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Report on the

Lorrain Property

Spring 2018 Prospecting

Lorrain Township, Ontario

47º 19' 30" N, 79º 36' 01" W

Meteoric Resources

Level 8, 99 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Prepared By:

Sam Grasis
Orix Geoscience Inc.
Feb 11, 2019

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Introduction

The Lorrain property (the Property), located in Lorrain Township in the district of Timiskaming, was acquired by Meteoric Resources (MEI) in May of 2018 with the intention of exploring for silver-cobalt arsenide bearing veins similar to those found in the Cobalt mining camp and vicinity. Upon acquisition of the Property, Sam Grasis and Tony Cormack set out on a short prospecting campaign on MEI's behalf. The purpose of the prospecting campaign was to investigate access, the historical workings, and the mineral potential of the Property. Hereby submitted by Sam Grasis (Agent for Meteoric Resources) on February 11, 2019, an assessment report outlining the details of the prospecting campaign completed in May, 2018.

Property Location, Access, and Description

The Property, located in the Lorrain Township on Lots 1-5, Concessions 6-8 (Fig 1), consists of 28 boundary cell mining claims and 7 single cell mining claims and spans approximately 490 hectares. See Table 1 for the list of claims. It is situated in the Larder Lake mining division, district of Timiskaming, Ontario, Canada. Cobalt is the nearest town located 10km northwest of the Property (Fig 2).

The Property can be accessed from Cobalt by traveling east – northeast on Highway 11B for 4.8km, turning right onto Highway 567 (Lake View Ave), then continuing on Highway 567 east – southeast for 6.7km. Here there will be a locked and gated logging road, access can be obtained from the local property owner. Once past the gate, follow the logging road for 7km to reach the northeastern edge of the property. Continue following the logging road for another 1.5km, then turn right down a side cut and follow for 300m to reach the nearest point to the southern portion of the Property that is accessible by vehicle. From here it is a 600m traverse to reach the southern block of the Property. The main logging road is well maintained and can be traveled by most highway-rated vehicles. The side trails off the main road are poorly maintained or have been completely neglected and are nearly completely overgrown. Travel along these side roads can, in places, be accomplished with an ATV but more often are only suitable for travel on foot.

The Property is centered around two lakes, Goodwin Lake and Suddie Lake, with a few small ponds and narrow creeks and streams with fairly steep rolling hills between with a maximum topographic relief of 60m. Topography across the property ranges from 300 – 360m above sea level. The topographic highs are dominated by birch, poplar, and spruce with occasional pine, maple, and aspen, and the topographic lows are often swampy cedar groves with patchy alder thickets. Outcrop exposure is generally poor with most of the exposures being 1-3m sheer faces on steep hillsides. Overburden depth across the property is unknown but appears to consist mainly of silty sand to sandy gravel with occasional cobbles. Cobbles and boulders are common around the exposed vertical outcrop faces.

Table 1 – List of Mining Claims Pertaining to the Lorrain Project

Jurisdiction	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Project	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date
ON	LORRAIN	144407	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	325444	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	313743	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	202715	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	172984	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	144408	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	100291	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	325445	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	295641	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	295640	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	276784	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	276783	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	229587	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	210778	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	210777	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	202714	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	156896	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	156895	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	144792	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	127608	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	115099	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	115098	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	100293	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10

ON	LORRAIN	100292	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	119425	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	289223	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	251980	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	233159	Lorrain	Single Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	215120	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	179814	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	160310	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	157190	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	312362	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	238289	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10
ON	LORRAIN	189654	Lorrain	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2019-03-10

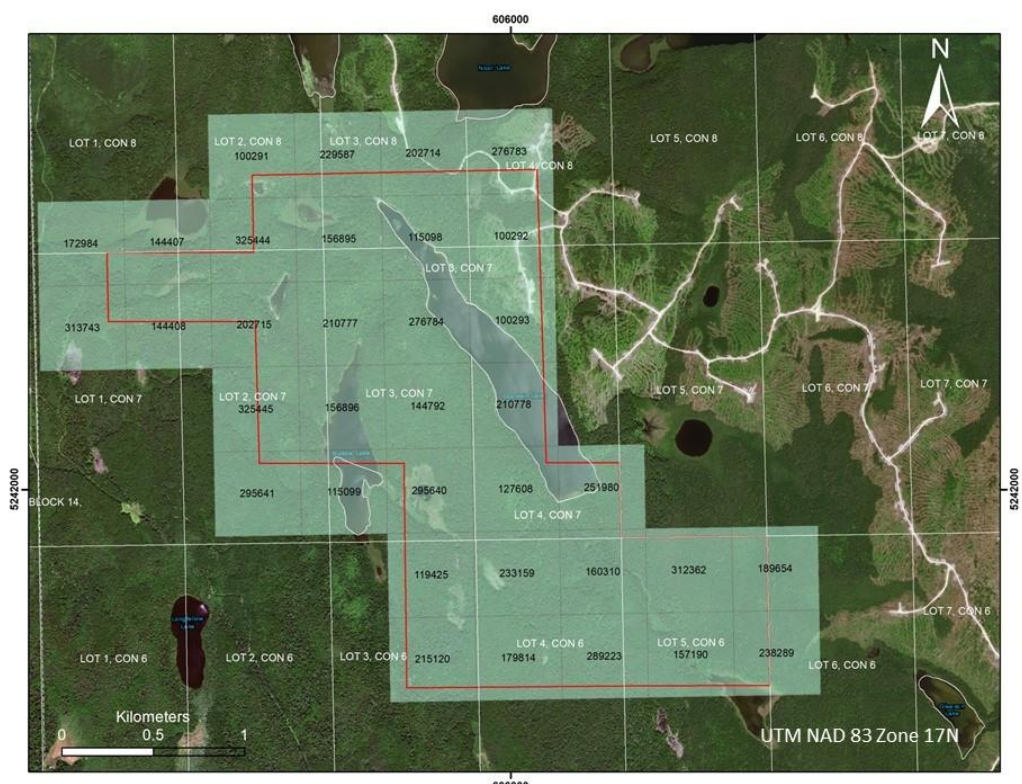

Figure 1 – Lorrain Project Illustrating the Mineral Claims held by MEI.

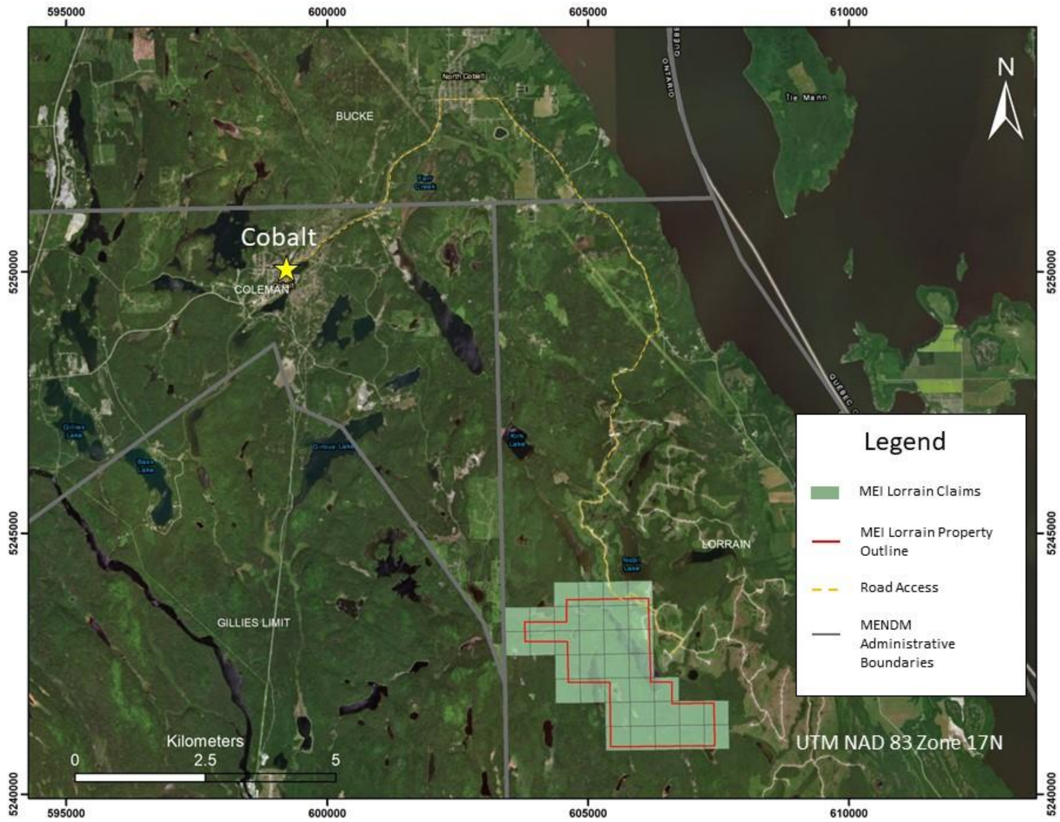

Figure 2 – Lorrain Property Location Relative to Nearby Towns and Topographical Features.

Work History

In 1910, veins containing silver and cobalt were discovered near Goodwin Lake and were explored by pitting and trenching. Crown Reserve Mining Company Limited sunk a 15m (50 foot) shaft, often referred to as the Goodwin Lake shaft (Thomson, 1962). The shaft was collared on two sets of quartz-carbonate veins in quartz diabase. The veins were mineralized with native silver to a depth of 8m (26 feet), and contained pyrite, chalcopyrite, and an unspecified cobalt mineral (Lovell and Grijs, 1976).

Between 1915 – 1950 little work appears to have been completed. In 1950, M. Halstead carried out some excavation in the area focusing near the Goodwin Lake shaft and native silver occurrences were discovered (Thomson, 1962). Between 1955-1963 E. de Camps drilled 26 diamond drill holes for a total of 1031.3m (Lovell and Grijs, 1976). No assay data is available for the drilling.

The Abandoned Mines Information System (AMIS) database, provided by the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MENDM) of Ontario, indicates a trench 1m wide x 2m long x 2m deep was developed at the southern tip of Goodwin Lake, a trench 1.5m wide x 2m long x 3m deep was developed ~130m south of Goodwin Lake, and a trench 3m deep with an unspecified length and width was developed

400m south of Goodwin Lake. The AMIS database also indicates the development of a shaft 1.5m wide x 2.5m long x 15m deep ~ 680m west of the northern tip of Goodwin Lake. No other information is available on these excavations.

Regional Geology

The following description of the Cobalt Embayment is derived from Andrews et al (1985), Lovell and Ploeger (1980), Lovell and Grijs (1976), and Thomson (1960). The Lorrain Property is located near the south eastern extent of the Cobalt Embayment (Fig. 3). The Cobalt Embayment is a large irregular domain of Huronian sediments, intruded by several felsic to intermediate intrusive granites, granodiorites, and diorites, and mafic Nipissing diabase sills, and bounded on all sides by Archean basement rocks except to the southeast, where it borders directly with the Grenville Front. Archean basement rocks, comprised of the Abitibi volcanic-sedimentary belt in the northeast and various felsic and metamorphic lithologies elsewhere, are exposed within the Embayment as isolated inliers, which are more numerous near the peripheries. The upper contact of the basement rock is suggested to be up to 1000m below surface possibly due to large-scale vertical movements along cross-cutting faults.

The Huronian sediments within the Cobalt Embayment form a nearly flat lying blanket across the steeply dipping basement and consist of a variety of clastic sediments that have been subdivided into two groups; the Lorrain Formation and the Gowganda Formation. The Lorrain Formation was deposited in a shallow marine environment derived from a granitic terrain and consists mainly of bedded arkose with small (<2cm) granitic clasts except at the conformable lower contact with the Gowganda Formation where minor interbeds of argillite occur. The Gowganda Formation, which has been further subdivided into the Coleman Member and the Firstbrook Member, is thought to be of glacial origin and consists of mudstone, arkose, greywacke, conglomerate, and laminated argillite. The Gowganda Formation unconformably overlies the Archean basement.

The Nipissing diabase is a complex regional intrusion with an overall composition of olivine tholeiite. It intrudes all layers of the Cobalt Embayment as horizontal to gently dipping sills with a relatively uniform thickness of 300-335m and steeply dipping dykes. The silver-cobalt arsenide veins in the Cobalt Embayment are mostly fault controlled and always occur adjacent to or within the diabase sills. All economically productive deposits of silver-cobalt vein systems in the Cobalt Embayment occur near the Huronian-Archean unconformity within at most 200m of a Nipissing diabase intrusion.

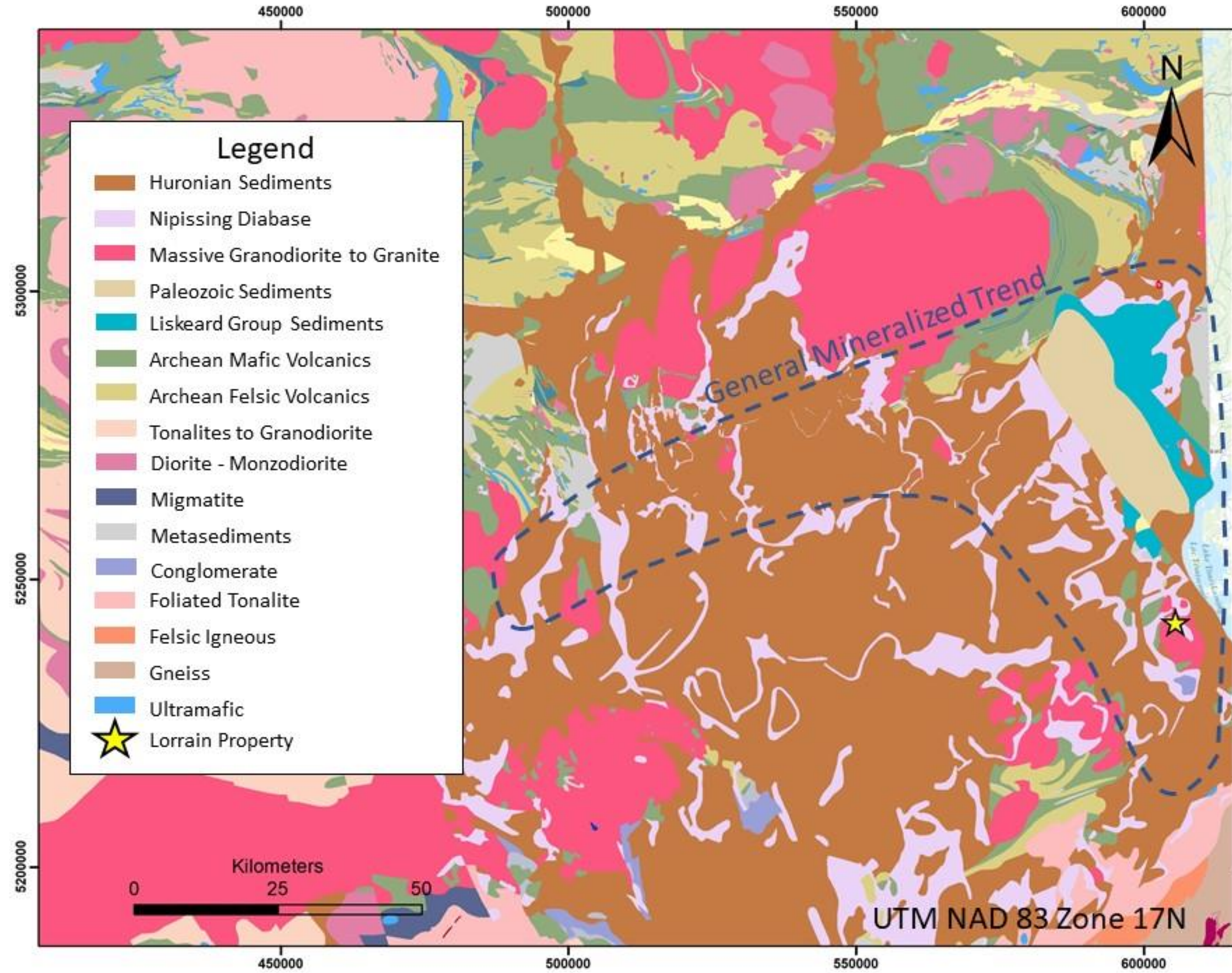

Figure 3 – Regional Geology of the Cobalt Embayment

Property Geology

The Property lies at the southeastern tip of the Cobalt Embayment centered around a southeast trending limb of Nipissing diabase that cuts a granitic intrusion that is known as the Lorrain Granite (Fig. 4). Both units are cut by the Cross Lake Fault. The Nipissing diabase is massive, fine – medium grained, homogenous, and relatively unaltered. The Lorrain Granite, as described by Lovell and Grijs (1976), is massive, uniformly medium – coarse grained, with a distinctive flesh-red colour. It is weakly foliated, strikes north, and contains a few aplite veins and dykes with an average width of 5cm. Proximal to the Property, the Lorrain Granite is overlain by Gowganda and Lorrain Formation sediments, but the sediments have been eroded away within the area of the Property leaving the Lorrain Granite exposed. The Cross Lake Fault is a regionally extensive fault that can be traced from Lake Timiskaming 275km northwest to the Matagami River fault system. It dips at 65° NE and shows dip-slip movement across it (Lovell and Caine, 1970). Across the Property the Cross Lake Fault is expressed as a topographic low in the form of Goodwin Lake.

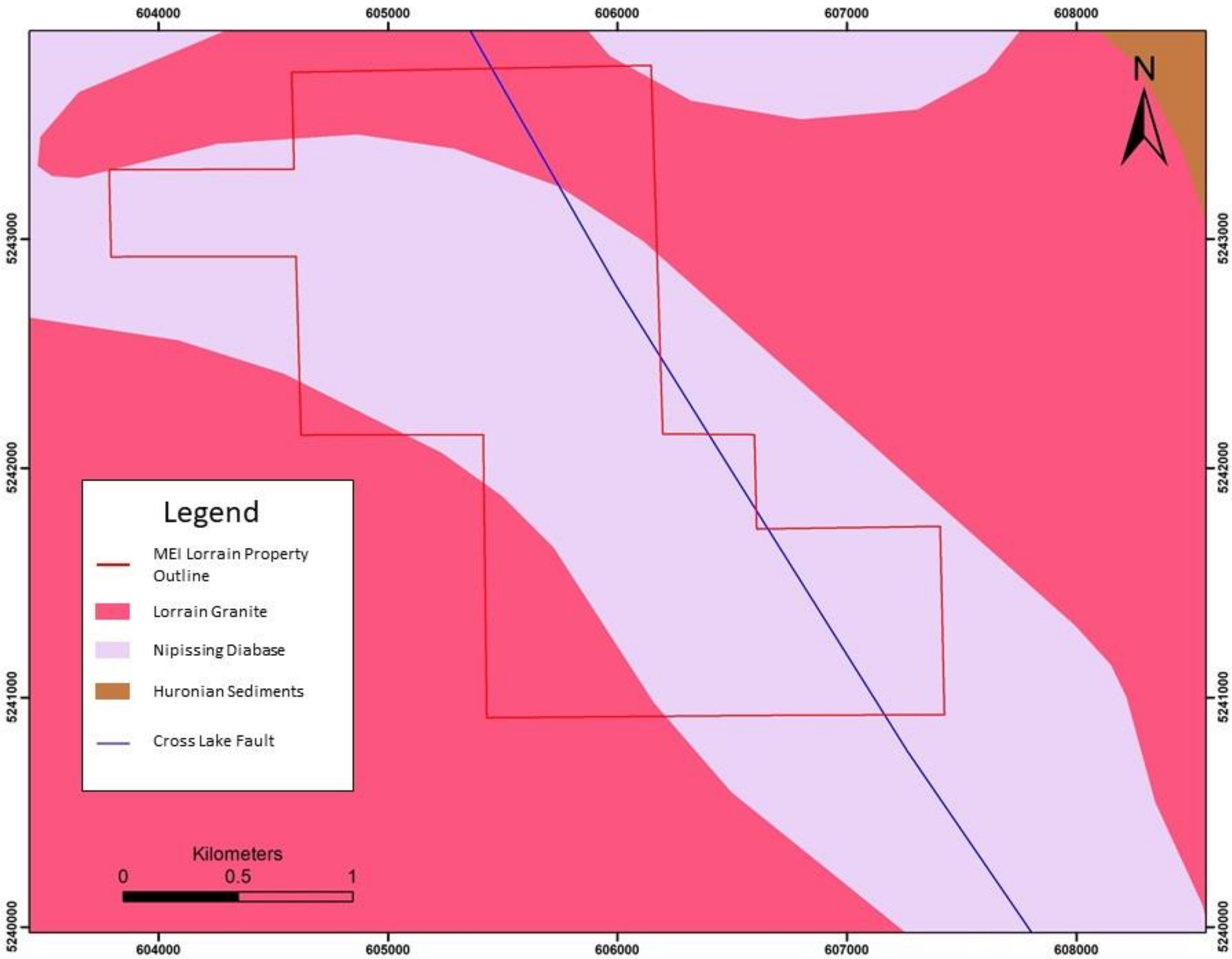

Figure 4 – Geology of the Lorrain Property

Fieldwork

April 27, 2018

After meeting with Tony Cormack, who travelled from Toronto to Sudbury, we made plans to drive up to New Liskeard to view several of MEI's properties in the area. There was still snow on the ground, but it was quickly disappearing. We drove up to Cobalt with the hopes of at least exploring the access to the site, not knowing the condition of the logging roads identified from satellite imagery. Upon arrival we found the logging road gated and locked with no identifying features as to who owned the gate. We explored up and down the road hoping to gain access to the logging roads elsewhere and came upon a path under powerlines, presumably a service road for the local hydro company. The service road was little more than a quad trail and appeared quite muddy and soft from the spring break up. We decided not to test our luck as it seemed certain we would get stuck if we braved the mud. A plan was made to find the owner of the gate from the local Land Registry Office in hopes of obtaining permission and access to the logging roads.

May 17, 2018

We managed to track down the owner of the land where the gate was situated through the local Land Registry Office and managed to gain access to the logging road beyond. The road was in excellent condition and was easily manageable with our pickup truck. After driving in ~10km we made it as close as we were going to get to the southern block of the Property by vehicle and set out on foot. The first leg of the walk we followed the old clear-cut area west down towards Goodwin Lake then south along the hillside. The old clear-cut area did not last long during our traverse and soon we were in the thick of the woods. We continued south along the embankment, which was fairly steep with moderate blowdown, but since it was early spring there was no undergrowth to obscure our path. We crossed a small stream trickling down the hillside towards the lake that was barely more than a meter wide. At the south end of the lake we turned west - southwest to head towards our first target, a trench located near the southwest corner of Goodwin Lake (AMIS File 02259). This leg of the traverse was through a wide cedar grove with thick alders at the peripheries and several 1-2m wide streams with sandy bottoms that flowed north into the lake.

We reached our first destination (AMIS File 02259) and scoured the area for a short while and spotted no evidence of the historic workings indicated by AMIS. It is quite likely that any evidence of trenching would have been swallowed up the swamp and lake. We moved south – southwest to our next destination (AMIS File 02259). The topography here quickly went uphill transitioning from cedar swamp to thick alder to birch and poplar, and several 1-2m high sheer rock faces were exposed on the hillside. The rock faces were composed of homogenous, fine – medium grained massive diabase. No sign of alteration, veining, or mineralization was observed. We scoured around for a while and managed to find a wedge cut into one of the rock faces, this was the most likely candidate for the trench as described in AMIS File 00259. We peeled some moss and cracked a few pieces of rock off to reveal little of interest. If there were any veins here the previous workers were very efficient in removing them.

Continuing west up the hill we swung to the south following the path of least resistance and missed our next target. We reach a plateau and came across a vertical cut into a rock face with a waste rock dump around it. This appeared to be our most westerly target (AMIS File 02258). The shaft had been filled with debris and overburden and the exposed face was again massive diabase showing no evidence of alteration, structure, or mineralization. We picked through the waste dump for a while hoping to find some remnant veins with erythrite and/or silver, but again the miners were efficient and didn't seem to leave much of worth behind. No samples collected here.

Moving back east to the next shaft, presumably the Goodwin Shaft (AMIS File 02260), we found the shaft still open and filled with water and several old trenches towards the north. The trenches were developed on a sloped surface and were filled with overburden and organic material, but next to the shaft was a column of rock with a 1-2cm wide quartz carbonate vein hosted in fine grained, homogenous Nipissing diabase. The vein appeared to be weakly mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite and a reddish pink feldspathic mineral, but no evidence of silver or cobalt was observed. We chipped away at the vein for a few hours and collected enough material for two samples, W708611 and W608612, (UTM NAD 83 Zone 17N: 606092E, 5241704N) to be submitted for assaying. Due to the narrow nature of the vein and the fact it was recessed in the column of rock, collection of the samples was an onerous task.

Finally, we traversed southeast to our final destination (AMIS File 02262). Here we discovered a small (~1mx1m) shaft completely filled with debris and overburden and overgrown with local vegetation. Immediately north of the shaft was a small 1m high x 1m wide vertical face of outcropping composed of unaltered and undeformed diabase. Minimal veining or mineralization was observed in outcrop. See Figure 3 for traverse lines, historical workings locations and sample locations. See Appendix 1 for sample results.

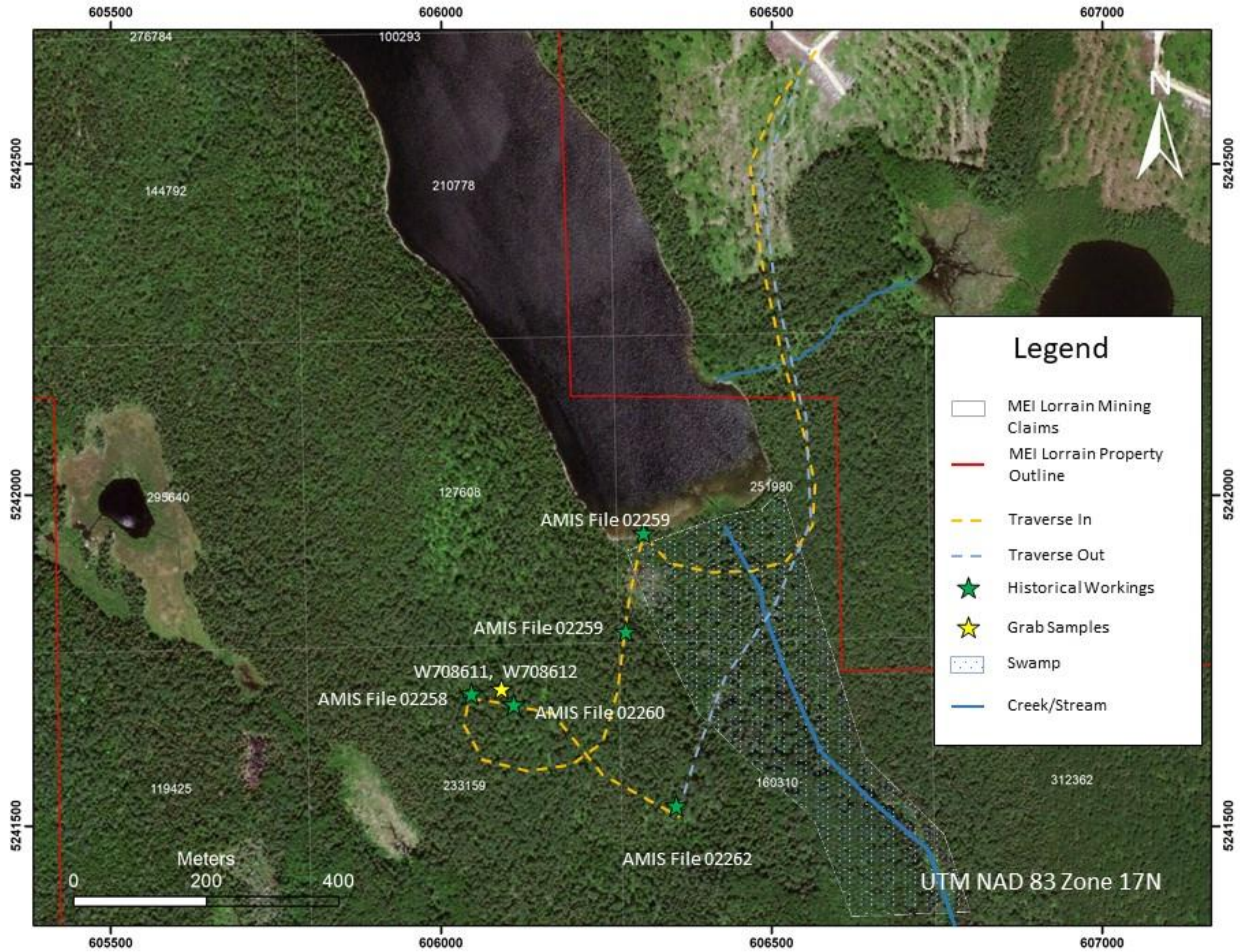

Figure 5 – Traverse Map May17th, 2018

Discussions and Recommendations

It appears the historical workings outlined in the AMIS database are all well documented and, aside from the trench at the southern tip of Goodwin Lake, are plotted in the correct geographic position with no more error than would normally be expected using current handheld GPS technology (+/- 5m). The workings that were located and inspected, showed minimal signs of veining and mineralization due mainly to the apparent efficiency of the historical mining activities. The diabase host rock observed showed minimal signs of structural deformation or alteration. Also, due to the number of shafts and trenches in the vicinity and the overall poor outcrop exposure, it is quite likely that most, if not all the exposed surface showings in the immediate area have been discovered and efficiently exploited.

The vein that remained exposed at the alleged Goodwin Shaft that was subsequently sampled and assayed (see Appendix 1), returned moderate results of 0.7% Cu and surprisingly 76gpt Ag despite no native silver having been observed in-situ. However, cobalt values were less than favorable, returning 0.01% Co. The results, despite being of less than economic grade, lend credence to historical reports outlining the veining and mineralization styles that were previously exploited.

Due to poor exposure, the narrow nature of the previously exploited veins, and the lack of geological indicators associated with the mineralization (structures, alteration), further prospecting of the area is likely to be a fruitless endeavor. In order to continue exploration on the property, it is recommended to perform a soil sampling and ground IP program to outline potential targets, followed by surface stripping and detailed mapping. An increased understanding of the underlying geology and any potential structural controls of veining and mineralization and their distribution within the host rock is required before pursuing a diamond drilling campaign.

References

Andrews, A.J., Owsiacki, L., Kerrich, R., and Strong, D.F., 1985, *The Silver Deposits at Cobalt and Gowganda, Ontario. I: Geology, Petrography, and Whole-Rock Geochemistry,* Ontario Geological Survey

Lovell, H.L. and de Grijs, J.W., 1976: *Lorrain Township, Southern Part Concessions I to VI District of Timiskaming,* Ministry of Natural Resources

Lovell, H.L., and Ploeger, F.R., 1980, *Geology of Bayly Township, District of Teimiskaming,* Ministry of Natural Resources

Thomson, R., 1960, *Preliminary Report on the Geology of the North Part of Lorrain Township (Concessions VII to XII) District of Timiskaming,* Ontario Department of Mines

Statement of Qualifications

I, Sam Grasis, B.Sc. Hons, P.Geo, of Orix Geoscience Inc. do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist employed by Orix Geoscience Inc., with a business address at Upper Unit 3B, 1300 Kelly Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 5P4
2) I graduated with a degree of B.Sc. Hons in Geology from Laurentian University of Sudbury, Ontario in 2013
3) I am acting as a Consulting Geologist for Meteoric Resources Sub Inc.
4) I am responsible for the statements made within this assessment report

Signed by

Sam Grasis, B.Sc. Hons, P.Geo.

I, Tony Cormack, B.Sc. (Applied Geology), MAusIMM, MAICD, do hereby certify that:

1) I am the Principal Consultant for ASCGlobal Pty. Ltd. with a business address at PO Box 315, Hamilton Hill, Western Australia
2) I graduated with a degree of B.Sc. Applied Geology from Curtin University in Perth, Western Australia in 1994.
3) I have worked as a geologist for 25 years.
4) I am acting as the Cobalt Project Manager for Meteoric Resources Sub Inc

Signed by

Tony Cormack, B.Sc. (Applied Geology), MAusIMM, MAICD

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TORONTO ON M5H 2Y4

Page: 1
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 28-MAY-2018
Account: MRDLVHMY

CERTIFICATE SD18116189

Project: Lorrain

This report is for 2 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Sudbury, ON, Canada on 18-MAY-2018.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

TONY CORMACK	SAM GRASIS	MICHAELA KUUSKMAN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS

To: ORIX GEOSCIENCE INC.
ATTN: SAM GRASIS
FOR: METEORIC RESOURCES
401 BAY STREET, SUITE 2702
TORONTO ON M5H 2Y4

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 28-MAY-2018
Account: MRDLVHMY

Project: Lorrain

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD18116189

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05
W708611		1.41	76.0	3.71	158.0	<0.02	<10	<10	1.10	0.80	3.95	0.15	10.75	145.5	5	0.72
W708612		0.61	76.4	3.91	154.5	0.02	<10	10	1.10	0.80	2.45	0.15	12.05	158.0	5	0.80

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 28-MAY-2018
Account: MRDLVHMY

Project: Lorrain

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD18116189

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05
W708611		7170	8.65	22.8	0.32	0.30	0.17	0.107	0.01	4.7	54.7	3.09	972	21.8	0.02	<0.05
W708612		7010	9.28	27.5	0.36	0.31	0.15	0.123	0.01	5.1	56.2	3.39	999	27.6	0.01	<0.05

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Project: Lorrain

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD18116189

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
W708611		67.9	340	13.9	1.1	0.008	0.64	4.54	31.3	1.4	1.5	5.4	<0.01	0.03	1.4	0.151
W708612		81.2	360	10.6	1.0	0.009	0.60	4.15	31.9	1.3	1.8	5.1	<0.01	0.03	1.6	0.132

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Project: Lorrain

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SD18116189

Sample Description	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	CRU-QC	PUL-QC
Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Pass2mm	Pass75um
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
LOR	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	0.01	0.01
W708611	0.02	2.12	256	0.72	11.25	64	12.6	77.4	90.6
W708612	0.02	2.66	265	0.70	11.70	65	12.3		

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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
Applies to Method: ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Sudbury located at 1351-B Kelly Lake Road, Unit #1, Sudbury, ON, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-31
	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Applies to Method: ME-MS41