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Report on Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) Survey

> Porphyry Lake Gold Project Tyrrell Township Larder Lake Mining District Northeastern Ontario

UTM Grid Zone 17, NAD 83 NTS Map Sheet 41P10/11

October 31, 2016

Jamieson S. Walker Jamieson Geological Inc.

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- Map 6: Pathfinder "GOLD" SGH results and proposed diamond drill hole locations. Scale approx. 1:15,000.

ATTACHMENT 1: SGH SURVEY REPORT

"A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON INTERPRETATION", for JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC., PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT Author: Dale Sutherland B.Sc., Activation Laboratories Ltd, Dated: March 18, 2016. Part I of III: "A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS – AN SGH REFERENCE DOCUMENT"

Part II of III: "A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON INTERPRETATION", for JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC., PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT

Part III of III: Laboratory results from Hydrocarbon Analysis by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry, Activation Laboratories Ltd. March 19, 2015: Printed report from Excel spreadsheet of the concentrations (parts per trillion- ppt) of 162 select hydrocarbons species from thermal extraction and capillary column gas chromatography and mass spectrometer analysis of 142 samples submitted from the Porphyry Lake survey. Spreadsheet also contains laboratory repeat and field duplicate analysis for quality control.

ATTACHMENT I1: SGH Field Sample Descriptions

1.0 Summary

In October 2015, a sampling program for Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) was conducted over the central section of the 22-unit Porphyry Lake property. The samples were analyzed by Activation Laboratories in late February 2016 and reported in March 2016.

2.0 Location

The property is located in central Tyrrell Township in the Larder Mining Division, District of Sudbury, between UTM NAD 83 coordinates 5276000-5279000 N and 497000-500000E (NTS 41P10/11) approximately 22 km west of Gowganda.

3.0 Access

The property is accessed via Highway 560 west from Gowganda or east from Shining Tree. The property is approximately 22 km west of Gowganda. Highway 560 bisects the property (Map1).

4.0 Property

The property consists of 22 contiguous unpatented claims, located in central Tyrrell Township (Plan #G-3725), Larder Lake District. The claim numbers are: L1220353, L1220354, L1220381, L1220384, L1221601, L1221602, L1221603, L1221604, L1221605, L1221606, L1221607, L1221609, L1221610, L1221611, L1221612, L1221613, L1221614, L1221615, L1221616, L1221617, L1221618, L1221619. The SGH geochemical survey described in this report was performed on the following claim numbers with an approximate coverage over each claim unit as follows: L1220384, 10%; L1221618, 60%; L1221601, 80%; L1221615, 20%; L1221616, 20%; L1221603, 60%; L1221602; 100%, L1221606, 70%; L1221607, 50%; L1221614, 30%; L1221610, 60%; L1221605, 90%, L1221609, 30%; and L1221611, 70%.

5.0 Physiology and Vegetation

The area consists of low rolling outcrop covered by sandy glacial outwash and thin till sheets. The central section of the property is cut by a prominent esker system. The vegetation consists of jack pine, spruce, pine, tamarack, alder, birch and poplar.

6.0 Regional and Property Geology

The Porphyry Lake property in central Tyrrell Township is underlain by the Archean-aged Shining Tree volcanic belt of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The lithostratigraphic section of rocks exposed at Porphyry Lake is part of the Kidd Munro Group. The rocks consist primarily of NW-SE striking intercalated felsic to mafic volcanic rocks locally with thin clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks. Felsic and mafic dikes intrude the volcanic rocks. To the southeast, along the Tyrrell Structural Zone, sedimentary units of the Indian Lake Group overlie sections of the older volcanic rocks. To the northwest, in Natal Township, volcaniclastic rocks of the Natal group, coeval to Indian Lake Group units, which also unconformably overlie volcanic units. Cobalt Group Proterozoic-aged sedimentary rocks cover the eastern third of the township. Proterozoic diabase dikes intrude all units, but are not prominent at the Porphyry Lake property.

The dominant lithologies observed on the Porphyry Lake property fall into two largescale mappable stratigraphic sequences of Kidd Munro-aged units (Map 2). The lower (older) volcanic sequence, exposed to the north and northeast of Porphyry Lake, consists of intermediate to ultramafic meta-volcanics containing numerous mudstone and graphitic mudstone horizons. This sequence is dominated by dacitic, flow-dome packages interbedded with mudstones, graphitic mudstones and argillites. These intermediate dome sequences are separated by mafic and ultramafic volcanics, mostly basalts and komatiites. The upper (younger Kidd Munro) volcanic sequence exposed at Porphyry Lake and to the south and west of Porphyry Lake, is lithologically less diverse and consists dominantly of rhyolitic to dacitic meta-volcanic flows cut by numerous felsic to intermediate porphyry dikes observed in the numerous outcrops surrounding Porphyry Lake. The sequence contains little mafic rock except scattered exposures of basalt SW of Porphyry Lake and basaltic exposures at the historic Lorenzo and Shanen showing. The sequence is also devoid of mudstones and graphitic horizons but does contain volcanogenic chert horizons well exposed in Trench #1, approximately 200m northwest of Porphyry Lake. These felsic rocks belong to the Breeze Lake Group described by Johns, 1998. The lithologic packages generally strike northwest-southeast with steep dips to the northeast. Topping direction is generally to the southwest, however, topping direction is variable locally with overturned topping indicators. Geochronology has confirmed that the younger felsic rocks are synform with older rocks on northeast and southwest. The Porphyry Lake property lies primarily on the northeast limb of this apparent synform. On the northern limb of the synform, in the central section of the Porphyry Lake property, the contact between the two major Kidd Munro units has been structurally reactivated, forming a broad deformation or shear zone (300-400m wide) from the ESE side of the property trending to the northwest, north of Porphyry Lake, continuing to the west side of the property. Elevated gold values are associated with this shear zone. The location and presence of the shear was tested in the drilling of PL-04-01 (reported in MNDM files number W0480.01629), immediately NE of Porphyry Lake. The southern side of shear zone is exposed in highway rock cuts near Porphyry Lake. The deformation zone has been called the North Porphyry Break. A second similar structural zone, the Breeze Lake Structural Zone, is sub-parallel to the North Porphyry Break and is postulated to strike through the south-end of Porphyry Lake and Breeze Lake. Both structures are sub-parallel to the Tyrell Structural Zone to the south. The North Porphyry Break is also believed to be a splay feature of the Tyrrell Structural Zone.

During the 1997-1998 exploration program, geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys were conducted. Geophysical surveys were conducted by JVX and reported in MNDM files number W9880.00356. In addition to the surveys, 11 diamond drill holes, totaling 1,774 metres, were drilled in 1998 primarily on geophysical targets. This work was not reported for assessment. Two diamond drill holes were completed in 2004 and reported in MNDM files number W0480.01629; a single hole was drilled in 2005 and reported in MNDM files number W0580.01825; a single hole was drilled in 2007 and

reported in MNDM files number W0880.00535. Sample re-assay, geostatistical analysis and mineralization description was conducted in 2007 and reported in MNDM file number W0780.00731. Additional detailed magnetic survey was conducted on Porphyry Lake in 2007 and reported in MNDM file number W0780.00743. IP survey was conducted in 2009 over a limited area and reported in MNDM file number W0980.02276. In 2010, airborne geophysics including magnetometer, VLF and radiometric survey was flown by Creso Exploration and reported in MNDM file W1180.02025. In 2011, Creso conducted 382 metres of diamond drilling in two holes in proximity to the historic Pettrigrew showing on claim 1221610 and 1221609. This work was not reported for assessment. Collars and drill hole traces are shown on Map 2.

7.0 Exploration Rationale

The exploration program was designed to prospect for the geochemical signature of buried or hidden gold mineralized rocks using Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH). The primary target is a shear zone hosted gold mineralization in the North Porphyry Break, buried under thick esker and outwash deposits. The SGH method is capable of detecting and mapping geochemical oxidation-reduction cells potentially associated with geochemically anomalous rocks. The method also detects the decay component of organic processes related to the weathering of potentially altered and mineralized rock. The method analyses soil adsorbed hydrocarbons and characterizes the hydrocarbons into geochemical 'type' or classes developed empirically over known mineral deposits and ore bodies. The classes or suites of hydrocarbons from known deposits create 'pathfinder templates' that allo for comparison of 'blind' exploration samples, such as those from the Porphyry Lake property, against empirically-developed templates from well-studied mineral (ore) deposits. The method analyzed hydrocarbon characteristics from samples collected from the Porphyry Lake property compared against Gold class hydrocarbon templates to assign a relative scalar unit (1 through 6) that represents a significance or geochemical similitude for each individual sample against the empirically-developed gold deposit template.

The survey area covered the recognized North Porphyry Break shear zone that crosses the central section of the property from the southeast trending west-northwest, north of Porphyry Lake. Based primarily on geophysics, the North Porphyry Break or shear zone is a 300-400 metre wide corridor of magnetic "lows" through the magnetic volcanic units of the Kidd Munro group. Additionally, the zone intercepts and dampens the deeper and stronger magnetic high of the Milly Creek Stock that has a magnetic 'halo' along the southern contact of the stock. The southern flank of the North Porphyry Break was identified in the drilling work conducted in 1997-1998, near the highway at Porphyry Lake. The central section and northern boundary (north of Spade Creek) has not been drill tested. This area is predominantly covered by Quaternary esker deposits of sand and gravel up to 30m thick based on overburden drilling conducted in 1997, except near Porphyry Lake where Spade Creek has subsequently eroded the outwash materials and exposed some bedrock. The eskers cover up potential for conventional prospecting using outcrop sampling and strongly mask direct or conventional geochemical sampling such as gold-in-soils geochemistry. The 1997 exploration program included till sampling,

overburden drilling and till analysis however provided little definition of the bedrock units beneath the gravel cover nor did it provide any discrete drill targets.

Additionally, to provide some confirmation that the SGH method would detect known mineralization, the survey was expanded to sample the known and drilled Pettigrew zone mineralization to the south of Highway 560, east of Porphyry Lake, and the highway area east of Porphyry Lake where several drill intercepts in the 1998 drilling program were encountered.

8.0 Exploration Program

In late October 2015, the author and an assistant mobilized to Gowganda to conduct the Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) survey. A 100 metre x 100 metre grid pattern was determined as a suitable sample density based on research of the method and opinions of target size and depth. SGH method can use a variety of sample media for analysis. A sampling protocol was established for the sampling of the SGH samples at Porphyry Lake. Soil B –horizon material was targeted as the sample media. This sample media is generally available above all underlying materials (bedrock and Quaternary cover) in the survey area (six of 142 samples were not B-horizon media). Additionally due to its depth of burial, it is most likely isolated from anthropomorphic disturbances. The consistency of the B-horizon media, will also enhance the repeatability and precision of the method.

At each sample location, on approximately even 100 m grid based on GPS waypoint method, the soil profile was excavated through the organic cover (A-horizon) and into the B-horizon profile. These excavations were approximately 60 cm diameter and ranged from 10 to 60 cm deep. Using clean methods and a clean stainless steel trowel, the oxidized B-horizon material was extracted and approximately 500-1000 grams of sample placed in 4 mil thick polyethylene samples bags, rolled and closed carefully. Contamination from organics or tools was minimized. Sample bags were pre-labelled with black marker with an assigned sample number based on 100 metre station, using UTM NAD 83/Zone 17 - 490000mE, 5270000mN as an origin. At each location, field data were collected to support the sampling. These field data are summarized here:

- Sample Number with prefix PLH-Station East-Station West (PLH-21-18)
- Sample location from GPS in UTM 83 Zone 17, Easting and Northing
- Depth of sample
- Munsell Soil Color (a consistent method to describe soil colors)
- Soils description generally following ASTM Unified Soils Methods, identifying each of the major clast components of the sampled material to a group name (example: sandy silt with gravel)
- Sample substrate (generally till, outwash, or esker)
- Notes on the sample geographic location specifics such as nearby features and general location topographically
- Sample specific notes, such as labelling issues that can be tracked as the sample is handled later by lab personnel.

During the sampling, after exposing the B-horizon, a photo was taken of the sample pit and soil profile, sample bag and GPS with location. These photos are valuable for checking sample locations, sample number and documenting soils for subsequent investigations. The field data were entered into a spreadsheet inr tracking and dissemination to the lab. A 6-day sampling program was needed to collect all 142 samples comprising the survey. Two one-half days were lost to inclement weather. Samples were sorted by each sampling day, checking for completeness. Finally the samples were boxed for shipping to Activations Laboratories.

9.0 Discussion of Results

The report authored by Dale Sutherland, B.Sc. of Activation Laboratories is attached as Appendix 1. This interpretive report is included with the analysis of samples using the SGH method. The SGH author is 'blind' to the samples, in that the interpretation is made without any knowledge of the property or its' characteristics. Thusly, the blind interpretation should be reconciled against the existing geologic, geophysical and geochemical knowledge to integrate the SGH results with known geologic features, known mineralization and that any newly identified anomalies be reconciled against known areas and responses. Sutherland recommends (from page 24):

The client should use a combination of the SGH results shown in this report with additional geochemical, geophysical, and geological information to possibly obtain a more confident and precise target location.

Three maps were produced representing the SGH Interpretation and overlain on the claims texture for reference in this report:

- 1) Interpretive SGH color contour of the oxidation/reduction map with annotations (Map 3);
- 2) Interpretive SGH color contour of the "GOLD" map with annotations (Map 4);
- 3) Interpretive SGH color contour of the shallow "GOLD" map with annotations (Map 5).

Each of the result maps included on pages 17, 19, and 21 in attached report, will be discussed individually.

Map of Redox "Basement" Map

Map 3 is the interpretive map of oxidation-reduction cell (Redox cell or 'basement') mapped with SGH method. The interpretation indicates that an ovoid-shaped redox cell is evident on the property with its main axis striking slightly west of due north (~340° azimuth). The cell is approximately 1000 metre x 600 metre in dimension with its centre 200 metrtes northeast of the northern-most point of Porphyry Lake. The cell (anomaly) symmetry indicates a likely mineralized source, with little horizontal displacement from source, possibly at depths greater than 500 metres.

The anomaly is described by Sutherland on page 16:

This SGH anomaly is a nested segmented halo anomaly. It has a central apical anomaly surrounded by small anomalies that together form a surrounding segmented halo formation joined by the dotted yellow oval interpretation. Further this anomaly illustrates excellent symmetry as the connection of opposing anomaly segment as the blue lines intersect at a common point. This illustrates that the hydrocarbon pathfinder classes have not been deflected and are thus a vertical projection of a target below that has the SGH identification signature associated with gold mineralization. Also, since this anomaly is symmetrical there is a high confidence that they are related and describe a buried feature, thus the anomalies are not due to sporadic signals or noise. This SGH class is particularly good at illustrating features at significant depth and in this case the central apical anomaly is believed to be the source of an intrusion where the gold mineralized fluids have originated. The fact that it is slightly offset from centre may mean that the intrusion is quite deep (perhaps >500 metres deep). This is consistent with a porphyry style deposit.

Map of 'GOLD' Pathfinder Class

Map 4 is the interpretive map of pathfinder "GOLD" mapped with SGH method. The anomaly is an arcuate series of SGH values > 5 and includes SGH=6 that extend from east of Porphyry Lake trending northwesterly, turning north, north of Porphyry Lake, extending 700 metres to the northern survey extent. Two NW trending zones merge with the NS zone near Spade Creek, north of Porphyry Lake. The southern section of the anomaly corresponds with 1998 drilling results including an interval of 36.1 g/T Au over 1.5 metres.

The anomaly is described by Sutherland on page 16:

This SGH Pathfinder Class for Gold appears to be able to trace the flow of the mineralized fluids through the region of the intrusions as a flow to the north and southeast of the intrusion. The interpretation from page 17 is included for ease of reference. Small anomalous signals also agree and thus support the interpretation of the halo anomaly (dotted yellow oval) adding confidence. This SGH Class appears to illustrate a Gold channel or ridge like feature that joins Gold pods or lenses.

Map of Shallow 'GOLD' Pathfinder Class

Map 5 is the interpretive map of shallow pathfinder "GOLD" mapped with SGH method. The anomaly is defined by several SGH = 6 samples that forms a northeast trending ellipse of approximately 450m by 280m. This covers the swampy area along the east-west section of Spade Creek, north of Porphyry Lake. This anomaly corresponds with an area of 1998 drilling, including an interval of 7.9 g/T Au over 1.5metres. The anomaly is described by Sutherland on page 16:

This SGH Pathfinder Class for Gold is reliable at depicting the shallowest portion of the Gold mineralization shown within the red oval interpretation to the east of the intrusion. This may perhaps be in the 10 to 30 metre depth range and thus may describe the most economical area to drilling. As the SGH signal drops off, i.e. is weathered, at surface, this area may not agree with outcropping mineralization or results from other inorganic geochemistry's. Another feature noted but not shown is that a smear of shallow Copper mineralization may be to the north, and in the northern half of the red oval Gold zone.

10.0 Observations

The Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) method was successful in identifying areas of known mineralization, and identifying targets for further evaluation.

11.0 Recommendations

Follow up diamond drilling is recommended based on the SGH results. Ten 200 metre NQ-sized core holes are recommended to test targets based on the pathfinder "GOLD" maps (Table 1, Map 6). The holes will test for alteration and possible gold mineralization producing the SGH responses in the SGH=5 to SGH= 6 range.

Hole Number	UTM-NAD 83	UTM-NAD 83	Azimuth (true)	Dip (degrees)	Length
	Easting	Northing			(m)
P-1	498550	5277800	260	-50	200
P-2	498550	5277650	250	-50	200
P-3	498550	5277500	250	-50	200
P-4	498550	5277355	230	-50	200
P-5	498715	5277390	220	-50	200
P-6	498920	5277425	220	-50	200
P-7	498750	5277150	210	-50	200
P-8	498925	5277050	210	-50	200
P-9	499100	5277150	210	-50	200
P-10	499000	5276775	210	-50	200

Table 1: Location, direction, dip and length of diamond drill holes (NQ) recommended based on 2015 SGH Survey.

Finally, SGH sampling should be extended northward concentrating on the 4-claim area on the far northern section of the 22-unit property and southward near the south end of Porphyry Lake.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jamieson S. Walker, of 4 Private Road, Blue Diamond, Nevada, USA hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of:

University of Minnesota in Duluth, Minnesota with a Master of Science degree, Geology in 1993.

Lake Superior State College in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan with a Bachelor of Science degree, Geology in 1985.

Sault College of Applied Arts and Science in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario with a Geological Engineering Technician Diploma, 1981.

- 2. I have been practicing my profession since graduation.
- 3. The information contained in this report is the result of work I conducted or work that I personally supervised.
- 4. I have an approximate 60% interest in the property.

Dated at Blue Diamond, Nevada, this 31th day of October, 2016.

Respectfully submitted,

Jamieldalter

Jamieson S. Walker, M.Sc. President, Jamieson Geological Inc. A Nevada Corporation





Map 2. Geology of the Porphyry Lake property after Johns-OGS P3389, 1999. Map includes the perimeter of the 22unit claim block (blue), the internal claim boundaries from CLAIMaps(white) and collars and traces of diamond drill holes since 1998.



Map 3: Interpretive SGH colour contour of the oxidation/reduction map overlain on a Google Earth satellite image showing the outlines of the claims from Map 1 (blue and white lines). Distribution of samples with SGH rating >5 form an ellipse outlining a redox cell (yellow) that is approximately 1000m x 600m in dimension. White circles are diamond drill hole collars and hole trace (black lines). Drill hole gold grade intercepts (magenta balls) listing grade and width (in-hole). Red lines represent the boundary of North Porphyry Break – shear zone. Blue line are magnetic lineaments associated with North Porphyry Break. The historic Pettigrew showing is located on the southwest flank of the cell.



Map 4: Interpretive SGH colour contour of the pathfinder 'GOLD' map overlain on a Google Earth satellite image showing the outlines of the claims (blue and white lines). Distribution of samples with SGH rating >5 form an elongate zone outlined in light red polygon with dark red axis that is approximately 1300m in length and 60 to 260m wide. White circles are diamond drill hole collars and hole trace (black lines). Select drill hole gold grade intercepts (magenta balls) listing grade and width (in-hole). Red lines represent the boundary of North Porphyry Break – shear zone. Blue line are magnetic lineaments associated with North Porphyry Break.



Map 5: Interpretive SGH colour contour of the shallow pathfinder 'GOLD' map overlain on a Google Earth satellite image showing the outlines of the claims (blue and white lines). Distribution of samples with SGH rating = 6 form an oblong roughly triangular zone outlined in bright red ellipse. Depth to potential mineralization is interpreted to be less than 50m. White circles are diamond drill hole collars and hole trace (black lines). Drill hole gold grade intercepts (magenta balls) listing grade and width (in-hole). Red lines represent the boundary of North Porphyry Break – shear zone. Blue lines are magnetic lineaments associated with North Porphyry Break.



Map 6: Interpretive SGH pathfinder 'GOLD' map and proposed diamond drill hole locations and trace, overlain on a Google Earth satellite image showing the outlines of the claims (blue and white lines). Blue circles are collars of proposed drill holes with trace of hole in white line. White circles are diamond drill hole collars and hole trace (black lines). Drill hole gold grade intercepts (magenta balls) listing grade and width (in-hole). Red lines represent the boundary of North Porphyry Break – shear zone. Blue lines are magnetic lineaments associated with North Porphyry Break.

Appendix I: "A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON INTERPRETATION", for JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC., PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT Author: Dale Sutherland B.Sc., Activation Laboratories Ltd, Dated: March 18, 2016.



3D - SGH

"A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS - AN SGH REFERENCE DOCUMENT"

"PART I of III"



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PREFACE

THIS SGH INTERPRETATION REPORT REFERENCE DOCUMENT:

The purpose of the accompanying Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) interpretation report (formally termed as "Soil Gas Hydrocarbons" is to provide the latest developments and insight into this geochemistry and enhance the knowledge that clients and other potential reviewers of the results have with regard to SGH, an organic, deep penetrating Nanogeochemistry. As SGH provides such a large data set and is not interpreted in the same way as inorganic geochemical methods, this interpretation and report enables the user to realize the results in a timely fashion and capitalizes on years of research and development since the inception of SGH in 1976 combined with the knowledge obtained by Activation Laboratories through the interpretation of SGH data from over one thousand surveys for a wide variety of target types in various lithologies from many geographical locations. Although referenced today as a "Nano-technology", the analysis of SGH has not changed since inception. This provision of this report is compulsory as it is the only known organic geochemistry that, in spite of the former name, uses non-gaseous semi-volatile organic compounds interpreted using a forensic signature approach. The interpretation is conducted blindly and is based solely on SGH data and does not include the consideration or interpretation from any other geochemistry (inorganic), geology, or geophysics that may exist related to this survey area(s). This report can also provide evidence of project maintenance. To keep the price to a minimum and to provide as short a turnaround time as practically possible, usually only one SGH Pathfinder Class map is illustrated in a "Standard Report" with an applied interpretation although several other SGH Pathfinder Class maps are used and referenced. Definitions of certain terms or phrases used in this report can be found in Appendix A. A GIS package of georeferenced images is also available. (See Appendix H of the project report (Part II of III).

The enhanced 3D-SGH interpretation in this report has used the results from recent research which has focused on the potential that SGH data might be able to further dissect and understand the relationships between the chemical Redox conditions in the overburden, the development of an electrochemical cell, and its affect in shaping geochemical anomalies. This research has resulted in the development by Activation Laboratories of a new enhanced model of the Electrochemical/ Redox Cell theory originated by Govett (1976) that was further developed to the model by Hamilton (2004, 2009). The new enhanced model developed by Sutherland (2011) takes the general anomalies expected by the Hamilton model to a higher level of detail and specificity. This has resulted in a more confident level of interpretation referenced as 3D-SGH or **<u>3D-"Spatiotemporal Geochemical</u> Hydrocarbons.** This model was first introduced at the International Applied Geochemistry Symposium (IAGS) of The Association of Applied Geochemists that took place in Rovaniemi, Finland, in August 2011. This new level of understanding of the expected anomaly types that can be observed with SGH provides a new level of confidence in the interpretation process as the symmetry of SGH anomalies can assure the interpreter that anomalies are truly as a result of a buried target. With the enhanced 3D-SGH interpretation, we also mark the beginning of the ability to make some statements regarding the possible depth to mineralization for some projects as we dissect the Redox cell relative to the new Electrochemical Cell theory. The cover of this report is an artist's rendering of the pathways of different classes of Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbons which migrate through the overburden. This model is used as the new 3D-SGH interpretation approach. Support Document Version: 2016 Activation Laboratories Ltd. Page 4 of 42



DISCLAIMER

The "SGH Interpretation Report" has been prepared to assist the user in understanding the development and capabilities of this Organic based Geochemistry.

THE SGH REPORT CONSISTS OF THREE PARTS/FILES (I, II, AND **III) THAT MUST BE PROVIDED TOGETHER FOR ANY REVIEW BY THE CLIENT COMPANY, INTERESTED INVESTORS, OR GOVERNMENT ASSESSORS.**

The interpretation of the Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) data is in reference to a template or group of SGH classes of compounds specific to a type of mineralization or target that is chosen by the client (i.e. the template for gold, copper, VMS, uranium, etc.). The various templates of SGH Pathfinder Classes that together define the forensic identification signature for a wide range of commodity target types; Gold, Nickel, VMS, SEDEX, Uranium, Cu-Ni-PGE, IOCG, Base Metal, Tungsten, Lithium, Polymetallic, and Copper, as well as for Kimberlites, Coal Seam, Wet Gas and Oil Play, have been developed through years of research and have been further refined from review of case studies and orientation studies has proven to be able to also address a wide range of lithologies. Even with 15+ years of development and experience with SGH, Activation Laboratories Ltd. cannot guarantee that the templates used are applicable to every type of target in every type of environment. The interpretation in this report attempts to identify an anomaly that has the best SGH signature in the survey for the type of mineralization or target chosen by the client. However, this interpretation is not exhaustive and there may be additional SGH anomalies that may warrant interest. It should not be viewed due to the generation of this SGH report, that Activation Laboratories Ltd. has the expertise or is in the business of interpreting any type of geochemical data as a general service. As the author is the originator of the SGH geochemistry, has researched and developed this exploration tool since 1996, and has produced similar interpretations using SGH data for close to 1,000 surveys, he is perhaps the best gualified to prepare this interpretation as assistance to clients wishing to use this SGH geochemistry. Activation Laboratories Ltd. can offer assistance in general suggestions for sampling protocols and in sample grid design; however we accept no responsibility to the appropriateness of the samples taken. Activation Laboratories Ltd. has made every attempt to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided in this report. Activation Laboratories Ltd. or its employees do not accept any responsibility or liability for the accuracy, content, completeness, legality, or reliability of the information or description of processes contained in this report. The information is provided "as is" without a guarantee of any kind in the interpretation or use of the results of the SGH geochemistry. The client or user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using any information or material contained in this report or using data from the associated spreadsheet of results.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Assumptions and Forward Looking Statements

The statements and target rating made in the Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) interpretive report or in other communications may contain or imply certain forward-looking information related to the quality of a target or SGH anomaly.

Statements related to the rating of a target are based on comparison of the SGH signatures derived by Activation Laboratories Ltd. through previous research on known case studies. The rating is not derived from any statistics or other formula. The rating is a subjective value on a scale of 0 to 6 relative to the similarity of the SGH signature reviewed compared to the results of previous scientific research and case studies based on the analysis of surficial samples over known ore bodies. No information on the results from other geochemical methods, geophysics, or geology is usually available as additional information for the interpretation and assignment of a rating value unless otherwise stated. The rating does not imply ore grade and is not to be used in mineral resource estimate calculations. References to the rating should be viewed as forward-looking statements to the extent that it involves a subjective comparison to known SGH case studies. As with other geochemical methods, an implied rating and associated anticipated target characteristics may be different than that actually encountered if the target is drilled tested or the property developed.

Activation Laboratories Ltd. may also make a scientifically based reference in this interpretive report to an area that might be used as a drill target. Usually the nearest sample is identified as an approximation to a "possible drill target" location. This is based only on SGH results and is to be regarded as a guide based on the current state of this science.

Unless otherwise stated, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has not physically observed the exploration site and has no prior knowledge of any site description or details or previous test results. Actlabs makes general recommendations for sampling and shipping of samples. Unless stated, the laboratory does not witness sampling, does not take into consideration the specific sampling procedures used, or factors such as the season of sampling, samples handling, packaging, or shipping methods. The majority of the time, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has had no input into sampling survey design. Where specified Activation Laboratories Ltd. may not have conducted sample preparation procedures as it may have been conducted at the client's assigned laboratory external to Actlabs. Although Actlabs has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ scientifically which may impact the associated interpretation and target rating from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results that are not anticipated, estimated or intended.

In general, any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions, future events or performance are not statements of historical fact. These "scientifically based educated theories" should be viewed as "forward-looking statements".

Readers of this interpretive report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking statements are made based on scientific beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the interpretive report issued. The Company undertakes

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no obligation to update forward-looking statements or otherwise revise previous reports if these beliefs, estimates and opinions, future scientific developments, other new information, or other circumstances should change that may affect the analytical results, rating, or interpretation.

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SOIL GAS HYDROCARBON (SGH) GEOCHEMISTRY - OVERVIEW

In the search for minerals and elements, geology requires tools to assess the location and potential quantity of minerals and ores. In the past people looked at the landscape to find the deposit. Similar landscapes indicate similar mineral and metal deposits. This is searching on a macro level, while geochemistry is searching on a micro level. Organic material requires many minerals and elements, so organic materials can be biomarker of the present of the minerals and elements.

SGH is a deep penetrating geochemistry that involves the analysis of surficial samples from over potential mineral or petroleum targets. The analysis involves the testing for 162 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 carbon series range applicable to a wide variety of sample types. The hydrocarbons are residues from the decomposition of bacteria and microbe that feed on the target commodity as they require inorganic metallic's to catalyze the reactions necessary to develop hydrocarbons and grow in their life cycle. Specific classes of hydrocarbons (SGH) have been successful for delineating targets found at over 900 metres in depth. Samples of various media have been successfully analyzed such as soil (any horizon), sand, till, drill core, rock, peat, humus, lakebottom sediments and even snow. After preparation in the laboratory, the SGH analysis incorporates a very weak leach, essentially aqueous, that only extracts the surficial bound hydrocarbon compounds and those compounds in interstitial spaces around the sample particles. These are the hydrocarbons that have been mobilized from the target depth. SGH is unique and should not be confused with other hydrocarbon tests or traditional analyses that measure C1 (Methane) to C5 (Pentane) or other gases. Thus, in spite of the name, SGH does not analyze for any hydrocarbons that are actually gaseous at room temperature and can be used to analyze for hydrocarbons in sample types other than soil. SGH is also different from soil hydrocarbon tests that thermally extracts or desorbs all of the hydrocarbons from the whole soil sample. This test is less specific as it does not separate the hydrocarbons and thus does not identify or measure the responses as precisely. These tests also do not use a forensic approach to identification. The hydrocarbons in the SGH extract are separated by high resolution capillary column gas chromatography and then detected by mass spectrometry to isolate, confirm, and measure the presence of only the individual hydrocarbons that have been found to be of interest from initial research and development and from performance testing especially from the two Canadian Mining Industry Research Organization (CAMIRO) projects (97E04 and 01E02).

Over the past 15+ years of research, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has developed an in-depth understanding of the unique SGH signatures associated with different commodity targets. Using a forensic approach we have developed target signatures or templates for identification, and the understanding of the expected geochromatography that is exhibited by each class of SGH compounds. In 2004 we began to include an SGH interpretation report delivered with the data to enable our clients to realize the complete value and understanding of the SGH results in the shortest time frame and provide the benefit from past research sponsored by Actlabs, CAMIRO, OMET and other industrial sponsors. In 2011, a new model of Electrochemical/Redox Cell theory was proposed and the new 3D-SGH interpretation approach based on this theory was incorporated in 2012 on a routine basis for SGH interpretation reports.

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SGH has attracted the attention of a large number of Exploration companies. In the above mentioned research surveys, the sponsors have included (in no order): Western Mining Corporation, BHP-Billiton, Inco, Noranda, Outokumpu, Xstrata, Cameco, Cominco, Rio Algom, Alberta Geological Survey, Ontario Geological Survey, Manitoba Geological Survey and OMET. Further, beyond this research, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has interpreted the SGH data for over 700 targets from clients since January of 2004. In both CAMIRO projects, research surveys over known mineralization and in exploration projects over unknown targets, SGH has performed exceptionally well. As an example, in the first CAMIRO research project that commenced in 1997 (Project 97E04), there were 10 study areas that were submitted blindly to Actlabs. These study sites were selected since other inorganic geochemical methods were unsuccessful at illustrating anomalies related to the target.

Although Actlabs was only provided with the samples and their coordinates, SGH was able to locate the blind mineralization with exceptional accuracy in 9 of the 10 surveys. In 2007, SGH has recently been very successful in exploration and discovery of unknown targets e.g. Golden Band Resources drilled an SGH anomaly and discovered a significant vein containing "visible" gold. (www.goldenbandresources.com)

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS SURVEY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

Summary: See Appendix C for more details

In summary, the best conditions (except for Snow surveys) for the sample type and survey design include:

- Fist sized samples are usually retrieved from a shallow dug hole in the 15 to 40 cm range of depth.
- Different sample types can be taken even "within" the same survey or transect, data leveling is rarely ever required. SGH is highly effective in areas of very difficult terrain. The Golden Rule is to always take a sample.
- Samples should be evenly spaced in a grid or a series of transects with sample lines spaced at a ratio of up to 4:1 (line spacing: sample spacing).
- A minimum of 50 sample "locations" is recommended with one-third over the target and one-third on each side of the target into background if this can be predicted. This provides the opportunity of optimal data contrast.
- If very wet, samples can be drip dried in the field. No special preservation is required for shipping.
- Relative or UTM sample location coordinates are required to allow interpretation.

SNOW SURVEYS

- Wide mouth 120 mL Nalgene jars with screw caps are the ideal sampling vessel for snow samples.
- Snow samples should be collected at a depth that roughly equates to a layer that is at least 3 weeks old. In open areas all samples should be taken at a similar depth. It is imperative that only snow be taken, i.e. exclusive of all soil particulate matter. The wide mouth jar can be used as a collection tool i.e. a scoop. Fill the jar completely. It is not necessary to pack the snow as a full jar provides at least 50 mL of water once samples are received at the lab.
- Samples should be evenly spaced in a grid or a series of transects with sample lines spaced at a ratio of up to 4:1 (line spacing: sample spacing). Note ambient river or lake samples cannot be taken.

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- A minimum of 50 sample "locations" is recommended with one-third over the target and one-third on each side of the target into background if this can be predicted. This provides the opportunity of optimal data contrast.
- Note, it is not anticipated that snow samples taken from above a frozen lake will provide geochemical information. Although not specifically investigated to date and thus unproven, it is expected that any water existing below the ice cover of a lake will dissipate any geochemical signal from migration through underlying overburden. It may be possible, but again unproven, that a geochemical signal may migrate through the porous ice to impregnate overlying snow if a shallow lake or shallow portions of the lake are frozen to the bottom thus intersecting the sediment surface.
- Snow sample jars are able to be shipped without any special preparation. Screw cap Nalgene jars appear to provide secure closure. A band of laboratory "Parafilm" can be used to provide additional security if the client wishes. Sample identifications can be written directly onto Nalgene sample jars using permanent markers such as "Sharpies" without concern for any contamination.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SGH ANALYSIS

Summary: See Appendix D for more details

Upon receipt at Activation Laboratories:

- The solid material samples are air-dried at a relatively low temperature of 40°C.
- The samples are then sieved and the -60 mesh sieve fraction (<250 microns, although different mesh sizes can be used at the preference of the exploration geologist) is collected.
- The collected "pulp" is packaged in a Kraft paper envelope and transported from our sample preparation department to our analytical building also located in the industrial park in Ancaster Ontario.
- Each sample is then extracted, compounds separated by gas chromatography and detected by mass spectrometry at a *Reporting Limit* of one part-per-trillion (ppt).
- The results of the SGH analysis is reported in raw data form in an Excel spreadsheet as "semi-quantitative" concentrations without any additional statistical modification.

SNOW SURVEYS

• Snow surveys do not require special preparation in the laboratory. Filled Wide mouth 120 mL Nalgene jars with screw caps provide approx. 50 mL of water from thaw during

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shipment. Approx. 8 mL of particulate free sample is removed. An aliquot of this material is used for analysis and the rest is stored at a refrigerated 4°C for 60 days from delivery of the SGH Interpretation report to the client.

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Innovative Technologies

SGH DATA QUALITY

Summary: See Appendix E for more details

Reporting Limit:

• The Excel spreadsheet of concentrations for each of the 162 compounds monitored is in units of ppt as "parts-per-trillion" which is equivalent to nanograms/kilogram (ng/Kg). The reporting limit of 1 ppt represents a value of approximately 5 times the standard deviation of low level analysis. Essentially all background noise has already been eliminated. All data reported should be used in geochemical mapping. Actual detectable levels can be significantly < 1 ppt.

SNOW SURVEYS:

The Excel spreadsheet of concentrations for each of the 162 compounds monitored is in units
of ppt as "parts-per-trillion" which is equivalent to nanograms/litre (ng/L or ppt). Due to the
much lower SGH signal obtained from the analysis of Snow samples, the reporting limit is
reduced to 0.1 ppt. This represents a tenfold higher level of sensitivity and thus a potential
greater amount of variability might be expected in comparison to a survey using solid based
samples i.e. soil, sediment, humus, etc. However, as there is essentially no background
values for snow surveys the variability of laboratory and field duplicates that have been
reported are slightly lower than surveys using solid samples. It has been similarly observed
that all data reported in should be used in geochemical mapping.

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Laboratory Replicate Analysis:

- An equal aliquot of a random sample (solid or water from snow samples) is analyzed as a laboratory replicate.
- Due to the large amount of data, the estimate of method variability is reported, for any compound that have values from both samples that is ≥ 2.0 ppt (0.2 ppt for Snow surveys), as the percent coefficient of Variation (%CV).
- A laboratory replicate analysis is reported at a frequency of 1 for every 15 samples analyzed.
- The variability of field duplicate samples is similarly reported if identified.

Historical SGH Precision:

- Although the SGH analysis reports results at such trace ppt concentration levels, the average %CV for laboratory replicates is 8% within a range of ±4%. Snow surveys have a similar level of performance and can be more precise by 1 or 2 % as there are no detectable background levels.
- Field duplicates have historically been 5% higher than laboratory replicates for solid sample based surveys. Snow surveys have a similar level of performance and again can have values that are more precise by 1 or 2 % as there are no detectable background levels.

Laboratory Materials Blank (LMB-QA):

- The LMB-QA values are only an early warning as a quality assurance procedure to indicate the relative cleanliness of laboratory glassware, vials, caps, and the laboratory water supply at the ppt concentration level.
- The LMB-QA values should not be subtracted from any SGH data as any background or noise characteristics have already been removed through the use of a Reporting Limit. No background levels or interferences from the use of Nalgene jars for snow samples have been identified.

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SGH DATA INTERPRETATION

Summary: See Appendix F for more details

SGH Interpretation and Report:

- Due to the very large data set provided by the SGH analysis, this interpretation report is provide to offer guidance in regard to the results of this geochemistry for their survey.
- In our interpretation procedure, we separate the 162 compound results into 19 SGH subclasses. These classes include specific alkanes, alkenes, Thiophenes, aromatic, and polyaromatic compounds. The concentrations of the individual hydrocarbons within a class are simply summed. None of these compounds are gaseous at room temperature.
- At this time the magnitude of the hydrocarbon class data has not been proven to imply a higher grade or quantity of the mineralization if present.
- A "geochemical anomaly threshold value" should not be calculated for SGH data as any background or noise has already been filtered out through the use of a Reporting Limit instead of some type of detection limit.
- SGH hydrocarbons data should never be interpreted individually. Interpretation must always be by compound class.
- Multiple SGH Classes are compared. Multiple SGH Classes that have been associated with the presence of specific mineralization are called SGH Pathfinder Classes that together represent the forensic signature or fingerprint identification for a specific type of mineralization or petroleum play.
- The anomalies of each class are compared as to their geochromatographic dispersion and ability to vector to a common location that may be referenced as a potential drill target.
- The agreement and behaviour between SGH Pathfinder Classes for a type of target, as a template of Classes, is compared against SGH research and orientation studies. The quality of agreement is expressed as an SGH Rating of confidence that the SGH anomalies of the survey being interpreted are similar to the behaviour of these classes over known mineralization.
- The interpretation is customized for the project survey by the Author. The SGH Rating and Interpretation is thus subjective and based on the experience of over 1,000 SGH survey interpretations. The interpretation is not conducted by any computerized process.

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SGH CHARACTERISTICS

Summary: See Appendix G for more details

SGH Characteristics:

- The pattern of SGH anomalies are usually of high contrast and easily observed. Snow survey data is processed and interpreted in the same manner as for solid sample based surveys however lower contrast anomalies are observed and expected.
- SGH is able to illustrate exceptionally symmetrical anomalies in spite of exotic overburden and barriers such as permafrost, shale and basalt caps, previously thought to be impenetrable.
- Inorganic geochemistry can illustrate anomalies of metals that have been mobilized by surficial physical processes. As SGH is essentially "blind" to the inorganic content of a sample, SGH anomalies illustrate the true source of mineralization.
- AS SGH hydrocarbons are essentially non-polar, highly symmetrical anomalies are observed. As such symmetry is rare this provides a quality control to the interpretation resulting in higher confidence that is reflected by a higher SGH Rating Score in comparison to known case studies.
- SGH can be analyzed on samples collected in different seasons or adjacent years. The combined data rarely require any data leveling. The successful amalgamation of Snow survey data from different surveys or from different seasons has not been determined to date.

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SGH INTERPRETATION – LATEST ENHANCEMENTS

SGH continues to be developed even after 18 years since inception. Although the sample preparation and analysis has stayed the same, in the last 10 years in particular it is the interpretation and understanding of the SGH data and the intricacies of the SGH signatures that have been more refined. In the last 4 years this understanding has extended to the ability to make some prediction of depth from just the use of this geochemistry. A "first" for a geochemistry that is unique to SGH. Today the latest SGH development is the introduction of the concept of the "transparent overburden". The basis of this ability is the understanding that SGH is a Nano-geochemistry. The term "Nano" is not only used to describe the capability in detecting "Nano" quantities of these hydrocarbon based bacterial decomposition products, with the ability to detect 1 nanogram per kilogram (ng/Kg or 1 part-per-trillion), but "Nano" also describes the size of the hydrocarbon compounds detected which are typically < 1 micron in size. These relatively non-polar hydrocarbons are far smaller in size than inorganic oxides and sulphides. This difference is the reason why SGH anomalies are reliable vertical projections of mineral and/or petroleum based targets. This SGH Nano-geochemistry thus makes even the most exotic overburden "transparent". The SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) image below illustrates the large number of micron sized pore spaces in "Boom Clay", specific high density clay, used to cap deep chambers of high hazard and radioactive wastes. To SGH, this is just a sieve that these hydrocarbons are able to still migrate through by Nano-Capillary action. Inorganic oxides and sulphide anomalies from targets below such complex overburden may be laterally displaced as they must rely on faults and shears in order to migrate to the surface. This topic will be presented at the 2015 International Applied Geochemistry Symposium in April, 2015.



This new understanding of the rationale of why SGH anomalies are so reliable in their vertical projection of the location of mineralization and in the ability to so accurately delineate shallow and deep mineralization has further lead to the ability to use SGH to review different layers of the overburden as it relates to the mineral target due to the wide molecular weight range of the SGH Nano-geochemistry. Another factor that aids in this review of layers, much like peeling back the layers of an onion, is the understanding of weathering processes in the 5 metres near the surface that includes the Vadose zone.

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The 3D symmetry that is exhibited in many SGH anomalies was first realized in 2004. Since then, a review of relatively recent physics experiments has provided additional insight and confirmation of the possible migration pathways of the hydrocarbon flux from deposits at depth. One publication in particular was of great interest. A Nobel Prize paper in Physics published in 1989 by Wolfgang Paul was entitled, "*Electromagnetic traps for charged and neutral particles*". In the described physics experiment, nano-sized particles of Tungsten as neutral particles were placed in an Electrochemical cell. Once a potential was applied to the cell, the particles were observed to self-organize. As illustrated below, the selforganization developed a symmetrically dispersed pattern.



Self-Organized Symmetrical Pattern of Neutral Particle in an Electromagnetic Field.

The pattern shown in Wolfgang Paul's paper was strikingly similar to the "<u>segmented-nested-halo</u>" anomaly shown below that was detected using SGH and reported using an SGH Nickel signature from over a survey in the Timmins area of Ontario. It is further proof that the electrochemical cell produced in a Redox Zone is an important mechanism in the migration of these hydrocarbons to surface. This anomaly was subsequently drilled and intersected Nickel mineralization. The similarity of this and other SGH anomalies to the pattern shown by Wolfgang Paul's experiment in the physics laboratory was presented at the IAGS conference in Tucson, Arizona in 2015.



Self-Organized Symmetrical Pattern of the Hydrocarbon Signature for Nickel – 3D-SGH

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Today SGH anomalies are routinely reviewed from a 3D-SGH perspective to potentially observe the presence of symmetrical dispersed anomalies as shown in the plan view of the SGH Nickel anomaly below. The observation of the presence of symmetrical SGH anomalies adds confidence to the result and interpretation as it provides and excellent degree of vectoring and proves that the anomalies are not random. The geometrical centre of the segmented halo is coincident with the nested apical response of the anomaly almost without exception.



Geometrical Symmetry of the SGH Hydrocarbon Signature for Nickel – 3D-SGH

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Note that any concentration value in the accompanying Excel spreadsheet greater than the "Reporting Limit" of 1 ppt (0.1 ppt for Snow surveys) is important data and has been able to depict mineralization at depth. The majority of the variability or noise has already been eliminated; additional filtering will adversely affect any interpretation. Note that a Kriging trending algorithm has been applied to the mapping routine in the Geosoft Oasis Montaj software in the development of the SGH Class maps. SGH concentrations are in some way probably related to the amount of mineralization present and the grade of mineralization, which probably defines the characteristics of the biofilm(s) in contact with the deposit, as well as being related to the depth to mineralization. SGH results have also been shown to correlate well with geophysical anomalies such as magnetic anomalies and those of CSAMT.

SGH is a "deep penetrating" geochemistry but also works well for relatively shallow targets. <u>Targets shallower than about 3 to 5 metres</u> will have a reduced SGH signal due to interaction with atmospheric conditions and samples taken right at surface outcrops will have even weaker signals due to a higher degree of weathering from various processes on these volatile and semi-volatile organic hydrocarbons.

One of the less known characteristics of this SGH geochemistry is that the anomalies have been shown several times to be unaffected by physical processes that usually cause drift to anomalies or sometimes called transported anomalies. As the SGH hydrocarbons are relatively neutral in charge or polarity, and are heavier in molecular weight (i.e. as they are not gases), they are unaffected by the slope of the terrain, effects of water table, etc. Only the lightest molecular weight SGH classes have shown any sign of deflection from illustrating a vertical projection when there is a <u>major</u> fault present. Although this may deflect the bulls-eye effect of these classes, the high amount of symmetry of heavier and thus none deflected classes can geometrically find the bulls-eye vertical projection of mineralization that can aid in decisions of drill targeting. Most importantly, in northern climates like that found in Canada, <u>SGH has been shown to be completely resistant to transport by glacial drift</u>.

Note, under no circumstances should SGH results be confused with assays. SGH is an excellent geochemistry to vector to, locate and identify the presence of blind mineralization. However, it is logical that the better identified and delineated a mineralized area is, the higher the possibly of finding some significant quantity of mineralization. Also, it is expected that well defined and identified mineralization is most likely to be at a relatively shallow depth. This varies with the SGH mineralization template used.

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In 2015, SGH was also described as being able to essentially make the overburden "transparent", no matter how complex. The premise behind this claim is based on the difference in size between elemental oxides and sulphides typically measured by inorganic geochemistry's and reported as the detection of inorganic elements, and the significantly smaller molecules of the specific hydrocarbons detected by SGH in this organic based geochemistry.

In locations of particularly dense overburden (clays, bedrock, permafrost, basalt caps, depicted as a "sieve" in the diagram on the next page) or for particularly deep targets (perhaps >100 metres) larger elemental oxides and sulphides will migrate to surface preferentially along faults or shear zones. These faults or shear zones may thus deflect the detected elements as inorganic anomalies to some distance laterally away from the buried target or source mineralization which may ultimately lead to the determination of drill targets that have a low probability of intersecting the mineralization. The migration of the very small SGH hydrocarbons are able to flow directly through the dense overburden ("sieve") without deflection, are thus able to show a vertical projection to the target often resulting in a suggested drill target of high confidence.

The ability of SGH to illustrate the true characteristics of the effects of the electrochemical cell as symmetrical anomalies (as on pages 17 and 18) provides the evidence that the SGH molecules do not experience any deflection in the migration through the overburden.

With the knowledge that the SGH flux of hydrocarbon are not deflected, the lateral dispersion halos detected by different SGH classes are also able to be observed and in highly rated projects an estimation of the depth of the target can be made based on the distance of symmetrical lateral dispersion. SGH is the only geochemistry at this time that is able to estimate the depth to the target. This ability, as all of the stated capabilities of SGH, has been proven through the observations and client discussions of real world surveys. These capabilities are not based on predicted theories or theoretical models.

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SGH INTERPRETATION – THE TRANSPARENT OBERBURDEN



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APPENDIX "A"

List of terms

- 1. **SGH** "SOIL GAS HYDROCARBON" GEOCHEMISTRY a Predictive Geochemistry, used for delineate buried inorganic mineral deposits and organic petroleum plays. This is the original name used to describe this geochemistry since inception in 1996. Code SGH is still used when submitting samples.
- 3D-SGH- "3D- SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS the method of interpreting SGH and OSG results based on the Redox/Electrochemical Cell model developed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. in 2011.
- 3. **Redox cell** an area of oxidation-reduction reactions or exchange of electrons that is produced over geological bodies, mineralization and petroleum based plays.
- 4. **Electrochemical cell** the effect of adjacent chemically reduced areas and chemically oxidized areas as a Redox cell produces a electrical gradient that obeys the physics of a typical Electrochemical cell.
- 5. **Anthropogenic contamination-** the introduction of impurities/compounds of the same type as those that are being analyzed by human actions that could lead to erroneous results.
- 6. **Background areas** the area around a mineral deposit that is beyond the effect of the Redox cell formed over geological bodies or exploration targets. Sampling is required into background areas to produce data that has sufficient contrast to illustrate and differentiate anomalies associated with exploration targets.
- 7. **Background subtracted** A sample taken some distances away as to not contain any elements of the target being analyzed.
- 8. **Biofilm** a layer of microorganisms and microbe and their related secretions and decomposition products, in this case found to inhabit mineral deposits .
- 9. **Biomarker** a compound used as an indicator of a biological state. In this case a biological substance used to indicate the presence of a mineral deposit.
- 10. **Blind mineralization** buried mineralization that shows no physical indication of its existence at the surface
- 11. Compound used synonymously with the term hydrocarbon in this report
- 12. **Compound chemical class** a group of hydrocarbons that are similar in size, structure, and molecular weight such that their chemical characteristics, such as water solubility, partition coefficients, vapour pressures, etc. are similar
- 13. **Cultural activities** human initiated processes that may affect the physical and chemical characteristics at the earth's surface
- 14. **Delineating targets** indicate the position or outlines of an exploration target as a vertical projection of the target at depth.
- 15. **Geochemical anomalies** inorganic element or organic hydrocarbon measurements that are significantly different than the average low level measurements or background in a survey i.e. the needle in a haystack is an anomaly

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- 16. Dispersion patterns the movement/ spreading of something. In this context the spatial arrangements of hydrocarbons caused by their movements to the surface from some depth.
- 17. Exploration tool a geological, geophysical or geochemical method that attempts to illustrate data in exploration activities that may indicate the presence of mineralization or petroleum plays.
- 18. Fit for purpose- this method is ideal for its intended use.
- 19. **Forensic signature** a grouping or pattern found to identify a substance having multiple characteristics with a high degree of specificity.
- 20. **High specificity** as in being very specific to the mineralization.
- 21. **Anomalies** this is the spatial representation of data that illustrates a high or low response as well as the combined spatial shape of anomalous data from several neighbouring samples in a survey that can form anomalies described as Rabbit-Ear, Halo, Segmented-halo, nested-halo, etc.
- 22. **Inorganic geochemistry** the measurement of inorganic elements in a survey of near surface samples as a tool for exploration
- 23. Data leveling a technique that attempts to normalize the data sets obtained between two or more sampling programs. The results of data leveling is always considered as an approximation.
- 24. Lithologies- the characteristics and classifications of rock.
- 25. Locations- the physical/ geographical position or coordinates of samples in a survey.
- 26. **Noise-** interference in a measurement which is independent of the data signal.
- 27. Nugget effect- Anomalously high precious metal assays resulting from the analysis of samples that may not adequately represent the composition of the bulk material tested due to non-uniform distribution of high-grade nuggets in the material to be sampled. (Webster's online dictionary)
- 28. Organic geochemistry- the Soil Gas Hydrocarbon geochemistry (SGH), or now more accurately named as Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbons, is the analysis to detect specific organic, or carbon based, hydrocarbon compounds in a sample. The Organo-Sulphur Geochemistry (OSG) is the analysis to detect specific organic compounds that have sulphur joined to carbon in its molecular structure.
- 29. Percent Coefficient of Variation (%CV) a measure of data variability
- 30. **Project maintenance** an activity where the associated cost is applied to the exploration, advancement, and/or operation of activities associated with a particular claim
- 31. Rating- a value given to the overall confidence in the SGH results
- 32. Real (in relation to data)- any rational or irrational number
- 33. **Reporting Limit** minimum concentration of an analyte that can be accurately measured for a given analytical method.
- 34. **Sample matrix-** the components of a sample other than the analyte.
- 35. Sample type soil, till, humus, lake bottom sediment, sand, snow, etc.
- 36. **Semi-quantitative-** yielding an approximation of the quantity or amount of a substance
- 37. SGH anomalies ("Apical", "Nested-Halo", and "Rabbit-Ear" or "Halo")
- 38. SGH Pathfinder (class map/compounds)

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- 39. SGH template a set of hydrocarbon classes that together form a geochemical signature that has been associated with the presence of a particular type of mineralization the majority of the time
- 40. Surficial bound hydrocarbons -
- 41. **Surficial samples-** a sample from near the earth's surface.
- 42. **Survey-** the area, position, or boundaries of a region to be analyzed, as set out by the client.
- 43. **Project-** a planned undertaking
- 44. Transect- A straight line or narrow section through an object or across a section of land.
- 45. Target- Target refers to the ore body of interest

Target signature: the unique characteristics that identify the target. **Target type:**

i.e. Gold, Nickel, Copper, Uranium, SEDEX, VMS, Lithium Peqmatites, IOCG, Silver, Ni-Cu-PGE, Tungsten, Polymetallic, Kimberlite as well as Coal, Oil and Gas.

- 46. **Threshold-** level or point at which data is accepted as significant or true.
- 47. Total measurement error- An estimate of the error in a measurement. Based on either limitation of the measuring instruments or from statistical fluctuations in the quantity being measured.
- 48. Visible (in terms of signature)- the portion shown in a chart or map

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APPENDIX "B" EXAMPLE OF AN SGH FORENSIC GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE VMS TARGET

EXAMPLE SHOWN FOR A

The following analyses examine the Volcanic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit in various known locations. These analyses show how the gas chromatography indicates the reality of deposits. For all the profiles in this section, the red arrows indicate the signature of the VMS, which have all been found by organic geochemistry. These forensic geochemical signatures are shown to be consistent for similar target areas; therefore, the analyses are reliable indicators for the presence of VMS.

One of the first experiments in 1996 in the development of the SGH analysis was to observe if an SGH response could be obtained directly from an ore sample. From office shelf specimens, small rock chips were obtained which were then crushed and milled. The fine pulp obtained was then subjected to the SGH analysis. These shelf specimen samples were from well known VMS deposits of the Mattabi deposit from the Archean Sturgeon Lake Camp in Northwestern Ontario and from the Kidd Creek Archean volcanic-hosted copper-zinc deposit. Even these specimen samples contain a geochemical record of the hydrocarbons produced by the bacteria that had been feeding on these deposits at depth. As a comparison, SGH analysis were similarly conducted on modern-day VMS ore samples taken from a "black smoker" hydrothermal volcanic vent from the deep sea bed of the Juan de Fuca Ridge where high concentrations of microbial growth was also known to exist. The raw data profiles as GC/MS Total Ion Chromatograms are shown below to illustrate the "*visible*" portion of the VMS signature obtained from the SGH analysis.



The above profiles are:

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- First profile: Samples from modern day "black smokers"
- Second profile: Samples from modern day "black smokers"
- Third profile: Samples from Pre-Cambrian Zn-Cu Kidd Creek deposit
- Fourth profile: Samples from Mattabi deposit

The red arrows point to three compounds that are a *portion* of the SGH signature for VMS type deposits. This visible portion of the VMS signature of hydrocarbons can easily be seen in the analysis of each of these four samples.

The next question in our early objectives was to see if this SGH signature could also be observed in *surficial soil samples* that had been taken over VMS deposits. Through our reseGTK-4141005 Surveyss, soil samples were obtained from over the Ruttan Cu-Zn VMS deposit near Leaf Rapids, Manitoba and located in the Paleoproterozoic Rusty Lake greenstone belt. The profile obtained, as observed in the raw GC/MS chromatogram, is shown in this next image below:



The three compounds indicated by the red arrows represent the same *visible portion* of the VMS signature observed from the modern day black smoker samples and the ore samples taken from the Mattabi and Kidd Creek, even though this soil was taken from over a different VMS deposit in a geographically different area. Is this coincidence?

Another soil sample was obtained from Noranda's Gilmour South base-metal occurrence in the Bathurst Mining camp in northern New Brunswick. As shown below, this sample contained a very complex SGH signature, however the visible portion of the VMS signature as indicated by the red arrows is still observed as in the black smoker, Mattabi and Kidd Creek ore samples.

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In research conducted by the Ontario Geological Survey, this same portion of the SGH signature was also observed over the VMS deposit at Cross Lake in Ontario. Note that the visible signature shown as the three compounds indicated by the red arrows is only a small portion of the complete SGH VMS signature. The full VMS signature is made up of at least three groups, as three organic chemical classes, that together contain at least 35 of the individual SGH hydrocarbons.

The chromatograms shown on the preceding page from the GC/MS analysis are not used directly in the interpretation of SGH data. As we are only interested in a specific list of 162 hydrocarbons, the mass spectrometer and associated software programs specifically identifies the hydrocarbons of interest, runs calculations using relative responses to a short list of hydrocarbons used as standards, and develops an Excel spreadsheet of semi-quantitative concentration data to represent the sample. Thus the SGH results for a sample, like that observed in ore from the Ruttan, are filtered to obtain the concentrations for the specific 162 hydrocarbons. A simple bar graph drawn from the Excel spreadsheet of the hydrocarbons and their concentrations results in a DNA like *forensic SGH signature* as shown below. The portion discussed hear as the "visible" SGH VMS signature in the GC/MS chromatograms, is again shown by the red arrows.

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Through the work done in the SGH CAMIRO reseGTK-4141005 Surveyss, it was observed that the hydrocarbon signature produced by the SGH technique appeared to also be able to be used to differentiate barren from ore-bearing conductors. This was explored further through the submission and analysis of specific specimen samples that represented a barren pyritic conductor and a barren graphitic conductor.

The GC/MS chromatograms from these two specimens are compared to that obtained from the Kidd-Creek ore as shown below. This diagram conclusively shows that the SGH signatures obtained from the two types of barren conductors are completely different than that obtained by SGH over VMS type ore. SGH is thus able to differentiate between ore-bearing conductors and barren conductors as **the Forensic SGH Geochemical signature is different**.

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SGH has been described by the Ontario Geological Survey of Canada (OGS) as a "REDOX cell locator". Many SGH surveys for Gold and other mineral targets can result in multiple types of anomalies, depending on the class of SGH compounds, even over the same target and in the same set of samples. Thus "Apical", "Nested-Halo", and "Rabbit-Ear" or "Halo" type SGH anomalies are all typically observed from the effect of REDOX cells that have developed over deposits. REDOX cells are also related to the presence of bacteriological activity.

The VMS template of SGH Pathfinder Classes uses low and medium weight classes of hydrocarbon compounds. Again, at least three Pathfinder Class group maps, associated with the SGH signature for VMS, must be present to begin to be considered for assignment of a good rating. The Pathfinder Class anomalies in these maps must logically concur and support a consistent interpretation in relation to the expected geochromatographic characteristics of the Pathfinder Class, for a specific area.

The interpretation development history for VMS SGH Pathfinder Class map(s) shown in this report is similar to the development history for other target types. The reader should not draw a conclusion that SGH is used only for sulphide based mineralization as some of the most intense SGH anomaly has been associated with Kimberlites where sulphides are essentially not present.

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APPENDIX "C" SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS SURVEY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

<u>Sample Type and Survey Design:</u> It is highly recommended that a *minimum* of 50 sample "locations" is preferred to obtain enough samples into background areas on both sides of *small* suspected targets (wet gas plays, Kimberlite pipes, Uranium Breccia pipes, veins, etc.). SGH is not interpreted in the same way as inorganic based geochemistries. SGH must have enough samples over both the target and background areas in order to fully study the dispersion patterns or geochromatography of the SGH classes of compounds. Based on our minimum recommendation of at least 50 sample locations we further suggest that all samples be *evenly spaced* with about one-third of the samples over the target and one-third on each side of the target in order for SGH to be used for exploration. Targets other than gas plays, pipes, dykes or veins usually require additional samples to represent both the target and background areas.

SGH has been shown to be very robust to the use of different sample types even "within" the same survey or transect. Research has illustrated that it is far more important to the ultimate interpretation of the results to take a complete sample transect or grid than to skip samples due to different sample media. The most ideal natural sample is still believed to be soil from the "Upper B-Horizon", however excellent results can also be obtained from other soil horizons, humus, peat, lakebottom sediments, and even snow. The sampling design is suggested to use evenly spaced samples from 15 metres to 200 metres and line spacing from 50 metres to 500 metres depending on the size and type of target. A 4:1 ratio is suggested, however, larger orientation surveys have also been successful. Ideally even large grids should have one-third of the samples over the target and twothirds of the samples into anticipated background areas. This will allow the proper assessment of the SGH geochromatographic vectoring and background site signature levels with minimal bias. Individual samples taken at significant distances from the main survey area to represent background are not of value in the SGH interpretation as SGH results are not background subtracted. Samples can be drip dried in the field and do not need special preservation for shipping and has been specifically designed to avoid common contaminants from sample handling and shipping. SGH has also been shown to be robust to cultural activities even to the point that successful results and interpretation has been obtained from roadside right-of-ways. In conclusion, the conditions for the sample type and survey design include:

- Fist sized samples are usually retrieved from a shallow dug hole in the 15 to 40 cm range of depth.
- Different sample types can be taken even "within" the same survey or transect, data leveling is rarely ever required. SGH is highly effective is areas of very difficult terrain. The Golden Rule is to always take a sample.
- Samples should be evenly spaced in a grid or a series of transects with sample lines spaced at a ratio of up to 4:1 (line spacing: sample spacing).

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- A minimum of 50 sample "locations" is recommended with one-third over the target and onethird on each side of the target into background if this can be predicted. This provides the opportunity of optimal data contrast.
- If very wet, samples can be drip dried in the field.
- No special preservation is required for shipping.

APPENDIX "D" SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Upon receipt at Activation Laboratories the samples are air-dried in isolated and dedicated environmentally controlled rooms set to 40°C. The dried samples are then sieved. In the sieving process, it is important that compressed air is not used to clean the sieves between samples as trace amounts of compressor oils "may" poison the samples and significantly affect some target signatures. At Activation Laboratories a vacuum is used to clean the sieve between each sample. The -60 mesh sieve fraction (<250 microns, although different mesh sizes can be used at the preference of the exploration geologist) is collected and packaged in a Kraft paper envelope and transported from our sample preparation building to our analytical building on the same street in Ancaster Ontario. Each sample is then extracted, separated by gas chromatography and analyzed by mass spectrometry using customized parameters enabling the highly specific detection of the 162 targeted hydrocarbons at a *reporting limit* of one part-per-trillion (ppt). This trace level limit of reporting is critical to the detection of these hydrocarbons that, through research, have been found to be related at least in part to the breakdown and release of hydrocarbons from the death phase of microbes directly interacting with a deposit at depth. The hydrocarbon signatures are directly linked to the deposit type, which is used as a food source. The hydrocarbons that are mobilized and metabolized by the microbes are released in the death phase of each successive generation. Very few of the hydrocarbons measured are actually due to microbe cell structure, or hydrocarbons present or formed in the genesis of the deposit or from anthropogenic contamination. The results of the SGH analysis is reported in raw data form in an Excel spreadsheet as "semi-quantitative" concentrations without any additional statistical modification.

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APPENDIX "E" **SGH DATA QUALITY**

Reporting Limit

The SGH Excel spreadsheet of results contains the raw unaltered concentrations of the individual SGH compounds in units of "part-per-trillion" (ppt). The reporting of these ultra low levels is vital to the measurement of the small amounts of hydrocarbons now known to be leached/metabolized and subsequently released by dead bacteria that have been interacting with the ore at depth. To ensure that the data has a high level of confidence, a "reporting limit" is used. The reporting limit of 1 ppt actually represents a level of confidence of approximately 5 standard deviations where SGH data is assured to be "real" and non-zero. Thus in SGH the use of a reporting limit automatically removes site variability, and there is no need to further background subtract any data as the reporting limit has already filtered out any site background effects. Thus we recommend that all data that is equal to or greater than 2 ppt should be used in any data review. It is important to review all SGH data as low values that may be the centre of halo anomalies and higher values as apical anomalies or as halo ridges are all important.

Laboratory Replicate Analysis

A laboratory replicate is a sample taken randomly from the submitted survey being analyzed and are not unrelated samples taken from some large stockpile of bulk material. In the Organics laboratory an equal portion of this sieved sample, or pulp, is taken and analyzed in the same manner using the Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometer. The comparison of laboratory replicate and field duplicate results for chemical tests in the parts-per-million or even parts-per-billion range has typically been done using an absolute "relative percent difference (RPD)" statistic which is an easy proxy for error estimation rather than a more complete analysis of precision as specified by Thompson and Howarth. An RPD statistic is not appropriate for SGH results as the reporting limit for SGH is 1 part-per-trillion. Further, SGH is a semi-quantitative technique and was not designed to have the same level of precision as other less sensitive geochemistry's as it is only used as an exploration tool and not for any assay work. SGH is also designed to cover a wide range of organic compounds with an unprecedented 162 compounds being measured for each sample. In order to analyze such a wide molecular weight range of compounds, sacrifices were made to the variability especially in the low molecular weight range of the SGH analysis. The result is that the first fifteen SGH compounds in the Excel spreadsheet is expected to exhibit more imprecision than the other 147 compounds. An SGH laboratory replicate is a large set of data for comparison even for just a few pairs of analyses. Precision calculations using a Thompson and Howarth approach should only be used for estimating error in individual measurements, and not for describing the average error in a larger data set. In geochemical exploration geochemists seek concentration patterns to interpret and thus rigorous precision in individual samples is not required because the concentrations of many samples are interpreted collectively. For these reasons recent and independent research at Acadia University in Canada promote that a percent Coefficient of Variation (%CV) should be used as a universal measurement of relative error in all geochemical applications. As SGH results are a relatively large data set for nearly all submissions, %CV is a better statistic for use with SGH. By using %CV, the concentration of duplicate pairs is irrelevant because the units of concentration cancel out in the formation of the coefficient of variation ratio. For SGH, the Support Document Version: 2016 Activation Laboratories Ltd. Page 33 of 42



%CV is calculated on all values \geq 2 ppt. These values are averaged and represent a value for each pair of replicate analysis of the sample. All of the %CV values for the replicates are then averaged to report one %CV value to represent the overall estimate of the relative error in the laboratory subsampling from the prepared samples, and any instrumental variability, in the SGH data set for the survey. Actlabs' has successfully addressed the analytical challenge to minimize analytical variability for such a large list of compounds. Thus as SGH is also interpreted as a signature and is solely used for exploration and not assay measurement, the data from SGH is "fit for purpose" as a geochemical exploration tool.

Historical SGH Precision

In the general history of geochemistry, studies indicate that a large component of total measurement error is introduced during the collection of the initial sample and in sub-sampling, and that only a subordinate amount of error in the result is introduced during preparation and analysis. A historical record encompassing many projects for SGH, including a wide variety of sample types, geology and geography, shows that the consistency and precision for the analysis of SGH is excellent with an overall precision of 6.8% Coefficient of Variation (%CV). When last calculated, this number had a range of a maximum of 12.4% CV, a minimum of 3.0% CV, with a standard deviation of 1.6%, in a population made up of over 400 targets (over 45,000 samples) interpreted since June of 2004. Again the precision of 6.8% CV included all of the sample types as soil from different horizons, peat, till, humus, lake-bottom sediments, ocean-bottom sediments, and even snow. When field duplicates have been revealed to us, we have found that the precision of the field duplicates are in the range of about 9 to 12 %CV. As SGH is interpreted using a combination of compounds as a chemical "class" or signature, the affect of a few concentrations that may be imprecise in a direct comparison of duplicates is not significant. Further, projects that have been re-sampled at different times or seasons are expected to have different SGH concentrations. The SGH anomalies may not be in exactly the same position or of the same intensity due to variable conditions that may have affected the dispersion of different pathfinder classes. However, the SGH "signature" as to the presence of the specific mix of SGH pathfinder classes will definitely still exist, and will retain the ability to identify the deposit type and vector to the same target location.

Laboratory Materials Blank – Quality Assurance (LMB-QA)

The Laboratory Materials Blank Quality Assurance measurements (LMB-OA) shown in the SGH spreadsheet of results are matrix free blanks analyzed for SGH. These blanks are not standard laboratory blanks as they do not accurately reflect an amount expected to be from laboratory handling or laboratory conditions that may be present and affect the sample analysis result. The LMB-QA measurements are a pre-warning system to only detect any contamination originating from laboratory glassware, vials or caps. As there is no substrate to emulate the sample matrix, the full solvating power of the SGH leaching solution, effectively a water leach, is fully directed at the small surface area of the glassware, vials or caps. In a sample analysis the solvating power of the SGH leaching solution is distributed between the large sample surface area (from soil, humus, sediments, peat, till, etc.) and the relatively small contribution from the laboratory materials surfaces. The sample matrix also buffers the solvating or leaching effect in the sample versus the more vigorous leaching of the laboratory materials which do not experience this buffering effect. Thus the level of the LMB-QA reported is Support Document Version: 2016 Activation Laboratories Ltd. Page 34 of 42



biased high relative to the sample concentration and the actual contribution of the laboratory reagents, equipment, handling, etc. to the values in samples is significantly lower. This situation in organic laboratory analysis only occurs at such extremely low part-per-trillion (ppt) measurement levels. This is one of the reasons that SGH uses a reporting limit and not a detection limit. The 1 ppt reporting limit used in the SGH spreadsheet of raw concentration data is 3 to 5 times greater than a detection limit. The reporting limit automatically filters out analytical noise, the actual LMB-QA, and most of the sample survey site background. This has been proven as SGH values of 1 to 3 parts-per-trillion (ppt) have very often illustrated the outline of anomalies directly related to mineral targets. Thus all SGH values greater than or equal to 1 or 2 ppt should be used as reliable values for interpretations.

The LMB-QA values thus should not be used to background subtract any SGH data. The LMB-QA values are only an early warning as a quality assurance procedure to indicate the relative cleanliness of laboratory glassware, vials, caps, and the laboratory water supply at the ppt concentration level. Do not subtract the LMB-QA values from SGH sample data.

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APPENDIX "F" SGH DATA INTERPRETATION

SGH Interpretation Report

All SGH submissions must be accompanied by relative or UTM coordinates so that we may ensure that the sample survey design is appropriate for use with SGH, and to provide an SGH interpretation with the results. In our interpretation procedure, we separate the results into 19 SGH sub-classes. These classes include specific alkanes, alkenes, thiophenes, aromatic, and polyaromatic compounds. Note that none of the SGH hydrocarbons are "gaseous" at room temperature and pressure. The classes are then evaluated in terms of their geochromatography and for coincident compound class anomalies that are unique to different types of mineralization. Actlabs uses a six point scale in assigning a subjective rating of similarity of the SGH signatures found in the submitted survey to signatures previously reviewed and researched from known case studies over the same commodity type. Also factored into this rating is the appropriateness of the survey and amount of data/sample locations that is available for interpretation. This rating scale is described in detail in the following section.

SGH PATHFINDER CLASS MAGNITUDE

The magnitude of any individual concentration or that of a hydrocarbon class *does not imply* that the data is of more importance or that mineralization is of higher quantity or grade. SGH interpretation must use the review of the combination of specific hydrocarbon classes to make any interpretation.

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY THRESHOLD VALUE

In the interpretation of "inorganic" geochemical data one of the determinations to be made is to calculate a "Threshold" value above which data is considered anomalous. This is done on an element by element basis. In the interpretation of this "organic" geochemical data this determination is done differently. The determination of a threshold value is not calculated for each hydrocarbon compound. The determination of a threshold value is also a concentration below which geochemical data is considered as "noise" for the purposes of geochemical interpretation. As discussed, SGH uses a "Reporting Limit" instead of some type of Detection Limit. The amount of noise that is already eliminated in the data, as below the Reporting Limit of 1 part-per-trillion (shown in the data spreadsheet as "-1" as "not-detected at a Reporting Limit of 1 ppt") is equivalent to approximately 5 standard deviations of variability. To thus calculate an additional Threshold Value is a loss of real and valuable data. Further, in the interpretation of SGH data, individual compounds are not considered (unless explicitly mentioned in the report). The interpretation of SGH data is exclusively conducted by "compound chemical class" which is the sum of four to fourteen individual hydrocarbons in the same organic chemical class as these compounds naturally have the same chemical properties that ultimately define their spatial dispersion characteristics in their rise from a mineral target through the overburden. This combined class is more reliable than the measurement of any one compound. SGH also eliminates the need for a Threshold value determination above the Reporting Limit due to the "high specificity" of the specific hydrocarbons and the classes they form. Each of the hydrocarbons has been hand selected due to their lower probability of being found in general surface soils. Further, only those Support Document Version: 2016 Activation Laboratories Ltd. Page 36 of 42



classes where the majority of the compounds are detected above the Reporting Limit are considered in the interpretation. This defines the SGH geochemistry as having less geochemical noise due to the use of a reporting limit and as having higher confidence in the use of groups (classes) of data instead of individual compounds. However the most important aspect of interpretation is the use of a forensic signature. At least three specific "Pathfinder" classes, based on the combinations or template of classes we have developed, must be present to define the hydrocarbon signature to confidently predict the presence of a specific type of mineral target. *Do not calculate another Threshold value*. Fact: It has been proven many times that important SGH anomalies that depict mineralization at depth can exist even with data at 3 ppt.

Mobilized Inorganic Geochemical Anomalies

It is important to note that SGH is essentially "blind" to any inorganic content in samples as only organic compounds as hydrocarbons are measured. Thus inorganic geochemical surface anomalies that have migrated away from the mineral source, and thus may be interpreted and found to be a false target location, is not detected and does not affect SGH results. This fact is of great advantage when comparing the SGH results to inorganic geochemical results. If there is agreement in the location of the anomalies between the organic and inorganic technique, such as Actlabs' Enzyme Leach, a significant increase in confidence in the target location can be realized. If there is no agreement or a shift in the location of the anomalies between the techniques, the inorganic anomaly may have been mobilized in the surficial environment.

The Nugget Effect

As SGH is "blind" to the inorganic content in the survey samples, any concern of a "nugget effect" will not be encountered with SGH data. A "nugget effect" may be of a concern for inorganic geochemistries from surveys over copper, gold, lead, nickel, etc. type targets.

SGH DATA LEVELING

The combination of SGH data from different field sampling events has rarely required leveling in order to combine survey grids. The only circumstances that have occasionally required leveling has been the combination of samples that are very fine in texture, thus having a combined large surface Support Document Version: 2016 Activation Laboratories Ltd. Page 37 of 42



area to samples of peat that may be in nearby areas. Even after maceration of the peat and in using the maximum size of sample amenable to this test method, peat samples have a significantly lower surface area. Peat samples have only required leveling in one survey in the last 500 SGH interpretations.

In only the last year it has been observed that SGH data *may* require leveling when different field sampling events have significantly different soil temperature. It has been documented that only when "soil" samples are taken from "frozen" ground that data leveling may be required as frozen sample act as a frozen cap to the hydrocarbon flux and may collect a higher concentration of hydrocarbon compounds compared to sampling during seasons where the samples are not frozen. Only two surveys have required leveling in the last 500 SGH interpretations.

The author has taken introductory training in the leveling of geochemical data. If leveling is required, both data sets are reviewed in terms of maximum, minimum and average values for each SGH Pathfinder Class intended for use in the interpretation. Data in sectioned into guartiles and each section is assigned specific leveling factors that is then applied to one data set. It should be noted that any type of data leveling is an approximation.

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APPENDIX "G" SGH RATING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

To date SGH has been found to be successful in the depiction of buried mineralization for Gold, Nickel, VMS, SEDEX, Uranium, Cu-Ni-PGE, IOCG, Base Metal, Tungsten, Lithium, Polymetallic, and Copper, as well as for Kimberlites, Coal Seam, Wet Gas and Oil Plays. SGH data has developed into a dual exploration tool. From the interpretation, a vertical projection of the predicted location of the target can be made as well as a statement on the rating of the comparability of the identification of the anticipated target type to that from known case studies, as an example: if the client anticipates the target to be a Gold deposit, what is the rating or comparability that the target is similar to the SGH results over a Gold deposit in Nunavut, shear hosted and sediment hosted deposits in Nevada, or Paleochannel Gold mineralization in Western Australia.

- **A rating of "6"** is the highest or best rating, and means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold related hydrocarbon signature are all present and consistently vector to the same location with well defined anomalies. To obtain this rating there also needs to be other SGH classes that when mapped lend support to the predicted location.
- **A rating of "5"** means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are all present and consistently describe the same location with well defined anomalies. The SGH signatures may not be strong enough to also develop additional supporting classes.
- A rating of "4" means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are mostly present describing the location with <u>well</u> defined anomalies. Supporting classes may also be present.
- A rating of "3" means that the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are mostly present and describe the same location with <u>fairly well</u> defined anomalies. Some supporting classes may or may not be present.
- A rating of "2" means that some of the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature are present but a predicted location is difficult to determine. Some supporting classes may be present
- A rating of "1" is the lowest rating, and means that one of the SGH classes most important to describing a Gold signature is present but a predicted location is difficult to determine. Supporting classes are also not helpful.

The SGH rating is directly and significantly affected by the survey design. Small data sets, especially if significantly <50 sample locations, or transects/surveys that are geographically too short *will automatically receive a lower rating no matter how impressive an SGH anomaly might be.* When there is not enough sample locations to adequately review the SGH class geochromatography, or when the sample spacing is inadequate, or if the spacing is highly variable such that it biases the interpretation of the results, then the confidence in the interpretation of any geochemistry is adversely affected. The SGH rating is not just a rating of the agreement between the SGH pathfinder classes for

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a particular target type; it is a rating of the overall confidence in the SGH results from this particular survey. The interpretation is only based on the SGH results without any information from other geochemical, geological or geophysical information unless otherwise specified.

HISTORY & UNDERSTANDING

The subjective SGH rating system has been used since 2004 when Activation Laboratories started providing an SGH Interpretation Report with ever submission for SGH analysis to aid our clients in understanding this organic geochemistry and ensuring that they obtain the best results for their surveys. As explained in the previous section, the SGH rating is not just a rating of how definitive an SGH anomaly is, and it is not based just on the map(s) provided in this report. It is a rating of "confidence in the interpreted anomaly" from the combination of:

- (i) are the expected SGH Pathfinder Classes of compounds present from the template for this target type (one Pathfinder Class map is shown in the report, at least three must be present to adequately describe the correct signature for a particular target),
- (ii) how well do these SGH Pathfinder Classes agree in describing an particular area,
- (iii) how well does this agreement compare to SGH case studies over known targets of that type,
- (iv) how well is the interpreted anomaly defined by the survey (i.e. a single transect does not provide the same confidence as a complete grid of samples), and
- (v) is there at least a minimum of 50 sample locations in the survey so that there may be an adequate amount of data to observe the geochromatography of the different SGH Pathfinder Class of compounds.

The question often arises by clients as to the frequency of a rating, e.g. "how often is a rating of 5.0 given in an interpretation". To better understand this we present this review of the history of the SGH rating program since 2004 and some of the underlying situations that can affect the historical rating charts. Originally it was recommended that a minimum of 35 sample location be used for small target exploration, however it was quite quickly realized that this is often insufficient and at least 50 sample locations were required. In 2007 the rating scale was refined to include increments of 0.5 units rather than just integer values from 0 to 6.

A rating frequency may be biased high as most clients conduct an orientation study over a known target, thus several of these projects result in high ratings. Note that, at this time, the rating is not said to be linked to grade of a deposit or depth to the target. Even in exploration surveys clients tend to submit samples over more promising targets due to knowledge of the geology and prior geochemical or geophysical results. As shown in the following chart, projects with SGH data from 200 or more sample locations have a higher level of confidence in the interpretation as the geochromatography of the SGH Pathfinder Classes of compounds can be more completely observed and reviewed.

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The rating frequency may be biased low as reseGTK-4141005 Surveyss often include a bare minimum of samples to reduce costs. ReseGTK-4141005 Surveyss may also be over targets known to be difficult to depict with geochemistry. Multiple targets in close vicinity in a survey may result in a low bias as the Pathfinder Class geochromatography is more difficult to deconvelute. Ratings may also be biased low if less than the recommended 50 sample locations are submitted as indicated by the following chart. This chart also illustrates that there is no interpretation bias to a particular rating value.



The overall rating frequency for over 400 targets from January 2004 to December 2009 is shown in the chart below illustrating that surveys over more promising targets are most often submitted for

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best use of research or exploration dollars. It also indicates that the 0.5 increments were less frequent as they started in 2007.



More specific for SGH interpretation for Gold targets, the overall rating frequency for 97 targets from January 2004 to December 2009 is shown in the chart below that also illustrates that surveys over more promising Gold targets are most often submitted for best use of research or exploration dollars.



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3D - SGH

"A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON INTERPRETATION"

for JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC.

"PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT"



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Innovative Technologies

3D - SGH

"A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON INTERPRETATION"

for JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC.

"PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT"

"PART II of III"

March 18, 2016 * Dale Sutherland, Activation Laboratories Ltd (* - author, originator)

EVALUATION OF SURFICIAL SAMPLES EXPLORATION FOR: "GOLD" TARGETS SGH GOLD TEMPLATE USED FOR THIS REPORT Workorder: A16-01575

March 18, 2016

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PREFACE

THIS "SUPPLEMENTAL" SGH INTERPRETATION REPORT:

The purpose of this Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) interpretation "Supplemental Report" is to provide more insight and enhance the knowledge that clients and other potential reviewers of the results have with regard to SGH, an organic, deep penetrating geochemistry. As SGH provides such a large data set and is not interpreted in the same way as inorganic geochemical methods, this interpretation and report enables the user to realize the results in a timely fashion and capitalizes on years of research and development since the inception of SGH in 1976 combined with the knowledge obtained by Activation Laboratories through the interpretation of SGH data from over hundreds of surveys for a wide variety of target types in various lithologies from many geographical locations. Although referenced today as a "nano-technology", the analysis of SGH has not changed since inception. The report is compulsory as it is the only known organic geochemistry that, in spite of the name, uses non-gaseous semi-volatile organic compounds interpreted using a forensic signature approach It is based solely on SGH data and does not include the consideration or interpretation from any other geochemistry (inorganic), geology, or geophysics that may exist related to this survey area(s). This report can also provide evidence of project maintenance. To keep the price to a minimum and to provide as short a turnaround time as practically possible, usually only one SGH Pathfinder Class map is illustrated in a "Standard Report" with an applied interpretation although several other SGH Pathfinder Class maps are used and referenced. Definitions of certain terms or phrases used in this report can be found in Appendix A. A GIS package of georeferenced images is also available. (See Appendix H)

The enhanced interpretation in this report has used the results from some of the research with SGH in recent years which has focused on the potential that the SGH data might be able to further dissect and understand the relationships between the chemical Redox conditions in the overburden the development of an electrochemical cell and its affect in shaping geochemical anomalies. This research has resulted in the development by Activation Laboratories of a new enhanced model of the Electrochemical/ Redox Cell theory originated by Govett (1976) that was further developed to the model by Hamilton (2004, 2009). The new enhanced model developed by Sutherland (2011) takes the general anomalies expected by the Hamilton model to a higher level of detail and specificity. This has resulted in a more confident level of interpretation which has been referenced as 3D-SGH or **3D-"Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbons**. This model has been formally introduced at the International Applied Geochemistry Symposium (IAGS) organized by The Association of Applied Geochemists that took place in Rovaniemi, Finland, in August 2011. This new level of understanding of the expected anomaly types that can be observed with SGH provides a new level of quality control in the interpretation process as the symmetry of SGH anomalies can assure the interpreter which anomalies are as a result of a buried target. With the enhanced 3D-SGH interpretation that was introduced in 2012, we also mark the beginning of the ability to make some statements regarding the possible depth to mineralization for some projects as we dissect the Redox cell relative to the new Electrochemical Cell theory. The cover of this report is an artist's rendering of the pathways of different classes of Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbons which migrate through the overburden. This model is used as the new 3D-SGH interpretation approach.

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DISCLAIMER

THIS REPORT HAS THREE PARTS – PART I – THE SGH REFERENCE DOCUMENT; PART II - THE SGH INTERPRETATION REPORT; PART III - THE EXCEL SPREADSHEET OF THE CONCENTRATIONS OF EACH OF THE 162 HYDROCARBONS DETECTED. ALL THREE PARTS MUST BE PROVIDED FOR REVIEW TO THE CLIENT COMPANY, TO INTERESTED INVESTORS, AND TO GOVERNMENT ASSESSORS.

This "SGH Interpretation Report" has been prepared to assist the user in understanding the development and capabilities of this Organic based Geochemistry. The interpretation of the Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon (SGH) data is in reference to a template or group of SGH classes of compounds specific to a type of mineralization or target that is chosen by the client (i.e. the template for gold, copper, VMS, uranium, etc.). The various templates of SGH Pathfinder Classes that together define the forensic identification signature for a wide range of commodity target types; Gold, Nickel, VMS, SEDEX, Uranium, Cu-Ni-PGE, IOCG, Base Metal, Tungsten, Lithium, Polymetallic, and Copper, as well as for Kimberlites, Coal Seam, Wet Gas and Oil Play, have been developed through years of research and have been further refined from review of case studies and orientation studies has proven to be able to also address a wide range of lithologies. Even with 15+ years of development and experience with SGH, Activation Laboratories Ltd. cannot guarantee that the templates used are applicable to every type of target in every type of environment. The interpretation in this report attempts to identify an anomaly that has the best SGH signature in the survey for the type of mineralization or target chosen by the client. However, this interpretation is not exhaustive and there may be additional SGH anomalies that may warrant interest. It should not be viewed due to the generation of this SGH report, that Activation Laboratories Ltd. has the expertise or is in the business of interpreting any type of geochemical data as a general service. As the author is the originator of the SGH geochemistry, has researched and developed this exploration tool since 1996, and has produced similar interpretations using SGH data for close to 1,000 surveys, he is perhaps the best gualified to prepare this interpretation as assistance to clients wishing to use this SGH geochemistry. Activation Laboratories Ltd. can offer assistance in general suggestions for sampling protocols and in sample grid design; however we accept no responsibility to the appropriateness of the samples taken. Activation Laboratories Ltd. has made every attempt to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided in this report. Activation Laboratories Ltd. or its employees do not accept any responsibility or liability for the accuracy, content, completeness, legality, or reliability of the information or description of processes contained in this report. The information is provided "as is" without a guarantee of any kind in the interpretation or use of the results of the SGH geochemistry. The client or user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using any information or material contained in this report or using data from the associated spreadsheet of results.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Assumptions and Forward Looking Statements

The statements and target rating made in the Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) interpretive report or in other communications may contain or imply certain forward-looking information related to the quality of a target or SGH anomaly.

Statements related to the rating of a target are based on comparison of the SGH signatures derived by Activation Laboratories Ltd. through previous research on known case studies. The rating is not derived from any statistics or other formula. The rating is a subjective value on a scale of 0 to 6 relative to the similarity of the SGH signature reviewed compared to the results of previous scientific research and case studies based on the analysis of surficial samples over known ore bodies. No information on the results from other geochemical methods, geophysics, or geology is usually available as additional information for the interpretation and assignment of a rating value unless otherwise stated. The rating does not imply ore grade and is not to be used in mineral resource estimate calculations. References to the rating should be viewed as forward-looking statements to the extent that it involves a subjective comparison to known SGH case studies. As with other geochemical methods, an implied rating and associated anticipated target characteristics may be different than that actually encountered if the target is drilled tested or the property developed.

Activation Laboratories Ltd. may also make a scientifically based reference in this interpretive report to an area that might be used as a drill target. Usually the nearest sample is identified as an approximation to a "possible drill target" location. This is based only on SGH results and is to be regarded as a guide based on the current state of this science.

Unless otherwise stated, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has not physically observed the exploration site and has no prior knowledge of any site description or details or previous test results. Actlabs makes general recommendations for sampling and shipping of samples. Unless stated, the laboratory does not witness sampling, does not take into consideration the specific sampling procedures used, or factors such as the season of sampling, samples handling, packaging, or shipping methods. The majority of the time, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has had no input into sampling survey design. Where specified Activation Laboratories Ltd. may not have conducted sample preparation procedures as it may have been conducted at the client's assigned laboratory external to Actlabs. Although Actlabs has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ scientifically which may impact the associated interpretation and target rating from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results that are not anticipated, estimated or intended.

In general, any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions, future events or performance are not statements of historical fact. These "scientifically based educated theories" should be viewed as "forward-looking statements".

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Readers of this interpretive report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking statements are made based on scientific beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the interpretive report issued. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements or otherwise revise previous reports if these beliefs, estimates and opinions, future scientific developments, other new information, or other circumstances should change that may affect the analytical results, rating, or interpretation.

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON (SGH) **GEOCHEMISTRY – OVERVIEW**

In the search for minerals and elements, geology requires tools to assess the location and potential quantity of minerals and ores. In the past people looked at the landscape to find the deposit. Similar landscapes indicate similar mineral and metal deposits. This is searching on a macro level, while geochemistry is searching on a micro level. Organic material requires many minerals and elements, so organic materials can be biomarker of the present of the minerals and elements.

SGH is a deep penetrating geochemistry that involves the analysis of surficial samples from over potential mineral or petroleum targets. The analysis involves the testing for 162 hydrocarbon compounds in the C5-C17 carbon series range applicable to a wide variety of sample types. The hydrocarbons are residues from the decomposition of bacteria and microbe that feed on the target commodity as they require inorganic metallic's to catalyze the reactions necessary to develop hydrocarbons and grow in their life cycle. Specific classes of hydrocarbons (SGH) have been successful for delineating targets found at over 900 metres in depth. Samples of various media have been successfully analyzed such as soil (any horizon), sand, till, drill core, rock, peat, humus, lake-bottom sediments and even snow. After preparation in the laboratory, the SGH analysis incorporates a very weak leach, essentially aqueous, that only extracts the surficial bound hydrocarbon compounds and those compounds in interstitial spaces around the sample particles. These are the hydrocarbons that have been mobilized from the target depth. SGH is unique and should not be confused with other hydrocarbon tests or traditional analyses that measure C1 (Methane) to C5 (Pentane) or other gases. Thus, in spite of the name, SGH does not analyze for any hydrocarbons that are actually gaseous at room temperature and can be used to analyze for hydrocarbons in sample types other than soil. SGH is also different from soil hydrocarbon tests that thermally extracts or desorbs all of the hydrocarbons from the whole soil sample. This test is less specific as it does not separate the hydrocarbons and thus does not identify or measure the responses as precisely. These tests also do not use a forensic approach to identification. The hydrocarbons in the SGH extract are separated by high resolution capillary column gas chromatography and then detected by mass spectrometry to isolate, confirm, and measure the presence of only the individual hydrocarbons that have been found to be of interest from initial research and development and from performance testing especially from the two Canadian Mining Industry Research Organization (CAMIRO) projects (97E04 and 01E02).

Over the past 15+ years of research, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has developed an in-depth understanding of the unique SGH signatures associated with different commodity targets. Using a forensic approach we have developed target signatures or templates for identification, and the understanding of the expected geochromatography that is exhibited by each class of SGH compounds. In 2004 we began to include an SGH interpretation report delivered with the data to enable our clients to realize the complete value and understanding of the SGH results in the shortest time frame and provide the benefit from past research sponsored by Actlabs, CAMIRO, OMET and other industrial sponsors. In 2011, a new model of Electrochemical/Redox Cell theory was proposed and the new 3D-SGH interpretation approach based on this theory was incorporated in 2012 on a routine basis for SGH interpretation reports.

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SGH has attracted the attention of a large number of Exploration companies. In the above mentioned research surveys, the sponsors have included (in no order): Western Mining Corporation, BHP-Billiton, Inco, Noranda, Outokumpu, Xstrata, Cameco, Cominco, Rio Algom, Alberta Geological Survey, Ontario Geological Survey, Manitoba Geological Survey and OMET. Further, beyond this research, Activation Laboratories Ltd. has interpreted the SGH data for over 700 targets from clients since January of 2004. In both CAMIRO projects, research surveys over known mineralization and in exploration projects over unknown targets, SGH has performed exceptionally well. As an example, in the first CAMIRO research project that commenced in 1997 (Project 97E04), there were 10 study areas that were submitted blindly to Actlabs. These study sites were selected since other inorganic geochemical methods were unsuccessful at illustrating anomalies related to the target.

Although Actlabs was only provided with the samples and their coordinates, SGH was able to locate the blind mineralization with exceptional accuracy in 9 of the 10 surveys. In 2007, SGH has recently been very successful in exploration and discovery of unknown targets e.g. Golden Band Resources drilled an SGH anomaly and discovered a significant vein containing "visible" gold. (www.goldenbandresources.com)

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SGH INTERPRETATION RATING AND CLARIFICATION

Often the use of a geochemistry such as SGH is used as an economical exploration investigation tool to provide more information on an exploration target as some geological body or geophysical target. Such occurrences are in general expected to change the chemistry of the immediate overburden which in turn is expected to result in a chemical anomaly as detected in surficial samples. The author believes that it is important to convey to the client of an anomaly even if it is only a part of the mineral signature or template requested. The anomaly illustrated in the report may not be representative of the mineralization sought as only a part of the SGH signature is present and thus will have a low rating, but the anomaly may confirm the presence of the geological or geophysical target which may be valuable to the client. In addition it would confirm the ability and sensitivity of SGH to show geological or geophysical occurrences. Example: A well defined rabbit-ear anomaly on the SGH Pathfinder Class map in a report, even though it may have a lower rating of 2.0 or 3.0, may illustrate to the exploration geologist that SGH does agree that there is some geological body at depth that is changing the chemistry and forming a Redox cell in the overburden. However the SGH forensic signature <u>Rating</u> indicates that there is a lower confidence that the "identification" of that body is likely to be say Gold (if the SGH Gold template is requested). This information would provide a confirmation that a target does exist, however if the SGH Rating indicates that the target has a lower level of confidence then the target does not have the forensic signature of the mineralization sought. SGH would thus provide a savings to the exploration program and divert focus to potentially other targets having a higher confidence in the identification Rating.

Thus, the SGH rating must always be considered in conjunction with the SGH **Pathfinder Class map(s) shown in the report.** It is this rating that provides an insight into the authors' complete interpretation and is a measure of the confidence and to what degree the complete SGH signature compares with the SGH results from over case studies of similar known deposits. Unfortunately, the interpretation of a visual, as the SGH map provided, is so ingrained in humans that the reader may erroneously disregard the author's subjective rating to a large degree. As of November 25, 2011, the author now highlights the rating directly on the page having the plan view of the SGH Pathfinder Class map chosen to be illustrated. Thus to the reader of the report, the authors Rating is actually **MORE IMPORTANT** than the readers instinctive interpretation of the one map provided. Again, SGH should not be used in isolation from other site information, and that a Rating of 4.0 is when, in the authors' estimation, a signature only starts to have a good identification relative to that type of mineralization, and that the survey may warrant further study although it is not a specific recommendation to drill test the anomaly. As the SGH interpretation is represented by a signature, the SGH Pathfinder Class map(s) illustrated in reports is always only "PART" of the specific SGH signature or template that the client requests (i.e. for Gold, Gold, etc.). No one SGH map can represent the complete signature due to the different amounts of spatial dispersion expected for the variety of SGH chemical classes within each signature. Thus the author selects the one SGH Class Map relative to the mineralization requested that best represents an anomaly that estimates the overall signature found in the survey.

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INTERPRETATION OF SGH RESULTS - A16-01575 - JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT INTERPRETATIONS

This report is based on the SGH results from the analysis of a total of 142 soil samples from the Porphyry Lake Gold Project. The project area covered by these soil and organic/humus samples was defined by a grid of 100 metre spaced samples covering an area of about 1.2 kilometres by 1.5 kilometres as shown in the map below. UTM coordinates were provided for mapping of the SGH results for these samples that were reported to be fine and silty sand often having pebbles, gravels or clay as well as a few organic based samples from the edges of swamp areas. The number of samples submitted for this project is adequate to use SGH as an exploration tool. Note that SGH data is only reviewed for the specific target deposit type requested, in this case for the presence of a Gold deposit.

This interpretation was conducted under blind conditions as all SGH interpretations are. This means that the author and/or Activation Laboratories Ltd. have no prior knowledge as to where any known mineralization may be in this survey. One or two transect surveys, instead of a grid approach, robs the client of the spatial interpretation and the use of the 3D-SGH approach to interpretation that can result in an exceptionally high level of confidence in the results. Further it has been shown in the development of the 3D-SGH theory and its link to the electrochemical cell theory, that the halo anomalies that can be observed are "segmented-halo" anomalies instead of a even ring or doughnut type anomalies. It has been theorized from the 3D-SGH theory that the use of a single transect, even over known mineralization, has nearly a 10% chance of failure if the transect happens to be oriented through the nodes of the segmented halo anomaly. This would represent a false-negative response.







SGH SURVEY INTERPRETATION - A16-01575 JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. - PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT

Note that the associated SGH results are presented in a separate Excel spreadsheet. This data is designated as Part III of III, and must accompany this report. This data is semi-quantitative and is presented in units of pg/g or *parts-per-trillion* (ppt) as the concentration of specific hydrocarbons in the sample. The number of samples submitted for this survey is adequate to use SGH as an exploration tool. As SGH is an organic geochemistry it is essentially "blind" to the elemental presence of any inorganic species as actual metallic gold, nickel, silver, uranium, etc. content in <u>each sample</u> analyzed. SGH only detect the hydrocarbon decomposition products of the bacteria that has used the mineralized target as a food source. Note that this geochemistry does not detect all organic hydrocarbons in the samples but only targets relatively rare hydrocarbons that have been proven to be associated with mineralization, in this case for Gold.

The overall precision of the SGH analysis for the soil samples at the Porphyry Lake Gold Project was very good as demonstrated by 10 different samples taken from this survey which were used for laboratory replicate analysis. The average Coefficient of Variation (%CV) of the replicate results for the survey samples in this submission was **12.1%** which represents a very good level of analytical performance especially at low level parts-per-trillion (ppt) concentrations. **The overall precision of 2 pairs of field duplicates at the Porphyry Lake Gold Project was excellent.** It is typically observed that the variability of field duplicates is 5% to 8% CV higher than for laboratory duplicates of random samples taken from the survey. The average Coefficient of Variation (%CV) of the field duplicate results for the survey samples in this submission was **13.4%** which represents an excellent level of precision for samples from this survey.

The method of determination of the estimate of error expressed as a coefficient of variation that is used in SGH reports is referenced in Appendix E in Part I of this report. With even a small survey of 50 samples, the analysis of 162 compounds in each sample in the SGH geochemistry represents a possible total of 8,100 measurements. Thus a method for the estimate of error had to be applicable to large data sets. Even the use of 3 pairs of different samples from a survey represents 972 measurements. A method of reporting the performance of sample replicates also has to recognize that values are at ultratrace concentrations of low parts-per-trillion (ppt) values. Thus the method used is by Stanley and Lawie (Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis, Vol. 8 2007, pp. 173-182) which was entitled: "Thompson-Howarth error analysis: unbiased alternative to the large sample method for assessing nonnormally distributed measurement error in geochemical samples". No other statistics were used on the data for this report for mapping or interpretation purposes aside from the use of a Kriging trending algorithm in the GeoSoft Oasis Montaj mapping software. This interpretation is based only on the SGH results from this submission of the samples. No other geographical, geochemical or geophysical data was reviewed. A template or group of SGH Pathfinder Classes that have been found to be associated with buried Gold targets has been used as the basis for the interpretation of the Porphyry Lake Gold Project. The final interpretation is customized and conducted by the author. Although the term "template" or "signature" often appears in an SGH Interpretation Report, a computerized interpretation is not used.

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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH INTERPRETATION - GOLD PATHFINDER CLASS MAPS

The Gold template of SGH Pathfinder Classes uses primarily low, medium, and high molecular weight classes of hydrocarbon compounds. At least three Pathfinder Class maps, associated with the SGH signature developed for Gold must be present to begin to be considered for assignment of a good rating relative to the SGH performance in case studies over known Gold type mineralization. These SGH classes must also concur and support a consistent interpretation in relation to the expected geochromatographic characteristics of the Pathfinder Class. The *overall* SGH interpretation Rating has even a higher level of confidence as it further implies the consensus between at least two additional pathfinder classes. A combination of these SGH Pathfinder Class maps shown in this report is a specific *portion* of the SGH signature considered in the interpretation relative to the presence of Gold deposits. Each pathfinder class map shown is still just one of the Pathfinder Class maps used in each of the interpretation templates (other SGH Pathfinder Class maps are usually not shown at this price point and report turnaround time except at the discretion of the Author). Additional interpretation information which may contain additional SGH Pathfinder Class maps is available as a Supplementary Report at an additional price (see Appendix H).

SGH has been described by the Ontario Geological Survey of Canada (OGS) as a "Redox cell locator". Many SGH surveys for Gold and other mineral targets can result in multiple types of anomalies, depending on the class of SGH compounds, even over the same target and in the same set of samples. Thus "Apical", "Segmented-Nested-Halo", and "Rabbit-Ear" or "Segmented Halo" type anomalies are all typically observed within the SGH data set from the effect of Redox cells that have developed over mineralization or specific target types. Redox cells are also related to the presence of bacteriological activity and the presence of geological bodies such as Granite Gneiss, Dunite, etc. Recently SGH has been shown to be far more sensitive to depicting Redox conditions than any measurements using pH or ORP tests. Thus it is important to understand that; not only is SGH a Redox cell locator, due to the forensic signature of mineralization used in the interpretation process, SGH can discriminate mineral targets and other target types from geological bodies and other magnetically detected targets, mineralized versus non-mineralized conductors, cultural effects, etc. even in surveys over highly difficult or exotic terrain that results in the unavoidable collection of multiple sample types. SGH has been proven to discriminate between false or mobilized soil anomalies and is able to actually locate the source target deposition. SGH is a deep-penetrating geochemistry and has been proven to locate Gold and other types of mineralization at several hundred metres below the surface irrespective of the type of overburden.

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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD **PROJECT - SGH GOLD INTERPRETATION**

As a general comment in regard to the data from the Porphyry Lake Gold project, the interpretation is quite complex but the results are quite compelling. The SGH signature anomalies detected were of low to medium strength with the portion of the SGH signature that depicted a shallow gold zone being of high strength, however the objective of the SGH geochemistry is not necessarily to obtain values with the highest strength or contrast based on a signal:noise interpretation of any one sample or hydrocarbon number, SGH is a more powerful exploration tool by maximizing the overall spatial contrast of the survey to observe specific hydrocarbon signatures that can vector to and identify buried mineralization. This survey has enough samples for interpretation.

If a survey design of just one or two transects is used with SGH, does not allow for the full capabilities of 3D-SGH and the symmetry it seeks to be fully observed to provide the optimum confidence in predicting the presence of Gold or other mineralization and the pathfinders that describe the SGH signature for "buried or blind" Gold targets. Such is not the case at the Porphyry Lake Gold Project as 142 samples were taken in a grid pattern which provided the optimum arrangement to use the 3D-SGH approach to interpret the symmetry of resultant anomalies that is not possible if only one or two transects is used.

The SGH Gold Pathfinder Class shown and other SGH Pathfinder Classes for Gold are able to illustrate the presence of an SGH hydrocarbon signature that has usually been associated with Gold targets as the detection of those hydrocarbon residues produced by the decomposition of bacteria in the death phase that have been feeding on material containing Gold and that have subsequently migrated to the surface as a flux of different classes of hydrocarbons. During migration to the surface, symmetrical dispersion away from the mineralization is expected and the distance of dispersion is dependent more on the average molecular weight of the class, and/or the depth of the target, than the complexity of the overburden unless a situation is encountered such as that of a major fault or shear zone that may result is a "slight" deflection of the SGH anomalies.

At the Porphyry Lake Gold Project the results were judged by the author to be excellent and were able to be used to more fully describe features at this survey that are beyond the capabilities of typical inorganic geochemistry's. Thus multiple SGH Pathfinder Class maps are included in this report that are shown in plan and in 3D views on page 17 through to 22. The resultant SGH Confidence Rating relative to the possible presence of Gold mineralization at the Porphyry Lake Gold Project of 6.0 out of a possible 6.0 scale represents the highest level of confidence reported using SGH and recognizes that the SGH signature meets the minimum criteria (of three classes) to be comparable to SGH results previously analyzed over known Gold mineralization (more classes are actually supportive for this project), that the SGH Spatial anomalies are complete and distinctive meaning that the spacing between samples and the extent of the survey design was ideal, and that the anomalies observed were symmetrical and thus truly indicative of a buried target which also has the SGH signature descriptive of the presence of Gold mineralization. There were no factors wanting in this projects survey.

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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH GOLD INTERPRETATION

The SGH Pathfinder Class maps associated with Gold mineralization are shown in plan and 3D views on pages 17 through to 22. Note that in the interpretation of the SGH geochemistry, no one Class map can define the complete SGH signature used to identify the type of mineralization that might be present at depth. Although only one SGH Class map usually appears in a standard report, due to the excellent results and story of features believed to be present, three SGH Class maps have been shown in this report. Note that other SGH maps have also been used as support to this interpretation.

The SGH Class maps shown are all required to be observed and are required to be related to the expected anomaly shape based on the chemical properties and expected Geochromatography of each SGH class to identify, predict, and delineate the possible presence of gold mineralization. Thus, from the combination of the SGH Class maps shown in this report along with other SGH Class map information (not shown), the following information and features can be provided:

Page 17/18 – This SGH anomaly illustrates a narrow shear zone having both Copper and Gold mineralization responds well at delineating faults and shear zones. This SGH anomaly is a nested segmented halo anomaly. It has a central apical anomaly surrounded by small anomalies that together form a surrounding segmented halo formation joined by the dotted yellow oval interpretation. Further this anomaly illustrates excellent symmetry as the connection of opposing anomaly segment as the blue lines intersect at a common point. This illustrates that the hydrocarbon pathfinder classes have not been deflected and are thus a vertical projection of a target below that has the SGH identification signature associated with gold mineralization. Also, since this anomaly is symmetrical there is a high confidence that they are related and describe a buried feature, thus the anomalies are not due to sporadic signals or noise. This SGH class is particularly good at illustrating features at significant depth and in this case the central apical anomaly is believed to be the source of an intrusion where the gold mineralized fluids have originated. The fact that it is slightly offset from centre may mean that the intrusion is quite deep (perhaps >500 metres deep). This is consistent with a porphyry style deposit.

Page 19/20 – This SGH Pathfinder Class for Gold appears to be able to trace the flow of the mineralized fluids through the region of the intrusions as a flow to the north and southeast of the intrusion. The interpretation from page 17 is included for ease of reference. Small anomalous signals also agree and thus support the interpretation of the halo anomaly (dotted yellow oval) adding confidence. This SGH Class appears to illustrate a Gold channel or ridge like feature that joins Gold pods or lenses.

Page 21/22 – This SGH Pathfinder Class for Gold is reliable at depicting the shallowest portion of the Gold mineralization shown within the red oval interpretation to the east of the intrusion. This may perhaps be in the 10 to 30 metre depth range and thus may describe the most economical area to drilling. As the SGH signal drops off, i.e. is weathered, at surface, this area may not agree with outcropping mineralization or results from other inorganic geochemistry's. Another feature noted but not shown is that a smear of shallow Copper mineralization may be to the north, and in the northern half of the red oval Gold zone.

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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH "BASEMENT" PATHFINDER CLASS MAP



SYMMETRICAL SEGMENTED NESTED-HALO ANOMALY AS EVIDENCE OF REDOX CELL SURROUNDING SLIGHT OFFSET BASEMENT INTRUSION



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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH "BASEMENT" PATHFINDER CLASS MAP





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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH "GOLD" PATHFINDER CLASS MAP



SGH-GOLD SIGNATURE ILLUSTRATES A NORTHERLY TRENDING CURVED RIDGE OF GOLD PODS/LENSES
SGH SIGNATURE RATING RELATIVE TO "GOLD TARGET" = 6.0 OF 6.0



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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH "GOLD ZONE" PATHFINDER CLASS MAP





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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD **PROJECT - SGH "GOLD" PATHFINDER CLASS MAP**



SGH SIGNATURE RATING RELATIVE TO "GOLD TARGET" = 6.0 OF 6.0



Results represent only the material tested. Actlabs is not liable for any claim/damage from the use of this report in excess of the test cost. Samples are discarded in 90 days unless requested otherwise. This report is only to be reproduced in full.

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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH "GOLD ZONE" PATHFINDER CLASS MAP





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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH INTERPRETATION FOR GOLD

The interpretation of the SGH data relative to the presence of Gold targets at the Porphyry Lake Gold Project is described by what appears to be a deep intrusion (pages 17/18) as a source of mineral fluids describing a channel or series of pods of gold at moderate depth (pages 19/20) overlain by a shallow Gold zone to the east of the vertical projection of the intrusion. This formation, as well as the possible presence of Copper mineralization, describes the formation consistent with a porphyry type deposit.

After review of all of the SGH Class maps, the SGH results from the Porphyry Lake Gold Project suggests an excellent "confidence rating of 6.0" out of a possible 6.0 (6.0 being the best) for these zones as the confidence in predicting that Gold mineralization may be present. The distance between samples used in this survey and use of a grid like design provided the optimal ability for a 3D-SGH interpretation as evidence of the symmetrical anomaly describing the Redox zone as the dotted yellow oval interpretation on page 17. Note that an SGH Rating of 0.5 for a survey is the lowest Rating allowed as we cannot predict that there is "no possibility" that mineralization might be present.

The overall rating shown in this and all SGH reports are based on a scale of 6.0, in 0.5 increments, with a value of 6.0 being the best. The rating discussed in relation to Gold targets represents the similarity of these SGH results with other SGH case studies over known Gold includeing that over porphyry style mineralization. The SGH signature or template has since been further enhanced since inception and has been proven effective from the interpretation over many other surveys in many different geographical regions and for different types of Gold deposits. Again, the degree of confidence in the rating only starts to be "good" at a level of 4.0. A Rating of 4.0 is an indication that the SGH geochemistry predicts that the zones described may warrant more work or more consideration. It must be remembered that there are still many other SGH Class maps not shown in this report due to turnaround time considerations that have been reviewed to support the interpretations shown.

From client feedback in recent years, a few true exploration surveys that have been interpreted with an SGH Confidence Rating of 4.0 (\pm 0.5) have been drill tested with successful target intersections. However the frequency of success is much more prevalent for those targets that have had SGH Rating Scores of \geq 5.0.

From very recent client feedback SGH has had very good success at estimation of depth to mineralization with the most notable success in this regard as described in the press release from Aura Silver Resources on November 24, 2015 with regard to their Greyhound project (<u>www.aurasilver.com</u>).

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A16-01575 – JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC. – PORPHYRY LAKE GOLD PROJECT - SGH SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no recommendations that might improve the results of this survey. Additional sampling to the north, extending the grid, may provide additional information of the northern extent of the possible Gold channel of mineralization within the black outlines shown on page 19.

The identification of a drill target(s) is not reported for the Porphyry Lake Gold Project as the decision on what depth or angle of inclination might be best to intersect the different levels/zones of the predicted Gold mineralization.

With 3D-SGH, this geochemistry is capable of recommending drill locations and is the only geochemistry known to be able to estimate the depth to mineralization for projects having achieved a high confidence rating. When a drill target is implied it is to ensure that the reader is aware of the location having the highest confidence of being the location of the vertical projection of the mineralization, based only on SGH data. This would not necessarily be a recommendation for vertical drilling. Vertical drilling may not be the best approach to test the SGH anomaly in a project area. Activation Laboratories Ltd. has no experience in actual exploration drilling techniques. <u>Other geological, geochemical and/or geophysical information should also be considered.</u>

It must be remembered that many other SGH Class maps not shown in this report have been reviewed to support the interpretation shown. The client should use a combination of the SGH results shown in this report with additional geochemical, geophysical, and geological information to possibly obtain a more confident and precise target location. This is not a statement to convey some lower level of confidence in SGH results as blind independent research studies have consistently indicated that SGH is by far the most reliable geochemistry regardless of geographical location, sampling terrain, environmental conditions or lithology. The statement to not rely solely on SGH is made to recognize the proper use and interpretation of any scientific data. Whenever possible, multiple methods should always be employed so that any decisions do not rely on any one technique.

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SAMPLING FOR SGH ANALYSIS

Based on the results of this report and/or other information, the client may decide that additional sampling may be warranted at the Porphyry Lake Gold Project area. To obtain the best results from additional sampling for SGH it is recommended that the client discusses a new sample survey plan with the author. Such recommendations are at no cost to the client.

Additional or infill sampling is able to be plotted and interpreted with the data shown in this report without any data leveling over 95% of the time.

March 18, 2016

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Date Received at Actlabs: February 25, 2016

Date Analysis Complete: March 1-3, 2016

Interpretation Report: March 18, 2016

JAMIESON GEOLOGICAL INC.

PO Box 127

Blue Diamond, Nevada, USA

89004

Attention: Jamie Walker and Dave Burda

RE: Your Reference: Porphyry Lake Gold Project

Activation Laboratories Workorder: A16-01575

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

This Certificate applies to the associated Excel Spreadsheet of Hydrocarbon results (Part III of III) combined with the discussion and SGH Pathfinder Class maps of the data shown in this report (Part II) and Part I as the background and reference report pertaining to the SGH Geochemical Method

142 Soil Samples were analyzed for this submission

Sample preparation –Actlabs Ancaster - S4: Drying at 60°C and Sieving with -80 mesh collected

Interpretation relative to Gold and Copper targets was conducted.

The following analytical package was requested and analyzed at Actlabs Ancaster Canada:

Analysis Code SGH – Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Geochemistry using High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (HRGC/MS)

Activation Laboratories Ltd. March 18, 2016 A16-01575 Page 26 of 28



REPORT/WORKORDER: A16-01575

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at the time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of the material submitted for analysis.

Notes: The SGH – Soil Gas Hydrocarbon Geochemistry is a semi-quantitative analytical procedure to detect and measure 162 hydrocarbon compounds as the <u>organic</u> signature in the sample material collected from a survey area. It is not an assay of mineralization but is a predictive geochemical tool used for exploration. This certificate pertains only to the SGH data presented in the associated Microsoft Excel spreadsheet of results.

The author of this SGH Interpretation Report, Mr. Dale Sutherland, is the creator of the SGH and OSG organic geochemical methods. He is a Chartered Chemist (C.Chem.) and Forensic Scientist specializing in organic chemistry. He is a member of the Association of the Chemical Profession of Ontario, the Association of Applied Geochemists, the International Association of GeoChemistry, the Ontario Prospectors Association, the Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia, the Geochemical Society Association, the Ontario Petroleum institute, the Chemical Institute of Canada, and the Canadian Society for Chemistry, as well as having memberships in several national and international Forensic associations. He is not a professional geologist.

CERTIFIED BY:

Dale Sutherland, <u>B.Sc., B.Sc., B.Ed., C.Chem., MCIC</u> Forensic Scientist, Organics Manager, Director of Research Activation Laboratories Ltd.



March 18, 2016

Activation Laboratories Ltd. A16-01575

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APPENDIX H

NOTE: THERE IS NEW PRICING FOR THE SGH GEOCHEMISTRIES AS OF 2014 (OSG pricing is the same)

SAMPLE PREPARATION: CODE S4 - \$4.50 CDN per sample

INTERPRETATION FOR SINGLE COMMODITY TARGETS: Included in the price of analysis of \$48.00 CDN per sample

INTERPRETATION FOR MULTI-COMMODITY TARGETS: i.e. VMS, SEDEX, Polymetallic, IOCG, IOCGU, Cu-Au-Porphyry, etc. – add additional price of \$500 is applied to cover the additional time in interpretation.

"ADDITIONAL INTERPRETATIONS": (\$ 1,200.00) - if > 30 days after delivery of the report.

The SGH data can be interpreted multiple times in comparison to a variety of SGH templates developed for exploration for different mineral targets or petroleum plays. The samples do not have to be reanalyzed. This can be addressed as a separate section of a report or as a separate report based on the client's wishes. The price is per survey area, e.g. if there are two projects in a submission, perhaps a North area and South area, and both survey areas are to be interpreted for say Gold and Copper, the first interpretation is included in the SGH analysis price, the second interpretation for each area would be priced at \$1,200 per area, thus a total of \$2,400.

"SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT": (\$ 1,200.00 CDN)

Those clients who have determined that these SGH results will add an important aspect to their exploration effort can request a "Supplemental Report". This report contains the additional SGH Pathfinder Classes and an explanation of their use in the SGH interpretation that supports the initial applied "Rating" for the survey as a relative comparison to the results previously obtained in case studies that were used to create the SGH template for the general target type.

"BASIC OR SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT GIS PACKAGE": (\$ 300.00 CDN)

Those clients that wish to import the SGH results into their GIS software can request a "GIS Package", which will include the geo-referenced image files that reflect the mapped SGH Pathfinder Class or Classes contained in the Standard or Supplemental Report and an Excel CSV file(s) containing the associated Class Sum data.

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	· · · 001 - LA · · ·	· · · 002 - LA · · ·	003 - LB	· · · 004 - LA · ·	· · · · 005 - LB· · ·	· · · 006 - LB · · ·	· · 007 - LA · ·	· · · 008·LB · · ·	009 - LB	010 - LB	· · · 011 - LA· · ·	···012 - LB ···	013 - LBA	· · · 014 - LB · ·
20-13 ORG	628	3180	355	106	21	2	19	29	11	12	19	4	. 9	5
20-14	408	2880	616											6
20-15	472	1150	149	34	. 75	30	26	68	10	12	48	8	42	10
20-16	484	5360	1270	106	138			107			90		36	5
20-17	392	3530	868	66	103	52	21	56	9	14	38	7	13	2
20-17-R	420	4200	908	77	109	54	21	71	11		52	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23	
20-18	391	3430	748	59	86	60	23	56	9	19	46	8	12	5
20-19	412	5080	484		81	40		76				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
20-20	444	4080	884			47	22	60	10	18	42	8	22	4
21-20		2860	488		1		40					15	105	
21-19	504	5040	792	82	124	34	32	83	14	16	70	11	26	2
21-18	288	1380	316	31	33	35	14	54				7	12	
21-17	365	2760	860	38	68	36	13	42		21	18	5	12	1
21-16	308	2100	624	28	61	30	13	42		21	14		12	
21-15	376	3610	724	65	104		28	77	13	21	57	10	10	2
21:15 DUD		5010	724		104		20	17	າວ · · · · · · · · · · · · າງ				10	
21-10 00.	358	572	140	16	12	40	<u> </u>	34	Λ	13	10		57	1
10.44		372	140		42	+0	0	04		10	76			
10-14		4240			70	40			10	ZJ	10	7	20	1
10-10	373	1070	341	40	12	40	21	55	9	11	40	1	<u></u>	
10-10		2000		40	07	Z			0	C1	100	10	47	
10-17	3/1	3090	309	73	0/	02	43	04	12	20	109	10	41	3
10-17-R		4700												
18-18	286	1720	236	45	12	49	20	61	10	21	40	8	20	
18-19							21						29	
18-20	420	4040	600	12	/1	3	26	45	8	24	59	/	32	1
18-21	464	5040	968		122		29	68				10	18	1
21-21	323	2210	266	48	23	25	26	102	16	19	12	12	24	6
20-21	420	2990	452		93	40	22	64			32		49	
19-21	377	3320	612	62	39	40	22	57	8	13	39	6	16	-1
19-20										•••••16		5		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · -1
19-19	373	1820	452	38	92	34	18	64		18	61	<u> </u>	29	2
19-18											50	8		
19-17	325	2990	263	55	79	48	19	70	11	14	42	10	29	1
19-16							14					6		
19-15	412	3470	363	56	76	63	24	68	10	21	66	g	36	2
19-14	314	2320	444		79	41	14	50				6	17	
19-13	206	536	110	11	28	24	6	17	2	6	4	2	6	2
19-13-R· · · · ·		480	127		28		6				•••••4	2	10	2
18-13	261	1490	100	40	23	11	7	14	2	4	5	2	19	1
18-12			177				5		3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 11	5	4	6	
17-11	256	1730	448	21	47	38	9	24	4	12	8	4	11	3
17-12		4840					21	46				6	17	
17-13	385	3670	460	45	60	42	16	43	7	20	51	6	15	1
24:13 ORG ∷		2840			27	13		15	2		6	4	7	
24-14	484	7080	6520	147	134	80	39	83	13	26	143	10	35	2
24-15	452	5680	528	86	72	3	27	57			45		19	2
23-14	472	6160	1010	106	109	40	33	74	12	20	60	10	20	1
23-15				56	46	·····27	14		4	·····12	••••••14	• • • • • • • • • • • • 4	3	·····-1
23-16	318	2910	632	62	83	3	27	64	9	27	50	7	15	3
23-17	345	4200	756		105	68	42	106	17		98	13	91	
22-18	286	3260	816	46	34	36	14	54	9	11	24	8	12	1
22-19	404	5320		1.35								11		
22-20	293	3820	238	61	62	44	18	46	7	9	30	6	16	1
22-20-R	305	4240	266	65	69	50	19	50	8		32	7	16	2
22-17	404	4720	780	70	90	62	22	66	9	30	28	7	9	3
22-16		2890	488		52		10					4		
22-15	300	3450	608	41	76	51	13	41	5	14	39	5	20	1
22-14		4000						52				6		6
20-12	241	2230	516	30	51	37	12	34	5	15	23	5	12	1
20-11	285	2940	736			53	22	54			46	6	15	1

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · 001 - LA · · ·	002 - LA	003 - LB	004 - LA	005 - LB	006 - LB	007 - LA	008 - LB	• • • 009 - LB • • •	· · · 010 - LB · ·	011 - LA	012 - LB	013 - LBA	014 - LB
20-10	321	3870	608	62	2 74	53	26	66	9	12	. 58	8 8	3 45	2
20-9		176	82	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>.</u>			10						
20-8	175	852	140		19	14	-1	12	2	3	3		7	-1
21-8	180	268	128		18	1		13		5	5		3	
21-0	312	3760	868	ΔF	105	73	20	71		21	50		48	
21-10	262	2430	226		56		12	46	······		20		13	
21-11	100	1/70	321	19	12	23	8	20	5	16	12		a a	-1
21-11		1470	J		42	23	0	29	J	10	12		9 1 · · · · · · · · · 15	
25 12	366	4240	560	6/	1 02	60	24	79	11	16	15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22	1
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25 12 N	255	3240	726		71	03	12	30		16	10		10	1
20-13	300	3010	730	4	1	33	13	39	J	10	18	4	10	
20-14		4200	590		00	4.1	10	50	0	10			2	1
20-10	340	4200	300	05	02	49	24	09	0	13	30		32	
20-10		4960	620		00		<u></u>	63	10	10	40	/ ····/	47	4
20-17	301	4880	620	02	90	44	20	02	10	10	40	C	37	
25-18			750	83	3			52			40	······································	10	
20-18	347	3610	/50	54	89	48	18	54	8	21	40	1	18	1
20-17	512	4680	896		94	62	23	39			3	εε	5 10	
26-16	464	5680	640	67	60	43	17	33	6	17	28	5	14	-1
26-15	400	4/60	424		46		18	32	4	8	23		9	1
26-14	370	3480	684	51	82	30	1/	43	6	8	28	5	21	-1
26-13		1940	480		3	29		21		5	10		5	<u> </u>
26-12	400	4880	560	81	32	31	25	54	9	21	4/	1	41	1
27-12								61			42		<u> </u>	
27-13	184	812	139	37	⁷ 40	33	12	37	5	7	24	. 4	9	-1
27-13-R			1.48					40				55	5	1
27-14	404	4400	996	103	3 62	61	27	86	17	26	80	14	27	2
27-15 ORG		1440	206) 21	6	4	14		6	4		3	2
27-16	394	3180	368	58	3 40	29	11	23	4	11	15	4	8	-1
27-17		2980	456		3		9	17	3		13		37	
27-18	386	3260	740	43	39	35	10	32	4	13	18	4	15	-1
28-17		4120					12	37	5			4		1
28-16 ORG	351	2290	109	57	7 13	6	4	. 7	3	2	3	2	2 2	4
28-15 ORG						5	5	6		6	i 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9 3	5
28-14	254	2260	736	38	3 38	2	13	36	5	g	26	5 5	5 11	3
28-13		464	104	14	¥ <u></u> 20		4	14	2		Ç	2	2 7	
28-12	472	4000	508	54	46	33	13	33	5	16	5 19	4	. 7	1 1
22-12	183	1010	189	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16	2			6	3	3	3 6	2
22-11	344	4360	748	71	65	58	16	55	9	25	42	2 7	′ <u>31</u>	6
22-10				46	<u> 34</u>		8	22	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 10) 14		3	1
22-9	385	2960	398	38	3 36	25	9	19	4	g	12	2 3	8 4	2
22-9-R	188	900	171		17	14	1	11		6	3	3	6	2
22-8	408	3030	316	35	35	21	10	23	3	10	13	3	5 5	-1
22-7							9	23			13	4	11	1
23-7	205	1160	88	7	13	9	-1	8	2	5	-1	2	6	11
23 - 8		1580	162	14	18	17	3	13		8	6		3	2
23-9	440	3520	496	60	56	2	10	34	6	19	26	6	8	-1
23-10		1970	344		2 31	16	6	15		8 8	9S		8	
23-11	320	1760	448	24	4 34	23	7	17	3	8	7	2	6	2
23-12		1120	285		25	15		11	2	5	3	2	2	2
24-11	302	2110	196	30	17	2	5	8	1	4	5	2	2 4	-1
24-10	464	5360	640		113	42	60	136			144	21	58	77
24-9	238	1400	243	11	35	31	3	28	6	15	8	5	10	1
24-8	412	2700	652		2	31	9	29			12	4	11	2
24-7	203	1160	383	8	3 27	21	2	20	4	12	4	4	6	1
24-6	354	2470	500) 32	2	7	19	3	11	16	i	14	1
25-6	552	4880	1300	93	60	49	14	37	8	15	31	6	3 27	2
25-6-R · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • 448		0.080		<u>2</u> · · · · · · · · · · · 52	• • • • • • • • • 43					16	5	<u>.</u>	···· · ··· · ··· · ··· · 1
25-7	324	1960	640	35	5 28	2	7	17	3	g	8	3	3 7	2
25-8	156	314	148		5	8	1	8	1			2	2	1

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · 001 - LA · · ·	002 - LA		· · ·004 - LA · ·	005 - LB	· · · 006 - LB · · ·	007 - LA	· · · 008 - LB · ·	· · · 009 - LB · · ·	010 - LB	011 - LA	012 - LB	013 - LBA	014 - LB · ·
25-9	335	2400	386	31	23	14	8	17	3	8	9	2	28	1
25-10			492		27	• • • • • • • • • 12	• • • • • • • • • • 6		2			2	7	
25-11	247	1840	358	21	25	1	4	15	3	7	9	3	5	
26-11 ORG		2920	164)	6						′4	5	
26-10	279	2400	265	31	24	2	6	17	2	7	15	3	10	-
26-9		2590										3	20	1
26-8	174	1270	213	12	21	1	3	16	3	9	4	. 3	9	-1
26-7	170	904	103		5	8						3	6	4
26-6	268	1550	1030	29	33	2	8	26	4	7	11	4	10	1
22-13	868	5680	16900	129				43	6			6	17	2
24-12	428	3440	2100	51	34	18	9	17	3	8	11	3	9	-1
17-14					32		9	18	3		•••••15	2	11	
17-15	186	380	800	10	24	1	3	18	3	5	8	6 4	. 8	-1
17-15-R	382	2420	2280		38				4			5	23	
17-16	301	920	504	22	2 33	25	7	24	3	12	7	3	11	-1
17-17	404	: : : : : : : : 3320						37				5	9	
17-18	366	2150	147	59	33	27	13	39	6	14	22	6	26	1
17-19	284	2820	239	36	40			37	5	19		6	25	
17-20	370	3560	394	51	50	32	14	37	5	17	22	2 5	19	2
17-21						•••••24			4	8	· · · · · · · · · · 11	• • • • • • • • • • • 4	3	
16-21	452	2860	287	40	34	19	7	23	4	11	14	. 4	8	2
16-20				41			6		3	9		3	11	
16-19	186	656	27	5	5 7	3	-1	5	2	2	1	1	-1	-1
16-18		1730										4	6	
16-17	700	2490	386	59	54	33	11	30	6	15	22	6	14	-1
16-16		2920	472		52			34				5	12	
16-15	228	1250	138	9	18	1	-1	11	2	6	5	5 2	4	2
16-14	448	3240	420		40	26		25	4	11		4	8	
16-14 DUP	382	3250	520	39	38	20	9	18	3	8	12	2 3	11	-1
16-14 DUP-R				7	′ · · · · · · · · · · · 15	•••••13		9	2			2	2	2
16-13	220	1710	234	22	30	25	4	26	5	15	10	4	5	-1
16-12		916			12	2	1	8	4			2	3	
LMB-QA		387					4	9				§[-:-:-1	2	
LMB-QA	165	436	15	7	14	6	3	6	1	1	3	-1	2	
LMB-QA : : : :	157	416	11	6	10			6	1	1		1	2	
LMB-QA	136	620	18	6	5 10	4	3	5	1	1	3	-1	1	-1

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS

A16-01575 - Date: March 1, 2016 - Activation Laboratories Ltd. Results represent only the material tested. Actlabs is not liable for any claim/damage from use of this report in excess of the test cost. Unless requested samples are discarded in 90 days. This report is only to be reproduced in full.

Jamie Walker

R=Replicate Sample -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) (semi-quantitative) LMB-QA = Laboratory Materials Blank - Quality Assurance

LEGEND FOR COLUMN HEADINGS - SGH COMPOUND CLASSES

LA, HA, LBA, HBA = ALKYL-ALKANES LB, HB, LPB, HPB = ALKYL-BENZENES

Results represent only the material tested. Actlabs is not liable for any claim/damage from use of this report in excess of the test cost. Unless requested A16-01575 samples are discarded in 90 days. This report is only to be reproduced in full. 3/48 LAR, MAR, HAR = ALKYL-AROMATICS LAR, MAR, HAR = ALKYL-AROMATICS LBI, MBI, HBI, LPH, MPH, HPH = ALKYL-POLYAROMATICS THI = ALKYL-DIVINYLENE SULPHIDES ALK = ALKYL-ALKENES

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

•••••••••••••••••	· 015 - LAR · ·	· · · 016 - LB · ·	017 - LB	018 - LB	019 - LB	020 - LA	021 - LPH ·	022 - LBA	023 - LAR	· 024 - LB · · ·	· 025 - LAR · ·	026 - LBA	027 - LB	028 - ALK
20-13 ORG	-1	5	5 4	6	6 7	31	2	2 34	2	1	1 1	8	9	6
20-14	2	6	<u>.</u>	2	2	• • • • • • • • • 84	4	4			5			
20-15	1	10) 13	3 25	5 25	64	. 4	1 34	17	8	4	26	32	23
20-16	2	5	5		7	93	5	5						
20-17	1	2	2 7	14	4 14	37	2	2 40	5	4	3	12	20	14
20-17-R		5	5	3	5		2	2						1.7
20-18	1	5	5 7	14	4 14	46	3	3 41	10	4	3	11	17	12
20-19		3	3)	3 18		5	5 74	7	2		16	24	16
20-20	1	4	4 8	8 15	5 16	37	3	3 39	6	2	4	12	21	15
21-20		2	3	32	2	186	13	3	27	5	6			
21-19	1	2	2 10	20	20	91	6	6 96	15	2	4	20	24	21
21-18			<u>2</u> · · · · · 8	3	δ16		2	2	8	2	4	10		
21-17	-1	1	5	5 10	D 10	14	. 1	6	4	2	3	g	14	ç
21-16			2 6	5	2		2	2 8					21	
21-15	2	2 2	2 11	2	1 21	88	5	5 94	18	4	5	30	31	68
21-15 DUP		5	5	38	3		12	2				44	62	
21-14	-1	1	3	3	7 7	10	-1	19	3	2	2	8	11	13
18-14		3	3	2	7 28	127	7	7 134	18	5	5	29	37	37
18-15	1	1	7	13	3 13	46	3 3	3 49	9	2	3	16	15	18
18-16	1	3	3 • • • • • • • • • 6	<u> 1</u> 2	2	48	3	3 • • • • • • • • 9	15		•••••3	20		23
18-17	2	3	3 9	18	3 19	97	6	6 94	12	5	3	21	21	17
18-17-R	2	2	<u>2</u> 9)	8	103	6	<u> 109</u>						
18-18	1	2	2 8	3 16	6 17	94	. 4	101	12	4	4	28	29	31
18-19	1	1 1	7	1	4		5	5				19		
18-20	1	1	6	13	3 13	93	5 5	5 96	9	3	3	26	22	24
<u>18-21</u>	1	1	6	13	3		5	5	9	4		19	18	17
21-21	2	6	<u> </u>	26	6 27	100	6	6 97	13	5	4	30	36	32
20-21		2	6	i	3	44		46	1		3	13	1/	116
19-21	-1	-1	4		9 9	43		3 43	6	2	2	12	13	26
19-20		<u></u> 1	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4			28	4	<u></u>	······································	1	13	
19-19	1	2	<u>/</u>	14	15	85	4	88	11	2	3	24	20	22
19-18					5		4	f 08		G		10		
19-17			12	Ζ.	20	39	2	39	8	<u> </u>		10	39	11
10 15)	4		4	4.1	10				24	
19-13			<u> </u>	10	10	00		00	10	J	4	ZU	20	2
19-14			1	2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	44	1	40	1	4	1		10	Z
10-12 D.		4	<u> </u>		J 2	4		J	1		- 1	2	4	
18-13	-1	1	1		3 3	9		і	2	1			5	
18-12			3		5	6	-1	2					Q	
17-11	-1	3	2 2		5 5	10	_1	2	4	1	1	4	8	
17-12	1	-1	4			51		53	9	3	2	14	17	12
17-13	1	1	5	10	10	86	4	1 90	12	3	2	22	18	48
24-13 ORG	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3		4	7		8	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·····		7	
24-14	2	2	2 8	17	7 18	88	5	92	29	4	2	28	13	19
24-15			2		4			3				16	25	1
23-14	1	1	8	17	7 17	70	4	1 73	10	4	3	17	31	16
23-15			3		6	14	1	14	5	1		8		
23-16	1	3	3 6	5 13	3 13	56	2	2 61	10	5	2	16	16	22
23-17		4	10)	21	127	6	3 138				28		68
22-18	-1	1	6	5 13	3 14	39	2	2 42	8	4	3	11	28	13
22-19	<u> 1</u> 1	3	3				3	3					24	1.6
22-20	-1	1	5	5 1'	1 11	31	1	32	4	2	3	10	23	11
22-20-R		2	2	1.	3 13		2	<u>2</u> 39	8	2		11	25	1:
22-17	-1	3	3 7	13	3 14	37	2	2 40	8	2	3	10	21	13
22-16		1	3	3	7		1	28	5	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 2	88	15	19
22-15	1	1	4		7 8	54	2	2 58	9	2	2	17	12	40
22-14		6	6 5		9		2	2	10					14
20-12	-1	1	4	8	8 8	22	1	20	7	2	2	10	15	13
20-11	1	1	5	j]	91	42	2	21	1		2	1	1	32

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	015 - LAR	· · · 016 - LB · ·	017 - LB · · ·	018 - LB	019 - LB	· · · 020 - LA · · ·	021 - LPH · ·	022 - LBA	023 - LAR	· · · 024 - LB· · ·	· · 025 - LAR · ·	026 - LBA	027 - LB · · ·	028 - ALK
20-10	1	2	2 6	SI 13	3 13	66	3	3 71	7	3	3	15	il 18	16
20-9					1	3		1		<u>.</u> 1			7	
20-8	-1	_1	2	2	1 4	3	_1	1	3	1	1	2	7	
21-8			1		1	й И	1	5	,	1			6	
21.0	2	2	2 6	11	12	74		2 79	10	2	2	10	10	5
21-3	<u> </u>			12	10	14		70	13	3	 	13	19	
2.1 + 1.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				2	002	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · /		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		14	
21-11			4		0			21	C	<u> </u>	Z	/ · · · · · · · · · · · · / / /		
<u>21-12</u>			3		1	04		02				J0	14	<u> </u>
25-12	-1	1	8	15	15	31	4	32	1	4	3	1	19	
25-12-K			10	2 2	21	60	4	+ 71	12	3		13	29	1
25-13	-1	-1	3	6 6	0 /	15	-1	16	4	2	1	4	9	
<u>25-14</u>		<u></u> 1	4		<u>/8</u>	46		2		2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	10	28
25-15	-1	1	6	12	13	52		54	6	3	4	8	41	22
25-16	1	2	2 8	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 1.7	<u>/ 1/</u>	80	4	1 85			4	1/		
25-17	-1	2	2 7	13	3 14	55	3	3 58	8	2	3	13	24	15
25-18	1		5)		3	3 50	5				18	
26-18	-1	11	5	5 10	10	42	2	2 45	9	3	2	12	14	14
26-17	:-:-: - 1		4	(9	56	1	59	6	2		18	16	30
26-16	-1	-1	4	. 8	8 8	28	1	29	4	-1	2	8	20	1
26 - 15			3	8	ð · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 7	28	1	31	4	2		6	i · · · · · 10	1
26-14	-1	-1	4	1	7 7	30	2	2 32	6	2	2	7	10	
26-13	·····	. 1	2	2	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			10	2	1	-:-:- - 1	2	5	
26-12	-1	1	5	5 10) 11	67	3	3 71	7	2	2	13	15	1'
27-12	1	1	6	5	2		2	2				8	16	
27-13	-1	-1	5	5 10) 11	47	2	2 50	9	3	3	g	16	14
27-13-R	:-:-:- -1	1	5	5 . 1 1	1	48	3	3 51					17	12
27-14	2	2	2 11	22	2 23	126	6 6	6 130	16	4	4	28	31	56
27-15 ORG		2	2 2	2	3 3	5		5	1 1	-1		1	7	
27-16	-1	-1	3	6	6 7	14	-1	1 15	3	1	2	4	14	12
27 - 17			2 · · · · · · 2	2	4		(17		2	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		i · · · · · · · · · · · 7	12
27-18	-1	-1	3	6	δ 7	23	1	1 25	5	2	2	5	i 12	15
28-17	1	1	3	6	6	14		14					12	
28-16 ORG	-1	4	4 4	2	2 3	4	-1	4	-1	-1	-1	1	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
28-15 ORG		5	5	5	3		1	5		. 1			8	••••••
28-14	3	3	3 4	l (9 9	40	2	2 43	8	3	2	g	15	1(
28-13			3	5	5	15		16	3	-1	1	5	10	
28-12	-1	1	4	8	3 9	33	2	2 36	5	2	2	8	17	19
22-12			2	2	5	12		12		2		5	7	1
22-11	1	6	5 5	11	12	50	3	3 54	7	4	2	11	13	2
22-10	1		2	2	5	17	1	19			1	5	7	1
22-9	-1	2	2 2	5	5 6	11	2	2 11	4	3	1	10	8	23
22-9-R		2	2	2	í	4	1	3	3	2				<u></u>
22-8	-1	-1	3	B E	6 7	18	2	2 18	4	3	2	7	9	
22-7		1	2		6	17	1	17	3	2	2	6	8	
23-7	-1	1	2		3 4	3	-1	2		2	1	3	6	1 8
23-8			2		5	1		1	4	3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	
23-9	1	-1	4		a a	26		26	6	4	2	10	11	4(
23-10			j			14	1	14					8	
23-11	-1	2	2 2	2	1 5	10	-1	10	3	2	1	F F	6	14
23.12		<u>.</u>	1		<u>.</u>	5	1	3	iĭ	2			5	<u> </u>
24-11	_1	_1	1		1	5	_1	6	1	_1	_1		5	
24-10			מימייייייייי		<u>и</u>	1.00		0 101				1	ן זיל ````	
24-9	1	1 1			<u> </u>	15	1	16		<u>,</u>	····0 າ	7	12	10
21-9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u>ا</u>	4		3	10		10 10	0	<u>۲</u>	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1
21-7	. J 4	4			7	7	1	ມ 1	E			······································	9	19
<u>24-1</u>		 	3	<u> </u>	/	1		4	2	4	<u> </u>	4	9	<u> </u>
24-0 25 6			3	<u></u>	1 40	24	4	24	10	3	2	1		2
20-0 25.6 D		4	4	<u> </u>	10	20	2	20	10	4	<u> </u>	12	12	3
20-0-R		·····	ບຸ່ມ	<u>,</u>	······/·	18	,	18	······/	2	·····Z	<u> </u>	9	4
23-1	-1	<u> </u> 2	<u>-</u>	·	2	<u> </u>	-1	8	44	2	1	·····.		<u> </u>
∠ე-8 · · · · · · · ·				4	31	1		1 2			'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'-'		4	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• 015 - LAR • •	016 - LB	. 017-LB	018 - LB	· ····019 - LB····	· · · 020 - LA · · ·	021 - LPH	022 - LBA	023 - LAR	. 024 - LB.	025 - LAR	026 - LBA	027 - LB	028 - ALK
25-9	-1	1	2	2 4	1 5	12	-1	12	5	5 2	! 1	7	7	22
25-10		(1	2	1			13				5	6	17
25-11	-1	2	2 2	2 4	4 4	13	-1	2	2	2 1	1	5	6	5
26-11 ORG	1		3 3	3	3 4	5	1	6		1	1		7	
26-10	-1	1	2	2 5	5 5	12	-1	13		3 2	! 1	5	7	7
26-9			3	3	S		1			5		9	8	
26-8	-1	-1	2	2 4	4 5	5	-1	2		2 1	1	3	7	4
26-7		4	2 2	2	1			2		: . 1			7	2
26-6	-1	1	4	4 8	8 8	16	-1	16	6	3 3	2	2 7	10	12
22-13	1	2	2	k construction of the second sec) 10	15	1			3 1	2	6	5	21
24-12	-1	-1	2	2 4	1 5	9	-1	2	3	3 1	1	4	7	6
17-14		2	2 1		3	9			4	2	1	• • • • • • • • • • • 4	6	5
<u>17-15</u>	-1	-1	3	3 7	7 7	15	-1	15	ç) 2	! 1	9	7	11
17-15-R	1		4		3 9	1	2		15	5		15	9	
17-16	-1	-1	3	3 7	7 7	10	-1	4	3	3 3	2	2 5	13	7
17 . 17			5	5							4	5	24	
17-18	-1	1	7	14	14	22	1	25	6	3 3	4	. 8	28	11
<u>17-19</u>	1-		3	S <u></u> 13	3		1	9		5	4		27	10
17-20	-1	2	2 4		9 9	19	2	5	Ę	5 3	3	7	19	g
17-21			2	2	<u>6</u>					<u></u> 2	2	11	10	
16-21	-1	2	2 3	8 6	5 7	24	1	24	Ę	5 2	2	9	10	g
16-20	1		2	2	5	24	1		8	3 1	2	10	9	
16-19	-1	-1	-1	2	2 2	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1	1	3	5
16-18			3	3				11.		3	3	4	16	5
16-17	-1	-1	4		10	1/	1	18	4	-1	3	5 5	21	6
16-16			4	ξε	3		1			2			18	
16-15	-1	4	2 2	4	4 4	3	-1	2	4	-1	1	2	8	3
16-14			2		6	12	1	19		2	1	······	8	8
16-14 DUP	-1	-1	2	2 5	5	14	-1	16	4	2	1	1	/	1
16-14 DUP-R			<u> </u>		3	······································							4	<u></u>
16-13	-1	-1		6	<u>/</u>		-1	3	4	2	1	4	8	5
16-12	1				3					<u>/</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · 2	5	2
		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	l		2	4		4			.[[·····]	2	1
	-1	-1	-1	1	2	2	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	1	2	2
		·····				3		3		. 	1	1	2	1
LIVIB-QA	-1	-1	-1	1	2	2	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	1

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	015 - LAR	• • • 016 - LB • •	017LB	018 - LB	· · · 019 - LB· · ·	··· 020 - LA· ··	021 - LPH	022 - LBA	023 - LAR	024 - LB	· · · 025 - LAR · ·	026 - LBA	027 - LB	028 - ALK
		-	-	•		-	-	-	-			-	-	-

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	029 - HB	030 - HB	031 - HB	032 - HB	· · · ·033 - HB· · ·	· 034 - HB · ∙	035 - LAR · ·	036 - LBA	037 - HB	038 - LBA ·	· 039 - LAR · ∙	· 040 - LPB · ∙	041 - LBA	042 - LPB
20-13 ORG	4	2	2 3	-1	-1	-1	-1	31	4	26	-1	2	136	2
20-14 · · · · ·			3 8					3	4			10		
20-15	1	2	2 8	4	2	-1	0	80	4	60	20	11	218	10
20-16		10			2			80		84	-1		233	
20-17	6	E E	5	2	1	1	2	38	2	10	7	5	123	
20-17 20-17 P	0			4	·		4	30	2 ر	13	7		120	
20.10	J		5	2				40	2				140	
20-10	J			4			J	40	 	50	0		140	
20-19		4	<u> </u>	ΖΖ			4	10 1		40			240	
20-20	0	6	0 0	2			3	42	2	43	0	6	147	
21-20			3	3	2		<u></u> 6	37		13/	13		808	
21-19	/		<u>/</u> /	2	1	-1	2	60	1	62	8	6	302	
21-18			0 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>		<u></u>	2	<u></u>				1.15	
21-17	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	37	2	39	6	4	60	4
21-16		6	5 6			1	2							
21-15	9	ç	9 8	3	8 2	2	7	92	3	93	11	8	292	e
21-15 DUP			1				8	3				13	696	
21-14	5	3	3 4	. 1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1	12	-1	3	28	3
18-14	10		3	3	2	1	5	90		90	13	8	440	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
18-15	5	4	4 4	. 1	1	-1	3	8 42	1	43	5	4	148	3
18-16	5	5	5 4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	6	63	3	62			173	
18-17	6	6	6 6	2	2 2	1	3	3 73	2	72	7	5	272	4
18-17-R	6	6	3 6		2			3	1			5	264	·
18-18	8	8	3 8	2	2 2	1	4	85	2	85	10	7	292	5
18-19		5	5 6	2	1			3	2			5	239	
18-20	6	F	5 6	2	1	-1	2	79	2	81	-1	5	282	4
18-21	5		1			1	1	51		52	6		246	
21-21			0	3	2	1	2	82	3	84	-1	7	312	
20-21					,			38			6		135	
10.21		1	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	30	1		152	
19-21	4		1 4 0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					30	J	33			132	
19-20					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								92	
19-19	0		5	4	1		4	00	ן כי	09	0	4	243	
19-10			10	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	40	<u></u>				407	
19-17	.			3	<u> </u>		4	49	3	IC	-		127	
19-16			<u> </u>	<u></u> Z	······		·····	43	Z				90	
19-15	8		(2	1	-1	2	/2	2	/3	9	6	304	
<u>19-14</u>			4	1	1	1		39		40		4	/9	
19-13	3	-1	1 2	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	-1	2	10	1
19-13-R	•••••3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2	1	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2	<u>-</u> 1		·····2		12	
18-13	3	-1	1 2	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	8	2	2	31	2
18-12 · · · · ·	3		1 3	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			4	3	5	4	3		2
17-11	4	-1	1 3	-1	-1	-1	-1	10	3	5	3	2	34	2
17-12	5		4	1	1			40					166	
17-13	5	5	5 4	1	1	1	4	61	2	62	6	5	250	3
24-13 ORG		::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1	:		.	1	9	1				18	
24-14	5	5	5 5	2	2 1	-1	3	3 77	2	74	5	3	158	2
24-15	6	5	5 6	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	43	2	45	6	4	124	
23-14	7	7	7 6	2	2 1	-1	1 1	46	2	48	-1	6	184	4
23-15	3		2 3					23	1					
23-16	5	5	5 5	2	2 1	-1	3	3 41	2	40	6	4	102	4
23-17		7	7	5	2		i	72	2	73	ă		284	
22-18	7	1	1 7	2	1	_1	1 1	32	4	34	_1	6	00	4
22-19	·····.		, 	5	, 	1		22		48	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0ar · · · · · · ·	
22-20		F	5 5	1 1	1	1	1	20		21		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · / /	eo	
22-20 22-20-D····						-1			<u>∠</u>	וכ		4	03	
22 17		[21	2 1			4		ີ		/		00	
22-17	C	5	4	<u> </u>			4	33	<u> </u>	34	1	J 3	90	
22-10			2				<u> </u>	25	4	20	4	4	63	
22-13	4	1	4	1	-1	-1	3	48	1	49	5	3	104	
22-14		4	+ 4	1	1			30	2	1		4	1	
20-12	5	4	4 4	1	1	-1	3	34	2	33	6	4	82	
20-11	4	para da cara da da 1	1 3	. 1		∣aan an an an an an an bain in i	1 4	I 31.			1 5	1 4	96	1

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

•]	029 - HB	030 - HB	· · · 031 - ·HB · ·	· · · 032 - HB · ·	· · · ·033 - HB· · ·	· · · 034 - HB · ·	035 - LAR ∙	036 - LBA	· · · 037 - HB · · ·	· · · 038 - LBA · ·	· · · 039 - ·LAR · ·	· · ·040 - LPB · ·	· · 041 - LBA · ·	042 - LPB
20-10	5	5	-1	2	2 1	1	4	45	2	45	7	4	161	4
20-0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · A				<u>.</u> 1								14	
20-8	1	_1	3	-1		_1	_1	3	1	1	3	2	22	
20.0				,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				12	
21-0	5		<u> </u>		1	1		50	2	50	7		174	
21-9			4 • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	<u> </u>	l		59	<u> </u>				1/4	4
21-10)	4			40						
21-11	4	3	4		-1	-1	1	24	1	25	4	3	59	
<u>21-12</u>		4	4					45	· Z	45			1.32	
25-12	6	5	5	2	2 1	-1	-1	1/	1	21	6	4	66	
25-12-R		5		4	2		2	39	3	42	9	6	182	49.
25-13	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	1	14	3	2	. 37	2
25-14		2	3	8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			2	2 · · · · · · · · 33	1		•••••4			
25-15	2	1	7	2	2 1	-1	-1	29	3	31	-1	6	124	4
25-16			′		2			58				7	204	5
25-17	6	5	5 5	5 2	2 1	-1	2	2 34	2	40	7	5	122	4
25 . 18		4	4	1	. 1			32	1			4	153	
26-18	4	3	4	1	1	-1	2	2 37	2	38	5	3	116	2
26-17		3	4	1	-1		1	46	2	48		3	44	3
26-16	4	3	4	1	-1	-1	-1	25	3	25	4	4	71	3
26-15		3		8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			20		21		2	50	2
26-14		3	3	1	-1	-1	-1	20	2	21	4		68	2
26-13		1	j						ī				14	
26-12	4	3	4	1	-1	-1	-1	36	3	36	5		151	
27-12		1	5	1	1	1	1	20	3	21	ă	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	80	
27-13	5	5	5		2 2	-1		28	3	22	8	5	130	4
27-13-P	5	5	5					20		12			130	
27.10 ((7	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- <u>····</u>	1		77	1	78		5	308	
27-14 07-15 OPC				4	- - -		4			10			300	
27-13 01(0		······································	<u> </u>		1 1 1	1	1	12		4	<u> </u>	4	22	
27-10		3	3) 	I - I	- 1		13	3	14	-1	3	33	
27-17		2			4			10		10			42	
27-18		3	3	1	-1	-1	-1	18	-1	19	4	3	47	
28-17	4		3		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>		1				
28-16 ORG		-1	1	-	-'	-1	-1	4	3	Ζ	<u> </u>	1	9	
28-15 ORG	4	1		5	. l			2			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8	
28-14	4	4	4		-1	-1	1	21	1	28	4	3	119	
28-13				-1	<u></u> 1			12	<u>2</u>	9			3/	
28-12	4	3	4	- 2	2 1	-1	-1	27	5	28	-1	6	69	4
<u>22-12</u>	4	1	3	8	2	1	1	18	6	14	7	7		<u></u> £
22-11	6	4	5	5 2	2 2	1	2	2 32	7	34	8	6	115	6
22-10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 4		3)	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	16	5	18	•••••••••••	4	45	4
22-9	4	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	28	1	14	-1	3	71	4
22-9-R				2 1	 . . 1			10				3	22	3
22-8	5	3	3	3	1	1	-1	20	1	21	5	4	67	4
22-7		1	3	S	1			20					69	
23-7	4	-1	3	3 1	1	-1	-1	2	1	3	4	3	16	3
23-8		1		s · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		1	15	2	6	5	4	45	
23-9	6	1	4	-1	-1	2	2	2 50	1	52	8	7	100	7
23-10	4	2	3		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				1					
23-11	2	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	18	-1	18	3	2	46	2
23-12		1	5	1		i		1		1		5	25	5
24-11		_1	2	-1	_1	_1	-1	10	3	10	2		20	
24-10		ر	4		[[0 0		10	12	41	12 Nac	
24-9	· · · · · · · · · · · · / /	1	/ · · · · · · · · / /	1	1			16	2	20	5	1	62	
21-8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			10	J	20		с	03	
24.7			ι	4	u	4	1 A	24	່			4	20	
24-1	4	<u> </u>	4		۲ «	[- •		3	<u> </u>	15	6	4	30	4
24-0 25 C		1 3	4				1	30		31	4	1	96	2
25-0 25-0 D	4	3	4	1	1 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-1	-1	30	1	31	4	3	//	
20-0-K		<u> </u>	3) ·····-]		·····	[1		21	3			
25-7		2	3	-1	- <u>1</u>	-1	-1	20	-1	21	3	3	4/	ź
25-8	3	i 1	1 2		.	[····	1 1	1 8	1		1	1 2	1	

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	029 - HB	030 - HB	031 - HB	032 - HB	033 - HB	· · · 034 - HB · ·	035 - LAR	036 - LBA	037 - HB	038 - LBA	039 - LAR · ·	040 - LPB	041 - LBA	042 - LPB
25-9	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	18	-1	1 19	3	3 2	42	2
25-10		(2	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1		3		2
25-11	3	1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	15	2	2 16	3	3 2	32	2
26-11 ORG		1	2	?1	-1			1		3 1		2 2		
26-10	4	- 2	2 2	2 -1	-1	-1	-1	14		3 14	. 3	3 2	34	2
26-9		2	2	8	. 1		1			1		1	46	
26-8	3	2	2 2	2 -1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	1 10	3	3 3	22	2
26-7			2	s <u>,</u> -1	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			1		1		32	13	
26-6	4	-1	4	1	-1	-1	-1	17	3	3 17	4	4 3	37	3
22-13		2	2	8 1	-1		-1	6		1 5	3	3 2	45	
24-12	3	2	2 2	-1	-1	-1	-1	12	2	2 13	3	3 2	35	2
17-14	3	(2	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					1	3	3 2	26	2
17-15	3	2	2 3	1 1	-1	-1	1	33	5	5 33	3	3 2	58	2
17-15-R		1		1	-1					5		1	73	
17-16	5	1	4	. 1	-1	-1	-1	5	3	3 5	4	4 3	33	3
17 . 17.	6		5							3	6	6	35	
17-18	7	2	2 7	2	2 2	1	1	22	4	4 23	-1	7	62	5
<u>17-19</u>		1	6	<u>;</u> ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	<u>2</u>	1		6	1	1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		6	44	5
17-20	5	3	8 5	1	-1	-1	-1	19	3	3 21	5	5 4	67	3
17-21	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • 3	1		1	1		1			1		3	27	2
16-21	3	3	3 3	-1	-1	-1	1	25	-1	1 25	4	1 3	64	2
16-20			2 3	1			2			1	4	1		3
16-19	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1		3 1	2	2 2	5	1
16-18	4	••••••	3 3					13		3		54	47	3
16-17	5	1	4	1	-1	-1	-1	13		15	-1	4	52	3
10-10			4							23		4	12	
16-15	4	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	4	2 /	3	3 2	16	2
10-14	4	2	()	1			1	18	4	+1		2	45	2
10-14 DUP	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1 •	19	4	<u> </u>	3		46	2
10-14 DUP-R				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			··················	14		0 4		<u></u>	40	
10-13	4	4	3	- 1	-1	- 1	-1	11	4	+ 0	4	+ 3	40	2
10 - 12 · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Z		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				<u>> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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			1		1		1	1		1		1		

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 	029 - HB	· · 030 - HB · ·	031 - HB	032 - HB	033 - HB	· · · 034 - HB · ·	035 - LAR	036 - LBA	037 - HB	·· 038 - LBA ··	· · · 039 - · LAR · ·	· · 040 - LPB · ·	041 - LBA	042 - LPB
 												-		

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

	043 - HB	044 - HB	045 - LA	046 - LPH	··047-LBA··	048 - HB	· 049 -HB · ∙	050 - LBA		052 - LPB	· 053 - LPB · ·	· · · 054 - HB · · ·	055 - LPB	· · · 056 - ·LBI · ·
20-13 ORG	1	4	140	g	35	3	3	41	2	1	2	3	1	1
20-14	4	4		16	§ · · · · · · · · · 147	• • • • • • • • • • • 3	4			6	7	2	6	12
20-15	4	5	228	11	113	3	3	101	8	7	10	2	8	7
20-16	8		347		134			90			6		3	4
20-17	5	7	128	7	43	3	3	39	3	2	3	-1	2	2
20-17-R		6	137	8	3			39					2	2
20-18	3	4	146	g	9 41	4	4	36	3	2	4	-1	2	3
20-19		5	264	16	62	·····•		47						
20-20	2	5	155	<u> </u>	57	4	3	41	3	2	4	3	3	3
21-20			916		201		4	130			6	1	4	6
21-19	5	6	317	20	76	4	-1	58	3	2	4	-1	2	3
21-18		6	121		3						4		2	2
21-17	2	3	61	4	32	-1	3	29	2	2	3	3	2	2
21-16	7		114	F F	44			39	3	3	4	1	3	
21-15	3	9	305	17	113	3	4	98	6	3	5	-1	3	5
21-15 DUP	6	16	740	41	171	·····?		147		5			6	
21-14	3	5	28	2	2 16	4	3	15	2	2	3	3	2	1
18-14			464	26	100			86	5		5		4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
18-15		4	156	<u> </u>	51	3	3	42		2	3	3	2	2
18-16		4	181		80	5	<u>4</u>	73	· · · · · · · · · · · · 5			4	3	
18-17	5	6	290	17	7 72	4	-1	61	3	2	3	3	2	
18-17-R	5		278	1.7	92	4		59	3	2			5	5
18-18	6	8	306	17	134	-1	4	81	6	3	4	-1	3	
18-19	5	7	252	15	72			63			3		2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
18-20	5	6	296	17	125	2	4	98	4	2	3	3	2	2
18-21	<u>_</u>	6	250	16	58	<u> </u>		45	······································	2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	
21-21	7	8	329	10	99	4		78	4		4	2	3	2
20-21	· · · · · · · · · · · · A	5	142		4			37				3	2	
19-21	1	4	160	C	46	3	2	41	2	2	2	3	2	1
19-20		4		ĕ	40		1		2	2	2		2	1
10-10			255	15	96	3		54	5	2	3	3	2	
19-18	J		200	10	81	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>/</u>	70	5	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2	
19-17	7	8	132	7	66	4	-1	53	4	4	6	2	4	2
19-16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		102	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	62			42			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
19-15	6	7	321	18	Q <u>4</u>	4	3	71	4	3	4		3	2
19-14	<u>_</u>				<u> </u>				······································		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
19-13	3	3	9	1	6	2	2	5	1	-1	1	2	-1	1
10-13-R								6						
18-13	2	3	33		11	2	2	10	1	1	1	2	1	1
18-12		4	26	5	10			8				2	1	
17-11	4	4	35	4	12	2	_1	11	1	1	2	2	1	1
17-12	4	5	176	1	48				3		2			
17-13	5	6	263	15	84	-1	3	74	4	2	3	3	2	
24-13 ORG			18		2					·····	·····			
24-14	2	5	160		66		3	59		1	2	3	1	
24-15	5		130		55	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		42	š		3	3		
23-14		6	193	12	60	3	-1	53	3	2	3	3	2	2
23-15					29			26						
23-16	2	5	108	6	50	4	4	45	4	2	3	3	2	3
23-17			300	1	4			83	5		4	3	3	4
22-18	5	6	104	F	42	3	3	30	2	2	3	3	2	2
22-19	q	5	176	10	58	4		52		3	4	-1		
22-20		7	66	4		3	3	31	2	2	3	3	2	1
22-20-R	ຊ	7	80		47	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		42				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	
22-17	2	5	Q4		<u>41</u>	3	3	37	3	2	3	3	2	
22-16	A	J	65											
22-15	3	4	106	6	73	3	1 3	54	Z	2	3	2	2	2
22-14				<u>.</u>	10			35		2			2	5
20-12	2	3	86	5	44	4	2	41	3	2	3	2	2	3
20-11	2		100		47			32	3	2			2	

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	043 - HB	044 - HB	045 - LA	046 - LPH	047 - LBA	048 - HB	049 -HB	050 - LBA	051LBI	052 - LPB	053 - LPB	054 - HB	055 - LPB	· · · 056 - LBI · ·
20-10	2	4	170	10) 52	4	3	47	4	2	3	3	2	3
20-9	1	3	14						4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1	1
20-8	3	4	22	2	2 7	2	-1	6	1	1	2	2	1	-1
21-8			12					5			1		1	1
21-9	2	4	184	10	76	4	4	68	5	2	3	4	3	4
21-10	<u>-</u>	6	85		62	3		41	<u> </u>		ă și cara cara cara cara cara cara cara car			2
21-11	3	4	61		1 33	3	3	20	2	2	2	3	2	1
21-12			130		61			54	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2		2	
25-12	·····	6	68		1 18	3		15	2		3		2	1
25-12-R			102		н 			10	<u> </u>		5		<u> </u>	
25-12	3	3	38		13	2		11	1	1	2		1	1
25-13		3	88		13						2			
25-15	1	2	131		2 22	3		27	2	2	3		2	1
25-16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	216		79	J		62	<u></u>	<u></u>	J		<u> </u>	
25 17	5	7	126		7 46	2	2	12	2		2		2	2
25-17		1	120	10	40	3	J	42	ວ 		. J		2	2
20 . 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	102		7				2		2		2	2
20-10	<u>ک</u>		122		40	J		42	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
20-17			74			ຸ	1	20		······	2 2) 	1
20-10	- د	J	74 		28	<u> </u>	ן מינייייייייייייייי	20	<u>∠</u>	<u>_</u>	<u>∠</u>	4	<u> </u>	
20-13	3	4			21	3	2	19	2	1	2			1
26-14	3	4	11		21	3	3	19	<u> </u>	1	2	4	1	1
20-13	·.·.·Z		4-		l	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u></u>		······································			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
20-12	4	5	158		44	3	3	3/	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>
27-12		4			21 25									
27-13	3	5	137		35	-1	4	30	2	3	4	-1	3	2
27-13-R								26	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4			2
27-14	5	6	325	19	98	4	3	/0	4	2	3	3	2	2
27-15 ORG	3	3	11		6	2	2	5	1		1	2		
27-16	1	4	34		3 15	2	-1	13	1	2	2	2	2	1
27-17	· · · · Z		43		<u>3 · · · · · · · · · · · 2</u> 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
27-18	1	4	49		18	2	-1	15	1	1	2	2	1	1
28-17	1	4			3			13	1		2		1	[·····]
28-16 ORG	2	3	9	1	6	2	2	5	1	-1	1	2	-1	-1
28-15 ORG			100					4	1.				<u></u> -1	
28-14	4	5	126	ξ	3 32	3	3	3 27	2	1	2	3	2	2
28-13		4			3			11					1	1
28-12	2	(/0		33	4	3	3 26	3	3	4	4	2	2
22-12	<u> </u>	10	23		3			13		Z	2		2	1
22-11	/	10	118	10) 35	6	4	30	5	5	6	6	6 4	4
22-10		5	45		21	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • 4	4	19				4	3	
22-9		5	73	6	35	4	4	32	3	2	3	4	2	2
22-9-K	1	5	22		<u>sj13</u>	<u> 3</u>	<u> 3</u>	12		2	<u>3</u>	4	2	2
22-8	2	8	69		25	5	5	21	4	3	5	5	3	3
22-1						4	5	21			4	5	4	4
23-7		5	14		9 9	3	3	9	2	2	3	4	3	2
23-8		6	46		19	4	4	17			4	4	3	
23-9	8	11	98	9	68	6	2	2 44	7	5	7	7	5	5
23-10		4	53		¥			21	2		2		2	2
23-11	2	3	47		3 25	2	2	2 22	2	1	2	2	1	11
23-12	2	3	25		2 15	2	2	2		1	2	2	1	[i/1
24-11	3	5	26	4	1 16	3	4	14	3	3	4	4	3	3
24-10		11			3		3	31				5	4	
24-9	3	4	64	4	1 25	3	3	3 21	2	2	3	3	2	1
24-8		6	60					23				4	3	2
24-7	2	4	36	3	3 19	4	4	17	3	2	3	4	3	2
24-6	1	5	99	1	39	3	3	33	3		2		2	2
25-6	4	6	80	Ę	5 39	3	3	35	2	2	2	3	2	2
25-6-R		• • • • • • • • • • • 4	54		1	• • • • • • • • 3		3		••••••••••••••••••••	2		1 1	1
25-7	3	5	48	3	3 27	3	3	3 24	2	1	2	3	1	1
25-8			10		11		2	2 10	1	1			1	1

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · 043 - HB · · ·	044 - HB	045-LA	046 - LPH	· · · 047 - LBA · ·	048 - HB	049 -HB	050 - LBA	051LBI	052 - LPB	• 053 - LPB • •	054 - HB	055 - LPB	056 - LBI
25-9	3	5	5 43	3	23	-1	3	21	3	1	2	3	1	1
25-10		4	ŧ · · · · · · · · · 41			• • • • • • • • • • • • 3	3			1	•••••2	• • • • • • • • • • • 3	1	1
25-11	3	3	3 32	2	22	2	2	20	2	! 1	1	2	1	1
26-11 ORG			3		6					1	1		1	1
26-10	3	3	3 35	3	3 17	3	2	14	2	1	2	2	1	1
26-9			47		30		3			(2
26-8	3	3	3 22	2	2 11	3	2	9	1	1	2	2	1	1
26-7		3	3		6								1 1	1
26-6	2	3	3 39	3	18	3	3	16	2	1	2	3	1	2
22-13		4	45	3	16		2	13		1		2	1	1
24-12	-1	4	4 35	3	13	2	2	11	1	1	2	2	1	1
17-14	·····2	4	1	2	12	·····2	2		<u></u> 1	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • 2	2		1
17-15	-1	4	1 56	3	39	3	3	36	2	. 1	2	3	1	2
17-15-R	2	4	1	4		3	3					3	1	
17-16	3	4	1 33	2	2 16	3	3	14	2	! 1	2	3	1	1
17 . 17	5		5		16		3	14					2	2
17-18	6	7	64	4	26	3	-1	23	2	3	4	3	3	2
<u>17-19</u>	5	6	<u> </u>		18			15			4	3	2	1
17-20	1	5	5 70	5	26	3	3	21	2	2 2	3	3	2	1
17-21	••••••1	4	1	2		·····2	3			1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 2		1	
16-21	3	4	65	4	39	3	3	27	2	2	2	3	2	1
16-20		4	102	6	<u> </u>	• • • • • • • • • • • • 3	3		3	2	·····2	3	2	2 2
16-19	2	2	2 5	1	4	2	1	3	-1	-1	1	2	-1	-1
16-18		4	48		16							3	2	
16-17	3	5	54	4	1/	3	-1	14	2	2	3	3	2	1
16-16	1	6			18								4	1
16-15	-1	3	3 16	2	8	2	2	/	1	1	2	2	1	1
16-14		4	4/	3	24	2	2	21		1	2	2	1	1
16-14 DUP	3	3	48	3	25	3	2	22	2	1	2	3	1	1
16-14 DUP-R	·····2	·····	3	2	4	·····2				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································	<u></u>		
16-13	3	4	42	3	12	2	3	10	1	1	2	2	1	1
10-12	1		5	1			<u>2</u>	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
			2 8	······		1	1			.[1	·····················	1
	2	2	<u>/</u>	1	6	1	1	5	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1
		2	<u> </u>		5		·····	4		1		·····	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
LIVIB-QA	2	2	6	1	5	1	1	4	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1

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• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	043 - HB	044 - HB	045 - LA	046 - LPH	· · · 047 - LBA · ·	· · · 048 - HB · · ·	049 -HB	050 - LBA	· 051 - LBI · ·	· · 052 - LPB · ·	· 053 - LPB	054 - HB	055 - LPB	· · · 056 - LBI · · ·
		•		•		-	•	• •				•	• •	

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	057 - ALK	058 - LPB	059 - LPB	060 - LPH	061 - LBI	062 - LBA · ·	· · 063 - LPH · ·	064 - LBA	065 - HPB	066 - LBA	067 - LBI	068 - HPB · ·	069 - LA	070 - HPB
20-13 ORG	2	2	2 2	6	6 4	50	5	59	3	257	7	3	265	4
20-14		9	14		6 56	108		200						
20-15	38	11	18	38	3 32	353	32	2 384	35	660	29	218	680	424
20-16	25	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	29	3	126	24	146		556	13	23	572	
20-17	19	4	6	13	3 6	82	10	88	8	248	7	17	252	28
20-17-R		4	6	13	3		10	79				13	239	
20-18	11	4	6	15	5 10	79	12	80	10	270	11	34	276	62
20-19	12	4	6	10	5	90	13	96			12	23	416	
20-20	10	4	7	17	7 10	117	13	134	9	308	11	31	317	63
21-20		6	5		1			320					1600	106
21-19	10	4	6	19	7	96	14	101	8	484	10	17	496	29
21-18		4	7	1	5	56	12	2			7			
21-17	18	4	6	12	2 7	90	11	92	7	176	7	25	180	42
21-16		6	3	2	2	99	19	107			g	30	282	
21-15	23	6	10	20	18	144	18	149	13	516	18	40	528	71
21-15 DUP	32	12	16	3	7		31	231		1050		54	1090	
21-14	8	3	3 4	1	1 3	80	9	90	6	88	3	18	81	31
18-14		6	10	20	17	146		148	14	796	18	56	824	98
18-15	 17	2	3		5	91	8	99	4	261	6	7	269	
18-16		4	6		4	123	13	119	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			53	416	96
18-17	14	3	5	14	4 7	116	13	125	7	476	9	12	492	18
18-17-R		3	3 4	1	4	93	12	108		385		9	400	14
18-18	19	5	6	20	10	134	18	146		532	12	17	552	27
18-19	15	4	5	16	8	74	14	74	7	382	g	13	396	10
18-20	12	3	5 5	12	13	115	11	123	7	520	16	27	540	52
18-21	15	3	5	1	3	77	1	82	6	354	7		366	1?
21-21	28	5	7	22	2 7	124	19	134	10	500	9	13	516	19
20-21	14		4				10	113			6			1
19-21	12	2	3	8	3 4	82	7	/ 89	4	305	6	5	313	F
19-20			3		1	58	10	63	5				216	1
19-19	15	3	4	1	1 6	100	10	109	5	398	7	7	412	11
19-18	17	3	5	1	1	95	10	98		377	g	17	389	26
19-17	25	6	10	26	6	112	22	120	12	278	6	21	282	29
19-16	21	5	7	1	5	87	14	95			5	14	235	
19-15	15	4	6	17	7 7	116	15	123	7	528	9	14	544	20
19-14	13		3		1	52		56	5	142	4		147	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
19-13	3	1	1		2	21	4	23	2	18	2	3	18	4
19-13-R			2		2		4	32				7		12
18-13	5	1	2	-	5 3	46	4	51	3	104	4	8	94	12
18-12	4	2	2		3			38	4					
17-11	5	2	2 2	1	7 3	33	7	36	3	102	4	4	104	6
17-12		3	3 3		3		8	85					287	
17-13	15	3	3 5	1() 9	82	9	85	7	420	11	13	432	20
24-13 ORG		1	2		4		4	32				5	61	8
24-14	8	1	2	1() 5	71	7	68	3	169	5	4	171	6
24-15		3	3 4		9	44		45	5		5	9	152	14
23-14	18	4	5	1	1 6	64	10	67	6	306	7	10	316	14
23-15	10	2	2		5 • • • • • • • • • • • 4	60	5	67	4		• • • • • • • • • • • • 4	8		12
23-16	12	3	3 5	1'	1 9	76	9	75	6	204	9	18	210	30
23-17		5	i · · · · · · · 6	15	5	92		90			12	19	488	29
22-18	14	4	5	14	4 4	53	13	56	6	207	5	8	214	11
22 . 19		5	5	1.	9		16	64					319	
22-20	16	3	3 4	. (9 4	62	8	66	5	138	5	13	141	21
22-20-R	23	4	5	1(7	63	9	64	6	182		23	187	38
22-17	22	3	3 4	1	1 6	49	9	49	5	154	6	17	160	27
22-16			3 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ð · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44	6	5 · · · · · · · · 47	5	128	••••••4		133	
22-15	26	3	3 4		9 6	77	8	8 82	5	216	7	9	222	13
22-14		4	5		9	47	8	8 47	5	129			134	
20-12	13	3	3 4		9 10	76	8	76	6	212	9	23	218	37
20-11		3	3		3		7	54		182		17	187	

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	057 - ALK	058 - LPB	059 - LPB	060 - LPH	061 - LBI	062 - LBA	063 - LPH	064 - LBA	065 - HPB	· · 066 - LBA · ·	067 - LBI	068 - HPB ·	069 - LA	070 - HPB
20-10	13	3	3 5	5 11	1 9	25	5 g	58	6	276	10	18	286	29
20-9		2	2	3	7		5	29	4			13	56	
20-8	3	2	2 2	2	7 3	24	6	27	3	74	3	5	75	8
21-8			2	2	4	14	4					4		· · · · · · · · · · · · 6
21-9	19	4	5	11	1 13	80	10	75	6	313	13	24	323	39
21-10		3	3	1.	5	57	/	60	6			ç	130	
21-11	11	2	2 3	3 7	7 4	41	7	44	4	118	4	. 7	122	10
21-12		2	2	8	8 8	58	3	57				10	234	12
25-12	8	4	1 5	5 10	3	3 37	′ <u>9</u>	40	5	101	4	g	103	13
25-12-R		6	\$ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·)	8	64	16	62		302		29	309	47
25-13	5	2	2 2	2 5	5 3	23	5 5	24	3	65	3	4	67	5
25-14			2	2	5)	40	3		5	6	125	
25-15	10	6	6 7	10) 4	34	9	34	7	169	5	7	174	ç
25-16		7	8	3	8	73	3	70					332	
25-17	9	4	6	5 12	2 7	48	3 11	48	6	186	7	12	192	18
25-18		3	3		D	5	88	58			6		294	ç
26-18	19	2	2 3	8 8	3 6	56	6 7	58	4	247	7	8	256	10
26-17		2	2	6	β	49	8	52	4			5	81	6
26-16	8	3	4	6	6 4	36	6 6	38	4	124	4	5	128	6
26-15		2	2	?	6	23	5	23	3			4	81	5
26-14	8	2	2 3	8 8	3 3	8 27	7 7	27	4	110	4	. 4	112	5
26-13	2	1	2	2	5	<u>11</u>	4	11	2		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 2	3	23	
26-12	12	2	2 3	8 8	3 4	41	8	42	4	170	5	5	176	7
27-12	7		3	S	9	64	8					6	186	
27-13	10	5	8 8	3 17	7 6	5 16	5 14	. 44	10	205	7	36	5 211	64
27-13-R		5	5	1.5	5	46	3	48		17.3	6		178	
27-14	26	4	4	13	3 7	95	12	97	6	520	9	10	536	14
27-15 ORG		1	1		3	(3	2	2			2	21	
27-16	5	3	3	6	3	24	5	24	4	70	3	4	12	5
27-17		2	2			33	5	35					97	4
27-18	5	2	2			23	5 5	23	4	/2	3	4	14	5
28-17	·····	1		<u>,</u>	0	10	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 6	10	······································				20	
28-16 ORG	<u> </u>				<u> </u>		4	10	<u> </u>	30	4	C	39	
20-13 OKG					2			46	Z.	260		7	200	
20-14				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	40	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40	J	200		1	200	
20-10	0	4	4			25		30		QU		7	122	
20-12		4						JU 30	0	89			122	
22-12	11		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10		/1	11	//	т	100			106	11
22-11			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	2	41	۱۱ ۸		5	130	3	ت 9	190	1
22-10	10			10		117	/ 8	131	6	232	6	6	102	7
22-9-R	10				7	40	7	46	5	87	6	6	89	
22-8	8	4	. 5	1	1 8	71	11	78	9	163	9	10	152	12
22-7	7	4	5	10	10	62	11	68		176		10	178	1
23-7	3	3	3 4	8	3 6	26	8 8	28	6	60	6	7	60	8
23-8	6	3	3		7	54	g	60	7	142	7	7	140	
23-9	19	6	6 7	16	5 13	135	5 15	151	11	286	13	14	262	16
23-10		2	2	,	7 4		3 7	75	4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • 4		130	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · e
23-11	7	2	2 2	2 7	7 4	67	6	73	3	167	5	4	170	6
23-12	5	2	2	2	5	50) 5	56				4	104	
24-11	5	3	3 4	8	3 6	34	7	37	6	79	6	7	80	8
24-10		8	3	3))	85		386		23	390	
24-9	9	3	3 3	8	9 5	54	8	58	4	187	5	10	190	14
24-8		3	3	1.0)	80	8 8	90	5	173		7	165	çç
24-7	9	3	8 4	13	3 7	46	6 12	48	6	132	7	17	134	29
24-6		2	2	8	3 5	79	8	86		220	6	6	224	
25-6	11	2	2 3	3 7	7 4	74	7	82	4	200	5	6	204	8
25-6-R	·:·:·:·:·:·:·:·:·:·		2	2	5	63	8 6	71			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	146	[···· • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
25-7		2	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	73	7	82	4	156	4	5	159	7
25-8	4	·····	1 1		¥ 2	24 · · · · · · · · · · 24	4	27	2		2	4	4 24	1 5

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

••••••	057 - ALK	058 - LPB	059 - LPB	· · 060 - LPH ·	· ····061 - LBI ···	. 062 - LBA · ·	063 - LPH	064 - LBA	065 - HPB	·· 066 - LBA ··	067 - LBI	· 068 - HPB ·	069 - LA	070 - HPB
25-9	8	2	2 2	2 7	7 3	68	7	77	4	130	3	4	128	6
25-10	•••••7	1	2	2	5	• • • • • • • • • • 49	5			104	• • • • • • • • • • • • 4	• • • • • • • • • • • 4		6
25-11	8	1	2	2 4	4 3	32	4	35	3	72	3	4	74	5
26-11 ORG	1	1	2	2 4	1	6	4							Э
26-10	7	2	2 2	2 6	δ 3	33	6	35	3	72	4	5	73	8
26-9			2	3			7							
26-8	5	2	2 3	3 7	7 3	43	7	49	4	82	3	7	82	12
26-7			2	2	3		6	34			3		59	
26-6	11	2	2 2	2 8	3 4	39	7	41	4	90	4	. 9	92	15
22-13		1		2	<u></u> 3		5	42				3	93	
24-12	5	2	2 3	6 6	6 3	38	5	41	3	99	4	5	101	7
17-14	5		2	2 5	5	• • • • • • • • • • • 41	5			78	3	4		4
17-15	5	1	2	2 9	9 5	26	7	48	3	106	5	3	108	4
17-15-R	5	2	2 2	2 8	3		6		3		4	4		5
17-16	8	2	2 3	8 8	3 4	68	8	76	4	119	4	. 7	106	11
17 . 17	8		5	5			9					11		
17-18	13	6	8	8 15	5 4	61	16	66	9	146	4	12	149	17
17-19	8	5	5	14	4		12	62	6	105		10		15
17-20	9	3	3 4	9	9 4	80	8	90	5	187	5	7	170	10
<u>17-21 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>	·····1.		2		3		6				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			6
16-21	12	2	2 2	6	<i>i</i> 4	51	6	58	3	149	5	5	154	5
16-20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · 20			<u></u>	9				5					
16-19	1	1	2	4	2	13	4	14		14	4	3	13	4
16-18	6		<u> </u>		3		1		5			7	147	
10-17	6	4	4	8	4	62	9	69	5	145	4	1	146	
	¢		<u></u>	8	3			54				0		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · .
10-10	3	4	4	2 3	3	24	0	21	3	53	3	3	50	4
10-14 16 14 DUD	10		2	C	3			42		92		4	94	
16-14 DUP	10	<u> </u>	4	2 <u> </u>	<u> </u>	20	C	01	3	130	4		134	<i>I</i>
10-14 DUP-R	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				<u> </u>	<u></u>	7	24	······································			4	00	
16 12	ວ 	4	4	C	<u> </u>	31	/	34	<u> </u>	99	4	4	97	
10-12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · Z		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	10	4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		23	
I MB-CIA					2	1			······································					
	<u></u> _1				λ <u>ι</u> Δ	11	2	12	2	17			17	
								·····				-1	11	
LMB-QA	1		1		-1		3	10	2	13		2	13	
	· · · ·	- 1	'l'	<u> </u>		3		10	2	13	2	4	13	2
		1	1	1			1				1			

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	057 - ALK	058 - LPB	059 - LPB	060 - LPH	061 - LBI	062 - LBA	063 - LPH	064 - LBA	065 - HPB	066 - LBA	067 - LBI	068 - HPB	069 - LA	070 - HPB
		•		•	•		•	•	•				•	

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

•	071 - HPB	072 - HPB	073 - HBA	074 - HBA	075 - HPB	· 076 - LPH · ·	077 - MAR	078 - ALK	079LBI	080 - LPH · ·	· 081 - MAR ·	082 - LPH	083 - HBA	084 - HBA
20-13 ORG	-1	4	36	78	8 4	5	5	5 11	3	3	4	4	152	2
20-14 · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • 448							2		132	•••••41		936	
20-15	580	264	504	102	328	174	144	197	15	96	51	109	560	78
20-16					41		26	6					164	
20-17	36	19	84	105	5 24	17	13	3 26	4	10	9	11	186	2
20-17-R			80		18		11	21				9		<u></u> 1
20-18	85	41	92	106	5 51	37	26	68	6	20	11	23	110	16
20-19	55		95	120	38		23	38	6			20	133	
20-20	86	44	123	106	65	36	27	46	6	18	10	21	262	14
21-20	144	/1	408	460	103		53	143	14		18		452	
21-19	36	18	109	133	24	18	13	29	5	10	8	11	131	
21-18	43	24	28				47	23				10	94	······
Z1-17	۵C ارخ	31	69	02	30	20	17	29	4	12	0	13	230	<u></u>
21-10			100	204		70		117			12	20	242	
21-10 21:15 DUD · ·	90	94	100	204	00	70	40	117	9		13		242	Z
21-14	43	-1	85	3	2 24	6	5	14	2	39	7	44	9	
18-14			123		27	64		14					3	······································
18-15	11	2	80		8	10	8	18	3	6	4	6	167	1
18-16		128	78	170	80	79	56	120			15		492	
18-17	23	11	171	198	15	15	12	31	5	8	7	10	189	2
18-17-R	16	2	82	187	14	13	10	24	4		7		143	
18-18	36	35	182	211	26	35	26	53	6	17	9	19	255	13
18-19			54		1		13	3					238	
18-20	68	39	107	224	52	50	37	107	10	27	10	33	323	26
18-21		14	83	108	10		7	/	4			6	112	2
21-21	23	2	138	176	6 16	12	10	32	5	7	9	8	203	1
20-21		1	145	120	9 9		7	21				5	166	
19-21	7	-1	93	119	5 5	5	5	5 17	3	4	4	4	128	7
19-20	·····12	11	85	101		6	6	5 15	3	4	5	• • • • • • • • • • • 4	110	<u></u> 1
19-19	14	13	133	155	9	12	10	25	4	6	5	7	143	1
19-18								35						
19-17	39	35	150	144	26	14	13	8 27	4		11	9	142	1
19-16			1.38				10	23						<u></u>
19-15	26	23	153	176	16	15	12	31	5	9	/	10	198	1
19-14					1			10				4	62	
19-13 10-12 P	C 16) 15	23	12	4	3	Z	3	-1	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	19	C
19-13-1	10	15	60		10	5		11	2	1	1	5	66	1
18-12	10	13	09	35	10	J	3	7			4		42	
17-11	7	1	51	43	6	5	4	8	2	3	3	4	72	1
17-12	12	12	86	114	g	11	g	18	4	6	4	7	170	
17-13	27	25	65	124	18	28	21	65	5	14	6	16	295	12
24-13 ORG	10	-1	42	35	6	5	4	8	3		3	4	66	1
24-14	6	6	70	15	5 4	5	5	12	3	4	3	4	54	7
24-15		17	53	56	12	9	8	27	3	6	5	6	123	1
23-14	18	16	58	99	12	9	8	19	4	6	5	6	121	1
23-15	15	·····14	81		, 10	····7	6	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · 13	3		•••••4	5		
23-16	41	38	109	120	25	30	23	39	6	16	7	18	127	15
23-17		36	67				22	62	6				317	
22-18	13	-1	80	94	9	7	6	6 15	3	4	5	5	92	8
22 . 19	108	95						60					282	
22-20	30	28	88	73	19	12	10	17	3	7	5	7	123	2
22-20-R		51		100	35		20	30	4	14		15	104	11
22-17	38	34	60	66	23	20	15	39	4	11	5	12	78	1
22-16	9	1	67		7	5	5	11	3		4	4	82	7
22-15	18	16	116	128	12	19	14	25	4	10	5	11	123	1
22-14			440		16	23	15	24	4	12		13	63	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20-12	34	49	112	116	32	34	25	40	5	19	1	21	111	14
20710					4	1	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n		4	0			

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

•••••••••••••••••	· · 071 - ·HPB · ·	072 - HPB	073 - HBA	074 - HBA	···075 - HPB ··	· 076 - LPH · ·	077 - MAR ∙	· · 078 - ALK · ·	· · · 079LBI· · ·	- 080 - LPH	. · · 081 - MAR · ·	· · ·082 - LPH · ·	083 - HBA	· · 084 - HBA ·
20-10	40	36	36	87	24	28	21	56	5	15	7	16	226	11
20-9			40			5	4	1 8		4		• • • • • • • • • • • • 4	54	8
20-8	10	9	39	25	7	4	4	1 7	2	3	3	4	41	7
21-8	8	8			6	4		3	1				15	
21-9	56	51	103	111	33	44	31	66	7	22	7	25	288	19
21-10					10	1		3				6	92	1
21-11	13	13	60	69	9	9	7	7 12	3	5	5	6	74	10
21-12	19	18			13	22	1	3	4	11	5	12	185	g
25-12	16	14	49	37	10	5	4	1 8	3	4	4	4	24	7
25-12-R			52			21	16	29	5	1		13	103	1
25-13	5	5	33	38	4	3	3	6	2	3	3	3	48	6
25-14	<u>4</u>		14					13			4		62	
25-15	-1	2	25	42	7	4	4	1 8	3	3	5	3	95	-1
25-16		26	51			19	14	47	5	1	7	12	244	
25-17	25	22	55	62	16	16	12	33	4	0	5	10	77	1
25-18			56	96				15					185	
26-18	14	12	86	98	9	12	0	19	4	6	4	7	119	
26-17	1	7	36		·····	7	7	26		······································	<u> </u>	······	144	<u></u>
26-16	7	7	51	50	6	4	4	L 8	<u>ຊ</u>		4	3	55	6
26-15						4							71	
26-14	_1	_1	20	36	5	1	1	6	2	3	2	2	Л1	7
26-13						4		1	<u> </u>		3		41	<i>ا</i>
26-12	<u>я</u>	8	30	61	7	6	5	12	3	4	4	Z	140	7
20 12	10	1	97	44	······································		<u> </u>	12	 				81	
27-13	86	/2	31		52	21	1/	38	1	11	11	12	81	
27-13-P	54		3/1	67	34	15	19	1				12	61	2
27-14	17	15	77	1/1	11		0	28	5	6	6	7	3/8	
27-14 27-15 OPC		10		······································	ー ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	J		20	U 		0 0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		040	
27-16		-1	35	/3	5		4	1 6	2	2	1	2	38	6
27-10				+J				r U	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		50	6
2717		5	24		5	2	2	2 2	2	2	2	2	20	6
28-17	0 	9	2 4 /6		6	 /		2	2		3		67	1
28-16 OPC	1/	1	22	21	8	7	6	16	3	6		7	131	
28-15 ORG	17			<u>ا ح</u>	0			01 21	J		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		20	4
28-14	11	2		80		8	7	15	3	5	5	5	106	
28:13	· · · · · · · · · · · 10							13	J	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J		100	ت
28-12		<u> </u>	/1	50	8	7	7	7 2	5	5	6	6	116	1
20-12	3			50				<u>2</u>	 		о 	5	110 	·····
22.12	11	12	50	61	10	10	8	12	7	7	7	8	136	19
22-10		12						12					98	
22-9	1	7	126		7	6	a	16	6		A	a	121	11
22-3 22-9-R		/ 	55	20 19	······				0 A	0 A			7/	11
22-8	14	12	87	40	12	11	11	12	<u> </u>	Q	Q	10	102	20
22-7		10	7/1		2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1	12		Čč	1	10	102	20
23-7		1	10	25	7	A 10		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	5	A A	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	5/	15
23-8			-+0		/ 	7	<u>۵</u>	10	J		A	0 A	<u> </u>	1.
23-9	19	17	181	22	15	11	15	22	12	19	12	1/	30	21
23-10	10 7	17					٦ <u>٦</u>	23 [<u>۲</u> ۲	<u>د</u> ا	13		100 	ں ۹
23-11	7			61	5	5	5	13	3		3		125	7
23-12	/ ^		04 33	17	5	J			 		3		12J 62	
24 11	Q	1	46	20	7		7	7 7	6	6	7	6	69	14
24-10	0 	ו- מניייייייי	40	30	/ 	0	1	1	0	0 a	1	0 A	00 331	14 14
24710	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	01	00	12	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7	16		0	5	0	121	
2/1-8	0 · · · · · · · · · 11	10	01	00		0 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	10	J		J		101	<u>∠</u> ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰
24-7			102, 	20		Q	10	14	4	40	7	44	106	······
24-6	41	37	00	09 • • • • • • • • • • • •	20	14	12		J	IU	/ 		120	<u>∠</u>
25-6	10		111		7		0	14		0	J		100	·····
25-6-R	01	9		<u>ک</u> כ ۱۵	1	0	U U	10 t	3	4	4		124	- 1
25-7	0	4	04		C	4 	4	12	ຸິ ຈ	1	3		100	
20-1	0		94	14	0			13	3	4	4	4	123	
∠J•0 · · · · ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1 0	1			1 4	1 4	1 3	1 · · · · · · · · · · · Z	1	1	1 3		/

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	071 - HPB	072 - HPB	073 - HBA	074 - HBA	075 - HPB · ·	· 076 - LPH · ·	077 - MAR	078 - ALK	079LBI	080 - LPH	. 081 - MAR	···082 - LPH ··	083 - HBA	084 - HBA
25-9	7	-1	98	68	3 5	4	4	12	3	3	8 4	4 3	88	7
25-10	•••••7	7	72)	5	5	10		,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	80	7
25-11	1	6	37	46	δ 5	6	5	8	3	Δ	4 3	3 4	45	1
26-11 ORG	1	1									2	3		E
26-10	10	10	42	50) 7	8	6	9	3	5	5 3	5 5	32	1
26-9		15			3		10	19			3 5	59	58	
26-8	15	15	55	32	2 12	7	5	10	3	5	5 4	5	67	1
26-7		9	45		77			7	2		3	33	42	
26-6	20	19	56	32	2 13	9	7	12	3	6	6 4	1 7	71	2
22-13	5		44	25	5 3	3	3	6	2	2	2	3 3	48	6
24-12	8	1	58	23	6 6	4	. 4	. 9	3	3	3 3	3 4	63	7
17-14	5			48	3	3	3	7	2		3 3	3 3	53	<u> 6</u>
17-15	4	4	55	53	3 3	4	. 4	. 9	3		4 3	3 4	95	7
17-15-R	5	1	69				4				3	3 3	80	
17-16	15	3	102	14	1 10	7	7	17	3	6	6 4	6	81	10
17-17		11			7		6	13		ξ	<u> </u>	5		<u></u> 1
17-18	-1	19	85	90) 15	9	6	14	. 3	5	5 7	5 5	118	1
17-19	: : : : : : : : : : 19		82		3	7	6	i : : : : : : : : : 12	3		5	5	62	<u></u> 1
17-20	12	2	124	64	1 9	7	6	5 15	3	5	5 4	5	107	-1
17 - 21	• • • • • • • • • 8	8	106	109	9	5	5	12	3		3 • • • • • • • • • • • • • 4	3	112	
16-21	10	9	76	92	2 7	7	7	13	3	5	5 4	5	65	1
16-20 · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • 17	17	′ · · · · · · · · · 106	129	13	17	'	22	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9 5	5 10		<u> 2</u>
16-19	4	4	23	20) 3	2	2	3	2	2	2 2	2 2	18	5
16-18)	6	5	12			5	4		
16-17	12	11	96	24	1 9	5	5	13	3	2	4	4	78	8
16-16			37		2		6	9	3		4	5		<u> </u>
16-15	5	5	42	33	3 5	3	3	6	2	3	3	3 3	44	6
16-14	6	6	53	66	5	6	5	<u> </u>	3	4		3	41	
16-14 DUP	9	9	87	70) 7	7	7	13	3	5	5 4	5	107	1
16-14 DUP-R	•••••/			28	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • 4	4	8	2		3	3		<u></u>
16-13	6	-1	50	60) 5	4	4	. 7	2	3	3 3	3 3	46	6
16-12	9	1) 6	3	3	4 4	2		2	3 3		6
LMB-QA		2		1.0	<u>)</u>		2		2		2	2		<u></u> £
LMB-QA	2	2	10	8	2	2	-1	-1	-1	2	2 2	-1	13	-1
	2	2	8		<u>-1</u>		1	1	1		2	<u> </u>	11	
LMB-QA	2	2	8	7	<u>2</u>	2	-1	-1	-1	2	2 2	-1	12	-1

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071 - HPB 072 - HPB 073 - HBA 075 - HPB 075 - HPB 075 - HPB 076 - LPH 077 - MAR 077 - MAR 077 - LBI 079 - LBI 088 - LPH 081 - MAR 082 - LPH 083 - HBA 084 - HBA

Results represent only the material tested. Actlabs is not liable for any claim/damage from use of this report in excess of the test cost. Unless requested A16-01575 samples are discarded in 90 days. This report is only to be reproduced in full. 24/48

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · 085LPH · ·	· · 086 - LBI · ·	087 - MAR	· 088 - HBA · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	I · · 090 - · HPB · ·	091 - LBI	092 - LPH		094 - LBI	· · 095 - MAR · ·	· · ·096 - LPH · ·	· · ·097 - HBA · ·	· · · 098 - ·THI · · .
20-13 ORG	167	11	1 2	184	-1	8	8 8	7	287	10	2	1	316	16
20-14 · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • 772		7 · · · · · · · · 37	940	7	23	80		1160		19		1380	
20-15	596	28	8 42	720	7	24	43	28	616	36	20	21	732	20
20-16	316	18	B	390		12	16	18			1	2	580	
20-17	160	11	1 4	178	-1	8	10	11	224	10	8	10	254	12
20-17-R	156	11	1	172		7	g	11				10	220	
20-18	192	13	3 4	213	5	9	15	14	277	15	10	11	308	14
20-19	212	12	2	227	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		13	12			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11	368	
20-20	222	14	4 5	265	6	11	16	13	304	16	10	11	358	15
21-20			9 9	928		15						4	1490	
21-19	235	1:	3 3	253	5	8	12	13	390	14	-1	11	432	18
21-18	165		1 4	198			10	12	264		1		294	
21-17	174	11	1 3	187	5	8	12	11	212	12	C	9	238	12
21-16	210		3	240	······································	10	1	21	206	12	10	15	337	12
21-15	374	20	5	428	5	11	21	18	524	21	15	14	580	21
21-15 DUP		20	1	756		13	21	30	1000	21	10	1.0	1120	21
21-14	57		7 2	62	5	7	6	10	50	5		8	66	
18-14	508		/ <u> </u>	02 		1	97	10	03 00		1/		00	
10-14	142	4	+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	161	1	7	41	/	100		7	1	300	
10-10	142	20	9 9	101	-1	10	1	0	109	0	1	10	200	11
10-10			0	440		10	23	45				12	440	
10-17	290	10	2	313	C	0	11 11	CI	412	14		<u> </u>	448	17
10-10-F	400		4	460	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	45	47	500			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FC4	10
10-10	400	Ζ	4	408		9	10	17	80C	14		12	204	19
10-19			4	235		40		10				10		
18-20	500	24	4 5	616	6	10	21	12	/48	29	1	11	880	28
18-21			1	206				10					309	
21-21	313	1/	7 3	367	5	2	11	16	412	12		12	436	1/
20-21	188	12	2	199			9	1	258			9	281	
19-21	190	12	2 2	201	5	6	8	9	277	9	-1	8	297	14
19-20	166		12	182	1		8	11		•••••8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	232	••••••10
19-19	221	13	3 2	256	-1	9	9	9	281	10	7	8	297	13
19-18			5 2		6			9				9 		
19-17	221	14	4 3	246	5	9	g	16	237	9	g	12	256	11
19-16		12	2 2	1.96			8					10	215	
<u>19-15</u>	281	15	5 2	305	5	7	11	13	391	12	-1	10	428	17
19-14		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	112	<u></u> 1	6	6	9	122		6	7	136	
19-13	19	5	5 6	20	-1	5	-1	5	24	4	5	6	24	-1
19-13-R		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6 1		1	5	5	6			6	6		1
18-13	74	e e	9 10	78	7	7	8	7	101	8	8	8	114	10
18-12	52		6 • • • • • • • 1	58	1	6	6	9	81	6	6	1		4
17-11	76	8	8 1	83	-1	6	6	8	111	6	6	7	123	4
17-12		1	0			6	8	8				1	214	1.1.1
17-13	274	15	5 3	318	-1	1	14	. 9	350	14	-1	2	394	14
24-13 ORG	56	1 7	7	59	<u></u> 1		7	5			88	6	86	
24-14	88	8	8 7	90	-1	5	7	6	111	6	6	6	119	8
24-15			9	125		6	7	8	120			8	132	4
23-14	178	11	1 2	188	-1	9	8	9	222	9	7	9	240	11
23-15			8 • • • • • • • • 2	91			6	5				· · · · · · · · · · · · · 6	95	
23-16	202	13	3 2	216	5	8	14	. 9	252	14	10	9	276	12
23-17	275	16	6 2	306			15	13	432		12	11	460	
22-18	141	10	0 2	151	-1	7	8	10	188	8	7	10	205	10
22-19		15	5			12	17	13				10	388	
22-20	113	10	0 2	120	-1	7	7	8	112	7	-1	8	122	8
22-20-R	163	1	1 2	185		8	11	9	177			8	193	
22-17	121	10	0 2	131	-1	7	9	8	139		7	8	154	9
22-16		10	0	149		6	6	7	145		·····6	7	161	4
22-15	185	12	2 2	200	-1	7	9	8	204	9	7	8	222	10
22-14		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	107		6	8	7				7	129	
20-12	179	12	2 2	194	-1	7	13	8	225	12	9	8	241	12
20-11	152	1	1	163		1	1	8	211				231	

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · ·085 - LPH · ·	086 - LBI · ·	087 - MAR	088 - HBA	089 - THI	· · 090 - HPB ·	091 - LBI	092 - LPH	093 - LA · · ·	· · ·094 - LBI · · ·	095 - MAR	···096 - LPH ··	097 - HBA	098 - THI
20-10	202	12	2 15	227	-1	13	3 12	2 10	317	14	12	2	350	16
20-10			7									-	000	
20-3		6	2 1	50	1	F		6		6	6		97	
20-0	49		J I	50		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0 	04	0			01	
21 - 8		6	0		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••)	<u>)</u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		41	
21-9	261	16	6 2	2 280	-1	1	1/	10	365	16	9	Ļ	408	16
21-10		11	1	2			3	7 9	138			2	86	
21-11	118	3 10	0 2	2 132	-1	6	5 7	7 8	131	7	8	8	145	. 3
21-12	167	/	2	182		7	۲	9	225	10			250	12
25-12	46	7	7 2	2 48	-1	E	6 6	6 9	59	5	6	7	64	7
25-12-R	158	19	2	177	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	17	273	12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	297	······································
25 12	50	6	2	//		F	F	6	62	5	5	6	60	1
25-13	50		D /	49				0	03	5	0		09	
25-14			8	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u>) </u>		100				106	
25-15	87		9 2	92	-1		6	5 10	121	6	-1	5	125	
25-16		j	4 2	2		\overline{b}	/ 1()		10	8	11	290	13
25-17	116	5 S	9 1	124	-1	8	8 8	3 10	160	8	9	ç	172	. 10
25-18		10	0	162		6	8	3 9					257	1
26-18	168	11	1 1	177	-1	6	6 9	9 8	242	10	6	1	260	13
26-17	137	1	2	164	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8	116				124	
26-16	83		R 1	86		F	<u> </u>	7	90	6	6	7	97	
20-10	00		7	67				/ 	30	0			51 	
20-13	04	1	7 4	07				0	19	0			60	
26-14	64	1	1	68	5	6		0 /	91	6	5	1	99	4
26-13	· · · · · · · · · · · · 20	(· · · · · · · · · · · 5	5 6	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	55	5 • • • • • • • • • 5	28	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	i · · · · · · · · · · · 30	.
26-12	134	10	0 1	156	-1	6	5 7	7 8	140	7	-1	1	154	. 8
27-12		έε	B	2 102		6	5 7	7	1.44	7.	6	e	152	
27-13	130	10	0 5	5 149	-1	9	9 9	9 15	214	10	-1	11	239	12
27-13-R	105	;	9	124		3	3	7	163			10	179	3
27-14	314	16	6 2	344	-1	8	11	12	476	13	9	10	512	20
27-15 OPG			5	20			× · · · · · · · · · · · · F				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
27-13 01(0			7	20	1		7		70	5			70	
27-10	02		3	00		1	,	0	12	J	0	1	19	
27-17			5	103	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			2	<u></u>				124	<u></u>
27-18		/	/ 1	62	-1	6	<u> </u>	6	/1	5	6	1	/8	
28-17 · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • 66	5 7	7 1	67	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	<u> </u>	8 • • • • • • • • • 7	85	6	• • • • • • • • • • • 6	7	92	4
28-16 ORG	73	9	9 9	9 165	6	5 7	' 13	6 6	278	15	8	7	344	15
28-15 ORG 🗌		5	5 8	3		6	3	5					32	
28-14	155	5 11	1 1	171	-1	7	' E	3 9	294	10	7	c g	305	16
28-13		1	1	65	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10)	10	97		6	14	107	1:
28-12	108	14	4 2	111	10	10	11	1 Q	132	10	11	13	138	19
20 12		1				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	7					82	
22 12	124	10	0 17	120	10	10	1/	1 12	107	16	16	10	102	20
22-11	124	10	17	120	10		1-	+ IJ	107	10	10	10	190	20
22-10		4	4	88	······································	12	<u></u>	3	1.07		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 12	Z		4
22-9	132	13	3 2	138	<u> </u>	10	10	9	149	10	10	11	164	13
22-9-R	76	18	8			1 15	o ∣ 1€	<u> 13</u>		15		16	101	19
22-8	107	21	1 22	108	2	18	19	15	125	16	19	19	131	21
22.7		23	3	110			21	17	1.41				148	26
23-7	58	15	5 15	62	14	13	3 13	3 11	84	13	14	14	. 89	16
23-8		16	6	100	14	15	16	δi · · · · · · · · 14	133	15	15	16	139	20
23-9	192	33	3 4	103	28	27	7 20	23	214	27	30	30	229	35
23-10			a			<u></u>		7	<u>214</u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	101	
22 11	116			106	4			7 7	150	7			101	10
20-11	110	2	7	120	-1	L	/ /	/	150	1	6	<u> </u>	100	10
23-12		1	(1	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	t) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> 6</u>	82		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1	90	4 4
24-11	69	14	4 15	72	13	<u>1</u> 4	4 14	+ 12	82	13	15	15	87	17
24-10	136	14	4	150) 	12	2	242		1	14	261	18
24-9	128	10	0 2	132	5	6	6 9	9 9	208	9	7	8	228	12
24-8	105	11	1 2	2 113	8	S))	136			1	150	12
24-7	117	1.	3 .3	130	, c	11	1.	3 13	190	13	11	2	215	15
24-6 · · · · · · ·	·····	1	<u>.</u>	1			<u>.</u>	a · · · · · · · · · · · a	·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	1
25-6	122	10	n 1	1/1			7	2 0	172	Q	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100	11
25-6 P	102			141				7	1/3	0	1		190	<u> </u>
20-0-1	100			405		,	/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · / /	7	450	/	0		104	×
25-7	124		9	135	-1	<u></u>	<u> </u>	9	153			1	1/0	······································
25-8		••••••••••••••••	6 7	43	. 1	5	5	6		5	6	6	41	1 6

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	085 - LPH	086 - LBI	087 - MAR	088 - HBA	089 - THI	· 090 - HPB · ·	· · · 091 - LBI · · ·	092 - LPH	093 - LA · · ·	094 - LBI	095 - MAR	096 - LPH	097 - HBA	098 - THI
25-9	93	9	1	97	5	6	6	7	93	6	6	6 7	104	3
25-10	• • • • • • • • 83	8	8	91	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	·····7	6	88	6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • 7	7 7		
25-11	71	8	7	75	-1	5	6	6	6 78	6	6	δ 7	85	7
26-11 ORG	30	6				6	6	E		6		6	75	
26-10	58	7	1	62	-1	5	6	7	7 76	6	6	6 1	81	3
26-9			1			6	8		3			88		
26-8	61	8	2	2 66	6	7	7	8	8 78	6	7	' 1	86	8
26 . 7			1	48		6	6	6	58			57	63	7
26-6	69	7	1	72	-1	7	7	7	7 91	6	7	7 7	96	8
22-13	50		8	56	-1	12	6	6	81) 7	85	ç
24-12	67	7	8	8 71	5	6	6	7	7 81	6	6	6 7	88	8
17-14 · · · · ·	61	(:::::::::::::::::: 7	7		5	6	6	6	68	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6		7
17-15	80	8	7	82	-1	6	5 7	7	7 136	7	7	1 1	146	1(
17-15-R		7	8	73	5	6	7	8	3			' 7	104	
17-16	87	9	2	90	-1	6	5 7	8	3 124	7	8	8 8	136	ç
17-17						7	7		1.00			/8	114	
17-18	116	9	2	2 121	5	7	7	14	142	7	7	11	156	10
17-19				80	6	7	7	10	98		7	9	109	ç
17-20	116	9	2	2 116	6	7	8	8	3 162	8	7	1 1	174	10
17-21		10	8	8 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	6	6			5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 • • • • • • • • • • 7		· · · · · · · · · · · 6
16-21	115	10	9	131	5	6	5 7	6	6 130	7	6	δ 7	146	8
16-20		13	2		5		10)			8 9		
16-19	18	6	-1	21	-1	5	5 5	6	6 26	4	-1	6	28	-1
16-18			2			6	7	ç	1.54			8	168	10
16-17	87	9	2	90	5	6	7	g	107	7	6	8 8	118	g
16-16				8		7	77	7	/			1	135	<u></u>
16-15	47	7	7	48	-1	6	6 6	6	62	6	6	6 7	66	6
16-14			8	85	5	6	6	7	88	6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> 1</u>	94	
16-14 DUP	93	8	1	100	5	6	5 7	6	6 104	7	7	7 7	114	8
16-14 DUP-R		7	7	60	<u></u> 1	6	6	· · · · · · · · 6	67	6	••••••	<u> 6</u>		<u></u> 7
16-13	57	7	1	61	-1	6	6 6	8	3 102	6	-1	7	107	<u>ç</u>
16-12		6	7			6	6	· · · · · · · · · 6	5	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	66		7
LMB-QA : : : :		····					1	5			:-:-:E	6		·····
LMB-QA	12	5	1	14	-1	-1	-1	4	29	-1	-1	5	32	-1
LMB-QA : : : :		5	5	12	-1		1		26	-1				
LMB-QA	2	5	5	5 13	-1	-1	-1	5	5 26	4	1	5	28	-1

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		L 000 I. DI		L . 000 LIDA		 I 004 I. DI		002 . 1					
	060-664	- · · 060 - LBI · ·	007 - IVIAR	000 - ⊓DA	089-161	- 091 - LDI	092 - LPH	093 - LA	094 - сы	090 - MAR	090-LPT	097 - ПБА	090-1101
		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	099-LPH	· ·100 - LPH · ·	101 - MAR	102 - MBI	103 - LPH	I 104 - MAR · ·	105 - ALK	· · 106 - MBI · ·	107 - MBI	108 - LPH	109 - MAR	110 - HBA · .	111 - MAR	112 - MBI
20-13 ORG	8	8 8	3 7	1	5 2	2 8	34	6	6 6	5 19	21	228	20	22
20-14 · · · · ·))	8 8	3 69	172	37	7		350	1190		•••••70
20-15	20	19	9 15	5 58	в 7	70 70	420	16	8 8	35 35	203	840	30	12
20-16	14	13	3		1 6	18	94	g)	24	43	393	25	29
20-17	10	g	9 7	7	8 4	14	54	6	5 5	20	31	218	4	5
20-17-R	9)	9		7	3	44	6	6	19	26	196	20	
20-18	10	10	8	1	3 4	18	94	. 8	8 6	22	2 54	267	21	6
20-19	11	10	j · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		69	7		21		263	19	
20-20	11	10) 8	1	3 4	18	101	8	8 6	22	58	299	22	26
21-20		1	5		4	3	148	19	, g			968	31	
21-19	11	11	1 8		9 2	15	63	7	7 6	21	35	291	21	25
21-18	10	10	7		7	14	54	7	,	20	34	254	19	3
21-17	0	8	3 7	1	n a	14	68	6	6	20	40	249	4	24
21-16	14	12	1		al	10	74		,	20	36	316	21	
21-15	14	19	10	1	7 5	10	135	C	6	24	63	480	26	35
21-15 DUP	1.0	10	7	2	1		212	16		27		400	20	12
21-14		8	8 6	<u>,</u>	5	11	21	4	1 5	20	10	97	17	20
18-14			2		4		21	1	7	20	103	720		
18-15		7	7 7	/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	2 8	200	5	5 5	20	21	17/	10	22
18-16		1	t			1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		20	2 I	588	13	<u>۲۲</u>
19 17	11	10		1		1/	72	7	7 6	24	22	420	21	
10-17 18-17-P		10				14	59			22		420	20	
10 10	12	11	1 10	1	1 5	16			2 7	20	12	512	24	20
19 10	12			1	o'	10	90	7		22	42	J12	20	30
19.20		10	10	2	4	20	E9	16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	114	760	22	
10-20	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	+ 4	20	JO JO		0	24	114	100	20	40
21 21	10	44	1 G	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	2	40	7	7		24	409	20	
21-21	12		C) /	4	10	00	1 		22	2	400	24	U
20-21		3					43			20	24	203	21	
19-21	0	C	<u> </u>		0 3	0	3/	0	0	19	2	201	22	Z4
19-20			<u>,</u>			10			0		24	244	20	
19-19	0	0	/ 		2		44	0		20	20	204	12	23
19-10	10	11 11			<u>2</u>	17			<u> </u>	20	20	204	24	
19-17	12				9 4 8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17		0		22 	2S	294	24	4
19-10						10					20	240	2.1	
19-15	10	/	7) 	0 5			0	0		20	342	22	
19-14		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			2	<u>)</u>	<u>//</u>	4	1		0	1	19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
19-13 10 12 D	0		- 1		3		1	4		17	14	44	11	
19-13-K	0			/	4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	/	10	4		1	13	100	-1	
10-13	0	0	7		0	9	21 	0) /	22	23	128	24	20
47.44		<u> </u>	7)	4	7	10	4		17	10	400	10	
17-11		1) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 2	<u>/</u>	20	4	-	1/	10	133	10	19
47.40					1	10	01		7	10	40			25 25
24:42 080	9		2 <u> </u>	1	1 3	12	81	1	6	19	42	355	23	25
24-13 UKG	0	<u></u>	2);	ຍ <i>1</i>	. [1	4	H)	1	90	18	1
24-14	0	0) 7	2 	4 2	<u> </u>	18	4	H 5	1/	16	104	18	19
24-10		1			2	<u></u>	30	4	5	18	20	140	18	4
20-14	9	8	2 <i>1</i>		u <u>3</u>	<u>y</u>	3/	5	2 D	81 	24	204	20	C
20-10					2	40		4		1000	40	100		
23-16	8	8	8		2	12	84	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	20	40	281	23	25
23-17		1	1) 12 	4	13	90	<u> </u>	<u></u>	19	48	477	23	
22-18	9	9	<u>6</u>		D 3	10	31	5	5	19	19	1//	19	21
22-19			7	4	D	$\frac{1}{2}$	108		1			344		
22-20	8	1	6	9	0 2	9	y <u>31</u>	5	5	19	22	142	19	4
22-20-K	Š	8	5	1	2	11	55	5	5	19	30	207	19	23
22-17	8	1		2	2	9	39	5	5	18	22	148	19	4
22-10		1	<u>6</u>		2	7	27	4	5	17	17	182	21	20
22-15	8	1	/		8 3	9	48	5	5	19	25	241	22	22
22-14		1	(6		/	<u>8</u>	34	5	2	18	21	128	18	19
20-12	8	8	8	1	3	12	76	7	5	19	43	240	21	5
20-11	7	1 7	/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · 8	5	JI	(1	1 66	7	1	Maria - 19	40	1	1 20	1

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

••••••••••••••••••	···099·-·LPH··	· ·100 - LPH · ·	· · 101 - MAR ·	· 102 - MBI · ·	· · 103 - LPH · ·	· 104 - MAR ·	· · ·105 - ALK · ·	· · 106 - MBI · ·	· · 107 - MBI · ·	108 - LPH	· 109 - MAR · ·	· · ·1·10·-·HBA· ·	. 1111 - MAR	112 - MBI
20-10	9	8	8 8	3 10	2	2 12	. 71	7	6	19	38	263	22	26
20-9		8 · · · · · · · · · ·	3 6	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		23		5	18	22	121		
20-8	6	6	6 5	5 4	2	2 7	16	4	-1	18	6 16	86	-1	18
21-8	6	6	3 5	5 4	6	6	12	4	1		16	69		17
21-9	9	8	8 8	3 14	3	8 12	101	8	6 6	20	59	342	22	6
21-10	8	8	3	6		10	37		5					A
21-11	7	7	6	6 6	2	8	32	5	5 5	18	21	182	4	22
21-12	8	7	7	7		S	44	6	5	19		208		
25-12	/	1	5	4	2	8	13	4	-1	19	16	/0	1/	4
25-12-R	12	1	/	9	4	15	60	/	<u>j</u>	19	33	225	20	24
25-13	6	6	5	4	-1	<u> </u>	12	4	5	1/	16	86	3	1/
25-14			6	0 1	·····/	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · /		5) 	12	20	117		20
20-10 25-16	0	C		4	3) 	10	4		17	10	<u>۲۱۲</u>	11	20
25-10	10	······	7	7 6			22	5	5	19	22	144	19	
20-17	9	C	<i>I</i>	0	J	2 	32		5 J	10	22	144	10 10	4
26-18		7	7 7	7 6	·····		/1	6	5 5	10	23	223	20	· · · · · · · · · ·
26-17	<u> </u>	7					<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>,</u>	13	20		20	20
26-16	7	7	7 6	4	2	7	17	4	-1	17	14	110	19	18
26-15			<u>.</u>	3		· ·	1	4		1			13	18
26-14	7	7	7 6	3 4	2	7	16	4	-1	17	15	95	18	19
26-13 · · · · ·	6	6	3	5		6	7	1	1	16	13		17	4
26-12	7	7	7 6	5 5	2	2 8	28	5	5 5	18	19	182	20	20
27-12		7	7	6		8	21	5	1	18	18	144		4
27-13	11	10) 7	7 7	4	14	48	6	6 6	19	30	218	19	4
27-13-R			9			12	35	5	6	19		169		
27-14	9	g	9 9	7	3	8 11	64	7	6	19	30	396	24	28
27-15 ORG	6	6	6	8		2	13	4	5	17	14	68	-1	17
27-16	7	7	6	6 4	2	2 7	16	4	-1	18	16	94	18	18
27 - 17	·····7	6	8 6	<u> 4</u>		2 7	19	4		18	16			
27-18		7	7 5	5 4	2	2 7	14	4	5	17	16	84	4	4
28-17	7	7	<u> </u>	<u> 4</u>	2	!	<u> </u>	4	5	18	19			
28-16 ORG		/	9	11	2	10	91	10	6	19	63	384	22	32
28-15 ORG			5			18	9		5	1	13		······	
28-14	8	8	<u> </u>	5	<u>_</u>		40	6	5	19	20	233	Z1	Z3
20-13		¢	10			1	41	·····/	10		2	165	42	4/
20-12		٦	2 IZ	0	14	14	23	0	10	33	21	103	40	37
22-12		15	13	10	1	15	26	11	12	30	33	120	40	42
22-10		10	10			1	20	10	12		34	138		
22-9	11	11	11	7	3	12	24	8	10	32	28	183	34	35
22-9-R		17	7	1	1	1	18	13	14		40	148	49	49
22-8	20	20	19	13	23	21	25	15	21	72	2 70	178	68	67
22-7		23	3	2		24	27	1	3		45			
23-7	14	13	3 13	8 8	3	13	17	9	11	36	26	121	40	39
23-8	16	16	S	10	18	17	23	13	18		52	177	58	58
23-9	28	23	3 22	2 12	8	3 14	33	10) 12	40	33	232	42	43
23-10	8	7	/ · · · · · · · · · 6	§ · · · · · · · · · · · 5		88	19	5	6	19	18	126		22
23-11	7	7	6	5 5	2	2 7	26	5	5 5	18	19	160	19	19
23-12	7	6	3 5			7	15	4	5	18	16	101		18
24-11	15	14	14	9	16	14	16	9	12	38	27	122	40	38
24-10		13	3	<u>6</u>		16	33	8	8			193	28	5
24-9	8	7	7	7	1	10	43	6	5	20	30	222	21	4
24-8		çç	8	<u>6</u>		ç	23	6	<u> </u>		19	147	24	
24-7	12	11	10	10	3	14	50	9	8	30	40	210	31	34
24-0	9			5 5		10	31	6	<u>/</u>	23	2/	200	24	
25-6 25-6 P	9	8	8	6	3		28	6	6	23	21	190	23	24
20-0-K	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · /	<u>,</u>	7	7	······	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22		0 	1	40	100		20
20-1	8	<u> </u>	1	<u>,</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	29		2 	18	19	198	<u> </u>	Z
∠J • O · · · · · ·	••••••	1 0	1 5	1 4	/	1 4	1	4	n	1 19	01	1 76	18	1 4

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• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	099 - LPH	100 - LPH	101 - MAR	102 - MBI	103 - LPH · ·	104 - MAR ∙	105 - ALK	- 106 - MBI	· · 107 - MBI · · ·	108 - LPH	- 109 - MAR	. 110 - HBA · ·		· · · 112 - MBI · ·
25-9	7	7	6	6 4	2	8	3 20	4	5	18	17	146	20	4
25-10	· · · · · · · · · · · · 7	7	′ · · · · · · · · 6	5	<u>.</u>	8	8	5	5.	• • • • • • • • • • • 19	· · · · · · · · · · · 19	122		
25-11	7	6	6 6	5	5 2	7	19	5	5	17	16	106	19	19
26-11 ORG		6	6 5	4	1		′ · · · · · · 11	4			15	76		
26-10	7	6	6 6	5	5 7	7	20	4	5	18	18	100	-1	19
26-9		7	7				40	5				166		
26-8	8	7	6	5	5 3	8	8 18	5	5	19	18	98	19	20
26-7		6	6		2		14		5			92		19
26-6	7	7	6	6	δ -1	8	8 24	5	5	19	21	104	17	4
22-13	7	6	5	4	2	7	12	4	5			78		19
24-12	7	6	6 6	4	2	7	15	4	5	20	16	104	19	19
17-14 · · · · ·	6	6	6	4	↓ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	5 14	4	- - - - - - - - - - - -		16	106	18	4
17-15	7	7	6	5 5	5 -1	7	18	5	5	18	17	128	3	5
17-15-R		7	<u> </u>				15				16	100		
17-16		7	6	5 5	5 2	8	8 28	5	5	19	22	149	18	22
17 . 17	8	8	3	5	3		28	5	6			143		4
17-18	10	10	6	5 5	5 4	10	28	5	6	21	19	185	21	4
17-19		8	3	5	3	9	24	5	6			132	20	3
17-20	8	8	3 7	6	6 1	9	29	6	6	20	22	176	20	23
17 - 21	7	7	<u> </u>	5	.	8	8	4	6			153		
16-21	7	7	6	5 5	5 2	7	26	5	5	19	20	152	21	20
16-20	9	8 8	8 8	8	3	10) · · · · · 58	6	6			305	24	
16-19	6	6	5 5	4	2	6	5 7	4	5		13	50	-1	3
16-18		8	3		5	ĝ		5				186		A
16-17		8	8 6	4	. 3	8	3 22	5	6	20	19	139	4	22
16-16	8	8	8	5	3	;	24					135		
16-15	7	7	5	4	1	7	14	5	5	18	18	96	18	19
16-14	7	6	6	4	2	7	18	5	5		18	114		
16-14 DUP	7	6	6 6	5 5	5 7	7	23	5	5	18	21	126	18	4
16-14 DUP-R	6	6	§ · · · · · · · · · 6	4	2	• • • • • • • • • • • 7	15	4	1		•••••16	90	18	
16-13		7	5	4	2	7	17	5	5	18	18	105	18	19
16-12	6	6	3 5	4	2	7	17	5	i-1-i-1-i-1-i			78		
LMB-QA	6	6	5		3	6	<u>8</u>						1	
LMB-QA	5	5	-1	3	3 2	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	11	38	-1	4
LMB-QA	<u></u> 1	5		3	6	: - 1	1	-1	- 1			34	- 1	
LMB-QA	5	5	-1 -1	3	3 2	5	-1 -1	-1	-1	17	13	36	-1	-1

Results represent only the material tested. Actlabs is not liable for any claim/damage from use of this report in excess of the test cost. Unless requested A16-01575 samples are discarded in 90 days. This report is only to be reproduced in full. 31/48 099-LPH 010-LPH 010-LPH 010-LPH 010-MAR 0102-MB 0103-LPH 0104-MAR 010105-ALK 0106-MB 0107-MB 0107-MB 0109-MAR 0110-HBA 0111-MAR 01112-MB 010

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· 113 -HBA · ∶	114 - MBI ·	115 - MBI	116 - MAR ⊡	· · · 117 - HA · · ·	· 118 - MPH · ·	119 - HBA	120 - THI	· 121 - MPH	122 - MPH	· 123 - MPH ·	· · ·124 - MBI · ·	125 - HAR	126 - MPH
20-13 ORG	217	26	6 29	13	384	17	309	20	23	18	22	24	12	. 22
20-14		70	103			37	7 1620				57			46
20-15	844	82	2 97	34	1570	39	1320	29	55	72	2 58	56	85	44
20-16	379	43	3 50		692	25	528				41		19	
20-17	213	33	3 37	13	404	21	340	20	30	24	31	26	18	26
20-17-R	196	31	34		376	21	305	17	29	23	30	27	15	24
20-18	269	38	3 42	15	436	24	385	19	31	28	32	29	21	26
20-19	248	34	37	14		10	342	19			20	30	14	
20-20	297	37	42	17	596	20	424	21	30	27	7 31	30	20	27
21-20			86			20	1310					52	20	
21-10	281	35	11	15	436	20	371	10	30	22	30		16	2/
21-13	201	3/	38	13	400	22	330	13	30	21	31	28	10	27
21-17	261	32	20	13	404	21	404	10	27	2/	27	20	17	20
21-17	201	52	- J+	13	712	2	+0+ 612	נו ווימייייייייייייי	1 <u>7</u>	27	21	20	00	22
21.15			50	17	709	26	616	20	20	20	40	24	24	20
21-13	400	40	JU · · · · · · · · · 70	17	100	20		22			42		24	
21-13 DUP	106	27	7 24		206	10	100	16		10	22		10	
<u>21-14</u> 10-11 · · · · · · ·	100	Z1	31	۱۱ ۸۵۰۰۰۰۰	200	10	190	10	24	19	ZJ	ZJ	12	Z
10-14	470		20		900	40	030	····· <u>&</u> /·		44	40	49		
10-10	170	20	20	12	318	18	2/0	17	23	20	22	24	12	20
18-16		50					H <u>1</u>							2/
18-17	424	36	40	14	740	23	636	21	30	25	31	32	16	24
18-17-R		36	40			4	564				31		16	
18-18	472	41	46	16	696	25	588	21	32	29	32	35	22	27
18-19			3			21								22
18-20	740	32	2 55	30	1310	23	3 1110	35	31	40	32	6	28	26
<u>18-21</u>			34		378	19	306						16	20
21-21	383	41	46	14	576	23	3 476	19	30	25	32	35	17	26
20-21	265		34	13	524	19	420			20	26		12	
19-21	245	28	3 29	12	408	18	349	17	23	20	23	23	11	20
19-20			29			18	3	17		18	<u>26</u>			
19-19	250	27	29	12	385	5 17	316	17	23	19	23	24	12	. 21
19-18						18	328							23
19-17	276	36	6 40	14	460	26	6 400	19	35	25	35	31	17	28
19-16		28	31			21								23
19-15	317	34	38	13	452	20	404	18	26	22	27	30	15	23
19-14	138	25	28	11:	287	19	230		23	18	23	22	12	
19-13	47	-1	19	-1	117	16	96	-1	18	17	17	18	10	17
19-13-R		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16	S · · · · · · · · 115	·····• -1	18	17	·····17	19		16
18-13	131	29	29	13	292	21	236	20	25	21	24	24	15	. 21
18-12	98		2			17	188			17	21			19
17-11	136	23	3 23	10	282	. 17	222	16	21	18	20	21	11	18
17.12		24	25	1.1.1	276	17	218							
17-13	318	30	33	16	360	19	314	18	24	23	23	25	16	21
24-13 ORG		21	23	1.1	202	16	S		1.8		17	19	11	
24-14	107	22	2 24	10	199	17	170	16	20	19	18	22	11	17
24-15	130	26	δ 29	11	165	16	S 139	16	20	18	19	21	12	19
23-14	191	27	29	13	262	17	222	16	23	18	23	24	12	19
23-15) · · · · · · · · · 21				7		20	18	19		12	17
23-16	288	32	2 33	15	452	19	395	18	23	24	23	24	20	19
23-17			38			19	386					28	17	22
22-18	170	27	29	11	292	19	250	17	24	19	23	4	14	19
22-19		38	3	18		23	344	19	28	28	28	30	21	25
22-20	150	24	25	11	323	18	269	16	21	19	21	23	13	20
22-20-R	193	27	29	12	266	1.	3	17			21		15	1
22-17	141	25	28	12	208	17	188	-1	21	20	21	22	13	10
22-16			20				7				20		19	1
22-15	233	26	23	12	354	18	316	17	22	20	20	3	14	10
22-14	1200	20	20	11		17	178		22	18	20	20	12	1
20-12	2/2	22	20	1/	<u>⊿</u> 200	19	282	19	20	2/	20	1	17	20
20-11	<u>243</u>	<u></u>	ים היייייייי	14 ////	-+20 1 A A A	10	עלביייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	וס מיני יייייייי	23	24	22		нк	20
LV:				4						1			J	1

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	113 -HBA	· 114 - MBI · ∶	115 - MBI	116 - MAR →	117 - HA	118 - MPH	- 119 - HBA	120 - THI	121 - MPH	122 - MPH	· 123 - MPH ·	· · ·124 - MBI · ·	125 - HAR	126 - MPH
20-10	245	31	30	14	316	19	9 295	19	23	23	23	4	17	20
20-9							7			17				20
20-8	92	21	22	10	239	16	6 184	16	19	17	18	20	11	18
21-8	64		20				5	1	19					1
21-9	322	31	34	18	396	18	360	19	23	25	23	25	16	20
21-10		25	27			1	3 230		23				13	
21-11	178	24	26	11	279	18	3 231	16	23	17	23	22	11	20
21-12	192	26	27	12	256	1	3 230	17		19	21	23	14	1
25-12	74	23	25	10	158	16	6 125	16	21	16	20	20	10	19
25-12-R		36	41				2	18	28		28		17	
25-13	87	20	21	10	157	15	129	15	19	16	19	18		18
25-14					145		132		1.9					
25-15	107	23	24	11	148	18	3 138	-1	23	18	22	21	11	2(
25-16	234	32	35		265	1	231	16	27	19		- 24	12	
25-17	133	25	27	11	191	18	R 175	16	23	19	23	23	13	20
25-18	200	23	27	12	280	1	7 250	10	20	13	20	20	13	
26-18	224	26	28	12	338	19	R 310	17	23	20		22	12	10
26-17		20	20	12		1	7	······································	23	20	20		12	1
26-16	106	20	22	10	182	17	7 157	16	23	17	22	10	10	10
26-10		20	22	10			7	10	23	17			10	1.
26-14		20	22	10	1//	17	7 124		20	17	10	20	11	19
26.12	00		23	10	70	16	69	-1	20	17	13	20	10	10
26-12	16/	25	26	11	175	17	7 157	15	20	18	20	23	12	10
20-12	104	20	20	10	173		107 7	10	20	10	20	20	12	10
27 12	100	24	20	12	271	10	220	17	25	20			14	22
27-13 27:12 D				13	211	13	230	17 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	23	20	20	21	14	<u> </u>
27 14	254	25	20	14		10	al <u>424</u>	10	25	22		29	15	2
27-14 07-15 OPC		33	30	14	400	1	424	19	2J	16	20	20	13	<u> </u>
27 16		21	20	10	154	17	7 120	15		10	20	10	10	10
27-10	93	21	22	10	104	11	129	13	21	10	20	19	10	10
27-17	01	20	20	11	106	14	100	1	20	16	20	10	10	10
27-10	104	20	22	11	120	10	100	16	20	10	20	19	10	10
20-17	204	20	42	22	772	1	7 756		20	i0 27	10	25	15	19
20-10 OKG		39	43	22			730	30	20	<u></u>	19	2.0	13	10
20-13 010			21	10	242	10	21	10	1.0.		10		12	20
20-14		29	31	12	343		3 JIZ	19	<u> </u>	20	23	<u> </u>	10	<u> </u>
20-10		20	26	10	104		4 167		ຸ	24			14	
20-12	100	30	30	10	104	<u> </u>	+ 107 7	22	<u></u>	<u></u>	21	20	14	3
22-12	166		19	25	2/1	2/	1 207	25	40	21	26		22	21
22-11	100	40	40	20	105	3	+ 207	33	40	31	30	42	22	30
22-10	1.02		40	22	204		2 270	22	20	30	30	42	20	31
22-9 22.0 P	103	50	41	20	384	32	2/3	55	J0	30	30	40	21	
22-8		00 · · · · · · · · 00		1			4 201	70	04	42	<u>کو</u> ر	101	29 54	
22-0	102	73	70	42	334	04		01 na	94	70 50	00	101	04	00
23-7	100	40	40	<u>4</u> Z		20	2 <u>,</u>	20	25	20	20	20	20	2
23-8	122	40	40	∠ I	230	J.	214	30 	30		JZ	30 	20	3
23-0		4C	40		104		7 256		00	49			0E	
23-10	∠30	40	49	20	424	3/		30	43	30	<u></u> ວອ	40	20 10	34
23-11	1.31.	24	20	10	203	4-	7 254	47	23	10	22	23	11	10
22 12	001	23	20	12	312	1	<u>∠04</u> 7	1/	<u></u>	19	20	21	11	10
24 11	100	∠.l	4.4	1	040				40	10	40	- · · · · · ∠⊍ 20		
24-11	120	41 	44	<u></u>	219	30	0 190 0 190	30	42	33	40	39	22	30
24.0		20		1.1.2		10	2 262	10	<u></u>			43	14	20
24-9	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30	33	14	504	IC	302	19	23	<u> </u>	ZZ	20	14	20
24.7				14			<u>11</u>	20					13	<u> </u>
24-1	209	41	40	19	490	34	200	31	<u> </u>	34		39	<u>ک</u>	4
24-0	199	29	34	10	428	24	410	22	28	22	21	29	45	2
20-0 25.6 P	200	29	31	14	250	<u> </u>	+ 412	<u> </u>	31	24	30	20	15	<u> </u>
25.7	100		20	12	420		240	47	24	40	2.1 20	ZZ	10	20
25-1	198	20	20	12	444	20	J 342	17	24	19	23	23	13	<u></u>
L010 · · · · · · ·	/ /	• · · · · · · · · · ZU	· · · · · · · · · · ZZ	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	I · · · · · · · · · · I J /·	I · · · · · · · · · · · / /	rr · · · · · · · · · · · · / 210		1			r · · · · · · · · · · J		1

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Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	113 -HBA	114 - MBI	115 - MBI	116 - MAR		118 - MPH →	119 - HBA	120 - THI	· · 121 - MPH · ·	· 122 - MPH · ·	123 - MPH	124 - MBI	125 - HAR	126 - MPH
25-9	150	24	27	11	364	4	241	17	23	20	23	22	14	21
25 - 10 · · · · ·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• • • • • • • • • • 19	230	17					14	
25-11	98	23	26	11	180	17	147	-1	21	18	19	20	12	18
26-11 ORG					161	16	i		20		19	20		
26-10	104	22	23	10	199	17	166	16	20	18	19	19	11	18
26-9							300							
26-8	102	27	32	11	262	17	175	18	22	17	21	22	11	19
26-7					301		3					21	11	
26-6	112	26	30	10	274	17	195	16	21	18	20	21	11	18
22-13	83	21	23	11	166	16	5 1 3 4		20	17	18	20		18
24-12	110	22	24	11	295	17	197	17	21	16	20	21	11	18
17-14 · · · · ·				·····11	236	16	5 · · · · · · · · 185		21			20		18
17-15	130	25	28	12	360	17	274	18	23	20	22	23	11	19
17-15-R					234		204					22		
17-16	164	26	29	13	436	17	374	20	22	19	21	22	12	19
17 - 17							334					25		
17-18	185	29	34	12	428	19	340	18	25	18	25	5 25	13	21
17-19	142		30	12	375		298	18	24			25	15	
17-20	183	26	29	13	404	18	330	19	24	19	23	23	12	21
17 - 21				13		•••••17	280	17	21					
16-21	158	23	24	12	311	17	234	17	22	18	20	22	11	18
16-20					516		397				23	26		
16-19	56	19	20	10	200	16	6 147	16	19	17	18	19	10	17
16-18						19	322	17				3		
16-17	148	26	29	12	341	19	268	18	22	19	22	25	13	20
16-16		23			375		220	18					12	
16-15	102	21	23	11	290	17	192	16	21	17	21	21	10	20
16-14	116		24	11	252	16	<u>.</u> 185	15	21		20	20		18
16-14 DUP	135	22	24	12	362	17	269	17	22	18	21	21	11	20
16-14 DUP-R				·····11	290	····17	200		20			20	12	18
16-13	104	23	25	10	246	17	208	16	21	18	20	21	12	18
<u>16-12 · · · · · ·</u>	83					17	′ · · · · · · · · 192				17	′20		
LMB-QA				1		15	181		1.9		17	19	9	
LMB-QA	39	-1	18	-1	109	15	94	16	17	16	16	17	9	16
LMB-QA : : : :		. 1			90	15	83		18		1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	i -1	9	16
LMB-QA	39	18	18	-1	100	16	86	16	18	16	17	18	10	16

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E	 113 -HBA	114 - MBI	115 - MBI	116 - MAR	117 - HA	· 118 - MPH · ·	·1.19 HBA	120 - THI	. 121 - MPH · ·	· · 122 - MPH · ·	· 123 - MPH ·	· · ·124 - MBI · ·	125 - HAR	126 - MPH
Г					-		•		-					• • • •

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

•	127 - MPH	128 - MPH	129 - HAR	130 - HAR	131 - MPH ·	132 - ALK	133 - HAR	134 - HAR	135 - MPH	· · 136 - MPH · ·	137 - HBI	· · 138 - HBI · ·	139 - HPH	140 - HPH
20-13 ORG	25	16	14	20	19	288	41	50	41	37	42	44	41	39
20-14 · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • 49	44					97		68	53	• • • • • • • • 105			
20-15	44	44	46	52	39	1480	70	183	80	57	90	89	61	64
20-16				25		536	53	78				56		
20-17	27	20	17	21	20	322	42	60	44	39	48	50	43	42
20-17-R						320	42	59					43	
20-18	28	21	18	25	22	392	43	73	46	40	50	52	44	42
20-19		17	17	21	21	346	46	60	45			49	41	
20-20	30	20	19	23	23	464	46	77	49	39	52	51	42	44
21-20						1360	90	155	64				54	
21-19	27	18	17	22	22	380	45	64	48	39	50	51	44	44
21-18	28							60				50	43	45
21-17	24	19	18	21	20	390	42	61	43	43	52	52	44	44
21-16						668	49	70				60	48	
21-15	35	22	19	24	26	584	50	82	52	44	59	59	48	48
21-15 DUP						988		131						
21-14	24	16	15	18	20	236	36	43	42	37	42	42	41	41
18-14	34	27	24	31	26	880	62	126	55	46	68	69	50	
18-15	20	18	14	18	19	258	40	48	40	36	42	42	39	42
18-16			25			748	54	126	49	••••••40	•••••••61	62		46
18-17	27	20	18	22	23	612	52	64	48	42	54	54	44	47
18-17-R						620	53	60			53	55	43	
18-18	29	21	18	23	23	568	50	75	49	41	55	56	45	47
18-19								57				45	41	
18-20	28	24	24	30	24	1070	73	153	53	42	72	73	46	49
18-21						289	42	54	43			44		
21-21	28	20	17	21	22	456	48	62	47	41	51	52	44	45
20-21	25	18	15	19	21	424	47	56	46		••••••44	45	41	43
19-21	21	18	14	17	19	297	43	50	42	35	41	42	39	41
19-20				18				51			• • • • • • • • • • 43	• • • • • • • • • • 43		
19-19	23	16	16	19	19	312	40	53	40	35	42	43	38	40
19-18														
19-17	29	22	18	22	24	395	46	59	52	44	52	52	49	49
19-16						480							41	
19-15	24	18	15	19	20	378	43	58	43	35	46	46	40	42
<u>19-14 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :</u>		15		17		228	38	41		35		40		
19-13	18	16	12	15	16	98	33	36	36	33	35	37	37	38
<u>19-13-R</u> ·····	•••••19			15										
18-13	22	20	16	21	22	236	44	51	48	43	47	49	46	49
18-12		16	14	16	19	204			<u></u>					
17-11	20	16	14	17	18	239	37	42	40	33	39	40	37	37
17-12		1/		1	1							40		
17-13	23	18	1/	20	18	341	43	69	41	34	45	46	38	40
24-13 UKG		16	13	16	16	163	35	42	36				36	38
24-14	18	16	14	1/	1/	164	35	42	36	32	36	36	35	38
24-15	22	16	14	1/	1/	156	34	43	37		38	39	38	3/
23-14	22	16	15	18	19	226	39	46	40	34	41	42	38	38
20-10	19	10	14	1	1	188					3/	3/	36	
23-10	20	19	1/	21	20	367	40	63	42	35	44	44	39	40
20110	20	10		47	1	301			40			40		
22-10	20	18	14	1/	20	238	39	40	42	30	40	39	39	39
22.20			18			0		· · · · · · · · · · · · / .].				40		
22-20 22-20 B	<u> </u>	17	14	18	20	2/3	38	44	42	34	39	40	3/	39
22 17		47	CI 4 F	19	8	230	37		40	34		40	38	3/
22-17	20	17	10	18	1/	182	30	45	38	34	38	39	30	38
22-10	20	16	13	10	10	209	38	44 E0	30	33	38	39	30	31
22-13	22 10	10	GI 4 A	10	10	300	40	30	39	30	39	40	30	40
20-12		10	17	20	10	254	11	55	ν	24	<u>3</u> / 40	<u></u>	20	
20-12	21	10	11	20	19	304	41	<u>ح</u> د	43	34	40	41 	30 06	40 30
20711		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0				•••••			1	41	I · · · · · · · · · · · · · 4∠		

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 127 - MPH	128 - MPH	129 - HAR	130 - HAR · ·	· 131 - MPH	· · · 132 - ALK · ·	133 - HAR	134 - HAR	135 - MPH	136 - MPH	· 137 - HBI · ·	138 - HBI	139 - HPH	140 - HPH
20-10	22	17	7 15	20	18	259	42	58	39	34	42	43	38	40
20-9		1	5	18	1	3)	46				40		38
20-8	19	17	7 13	16	18	205	5 37	42	39	33	36	38	36	39
21-8			1	16		3	33	37						
21-9	23	18	3 17	21	18	329	42	68	40	34	44	45	38	39
21-10	21	1	7	17	1	236	37	52	40			41	37	37
21-11	22	16	5 14	17	18	248	3 36	47	40	34	41	42	38	39
21-12		17	7	18	17	194	37	51	37			41	37	30
25-12	21	15	5 14	16	17	137	7 34	38	38		37	37	37	37
25-12-R	26	18	16	20		305	42	54					40	41
25-13	20	14	5 13	16	16	127	7 34	30	35	33	36	38	36	39
25.14	20	10	10 8	10	10	121	35	00 	36		36		37	
25-15	21	16	3 13	17	17	120	34	40	38	34	37	38	37	37
25.16		16	10	18	11	210	30	40		36		42	30	39
25 17	20	17	7 14	10	10	150	2 26	47	20	24	20	20	20	27
25-17	22	17	14	10	10	130	30	40	30		30	39	33	37
20-10		10	J	17	10	201	40	50				40	27	27
20-10	∠ I	10	0 IJ	1/		202	40	50	41		41	42	37	31
26 16		14	10	16	17	174	25	20	27	22			27	20
20-10	20	10	13	10	17	1/	30	30	37	 	37	30	31	30
20-13	19		2 10	10	17	1.12			37	32				37
20-14	19	16	0 13	10	1/	120	30	40	37	32	30	30	30	3/
20-13		1		17	17	14	00						00	
20-12	20	1/	14	1/	11	103	31	40	30	33	30	30	30	30
27-12		4-	7	10		000								
27-13	25	11	10	19	19	230	39	47	41	3/	43	44	40	40
27-13-K			<u></u> 14	1		209	1	44						
27-14	24	19	16	20	19	386	46	65	42	36	47	49	39	42
27-15 UKG	17	10	12	15	15	70	32	37	33	33		34	36	30
27-16	20	-1	1 14	16	1/	138	3 34	40	36	34	37	36	37	37
27-17		1	14	16	······································	18/	35	41						
27-18	20	15	13	16	16	105	34	39	36	33	36	36	36	3/
28-17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 20	1		16	1	3	2							
28-16 ORG	18	18	16	20	16	436	49	96	38	37	51	53	40	35
28-15 ORG			5	1.6		54	1							
28-14	21	18	3 15	19	19	284	42	54	41	34	43	43	37	40
28-13			2/				/5	80				47		49
28-12	31	21	7 22	25	25	144	53	58	54	52	56	59	5/	60
22-12		2	1	22	23	212	48	54	51	48	52	54	54	55
22-11	37	3	1 27	33	33	188	3 72	/9	/4	/0	/3	/6	/6	/6
22-10			1			155							45	40
22-9	37	35	27	37	3/	286	/9	84	81	/2	//	80	/9	82
<u>22-9-K</u>			2	<u></u>	·····32	<u>189</u>	1	73					58	58
22-8	66	65	49	62	63	252	134	139	138	132	135	142	138	141
22-1	67		3			<u>194</u>	114							120
23-7	32	31	1 24	28	29	224	62	65	65	68	73	77	78	78
23-8		56	50	1		270	112	120	97					89
23-9	36	33	3 27	32	35	394	1 72	77	76	63	69	72	70	72
23-10		1	<u> </u>	1	1	260	9	46	42		••••••41	42	40	42
23-11	20	17	/ 14	17	18	253	3 38	47	39		41	40	38	38
23-12	• • • • • • • • • 19	1	(14	16	1	1	3	42	43					39
24-11	38	34	4 29	36	37	196	5 79	85	82	74	78	82	82	84
24-10		25	5			353	54	62	57		53	54	49	53
24-9	22	19	9 16	19	21	416	6 47	59	44	38	48	48	40	43
24-8		1	9	19		392	2	50	48			43		47
24-7	44	40	32	41	41	408	88 88	104	90	78	85	81	80	81
24-6	30	23	3 20	24	26	358	<u>54</u>	64	57	49	56	57	53	54
25-6	23	20	0 16	20	24	444	47	53	52	39	48	46	43	47
25-6-R	·····21	18	3	18	·····21	333	3	46	46	38	••••••47	46	42	44
25-7	22	16	6 15	17	21	369	43	50	44	36	44	45	40	44
25-8		17	7	1.7	17	/ 143	3	40					37	

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	127 - MPH	128 - MPH	129 - HAR	130 - HAR	131 - MPH	. 132 - ALK · ·	133 - HAR	134 - HAR	135 - MPH	136 - MPH	. 137 - HBI · ·	- 138 - HBI	139 - HPH	140 - HPH
25-9	21	18	15	18	21	343	42	45	46	37	42	43	40	41
25-10				17					42			40		
25-11	19	17	13	17	17	148	36	41	37	34	38	39	36	39
26-11 ORG						107					37			
26-10	19	17	14	16	17	166	36	42	38	33	38	39	36	38
26-9								52			40			
26-8	21	16	15	18	19	192	38	42	41	34	. 38	38	37	39
26-7			14	1.8				41			37			
26-6	21	15	14	16	20	245	37	42	44	36	37	39	38	40
22-13			13	17	17	146	36	40	37	35	39	39	38	
24-12	21	16	14	17	20	261	37	42	43	34	. 39	40	38	41
17-14			14		• • • • • • • • • • • • 18			42			<u>.</u>			
17-15	21	16	15	18	20	297	44	48	43	36	39	41	39	40
17-15-R						270					40	42		
17-16	22	16	14	18	22	428	43	48	47	36	i 44	45	39	43
<u>17-17</u>							40	49			44		41	
17-18	24	17	15	18	21	314	42	44	46	36	i 44	44	40	43
<u>17-19 : : : : : :</u>			15	18		332	40	49			41	42	40	45
17-20	23	17	15	18	23	424	44	47	49	37	42	44	42	44
17-21		17		19	20			47			i · · · · · · · · · · · · 41	42		40
16-21	21	17	14	17	19	262	39	46	42	35	40	40	38	41
16-20 · · · · ·						464		65			49	50	41	41
16-19	19	16	13	17	19	204	37	38	42	34	38	37	38	39
16-18							40				41			
16-17	23	18	15	17	22	338	44	50	48	36	42	43	40	43
16-16			15	1.8			41	45	49		43	44	42	
16-15	21	16	14	17	19	256	38	42	43	36	39	40	39	41
16-14				16		219	39	42			38	40	37	
16-14 DUP	22	16	15	17	20	313	39	46	44	35	40	40	38	40
16-14 DUP-R				1	20						38			
16-13	19	1/	14	1/	19	224	38	45	41	35	39	40	38	40
16-12		17										41		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · .						
				1	1						36			
	18	-1	12	15	15	58	32	36	34	31	33	34	34	36
	17	16	12	15	15	51	32	35	34	32	32	34	35	35
	18	16	13	15	16	5/	32	37	35	31	33	34	35	37

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I	 127 - MPH	128 - MPH	129 - HAR	130 - HAR	131 - MPH	. 132 - ALK · ·	133 - HAR	134 - HAR	135 - MPH	136 - MPH	137 - HBI	138 - HBI	139 - HPH	140 - HPH
						-		-		-				

SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	141 - HBI · ·	142 - HPH	143 - HA	. 144 - HBI	· · 145 - HBA · ·	146 - HPH · ·	147 - HBI	148 - HPH	· 149 - HBI · ·	150 - HPH	· 151 - HBI · ·	152 - HPH	153 - HPH	154 - HPH
20-13 ORG	53	39	828	51	304	39	41	36	37	37	39	46	70	59
20-14 · · · · ·					544		2			45	• • • • • • • • • • 46	49	74	
20-15	74	58	1210	68	484	54	51	51	46	50	50	53	76	70
20-16	58	48	908		357		50	41		40			66	
20-17	50	41	644	47	266	39	39	37	37	37	38	40	59	56
20-17-R	47	40	604				38	37				40	61	
20-18	46	40	556	44	242	39	38	39	38	36	38	39	60	56
20-19	46	40	608		238		37	37	37	36			59	55
20-20	50	42	632	44	278	38	3 44	37	37	36	37	39	61	57
21-20		51					5	43		•••••42	•••••48		68	67
21-19	50	41	632	47	253	39	38	38	38	39	38	42	59	57
21-18		43	696	48)					• • • • • • • • • • 41	60	60
21-17	44	. 39	604	43	252	38	3 37	37	8	36	37	39	58	56
21-16		46	1010				43	42					64	
21-15	58	44	952	53	400	42	2 42	9	41	39	41	43	65	61
21-15 DUP		50	1510			47	/	44					66	
21-14	43	38	318	40	178	37	35	36	34	36	36	37	57	58
18-14	61	46	1180	57	420	45	44	42	44	41	42	45	63	62
18-15	42	37	424	39	207	34	37	34	33	35	37	36	57	54
18-16		40		48	·····312		40	8			• • • • • • • • 39	41	61	
18-17	53	42	996	52	394	40	42	38	40	38	40	42	61	57
18-17-R		42				40) 42					41	60	
18-18	52	43	916	51	377	41	44	8	40	39	40	42	63	59
18-19														
18-20	58	42	1250	54	436	41	42	37	40	37	40	40	59	55
18-21		37	508		210		36	35	35			37	56	
21-21	53	41	792	50	331	40	41	8	1	37	40	40	58	60
20-21	46	40	628		264	3/	3/	35	36			36		55
19-21	44	31	548	41	242	35	3/	34	36	34	30	37	54	53
19-20	43			42			0							
19-19	43	37	444	40	199	30	30	30	34	33	30	30	54	50
10-17		14	500		217	12	// //	40	40	40	40	12	62	50
19-16		30	588		217			8					58	57
19-15	46	40	504	42	228	37	40	35				37	54	53
19-14	40	36	400	38	179	36	35	34	34			36	54	53
19-13	34	32	182	34	107	32	32	32	32	33	33	35	52	52
19-13-R			186				32							53
18-13	49	45	338	47	163	43	43	44	44	42	43	44	68	68
18-12													54	
17-11	39	34	391	38	174	33	3 33	32	32	32	33	34	52	50
17-12		35					33	34					53	
17-13	42	35	416	41	199	35	5 36	34	34	34	35	36	54	56
24-13 ORG		35	271		131		32	32					52	
24-14	35	35	251	35	134	33	3 33	32	33	33	32	35	51	50
24-15		34	232	36	129	33	33	33	33			34	52	52
23-14	38	35	300	38	152	35	5 34	8	34	33	34	35	53	52
23-15					• • • • • • • • • 122		3				•••••32	•••••34	51	
23-16	42	38	432	39	196	36	34	34	34	33	34	36	54	52
23-17	42						5	8					54	
22-18	40	36	338	39	154	35	5 34	33	33	34	33	36	52	56
22-19		38					4	35					54	
22-20	39	36	340	37	159	33	33	33	34	33	33	35	54	52
22-20-R		35	291	38	148		34	34	33			34	52	55
22-17	38	34	269	37	140	33	33	33	33	33	33	35	52	51
22-10	40	38	346	38	165	34	3/	33	34	32	33	34	52	54
22-13	41	35	408	40	196	34	35	33	30	33	34	35	53	52
20-12	······3/	25	202		170	<u></u>	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				<u></u>	34	52 52	52
20-12	39	30	282	30	1/3	33	4 אניייייייי	33	33	32	33	34	52 לל	52
LU7 1. 1	■ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1		1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· 141 - HBI · ∙	142 - HPH	143 - HA	· · · 144 - HBI · ·	145 - HBA	· 146 - HPH · ·	147 - HBI	148 - HPH	· · 149 - HBI · · ·	150 - HPH	151 - HBI	152 - HPH	153 - HPH	154 - HPH
20-10	40	35	5 404	38	3 172	34	35	34	35	34	. 34	4 36	53	52
20-9		35			2							1		
20-8	38	35	356	36	158	33	36	33	33	32	33	34	52	51
21-8	35	33	187	34	1	33	32	32	32	32	33	34	51	
21-9	41	36	424	40	178	35	35	7	35	33	34	1 35	52	51
21-10	41	36	334		1/0	35	36	34	34		34	1	52	52
21-11	30	36	356	39	180	35	34	33	3/	33	33	2 25	53	51
21-11		34	1	30	100	30	34	33	34			1	52	52
25-12		/	105	3/	1 112	33	32	32	32	32	32	22	52	51
25-12-P		00	100		112			02	JZ			- 	52	53
25 12		22	2/16	24	122	22	22	22	22	22			51	52
25-13	30	33	240	30	122	33	33	33	33	30	30	34	51	52
25-14		2 26	202	3	7 120	30	32	24	32	34		2 25	52	51
25-15	30	30	242	31	124	34	33	34	33	34		J	52	59
25 17	40		7 276		7 120	24		24	24		24	1 25	E2	
20-17	40) 	270	31	139	34	30	34	34	 	34	+ JU	о 	50
20-10			420		102								50	
20-10	41	30	420	30	103	34	30	34	30		30	30	53	52
20-17			239		0			/				<u>,</u>	50	
20-10	30	30	240	30	130	34	33	34	32	32	33	34	53	52
20-15		34	1	30			33	33	33			34	53	52
26-14	3/	34	4 229	3/	119	33	33	32	33	32	33	3 35	52	53
26-13		33	3		4							2	50	
20-12		34	450	30	143	34	34	33	33	32	33	30 30	53	51
27-12		35	452		181							35	53	
27-13	46	38	420	43	1/8	37	37	35	35	34	35	31	54	52
27-13-R		3/	380		1							<u></u>	54	
27-14	4/	39	664	46	267	3/	38	35	37	35	36	38	56	54
27-15 ORG	36	33	3	3	<u> </u>	33	32	31	31		32	34	52	51
27-16	36	34	1 216	36	5 119	33	33	31	32	33	32	35	52	53
27-17)	322		/							3	51	
27-18	36	35	5 198	33	3 114	34	32	33	32	32	32	2 33	51	50
28-17		33	3 304		5					•••••32		3 33	51	
28-16 ORG	39	34	1 568	39	202	34	35	33	8	32	34	4 34	52	51
28-15 ORG		9										2	50	
28-14	42	2 37	472	4(181	34	35	33	34	34	34	4 35	52	55
28 . 13)	1		4		109	112	1.51			5	159	136
28-12	61	58	3 309	60	0 172	57	56	56	56	50	51	52	76	74
22 - 12		149	269	184	4 357		238		125	125	137	/ 153	288	332
22-11	48	8 44	1 331	45	5 158	43	44	44	46	45	46	6 47	70	68
22-10		<u> </u>	3 256	46	<u>6 · · · · · · · · · 139</u>	•••••44	43		8		40	9	61	
22-9	73	8 71	396	7'	1 197	67	65	66	66	64	63	3 10	100	96
22-9-R	50)	3		7		40					<u> 45</u>	63	
22-8	109	9 105	5 366	94	4 210	86	101	94	98	92	93	3 17	131	124
22-7		122	348	1.20	5	122	118	119	1.1.8		112	2	200	
23-7	68	63	358	67	7 182	64	62	62	61	59	56	6 54	66	60
23-8		82	2 412	84	4 213	82	81	94	183		186	3	310	348
23-9	70	65	508	69	9 230	64	62	62	63	60	62	2 64	98	96
23-10		9	7		9 · · · · · 146							8	57	58
23-11	37	34	1 354	37	7 162	35	34	33	33	32	34	4 35	52	51
23-12	38	35	325		3		33		32			3	54	
24-11	74	1 72	2 307	72	2 182	71	71	76	13	72	72	2 74	112	109
24-10	54	45	532	.50	224	42	44	42	41		42	2 45	65	62
24-9	63	3 57	588	62	2 256	54	52	51	68	72	70	70	104	100
24-8	45	39	504		202	38	38	36	34			34	54	54
24-7	52	47	544	50	226	46	44	42	42	42	42	2 45	67	65
24-6	55	50	504	54	1 226	49	48	46	46		44	46	68	67
25-6	44	38	3 604	43	3 244	38	38	37	36	35	36	37	57	55
25-6-R	• • • • • • • • • 43	3	3		2 · · · · · · · · · · · 216							§ · · · · · · · · · 3€	56	
25-7	43	3 37	7 500	41	1 211	37	36	35	36	34	35	5 36	54	52
25-8		/	1 218	30	6	34	34	34	34			1	53	52

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS -1=Reporting Limit of 1pg/g (ppt=parts per trillion) PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	141 - HBI	142 - HPH	· 143 - HA	144 - HBI	145 - HBA 🗤	· 146 - HPH · ·	147 - HBI	148 - HPH	149 - HBI	150 - HPH	· 151 - HBI · ·	152 - HPH	153 - HPH	154 - HPH
25-9	45	37	420	42	203	36	37	36	36	35	36	37	56	56
25-10			310		151					34	•••••34		54	
25-11	38	35	262	37	136	34	34	33	8	3 32	33	35	54	53
26-11 ORG	40				169		35						53	
26-10	38	34	278	37	145	34	33	33	34	33	33	36	54	52
26-9		35			170			35					54	
26-8	41	38	291	37	145	36	35	35	33	3 33	34	34	54	54
26-7		34			152								54	
26-6	39	35	321	38	147	35	34	34	33	34	34	35	54	53
22-13			252	36	134		35	33	33	33	33	35	55	52
24-12	40	37	344	37	167	35	35	35	34	33	34	35	54	53
17-14	• • • • • • • • • • 41				152	• • • • • • • • • • 34			35		•••••34	• • • • • • • • • 37		
17-15	43	36	556	41	212	36	35	35	36	33	35	35	53	51
17-15-R				39	183									
17-16	42	37	568	40	224	36	36	35	35	5 34	36	35	56	54
17-17					216			35		34			55	
17-18	46	38	612	44	263	37	38	35	36	35	36	36	54	53
17-19	43	37	432	41	183	36	36	36	36	36	35	38	56	56
17-20	44	38	524	42	209	37	38	35	36	35	36	37	56	55
17-21				40) · · · · · · · 179					÷ · · · · · · · · · · · 34				
16-21	40	35	354	36	5 171	35	34	35	35	5 34	35	35	54	53
16-20					287					35				
16-19	36	35	296	36	135	33	33	32	33	3 33	33	35	53	54
16-18					i			34			35		53	53
16-17	40	35	251	38	169	36	35	35	35	5 34	34	35	53	54
16-16		40	240	41	: : : : : : : : : : : 188			36	36	34			57	56
16-15	39	35	226	38	163	34	34	35	34	34	33	7	53	56
16-14			213	37	150		33	33		33		7	52	52
16-14 DUP	41	37	365	38	166	35	34	34	34	33	34	36	55	52
16-14 DUP-R	•••••40				154					3				53
16-13	40	34	369	39	154	34	34	34	34	34	33	36	54	53
16-12					149					33			53	
LMB-QA	40				167			33					56	
LMB-QA	34	33	173	34	92	32	32	32	31	32	31	34	50	50
LMB-QA			151	34	85		34	32	31	31	31		51	51
LMB-QA	36	34	168	35	92	33	33	32	7	33	32	35	53	53

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• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · 141 - HBI ·	142 - HPH	143 - HA	· 144 - HBI · ·	· 145 - HBA · ·	. 146 - HPH	. 147 - HBI	148 - HPH	149 - HBI	150 - HPH · ·	· · ·151 - HBI · · ·	152 - HPH	153 - HPH	154 - HPH
			•	-	-	•	•	-	-			-		

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	155 - HPH	••••156HBI •••	· 157 - HAR · ∶	· · ·158 - HBA · ·	159 - HBA	. 160 - HBI · · ·		· · · 162 - HPH · ·
20-13 ORG	61	60	63	572	57	60	704	53
20-14				604	68			
20-15	64	72	74	548	67	73	728	59
20-16	60		63	436				
20-17	57	59	61	448	57	60	560	52
20-17-R				364				
20-18	59	57	60	360	57	60	472	50
20-19	55	57	59	366	56	61	468	
20-20	57	57	61	364	57	58	472	52
21-20	62				68		788	
21-19	58	58	61	336	57	59	440	51
21-18							464	
21-17	58	56	59	348	56	58	464	52
21-16								
21-15	59	63	04	4/2	63	00	b∠4	53
21-15.DUP.				270			247	
21-14 49 11 · · · · · · ·	JU 61	JU	00	210	J4	00	041 088	JZ
10-14	55	55	58	284	54	56	369	
18-16	56	58		<u>∠0</u> 368	57	60	488	
18-17	59	59	60	428	58	62	564	54
18-17-R	56	56		395	55	<u>č </u>	516	
18-18	58	58	62	394	58	60	544	52
18-19					54			
18-20	54	56	61	420	57	60	552	51
18-21					54		350	
21-21	56	56	58	356	55	58	472	50
20-21	58		59	312	55	57	416	
19-21	55	52	54	292	54	56	387	49
19-20		••••••11	53					•••••48
19-19	53	55	54	252	52	55	326	49
19-18			56		52			
19-17	58	60	62	260	59	62	349	52
19-16				211				
19-15	55 	J∠	04	∠0U	ا C	OC	331	49
10-12	52	52	52	178	50	54	<u>, 549</u> 226	50
10-12-R	52	50	52	163	<u>48</u>	53	220	
18-13	67	67	66	218	63	69	282	64
18-12	10	51	55	224	52	54	288	
17-11	53	52	11	215	51	54	278	48
17-12				200				
17-13	53	53	56	219	52	56	284	47
24-13 ORG	52				50			
24-14	53	50	53	194	50	52	246	48
24-15	53		55	186	52	54	243	48
23-14	50	53	53	199	50	54	260	49
23-15				···· 194		53		••••••48
23-16	53	52	54	238	52	54	307	49
23-17		53	56					
22-18	55	52	53	208	49	54	268	48
22-19			50		50		300	
22-20	50	J∠	J∠	200	5U	54	200	DI
22-20-K	53 51	52 52	94 54	194	50 50	52	204	
22-17	51	52	54	210	50	54	210	40
22-10 22-15	52	52	54	235	50	54	304	40
22-13	50	51	53	182	48	53	234	-0
20-12	54	52	52	214	50	53	277	49
20-12	53	51	51	108	50	53	211	

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	155 - HPH	· · · 156 - HBI · · ·	· 157 - HAR · ·	• • •158 - HBA • •	159 - HBA	· 160 - HBI · · ·	· · ·161 - HA · · ·	· · 162 - HPH · ·
20-10	52	54	56	206	52	52	268	46
20-9								
20-8	53	50	53	221	51	52	282	49
21-8				179			229	
21-9	11	52	56	218	52	55	290	48
21-10				212	52			
21-11	54	53	55	233	52	54	302	47
21-12	51	51	54	204	51	54	273	
25-12	52	50	52	172	50	52	207	49
25-12-R	51	53	55	210	51	55	271	48
25-13	50	51	53	183	49	52	237	48
25-14						53	217	
25-15	50	51	53	181	50	52	233	46
25-16								
25-17	52	50	54	193	51	53	252	4/
25-18			54	21/	50			
26-18	54	J∠	55 	∠10 · · · · · · · · 19/	52	11	204	49
20-17		52	52	104		54	239	
20-10	51	J2	53	104	+ 3	J+	200	41
20-10	53	53	54	175	50	53	220	40
20-14	51	50	52	115	50	52	200	ı ب 18
26-12	10	51	54	176	50	53	231	46
27-12			52	202	51	53	266	49
27-13	53	53	57	223	52	55	293	48
27-13-R	53	53	55	204	52	54	263	48
27-14	52	55	57	268	53	58	356	48
27-15 ORG				168			216	
27-16	52	52	53	170	48	54	222	48
27-17		•••••52			50			• • • • • • • • • • 48
27-18	52	51	53	166	50	52	213	48
28-17		52	54	187	51	53	<u></u>	48
28-16 ORG	50	52	54	216	51	53	272	46
28-15 ORG								
28-14	54	51	56	215	51	54	280	48
28-13			<u>: : :</u> : : : : : : : 94		86			
28-12	76	76	76	216	74	74	278	73
22-12	222	266	238	342	203	132	448	
22-11	68	69	69	221	64	/0	281	66
22-10		·····bb	····· 66	182				
22-9	102	102	104	247	98	102	318	98
22-9-K	140	151	145	····∠·I∂ 277	120	152	····∡/·U 252	129
22-0	143	101	140	211	109	102	302	130
22-7				ວບ <i>າ</i> 210	رما			
23-1			00	210	01	01	200	
23-0 22 0	88	02			85	00 00	350	
23-9	56	58	60	212		50	257	
23-11	54	52	56	203	53	53	269	49
23-12	54		55	199	50		259	
24-11	107	110	110	251	102	112	325	104
24-10	60		64	281				
24-9	117	116	119	352	114	117	428	106
24-8	56		56	259	51	56	331	
24-7	68	68	12	311	65	68	400	60
24-6	64	65	68	290	62	67	377	56
25-6	58	56	57	304	54	58	391	50
25-6-R · · · · ·		• • • • • • • • • • • 59	60					
25-7	54	54	58	284	54	57	366	49
25-8				217				

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SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBONS (SGH) by GC/MS PORPHYRY LAKE PROJECT

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Date: March 3, 2016 R=Replicate Sample

	155 - HPH	· · · 156 - HBI · · ·	- 157 - HAR	·158 - HBA · .	159 - HBA	160 - HBI	. 161 - HA	- 162 - HPH -
25-9	56	58	11	272	55	58	358	53
25-10					53			
25-11	52	54	55	217	51	54	283	49
26-11 ORG		54	55	252	52	55	319	
26-10	55	53	54	226	52	55	292	52
26-9					51			
26-8	55	54	56	213	53	55	265	52
26-7					52			
26-6	53	53	56	230	52	54	298	48
22-13				228	53	55	280	
24-12	55	55	56	237	52	56	296	52
17-14						58		
17-15	51	54	58	328	55	56	428	47
17-15-R					54	58	356	
17-16	58	54	57	332	53	56	416	51
17-17					54			
17-18	56	55	58	354	54	58	468	48
17-19	55			280	54	58	364	
17-20	56	55	57	289	53	56	372	51
17-21		••••••••••••••••••54		247	53			····· · · · · · · · · · · · 49
16-21	56	54	56	248	53	55	315	53
16-20			58					
16-19	54	52	54	237	50	53	302	48
16-18					52			
16-17	54	54	56	232	52	54	299	51
16-16				245	54			
16-15	53	53	11	237	52	54	304	48
16-14	51		56	217	53	54	281	49
16-14 DUP	55	54	56	237	53	56	303	48
16-14 DUP-R								
16-13	56	54	53	229	50	55	298	52
16-12			56					49
LMB-QA:				432	52			
LMB-QA	50	52	52	200	49	54	248	47
LMB-QA	52	50		173	49	52	214	49
LMB-QA	51	52	52	203	49	54	253	48

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 155 - HPH	· 156 - HBI · ·	157 - HAR	158 - HBA	159 - HBA	· 160 - HBI · · ·	. 161 - HA	162 - HPH
				-		-	-

Appendix II: Field Sample Descriptions

2015 Porphyry Lake Property Spaciotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon Sampling

	UTM 83 Zone	17								
Sample # (on bag)			Als ()	Munsell	Description	Culture	Other	Commiss Commission		
- PIEIIX PLH-	Easting (m)	Northing(m) Dep	otn (cm)	COIOI	Description	Substrate	Other	sample comments		
October 17, 2015	# of samples	16								
20-13 ORG	498501	5277299	10	5YR2/1	Organic sandy loam	Till?	S. side of Spade Creek; nr otc, creek bed			
20-14	498496	5277408	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	Low area near Spade Creek			
20-15	498496	5277509	15	10YR6/6	Silty sand	Esker	Hummock slope on esker, low ground			
20-16	498508	5277597	20	10R5/4	Silty sand with pebbles and cobbles	Esker	Hummock slope on esker, low ground			
20-17	498498	5277704	20	10R5/4	Silty sand with pebbles and cobbles	Fsker	Hummock slope on esker, low ground			
20-18	498500	5277800	15	10R5/4	Silty sand with peoples and cobbles	Esker	Near top of esker slope			
20-10	498503	5277808	20	5VP1/1	Fine sand	Eskor	Esker flank			
20-17	490505	5277070	20	511(4/4 EVD4/4	Fine cand	Esker	Eskerflank			
20-20	496500	5276000	20		Fille sallu	ESKel	ESKEI HIIHK	ness mis label as 10.20		
21-20	498600	5278000	20	5184/4	Silty sand with gvi and clay	Esker	Steep face on esker flank	poss. mis-label as 19-20		
21-19	498600	5277900	20	5YR4/4	Silty sand with gvl and clay	Esker	Steep face on esker flank	poss. mis-label as 19-19		
21-18	498600	5277800	20	5YR4/4	Silty sand	Esker	Top of esker			
21-17	498600	5277700	30	5YR3/4	Cobbles and sand	Esker	Esker flank			
21-16	498600	5277600	20	5YR4/4	Cobbles and sand	Esker	Low area in and btw eskers			
21-15	498600	5277500	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Esker	Low area at S. end of esker near Hwy			
21-15 Dup	498600	5277500	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Esker	Low area at S. end of esker near Hwy			
21-14	498600	5277400	30	10YR4/2	Fine sand	Esker	low area near Spade Creek			
October 18, 2015	# of samples	24				Esker				
18-14	498309	5277422	30	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Till				
18-15	498300	5277500	20	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Till				
18-16	498303	5277604	15	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Till				
18-17	198305	5277600	10	5VP5/6	Fine sand	тш	Near road			
10-17	470303	5277905	15	5VD5/6	Fine sand	Eskor baso	West side of esker			
10-10	490290	5277003	10	10/0/ //	Fille Sallu	ESKEI Dase	West side of eskel			
18-19	498294	5277897	20	IUYR6/6	Sity fine sand	Esker flank				
18-20	498297	5278001	15	5YR4/4	Med. sand with gvi	Esker flank	~ IUm N of old logging road			
18-21	498294	52/810/	15	5YR4/4	Fine sand, tr. gvl	Esker flank				
21-21	498605	5278109	15	10YR6/6	Fine sand, tr. gvl	Esker flank				
20-21	498499	5278110	10	10YR5/4	Silty fine sand	Esker flank				
19-21	498392	5278114	15	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Esker flank				
19-20	498404	5277991	20	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Esker flank				
19-19	498397	5277889	20	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Esker flank	Btw. eskers			
19-18	498393	5277792	15	10YR6/6	Silty fine sand	Esker flank	Btw. eskers			
19-17	498405	5277700	20	10YR6/6	Fine sand, tr. gvl	Top of esker	Btw. eskers			
19-16	498395	5277597	30	10YR6/6	Fine sand, tr. gyl	Edge of swamp of	Poss. till. disturbed by logging			
19-15	498399	5277490	20	10YR6/6	Fine sand, tr. gyl	Esker flank				
19-14	498399	5277391	20	5YR5/6	Fine sand	Till				
10-13	198402	5277325	10	5VP//1	Fine sand	тш	30 cm org, pr. Pl. at Hww. 2disturbed			
10 12	409202	5277325	50	EVD4/1	Fine cand	Till	@ chore 10 cm org. cover			
10-13	490293	5277260	20		Fine cand	100 T00	Wear above			
18-12	498232	5277192	20	51R4/4	Fine sand	1111	Near shore			
17-11	498166	5277104	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	1111				
17-12	498203	5277208	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till				
17-13	498202	5277302	20	10YR6/6	Fine sand	Till	Near trench at 7290			
October 19, 2015	# of samples	24								
24-13 ORG	498894	5277294	30	N2	Organic	Till?	Near Spade Ck edge of bog			
24-14	498897	5277399	20	5YR4/4	Fine-med. sand	Esker toe	Esker terminus near bog	Field mis-label as 29-14 (photo in seq.)		
24-15	498901	5277505	30	5YR4/6	Fine-med. sand	Till?	Near Spade Ck, spruce			
23-14	498797	5277401	30	5YR4/4	Fine-med. sand	Esker flank	Flank of esker nr. S. Creek			
23-15	498802	5277493	30	5YR3/4	Cobblev sand	Top of esker				
23-16	498796	5277598	30	10YR5/4	Silty sand	Esker flank	low around in esker			
23-17	4707708	5277600	30	10VP5//	Silty sand	Esker low area	Near Spade Creek			
23-17	470770	5277077	20		Bobbly cond	Esker, low area	Eskor flank large low area			
22-10	490003	5277003	30	10VD/ //	Sendum / tr. Cul	ESKEI HIdHK				
22-19	498094	5277907	40	10180/0	Sand w/ tr. Gvi	ESKELLIALIK				
22-20	498700	5278030	20		Fine-med. sand	ESKEI HAHK	Slope of eskel			
22-17	498690	5277701	30	5YR4/4	Fine sand tr. Pebbles	Esker flank				
22-16	498691	5277597	30	5YR4/4	Coarse sand with 30% pebbles	Esker flank				
22-15	498703	5277494	20	10YR5/4	Fine sand with 20% pebbles	Esker flank	Flat area btw eskers			
22-14	498698	5277397	15	5YR5/6	Fine sand	Till	Bank nr. Spade Ck	Possible mis-label as 20-17 sb. 22-14		
20-12	498498	5277198	15	10YR6/6	Silty sand	Till	Near Por. Lake			
20-11	498500	5277103	40	10YR5/4	Fine silty sand	Till	Near outcrop			
20-10	498496	5276997	30	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	Near Pettrigrew showing			
20-9	498500	5276900	40	10YR6/2	Fine silty sand	Till	Near outcrop			
20-8	498505	5276795	40	5YR4/1	Fine silty sand	Till	Grev less ox., poss lake sediment at shore			
21-8	498602	5276825	40	10YR4/2	Clavey sand with cobbles	Till	Till?, 35 cm of organic			
21-9	498601	5276901	15	5YR4/6	Clavey sand with cobbles	Till	Thin till good ox			
21-10	198604	5276004	10	10VP6/6	Sand with peoples	тш	Weakly ox			
21-10	470004	5277116	10	10VD6/6	Sand with pobbles	Till	Weakly OA.			
21-12	470002	5277220	20	10 VD4 //	Fine sand	Till				
Cetabor 10 2015 # of camples 27										
October 20, 2015	# or samples	21	25		Fire and	T 10	Depression and as a set of the set			
20-12	49899/	5277209	25	51K5/6	rine sano	100	Buggy cedar, color more orange to station 18			
25-13	499002	5277300	20	5YR3/4	Fine sand	1111	North of bog			
25-14	498996	5277399	15	5YR5/6	Fine sand	Till	Near small creek			
25-15	499011	5277502	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	Near small creek			
25-16	499003	5277611	30	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	Near Spade Lk, N of beaver dam, washed boulders			
25-17	498998	5277706	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	Above old beach line in balsam			
25-18	498993	5277808	30	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till				
26-18	499106	5277796	30	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	On rise, color more orange to station 14			

2015 Porphyry Lake Property Spaciotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon Sampling

	UTM 83 Zone	17						
Sample # (on bag)	Fasting (m)	Northing(m)	Denth (cm)	Color	Description	Substrate	Other	Sample Comments
26-17	499103	5277686	20	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till	other	Sample comments
26-16	499097	5277599	15	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till		
26-15	499108	5277505	15	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till		
26-14	499096	5277400	20	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till		
26-13	499103	5277301	25	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till		
26-12	499113	5277201	15	10YR6/6	Loamy with fine sand	Till		
27-12	499200	5277205	15	10YR5/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Boulder Till	Poor B development, in clear cut	
27-13	499200	5277296	50	5YR5/2	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	No "B" - Boulder	Till w/o "B" at 50cm, SW w/ clay, boulders	
27-14 27.15 OPC	499195	5277504	20	5VD2/1	Sand w/ peoples, cooples	1111	In coder and tamarack swamp	
27-15 010	499210	5277628	10	10YR6/6	Fine sand	Till	In till at edge of cedar bog	
27-17	499200	5277699	15	10YR6/6	Fine sand	Till	Near outcrop	
27-18	499202	5277796	15	10YR3/4	Fine sand	Till	On rise in low ground	
28-17	499293	5277713	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	On hump out of bog	
28-16 ORG	499300	5277599	20	5YR2/2	Organic	Till	In Cedar bog	
28-15 ORG	499305	5277491	20	5YR2/2	Organic	Till	In Cedar bog	
28-14	499310	5277397	20	5YR4/4	Fine sand	Till	Near outcrop	
28-13	499305	5277304	40	5YR4/1	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till	Poor B development	
28-12	499305	5277195	50	5YR3/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Till	Poor B development in boulder/cobble till	
October 21, 2015	# of samples	14	15		Construction on the last	T 11	No	
22-12	498702	5277199	15	5YR4/4	Sand with peoples	1111	Cobble till	
22-11	490093	5276087	30 15	5VP1/1	Silty sand	TIII	Cobble till near PG road	
22-10	498712	5276902	10	5YR5/6	Sand with nebbles	Till	Hummocky till	
22-7	498700	5337775	15	5YR5/6	Silty sand	Till	Hummocky till near road to S Pl	
22-7	498707	5276693	15	5YR5/6	Silty sand	Till	Rusty diabase in till	
23-7	498802	5276701	15	5YR5/6	Sand with tr. Pebbles	Till	Hummocky till, ox, orange	
23-8	498794	5276801	10	5YR5/6	Sand with tr. Pebbles	Esker	Toe of esker	
23-9	498800	5276907	10	5YR5/6	Fine sand	Esker	Small off shoot of esker	
23-10	498800	5277000	15	5YR5/6	Fine sand	Esker	Small off shoot of esker	
23-11	498799	5277100	15	5YR5/6	Sand with tr. Pebbles	Till		
23-12	498802	5277219	15	5YR4/4	Sand with pebbles	Till	Near road	
24-11	498890	5277100	30	10YR4/2	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Esker	Coarse material	
24-10 Octobor 22, 2015	498897 # of complex	10	30	101R4/2	sand w/ peoples, cooples	ESKEF	Coarse material	
24-9	# 01 Samples	5276898	15	5VR4/4	Sand w/ nebbles	Esker	Esker fringe, low ground	
24-8	498899	5276803	20	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	Btw small eskers	
24-7	498895	5276691	25	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	Hummocky esker, good B	
24-6	498899	5276599	20	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	Near end of esker	
25-6	499007	5276597	25	5YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles, cobbles	Esker	Toe of esker	
25-7	499004	5276695	20	10YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	Flank of esker	
25-8	498998	5276799	15	10YR4/4	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	Flank of esker	
25-9	498997	5276898	15	10YR6/6	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	Toe of esker	
25-10	498981	5276984	20	10YR6/6	Sand w/ pebbles	Esker	S. side of gvl pit, nr ovsz dumps, undisturbed	
25-11	499001	5277113	25	5YR2/1	Fine sand	Esker	N. side of pit btw Hwy, undisturbed	
26-11 URG	499092	5277090	60	10YR6/6	Organic		Alder and balsam swamp	
20-10	499104	52776002	30	101R0/0	Silly Sand	1111	Till blw osker on west and swamp on west	
20-7	499100	5276815	20	101R0/0	Silty sand	Till	Till htw esker on west and swamp on west	
26-7	499059	5276705	45	10YR6/6	Silty sand with nebbles	Till	On slope w/ creek to east stay W to sample till	
26-6	499087	5276598	45	5YR4/6	Sity sand with cobbles	Till	On slope w/ creek to east, stay W to sample till	
22-13	498694	5277287	10	5YR3/4	Silty sand	Till	On outcrop area, nr Spade Creek, poorly dev'd B	Field mis-label as 24-13
24-12	498892	5277229	20	5YR3/4	Silty sand with pebbles	Till	Btw Spade Ck and Hwy, north of disturbed area	
October 23, 2015	# of samples	19						
17-14	498197	5277397	20	5YR5/6	Sand with cobbles	Till	South of Trench #1	
17-15	498199	5277497	10	5YR5/6	Sand with cobbles	Till	North of Trench #1	Field mis-label as 19-15
17-16	498209	5277603	30	10YR4/2	Silty sand	Till	North of outcrop (not mapped)	
1/-1/	498199	5277676	30	5YR3/4	Sand with cobbles	l III Outwork	Cobble till, north of kettle	
17-10	490192	5277010	30 60	101R3/4	Fine to med, sand	Outwash	Outwash sand with poorly developed B	
17-20	498203	5278007	45	10YR5/4	Fine to med, sand	Outwash	Outwash sand with poorly developed B	
17-21	498204	5278099	15	10YR5/4	Sand with cobbles	Top of esker	Thin cover at top of esker	
16-21	498086	5278091	20	10YR5/4	Sand with cobbles	Esker	Near toe of esker	
16-20	498100	5278007	10	10YR5/4	Sand with cobbles	Outwash	Hummocky outwash, thin cover	
16-19	498090	5277890	15	10YR4/2	Fine sand	Boulder till	Boulder/cobble till w/ poorly dev'd B in mtx sand	
16-18	498095	5277797	15	10YR6/6	Fine to med. sand	Outwash	Sand outwash at edge of circ.	
16-17	498107	5277671	45	10YR6/6	Silty sand with pebbles	Till	Till below thick A, well dev'd B on N slope to bog	
16-16	498099	5277598	30	10YR6/6	Silty sand with pebbles	Till	Till below thick A, well dev'd B on N slope to bog	
10-15	498107	5277480	20	10YR5/4	Fine sand	111	sandy well devid B, S of trench 1, thin till nr otc	
	498100	5277405	10	10YPF /4	Fine sand	1111	Well dov'd B in area btw trench 1 and old Hwy	
10-14 DUP 16-13	478100 498100	5277700	10	101K3/4	Fine sand	1111 Outwash	Mod devid B in outwach sand	
16-12	498113	5277190	60	10YR7/4	Fine sand	Outwash	Poorly dev'd grevish B in thick org near otc	
TOTAL SAMPLES		142				o actualit		