BOON PROPERTY

Induced Polarization Survey

2016

Boon Township

Sudbury Mining Division

Ontario, Canada

Prepared for: Timothy Martel, February 4th, 2016

Contents

Location

The Boon Property (Property) is located in the southeast quadrant of Boon Township (east lobe), approximately 80 kilometers west of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada within the Sudbury Mining Division. The Property comprises of a single, seven (7) unit, unpatented mining claim 4265034 centered at UTM NAD83, Zone 17 415236 E, 5138890 N. The seven (7) unit claim total totals 112 hectares. To the north the claim is tied onto claim 1229455, to the east the claim is tied onto claims 1229454 and 1198295. These claims are recorded in the name of Mustang Minerals Corp. (MMC). The claim is open to the west and south.

Figure 1: Boon Property location in Ontario

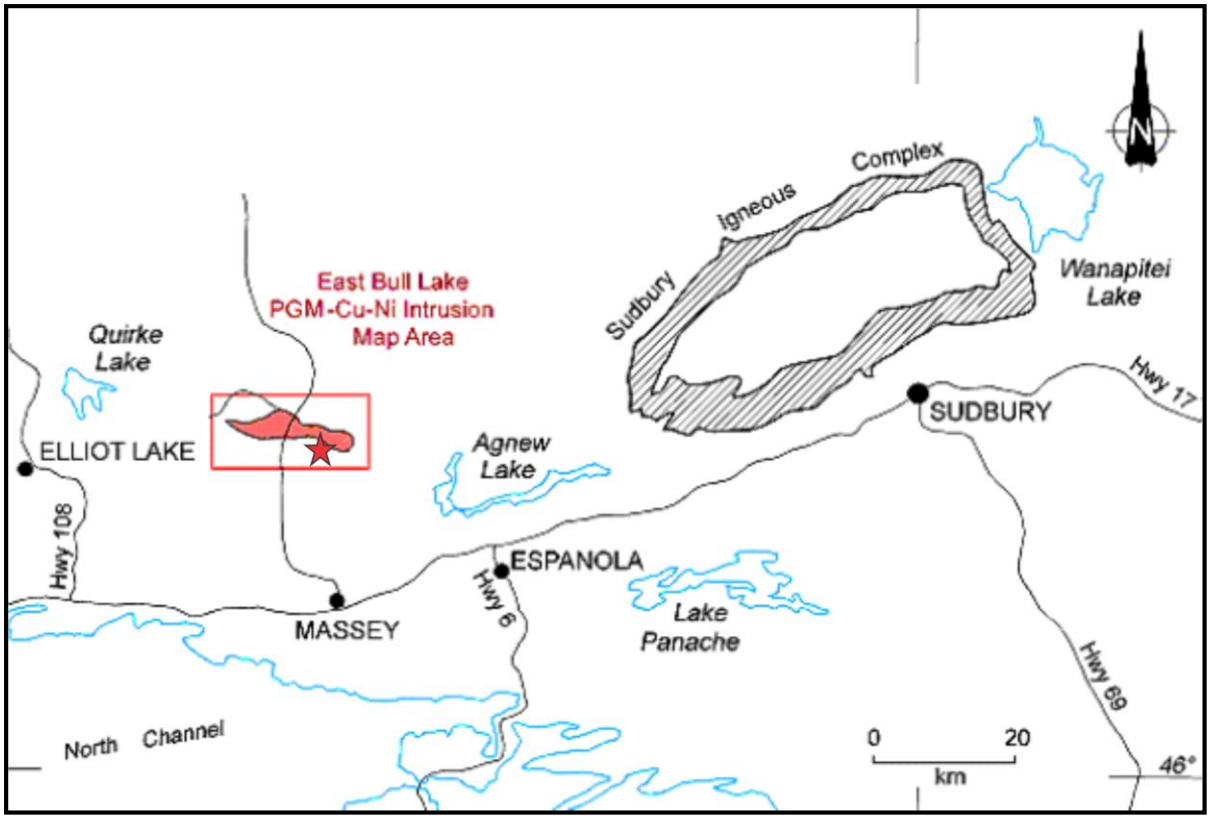


Figure 2: Regional property location map

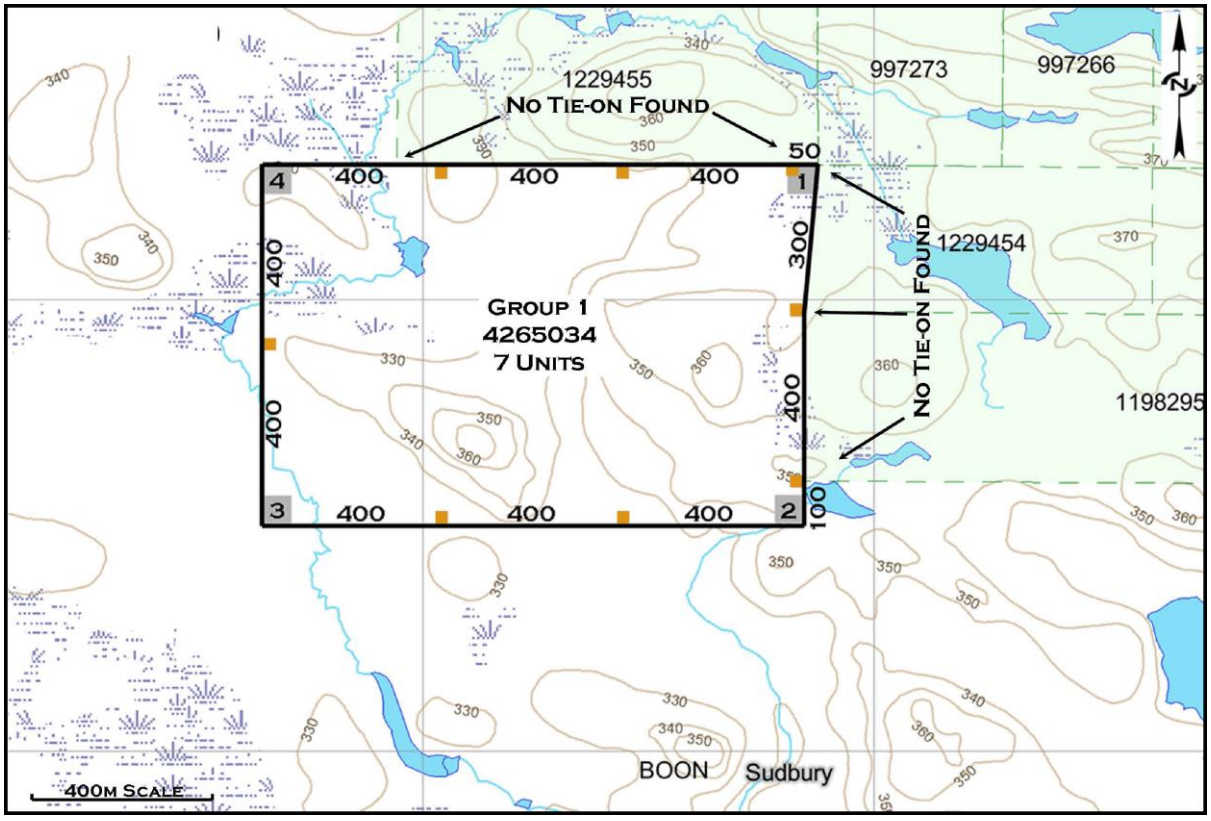


Figure 3: Boon Property claim block

Ownership and Claim Status

Mining claim 4265034 was staked on January 12, 2014 and recorded on February 10, 2014. The claim was recorded 100% in the name of Jean Marc Gaudreau. On October 3, 2014 the claim was transferred into the name of Timothy Phillip Martel. The claim is equally held by JM. Gaudreau, CB. Patrie and TP. Martel. The seven (7) unit (112 hectare) mining claim 4265034 requires $2,800 due on February 10, 2016 to keep it in good standing until February 10, 2017. There are no other interest or outstanding debt on the Property.

Exploration Plan & Permit

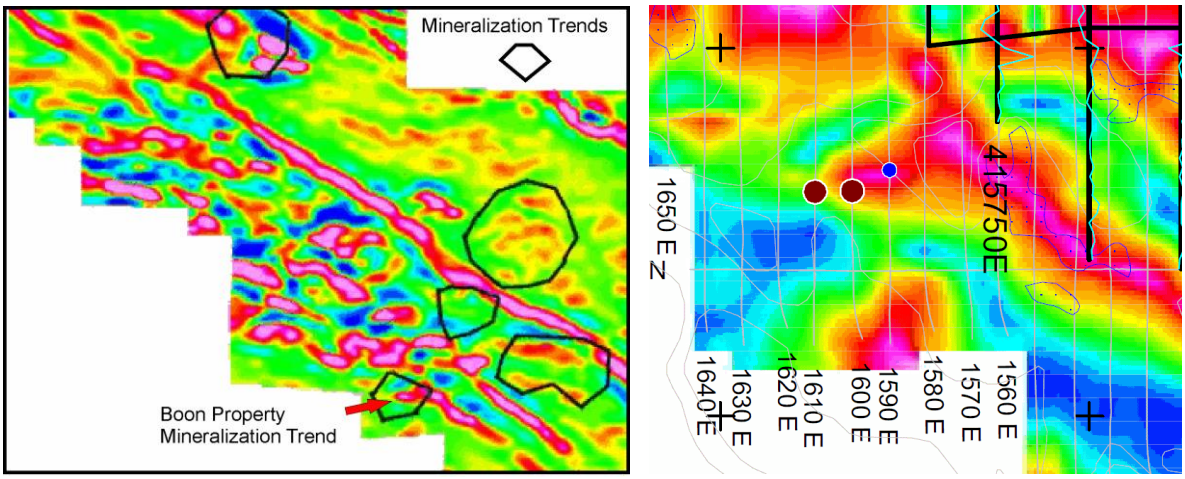
After staking, prospecting and a comprehensive review of the Properties potential the claim holders submitted an exploration Plan and Exploration Permit to engage into the second phase of exploration. In august of 2015 the application for permitting to complete mechanical, geophysical, geochemical and drilling was submitted to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines who circulated the request to the Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation and Métis Nation of Ontario. After 30 and 50 days' acknowledgment of the permits request in writing was received, deemed approved. After mutual consent between all parties and government a two-line induced polarization survey was completed.

Summary or Work

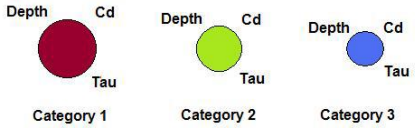
In the fall of 2013 the prospectors observed several points of geological interest while driving the recently constructed extension of a forest haul road that accesses the southwest part of the east lobe of the East Bull Lake Intrusion (EBLI). Initial prospecting returned elevated Cu, Ni, PGE, Au and Cr in a small number of rock samples submitted to the Ontario GeoLABS in Sudbury for analysis. The anomalous areas are within close proximity to the mapped contact of the anorthosite suite that make up the EBLI. The locations of "rusty" outcroppings that transected the haul road were thoroughly prospected and selectively sampled. The encouraging Pd, Pt and Ni results and three (3) VTEM anomalies supported the staking of the area. The VTEM survey was completed by Geotech of Aurora, Ontario, Canada for Mustang Minerals in 2007. The VTEM anomalies were not located or sampled in 2013.

The Property area was held by MMC during the time the north-south VTEM survey was flown. Newexco Services completed additional analysis and interpretation of the VTEM survey recommending and completing a deep EM survey covering a number of VTEM #1, -2 priority targets. The VTEM targets within the Property does not appear to have been part of follow up work programs by MMC. Until 2012, the Property was inaccessible by road. Sometime prior to 2012 the area became available for staking. The claim holders concluded that due to the remote access, that the VTEM anomalies lie on the peripheral of the anorthosite suite not previously mapped, and that the DIGHEM frequency domain AEM survey flown over the same area in 2000 (AFRI41I12SW2002) did not detect any bedrock conductive response in the vicinity of the VTEM anomalies within the Property resulted in the VTEM targets being a 3rd priority target area for MMC.

After the site visit, assaying, compilation and review it became apparent that the VTEM anomalies might be linked to the anomalous mineralization identified from outcrop sampling. The Category 1 VTEM anomalies appear to be in contact with the Folson Lake Deformation Zone (FLDZ). From the perspective of VTEM targets within the EBLI none have a similarly setting. These Catagory1 conductors are situated on the perimeter of the EBLI, in contact or close contact to the FLDZ and coincidentally the contact of the Parisien Syenite and also at the west end of a chromium rich magnetic dike or sill as shown below (Boon Property VTEM anomalies copied from Mustang Minerals Corp. exploration reports.)



Boon Property VTEM Anomalies and Regional Mineralization Trends



VTEM anomaly legend

CONDUCTOR CATEGORIZATION

Interpretation of the VTEM survey was carried out with the objective of identifying anomalies that may be sourced by confined bedrock conductors such as massive sulphide accumulations. The anomalies were then modeled to determine the source position and conductivity. Each modeled anomaly was then classified by the following scheme.

Category	1	2	3
Typical Tau	> 2 ms	> 1, or > 2 where Cd < 100, fit is poor or depth is significant	< 1 ms
Typical Conductance	> 100 S	> 20, or > 100 where fit is poor or depth is significant	< 20 S
Typical Fit	very good	g, or vg where Cd < 100 or depth is significant	poor
Typical Depth	shallow	< 100, or shallow where Cd < 100 or fit is poor	> 100 m

Criteria for Anomaly Categorization

A category from 1 to 3 is applied to each modeled plate (conductor) according to the conductance, quality of fit (to a thin-plate), the responding channels and the interactively modeled exponential time-constant or 'tau' value, where B = A exp{-t/_}. The tau evaluated in Maxwell is significantly more accurate than the widely used automatic 'AdTau' calculation and focuses on the latest section of the decay absent from the influence of noise.

Where conductors are not well approximated by a thin-plate, Maxwell's modeling algorithm may model a plate of smaller extent and compensate by artificially increasing the calculated conductance. In such cases more importance needs to be placed on the time-constant, and where possible, models along strike on neighbouring lines.

Importantly, the dip component of the modeled conductors which don't display a clear response in the recorded data is often difficult to constrain especially without accompanying x and y components which VTEM does not provide.

All anomalies identified from the airborne electromagnetic data should be investigated on the ground before further analysis to ensure they cannot be attributed to a cultural source. Modeling of the conductors has been undertaken on a line by line basis and modeled plates are constrained to lie perpendicular to the flight line. Improvements can therefore be made on the models by multiple line inversions with no restriction on strike direction; position and depth are not expected to change significantly. Also, category 2 and 3 anomalies should not be discounted where corroborating geophysical and geological information implies prospective ground.

Interpretation of deeper anomalies may benefit from ground geophysics to better constrain the source position and conductance. Targets of over 150 m depth are recommended for ground follow-up. Simple coincident2 loop Sirotem or locally available systems are recommended. Specialist or high powered equipment is only essential for deep or otherwise complex targets.

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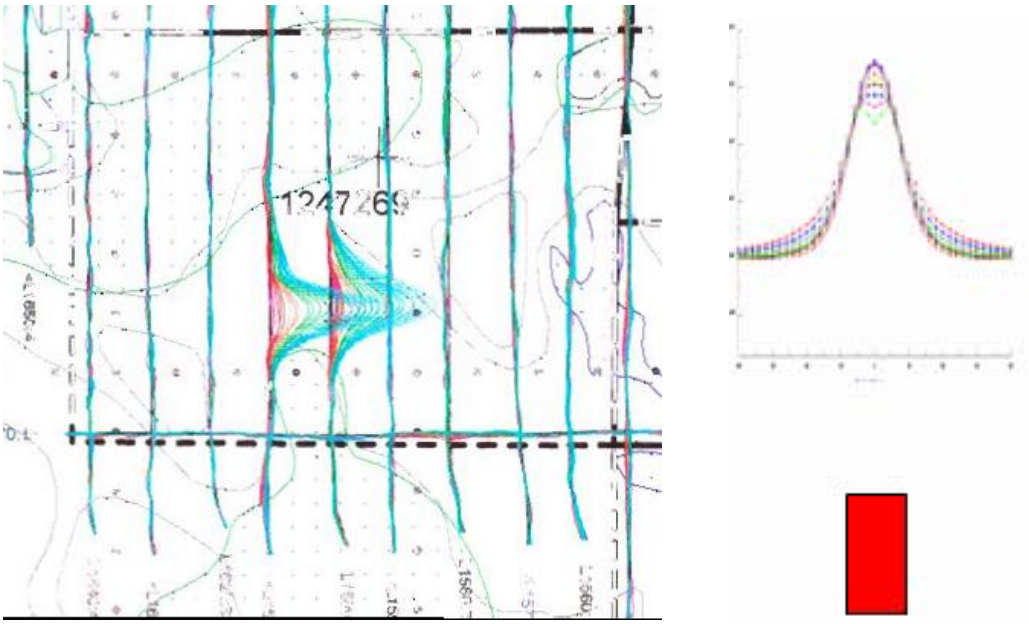
In summary the VTEM targets geological setting, recently mapped geology and assay results support the Project area for additional geophysical and ground exploration programs.



The EM profile is taken from the VTEM survey completed by Geotech in 2007.

The profile shows that the two strongest category 1 anomalies are isolated broad surface features over an east-west distance of 200 meters from B-Field Profiles Time Channels 0.234 - 6.578 ms

From the profile signal the mineralization shown in the same prism increases at depth. Aside from an expected decrease in amplitude, the side lobes of the anomaly show a widening with deeper prism depths of the bell shaped early time channels.

Accessibility and Infrastructure

The Property is easily accessible year round by motor vehicles (optimum route) by turning north off Kings Highway 17 West, on the west side of the community of Webbwood onto Agnew Lake Road. Travel north on Agnew Lake Road to the intersection of the West Branch Road. Turn west onto the West Branch Road at UTM NAD83 Zone 17 432385 E, 5128919 N. Remain on this forest road, should cross a high transmission line, continuing north to the claim. The south claim line should be intersected at approximately UTM NAD83 Zone 17 415753 E, 5138498 N. If the access route is not plowed during the winter season the Property can still be accessed in by snowmobile. Other than the new forestry requirements for operations, o additional infrastructure exists within or proximal to the Property.

Regional Climate

The mean annual temperature for the area is slightly above the freezing point at 1°C. The average July temperature is 20°C and the average January temperature is -15°C. The precipitation is highest in September. Snow typically falls from October to May, but the peak is from November to March.

Historical Work in the EBLI

Intermittent exploration within the EBLI spans from 1943 to current. The last recorded work was filed by Mustang Minerals after 2009.

There are few historical documents available that include the Property potential. The list of historical assessment reports in the Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) referenced to complete this summary include 41I12SW2002, 41J08NE0004, 41J08NE0022, 41J08NE0023, 41J08NE2019, 41J08NE2020, 20003502, 20006286, 20006287, 20006288, 20006289, 20007956 and 20008477. The geology description summary is extracted from report 20008477 (Mustang Minerals Report No: WSA-EBL FEB 10-01).

Previous work summary from assessment report 20008477

1925: Douglas *produced the first government geology map of the area. He interpreted the EBLI as part of the Whiskey Lake Archaean greenstone belt.*
1943: Moore and Armstrong*, Ontario government geologists produced a revised geological map of the East Bull Lake area on which the EBLI was recognized as a post Archaean intrusion. They described trenching and sampling of Cu- and Ni- bearing sulphide showings done by Belanger and Ritchie 1 km southeast of East Bull Lake on the Parisien Lake Deformation Zone, ("PLDZ").*
1952: Silcross Copper Mines Ltd*. drilled nine diamond drill holes, (SIL01 to SIL09) totalling 104.8m. The holes were collared north of the PLDZ in the southeast end of the West Lobe. Patchy chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite occurred throughout all holes. The best assays from the work included 1.65% Cu and 8.81% Ni. Silcross did not test for PGE's.*
1956: El-Pen Ray Oil and Mines Ltd. *completed geological mapping, EM surveys, and drilled fourteen diamond drill holes, totalling 2383.8m along the Moon Lake Zone. The work was designed to explore for base metal massive sulphide deposits. The best assay was 0.49% Cu and 3.93% Ni over 0.46m in drill hole E-6. Disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are commonly mentioned in the drill logs but no assaying for PGE's was done. Borehole EM surveys were completed in holes E-2, E-3, E-4, and E-7 to E-12 inclusive. Only one weak conductor was recorded between drill holes E-2 and E-3. Two weak conductors defined by surface surveys were interpreted to be due to topography.*

1958: Noranda Mines Ltd. *performed line cutting, geological mapping, and a JEM survey. Mapping targeted historic sulphide showings along the PLDZ. Only weak, discontinuous conductors were recorded in the EM surveys.*
1962: Mining Corporation of Canada *completed magnetic and JEM surveys, mapping, trenching, and drilled a single diamond drill hole for 122.3m adjacent to the previous Silcross holes. This work was targeted on sulphide showings on the PLDZ. Enhanced magnetic responses mapped diabase dykes and magnetite-bearing syenite. The EM survey only detected weak, discontinuous conductors. No assays were recorded on the drill log.*
1963: Silcross Copper Mines Ltd. *reported additional assays of 1.63% Cu and 1.49% Ni in a prospectus.*
1979: Peter Born *completed a M.Sc. thesis at Laurentian University, titled Geology of the East*
Bull Lake Layered Complex, District of Algoma, Ontario. He provided the first detailed lithostratigraphy for the West Lobe but did not discuss the economic potential of the intrusion.
1982-1989: Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) *completed gridding, mapping, sampling, stripping, ground and airborne geophysics, road building, four diamond drill holes (EBL-1 to EBL- 4) totalling 2,617.5m, and 19 percussion holes for hydrologic studies. The AECL work on the EBLI was conducted to test if the gabbro-anorthosite intrusions were suitable sites for radioactive waste storage/disposal. Three of the four diamond drill holes penetrated through to underlying basement rocks. EBL-1 was collared to intersect the thickest section through the EBLI West Lobe as inferred from interpretation of gravity data. EBL-1 and -2 intersected granite at approximately 770m vertical depth. EBL-4 intersected granite at 450m vertical. Holes EBL-1, -2, and -4 all intersected disseminated sulphides in "Basal Anorthosite". Core length intersections of this unit in the three holes ranged from 136m to 449m. AECL describes it as consisting of anorthosite, leucogabbro, gabbro, and pyroxenite. This unit's position immediately above the mixed zone/footwall contact in all three holes correlates with the Lower Series. AECL did not assay for PGE's but subsequent sampling by Mustang identified significant anomalous PGE values in all three holes.*
1987-1990: Gallo, Hauseux and Surmacz *were the first to test the PGE potential of the EBLI. They completed two airborne magnetics and VLF-EM surveys along the PLDZ and over a large portion of the East Lobe. Trenching was also completed on the PLDZ. Moderately to strongly magnetic features on the airborne magnetic maps correspond to northwest-trending diabase dykes, Nipissing gabbro, syenite, and gabbro. In contrast, the EBLI is characterized by a low to moderate magnetic response. Maximum magnetic relief is 500 gammas. Numerous weak to strong VLF-EM conductors were recorded. Most of these were reported to correlate with topography and/or with faults interpreted from topographic and magnetic lineaments. Contact type mineralization exposed in trenches yielded values up to 1.3ppm Pt and 4.2ppm Pd. Structurally-controlled, semi-massive sulphides within the deformation zone yielded up to 0.8ppm Pt, 3.9ppm Pd, 0.68ppm Au, 33.9ppm Ag, 9.4% Cu, and 5.3% Ni.*
1990-1995: The Ontario Geological Survey and Laurentian University *conducted a detailed study of the geology, metallogenic and petrogenesis of the EBLI. Three styles of mineralization were identified, and up to 5ppm PGE were obtained from grab samples. Dr. David Peck was the lead researcher.*
1991-1992: Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc. (IETS) *completed gridding, mapping, sampling, and drilled five diamond drill holes totalling 1511.5m. Grab samples yielded values up to 0.20ppm Pt, 0.95ppm Pd, 0.22% Ni and 0.57% Cu in magmatic mineralization, and up to 0.35ppm Pt, 3.08ppm Pd, 0.18ppm Au, 98.9 ppm Ag, 0.49% Ni and 14.7% Cu in structural-hydrothermal mineralization.*
1994: Peter Chubb *completed a M.Sc. thesis at Laurentian University, titled Petrogenesis of the*
Eastern Portion of the Early Proterozoic East Bull Lake Gabbro- Anorthosite Intrusion, District of
Sudbury/Algoma, Ontario. He described the litho-stratigraphy, geochemistry, and PGE-Cu-Ni

mineralization in the East Lobe. Using mass balance calculations, Chubb compared theoretical and observed sulphide abundances and concluded that there is potential for the intrusion to host a multimillion ounce PGE deposit.

1995: WMC International Ltd. *completed gridding, mapping, and rock, soil, and till sampling. WMC reported a continuous zone of up to 5% blebby sulphides along the contact between inclusion-bearing gabbronorite and nodular anorthosite in the "neck" that joins the two lobes. The sulphides were reported to occur across a width of 2 to 8m for up to a 1km strike length. The best assay from this zone was 0.91ppm Pt, 4.45ppm Pd, 0.39ppm Au, 0.53% Cu, and 0.11% Ni. The zone they described correlates with the mineralized zone that occurs along the south contact of the neck between Gallo's and James' ponds on the Peck Grid. No follow-up drilling was completed. WMC also notes that disseminated and blebby sulphides occur in the southwest portion of the East Lobe. The soil and till surveys were limited to orientation surveys on known sulphide showings in the PLDZ. They were designed to sample up and down ice of the showings along the dominant 185o trend of glacial striae. The WMC report suggests these surveys were not effective at detecting sulphides, but that pebble counts appeared to give a fairly reliable indication of the underlying bedrock geology.*

1998: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines *released the claims that were withdrawn from staking, which were then staked by Bailey, Luhta, and Orchard. Mustang optioned these claims, the Gallo et. al. property, and added infill blocks to form a large, contiguous property.*

1998-2000: Freewest Resources Canada Inc. *staked the Folson Lake property in the southwest end of the West Lobe in the spring of 1998. This property covers 2km string length of the prospective Lower Series rocks between Mustang's Folson Lake and Bullfrog grids. A new mineralized showing, the Valhalla showing, was identified during staking. The best grab sample returned 1.35ppm Pt, 3.15ppm Pd, 0.23ppm Au, 3.4ppm Ag, and 0.7% Cu. Along with their partner, Sparton Resources Inc., they carried out prospecting, stripping, blasting, ground geophysics, and diamond drilling. A total of 27 diamond drill holes for 2901.8m were completed from 1998 to 2000. All holes intersected anomalous PGE values (up to 1.96ppm PGE's over 24m).*

2000: Aquiline Resources Inc. *completed 11.8km of line cutting, geological mapping, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys, collected 179 grab samples, and drilled 1287.1m in 10 diamond drill holes in the southeast end of the EBLI West Lobe. The property covers 1.8km of the PLDZ and adjacent prospective Lower Series units of the EBLI. Anomalous PGE values were reported.*

1998-2007: Mustang *completed gridding, prospecting, mapping, ground and airborne geophysics, trenching, channel sampling, and diamond drilling. In 1998, 17.5km of gridding, mapping, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys were completed in the area east of Moon Lake. Eight Diamond drill holes (ME98-01 to - 08), totalling 1198m defined two mineralized zones 10 to 30m apart in drill core over a strike length of 400m. The best reported assay from the program were 5.65ppm combined Pt+Pd+Rh+Au over 1.5m within a lower grade, and a wider zone of 1.07ppm over 13.5m in hole ME98-01. In 1999, Mustang acquired the core from four of the drill holes that were drilled by AECL in 1983. The core was partially re-logged and sampled. Holes EBL-1, -2, and -4 confirmed the presence of a zone of PGE mineralization that was very similar to that intersected in the Mustang drilling at Moon Lake. Also in 1999, Mustang carried out 25km of gridding and magnetometer surveys, and 10.3km of induced polarization on the Bullfrog Grid. The magnetic survey extended from L30W on the Bullfrog grid to L0 on the Twin Towers Grid. Three additional holes (ME99-09 to ME99-11) were drilled on the Moon Lake grid in order to test the zone's strike and continuity and grade. The best intersection returned 1.17ppm combined Pt+Pd+Rh+Au over 6.5m (ME99-11). Preliminary mapping and sampling on the Bullfrog grid in 1999 indicated that the Valhalla showing mineralization that had been defined by Freewest property to the west, extended to the east onto Mustangs property. Grab samples collected along the north shore of Bullfrog Pond returned PGE assays of up to 16.48ppm with many samples in the 2 to 10ppm PGE range. Eleven diamond drill holes (ME99-12 to ME99-15, ME00-16 to ME00-22 were drilled between November 1999 and April 2000. The drilling program defined a*

mineralized zone over a 600m strike length, open to the east and west. In 2000, gridding and several ground geophysical surveys were completed on the Bailey, Fire Tower, Peck, and Folson Lake, and Parisien Lake, South, and East Lobe Grids. Prospecting and geological mapping targeted these grids and three contact-type mineralized zones were identified and sampled on the Peck, East Lobe, and Parisien Lake (Kidd Zone) grids, with best assays of up to 3.83ppm, 2.09ppm, and 4.98ppm combined Pt+Pd+Au respectively. Follow up diamond drilling by Mustang (1207m in holes ME00-26 to ME00-30) in the vicinity of Gallo's Pond indicated that the unmineralized nodular anorthosite becomes more predominant with depth and consequently the mineralized IBZ appears to pinch out. Drilling intersected wide zones of lower grade PGM's. Three holes (ME00-23 to ME00-25) totalling 614m were drilled to the east of James Pond in the East Lobe area to test two potential deep IP chargeability anomalies. However, these anomalies were not explained and the holes intersected unmineralized, Main Series rhythmically layered leucogabbros. An additional hole totalling 150m (ME00-31) was completed on the north shore of James Pond to test the Peck Showing at depth. Best assays from this hole were 0.40ppm PGM, 0.14% Cu, and 0.07% Ni over 7.2m. In 2001, Mustang and Falconbridge Ltd. completed line cutting, prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, channel sampling and ground and fixed wing airborne geophysical surveys. In 2002, Mustang and Falconbridge Ltd completed 6 diamond drill holes totalling 860m (ME02-32 to -37) in the Central Zone. Significant PGE values were intersected in all of the holes. In 2007, Mustang completed a helicopter airborne geophysical survey over the EBLI property. The survey identified several shallow to deep EM conductors across the property.
***2008: Mustang** commenced diamond drilling on April 30th, 2008. This was completed by May 11th, 2008. A total of 1050.0m was drilled in six drill holes. The drilling program was designed to test the PLDZ for remobilized Cu-Ni and for PGE potential at the structurally emplaced basal contact at the Parisien Lake and Kid Zones. Anomalous platinum-group element, copper and nickel values were intersected. The most significant intersection in terms of PGE and base metal mineralization was 12.5ppm combined Pt+Pd+Au, 9.3% Cu & 0.4% Ni over 1.1m in diamond drill hole EB08-02.*
***2009: Mustang/WSA** approximately 11km of grid was cut in the Novick Lake Project area. Due to difficult terrain and inclement weather conditions, the proposed grid at the Sables Project was not completed. In March 2009, a Moving In-Loop Transient Electromagnetic (MLEM) and Fixed-Loop (FLEM) survey was commissioned over the Novick Lake prospect at EBL. The surveys were undertaken by Abitibi Geophysics for Western Areas NL and were designed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd, Australia, to follow-up on and constrain the anomalous responses identified by the VTEM airborne geophysical survey completed in May of 2007 by Geotech for Mustang Minerals Corp. The MLEM survey covering the Novick Lake grid was completed successfully with six lines, one kilometre in length, surveyed. The identification of two poorly defined anomalies prompted the design of a FLEM survey to better constrain the identified sources. Five (5) line km of FLEM was completed at Novick Lake, however, the FLEM survey failed to define the two anomalies any further.*

Geology

The EBLI is one of several Paleoproterozoic (2.44-2.49Ga; e.g., Krogh et. al., 1984; Ashwal and Wooden, 1989; Prevec, 1993; Vogel, 1996; Vogel et. al., 1998, 1999) layered mafic complexes that are collectively known as the East Bull Lake Intrusive Suite ("EBL"). With the exception of the River Valley Intrusion ("RVI"), they occur in a linear belt within the Archaean Superior Province along its margin with the Paleoproterozoic Southern Province to the south. The RVI occurs in metamorphosed equivalents of these rocks in the Grenville Province east of Sudbury.

The EBL intrusions slightly pre-date volcanic rocks in the basal portion of the Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup. The EBLI was emplaced near the contact between

three different Archaean domains. The intrusion is in contact with the Whiskey Lake greenstone belt to the southwest. This mafic to intermediate metavolcanic package has not been dated. Comparable rocks within the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince, of which the Whiskey Lake greenstone belt is a component, have ages that range from 2750 to 2675Ma (Jackson and Fyon, 1991). Ramsey-Algoman Granitoid Complex intermediate to felsic plutonic rocks occur to the northeast, northwest, and southeast. The 2665 +1.6/-1.4Ma (Krogh et. al., 1984) Parisien Lake syenite borders the EBLI to the south. The EBLI not only post dates these Archaean rocks, but also the 2647 to 2642Ma metamorphism that affected them (Easton, 2000). The contact between the EBLI intrusion and outliers of Huronian sedimentary rocks to the north are not exposed.

Several younger magmatic, structural, and metamorphic events post-date the EBLI and have left imprints on it. Nipissing diabase and gabbro with a 2150 +/- 50Ma Rb-Sr whole rock age forms cliff bounded plateaus north of the EBLI but has not been observed to cut the EBLI (Fahrig and Wanless, 1963; Van Schmus, 1965). Sudbury Breccia dykes related to the 1850 +/- 1Ma (U-Pb zircon age for norite; Krogh et. al., 1984) Sudbury impact event, cut the EBLI (Chubb et. al., 1994). Olivine diabase of the 1250 +/- 50Ma Sudbury Swarm are the youngest significant intrusions to cut the EBLI. They strike west-northwest and dip steeply northeast (Fahrig and Wanless, 1963).

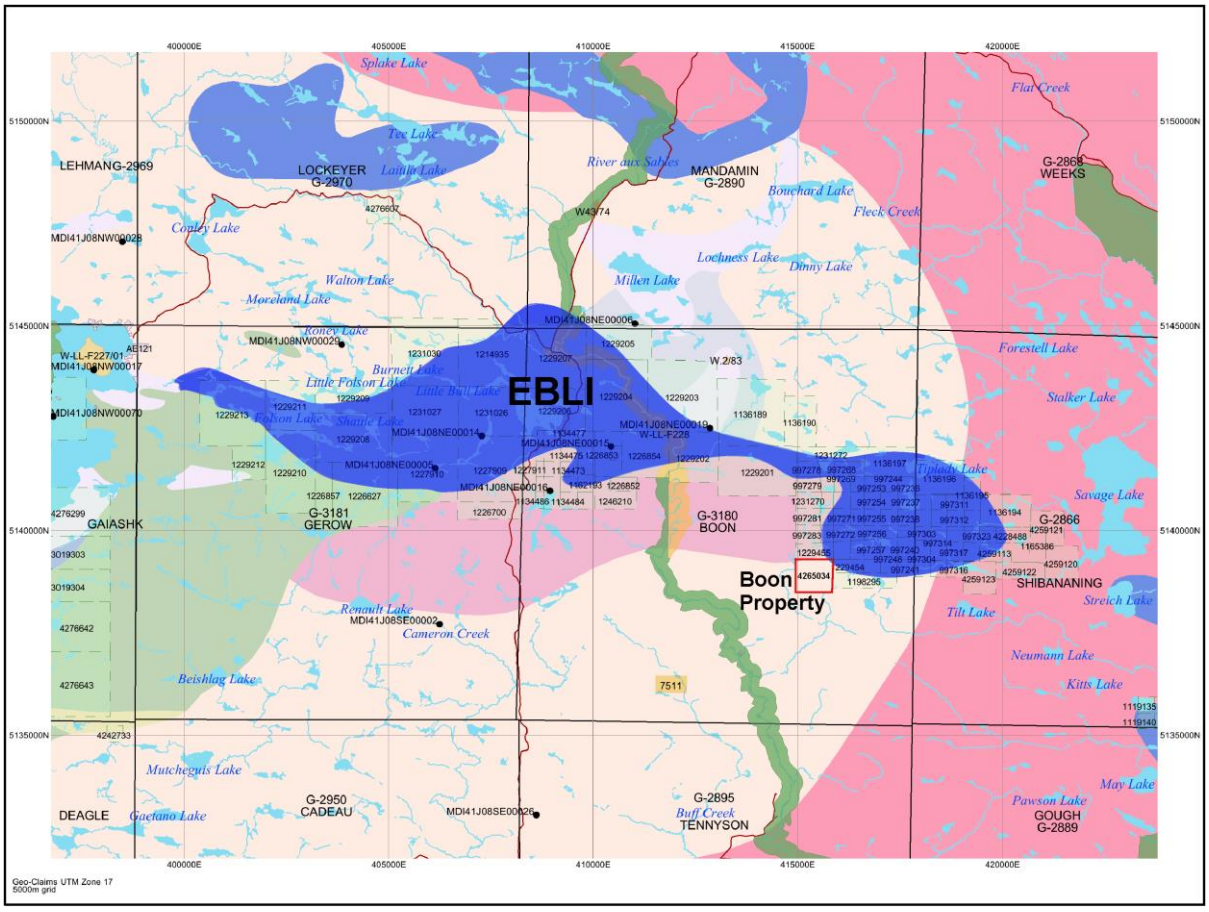


Figure 4: East Bull Lake Intrusion claim map (2013)

Structural Relationships, Mineralization and Interpretation

The EBLI is transected by several deformation zones and numerous WNW trending dike swarms. The largest and most extensive deformation zone is the Folson Lake Deformation Zone ("FLDZ") that forms a 115°-120° regional structure, and extends for over 45km. The

FLDZ displays a dextral strike slip movement of approximately 3km, but evidence of both sinistral and sub vertical displacements are also present (McCrank et al., 1989). Another important structure is the less extensive Parisien Lake Deformation Zone ("PLDZ") that is a 080° oriented shear zone which is up to 50m wide and extends for approximately 4km. Chubb (1994) reports that air photo lineaments are oriented in all directions but display a preferred orientation ranging from 110° to 140°. During the mapping program, layering was only observed on the Peck and East Lobe grids. At these locations isomodal layering occurs in the upper stratigraphy and typically ranges from cm- to m-scale rhythmic layers. Observed dips were generally moderate to shallow to the northwest. To date, empirical observations suggest that PGM enrichment could be related in part to approximately east-west (080°) trending lineaments (conjugate faults?) and related deformation (e.g. the Bullfrog Zone and the Kidd Zone on the Parisien Lake grid).

Mineralization***:*** *The sulphide occurrences that occur in the EBLI can be broken down into three main types, based on stratigraphic position, structural setting and PGM tenor (Peck et al., 1993, 1995, 2000 and 2001):*

1. Contact-type*, PGM-rich disseminated sulphide mineralization is erratically distributed throughout the Lower Series rocks and underlying Marginal Series, but exhibits excellent lateral continuity, having a minimum estimated strike length of >25km. This mineralization is best developed in the Inclusion-Bearing Zone, within a few tens of metres of the footwall contact. However, it is also erratically disseminated throughout the Anorthosite Zone and, rarely, in the overlying Leucogabbronorite Zone at a distance of up to 400m stratigraphically above the margin of the intrusion (Peck et al., 2000). Individual zones locally contain up to 10% sulphide, but more typically sulphides vary from <0.1% to 1% and rarely exceed 2%. The sulphides consist of finely disseminated grains and coarser blebs up to 5cm in diameter with roughly equal parts pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite that appear to have co-precipitated. Primary magmatic sulphide blebs are rounded to elliptical shaped in which chalcopyrite commonly rims rounded pyrrhotite cores. Late stage pentlandite is observed as exsolved flames and rims on both the pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (Peck et al., 1993). Most sulphides have been typically recrystallized resulting in a grain size reduction and complex intergrowths of secondary sulphides and silicates (Peck et al., 2000). Locally the sulphides have also been remobilized into late fractures and veinlets. On Mustang's East Bull Lake Property, PGM concentrations from grab samples that were collected from the IBZ range from <100ppb up to a high of 16.48ppm at the Bull Frog Zone.*

2. Structurally-controlled*, hydrothermal mineralization occurs in several high strain zones that transect the EBLI. The PLDZ is the best example of this type of mineralization, where pods of semi-massive to massive sulphide and magnetite in amphibolite schists. Most of the pods are pyrrhotite and/or pyrite- rich, but massive chalcopyrite has also been observed (Peck et al., 2000). This sulphide mineralization is postulated to have formed as the result of fluid circulation within a shear zone that cuts a PGM-enriched Contact-Type sulphide zone.*

3. Disseminated sulphides *are very rare in the Main and Upper Series rocks, and when present are typically pyrrhotite-rich with lower PGM tenors. However, Peck et al. (1995) note that anomalously high PGM concentrations (up to 1ppm) occur in the Olivine Gabbronorite Zone cumulates. Sulphides are rarely visible in this unit, but Peck et al. (1995) report that very small amounts of PGM-rich sulphides are indicated by a positive correlation between Se, Cu and PGM*

Prospecting

The claim holders have completed work on the Property in the form of reconnaissance exploration, sampling and assaying in the fall of 2013. Nine samples taken during the field visit were sent to the GEO LABS Geoscience Laboratories in Sudbury for multi-element IMO-100 and Au, Pt, and Pd using IMP-101.

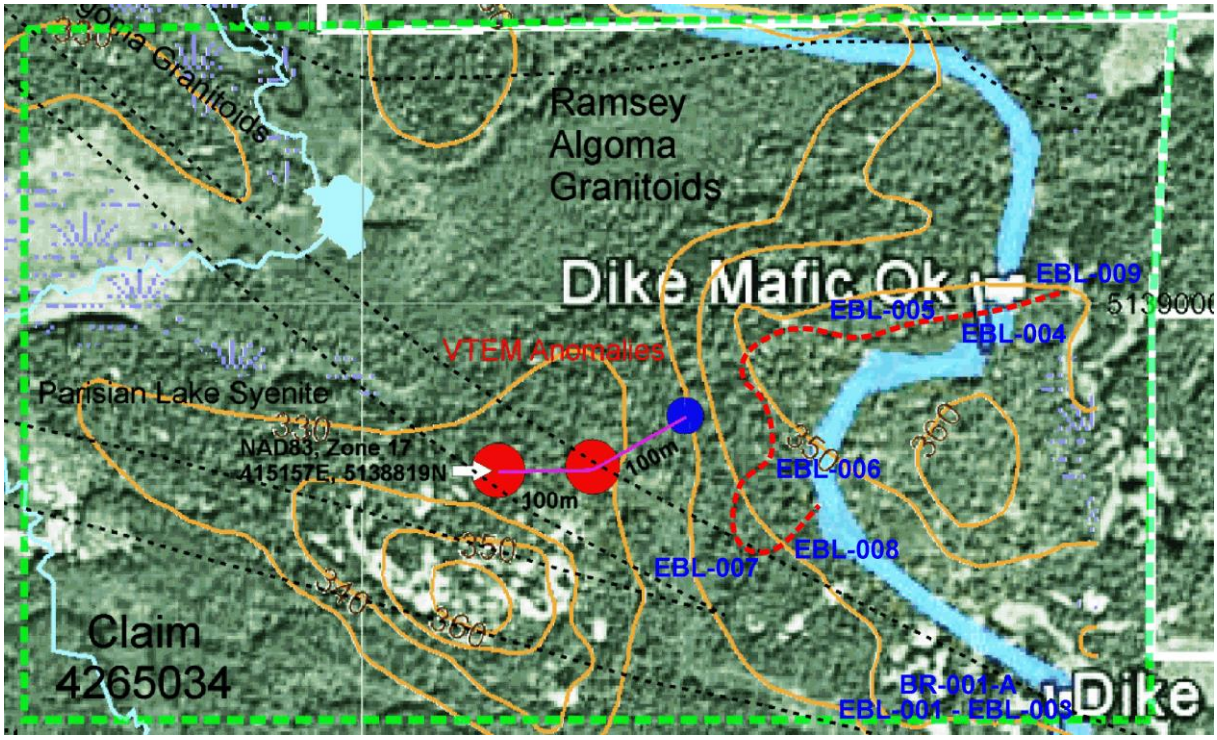


Figure 5: 2013 property prospecting and sampling before realignment of VTEM

Prior to staking the claims in the fall of 2013 the claim holders completed a site visit to the Property and collected nine (9) samples for assay. The random sampling concluded that Pd, Pt and Ni are anomalous in the Property. Samples EBL-004 and EBL-005 returned Pd and Pt values of 148.4 and 76.4 ppb. Samples EBL-001A to EBL-003 taken from the Parisian Syenite contact in contact with the PLDZ was not encouraging. The 450 meter traverse was successful in remapping the previously unknown contact of the EBLI. In fact, it's now concluded that the EBLI extends further west into the Property than was previously thought and in contact with the FLDZ which also coincidently encompasses the VTEM anomalies.

Also discovered during the traverse was coarse grained, layered, massive gabbro-anorthosite (leucogabbronorite). The layering was not well mapped until a follow up visit in the spring of 2015 when samples Boon_2015-001 and Boon_2015-002 were taken. This leucogabbronorite zone where exposed exhibited medium to course grained pyroxene with generally >1% sulfide zoning which appears to be in contact or grade into a dike, possibly gabbronorite which contains >2% disseminated sulfides and striking southwest and is magnetic. The west arm of this dike appears to be in strike with the VTEM anomalies. Assay results from composite sample EBL-004 taken beside the road returned 218 ppm Ni and >600 ppm Cr (IMO-100 Cr upper detection limit exceeded). A hand held XRF would prove useful in mapping this unit using Cr and Bi as pathfinders. The examination of outcrops in the upper NE part of the claim are much more complex and intermixed and therefore not easily mapped. A detailed filed mapping program is planned for 2016.

Site visit: November 19, 2013

T. Martel and M. Gaudreau traveled into the claim by truck following the Kings Highway 17 West, north at Webbwood, west onto a series of forest access road that lead into the claim at the SE corner close to the #2 claim post. The purpose of the site visit was primarily as an orientation and prospecting, focusing on the mineral potential and geology at and in close proximity to the VTEM anomalies. Unfortunately, at that time the exact location of the VTEM anomalies and shift from NAD27 to NAD 83 was not precisely determined in the field. However, the field visit was successful in sampling the PLDF, FLDZ and confirming the rocks that make up the EBLI are a major part of the mining claim. The travers only

intersected small, narrow, vertical lenses of Ramsey Lake Granitoids (RLG) suite which had very sharp contacts and were unaltered. The contact of the RLG and EBLI appears somewhat brecciated with sparse mineralization. Interesting that Sample 005 at this location returned the best Au and PGE's. Unfortunately, the focus of the VTEM anomalies is the primary objective and this potential might be revisited at a later date.

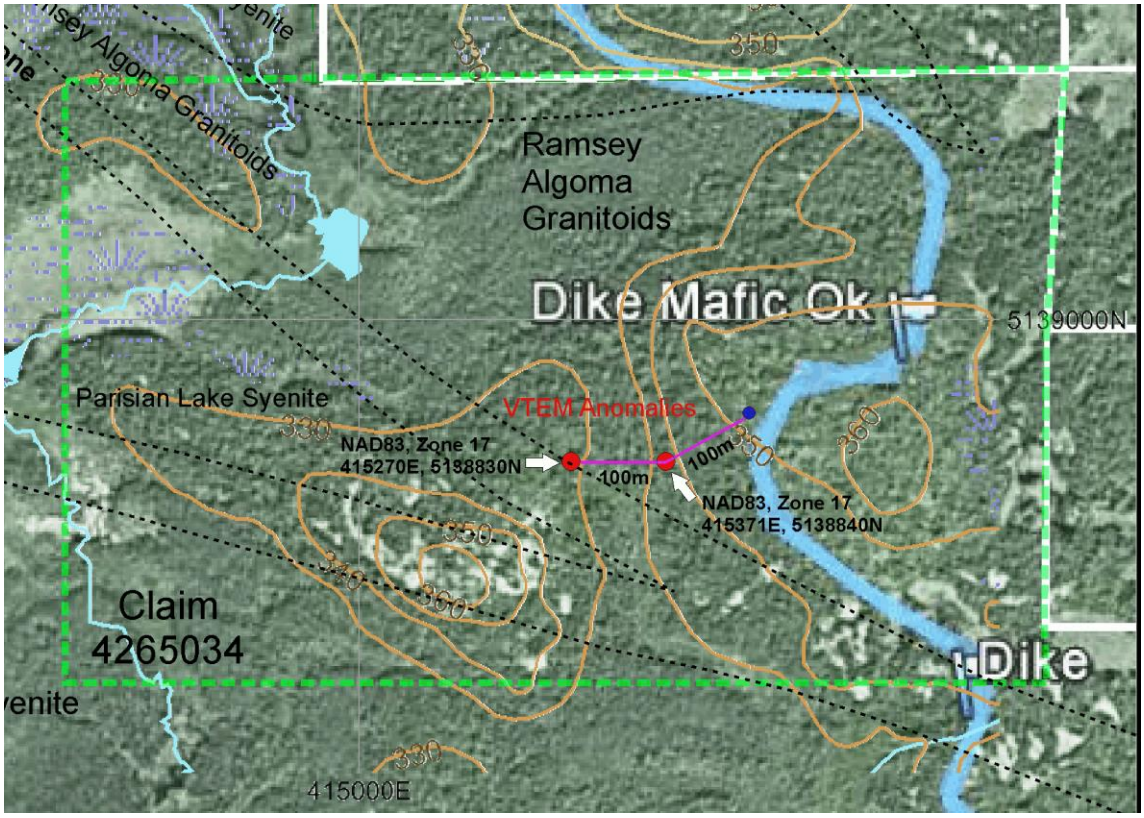


Figure 6: NAD83 coordinates of VTEM anomalies in relation to the FLDZ and PLDF

Stop 1: Three (3) samples were taken where the road crosses the FLDZ (WP as "Dike"). Samples 001 and 002 were taken from the FLDZ at NAD83 Zone 17 415732 E, 5138466 N. It was interesting to note that the FLDZ was not located on the east side of the road. It was thought very unusual that the FLDZ terminated at this location. Photo herein shows very clearly the compacted nature of the FLDZ. The samples of the FLDZ returned uninteresting results for Cu-Ni-PGE's and Au.

While at the FLDZ outcropping, it was suspected that gold might be associated as there was a series of vein quartz networking (marling) through the rock. Assay results did not return anomalous gold. However, some time was spent at this location stripping a 2m x 6m rock outcrop north side of the FLDZ. The rock face area that was exposed was closely examined for mineralization. This stripping location is also a few meters from the contact with the Parisien Syenite. At this location significant quartz flooding has occurred. The quartz flooding was observed in several locations in the property where the EBLI contacts it. In this area Sample 003 taken containing over 95% feldspar in the syenite and quartz being secondary. Photo's 008, 009 and 010 were taken just north of Samples 001 and 002.The outcrop was stripped to better expose the quartz flooding into the fracturing. Pyrite minerals were almost nil which was interesting because the FLDZ does contain <1% pyrite at this location.

Photo 1: Hand stripping of 2m x 6m rock face area to expose, sample and map the FLDZ

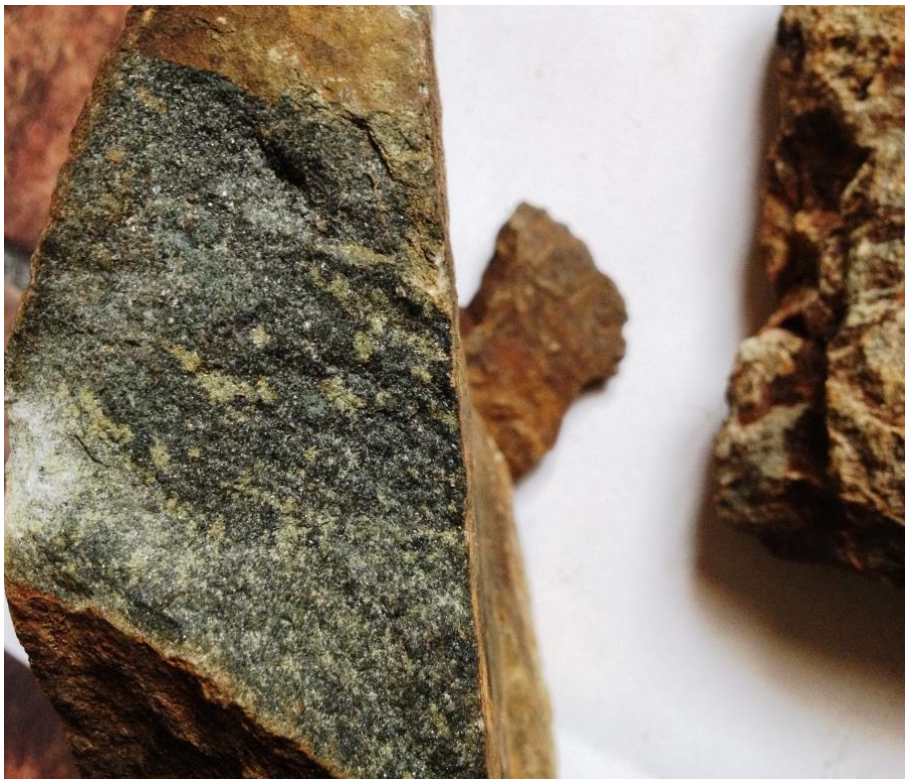


Photo 2: Close up view of FLDZ, note the orientation of epidote alteration

Photo 3: Close up of typical surface weathering of the FLDZ

Photo 4: Close up of typical brittle and fracturing of the FLDZ

In Photo 4 some narrow quartz infilling has taken place between the fracturing. In places the rock is very brecciated and flattened appearance with a brown and tan colour.In most places the gabbro weathers dull grey. Some alteration (unknown) has caused this colour weathering and iron, carbonate is ruled out.

Photo 5: Sample EBL-001, metagabbro (FLDZ), medium grained gabbro.

Photo 6: Sample EBL-002, metagabbro (FLDZ), medium grained gabbro.

From the above photos of rock samples taken from the FLDZ. The rock appears to have culled quickly. The samples are fine grained. The rock is very brittle in some places. It can be suspected that the rock intruded and cooled quickly and later underwent some stresses.

The assay results of samples taken in this area return low valued and the FLDZ in this area of testing is not anomalous in Cu-Ni-PGE's of gold.

Photo 7: Selected rock sample from the stripped area.


Photo 8: Prospecting in location of Sample 003.

Photo above, looking north, T. Martel examining brecciated syenite for sulfides. Note the rock has undergone fracturing and subsequent quartz flooding. The fracturing is observed for 10’s of meters into the syenite.

Photo 9: Sample 003, granite-feldspar megacrystic with narrow quartz vein intrusions


Photo 10: Location of Sample 003 taken from blocky syenite. The claim holders suspect the Parisien Syenite might have other industrial uses and are actively investigating this concept. In places the syenite has an extremely high feldspar and aluminum content.

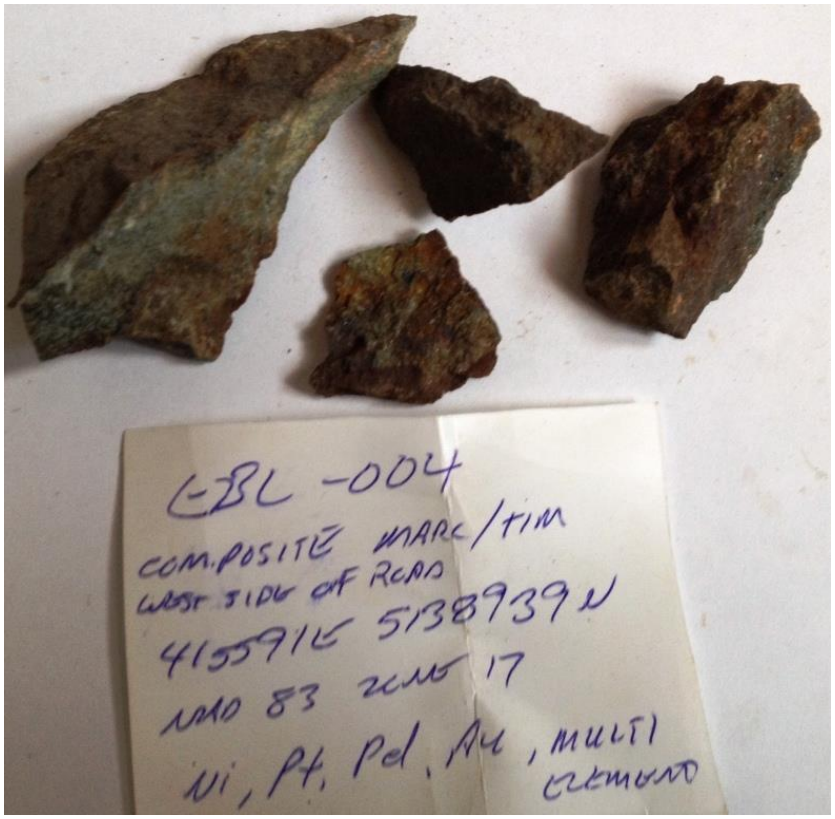


Photo 11: Composite sample EBL-004 taken from magnetic dike or sill on west side of road. The sample returned 218 ppm Ni and >600 ppm Cr (IMO-100 Cr upper detection limit exceeded).

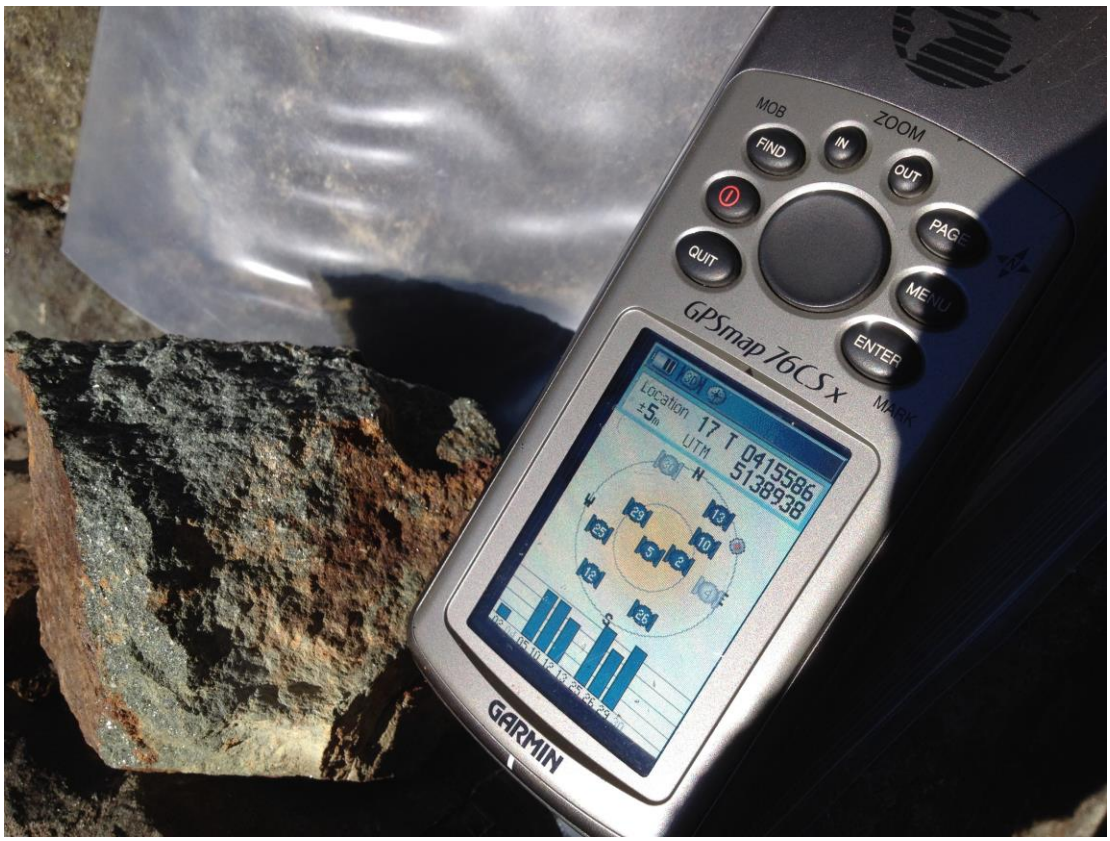


Photo 12: Sample EBL-004, rock is identifiable by distinct rusty weathering however is difficult to map on surface but traceable using magnetics.

Photo 13: Sample EBL-005, taken from the contact of the syenite and anorthosite. Sample returned anomalous gold and PGE's. Pd and Pt values of 148.4 and 76.4 ppb and 17 ppb Au.

Photo 14: Capturing Sample 005 location using Garmin GPS.

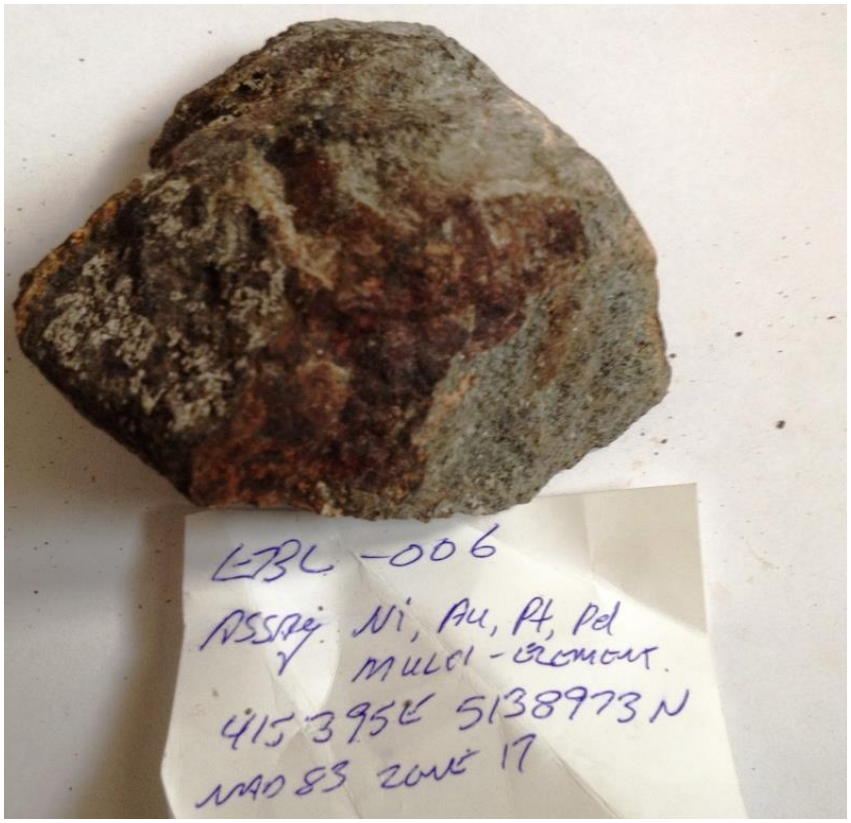


Photo 15: Sample EBL-006, biotite-granodiorite (Border Zone), medium to course grained.

Photo 16: Sample EBL-007, heterogeneous (FLDZ & PLDZ), fine to course grained.

Photo 17: EBL-008, biotite-granodiorite, medium grained.

Photo 18: Heterolithic breccia at NAD83 Zone 17 415631 E, 5138902 N, east side of road. >3% sulfides randomly throughout. Breccia containing xenoliths appear to be of ultramafic composition. At this is the location is where Sample 008 was taken.

Photo 19: Sample EBL-009, taken from rounded float. Sample contained >5% sulfides so it was assayed to determine the metal sulfide ratios. The results indicated that the greater sulfide content does not necessarily conclude the precious metals will be comparable. Sample returned highest gold of 20 ppb.

Site visit on May 25, 2014

T. Martel and M. Gaudreau. The purpose of the site visit was to prospect the location of the three VTEM anomalies. M. Gaudreau drove from Hanmer and met T. Martel in Nairn. They traveled together in T. Martel's truck. After arriving at the claim they met with the logging company who was working on repairing part of the road on the north claim line section. The team circled back and continued on foot, with a shovel, prepared to complete shallow excavations in the location of the VTEM anomalies. A 200 meter circle perimeter check was completed and no rocks were identified that would explain the location of the VTEM conductors. It was determined that the conductors were either under overburden too deep to reach by hand excavations, we were off target or both. A second look at the rocks was also helpful. No samples were taken on this trip. After returning home M. Gaudreau completed some additional investigation and inquiries and obtained the VTEM conductors coordinates in NAD27 and converted them to NAD83 in preparation of the next filed visit.

Site visit in the fall of 2015

Samples Boon_2015_001 and Boon_2015_002 were taken on a repeat visit in the spring of 2015. The team returned to the property to recheck the location of the VTEM anomalies and accurately flag the locations in preparation of the proposed induced polarization (IP) survey. Two GPS units were used and the GPS were allowed to average for 5 minutes before comparing results. The closest reading location were ribboned off and excavated. The physical excavations were made with shovels at NAD83 Zone 17 415270 E, 5138830 N and 415371 E, 5138840 N, however no bedrock could not be reached. The furthest west hole became water filled while excavating. While the filed team was on the property they decided to spend time conducting traverses over the north part of the property. No areas of interest were observed for future follow up. However, there was a following up from the 2013 field work. It was thought that if a uniform course grained hornblende gabbro that was observed

in 2013 could be located it might qualify as a possible dimension stone product. The hornblend-pyroxine gabbro contained to many sulfides to meet the specifications for dimension stone. Subsequently the samples were not analyzed.

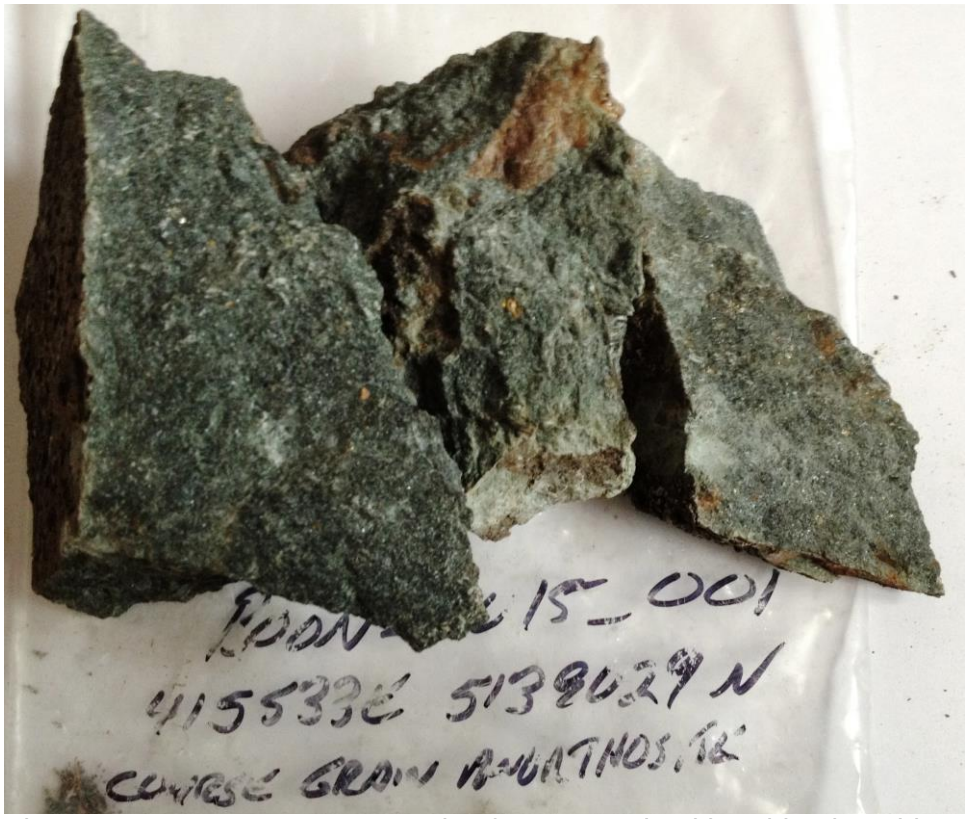


Photo 20: Boon_2015_001, sample of course grained hornblende-gabbronorite with sulfides from magnetic sill area south of road at NAD83 Zone 17 415533 E, 5139029 N. At the time of writing this report the sample has not been submitted for assay.

Photo 21: Boon_2015_002, sample of course grained hornblende-gabbronorite with sulfides from magnetic sill area south of road at NAD83 Zone 17 415656 E, 5138985 N. At the time of writing this report the sample has not been submitted for assay.

Site visit on August 21, 2015

M. Gaudreau and S. Winters. The purpose of the site visit was to have S. Winters (Qualified Person) visit the property in advance of the IP survey so that he can gain a better insight into the geological environment and thereafter his observations helped to better understand the geology east of the VTEM Category 1 conductors.

S. Winters concluded “that the rocks in the area of the VTEM-IP anomaly contain minor amounts of pyrite (+/- 1%) as disseminated grains, pyrite cubes and fine fracture fillings, plus epidote which may be an alteration envelope surrounding the VTEM/IP anomaly.”

To come to this conclusion a number of stops were made along the road and the day was consumed by a close study or the outcrops along access road that traverses the east part of the claim east of the three VTEM anomalies.

2015 Induced Polarization Survey

In the fall of 2015 the claim holder and agents were notified that the Exploration Plan and Exploration Permits were approved. The IP survey is approved under the Exploration Permit. The claim holder personally consulted with the Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation and Métis Nation of Ontario which allowed the first phase of cork to be completed.

In the fall of 2015 while the access road was still snow free Dan Patrie Exploration mobilized his team to complete two (2) lines of IP survey work as described by S. Winters. The two 500 meter survey lines were cut and a six channel IP survey was completed over them. The EW 500 meter survey line is named BOON LINE 200N and the NS 500 meter survey line is labeled 300e. The LINE 200N line centered between the two Category 1 VTEM conductors

(red circles). The 300e line centered at the same location formed a “cross hair”. The IP survey layout and interpretation are as follows.

Interpretation by D. Rainsford, Ontario Geological Survey: *The EM profiles defining the anomalies on flightlines 1600 & 1610 are quite well developed and are consistent with those generated by bedrock type conductors. I agree with your coordinate conversion and it would appear, from your map, that the north-south IP line is located between the EM anomalies and should have no problem picking up the conductor. I also took a look at a DIGHEM frequency domain AEM survey flown over the same area in 2000 (AFRI41I12SW2002). This survey did not detect any bedrock conductive response in the vicinity of the VTEM anomalies. I know of one example (Sungold in the Shebandowan area) where VTEM detected shallow massive sulphides in an area missed by a frequency domain survey. Why the conductor doesn't show up well on the IP lines is still a puzzle. We know that the conductor is probably quite short (detected on only two flightlines) and its strike length could be less than the flight line interval, which would explain some of the unusual responses that we see in the IP. If the conductor is detectable from the air with EM then it should be detectable on the ground.*

Interpretation by S. Winters, Winterbourne Exploration: *The IP survey along the east-west line 2+00N appears to be parallel to sub parallel to the VTEM zone and also suggests a 150 m long zone from the recorded chargeabilities. It appears that the zone of interest may dip to the north and also plunge to the east?*

The resulting pseudo sections and maps show the survey layout, interpretations etc.
In the figure below the semi-transparent white circle between the two red circles is the center of the two IP Survey lines “cross hair”.

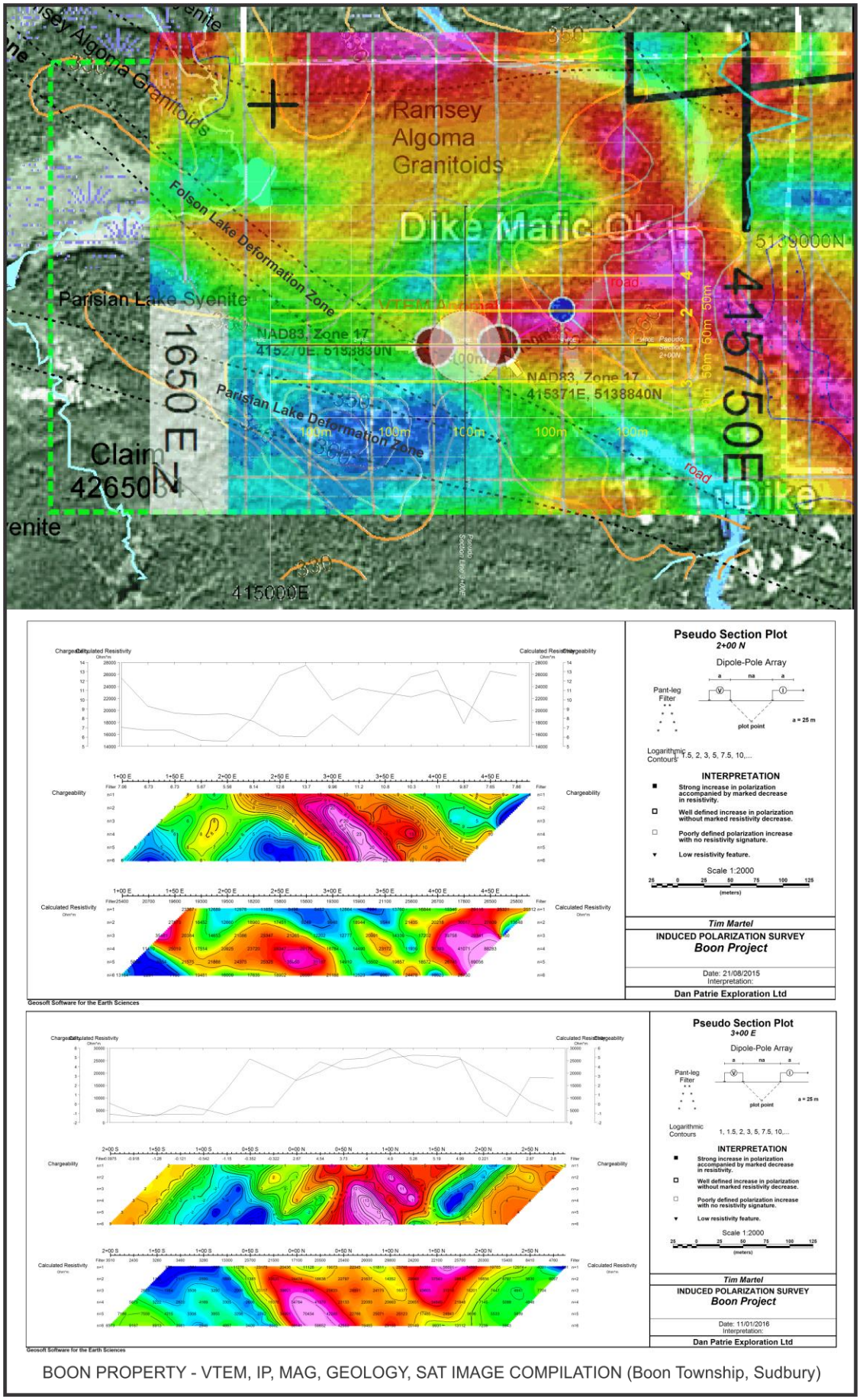


Figure 7: Boon Property - compilation with IP survey

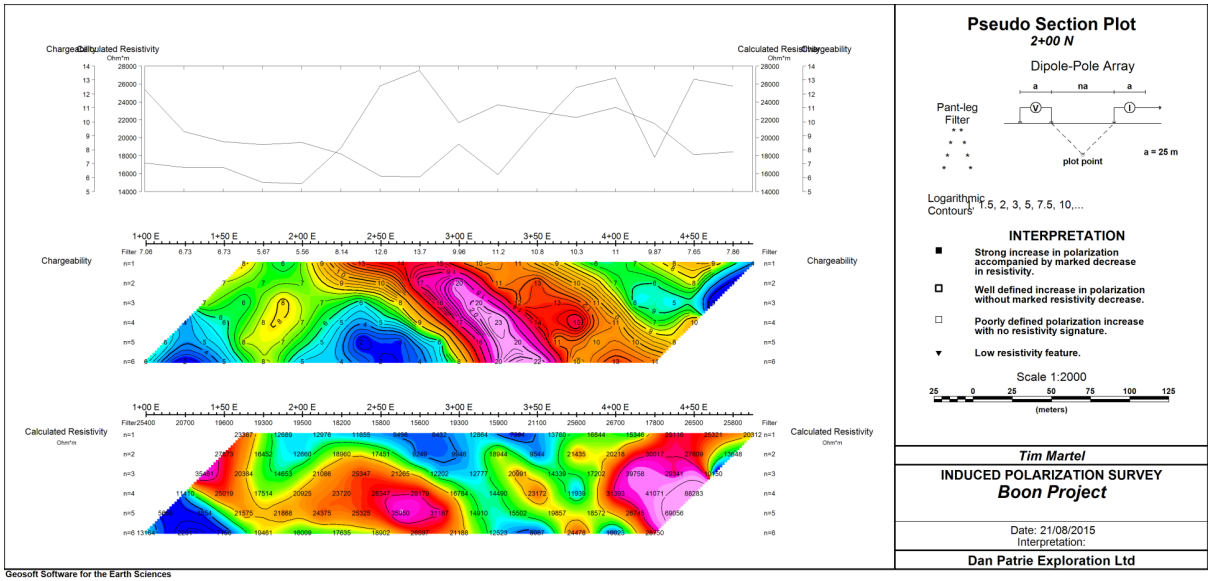


Figure 8: IP Survey Line 2+00N Pseudo Section Plot

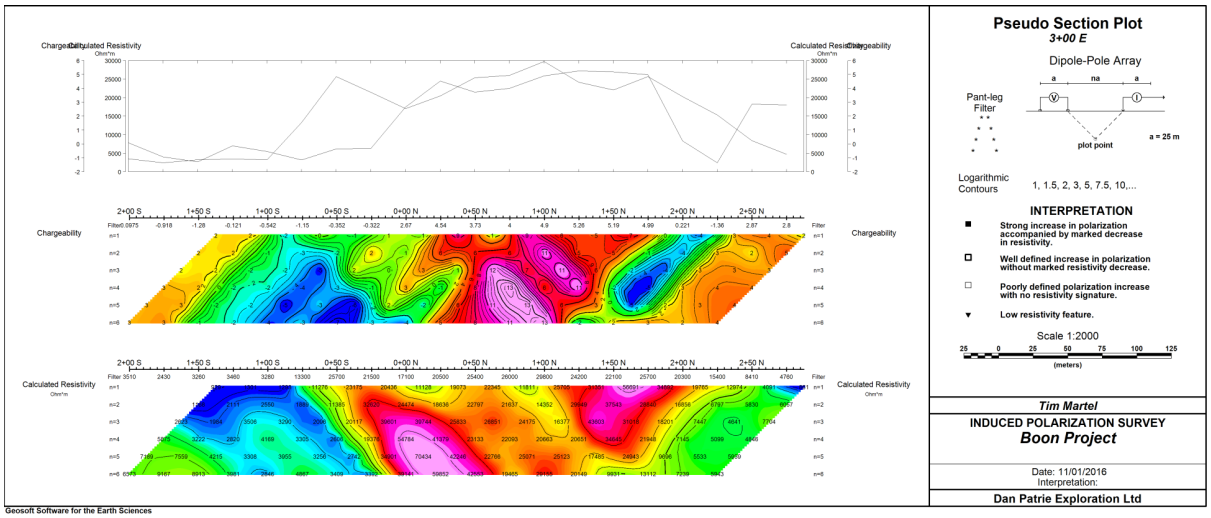


Figure 9: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Pseudo Section Plot

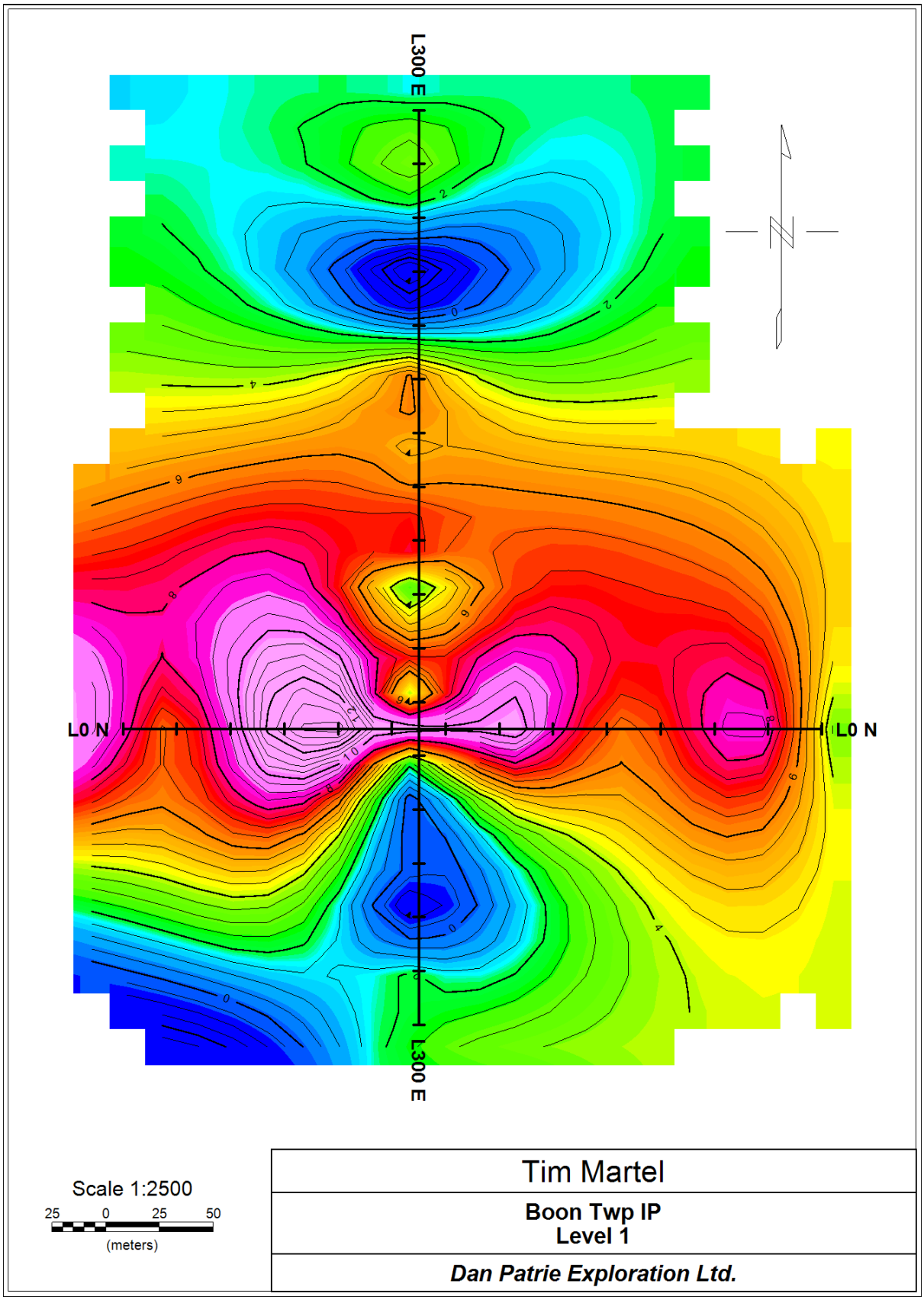


Figure 10: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Level 1.

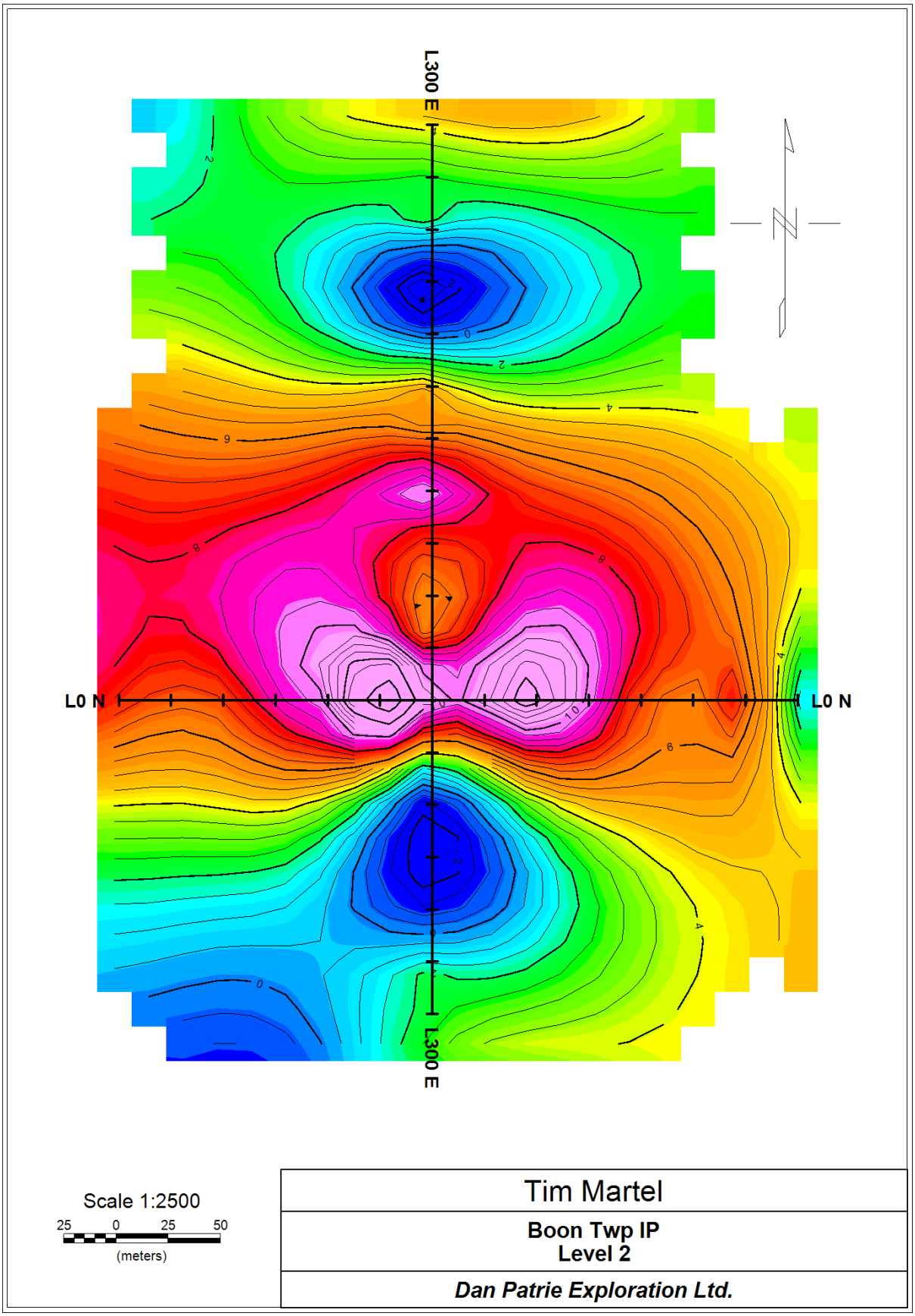


Figure 11: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Level 2.

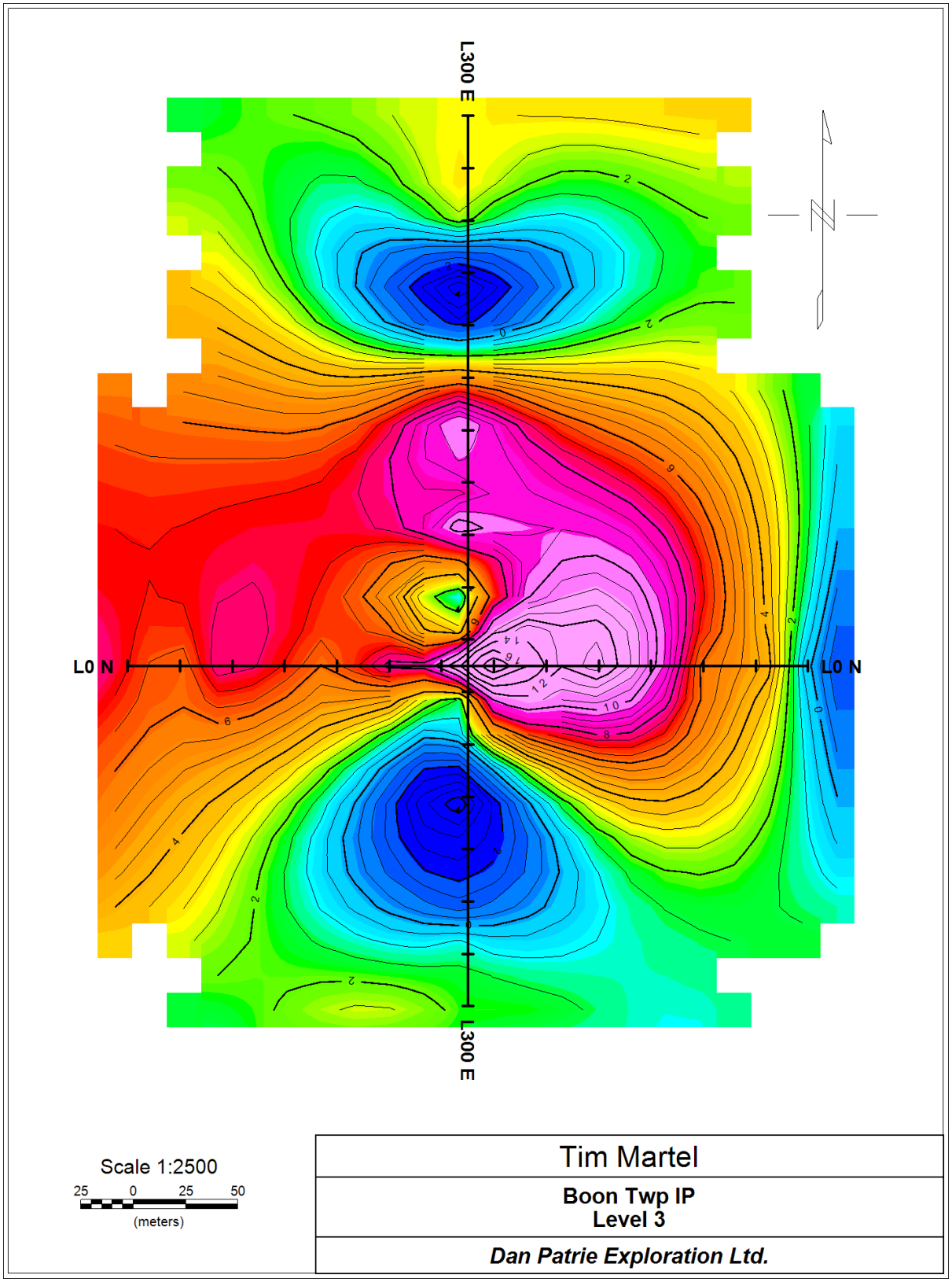


Figure 12: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Level 3.

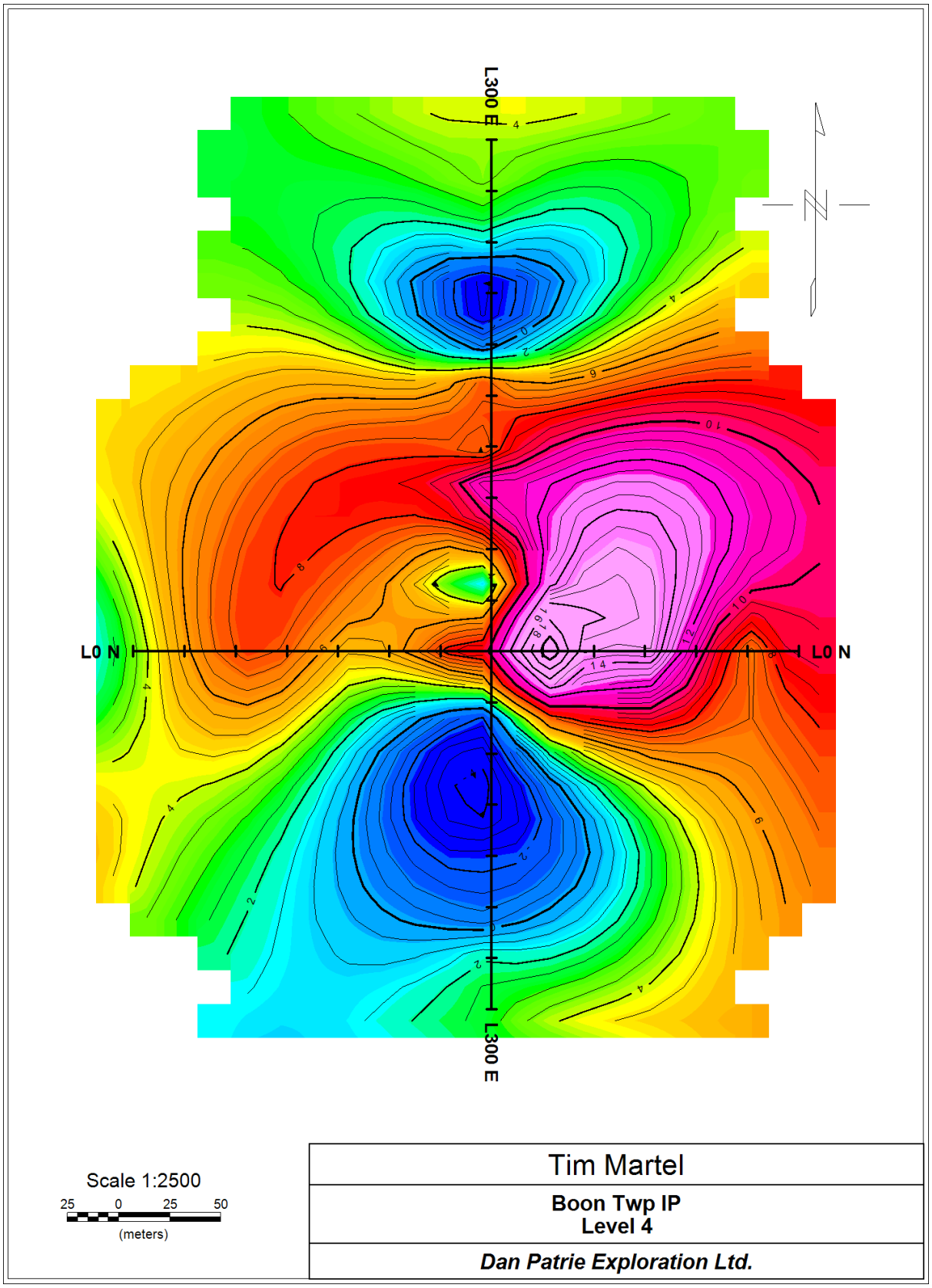


Figure 13: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Level 4.

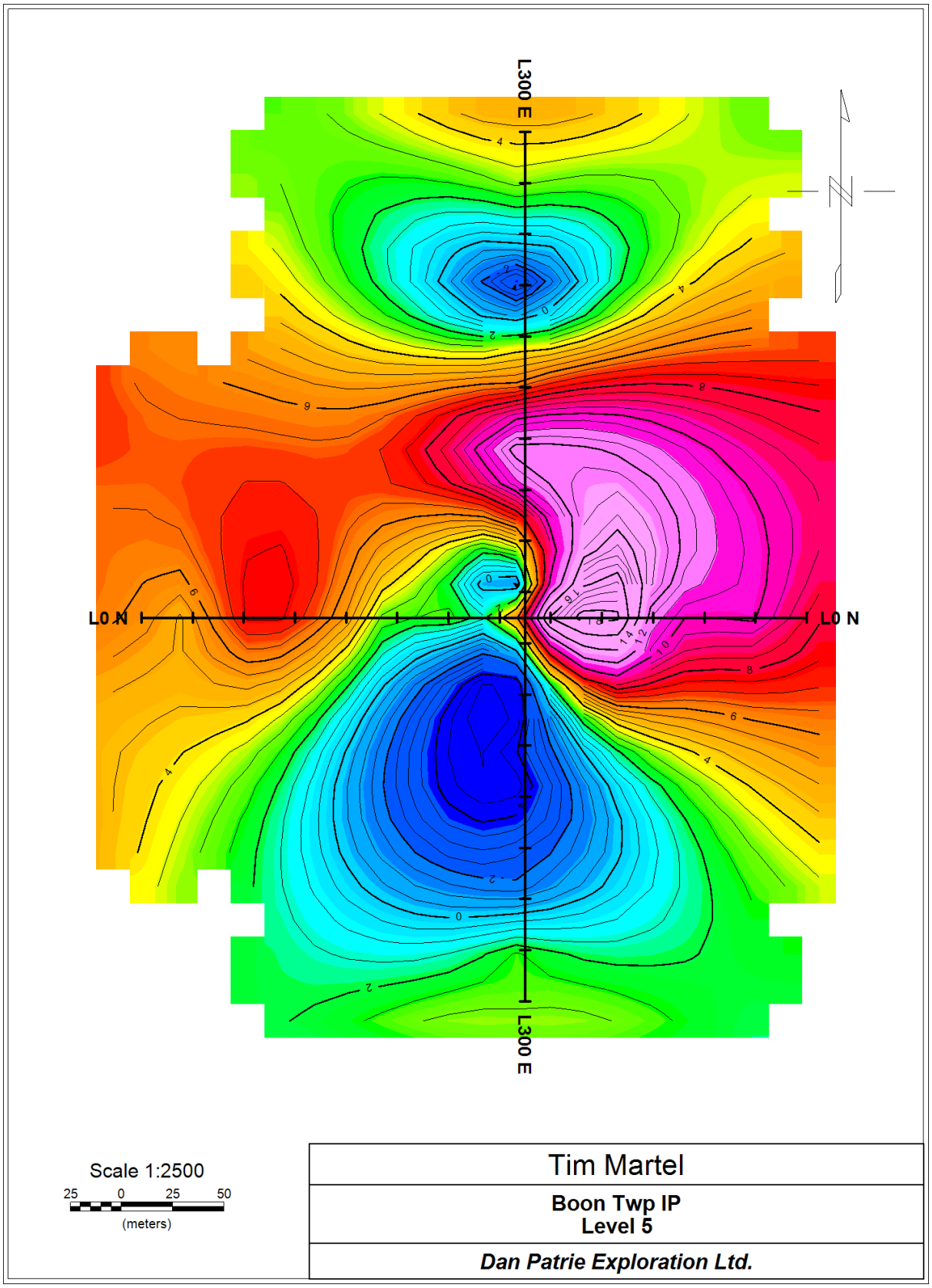


Figure 14: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Level 5.

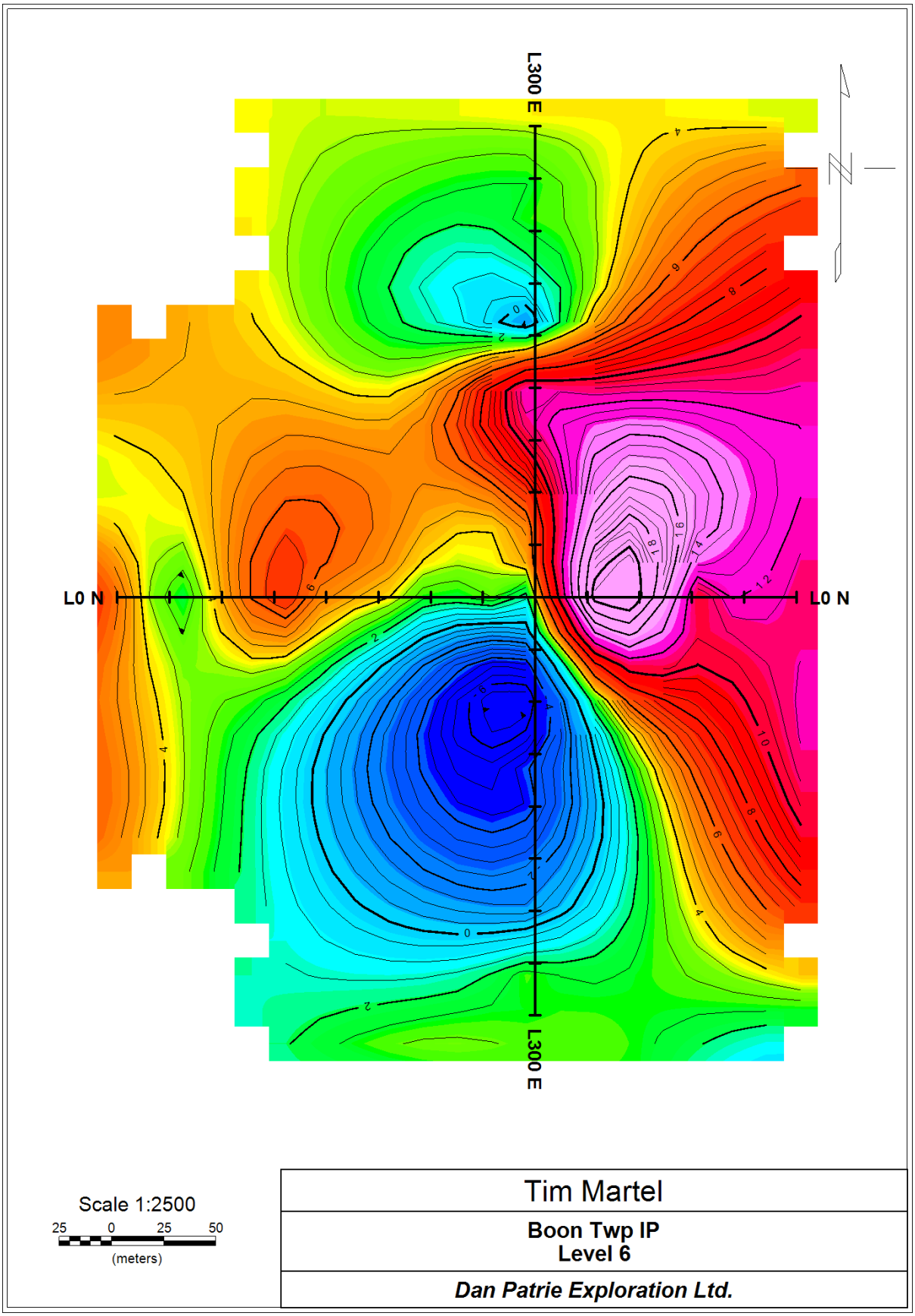


Figure 15: 2015 IP SURVEY Line 3+00E Level 6.

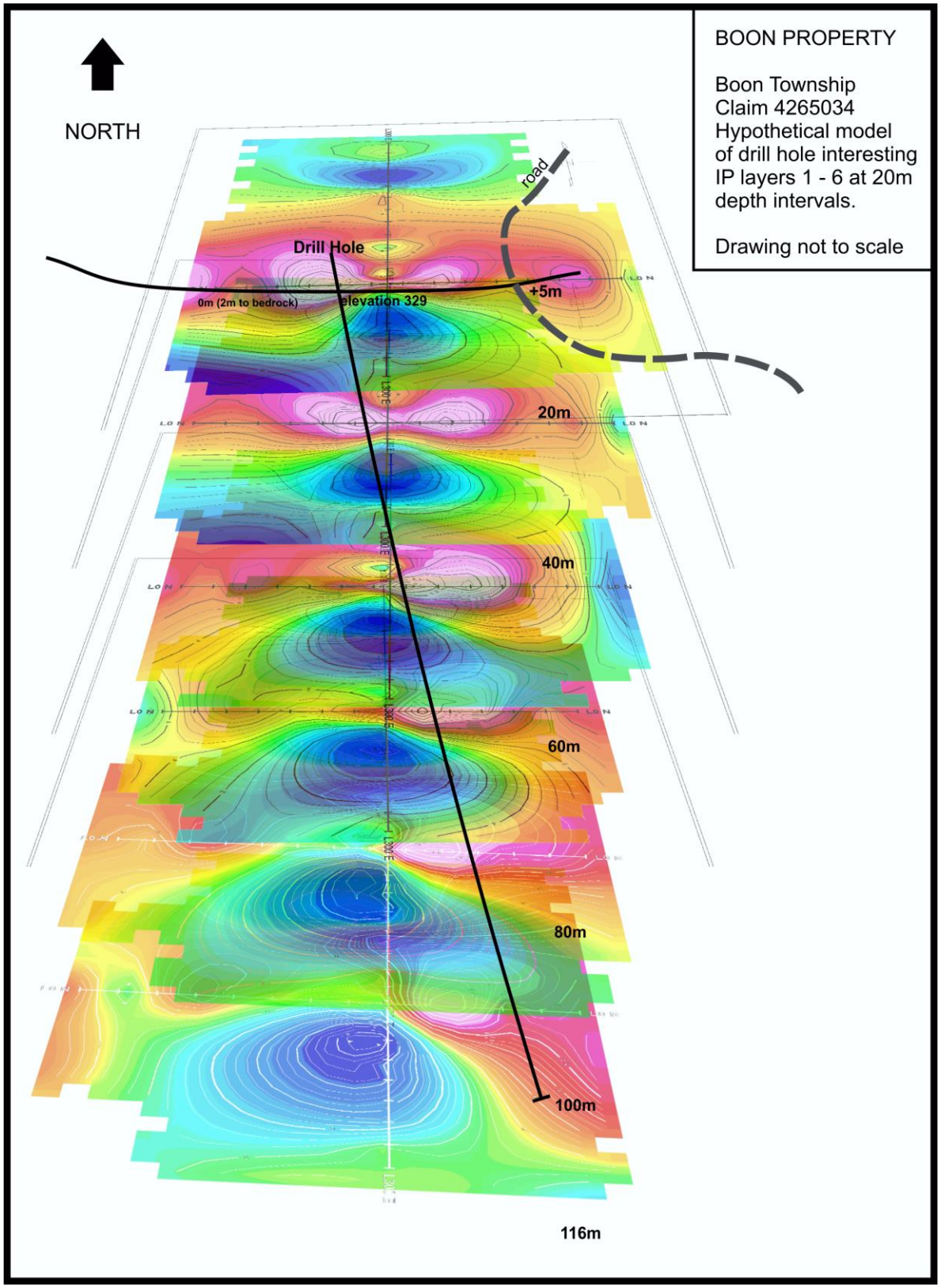


Figure 16: Modeling of NS 300e line. Hypothetical 3D drawing with a 100 meter drill hole centered on the highest chargeability, interpreted to be disseminated sulfides.

Project Infrastructure

Other than a seasonal bush road into the Property there is no project infrastructure in place.

Adjacent Properties

The claim ties onto Mustang Minerals Corp. claim 1229455 to the north claims 1229454 and 1198295 to the east. The claim is open to the west and south.

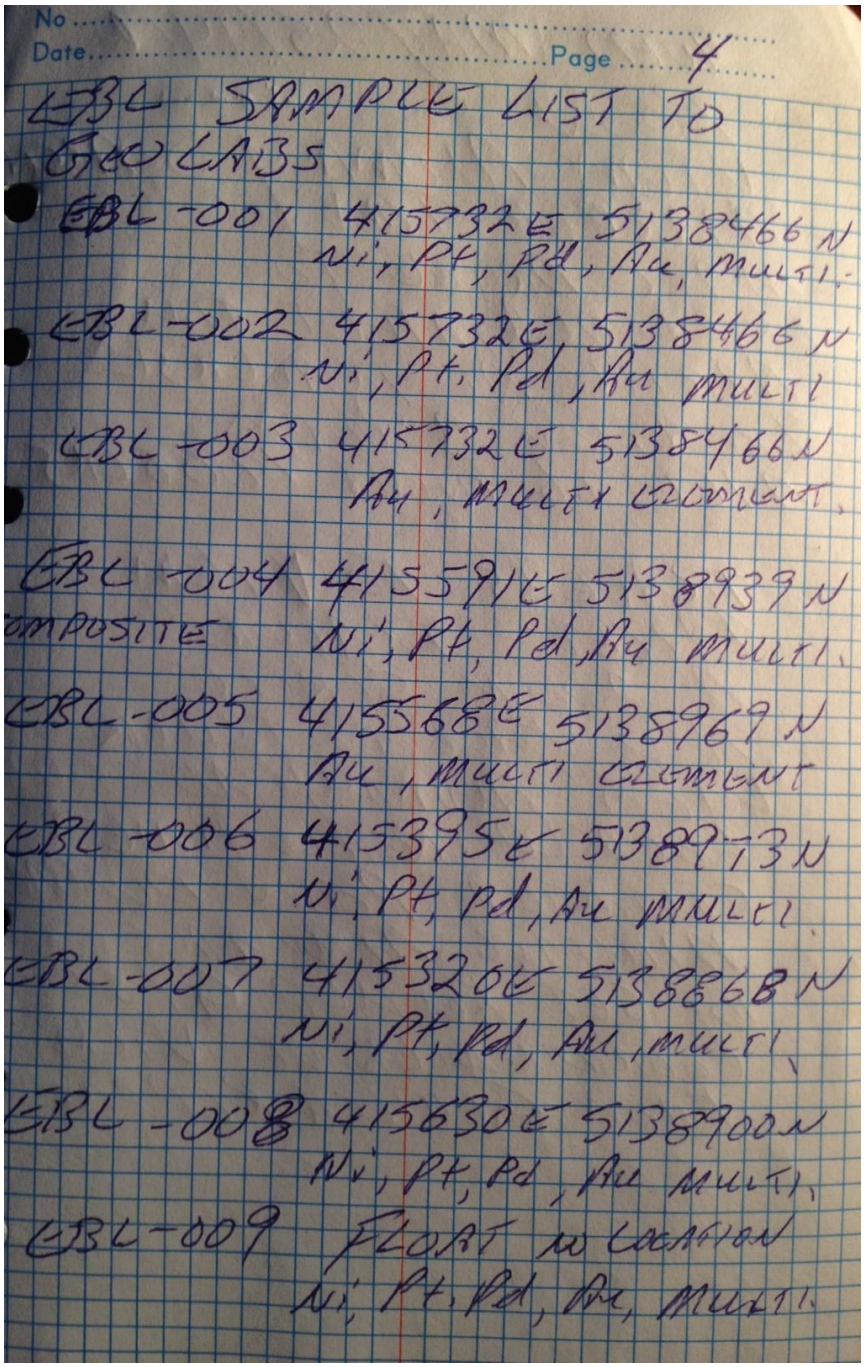
Recommendations

Supported by results of historical exploration in the form of assessment report submissions by a number of companies, three (3) prospecting site visits and two (2) 500 meter lines of IP to 110 meters depth with were set up over two (2) Category 1 VTEM bedrock conductors. And that the 2013 bedrock samples assay returned anomalous chromite, nickel, platinum, palladium and gold values over a Category 3 VTEM conductor and that permitting and the consultation process with the First Nations is ongoing and in favor to proceed uninhibited then;

1. Consider 2 short north-south soil sampling lines running south from L2+00N in the area of the VTEM anomalies. The reason for this is that the geophysics tells one about the electrical properties of the zone but nothing about its chemistry. Two 500 m lines with samples at 50 m spacing's would give you 20 samples. From the appearance of the overburden and topography I suggest a soil B-horizon survey. An alternative to this could be a 100 meter drill hole into the zone set up by S. Winters or with his input.
2. Verify that the two IP lines are located on the ground where you think they are. A field check with GPS would be the best way to do this.
3. Prior to drilling; Run a max-min survey along three north-south lines spaced 50m apart (one below each flight line and one in the middle) to verify the location of the conductor. Use a 100m cable and if you don't detect the conductor go to 150m. Record at least 3 frequencies (high, medium and low).

Appendices

2013 Assay Sample List to Ontario GeoLABS, Sudbury Ontario



No .....
Date ..... Page 4

EBL SAMPLE LIST TO GEOLABS

EBL-001 415732E 5138466N
Ni, Pt, Pd, Au, Multi.

EBL-002 415732E 5138466N
Ni, Pt, Pd, Au Multi

EBL-003 415732E 5138466N
Au, Multi element.

EBL-004 415591E 5138939N
Composite Ni, Pt, Pd, Au Multi.

EBL-005 415568E 5138969N
Au, Multi element

EBL-006 415395E 5138913N
Ni, Pt, Pd, Au Multi.

EBL-007 415320E 5138868N
Ni, Pt, Pd, Au, Multi.

EBL-008 415630E 5138900N
Ni, Pt, Pd, Au Multi.

EBL-009 Float in location
Ni, Pt, Pd, Au, Multi.

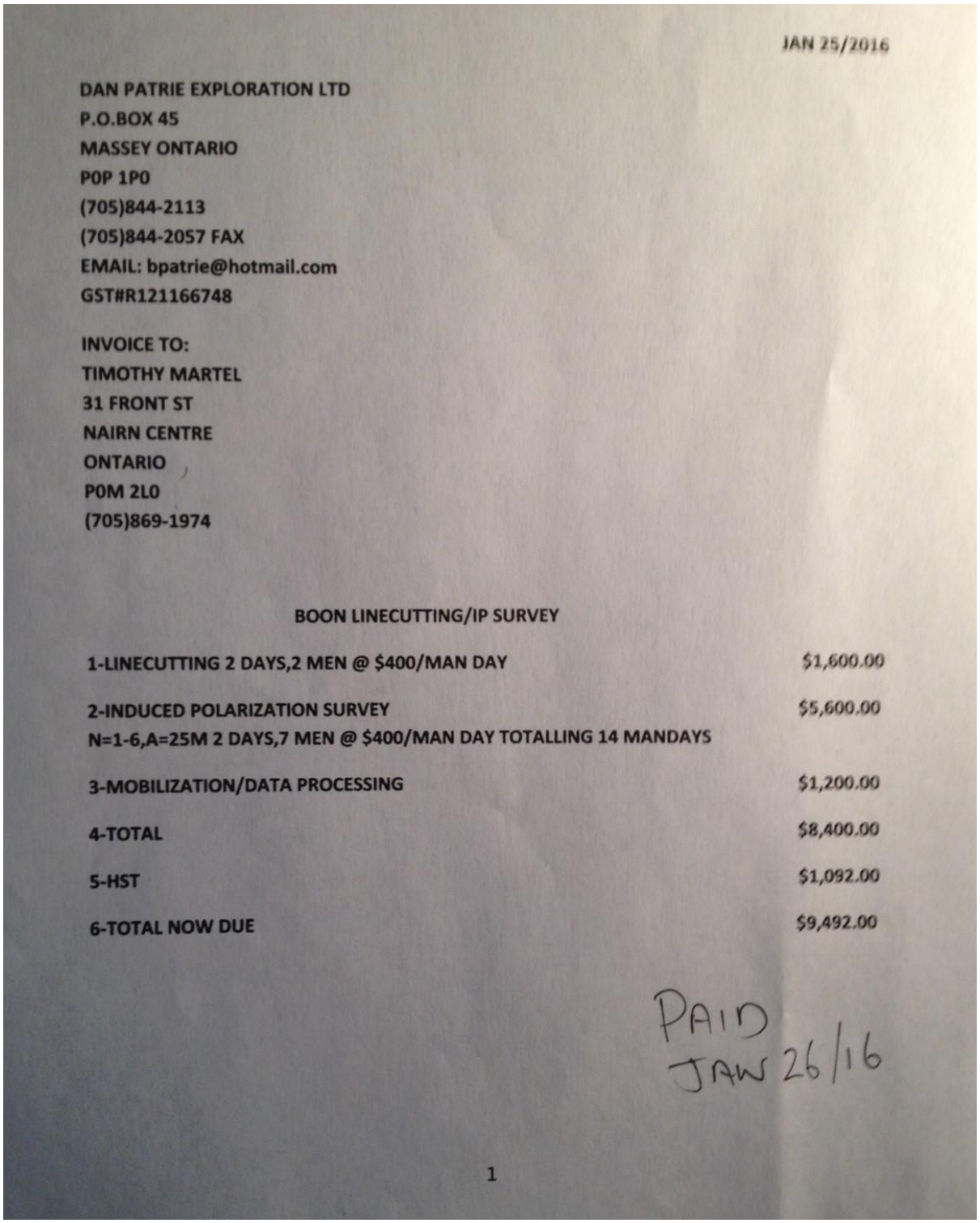
2013 Boon Property 2013 – 2-15 Sample List

Boon Property
2013 - 2015 Sample List

NAD83 Zone 17

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization	Alteration
EBL 001	415732	5138466	metagabbro (FLDZ)	med grained	<1% py dissem	Fe
EBL 002	415732	5138466	metagabbro (FLDZ)	fine to med grained	<1% py dissem	Fe
EBL 003	415732	5138466	granite-feldspar megacrystic	course grained	none	si
EBL 004	415591	5138939	gabbronorite (Border Zone)	medium granined	>1% Py dissem	ep, fe
EBL 005	415568	5138969	monzogranite (Border Zone)	fine grained	<1% py dissem	feld, si
EBL 006	415395	513897	biotite-granodiorite (Border Zone)	med, course grained	>1% py dissem	biotite, ep, Fe
EBL 007	415320	5138868	heterogeneous (FLDZ & PLDZ)	fine, med, course	>1% py dissem	si, ep, Fe
EBL 008	415630	5138900	biotite-granodiorite	medium grained	>2% py dissem	ep, si, fe
EBL 009			metagabro?	medium grained	>2% py disem	ep, fe
Boon_2015_001	415533	5139029	hornblende-gabbronorite	course grained	<1% py blebby	cl
Boon_2015_002			hornblende-gabbronorite	course grained	<1% py blebby	cl

Dan Patrie Exploration Inc. Invoice for IP Survey



JAN 25/2016

DAN PATRIE EXPLORATION LTD
P.O.BOX 45
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(705)844-2113
(705)844-2057 FAX
EMAIL: bpatrie@hotmail.com
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INVOICE TO:
TIMOTHY MARTEL
31 FRONT ST
NAIRN CENTRE
ONTARIO
P0M 2L0
(705)869-1974

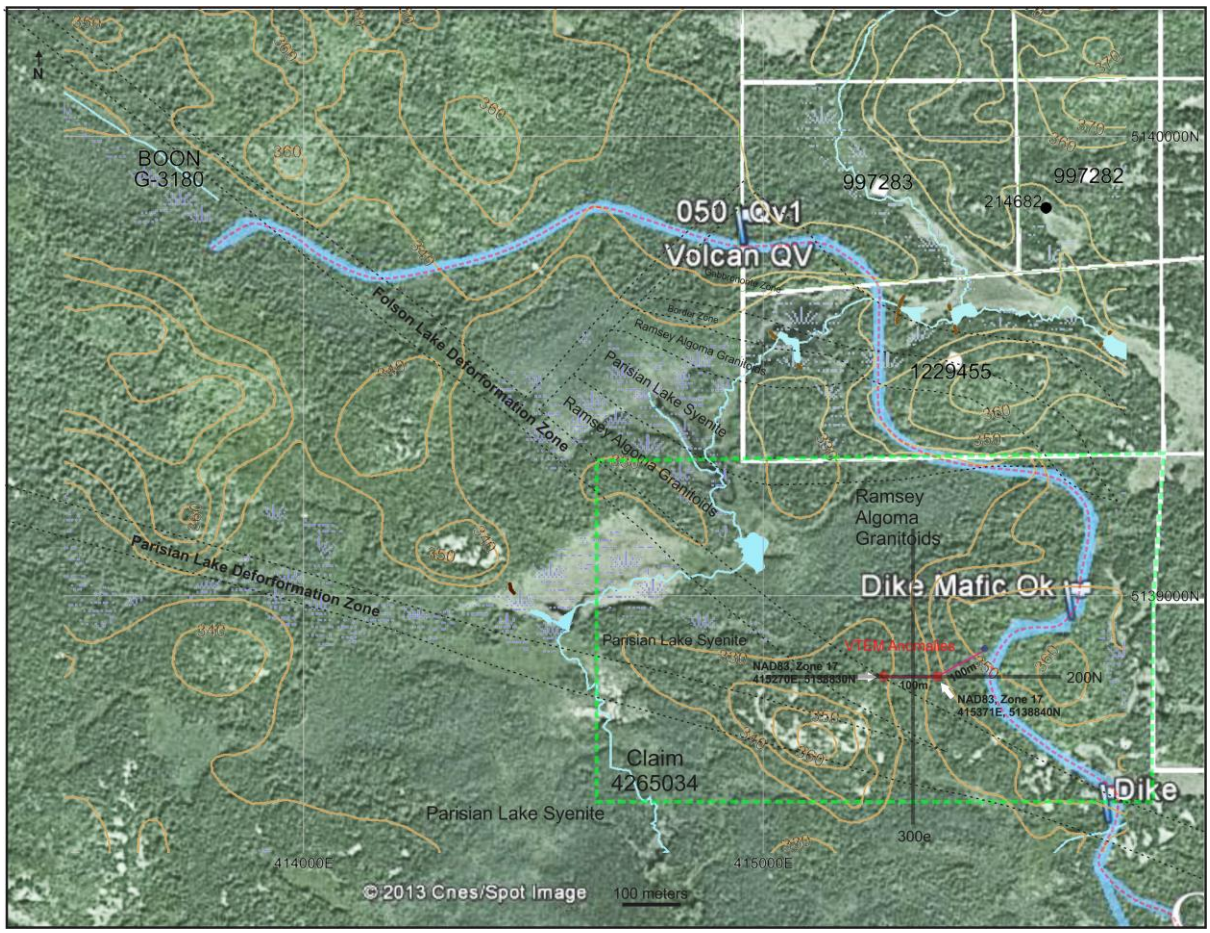
BOON LINECUTTING/IP SURVEY

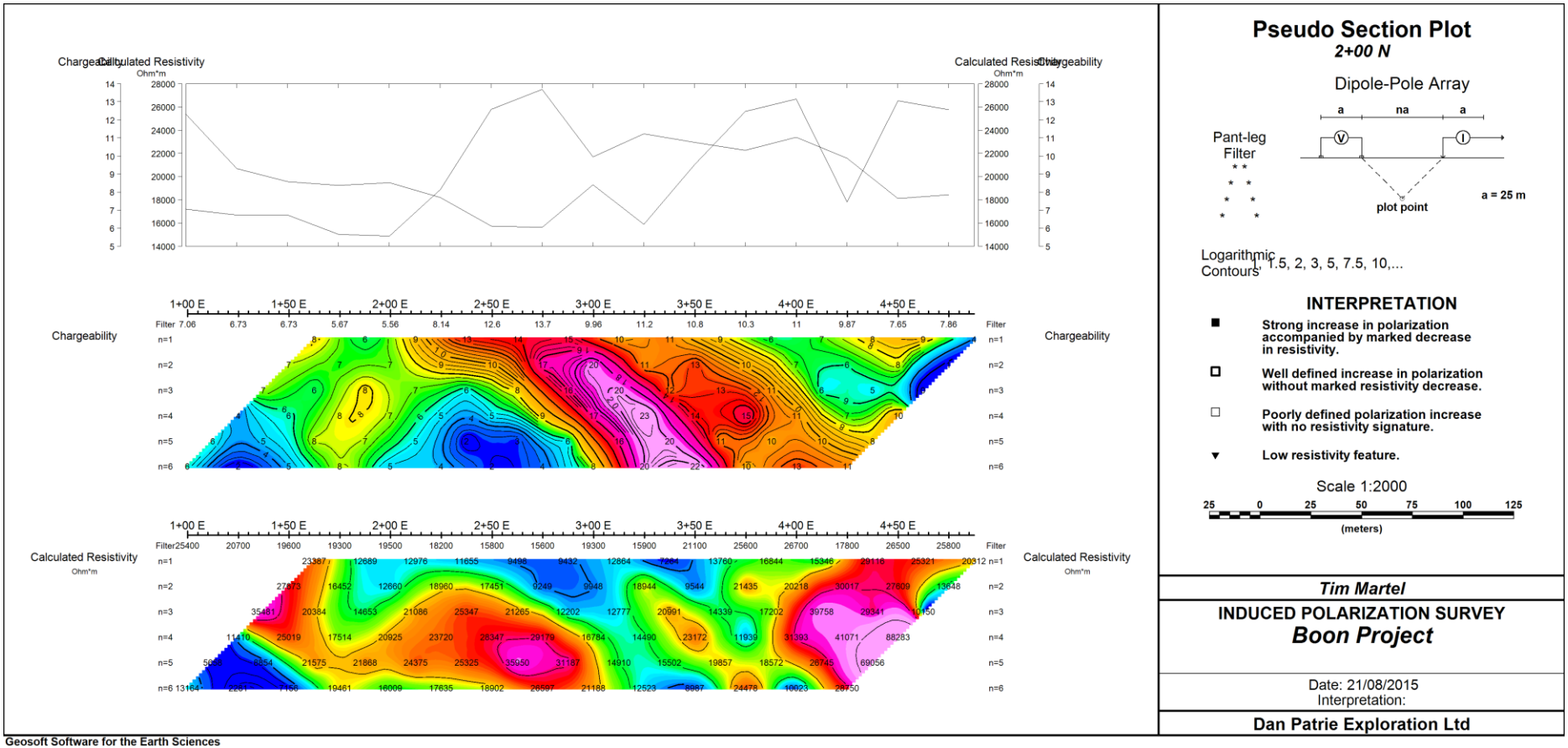
1-LINECUTTING 2 DAYS,2 MEN @ $400/MAN DAY	$1,600.00
2-INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY N=1-6,A=25M 2 DAYS,7 MEN @ $400/MAN DAY TOTALLING 14 MANDAYS	$5,600.00
3-MOBILIZATION/DATA PROCESSING	$1,200.00
4-TOTAL	$8,400.00
5-HST	$1,092.00
6-TOTAL NOW DUE	$9,492.00

PAID
JAN 26/16

1

IP Survey Lines and Geology Compilation





Pseudo Section Plot

2+00 N

Dipole-Pole Array

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- ◘ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

(meters)

Tim Martel

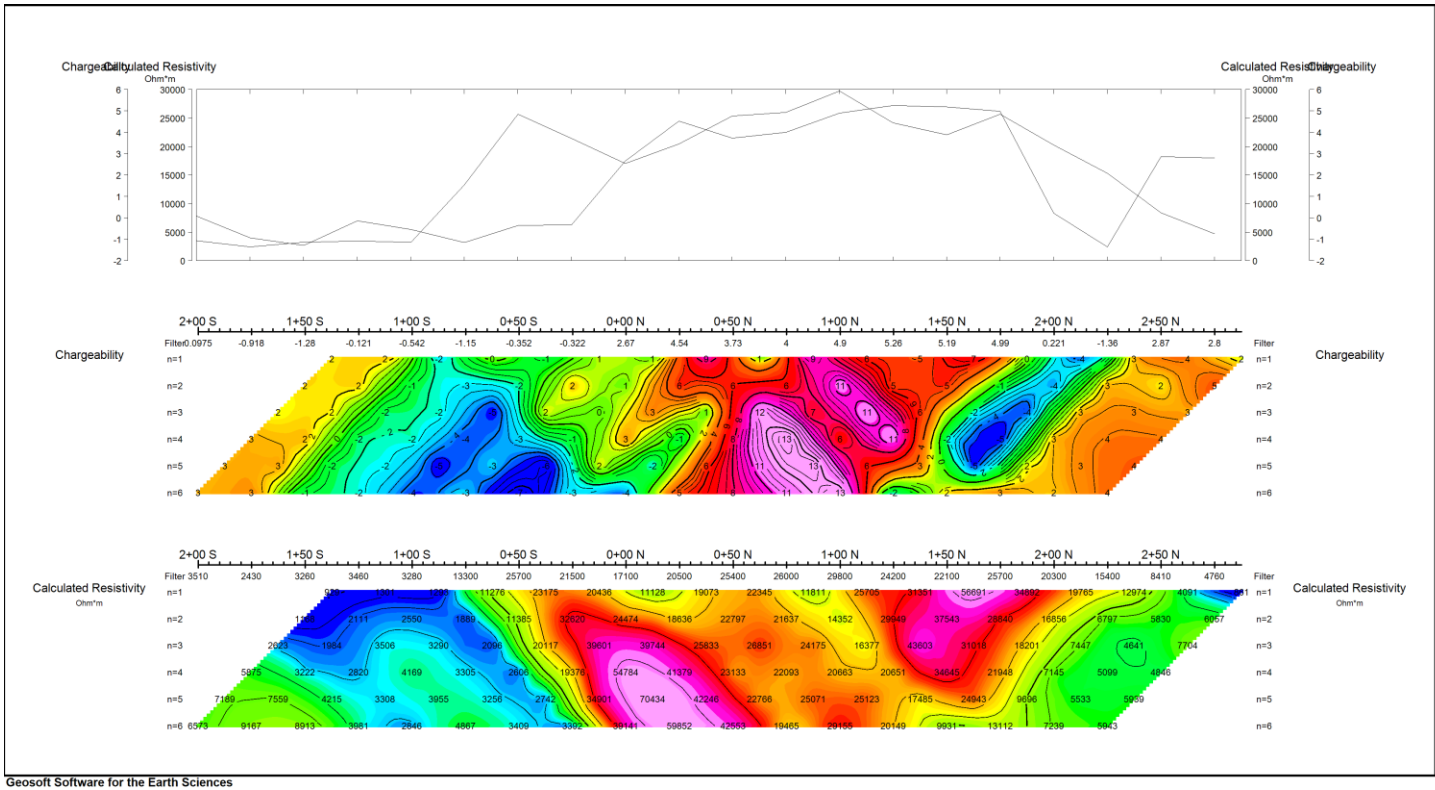
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Boon Project

Date: 21/08/2015
Interpretation:

Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd

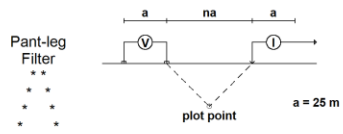
Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



Pseudo Section Plot

3+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- ▢ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

(meters)

Tim Martel

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Boon Project

Date: 11/01/2016
Interpretation:

Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

2013 Assay Results from Ontario GeoLABS, Sudbury Ontario

GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

GEO LABS
GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES

Client: Gaudreau
Geo Labs JOB#: 13-0368
Date: 12/19/2013
Method Code: IMO-100

Client ID	Ba	Be	Bi	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.9	0.06	0.009	0.01	0.2	0.1	24	0.006	2	0.02	0.01	0.005
BF-001-A	387.2	1.13	0.051	0.11	33.16	47.5	73	0.67	187	5.38	3.38	1.26
EBL-001	167.4	0.98	0.021	0.11	31.45	43.3	75	0.56	129	5.82	3.67	1.21
EBL-002	329.0	1.02	0.109	0.11	32.03	38.1	67	0.52	84	5.46	3.47	1.07
EBL-003	235.0	1.66	0.210	0.02	11.12	0.7	106	0.70	13	4.11	2.45	0.11
EBL-004	416.5	1.16	3.976	0.08	41.56	69.9	>600	0.74	96	4.09	2.03	1.97
EBL-005	1265.5	1.49	4.959	0.17	19.83	11.9	73	0.46	643	0.71	0.38	2.03
EBL-006	527.2	2.97	0.730	0.11	47.53	28.2	35	2.06	37	2.25	1.17	1.36
EBL-007	466.0	2.59	0.292	0.23	58.60	34.5	117	1.48	121	2.77	1.48	1.71
EBL-008	1378.5	0.70	0.374	0.05	68.82	52.8	121	2.75	249	3.29	1.29	2.99
EBL-009	51.9	1.23	1.246	0.11	27.46	103.0	95	0.26	561	2.77	1.63	1.20

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Client: Gaudreau
Geo Labs JOB#: 13-0368
Date: 12/19/2013
Method Code: IMO-100

Client ID	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Li	Lu	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.003	0.09	0.2	0.002	0.03	0.04	0.08	3	0.4
BF-001-A	18.45	4.71	2.34	1.13	15.31	26.2	0.46	1.16	7.18	17.24	33	28.7
EBL-001	19.70	5.24	2.84	1.23	14.53	27.2	0.51	0.77	7.98	17.48	33	9.9
EBL-002	17.29	4.78	2.63	1.16	14.64	31.5	0.49	0.72	7.35	16.93	32	13.0
EBL-003	16.16	2.90	2.14	0.80	3.60	12.6	0.36	1.96	35.13	5.08	<3	8.6
EBL-004	12.94	5.80	0.88	0.76	17.26	16.3	0.24	1.28	1.73	28.93	218	11.4
EBL-005	28.04	0.91	0.38	0.13	13.08	10.6	0.06	0.46	0.68	7.32	91	18.2
EBL-006	24.78	2.93	1.02	0.41	25.88	27.2	0.16	1.16	7.65	20.83	26	21.3
EBL-007	23.83	3.54	1.76	0.52	30.96	32.2	0.20	2.10	11.32	26.12	57	12.2
EBL-008	23.40	6.06	0.30	0.54	34.25	45.3	0.10	0.38	2.54	39.53	50	8.0
EBL-009	18.81	3.11	0.37	0.56	13.36	22.7	0.19	1.79	3.87	15.11	113	4.3

GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

GEO LABS
GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES

Client: Gaudreau
Geo Labs JOB#: 13-0368
Date: 12/19/2013
Method Code: IMO-100

Client ID	Pr	Rb	Sb	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Ti	Tl
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.02	0.2	0.04	0.9	0.02	0.08	2	0.2	0.003	0.09	26	0.005
BF-001-A	4.11	88.61	0.08	35.4	4.14	1.44	117	0.5	0.811	3.33	7707.63	0.49
EBL-001	4.08	34.77	0.06	37.0	4.43	1.39	126	0.5	0.875	3.65	8146.94	0.13
EBL-002	4.06	74.33	0.04	35.2	4.20	1.35	113	0.5	0.811	3.52	7752.88	0.41
EBL-003	1.25	128.94	<0.04	2.4	2.36	1.64	33	3.5	0.617	9.26	202.27	0.57
EBL-004	6.21	16.00	0.06	58.0	6.67	0.72	623	<0.2	0.734	0.90	6094.62	0.15
EBL-005	2.05	13.17	<0.04	2.5	1.24	0.57	2078	<0.2	0.124	3.31	501.13	0.05
EBL-006	5.60	27.59	0.04	20.7	3.86	1.27	602	0.4	0.401	3.09	5448.15	0.16
EBL-007	6.95	47.85	0.05	18.8	4.47	1.22	710	0.8	0.490	3.09	5969.92	0.25
EBL-008	9.13	46.54	<0.04	26.0	7.66	0.86	1959	<0.2	0.655	0.11	8199.71	0.24
EBL-009	3.55	8.23	<0.04	19.0	3.09	0.88	264	0.2	0.454	0.75	6384.61	0.04

GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

GEO LABS
GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES

Client: Gaudreau
Geo Labs JOB#: 13-0368
Date: 12/19/2013
Method Code: IMO-100

Client ID	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.002	0.02	10	0.5	0.08	0.009	8	3
BF-001-A	0.488	0.91	299.22	0.66	31.69	3.150	151.31	89
EBL-001	0.538	0.93	303.42	0.76	33.82	3.500	145.78	103
EBL-002	0.510	0.91	299.45	0.50	32.78	3.312	162.56	96
EBL-003	0.382	9.61	<10	<0.5	19.39	2.601	<8	39
EBL-004	0.270	0.58	282.45	0.64	20.95	1.662	154.71	24
EBL-005	0.054	17.91	20.29	<0.5	3.63	0.386	15.88	15
EBL-006	0.169	1.42	346.38	0.92	11.93	1.111	121.18	36
EBL-007	0.207	0.98	303.22	1.10	15.10	1.357	170.08	71
EBL-008	0.141	0.05	376.94	<0.5	14.51	0.764	97.91	7
EBL-009	0.222	0.16	162.43	<0.5	15.50	1.376	174.34	12

GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

GEO LABS
GEOSCIENCE LABORATORIES

Client: Gaudreau
Geo Labs JOB#: 13-0368
Date: 12/19/2013
Method Code: IMP-101

Client ID	Au	Pd	Pt
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb
Detection Limit	6	1.3	0.4
BF-001-A	<6	<1.3	1.6
EBL-001	<6	<1.3	1.8
EBL-002	<6	<1.3	1.3
EBL-003	<6	<1.3	<0.4
EBL-004	<6	4.0	7.2
EBL-005	17	148.4	76.4
EBL-006	<6	<1.3	0.5
EBL-007	6	<1.3	1.3
EBL-008	<6	4.0	4.9
EBL-009	20	<1.3	<0.4