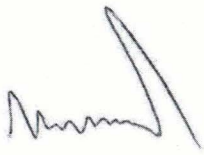
REPORT on the OCTOBER 2014 PROSPECTING PROGRAM on the COBB BAY PROPERTY

For

TASCA RESOURCES

Prepared by:
Mark Wellstead MGeol GIT
Under the supervision of Brian H Newton, P.Geo
Minroc Management Services Inc.
304-65 Front St. East Toronto ON M5E 1B5
8 November 2014

Respectfully Submitted



Mark P Wellstead, MGeol, GIT
November 8, 2014

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Note: All UTMs are in NAD83, zone 15U unless otherwise specified. All azimuths and northings are measured against true astronomic north.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Four days were spent prospecting around the Cobb Bay property belonging to Tasca Resources. Work objectives were to improve coverage of the property beyond the historic trenching area, to visit proposed drillhole locations, and to explore the less-well-understood northern claim. The main ("Johnson") claim was visited using ATV trails on the 5th and 6th October. The main trench area and zones B, C and E were visited, as was a stripped area west of zone E. Wider areas of both claims were explored by boat on the 7th and 8th, using the Cobb Bay Lodge as a launch. These areas included zones D and G, as well as areas north along strike of A.

Twenty-one grab samples were taken in total. Several samples gave above-background values, both from historically explored areas and new parts of the property. The highest value was 0.23 g/t Au.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Cobb Bay property lies in northwestern Ontario, Canada, approximately 200 km northwest of Thunder Bay, 80 km northeast of Ignace, 75 km east southeast of Sioux Lookout, and 170 km south-southwest of Pickle Lake. The property consists of two claims comprising 31 claim units, and covering approximately 464 ha. It is currently owned 100% by Aur Lake Exploration Ltd.

Table 1: Details of Claims

Claim	Name	Units	Recording Date	Due Date	Work Required
3019927		15	2004 Aug 16	2014 Nov 24	$6,000
3014787	Johnson Claim	16	2004 Jul 23	2014 Nov 24	$6,400

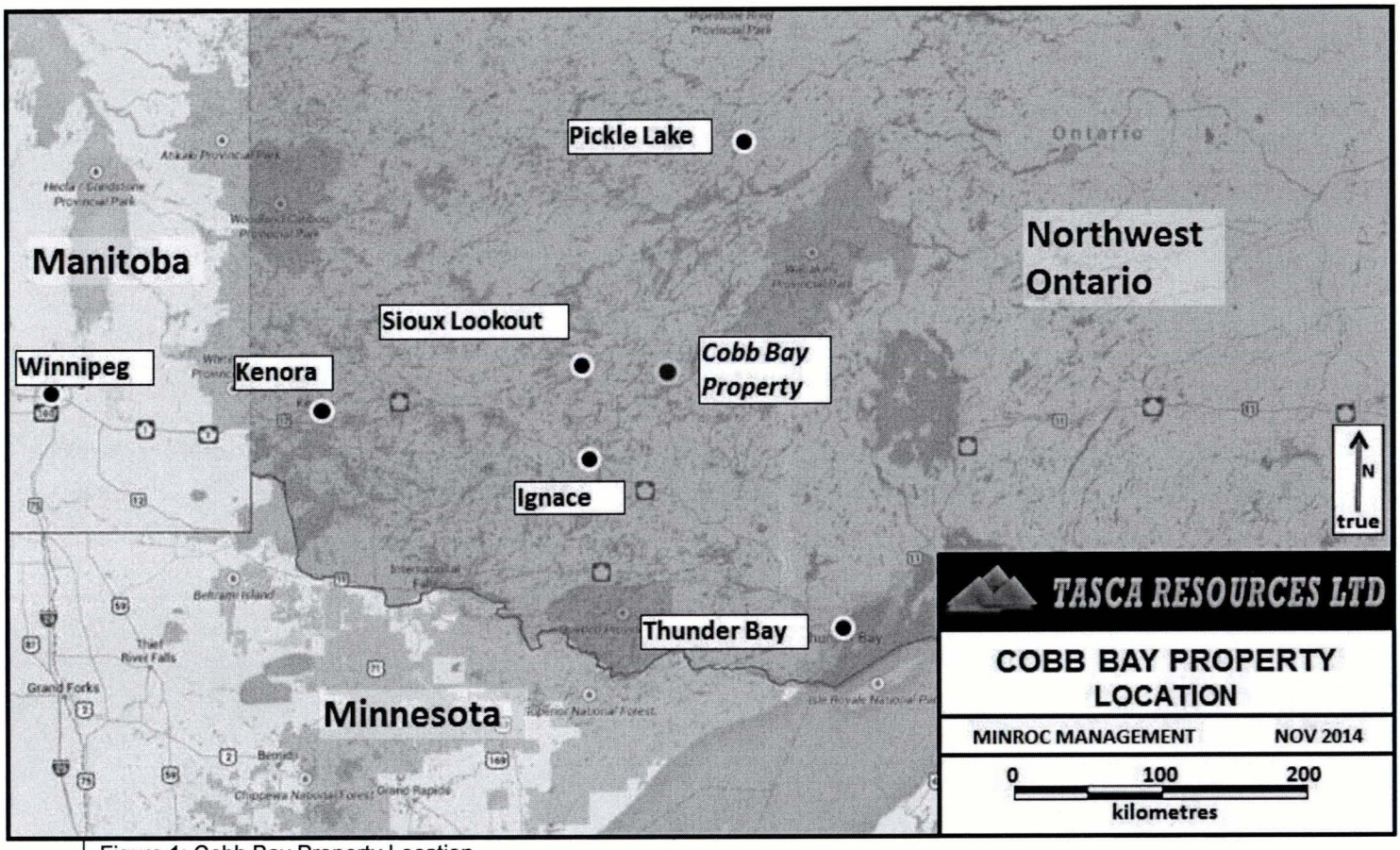


Figure 1: Cobb Bay Property Location

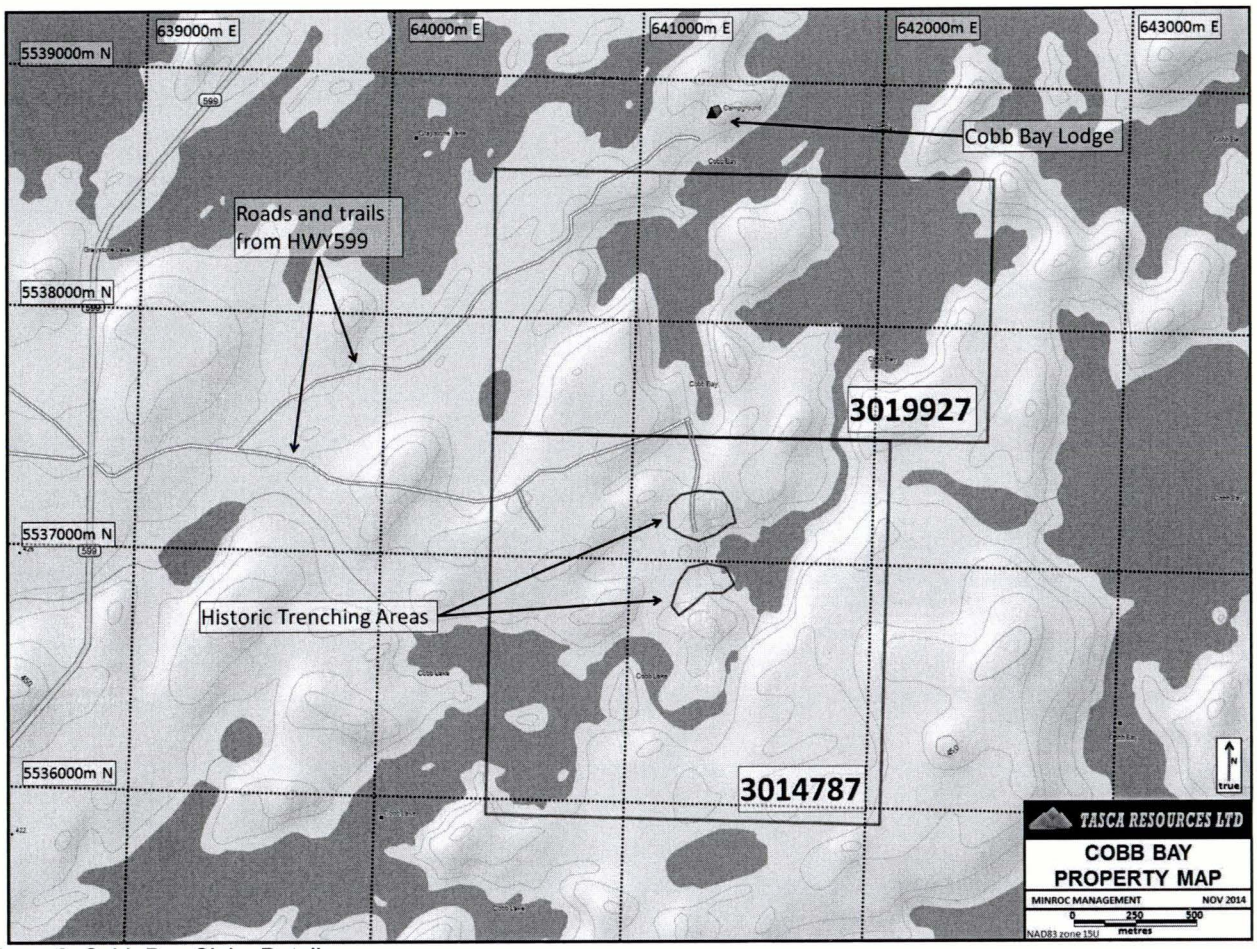


Figure 2: Cobb Bay Claim Details

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Cobb Bay Lake property can be accessed via roads to Ignace (via Highways 11 and 17) and then by Highway 599 to the north. A gravelled road heads east from the highway towards the property. This branches in two, the northern road leading to the Cobb Bay Lodge just north of the property edge, while the southern road becomes an ATV trail and leads into the Johnson Claim. ATV's can be used to access much of the Johnson Claim including the historic trench areas. Boats are best used for access to areas on the northern claim, and there are launches available at the Cobb Bay Lodge as well as in the north of the Johnson Claim.

Most local towns are accustomed to mining exploration and labour and equipment are readily available for exploration purposes. Several hunting and fishing lodges operate in the area and can be used for accommodation during work programs. In 2014 the Silver Dollar lodge, about 20 km south of the property on Highway 599, was used.

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

4.0 HISTORY

Gold was first discovered in the Sturgeon Lake area in 1898 (Karrei 2012). Regional exploration became more intense after the discovery of the Mattabi VMS deposit on the southern shore of Sturgeon Lake in 1969.

The first exploration in the Cobb Bay area seems to have happened in the 1960s. The Johnson Claim trenches are visible on a 1974 Ontario Division of Mines map (Trowell 1974) although the location is interestingly listed as a copper showing. Magnetic surveys conducted by Jorex and Cresus Mining in 1970 partly overlapped the present property. Six DDH (WEX-1 to 6) were drilled by Win-Eldrich Mines in 1971, partly atop the modern property although few details are available.

A series of prospectors expanded the trenches and completed reconnaissance sampling programs in the 1980s and 90s (Johnson 1989, Kuryliw 1994), Samples from the main trenches gave assays up to 1.30 oz/t (Kuryliw 1994), and visible gold was seen in shears in the porphyry southwest of Aur Lake (Johnson 1989).

History since 2000

The recent history of the Cobb Bay property begins in 2002 when 1522923 Ontario Inc (later Unitronix Mining and Exploration) acquired the Johnson Claim (3014787). A series of prospecting programs were launched between 2002 and 2005 which yielded grab assays up to 16 g/t (Karrei 2012). In 2002 an airborne magnetic and VLF survey was completed by Terraquest Ltd.

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

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

A SGH geochemical survey was conducted in two phases in 2010 and 2011 (Karrei 2012). This covered most of the Johnson and Northern Claims. Samples were analyzed by Actlabs of Ancaster Ontario, and interpreted to outline areas of both gold and VMS-style mineralization centred on the peninsula in the northern claim.

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Cobb Bay claims lie atop the Wabigoon Subprovince which is composed of greenschist-to-amphibolite facies volcanic and sedimentary sequences of Archean age as well as intrusives. Within the Wabigoon Subprovince lies the northeast-trending Sturgeon Lake greenstone belt which hosts a large number of the known deposits in the area. The Beidelman Bay Pluton is a particularly significant granitoidal intrusion in the Sturgeon Lake region which has been implicated in at least some of the local deposits (Trowell 1983).

The Fourbay claims are underlain by volcanics and intrusives in roughly equal portions. Volcanic units range from mafic to felsic and include tuffs, agglomerates, pillows and flows of a variety of thicknesses. Minor cherty sediment can sometimes be found interbedded with the volcanics. Gabbros are also present which are likely to be close in age to the volcanics. These units appear to be in lower greenschist facies.
Post-dating the volcanic suite are a series of intermediate, felsic and alkalic intrusives including tonalites, granodiorites, quartz syenites and alkali syenites. Except for the tonalites these are generally porphyritic with quartz and plagioclase, with phenocryst content reaching 25% of volume. Foliated examples of most of the above units can also

be seen in several locations; these are of ambiguous origin and in some instances may represent extrusives.

Historical maps (e.g. Trowell 1974) appear to have mapped all of the above intrusive units as "quartz-feldspar porphyry"

Lastly a small isolated granite stock is present in the north-centre of the Johnson Claim. Historic geophysical work on the property (Bulatovich 2007) appears to outline symmetrical signatures which have been interpreted as evidence for a regional-scale fault with an axis that cuts through the centre of the property roughly north-south.

6.0 DEPOSIT TYPES AND MINERALIZATION

Historically, mineralization at Cobb Bay has been encountered in the wallrocks of the "quartz-feldspar porphyry" intrusives, as well as along shear structures within the intrusives. Country rocks in proximity to the porphyry bodies often display carbonaceous (ankerite) alteration and disseminated pyrite mineralization, occasionally accompanied by quartz and quartz-tourmaline stockwork veining. Gold mineralization is found in association with all of the above, and visible gold has historically been seen within shears and quartz veins (Johnson 1989).

Gold mineralization at Fourbay is most likely of epithermal origin although the ultimate source of the gold could be either a VMS system (such as the nearby Mattabi) or a porphyry source. According to Trowell (1983), hydrothermal alteration styles are more reminiscent of a porphyry system.

Epithermal gold deposits are formed by hydrothermal systems operating in the relatively shallow crust (<1.5 km), which deposit gold in veins and shears often in association with other base and precious metal sulphides.

VMS deposits can occasionally be gold-rich, in which the typical stratigraphy-controlled, volcanic-hosted massive base-metal sulphide lenses and stringer zones are either enriched in gold themselves or, more commonly, are associated with gold-bearing vein stockworks. Sulphidic (py-po-cpy) lenses exist in the wider area within intermediate volcanics, which have been explored historically (McFadden 1972).

Porphyry deposits are structurally-controlled stockwork systems that bear base and precious metals at low to medium grades and are associated with intermediate porphyry intrusions. The Sturgeon Lake area is fertile ground for deposits of both types.

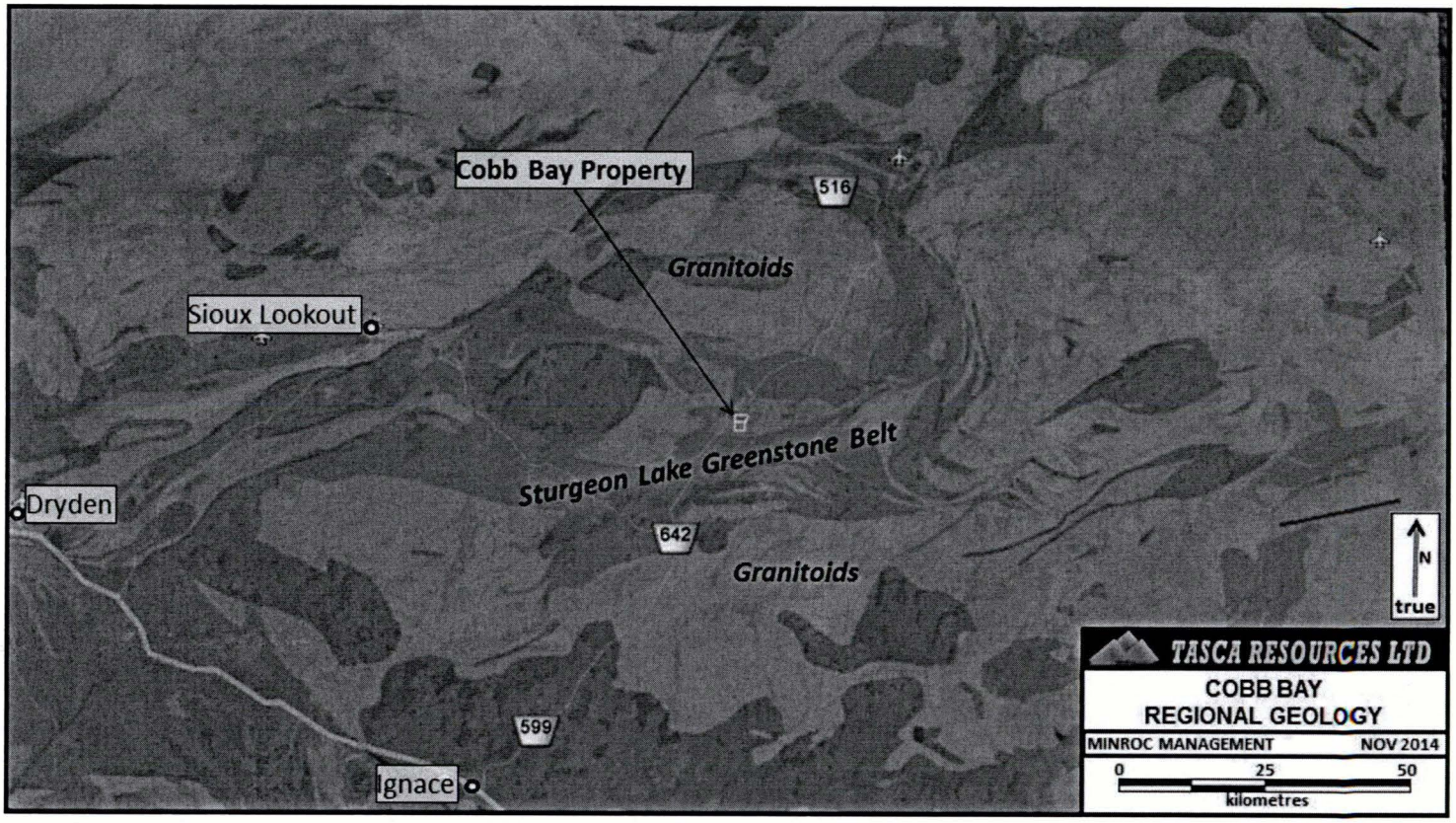


Figure 3: Regional Geology

7.0 EXPLORATION

Two days each were spent exploring the two claims, including historically-explored areas and areas which appear to have never been mapped. Mark Wellstead and Francis Newton, of Minroc Management completed the fieldwork.

Trench Area

This area was only briefly visited as it was not a priority, although it was deemed worthwhile to familiarize ourselves with the geology visible here. Quartz-feldspar porphyries were seen in contact with pyroxene-phyric diabases and mafic volcanics. Quartz-carbonate vein stockworks and locally intense pyrite mineralization (as stringers and coarse disseminations) were seen in the mafic country rock in proximity to the porphyry. Pyrite mineralization and carbonate alteration strongly correlate. The trenches on the Aur Lake shore were not visited.

One sample (040552) was taken during the visit to the trenches, to test highly-silicified mafics with 25% coarse pyrite. This gave **0.05 g/t Au.**

Zones B and C

Outcrops in these two areas were primarily mafic, sometimes exhibiting locally intense shear fabrics and kink folding. Quartz-feldspar porphyries, with a quartz syenite groundmass, were seen in both areas. A second porphyry phase may be present at the north of Zone B, with a granodioritic groundmass. Historic pits were seen within the porphyry in both zones, both exposing quartz vein sets concordant to local shear fabrics with pyritic wallrocks. Historic samples from these pits have typically returned a few g/t gold (Hendrick 2005). Sample 040556 was taken from one of these pits, and yielded **023 g/t Au** from pyritic, shear-controlled quartz flooding. Three other samples were taken around Zone B (040553-5) to cover instances of veining with associated pyrite, although all gave only trace gold values. At Zone C, gabbro was seen in outcrop near the pit exhibiting intense carbonate alteration, which takes the form of coarse orange calcite/ankerite disseminations. Quartz-tourmaline veining was seen within mafics at Zone B in association with minor pyrite mineralization.

Zone E and west of Zone E

Outcrops near the north end of Zone E show lineated intermediate-to-felsic porphyritic units which may be extrusive. Unfoliated quartz-feldspar porphyry with an alkali-syenite groundmass was seen in contact with these units. Pyrite and carbonate disseminations were seen within the latter unit. Outcrops in the core of Zone E are primarily mafic (with a mix of volcanics and intrusives) with carbonate mineralization forming up to 15% of rock volume. Samples 040557-8 to cover pyrite within porphyry units, although both gave trace gold values.

Mafic volcanics were seen about 100 m west of zone E carrying concordant centimetre-scale lenses of fine pyrite, reminiscent of distal VMS-style mineralization. One sample (040560) was taken to cover these pyrite lenses, while another (040559) sampled a carbonised outcrop of volcanics. Gold was at below detectable levels for both samples.

A series of stripped areas lies about 350 m west of Zone E, which was explored historically by Unitronix (Hendrick 2005, Bulatovich 2010). Two porphyry phases are again seen here, as at Zone E. Mafic country rock also showed locally intense carbonate alteration as well as pyrite mineralization as disseminations and following minor quartz veining. Historic Unitronix samples of pyrite-mineralized material from this location historically assayed at up to 4.4 g/t gold (Hendrick 2005). Sample 040551 was taken to cover disseminated pyrite within a syenitic porphyry, and gave **0.07 g/t Au.**

Zone D and "the triangle"

Northern Zone D was explored by boat on the 8th of October. Various mafic units and some sedimentary units were seen close to the shoreline, while inland a weakly quartz-phyric unit, possibly with a tonalite groundmass, was found in several spots. Medium-coarse pyrite was seen following joints within this unit in several locations, which was tested by grab samples 040570-1, from two different locations. Gold was below detectable levels in both instances.

Northwest of Zone D is a steeply-climbing triangular peninsula which has been named the "triangle". This area lies within both of the SGH anomaly areas. Trowell (1974) maps this area as a quartz-feldspar porphyry. However a strip along the shoreline consists of mafic country units while intermediate (tonalitic?) intrusives are seen inland. This unit may be related to porphyries elsewhere on the property although here it is not porphyritic. Parallel quartz veining was seen in a few locations. The best example seen was of a set of en-echelon veins up to 5 cm thick, at least 5 m wide across strike. Some veins also carried black tourmaline. Carbonate alteration forming up to 15% of volume was found within the wallrocks while rare pyrite was seen within the veins. Samples 040568-9 were taken from these veins, although gold existed only in trace amounts. Another sample (040567) covered carbonate alteration within some of the tonalite unit at a different location. Gold was at below detectable levels in this sample.

Northern Peninsula

This peninsula lies at the centre of the northern claim, probably along strike of Zone A. This was not covered by the 1974 map and has probably never been explored. Outcrops showed a mix of mafic and intermediate volcanics as well as the tonalitic intrusive in the southeast of the peninsula. Granite formed a few outcrops in the centre of the peninsula. "VMS-style" pyrite mineralization was seen within mafics, which was covered by sample 040562, which gave trace amounts of gold. Carbonate alteration was seen within intermediate volcanics and within the granite. Sample 040563 tested the former and found trace amounts of gold, while the latter was covered by sample 040561 which gave **0.04 g/t Au.**

Northeastern Zone A and Zone G

A traverse was taken from the Aur Lake inlet towards northern Zone A. Scree on a ridge slope east of Zone A shows carbonate-altered mafics. Quartz-feldspar porphyry with a tonalitic groundmass was seen on Zone A close to the "R3" proposed drillhole site. Ankerite and coarse pyrite follow joint sets within the porphyry. Sample 040564 was taken from this material and gave **0.02 g/t Au** which is low but above background levels.

Immediately south of Zone G is an outcrop along the western inlet shoreline in which could be seen an extensive set of parallel quartz veins. Carbonate formed up to 20% of volume in the vein wallrocks. The host rock was difficult to discern but was likely a tonalite. Sample 040566 was taken here to cover these veins although gold was below detectable levels.

East of Aur Lake

This area was visited in search of a porphyry and associated carbonate alteration, indicated on the 1974 map. An alkali-syenite quartz-feldspar porphyry was found forming an outcropping ridge, hosted by intermediate volcanoclastics. This porphyry displayed a linear fabric, outlined by a bladed hornblende, as well as carbonate alteration, forming up to 15% of volume as coarse disseminations. Sample 040565 was taken to test this material but gold was at below detectable levels.

Northwest Corner

An area in the very northwest corner of the property was explored via the Cobb Bay Lodge road. A wide variety of mafic to felsic flows, tuffs and agglomerates were seen, as was a late-stage gabbro dyke. No porphyry or signs of mineralization were seen here, and no samples were taken.

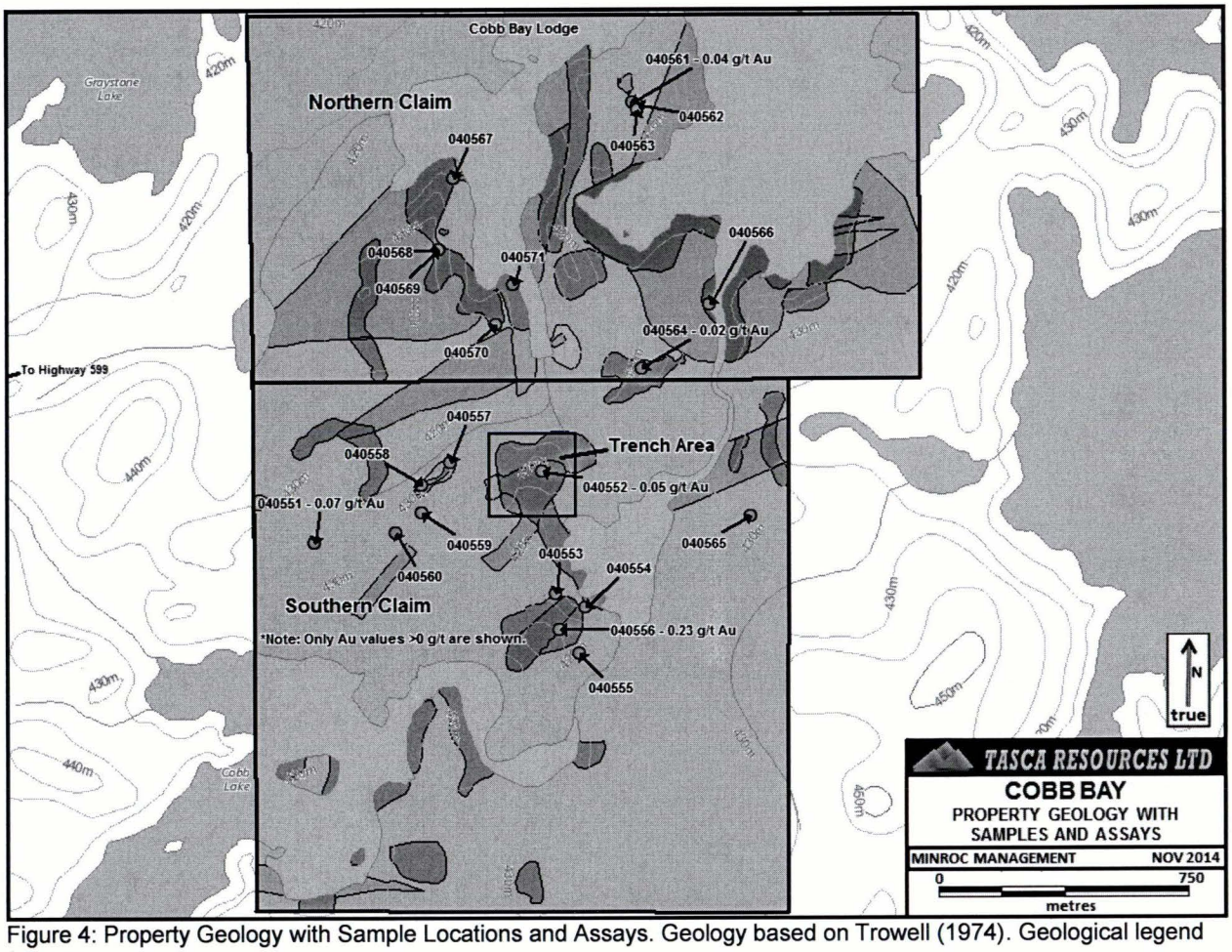


Figure 4: Property Geology with Sample Locations and Assays. Geology based on Trowell (1974). Geological legend follows

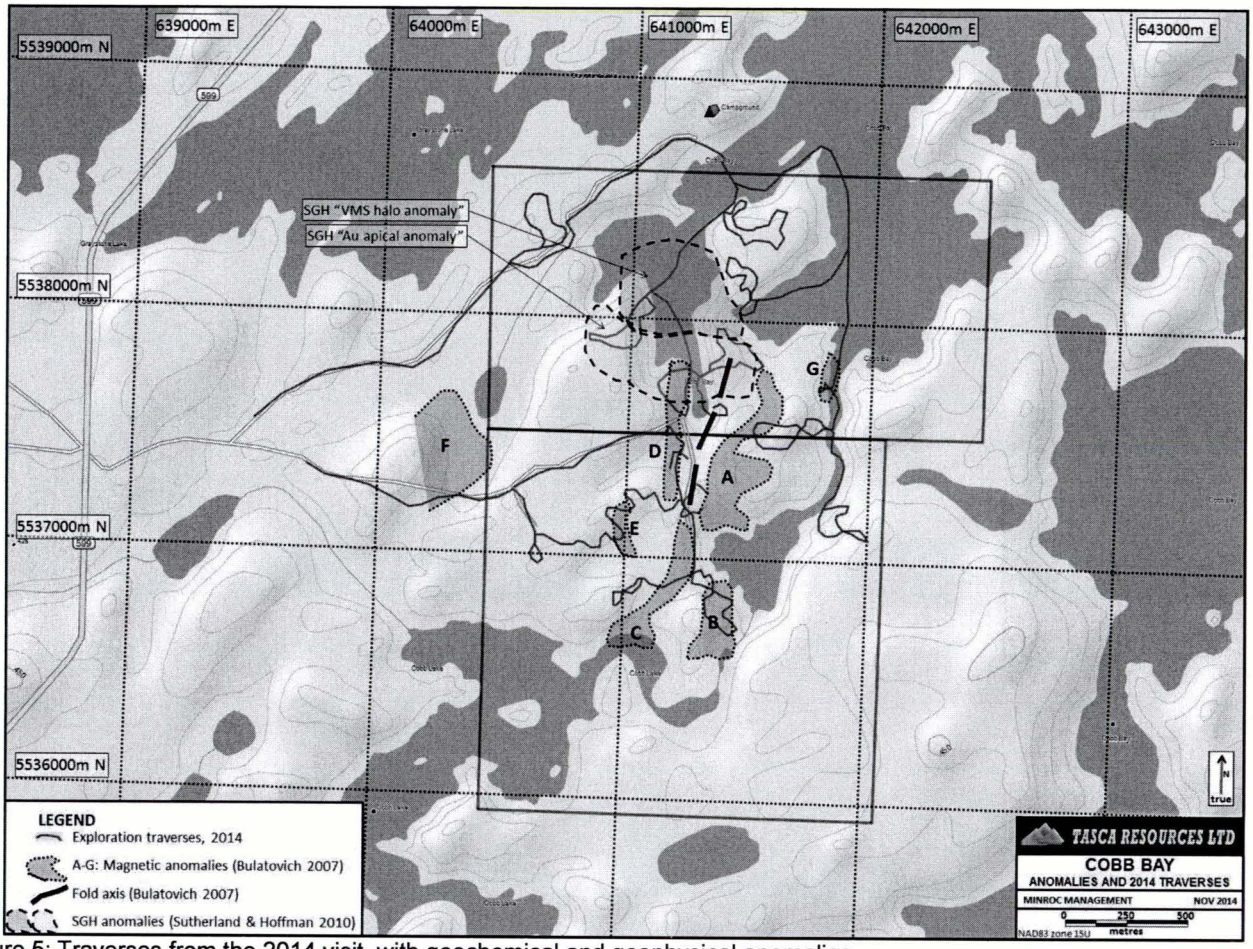
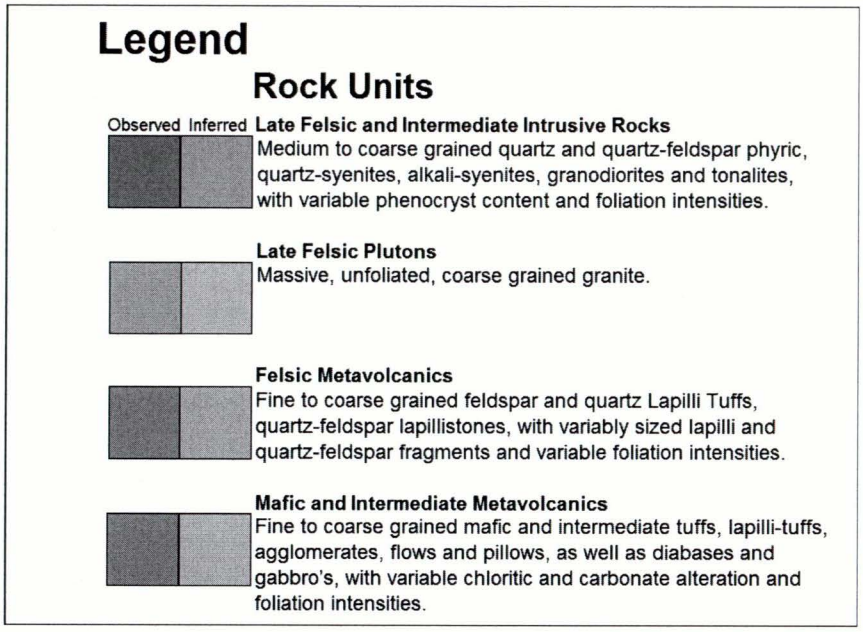


Figure 5: Traverses from the 2014 visit, with geochemical and geophysical anomalies



Legend for Fig. 4

8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

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

The twenty-one samples collected from the Fourbay property were delivered to AGAT Labs in Sudbury by Minroc Management. The samples were assayed by "202-052" fire assay for gold with a ICP-OES finish. A gravimetric finish was employed for Au overlimits.

9.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Sturgeon Lake area is home to a large number of past-producing base and precious metal mines including St. Anthony, Goldlund, F Group, Lyon Lake, Creek Zone, Darkwater, Mattabi and Sturgeon Lake. All are within approximately 50 km of the Cobb Bay property. The current holders of St. Anthony, Pacific Iron Ore Corp., state that St. Anthony produced 63310 oz Au and 16341 oz Ag from its No. 1 Quartz Vein, over a vein strike of 244 m and to a depth of 229 m (Evans 2009). There are numerous other gold prospects in the St. Anthony vicinity (and on Pacific Iron Ore's claims). St. Anthony is a porphyry gold deposit and is probably the best analog in the region for the Fourbay mineralization.

Tasca Resources also hold the Fourbay property, which lies about 11 km northeast of Cobb Bay and covers two vein- and shear-hosted gold prospects.

10.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Mineralization

Gold mineralization historically corresponds to quartz and quartz-tourmaline veining within porphyries, adjacent country rock units and in deformational structures (shears). Carbonate alteration and pyrite mineralization are typically also present. No visible gold was seen during this visit although all of the above indicators were observed throughout the property.

Assays from the twenty-one samples confirm the pattern seen in historic sampling programs. The highest value (0.23 g/t: 040556) corresponds to pyritic quartz veining within a shear system. Samples taken from never-before mapped areas of the northern claim produced elevated gold values within carbonate-altered granites (0.04 g/t: 040561). Elevated gold values are also present in the north-east of Zone A (0.02 g/t: 040564); an area which had never previously been sampled.

Elevated values were also picked up in the trench area (0.05 g/t: 040552), and west of Zone E (0.07 g/t: 040551). These confirm the presence of gold mineralization in these areas.

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry

What was historically mapped as "Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry" may in reality be a variety of units with uncertain relationships. Porphyries with three distinct groundmasses (alkali syenite, granodiorite, tonalite) were observed, sometimes in close contact. Extensive outcrops of intermediate-felsic intrusives on the northern claim are not porphyritic. Some outcrops around Zones B and E have ambiguous textures which may represent foliated porphyry but may be volcanic in origin. It may be the case that gold mineralization corresponds strongest with one of these lithologies. Closer attention should be placed on differentiating these units during future field programs.

Structural Geology and Significance of Granite

A small granite stock was mapped in 1974 at the end of a bay, northwest of Zone A. This lies very close to the axis of a proposed regional-scale fold, identified by previous authors using previous geophysical work. A very similar granite was seen in outcrop in the centre of the northern peninsula. This would like close to the axis of the proposed fold and may be supporting evidence for its existence. The granite is unfoliated and so post-dates most regional deformation; it may have been intruded along the fold axis and so will have structural significance.

Outlining this structure is of crucial importance to understanding the geography of the gold mineralization system. Regardless of whether it pre-dates or post-dates mineralization, it will exert some control on where gold mineralization is found on the property.

Proposed Drillholes and Future Drill Programs

All of the collar locations proposed by Bulatovich and Spector have been visited, and all appear feasible to drill from a technical perspective. If these holes were drilled as planned they would greatly aid understanding of the mineralized system and its structures, as well as make up for the relative lack of outcrop available on surface.

SGH Anomalies

This program was not able to validate or invalidate the SGH survey data interpretations. Gold mineralization is clearly present on the property, and pyritic lenses seen within volcanic units resemble distal volcanogenic massive sulphide facies. These phenomena where observed do not obviously correlate with the SGH anomalies, although during this program it was not possible to cover the anomaly areas thoroughly enough to determine whether or not these areas are significant. The VMS anomaly in particular is centred around a bay, so the potential for prospecting to answer these questions is limited.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future prospecting visits should be of a longer duration and should be planned to include scope for stripping and channel sampling of outcrops. This will allow for superior sample coverage. A two-week prospecting program is recommended to allow more thorough coverage of the property. This should then be followed-up by a program of more intensive exploration to focus on any notable areas highlighted by the first project. Favourable assays from relatively unexplored areas should be followed up with mechanized stripping. New and historic stripped areas can be power-washed using a firefighting pump to improve visibility. Favourable structures should be channel-sampled using a diamond saw wherever this is suitable. This provides a more realistic picture of the spread of gold mineralization. A more thorough field program should also concentrate on mapping out the structural geology of the property, as well as distinguishing the intrusive units from each other and noting any relationships between these and gold mineralization.

Following a field program such as this, the aforementioned drill program should be completed. This will test the subsurface extent of the known surface showings and will test Spector's anomalous zones. Results from the surface program can also influence the drill program and may also produce additional targets for drilling.

12.0 REFERENCES

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13.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Certificate of Qualified Person:

I, Brian H. Newton, certify that;

1. I reside at 1518 Jasmine Crescent, Oakville Ontario L6H 3H3 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Services Inc., office address 304-65 Front St. East, Toronto, Ontario M5E 1B5.

2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Report On The October 2014 Prospecting Program On The Cobb Bay Property." Dated 8 November, 2014.

3. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Bachelor of Science in Geology (1984) and have practiced my profession continuously.

4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) Registration No. 1330.

5. I am a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

6. I prepared sections 1.0 to 11.0 of this Technical Report.

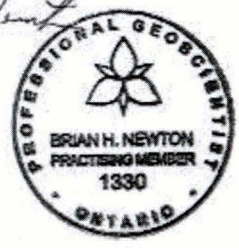
7. I am independent, as described in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101, of Tasca Resources.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 8 November 2014

Brian H Newton, P.Geo



Appendix A

Table of Samples

Sample	Site	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Desc
040551	west of Zone E	640617	5537063	0.07	QFPsy + 1% med-coarse py, diss and along hairline qz
040552	Trenches	641295	5537270	0.05	hi-silicified maf vol? 5-25% med-VC py cubes, within 10m of QFPsy
040553	Zone B	641334	5536908	0.00	dia / maf vol weak chl, 5% f-m diss py + 3cm vuggy qz-schorl veins
040554	Zone B	641423	5536870	0.00	strong shr fab in QFPsy + 10% orange calcite
040555	Zone B	641406	5536733	0.00	chl maf vol, wavy conc 5mm qz lenses + fine py
040556	Zone B	641346	5536802	**0.23**	pit with QFPsy + shr qz+ca flooding with ~3% f-m diss py
040557	Zone E	641019	5537297	<0.001	QFP, alk-sy groundmass, possibly flow, 1% m-c diss py, rare carb
040558	Zone E	640937	5537231	<0.001	QFPsy, vol? 1% med carb + rare fine py
040559	Zone E	640937	5537150	<0.001	maf vol, 10% orange carb, med-vc in irreg blobs
040560	Zone E	640858	5537091	0.00	maf vol + vc py + 5mm py lenses, VMS-style
040561	Peninsula	641567	5538360	0.04	granite + 5% carb? Rare med py
040562	Peninsula	641580	5538354	0.00	maf+int vol with py, diss + in 1-3cm VMS-style lenses
040563	Peninsula	641583	5538339	<0.001	maf-int vol porph/xtal tuff + 5% coarse carb, next to x-cut andesite vein/dyke
040564	Zone A NE	641592	5537573	0.02	QFP, tonalite groundmass, carb alt + coarse py on joints
040565	East of Aur Lake	641919	5537137	<0.001	QFP, alk-sy groundmass, ~15% coarse carb, weak linear fabric outlined by VC hb?
040566	Zone G	641794	5537761	<0.001	10% carb alt and 5cm qz veins @ 100/90, host not clear (tonalite?)
040567	Triangle	641030	5538137	<0.001	coarse diss carb up to 5% in bluish tonalite (?) ("QFP")
040568	Triangle	640988	5537924	<0.001	subparallel qz vein set, rare med py in qz, 10% carb in wallrock = sil basalt?
040569	Triangle	640988	5537924	0.00	subparallel qz vein set, rare med py in qz, 10% carb in wallrock = sil basalt?
040570	Zone D	641159	5537703	<0.001	tonalite? rare coarse py on hairline fracs
040571	Zone D	641209	5537823	<0.001	tonalite + 60/60NW joints with med-coarse py

Appendix C

Photos

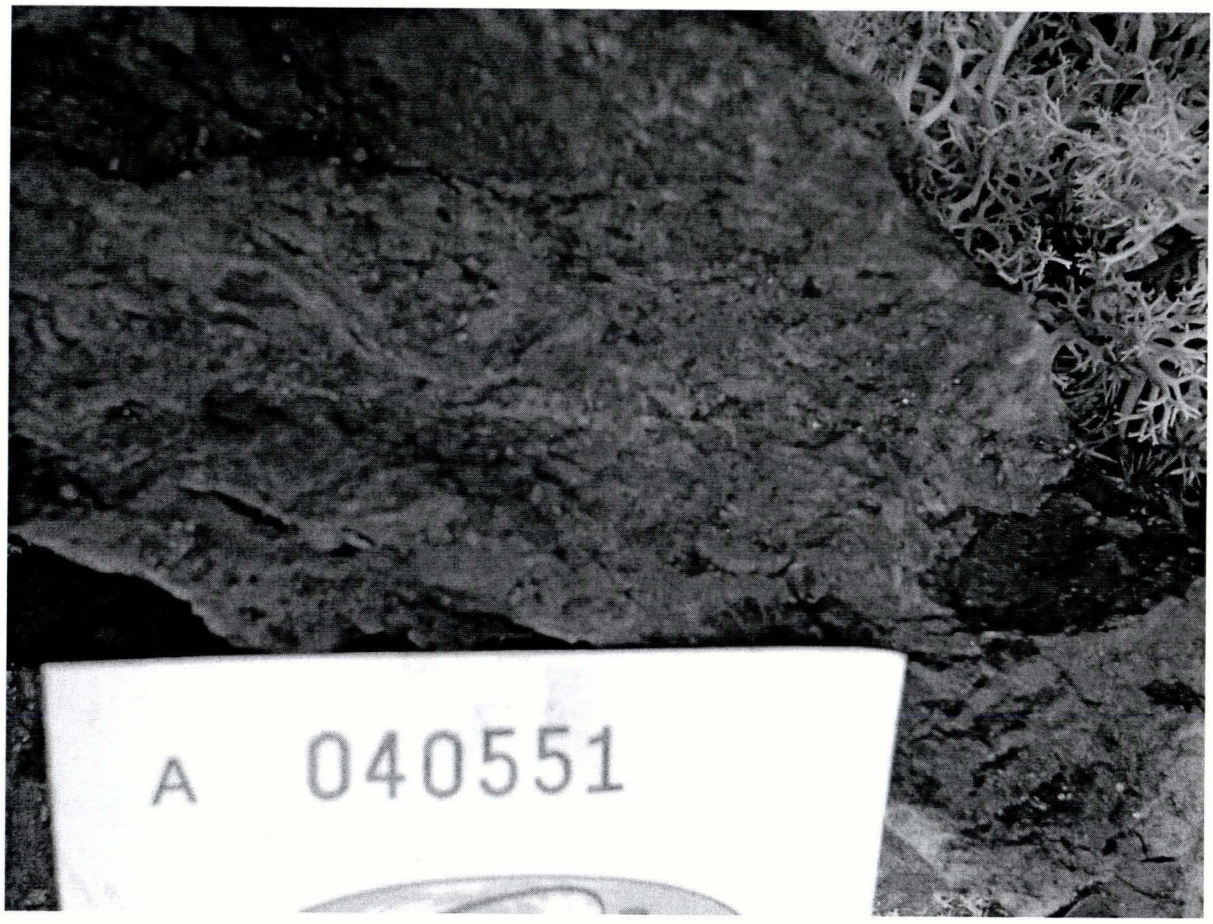


Photo 1: Material from sample 040551, showing pyrite mineralization within an alkali-syenitic quartz porphyry.

Photo 2: Typical example of carbonate alteration, from mafic unit in contact with porphyry, from west of Zone E

Photo 3: Source of sample 040556, with a pit atop a pyritic shear-controlled quartz vein system within syenitic quartz porphyry