalt.

The extrusion of Fe-Ti basalts apparently permits the mineralization of the Kam-Kotia sulfide system. This system could exist in other places in the Kamiskotia district and could be useful to find other volcanic associated deposits.

The Kam-Kotia deposit has many similarities to the Kidd Creek deposit in regards to the presence of basalt, rhyolite, and high silica rhyolite, with volumetrically minor amounts of evolved basalt and andesite. Nevertheless, the Kam-Kotia doesn't possess any komatiitic extrusive rocks. Although they are outwardly similar to Kidd Creek, the deposits in the Kamiskotia area occur in both mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. The synvolcanic faults or intrusion are important for the mineralization and the hydrothermal alterations (chlorite, sericite and cordierite).

### **5.2.3. The Horne Deposit**

The Horne volcanogenic sulfide deposit was discovered in 1928 in the Noranda district and produces 53.7 Mt with 2.2% Cu, 13g/t Ag and 6.1g/t Au. This area is a big caldera filled by massive flows, andesitic pillows and fragmental rhyolites. Numerous synvolcanic faults crosscut the formations. The deposit is composed of pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The deposits form mounds adjacent to felsic domes with stockwork and alteration zones composed with chlorites in the center and sericite in the borders. The chlorite was transformed to cordierite during metamorphism. The lenses of mineralization are indicated by chert layers and exhalite horizons (M. Jebrak & E. Marcoux, 2008).

### **5.2.4. Summary of Favourable Exploration Features of Archean VMS Deposits in Timmins Area.**

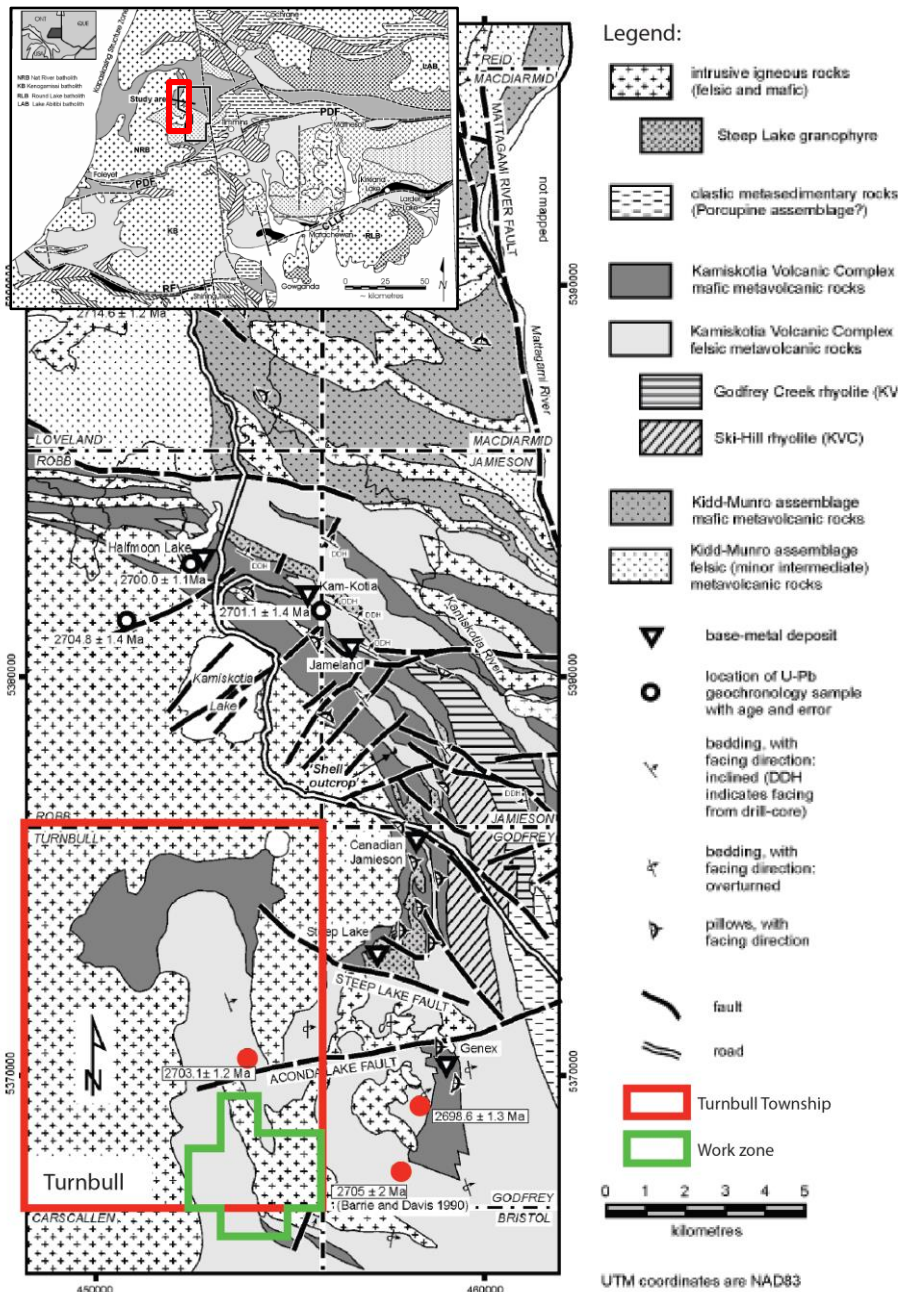
In the SAGB, VMS deposits have a specific geology. To find positive VMS targets in this area there are some important characteristics:

- The presence of high silica rhyolites (FIIIb)
- Hydrothermal alteration composed of chlorite, sericite and cordierite
- Widespread sulphide mineralization
- Synvolcanic intrusions (which may be difficult to detect) to provide a heat source
- The presence of the Fe-Ti basalts, which are often a good indicator of the presence VMS mineralization.

## **6. Geology of Turnbull Project Area**

The Turnbull project area is located in the southeast corner of Turnbull township (figure 21).

Volcanic rocks of two distinct assemblages are thought to be present on the property. Age dating of rocks in the area confirm the presence of the Kidd-Munro (2,719 – 2,710 Ma) and Blake River (2,701 – 2,697 Ma) assemblages. Both these units are known to contain gold, zinc and copper deposits and occurrences. Dating is not currently sufficient to locate the boundary between these two units.



**Figure 20: Geological sketch map of the Kamiskotia area, with locations of known VMS deposits and samples used for U-Pb geochronology (Hathway et al., 2005).**

The Kidd-Munro Assemblage in the project area is composed of felsic high-silica aphyric rhyolites overlain by a thick succession of massive pillowed basalt. This formation may also include some felsic lapilli tuff units. There is some evidence of Komatiites (ultramafic) in Carscallen and Bristol Townships (Figure 21).

The volcanic rocks of the Blake River Assemblage overlie the Kidd-Munro Assemblage in the project area. Barrie (1992) highlights that the Blake River Assemblage rocks are assigned to the Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex (KGC) and the Kamiskotia Volcanic Complex (KVC), including both mafic and felsic intrusive rocks. This volcanic complex with its underlying syn-volcanic intrusive complex constitute the Kamiskotia VMS district.

The KGC is subdivided into four zones on the basis of field and petrographic observations and geochemistry (Barrie, 1992):

- Partly layered, olivine-bearing cumulates of the Lower Zone (LZ) along the southern and western margin
- Gabbro-norite and anorthositic gabbro-norite cumulates of the Middle Zone (MZ)
- Partly layered, ferroan gabbro-norite, anorthositic gabbro-norite and hornblende gabbro cumulates of the Upper Zone (UZ)
- Granophyric rocks of intermediate and felsic composition above and along strike with the UZ cumulates.

The UZ granophyre contact is irregular, with stopped blocks of partially hybridized granophyric rock within chloritized, quartz-rich UZ gabbro locally (Hart et al., 1984, Barrie et al., 2000).

The KVC is composed of two units:

- The KVC lower unit is composed of rhyolite, associated breccia and lapilli tuff, with low abundance of pillowed and massive mafic lava. This unit hosts all the known VMS deposits in the Kamiskotia district. At its contact with the KVC, the KGC has metamorphosed pillow-shaped structures with gradational migmatitic textures and the KVC has similar migmatitic textures, and also displays agmatitic textures, where partially melted rhyolite was injected into quenched gabbroic material (Barrie 2000)
- The KVC upper unit is composed of finely quartz- and feldspar-phyric to aphyric, finely flow-banded rhyolite and associated felsic lapilli tuff (Hathway et al., 2005).

The geology of the KGC has many similarities to the Flavrian-Powell subvolcanic intrusion in the Noranda (Santaguida et al., 1998) camp and the Chibougamau pluton in the Lac Doré complex in Chibougamau, Quebec (Mercier-Langevin et al., 2014). Both camps are known for their VMS deposits. These deposits suggest the same type of geology in the Kamiskotia district. The KGC pluton is a synvolcanic intrusion which may provide the heat source and some of the fluids in to the KVC. However there is a problem with the age of the KGC as it appears to be much older than the KVC. It is possible that more and better U/Pb dating in the area could indicate that the KGC was introduced simultaneously with the KVC.

## 7. Previous Work

The first studies done on the Turnbull area started in 1926 by J. E. Hawley who made the first map of the area. A regional study of the zone was made by L.G. Berry in 1944. In 1962, R. Middleton made a map using the outcrops observations complemented by geophysics. In 1985, Chevron Inc. collected 112 samples for whole rock analysis in this area, and completed a geological map. In 1992, Cambior Inc. explored the area and collected 194 rocks samples for whole rock lithogeochemical analyses including selected trace elements. They also produced a summary geological map. The Chevron and Cambior studies lack rare earth elements (REE) and in the Chevron case, trace element data and as such are insufficient for the present study. In 2003, Vaillancourt collected lithogeochemical data for the Timmins West study including samples from Carscallen, Denton, Bristol, Ogden and Deloro townships.

**Table 1 : Historical Exploration on Turnbull Property.**

Studies	Companies
1926	Geology mapping of Carscallen, Bristol and Ogden townships (Hawley)
1944	Geology of the Robb-Jamieson Area (Berry)
1962-1964	AlsofMines Limited Sampling and geology (Middleton)
1979	Conwest Exploration conducted airborne and ground geophysics
1983-1985	Chevron conducted ground geophysics
1987	MNDM conducted an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey
1988	Granges conducted geophysics and diamond drilling
1995	Cambior Mines conducted geophysical, litho geophysical surveys and diamond drilling
2003	Lithogeochemical data for the Timmins West area: Carscallen, Denton, Bristol, Ogden and Deloro townships (Vaillancourt)
2005	Geological Setting of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Mineralization in the Kamiskotia Area: Discover Abitibi Initiative (Hathway)
2007	Explorers Alliance Corporation drilled one hole (ETC-00-1/2/3/4, ETC07-04/05, ETW-09-1/2/3)

### 7.1. Geological Mapping

The most recent work of this area was conducted by Hathway in 2005, who compiled all previous work, including exploration drill holes and U/Pb ages.

His work was done to understand the stratigraphy, volcanic facies, alteration and structural style of the late Archean volcanic succession that hosts copper-zinc volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization in the Kamiskotia area (Abitibi greenstone belt, Timmins



district). He concluded that all the known VMS deposits in the study area occur within a restricted, east-facing stratigraphic interval in the upper part of the KVC.

Mafic and felsic volcanoclastic units, which can be replaced by VMS mineralization, and felsic coherent facies flows and/or domes, appear to be important potential targets (Hathway et al., 2005). Hathway et al., (2005) produced the 1/10 000 scale geological map part of shown in Figure 22.

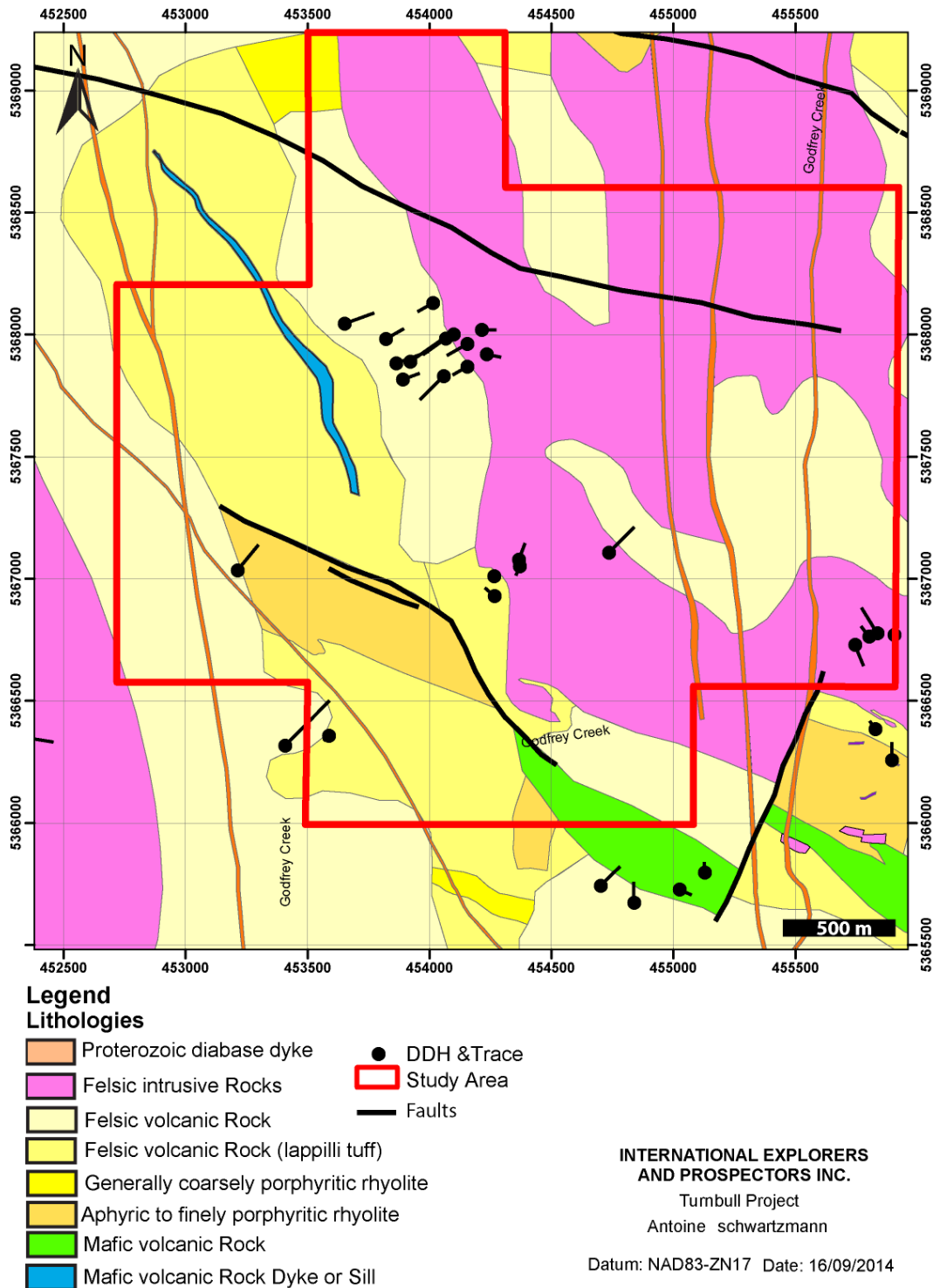


Figure 21: Geology of Turnbull Project area (modified from Hathway et al., 2005)

## 7.2. Airborne Geophysics

The geological understanding of this area is challenging because of the relative paucity of outcrops, making it complicated to generate targets for drilling. Metallogenic and exploration models of VMS deposits indicate that electromagnetic methods should provide a response over VMS deposits. Old explorers were well aware of this and strongly focussed their exploration on EM methods. However, graphite, which is also very conductive, is quite common as interflow sediments and sometimes even within VMS deposits themselves (see Kidd Creek mine) and as a result many, if not most VMS-target EM anomalies turned out to be barren graphite. More importantly, companies often neglected the geological context of the targets because the EM method is a direct deposit detection tool (Beaudry, pers. comm., 2014)

As shown in Figure 23, two airborne electromagnetic surveys have been flown over the project area. In one EM survey the lines are SE- NW and the other the lines are NE-SW. Most of the drilling (DDH) was concentrated near the EM anomalies. Also, the magnetic survey reveals the N to NNW Proterozoic diabase dykes, composed of quartz and olivine-bearing variants with plagioclase phenocrysts and magnetite crosscutting the volcanic assemblages. Most, but not all the airborne EM anomalies were drill tested with limited results so that the remaining potential for VMS deposits in the project area is to be found in the weaker conductors that have not been drill tested, or in non-conductive, possible zinc-rich, sulfide bodies.

## 7.3. Ground Geophysics

Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys were performed in the area. Results are plotted in figure 23 and a number of anomalies are apparent. The IP anomalies appear to trend towards a NNW direction and the absence of coincident EM anomalies or a significant drop in resistivity indicates they are not caused by conductive sulphides.

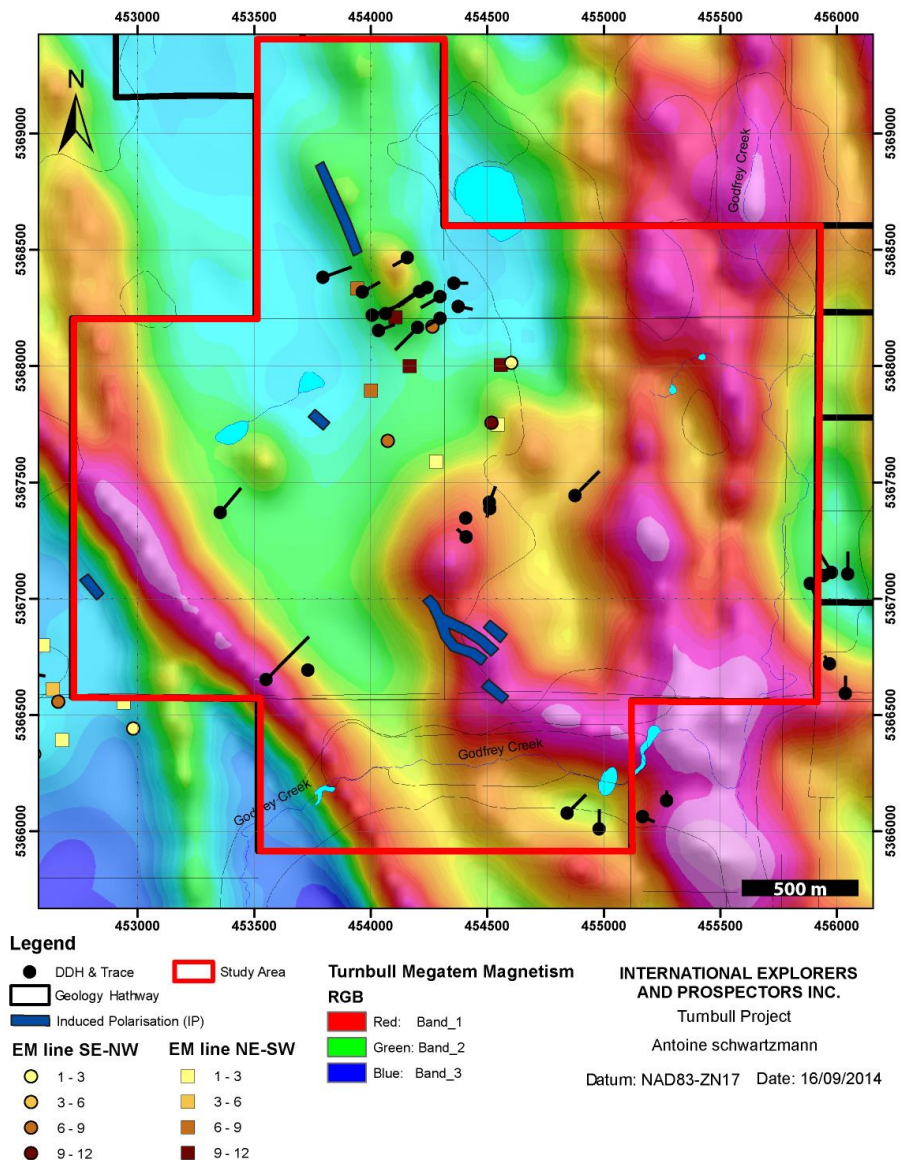


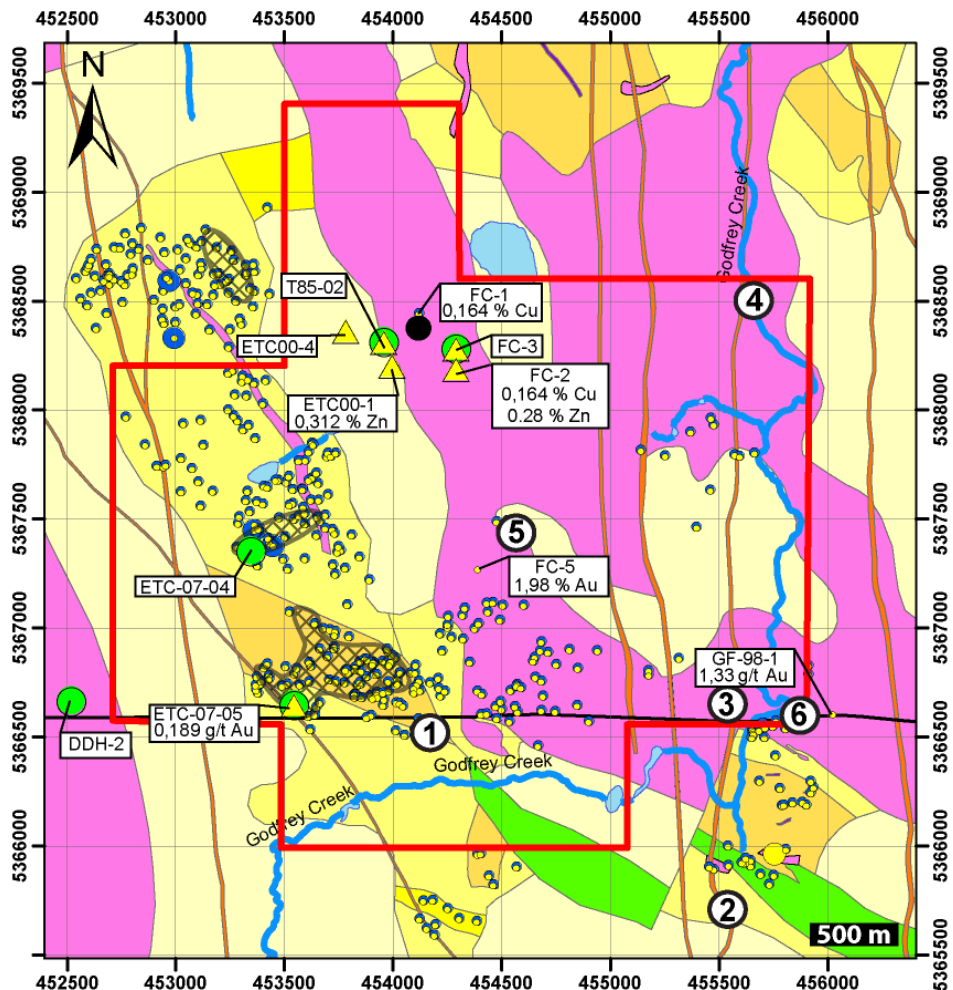
Figure 22: Electromagnetism (EM) and magnetics in the Turnbull area

## 7.4. Mineral Occurrences and Alteration

The map in Figure 24 shows results from sampling made by Chevron and Cambior (see above in Previous Work) along with mineral occurrences highlighted from previous exploration. The map reveals one gold (>0,1 g/t) and four zinc (>0,1 %) anomalies the area. On the other hand no copper or silver anomalies are present. In addition, samples collected in old drill holes indicate the presence of gold (>0,1 g/t), copper (>0,1 %) and zinc (>0,1 %) anomalies.

Grab samples collected by previous exploration companies are plotted on Figure 24 and listed on table 2. Some of these samples were collected near quartz porphyry dykes which seem to be alkalic to calc- alkalic intrusions.

The alteration of volcanic rocks is highlighted by the Ishikawa alteration index. This index relates to the replacement of plagioclase by sericite and chlorite during hydrothermal alteration (Ishikawa et al., 1976; Large et al., 2001). The alteration areas on the map (Figure 22) show index values up to 70%. Furthermore, visual observation of sulphides and chlorite in drill holes are also plotted in Figure 24.



**Legend**

- Study Area
- N° Gold occurrences (see table 1)
- Mineralization showing
- N° DDH
- Sulfide
- Chlorite
- Alteration zone
- Lithogeochemical analyses**
- Mineralization**
- Au g/t**
- <0,1
- >0,1
- Zn %**
- <0,1
- >0,1

**Lithologies**

- Proterozoic diabase dyke
- Felsic intrusive Rocks
- Felsic volcanic Rock
- Felsic volcanic Rock (lappilli tuff)
- Generally coarsely porphyritic rhyolite
- Aphyric to finely porphyritic rhyolite
- Mafic volcanic Rock
- Mafic volcanic Rock Dyke or Sill

Figure 23: Gold, Zinc analysis and occurrences in the Turnbull study area (Geological map Hathway et al., 2005)

Table 2 :Mineral Occurrences on Turnbull Property

N° on map	Company	Age	Samples	Lithology	Au (g/t)
1	Fournier	1935	Native gold	Quartz stringers within quartz porphyry dikes which intrude mafic metavolcanics	0,93
2	Alsof Mines	1964	Grab sample	Quartz-carbonate veins occur in porphyry and rhyolite	16,79
3	Alsof Mines	1964	Grab sample	Quartz stringers within a quartz porphyry	2,49
4	Mason Property	1928	Grab sample	Two quartz veins trending NNW within granophyre	6,53
5	Chevron Inc.	1984	Grab sample	Quartz veins	31,1
6	Alsof Mines	1941	Grab sample	Felsic Metavolcanic	140,27

## 8. Lithogeochemistry

Lithogeochemical mapping in the Turnbull area is based on previous studies. W. H. MacLean and T. Barret (MacLean & Barrett, 1994) have developed a technique of differentiation for volcanic rocks. This technique is based on the immobile chemical elements of the parent rock during hydrothermal alteration and other interactive water-rock systems where they are concentrated during net mass loss and diluted by net mass gain. Figure 25 shows an example of an alteration profile of rhyolites on a TiO<sub>2</sub> vs Zr diagram.

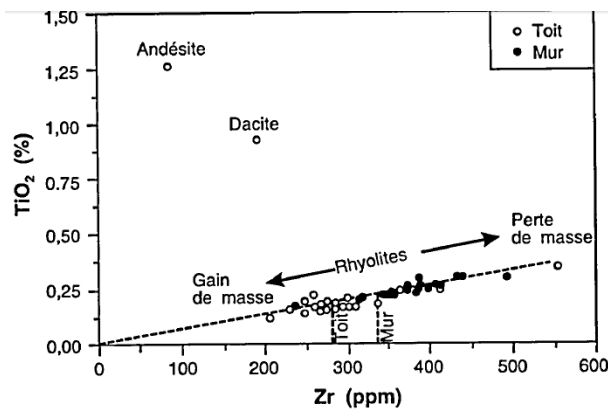


Figure 24: Alteration profile TiO<sub>2</sub> according to Zr in host volcanic rocks (MacLean & Barrett, 1994)

They identified immobile elements such as the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Y and Zr that can highlight differences between volcanic rocks. By comparing different data, they proposed differentiation diagrams (Figure 26), which will be used in the present study.

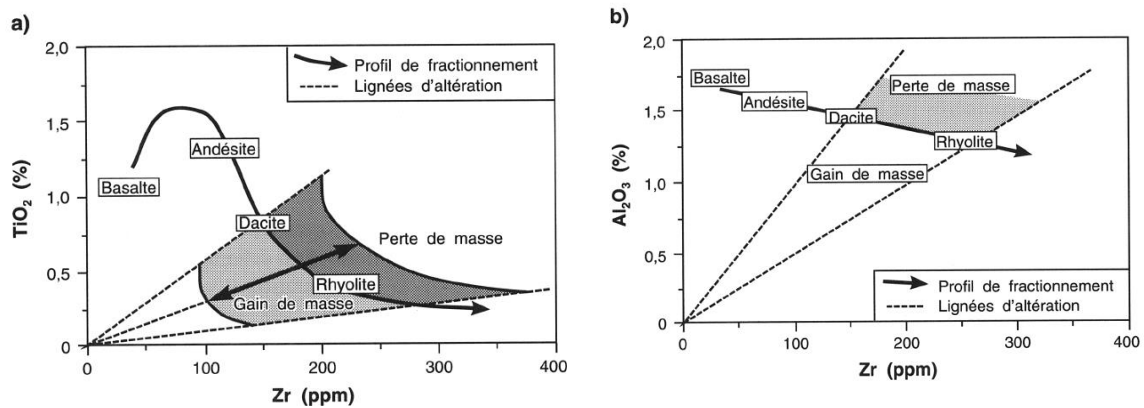


Figure 25: Alteration profile and fractionation in host volcanic rocks (a) TiO<sub>2</sub> according to Zr (b) Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> according to Zr (MacLean & Barrett, 1994)

## 8.1. Surface Mapping and Sampling

In order to distinguish the different rocks of the study area, whole rock data samples from drilling, Cambior (1995), Vaillancourt (2000) and Gold Crossing (2014) samples were used. 263 rock samples were compiled and projected on a Geographic Information Systems (GIS). These data were separated into four geographic zones (Figure 27).

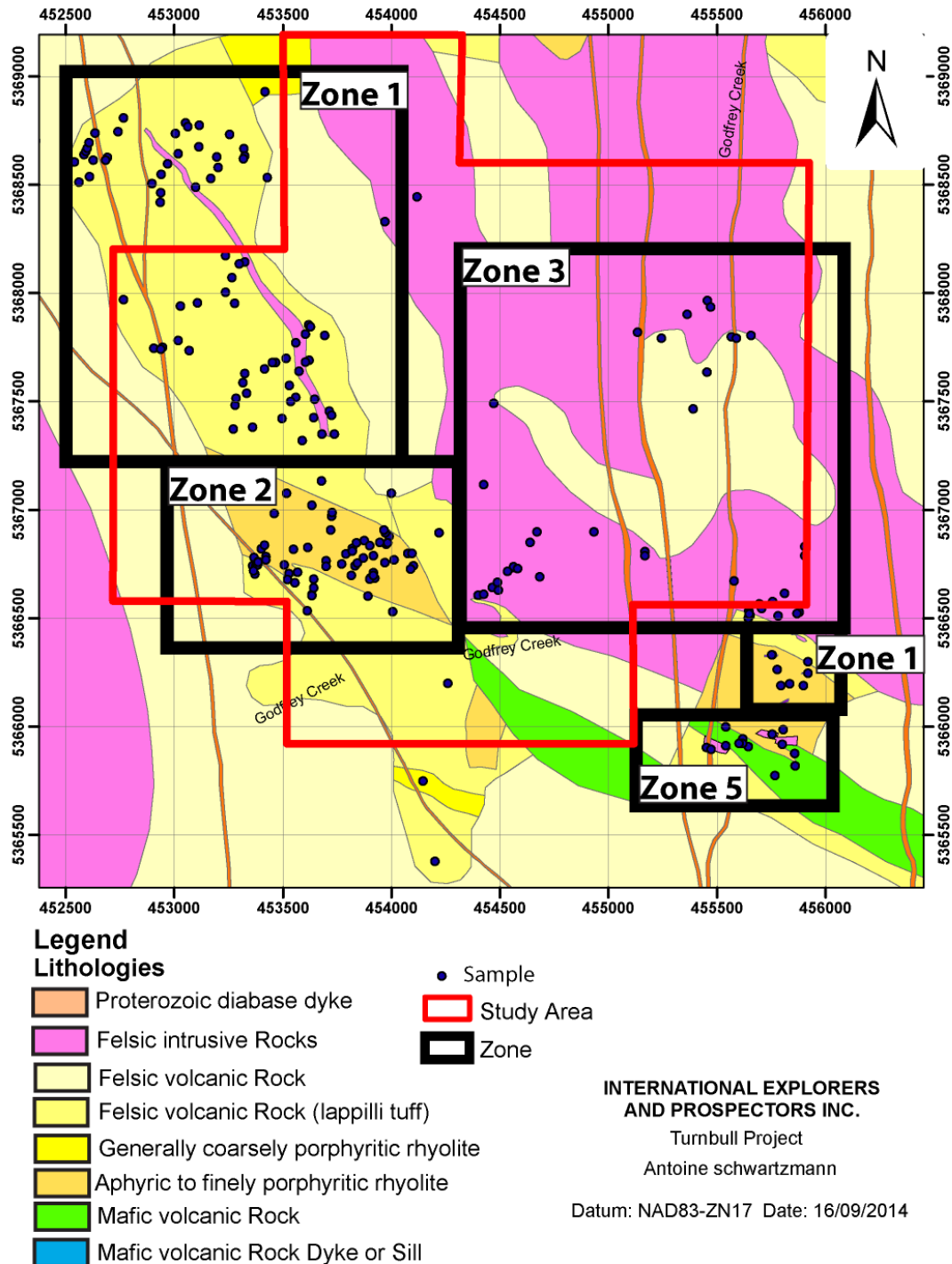
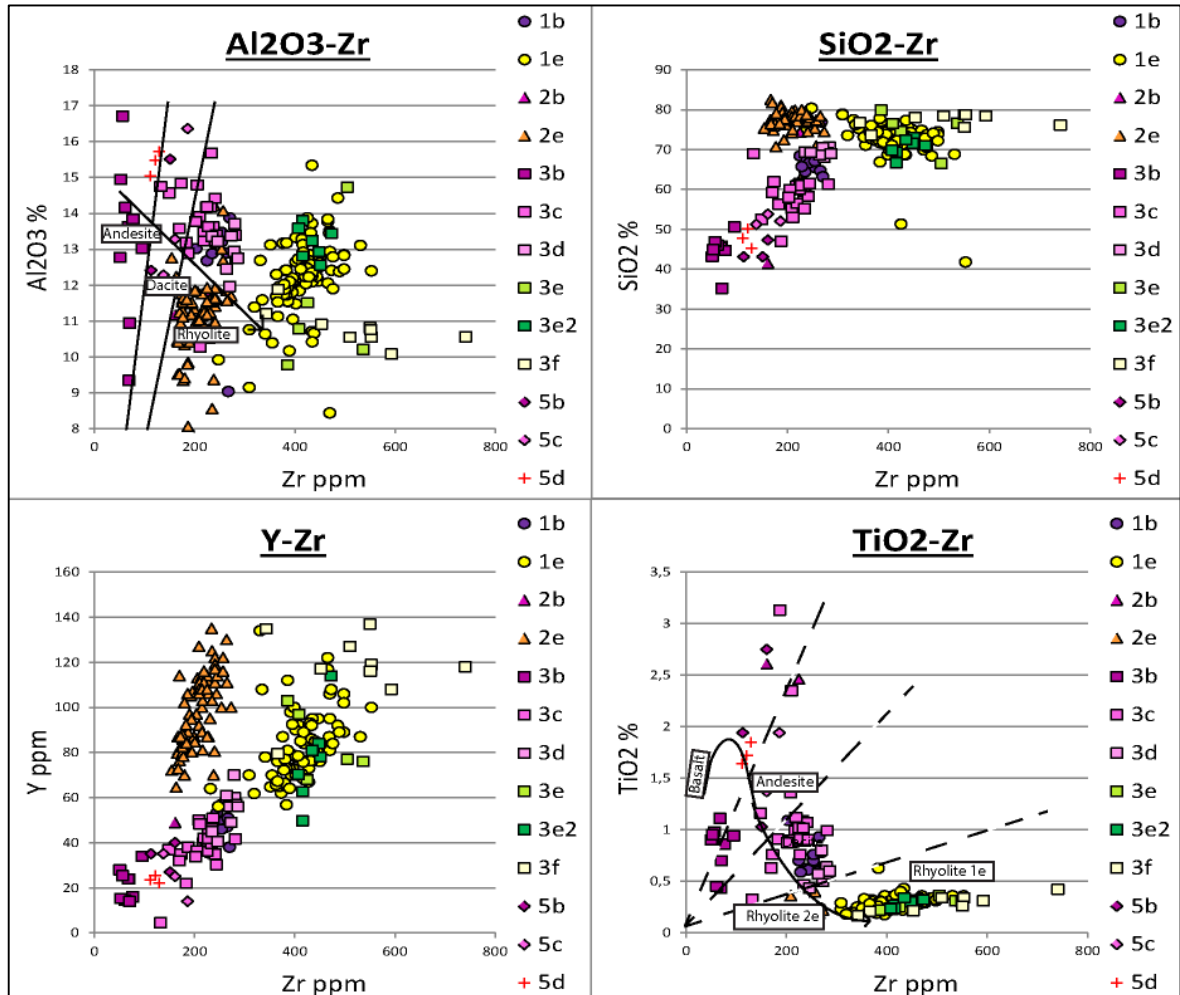


Figure 26: Distribution of the data in the Turnbull area (Geological map Hathway et al., 2005)

Data were projected onto various diagrams with Zr, being the immobile and incompatible element, used for comparison and plotted on the X axis, while the percentages of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Y, TiO<sub>2</sub> are plotted on the Y axis (Figure 28). The number prefix to the symbols found to right side of the diagrams indicate the zone where samples were taken. The samples were geographically grouped by zone; afterwards they were grouped based on chemical composition. The chemical grouping is indicated by the letters in the diagrams.

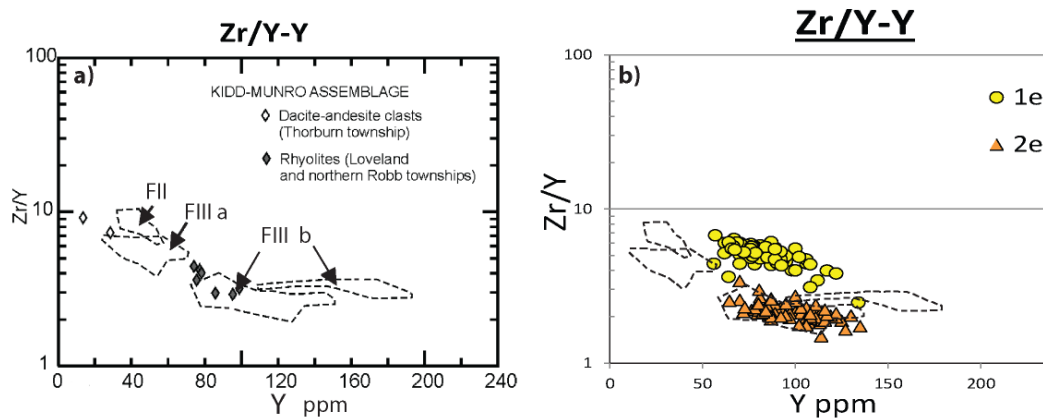


**Figure 27 : Alteration profile and fractionation in host volcanic rocks from the Turnbull studied area (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Y, and TiO<sub>2</sub> all according to Zr)**

The grouping of the samples is a function of the chemical similarity and geographic proximity and may indicate different magma composition or ages for the volcanic flows. A geological map was created to illustrate the differences (see Figure 31). Three units have been distinguished:

- The first unit, is the most felsic and composed of categories 1e and 2e (Figure 29 (b)). These samples were classified thanks to the studies of Lesher et al. in 1986 and seem to be part of the Kidd-Munro assemblage (Figure 29 (a)). Samples classified as 1b, 2b and 5b, c are interpreted to be mafic dykes. Unit 5d, located in the southeastern part of the Turnbull study area has been interpreted as a Fe-Ti basalt.

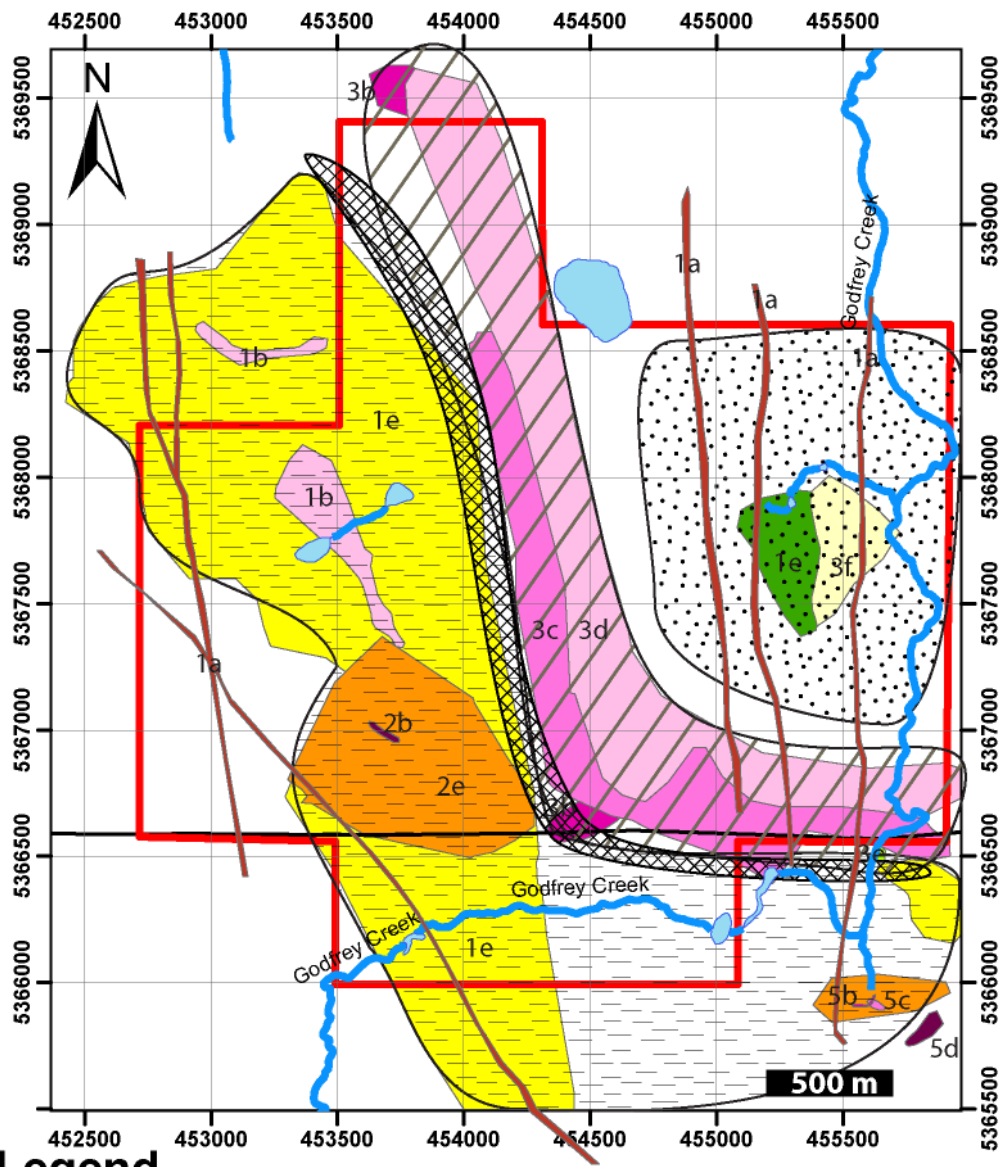
- The second unit is more mafic and is composed with samples classified as 3b, c, and d. The limit of this mafic unit was delimited with the help of the magnetic survey. These samples may be part of the Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex (KGC).
- A third unit, composed by 3e2 and 3f units, is different as the mafic unit considered as the KGC and it is composed of felsic rocks, which have a similar chemical response than the first felsic unit (Kidd-Munro). These samples may be part of the Kamiskotia Volcanic Complex (KVC).



**Figure 28: (a) Kidd-Munro assemblage felsic and intermediate rocks from Loveland, Robb and Thorburn townships (Leshner et al., 1986). (b) Felsic rocks from Turnbull area**

The chemical composition of the unit considered as the Kidd-Munro Assemblage (felsic rock) and the KGC (mafic rock) is different. There is a contact between these two units shown on figure 30. There is a 10 Ma gap between these two units corresponding to the absent Tisdale Assemblage and there are no evidences of this type of rock in the Turnbull property. This gap could correspond to a hiatus in volcanic deposition or a thrust fault.





**Legend**

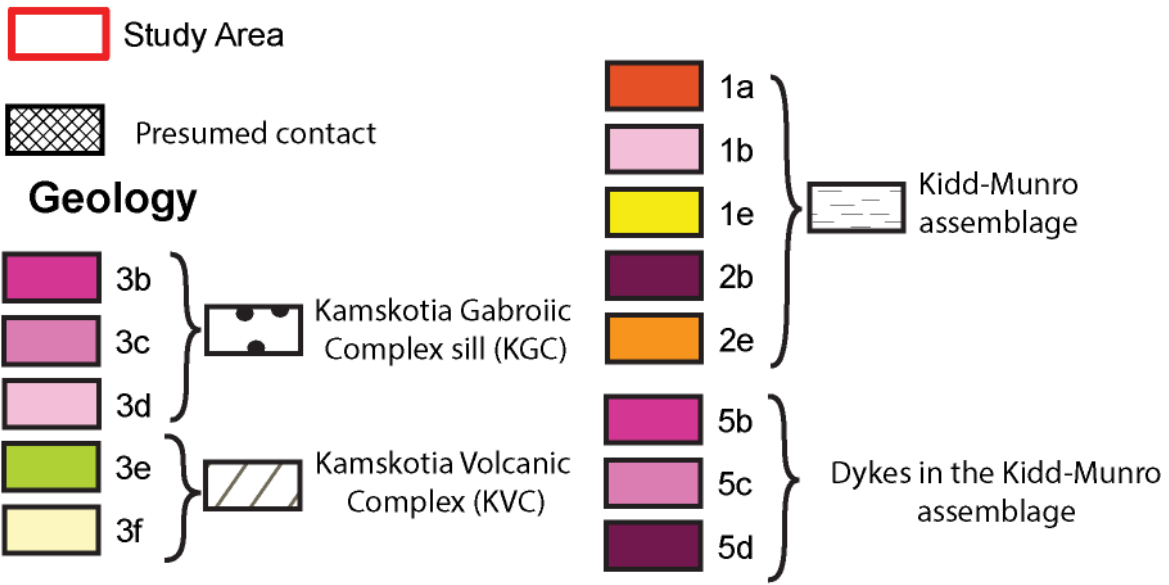
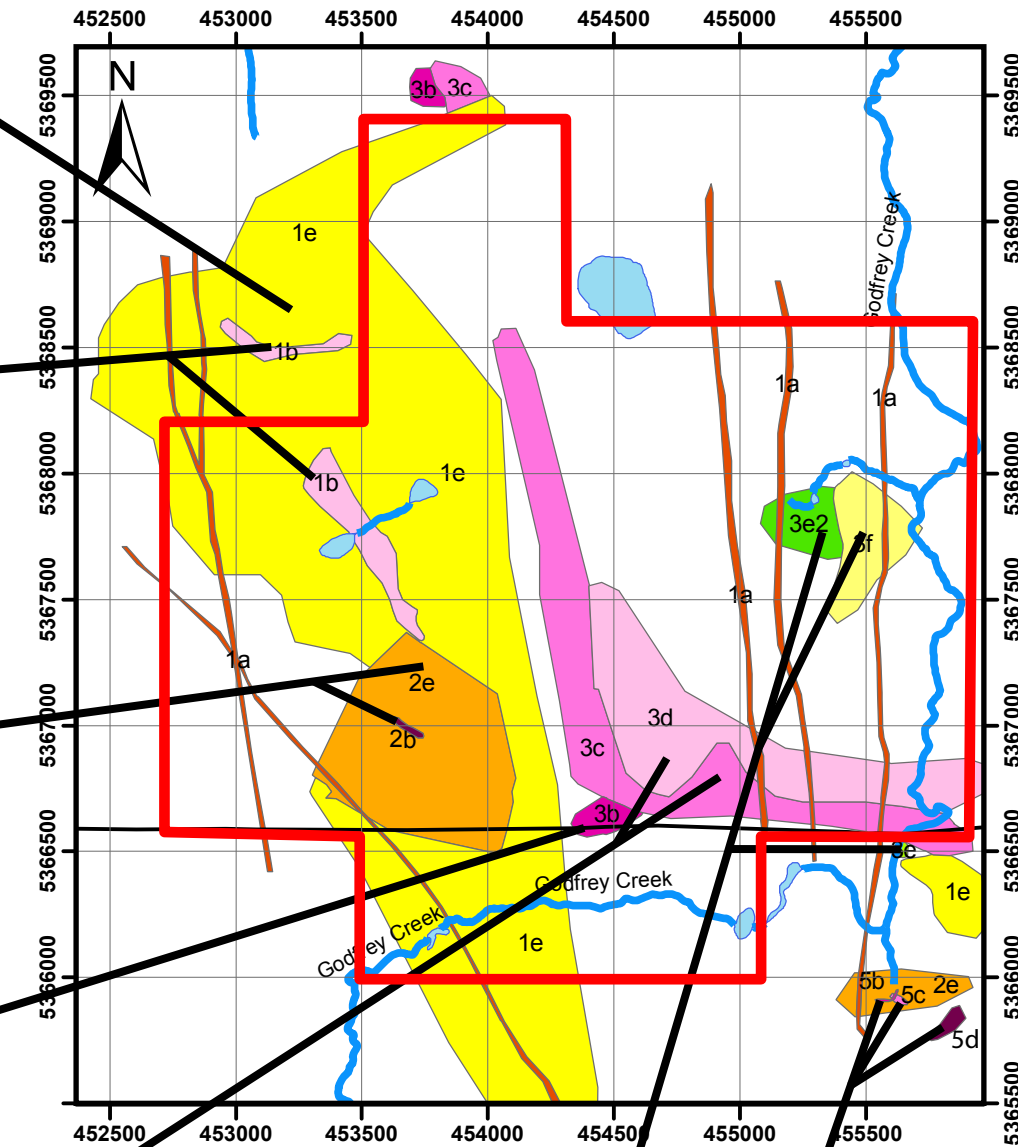
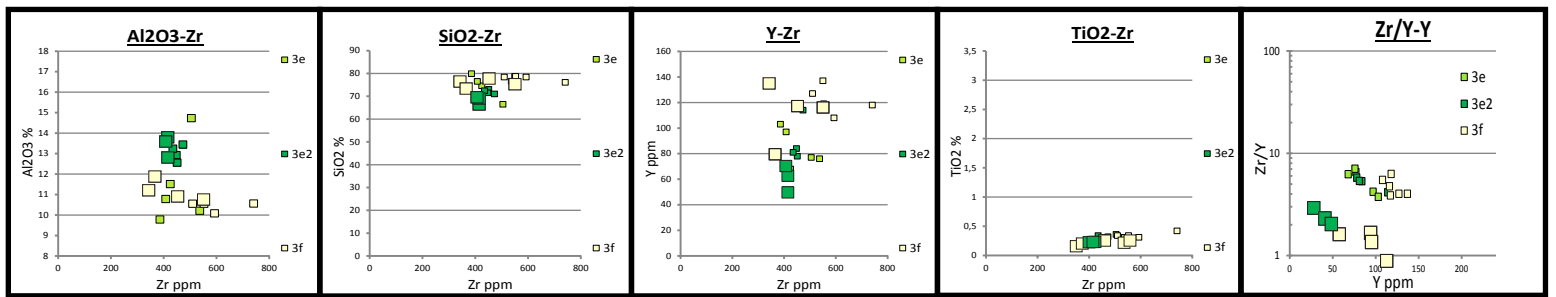
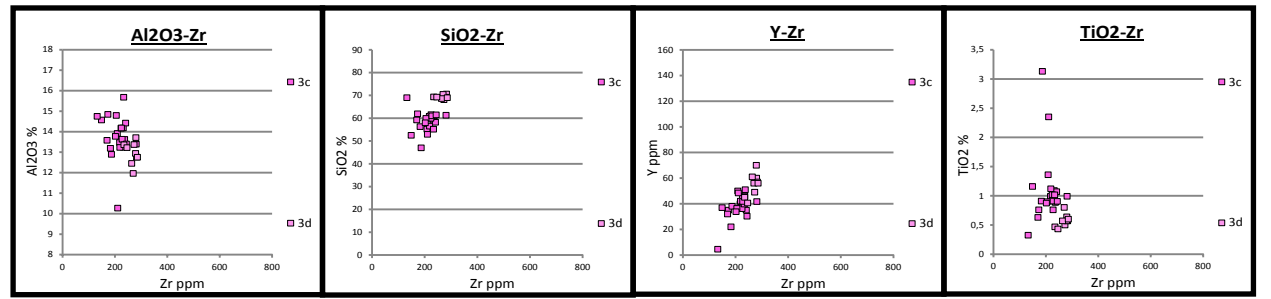
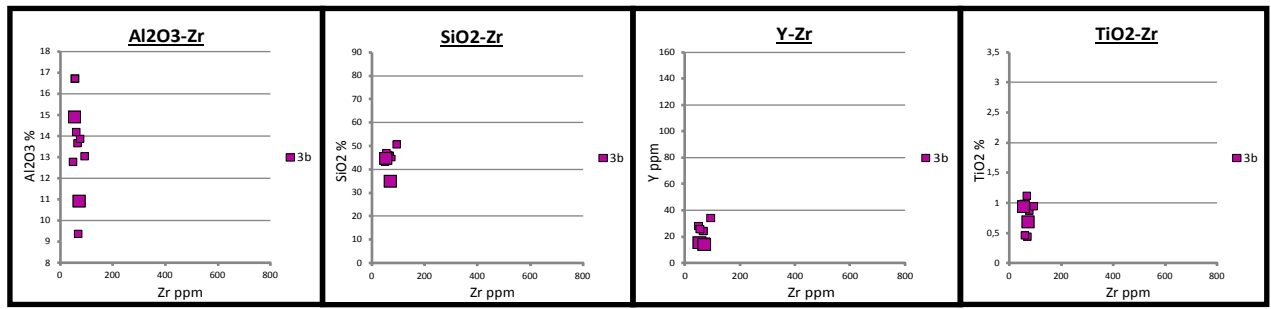
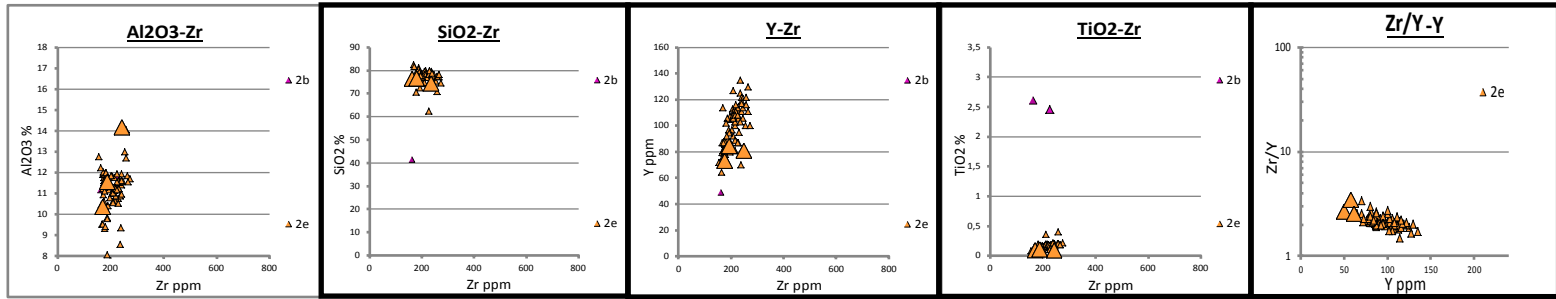
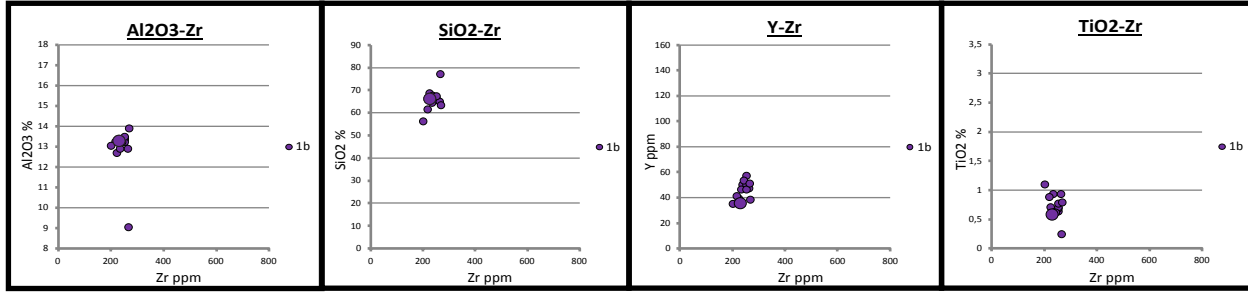
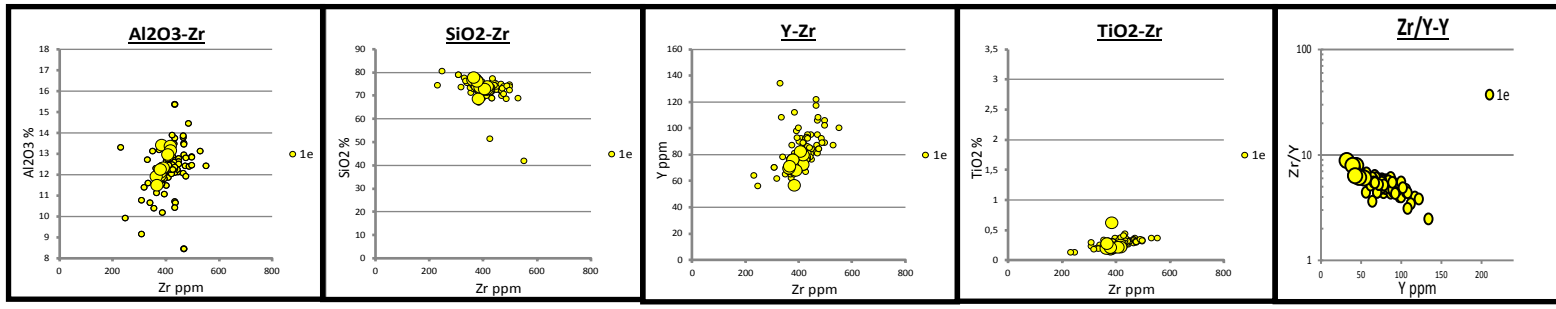


Figure 29 : Simplified geological map with the presumed fault



- Legend**
- Study Area
  - Geology code**
  - 1a
  - 1b
  - 1e
  - 2b
  - 2e
  - 3b
  - 3c
  - 3d
  - 3e
  - 3e2
  - 3f
  - 5b
  - 5c
  - 5d

Old studies	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: purple;">●</span>	<span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	<span style="color: green;">■</span>	<span style="color: grey;">□</span>
Sampling 2014	<span style="color: yellow;">●</span>	<span style="color: purple;">●</span>	<span style="color: orange;">▲</span>	<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	<span style="color: green;">■</span>	<span style="color: grey;">□</span>
Groups	1e	1b	2e	3b	3e2	3f

**INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS AND PROSPECTORS INC.**  
 Turnbull Project  
 Antoine Schwartzmann Scale: 1:30 000  
 Datum: NAD83-ZN17 Date: 16/09/2014

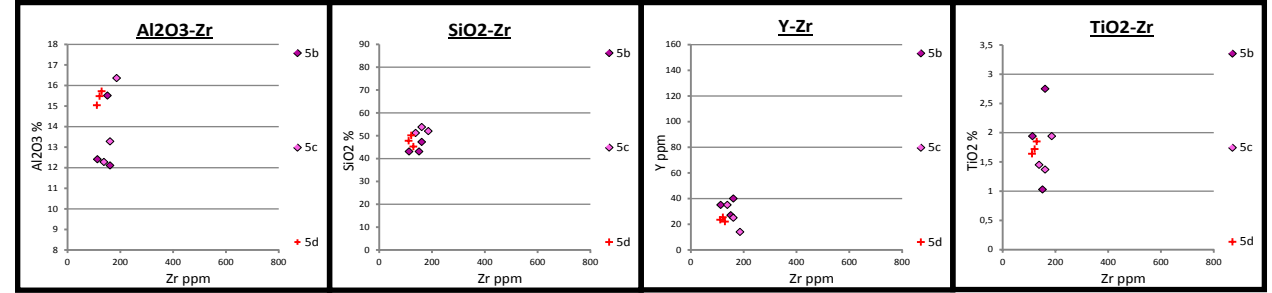
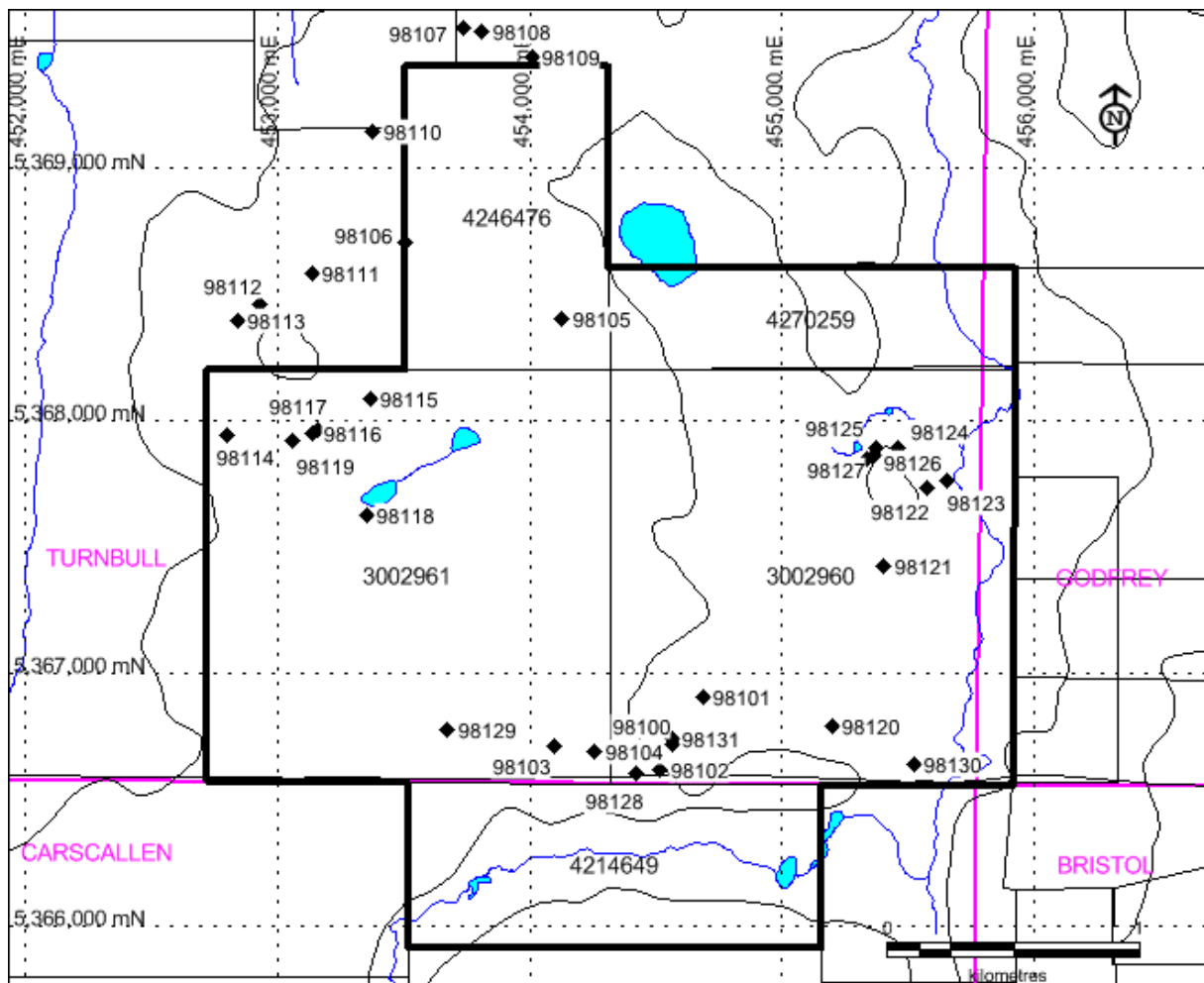


Figure 30 Geological map and diagrams in the Turnbull study area Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Zr, SiO<sub>2</sub>-Zr, Y-Zr, TiO<sub>2</sub>-Zr and Zr/Y-Y for the felsic rocks.

## 8.2. Field Mapping and Sampling

Three days of field work were undertaken to verify the mapping done by previous workers and to collect 32 samples for high quality lithochemical analyses, including trace and rare earth elements. The samples were prepared and analysed by AcmeLabs® and the quality of results was controlled and are listed in Appendix 7 and in Figure 31. Results are generally within 5% of published values for standards for major elements and within 10% of published values for trace elements.



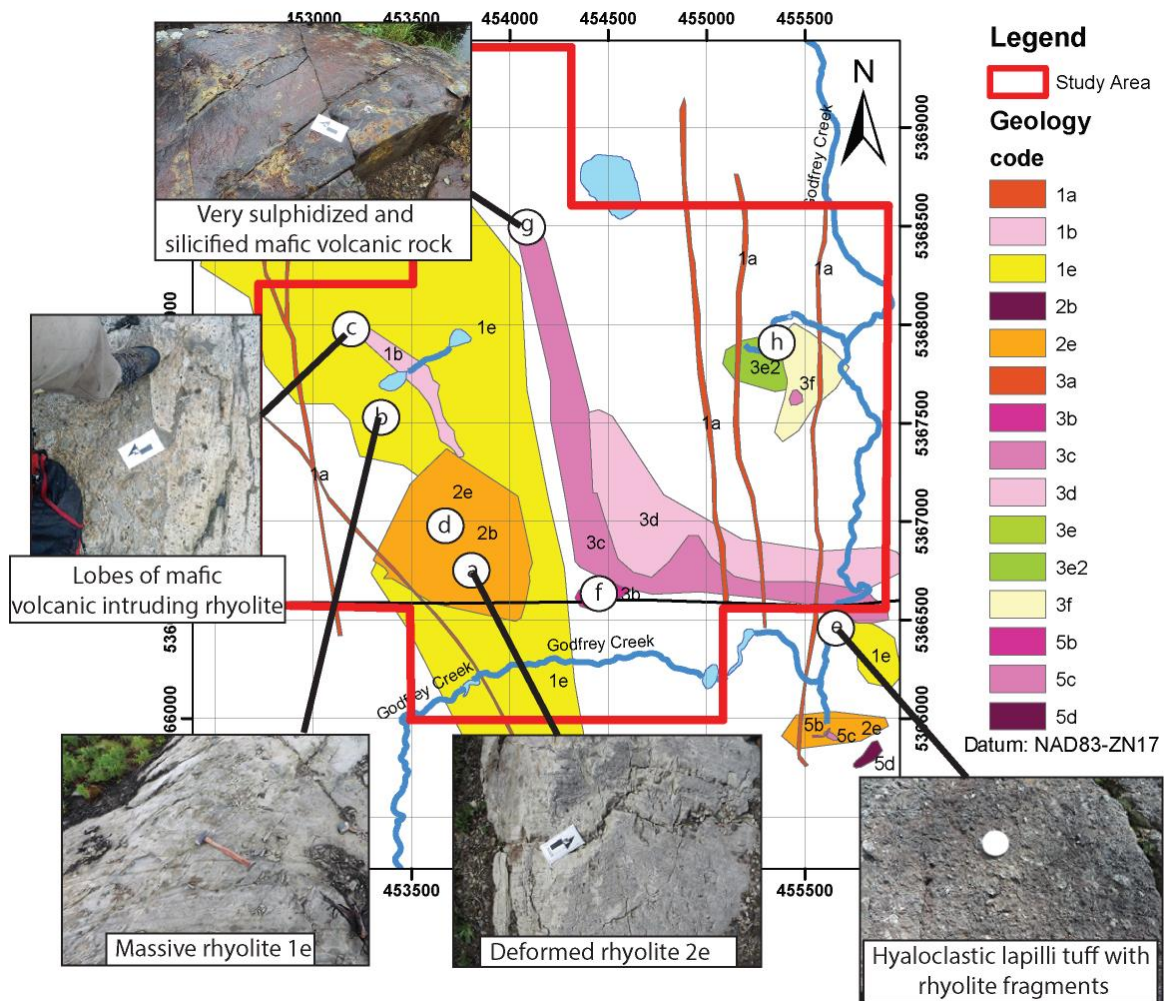
**Figure 31 : Location of samples collected on Turnbull property and in vicinity.**

Two kinds of rhyolite (2e and 1e) were observed in the field. Unit 2e (Figure 32 (a)) seems to have more silicified alteration and more deformation than 1e (Figure 32 (b)) which is more massive. In the unit 1e, the contact with the mafic intrusion 1b can be seen by lobes of mafic volcanic rock intruding rhyolite (Figure 32 (c)). On the geological map, the 2b unit is considered as a Fe-Ti basalt. But the field work revealed this anomaly as only a small sized mafic dyke of 2 meters wide (Figure 32 (d)). This is why this unit is not considered as a Fe-Ti basalt but more as a mafic dyke.

In the southeastern part of the area, unit 3e is a hyaloclastic lapilli tuff with rhyolite fragments. The mafic unit 3c is located near to unit 3e (Figure 32 (e)). In the northeastern part of the area, 3f is present as a massive rhyolitic rock and unit 3e2 is a rhyolitic lapilli tuff (Figure 32 (h)). These rocks are totally different than the mafic 3c and 3d units, but have more resemblance as the 1e, 2e felsic volcanic rocks.

Some alteration and mineralizations were observed in the field. In the southern part of the area, unit 3b is composed of a highly chloritised, pyritised, and carbonatised rock (Figure 32 (f)). Also, a very sulphidized and silicified mafic rock with no evidence of chloritisation occurs in the north part of the study area and seems to correspond to unit 3c (Figure 32 (g)).

All field observations and the lithogeochemical results of the samples collected in this study confirm the interpretation of historical sampling results by Chevron and Cambior.

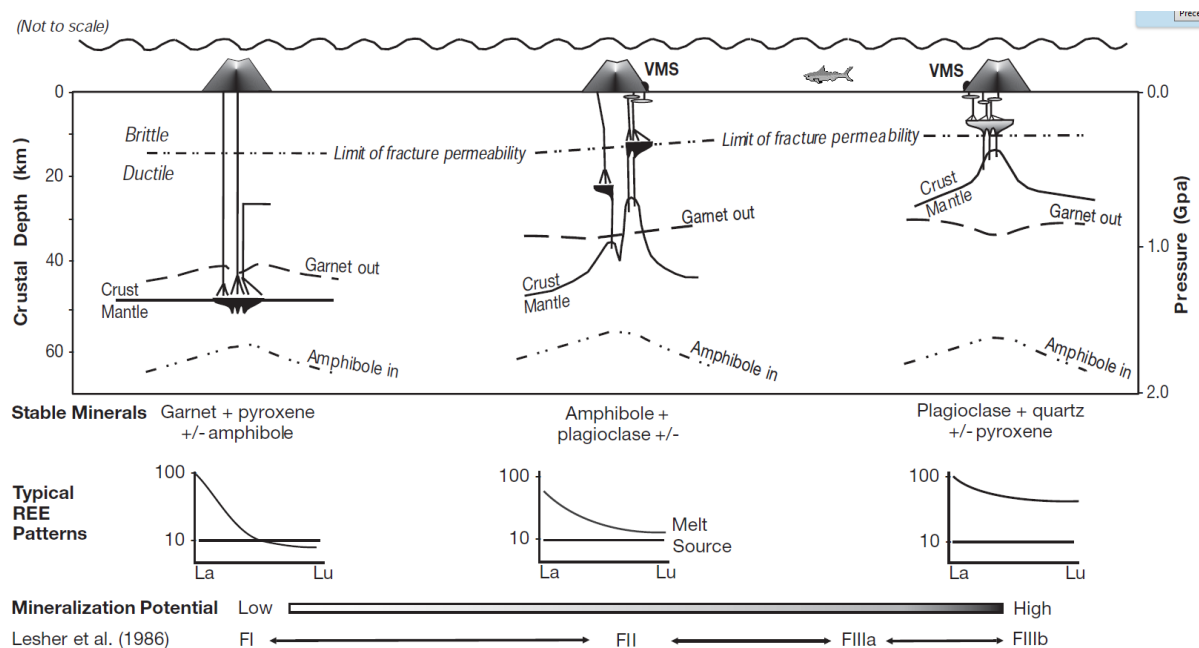


**Figure 32: Field observation and correlation**

The Rare Earth Element (REE) analyses were normalized to C1 chondrite (Sun and McDonough, 1989) and plotted on REE abundance diagrams. The samples were grouped by their compositional similarity and the results are plotted on a map of the Turnbull area (see Figure 34). The lithology classified as 3e2 above appears to have the same composition as the 1e rhyolite.

Unit 2e, an FIIIb rhyolite unit (figure 34c) shows a flatter REE profile than unit 1e (figure 34d). This suggests that it was formed from melting at shallower depth (see figure 33 in Hart et al., 2004).

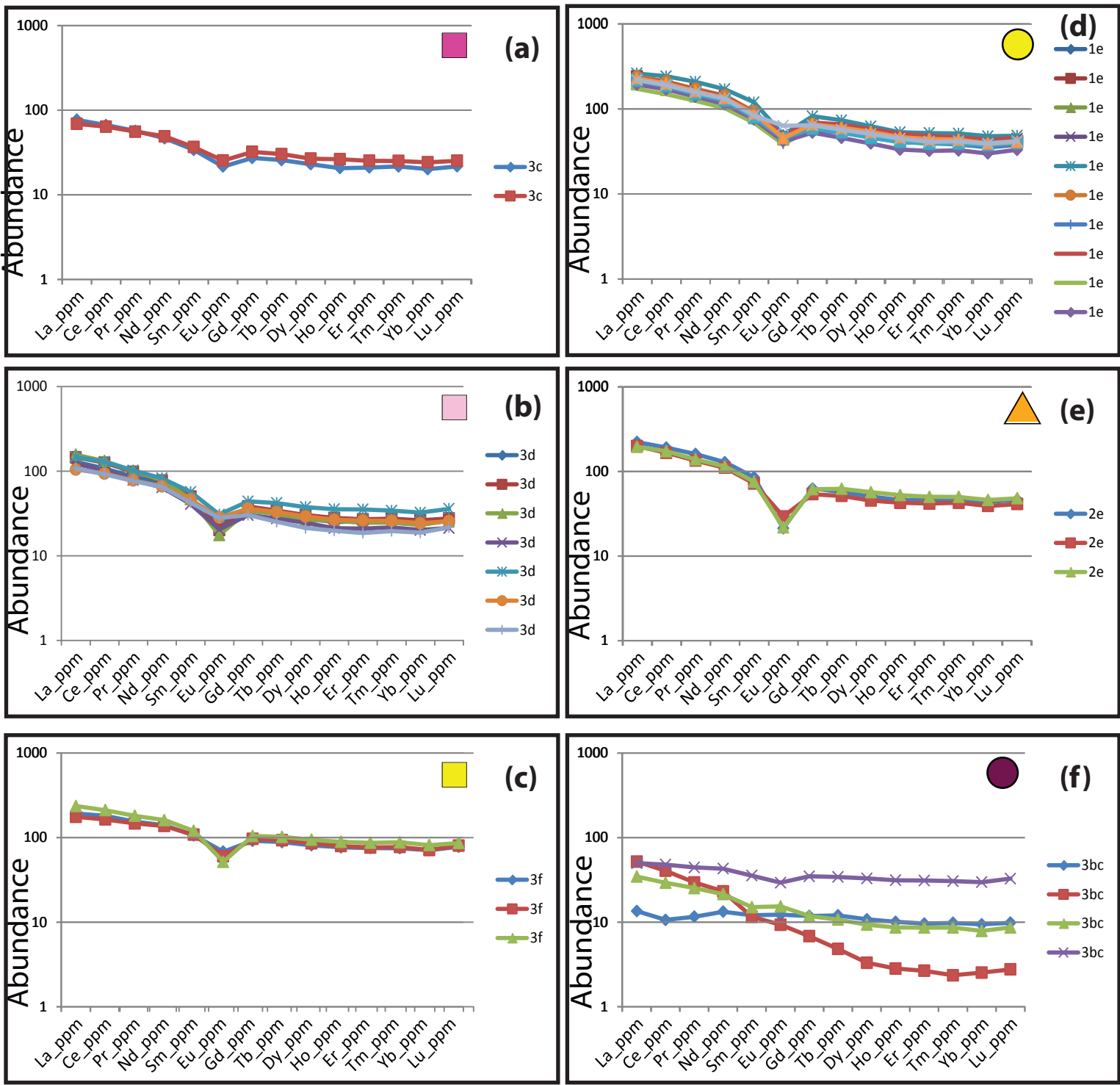
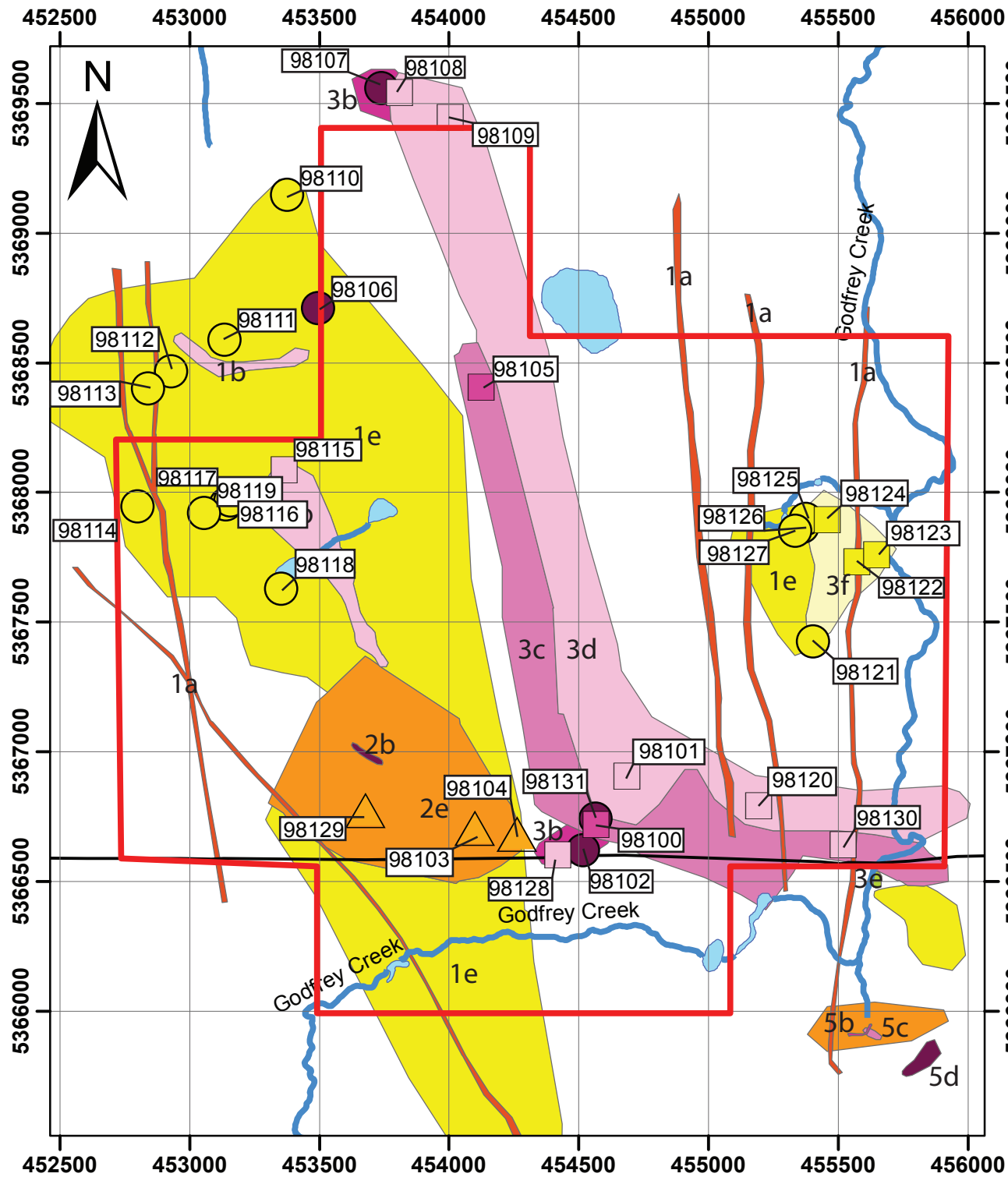
All of these rocks are considered as FIIIb Rhyolite. FIII felsic volcanic rocks form as a result of ultramafic to mafic intrusions emplaced at shallow levels in the crust and within the zone of brittle fracture permeability (<10–15 km; e.g., Sibson, 2002) and are therefore the most favorable exploration targets, especially if volumetrically important in a single area (Leshner et al., 1985) because they have the most chance of setting up a hydrothermal convection cell beneath the ocean floor.



**Figure 33: Conceptual petrogenetic model for the formation of FII and FIII-IV felsic volcanic rocks by partial melting at progressively shallower crustal depths in a rift environment. Combined high heat flow and an extensional-rift environment allow low-pressure, higher temperature crustal melting within the zone of brittle fracture permeability and promote convective seawater fluid flow. The complex arrangement of magma chambers depicted for FII felsic volcanic centers corresponds to the fact that FII felsic volcanic rocks forming below the maximum depth of convective fluid flow are barren, whereas those forming above this depth may be mineralized.**

The 3 b, c and d mafic rocks, all have similar REE patterns and composition. Moreover, as Hart et al. 2004, the Rare Earths Element (REE) smooth and gradual curve of unit 3c (Figure 34 (a)) suggests that is more primitive than unit 3d, and could be due to deeper partial melting (Figure 33).

The samples situated near unit 3b and identified as 3bc (Figure 34 (f)) are completely different than other results and are thought to be altered.



**Legend**

- Study Area
  
- Geology REE**

<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e67e22; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1a	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e91e63; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 3b	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e91e63; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 5b
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f080f0; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1b	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f080f0; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 3c	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f080f0; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 5c
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ffff00; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 1e	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f080f0; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 3d	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #4b0082; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 5d
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #4b0082; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 2b	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90ee90; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 3e	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #e67e22; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 2e	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ffff00; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 3f	

**INTERNATIONAL EXPLORERS  
AND PROSPECTORS INC.**  
Turnbull Project  
Antoine schwartzmann  
Datum: NAD83-ZN17 Date: 16/09/2014

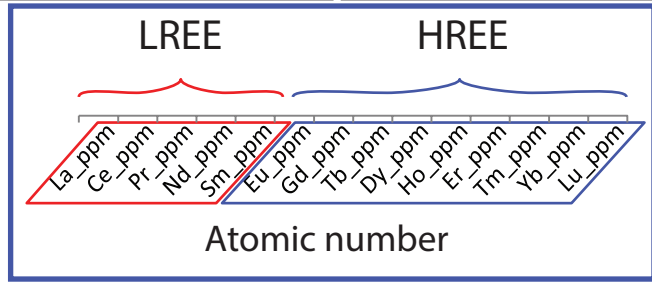


Figure 34: Rare earth elements diagrams and modified geology

## 9. Discussion

The purpose of this project was to identify quality gold orogenic VMS exploration or targets based on data compilation, field mapping and sampling in the Turnbull property owned by Gold Crossing.

The diagrams in figure 31 show a major contact between mafic and felsic units. Moreover, figure 30 the felsic unit is thought to be part of the “Kidd-Munro Assemblage” whereas the mafic unit has been interpreted as part of the “Kamiskotia Complex”. In this case, a gap of 10 Ma (equivalent to the Tisdale Assemblage) occurs between the two units. If this interpretation is correct then two possible hypotheses are possible: The first one is non-deposition of rocks from the Tisdale Assemblage, or secondly, a thrust fault occurs between the felsic and mafic units and has removed the missing stratigraphy. Drill holes in the contact zone may confirm the presence of the Tisdale Assemblage or a thrust fault.

The study area contains gold occurrences strengthening the presence of a gold orogenic deposit. Moreover, porphyry alkalic and calco-alkalic intrusions have been described in previous drill holes (see Table 2). However, the Turnbull property is far from the PDDZ. Additionally, the lack of Timiskaming sediment reduces the potential for orogenic gold deposits.

For the VMS deposit-type, the mineralized occurrences are plotted in figure 22. The gold, copper and zinc occurrences are often located close to the presumed contact between the Kidd-Munro and Kamiskotia units. Furthermore, sulphide occurrences and chloritic alteration are reported in drill cores near the contact. Moreover, the “Ishikawa Index” (see Figure 22) highlights alteration areas in the southern part of the property, also close to the presumed contact between the Kidd-Munro and the Kamiskotia units. In Figure 30, field observations confirm the presence of altered and mineralized rocks which are a favorable indicator of the presence of VMS-type deposits.

In the southern part of the Turnbull study area, Fe-Ti basalt are also present. These rocks could be a good indicator of mineralization, as shown in the Kam-Kotia area, where the mineralization is linked with the Fe-Ti basalt.

The lithochemical analyses highlighted FIIIb rhyolites, presumably dated the same age as the Kidd-Munro Assemblage. Regardless of age, FIIIb rhyolites tend to host many of the larger tonnage and higher grade VMS deposits (e.g., Kidd Creek, Neves Corvo, United Verde, Eskay Creek) and may represent preferred exploration targets (Hart et al. 2004). As well, in 1986 Leshner et al. noted: “Because high-level subvolcanic magma chambers are considered to be essential components of ore-forming hydrothermal systems, FIII felsic metavolcanic rocks have the most chance of setting up a hydrothermal convection cell beneath the ocean floor”. The FIIIb rhyolites indicate favorable environments for the formation of a VMS deposit-type in the study area.

An airborne electromagnetic (EM) geophysical survey, flown in two directions, has highlighted some bedrock anomalies. Some of these were tested by old drill holes but some remain apparently untested.

An Induced Polarization (IP) ground geophysical survey carried out by the present owners on the Turnbull property highlighted good responses (Figure 23). These anomalies have a preferential NW direction. The northern anomaly extends southward and aligns with a strongly conductive EM anomaly that remains untested.

The other IP anomalies are mainly around the presumed contact between the Kidd-Munro and Kamiskotia units. Furthermore, once the ground and an airborne magnetic geophysical

surveys are combined, a positive correlation can be seen in specific areas, indicating VMS deposit-type potential, which corresponds to the presumed contact.

## 10. Recommendations & Budget

Pursuant to the anomalies outlined in the previous section a 4-hole, 1,000m diamond drilling program is proposed to test the most important targets. The proposed holes are summarized in table 3 and are plotted on figure 35 along with the essential anomalous features observers on the Turnbull property.

**Table 3 : Position Azimuth, Dip and length of four proposed drill holes**

Name	Zone	UTM_83E	UTM_83N	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
A	17	454587	5366656	225	-55	250
B	17	454417	5366921	225	-55	250
C	17	454239	5368044	250	-55	250
D	17	453931	5368728	250	-55	250
Total length						1000

Targets A to D all are targeted on the presumed contact between the Kidd-Munro and Kamiskotia Assemblages, at what is considered the top of the Kidd-Munro, composed mainly of FIIIb rhyolites with some Fe-Ti basalt intercalated locally. All holes should be collared towards the SW, from hanging wall to footwall, and through the contact zone which may be represented by a fault zone.

Hole A is located near an IP chargeability anomaly and mapping shows the footwall rocks nearby are altered. Overburden is expected to be less than 20 metres and the hole should intersect mafic volcanic rocks and, near the end a FIIIb rhyolite.

Hole B will test one of a number of IP chargeability anomalies in the immediate vicinity. The hole should intersect the same lithologies as described above for hole A.

Hole C will test a high amplitude EM anomaly located within the contact zone and on the continuity of the northern IP anomaly. The hole is expected to intersect mainly FIIIb rhyolites.

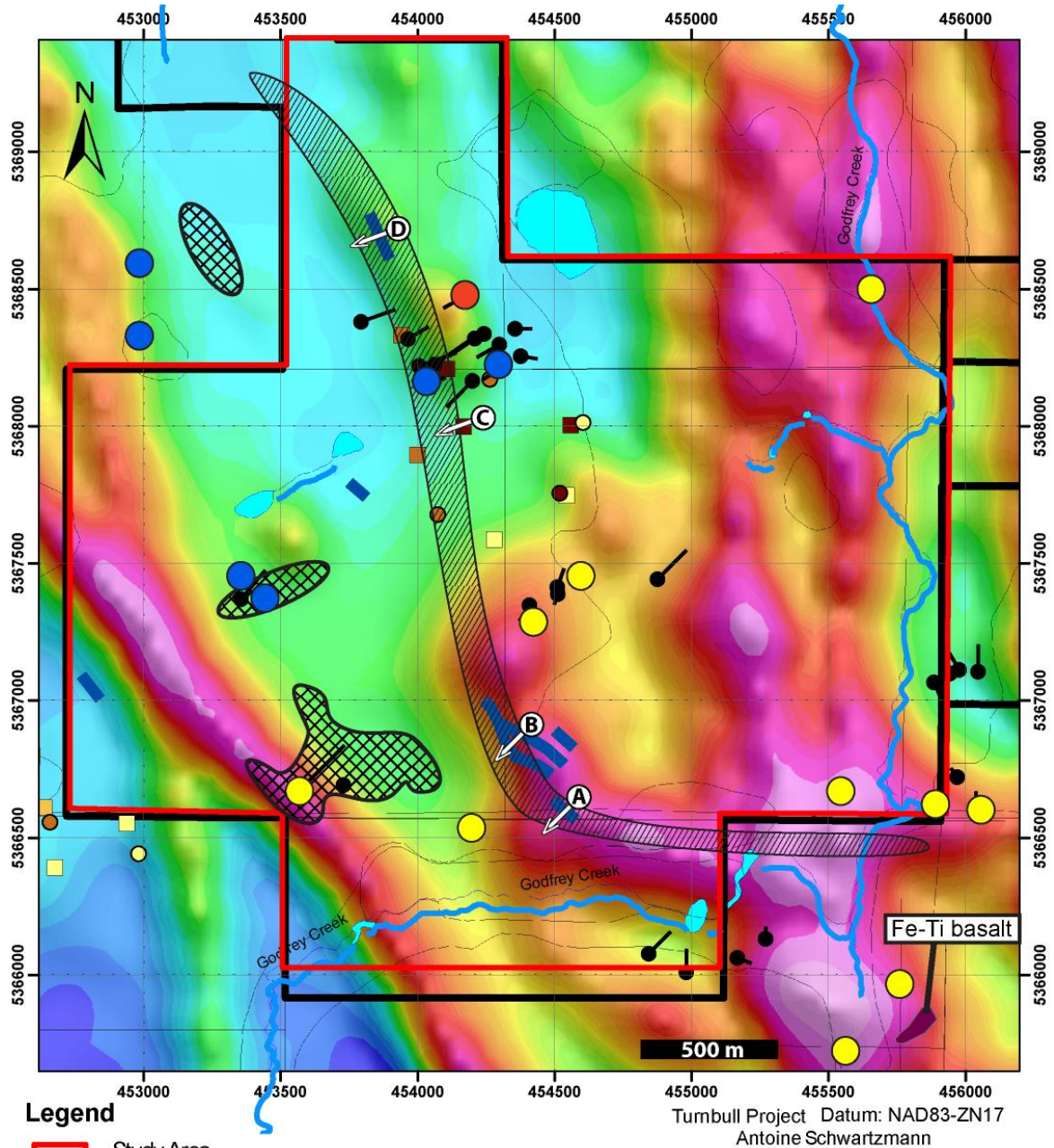
Hole D is located near the northern IP anomaly, which is a well defined chargeability anomaly on a single line survey. Overburden is expected to be between 10 to 20 metres and the hole should intersect mafic volcanic rocks and, near the end, some FIIIb rhyolites.

A budget of \$130,000, as outlined in Table 4, will be required to undertake this program.



**Table 4: Turnbull Proposed budget**

<b>Turnbull Project Budget</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit cost</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Geology Compilation	12	550	\$ 6 600,00
Drilling (1,000 m )	1000	90	\$ 90 000,00
Assays	100	40	\$ 4 000,00
Lithogeochem	40	65	\$ 2 600,00
Downthole EM Geophysics	4	1000	\$ 4 000,00
Geology	12	500	\$ 6 000,00
Rentals			\$ 1 000,00
Consumables			\$ 1 000,00
Room and Board			\$ 1 800,00
Travel and Reporting			\$ 1 000,00
Contingency ~10%			\$ 12 000,00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 130 000,00</b>



**Figure 35: Map of proposed drill holes, with all the anomalies, which indicated where to place the drill holes**

## 11. Conclusions

This internship was an immersion as an exploration geologist at Gold Crossing. In addition to the daily experience of learning as a junior exploration geologist, this internship has also permitted the realization of an exploration project.

A study of mineralization and structures found in the Southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (SAGB) was undertaken and the research has been used to define features that are favorable for the discovery of a VMS deposit.

In order to have a better understanding of the Turnbull area, previous work of old VMS and gold orogenic type of deposits found in the SAGB was used. Analyzing the previous work gave me tools and a great starting point for my project.

The study consisted of compiling all historical work available on the property from government assessment files followed by limited fieldwork to confirm previous mapping and to collect a suite of samples for high quality whole rock analyses. All the work confirmed the potential of the property to contain VMS-style mineralization. A number of targets have been identified for follow up drill testing.

As an exploration geologist, this internship was to increase my geological knowledge and skills. I acquired a specific geochemical analytical technique and organized my time in order to finalize the project and take the responsibility of the results in order to propose drill holes on the property.

Having the opportunity to work under the supervision of a senior geologist with extensive experience provided me with great training in exploration, as well as a new geographical and geological area. The mentoring these past six months allowed me to grow professionally and will benefit me in future geological projects.

In addition to developing my geological knowledge of mining sites in Canada, this internship gave me the opportunity of a daily working environment, developing further my adaptability and opening to the world of mineral exploration.

Signed on this 6<sup>th</sup> day of July 2015

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Charles Beaudry, M.Sc., P.Geo.

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Antoine Schwartzmann

## 12. Declaration of Expenditures

The following table summarizes the expenditures undertaken on the Turnbull property to compile historical results, carry out field mapping and sampling, and to interpret the results of 32 new, high quality lithogeochemical analyses on the property.

**Table 5 : Summary of Expenditures on Turnbull Property**

		<b>Hours</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>HST</b>
Time Charles Beaudry	June	14	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 182.00
(\$100/hr)	August	26	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 338.00
	September	4	\$ 400.00	\$ 52.00
	October	2	\$ 200.00	\$ 26.00
Time Antoine Schwartzmann	June	92	\$ 3,220.00	\$ 418.60
(\$35/hr)	July	184	\$ 6,440.00	\$ 837.20
	August	153	\$ 5,355.00	\$ 696.15
	September	172	\$ 6,020.00	\$ 782.60
	October	128	\$ 4,480.00	\$ 582.40
Vehicles	10days	\$75/day	\$ 750.00	\$ 97.50
Room and Board	70days	\$40/day	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 364.00
Analyses			\$ 2,033.68	\$ 264.38
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,698.68</b>	<b>\$ 4,640.83</b>

I, Charles Beaudry, geologist, M.Sc., P.Geo (Registration 1202) hereby declare that the expenditures Table 5 were actually undertaken on the Turnbull Property.

Signed on 6<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2015.

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Charles Beaudry

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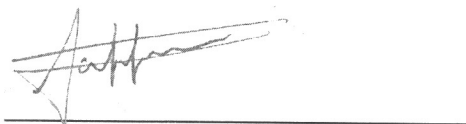
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Signed on this 6<sup>th</sup> day of July 2015



Charles Beaudry, M.Sc., P. Geo.



Antoine Schwartzmann

## 12. Declaration of Expenditures

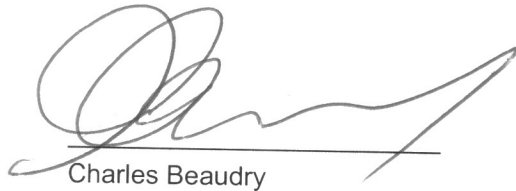
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I, Charles Beaudry, geologist, M.Sc., P.Geo (Registration 1202) hereby declare that the expenditures Table 5 were actually undertaken on the Turnbull Property.

Signed on 6<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2015.



Charles Beaudry

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**Appendix**

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## Appendix 4: Preparation and lithochemical analysis AcmeLabs® \*

For the analyses, Gold Crossing use AcmeLabs® recognized as one of the leading geochemical and assaying laboratories to geologists and stock exchanges world wide.

The analyses are composed of two stages: the preparation of the analyses and the lithochemical analyses.

**Preparation of the samples:** (Code R200–1000) Crush 1 kg to 80% passing 10 mesh, split 1000g and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh

**Lithochemical analyses:** Whole rock Major and Minor Elements by ICP-ES (Group 4A)/ ICP-MS (Group 4B)

Group 4A: Basic suite (21 parameters)

A classical whole rock analysis for 11 major oxides and several minor elements by ICP-emission spectrometry following a lithium borate fusion and dilute acid digestion of a 0.2g sample pulp.

Package includes loss on ignition (LOI) by sintering at 1000°C and Leco analysis for total carbon and sulphur.

Basic Suite	Group 4A Detection	Limit
<b>SiO2</b>	0,01	%
<b>Al2O3</b>	0,01	%
<b>Fe2O3</b>	0,04	%
<b>CaO</b>	0,01	%
<b>MgO</b>	0,01	%
<b>Na2O</b>	0,01	%
<b>K2O</b>	0,01	%
<b>MnO</b>	0,01	%
<b>TiO2</b>	0,01	%
<b>P2O5</b>	0,01	%
<b>Cr2O3</b>	0,002	%
<b>Ba</b>	5	ppm
<b>Sc</b>	1	ppm
<b>LOI</b>	0,01	%
<b>C</b>	0,02	%
<b>S</b>	0,02	%

Note: Highlighted elements by Aqua Regia

## Trace elements by ICP-MS

Group 4B: Basic Suite (45 elements)

Two separate ICP-MS analyses to optimize determination of a 45-element suite of trace elements.

Rare earth elements and refractory elements report from lithium borate decomposition (same as that used in group Whole rock Major and Minor Elements) to give total abundances.

Precious metals, base metals and their associated pathfinder elements (highlighted in adjacent element table) are generated from an aqua regia digestion.

Requires a 5g sample pulp.

Basic Suite	Group 4B Detection	Limit	Basic Suite	Group 4B Detection	Limit
<b>Au</b>	0,5	ppm	<b>Ta</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Ag</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Th</b>	0,2	ppm
<b>As</b>	0,5	ppm	<b>Tl</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Ba</b>	1	ppm	<b>U</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Be</b>	1	ppm	<b>V</b>	8	ppm
<b>Bi</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>W</b>	0,5	ppm
<b>Cd</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Y</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Co</b>	0,2	ppm	<b>Zn</b>	1	ppm
<b>Cs</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Zr</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Cu</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>La</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Ga</b>	0,5	ppm	<b>Ce</b>	0,1	ppm
<b>Hf</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Pr</b>	0,02	ppm
<b>Hg</b>	0,01	ppm	<b>Nd</b>	0,3	ppm
<b>Mo</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Sm</b>	0,05	ppm
<b>Nb</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Eu</b>	0,02	ppm
<b>Ni</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Gd</b>	0,05	ppm
<b>Pb</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Tb</b>	0,01	ppm
<b>Rb</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Dy</b>	0,05	ppm
<b>Sb</b>	0,1	ppm	<b>Ho</b>	0,02	ppm
<b>Se</b>	0,5	ppm	<b>Er</b>	0,03	ppm
<b>Sn</b>	2	ppm	<b>Tm</b>	0,01	ppm
<b>Sr</b>	0,5	ppm	<b>Yb</b>	0,05	ppm
			<b>Lu</b>	0,01	ppm

Note: Highlighted elements by Aqua Regia

Type	STD SO-18	Certified Value	Acceptability	STD SO-18	Certified Value	Acceptability	STD GS311-1	Certified Value	Acceptability	STD GS910-4	Certified Value	Acceptability	STD DS10	Certified Value	Acceptability
<b>Elements</b>															
SiO2 pct	58,17	58,47	Acceptable	58,08	58,47	Acceptable									
Al2O3 pct	14,1	14,23	Acceptable	14,18	14,23	Acceptable									
Fe2O3 pct	7,57	7,67	Acceptable	7,57	7,67	Acceptable									
MgO pct	3,4	3,35	Acceptable	3,4	3,35	Acceptable									
CaO pct	6,33	6,42	Acceptable	6,32	6,42	Acceptable									
Na2O pct	3,66	3,71	Acceptable	3,69	3,71	Acceptable									
K2O pct	2,14	2,17	Acceptable	2,14	2,17	Acceptable									
TiO2 pct	0,697	0,69	Acceptable	0,692	0,69	Acceptable									
P2O5 pct	0,783	0,83	Refuse	0,791	0,83	Acceptable									
MnO pct	0,4	0,39	Acceptable	0,4	0,39	Acceptable									
Cr2O3 pct	0,554	0,55	Acceptable	0,553	0,55	Acceptable									
Ni ppm	48	44	Refuse	44	44	Refuse									
Sc ppm	24	25	Acceptable	24	25	Acceptable									
LOI pct	1,9	1,9	Acceptable	1,9	1,9	Acceptable									
Ba ppm	520	515	Acceptable	512	515	Acceptable									
Be ppm	<1	1	Not applicable	2	1	Refuse									
Co ppm	26,3	26	Acceptable	26,9	26	Acceptable									
Cs ppm	6,9	7,1	Acceptable	6,9	7,1	Acceptable									
Ga ppm	16,7	17,6	Acceptable	15,9	17,6	Refuse									
Hf ppm	9,7	9,8	Acceptable	9,6	9,8	Acceptable									
Nb ppm	20,4	20,9	Acceptable	20,2	20,9	Acceptable									
Rb ppm	28,1	28,7	Acceptable	27,4	28,7	Acceptable									
Sn ppm	15	15	Acceptable	15	15	Acceptable									
Sr ppm	413,8	407,4	Acceptable	413,6	407,4	Acceptable									
Ta ppm	7,3	7,4	Acceptable	7	7,4	Acceptable									
Th ppm	10,6	9,9	Acceptable	9,8	9,9	Acceptable									
U ppm	15,9	16,4	Acceptable	15,4	16,4	Acceptable									
V ppm	206	200	Acceptable	202	200	Acceptable									
W ppm	13,7	15,1	Refuse	14,9	15,1	Acceptable									
Zr ppm	302,6	280	Acceptable	300,8	280	Acceptable									
Y ppm	32,6	33	Acceptable	31,7	33	Acceptable									
La ppm	13,6	12,3	Acceptable	12,9	12,3	Acceptable									
Ce ppm	27,6	27,1	Acceptable	28,1	27,1	Acceptable									
Pr ppm	3,46	3,45	Acceptable	3,4	3,45	Acceptable									
Nd ppm	13,9	15,4	Refuse	13,8	15,4	Refuse									
Sm ppm	2,9	3,4	Refuse	2,94	3,4	Refuse									
Eu ppm	0,9	0,89	Acceptable	0,87	0,89	Acceptable									
Gd ppm	2,97	2,93	Acceptable	2,97	2,93	Acceptable									
Tb ppm	0,48	0,53	Refuse	0,49	0,53	Acceptable									
Dy ppm	3,03	3	Acceptable	3,04	3	Acceptable									
Ho ppm	0,64	0,62	Acceptable	0,61	0,62	Acceptable									
Er ppm	1,76	1,84	Acceptable	1,78	1,84	Acceptable									
Tm ppm	0,27	0,29	Acceptable	0,27	0,29	Acceptable									
Yb ppm	1,65	1,79	Acceptable	1,71	1,79	Acceptable									
Lu ppm	0,28	0,27	Acceptable	0,28	0,27	Acceptable									
STD = Standard															
<b>Elements</b>															
TOT/C pct							8	1,02	Acceptable	2,59	2,65	Acceptable			
TOT/S pct							0000	2,35	Acceptable	8,25	8,27	Acceptable			
<b>Elements</b>															
Mo ppm													13,7	14,69	Acceptable
Cu ppm													148,4	154,61	Acceptable
Pb ppm													153,2	150,55	Acceptable
Zn ppm													353	370	Acceptable
Ni ppm													75,8	74,6	Acceptable
As ppm													46,6	43,7	Acceptable
Cd ppm													2,7	2,49	Acceptable
Sb ppm													8,5	8,23	Acceptable
Bi ppm													11,7	11,65	Acceptable
Ag ppm													1,7	2,02	Refuse
Au ppb													62,5		Not applicable
Hg ppm													0,27	0,3	Refuse
Tl ppm													5,1	5,1	Acceptable
Se ppm													2,2	2,3	Acceptable

Quality Control of analysis by AcmeLabs®

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

### CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given  
Shipment ID: GO2014-02  
P.O. Number  
Number of Samples: 34

### SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return  
RTRN-RJT Return

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

Invoice To: International Explorers and Prospectors Inc.  
168 Algonquin Blvd E  
Timmins ON P4N 1A9  
CANADA

CC: Lionel Bonhomme  
Peter Colbert

### SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-1KG	32	Crush, split and pulverize 1kg of sample to 200 mesh			VAN
PULSW	32	Extra Wash with Glass between each sample			VAN
HANDX	32	Special Handling - see Job Notes			VAN
LF202	34	Total Whole Rock Characterization with AQ200	0.2	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	32	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	32	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
STD	2	Insertion of a Acme Supplied CRM			VAN

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS





# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

Method	Analyte	WGHT	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200
		Wgt	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ni	Sc	LOI	Sum	Ba	Be	Co	Cs
Unit	MDL	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.002	20	1	-5.1	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1
98100	Rock	0.92	57.98	13.77	10.19	2.86	3.79	4.33	0.48	0.875	0.149	0.13	0.003	34	20	5.3	99.83	271	1	23.8	0.1
98101	Rock	1.65	69.30	13.36	5.89	1.18	1.68	3.92	0.85	0.469	0.083	0.04	<0.002	<20	8	3.1	99.88	146	<1	10.4	0.2
98102	Rock	0.84	44.89	14.94	11.82	8.49	5.77	2.89	0.05	0.950	0.052	0.16	0.031	158	32	9.7	99.78	34	1	52.0	<0.1
98103	Rock	1.82	76.45	10.42	2.14	0.25	0.43	1.02	6.95	0.092	0.013	0.02	<0.002	<20	2	2.1	99.83	891	<1	0.5	0.4
98104	Rock	0.91	76.04	11.53	3.41	0.41	0.51	5.05	0.59	0.281	0.033	0.04	<0.002	<20	4	2.0	99.89	88	1	2.1	<0.1
98105	Rock	1.37	55.14	15.68	11.69	4.68	2.06	4.15	0.63	1.016	0.162	0.10	0.003	35	23	4.5	99.79	284	2	26.2	0.2
98106	Rock	1.37	69.00	14.75	2.82	1.85	0.99	3.13	3.62	0.325	0.093	0.04	<0.002	<20	3	3.2	99.85	710	2	4.7	0.8
98107	Rock	1.48	35.14	10.94	26.28	2.89	5.72	2.20	0.07	0.698	0.067	0.27	0.014	81	20	15.6	99.84	36	2	51.1	0.2
98108	Rock	1.22	61.30	13.39	9.75	1.91	3.10	4.37	0.59	0.991	0.211	0.12	<0.002	<20	17	4.1	99.85	196	<1	20.2	<0.1
98109	Rock	1.23	66.88	13.18	5.75	1.09	2.56	4.41	1.30	0.626	0.118	0.09	<0.002	<20	10	3.8	99.84	364	<1	8.8	0.2
98110	Rock	1.65	71.17	13.13	4.02	1.48	0.93	0.82	3.76	0.257	0.047	0.06	<0.002	<20	5	4.1	99.82	356	3	2.5	0.8
98111	Rock	1.18	72.88	11.74	4.95	1.33	0.64	3.64	1.45	0.192	0.023	0.08	<0.002	<20	4	2.9	99.82	444	2	1.8	0.2
98112	Rock	1.65	72.53	11.89	3.95	1.05	1.01	3.76	2.04	0.190	0.027	0.11	<0.002	<20	3	3.2	99.78	701	3	1.0	0.3
98113	Rock	1.39	72.18	12.92	4.40	0.82	0.53	4.10	2.42	0.223	0.028	0.05	<0.002	<20	4	2.1	99.79	695	3	1.1	0.4
98114	Rock	1.63	74.43	14.21	1.48	0.92	0.05	4.26	2.45	0.088	0.008	<0.01	<0.002	<20	<1	1.9	99.84	415	5	1.8	0.3
98115	Rock	1.35	65.72	13.28	5.44	2.32	1.90	0.86	4.16	0.588	0.111	0.17	<0.002	<20	10	5.2	99.77	991	1	9.2	0.5
98116	Rock	1.06	71.84	12.10	5.67	1.41	0.43	3.56	1.97	0.212	0.026	0.05	<0.002	<20	4	2.5	99.80	657	<1	3.7	0.3
98117	Rock	0.95	74.97	11.69	4.36	0.63	0.46	3.91	1.56	0.200	0.022	0.05	<0.002	<20	4	2.0	99.86	366	<1	3.0	0.3
98118	Rock	1.21	71.11	12.73	3.98	1.05	2.34	2.04	2.54	0.220	0.035	0.05	<0.002	<20	4	3.8	99.84	320	4	4.9	0.3
98119	Rock	1.03	74.39	12.02	3.92	0.73	0.30	4.81	1.37	0.215	0.038	0.04	<0.002	<20	4	2.0	99.83	517	2	3.6	0.2
INTEC1992_BCR-2	Pulp		53.89	13.42	13.60	3.64	7.04	3.09	1.79	2.245	0.326	0.20	<0.002	<20	32	0.4	99.65	703	<1	35.9	1.0
INTEC1992_W2	Pulp		51.96	15.19	10.61	6.52	10.73	2.18	0.62	1.055	0.104	0.17	0.012	73	34	0.6	99.75	177	3	43.0	0.9
98120	Rock	1.36	69.22	13.22	4.51	0.89	1.29	2.77	2.97	0.433	0.060	0.10	<0.002	<20	7	4.3	99.80	713	<1	6.7	0.4
98121	Rock	1.35	66.67	13.80	4.34	1.81	2.54	1.34	3.98	0.269	0.039	0.05	<0.002	<20	7	4.9	99.77	920	2	8.9	1.0
98122	Rock	1.24	75.60	10.76	3.90	1.02	0.37	3.24	2.21	0.262	0.019	0.04	<0.002	<20	3	2.4	99.77	603	2	0.7	0.9
98123	Rock	1.67	78.04	10.91	2.99	0.27	0.11	4.63	1.25	0.215	0.018	0.05	<0.002	<20	2	1.4	99.83	366	1	0.7	0.3
98124	Rock	1.43	76.75	11.21	2.94	0.43	0.43	3.76	2.75	0.164	0.005	0.03	<0.002	<20	2	1.3	99.79	725	2	0.5	0.5
98125	Rock	0.92	73.65	11.88	3.76	1.05	0.65	4.34	1.54	0.210	0.024	0.06	<0.002	<20	4	2.7	99.81	529	2	1.5	0.7
98126	Rock	1.27	69.30	12.81	5.00	1.56	1.84	4.23	1.49	0.239	0.038	0.06	<0.002	<20	5	3.3	99.82	373	3	2.3	0.7
98127	Rock	1.05	69.82	13.59	4.58	1.33	1.41	4.29	1.96	0.237	0.037	0.05	<0.002	<20	5	2.5	99.78	542	<1	5.9	0.7

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

Method	Analyte	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200
		Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	
98100	Rock	16.2	5.4	7.9	13.0	<1	154.5	0.7	2.7	0.5	140	0.8	202.3	33.8	18.2	40.7	5.39	21.7	5.19	1.25	5.60
98101	Rock	16.0	7.0	14.1	21.1	6	116.7	1.3	8.3	1.8	49	0.6	234.6	45.0	34.5	76.8	9.33	36.2	7.65	1.17	7.84
98102	Rock	15.0	1.5	2.5	1.3	<1	95.6	0.1	<0.2	<0.1	239	<0.5	52.5	15.3	3.2	6.5	1.10	6.2	1.85	0.71	2.43
98103	Rock	15.1	6.9	27.0	106.1	6	20.1	2.0	8.6	1.8	<8	1.9	167.3	72.8	53.0	117.8	15.31	60.3	13.08	1.24	12.96
98104	Rock	14.2	11.0	20.1	16.7	4	46.9	1.5	6.9	1.6	13	0.8	366.1	67.3	47.4	102.1	12.80	51.9	11.08	1.71	11.09
98105	Rock	21.8	6.3	9.1	17.7	1	75.0	0.7	2.8	0.7	166	1.0	233.5	39.8	16.3	39.0	5.28	22.9	5.60	1.47	6.60
98106	Rock	17.7	3.4	3.4	80.7	<1	50.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	27	1.0	132.5	4.6	12.3	24.8	2.80	10.8	1.77	0.54	1.40
98107	Rock	12.7	1.8	3.3	1.9	1	181.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	152	<0.5	70.1	14.0	8.2	17.9	2.40	10.0	2.30	0.89	2.43
98108	Rock	17.8	7.2	12.4	16.3	3	149.6	0.9	3.3	0.7	56	0.9	281.2	41.7	24.8	57.3	7.37	30.9	7.06	1.64	7.40
98109	Rock	15.4	10.2	14.4	32.9	3	117.6	1.0	4.9	1.1	34	1.7	383.5	56.8	34.8	78.9	9.66	38.4	8.70	1.78	9.02
98110	Rock	23.4	12.0	26.1	87.9	5	25.7	1.7	6.3	1.6	8	1.0	416.3	68.6	53.0	121.8	15.23	62.5	13.18	2.79	12.83
98111	Rock	19.2	11.1	26.7	32.7	4	42.4	1.8	6.3	1.3	<8	1.2	378.2	72.3	57.0	128.7	16.16	65.8	13.87	2.63	13.43
98112	Rock	20.7	11.4	28.8	39.9	7	78.2	2.0	6.7	1.4	<8	1.2	379.9	66.4	54.1	123.5	15.85	65.7	13.49	2.67	13.10
98113	Rock	25.6	12.3	29.9	57.8	6	64.1	1.9	7.3	1.6	12	0.8	417.0	75.8	54.3	119.6	15.47	62.3	13.20	2.64	13.51
98114	Rock	30.0	10.1	36.9	56.6	5	46.2	2.7	10.0	1.5	11	0.5	240.0	80.5	61.9	148.4	19.81	79.8	18.33	2.87	16.85
98115	Rock	16.8	6.4	10.8	101.5	2	39.2	0.9	4.9	1.2	59	1.3	228.5	35.5	28.9	62.4	7.46	30.0	6.24	1.19	6.22
98116	Rock	21.1	11.9	29.0	44.4	4	35.1	2.0	7.0	1.5	<8	1.0	390.0	64.1	56.8	128.2	16.41	67.0	14.27	2.53	13.55
98117	Rock	20.8	10.9	27.5	33.1	4	38.2	1.8	5.9	1.3	<8	0.9	363.2	65.7	47.3	106.3	13.29	54.6	11.59	2.28	11.76
98118	Rock	24.3	12.1	30.5	62.0	6	44.6	2.0	7.1	1.9	<8	0.9	406.7	78.5	54.9	126.3	15.97	65.5	13.79	2.86	14.29
98119	Rock	19.3	11.5	28.1	25.9	4	61.1	1.9	6.3	1.4	<8	1.1	378.5	72.2	40.9	91.0	11.81	47.5	10.52	2.24	12.19
INTEC1992_BCR-2	Pulp	19.9	5.0	11.5	45.7	2	347.6	0.7	6.0	1.7	426	3.1	179.7	34.4	25.9	53.9	6.95	28.0	6.36	1.92	6.58
INTEC1992_W2	Pulp	16.3	2.6	6.7	19.9	2	208.5	0.4	2.1	0.5	276	<0.5	92.2	20.8	12.0	24.1	3.06	13.0	3.23	1.07	3.72
98120	Rock	16.4	7.4	12.9	70.2	3	61.2	1.3	8.6	2.0	50	6.3	246.2	40.6	37.0	80.4	9.54	36.6	7.15	1.02	7.00
98121	Rock	19.6	12.0	23.8	96.3	3	42.3	1.6	5.8	1.3	39	1.3	415.4	49.7	45.9	103.9	13.27	53.1	11.54	2.41	10.82
98122	Rock	19.0	17.0	25.1	57.9	3	48.0	1.6	6.7	1.8	12	2.5	551.1	116.0	45.6	110.4	14.70	65.3	16.23	3.95	18.82
98123	Rock	17.9	14.7	26.1	29.6	9	88.7	2.1	8.4	1.7	<8	1.6	453.0	117.1	41.7	100.3	13.96	63.9	16.56	3.48	19.79
98124	Rock	19.5	12.4	24.2	52.4	4	39.8	1.8	9.1	2.1	<8	0.7	343.1	134.8	56.0	128.9	17.19	75.1	18.36	3.00	21.47
98125	Rock	19.9	11.2	29.2	35.7	6	67.7	2.2	6.9	1.4	11	0.6	366.3	79.5	54.3	122.2	15.40	62.8	13.63	2.64	13.55
98126	Rock	23.9	12.0	26.4	39.2	4	83.7	1.8	6.1	1.2	<8	0.5	415.6	62.7	50.9	113.7	14.18	58.5	12.12	2.63	12.06
98127	Rock	23.9	11.9	26.9	52.2	6	79.2	1.8	6.4	1.5	9	0.8	407.6	70.3	52.0	116.3	14.89	61.6	12.75	3.68	13.19

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

Method	Analyte	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	TC000	TC000	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	TOT/C	TOT/S	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au	ppb
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
98100	Rock	0.96	5.83	1.17	3.47	0.55	3.41	0.55	0.76	<0.02	0.2	1.4	2.2	48	30.2	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7
98101	Rock	1.28	7.70	1.58	4.46	0.70	4.47	0.70	0.27	<0.02	3.3	0.8	3.7	22	8.0	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98102	Rock	0.45	2.74	0.57	1.59	0.25	1.60	0.25	1.32	<0.02	<0.1	9.8	1.2	76	144.4	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98103	Rock	2.14	12.84	2.61	7.63	1.18	7.48	1.18	0.19	0.62	1.0	2.8	5.8	14	1.3	2.7	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.6	
98104	Rock	1.93	11.54	2.42	6.93	1.09	6.67	1.05	0.20	0.07	0.6	1.4	1.6	48	2.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98105	Rock	1.13	6.79	1.49	4.17	0.64	4.11	0.64	0.28	<0.02	0.3	0.6	0.4	106	33.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98106	Rock	0.18	0.84	0.16	0.44	0.06	0.43	0.07	0.39	0.02	<0.1	68.8	0.5	32	3.5	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	<0.5	
98107	Rock	0.40	2.37	0.49	1.43	0.22	1.34	0.22	0.09	16.85	4.1	63.3	5.7	120	74.6	108.2	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.2	1.6	
98108	Rock	1.23	7.40	1.51	4.33	0.66	4.12	0.65	0.41	<0.02	0.7	2.4	0.7	73	11.2	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98109	Rock	1.57	9.55	2.01	5.84	0.87	5.51	0.91	0.55	<0.02	0.2	2.9	1.6	63	5.8	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98110	Rock	2.10	12.26	2.50	6.80	1.02	6.49	1.02	0.32	<0.02	0.8	3.2	2.1	108	1.3	<0.5	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98111	Rock	2.20	13.06	2.60	7.34	1.11	6.59	1.06	0.25	<0.02	<0.1	0.6	1.9	32	1.0	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.7
98112	Rock	2.13	12.36	2.38	6.64	1.02	6.27	1.03	0.40	<0.02	0.3	4.3	1.8	111	1.2	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.8
98113	Rock	2.22	13.49	2.68	7.56	1.16	6.97	1.14	0.15	<0.02	1.3	0.6	2.0	39	1.0	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.9
98114	Rock	2.75	15.87	3.01	8.62	1.31	8.12	1.23	0.03	<0.02	<0.1	0.3	1.7	6	0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98115	Rock	1.03	6.23	1.20	3.46	0.55	3.43	0.54	0.67	0.12	0.5	20.4	1.3	97	8.9	3.6	0.2	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98116	Rock	2.16	12.18	2.31	6.58	0.97	6.22	1.00	0.20	<0.02	<0.1	0.4	1.7	33	1.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.9
98117	Rock	1.96	11.81	2.29	6.63	0.98	5.98	0.96	0.13	<0.02	<0.1	0.4	1.2	17	1.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98118	Rock	2.45	14.66	2.90	7.95	1.19	7.36	1.16	0.58	<0.02	<0.1	0.5	2.1	16	0.8	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98119	Rock	2.09	12.73	2.55	7.12	1.08	6.77	1.06	0.18	<0.02	<0.1	0.5	1.0	30	1.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
INTEC1992_BCR-2	Pulp	1.06	6.25	1.26	3.47	0.51	3.11	0.50														
INTEC1992_W2	Pulp	0.63	3.87	0.77	2.16	0.32	1.99	0.31														
98120	Rock	1.17	6.72	1.46	4.06	0.63	3.93	0.66	0.61	0.02	1.0	87.3	3.0	104	4.1	<0.5	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.5	
98121	Rock	1.71	9.95	1.88	5.32	0.83	5.10	0.84	0.55	<0.02	0.5	7.9	3.2	24	10.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98122	Rock	3.30	20.56	4.34	12.46	1.91	12.05	1.98	0.28	<0.02	0.6	0.8	1.0	81	1.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98123	Rock	3.48	21.73	4.49	12.61	1.97	12.11	2.04	0.09	<0.02	0.2	0.7	1.4	21	1.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98124	Rock	3.81	23.95	5.04	14.36	2.24	13.83	2.19	0.16	<0.02	0.4	1.2	1.8	52	0.6	<0.5	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98125	Rock	2.25	13.63	2.63	7.31	1.11	6.66	1.04	0.30	<0.02	0.2	7.0	1.3	35	0.6	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	2.2
98126	Rock	1.98	11.57	2.32	6.45	1.00	6.37	1.01	0.43	<0.02	0.2	1.2	1.9	39	1.5	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	4.1
98127	Rock	2.13	12.88	2.53	6.81	1.06	6.61	1.06	0.27	<0.02	1.8	150.5	2.2	31	1.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.6

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**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** October 02, 2014

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**Part:** 4 of 4

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

Method	Analyte	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Hg	TI	Se
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.5
98100	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98101	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98102	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98103	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98104	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98105	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98106	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98107	Rock	0.27	0.9	1.9
98108	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98109	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98110	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98111	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98112	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98113	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98114	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	0.6
98115	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98116	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98117	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98118	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98119	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
INTEC1992_BCR-2	Pulp			
INTEC1992_W2	Pulp			
98120	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98121	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98122	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	0.5
98123	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	0.6
98124	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	0.6
98125	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98126	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98127	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5



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**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** October 02, 2014

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**Part:** 1 of 4

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

Method	WGHT	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200
Analyte	Wgt	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ni	Sc	LOI	Sum	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	
Unit	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.002	20	1	-5.1	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	
98128	Rock	0.97	61.47	13.40	6.30	1.63	4.91	5.43	0.20	0.905	0.171	0.05	<0.002	26	16	5.4	99.89	41	<1	13.0	<0.1
98129	Rock	1.39	76.58	11.61	2.62	0.41	0.13	1.86	5.21	0.105	0.014	0.02	<0.002	<20	2	1.3	99.84	727	1	0.6	0.7
98130	Rock	1.63	61.05	13.63	7.41	1.48	3.36	2.68	3.16	0.760	0.153	0.10	<0.002	<20	14	6.0	99.81	706	2	13.6	0.8
98131	Rock	1.65	52.92	10.27	15.71	3.88	4.98	0.59	0.80	2.350	0.355	0.14	0.004	37	38	7.8	99.78	209	<1	55.5	0.1



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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA

PHONE (604) 253-3158

**Client:** International Explorers and Prospectors Inc  
168 Algonquin Blvd E  
Timmins ON P4N 1A9 CANADA

**Project:** None Given  
**Report Date:** October 02, 2014

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# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

	Method	LF200																				
		Analyte	Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05
98128	Rock	16.1	6.6	9.2	5.9	2	53.4	0.7	3.0	0.7	117	1.5	243.8	30.3	25.5	56.1	7.27	30.5	6.49	1.62	6.23	
98129	Rock	20.3	7.6	27.2	119.3	6	19.8	2.1	8.7	2.0	<8	1.1	184.3	84.1	46.4	106.4	13.21	53.7	11.59	1.27	12.74	
98130	Rock	16.7	6.5	12.4	81.2	3	71.2	1.1	5.9	1.3	72	3.1	227.7	41.8	30.5	65.7	8.12	33.4	7.04	1.39	7.32	
98131	Rock	18.5	5.4	8.3	19.1	2	85.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	346	3.6	210.6	48.4	11.8	29.3	4.22	20.0	5.43	1.70	7.16	



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# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

Method	Analyte	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	TC000	TC000	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	
		Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	TOT/C	TOT/S	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au
Unit	MDL	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
98128	Rock	0.94	5.40	1.12	3.08	0.50	3.19	0.55	1.05	0.04	0.9	1.6	0.5	59	20.4	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98129	Rock	2.34	14.51	2.98	8.34	1.28	7.85	1.23	0.09	<0.02	0.5	4.1	3.9	27	1.0	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98130	Rock	1.18	7.08	1.41	4.26	0.63	3.98	0.66	1.37	0.04	0.7	9.3	1.7	40	9.2	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
98131	Rock	1.28	8.36	1.77	5.13	0.78	5.05	0.83	1.28	2.29	0.7	31.6	9.8	133	32.1	16.0	0.2	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	4.9



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## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN14002802.1

	Method	AQ200		
		Hg	Tl	Se
Analyte		ppm	ppm	ppm
Unit				
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.5
98128	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98129	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98130	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98131	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	2.1



## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN14002802.1

Method	WGHT	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200
Analyte	Wgt	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	Cr2O3	Ni	Sc	LOI	Sum	Ba	Be	Co	Cs	
Unit	kg	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.002	20	1	-5.1	0.01	1	1	0.2	0.1	
98111	Rock	1.18	72.88	11.74	4.95	1.33	0.64	3.64	1.45	0.192	0.023	0.08	<0.002	<20	4	2.9	99.82	444	2	1.8	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC																				
98104	Rock	0.91	76.04	11.53	3.41	0.41	0.51	5.05	0.59	0.281	0.033	0.04	<0.002	<20	4	2.0	99.89	88	1	2.1	<0.1
REP 98104	QC		76.14	11.44	3.43	0.41	0.51	5.03	0.59	0.281	0.038	0.04	<0.002	<20	4	2.0	99.89	80	<1	2.1	<0.1
98131	Rock	1.65	52.92	10.27	15.71	3.88	4.98	0.59	0.80	2.350	0.355	0.14	0.004	37	38	7.8	99.78	209	<1	55.5	0.1
REP 98131	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard																				
STD GS311-1	Standard																				
STD GS910-4	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard																				
STD SO-18	Standard		58.17	14.10	7.57	3.40	6.33	3.66	2.14	0.697	0.783	0.40	0.554	48	24	1.9	99.72	520	<1	26.3	6.9
STD SO-18	Standard		58.08	14.18	7.57	3.40	6.32	3.69	2.14	0.692	0.791	0.40	0.553	44	24	1.9	99.72	512	2	26.9	6.9
STD GS311-1 Expected																					
STD GS910-4 Expected																					
STD DS10 Expected																					
STD OREAS45EA Expected																					
STD SO-18 Expected			58.47	14.23	7.67	3.35	6.42	3.71	2.17	0.69	0.83	0.39	0.55	44	25			514		26.2	7.1
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<0.01	<0.01	<0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.001	0.011	<0.01	<0.002	<20	<1	0.0	0.01	<1	<1	0.3	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		69.88	14.13	3.57	0.95	2.55	4.40	2.06	0.360	0.084	0.09	<0.002	<20	7	1.8	99.83	875	1	4.6	0.3
G1	Prep Blank		69.44	14.46	3.11	0.91	2.74	4.58	2.13	0.381	0.094	0.08	<0.002	<20	7	1.9	99.82	884	<1	4.4	0.3
G1	Prep Blank																				

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN14002802.1

Method	Analyte	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200
		Ga	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	V	W	Zr	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.05
98111	Rock	19.2	11.1	26.7	32.7	4	42.4	1.8	6.3	1.3	<8	1.2	378.2	72.3	57.0	128.7	16.16	65.8	13.87	2.63	13.43
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC																				
98104	Rock	14.2	11.0	20.1	16.7	4	46.9	1.5	6.9	1.6	13	0.8	366.1	67.3	47.4	102.1	12.80	51.9	11.08	1.71	11.09
REP 98104	QC	14.7	10.9	20.1	16.6	4	45.8	1.6	6.5	1.6	8	<0.5	357.9	66.2	44.7	98.5	12.39	48.7	10.60	1.66	10.86
98131	Rock	18.5	5.4	8.3	19.1	2	85.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	346	3.6	210.6	48.4	11.8	29.3	4.22	20.0	5.43	1.70	7.16
REP 98131	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard																				
STD GS311-1	Standard																				
STD GS910-4	Standard																				
STD OREAS45EA	Standard																				
STD SO-18	Standard	16.7	9.7	20.4	28.1	15	413.8	7.3	10.6	15.9	206	13.7	302.6	32.6	13.6	27.6	3.46	13.9	2.90	0.90	2.97
STD SO-18	Standard	15.9	9.6	20.2	27.4	15	413.6	7.0	9.8	15.4	202	14.9	300.8	31.7	12.9	28.1	3.40	13.8	2.94	0.87	2.97
STD GS311-1 Expected																					
STD GS910-4 Expected																					
STD DS10 Expected																					
STD OREAS45EA Expected																					
STD SO-18 Expected		17.6	9.8	19.3	28.7	15	407.4	7.4	9.9	16.4	200	14.8	290	29	12.3	27.1	3.45	14	3	0.89	2.93
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<8	<0.5	0.8	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.3	<0.05	<0.02	<0.05
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	12.9	3.5	5.7	38.1	<1	228.7	0.4	3.1	1.4	45	0.5	134.6	18.1	15.4	27.4	3.33	12.7	2.76	0.71	2.74
G1	Prep Blank	12.3	3.9	5.9	37.9	<1	231.4	0.5	3.3	1.5	46	<0.5	140.4	17.5	14.2	25.0	2.99	11.9	2.50	0.84	2.57
G1	Prep Blank																				

## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN14002802.1

Method	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	LF200	TC000	TC000	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	
Analyte	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	TOT/C	TOT/S	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	As	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ag	Au	
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	
MDL	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	
98111	Rock	2.20	13.06	2.60	7.34	1.11	6.59	1.06	0.25	<0.02	<0.1	0.6	1.9	32	1.0	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.7
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP G1	QC									0.6	4.4	1.0	29	2.0	1.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6
98104	Rock	1.93	11.54	2.42	6.93	1.09	6.67	1.05	0.20	0.07	0.6	1.4	1.6	48	2.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
REP 98104	QC	1.85	11.27	2.39	6.94	1.06	6.47	1.05													
98131	Rock	1.28	8.36	1.77	5.13	0.78	5.05	0.83	1.28	2.29	0.7	31.6	9.8	133	32.1	16.0	0.2	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	4.9
REP 98131	QC								1.27	2.34											
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard										13.7	148.4	153.2	353	75.8	46.6	2.7	8.5	11.7	1.7	62.5
STD GS311-1	Standard							1.00	2.48												
STD GS910-4	Standard							2.59	8.25												
STD OREAS45EA	Standard									1.4	640.9	14.0	28	350.4	8.5	<0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	42.8
STD SO-18	Standard	0.48	3.03	0.64	1.76	0.27	1.65	0.28													
STD SO-18	Standard	0.49	3.04	0.61	1.78	0.27	1.71	0.28													
STD GS311-1 Expected								1.02	2.35												
STD GS910-4 Expected								2.65	8.27												
STD DS10 Expected										14.69	154.61	150.55	370	74.6	43.7	2.49	8.23	11.65	2.02	91.9	
STD OREAS45EA Expected										1.39	709	14.3	28.9	381	9.1	0.02	0.2	0.26	0.26	53	
STD SO-18 Expected		0.53	3	0.62	1.84	0.27	1.79	0.27													
BLK	Blank							<0.02	<0.02												
BLK	Blank									<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	0.3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.05	<0.02	<0.03	<0.01	<0.05	<0.01													
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.47	2.82	0.63	1.86	0.32	2.15	0.37	0.06	<0.02											
G1	Prep Blank	0.45	2.68	0.61	1.90	0.31	2.05	0.38	0.06	<0.02	0.5	3.6	0.8	28	1.3	1.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.5
G1	Prep Blank										0.6	4.5	1.0	30	2.1	1.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.6

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**Project:** None Given  
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## QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN14002802.1

Method Analyte	Unit	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
		Hg	Tl	Se
MDL		ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	0.1	0.5
98111	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
Pulp Duplicates				
REP G1	QC	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
98104	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
REP 98104	QC			
98131	Rock	<0.01	<0.1	2.1
REP 98131	QC			
Reference Materials				
STD DS10	Standard	0.27	5.1	2.2
STD GS311-1	Standard			
STD GS910-4	Standard			
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	<0.01	<0.1	0.7
STD SO-18	Standard			
STD SO-18	Standard			
STD GS311-1 Expected				
STD GS910-4 Expected				
STD DS10 Expected		0.3	5.1	2.3
STD OREAS45EA Expected			0.072	0.6
STD SO-18 Expected				
BLK	Blank			
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
BLK	Blank			
Prep Wash				
G1	Prep Blank			
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.1	<0.5