

AR 2009-055

REPORT OF WORK

For

Lochaber Lake Claim Block

**Antigonish County
Nova Scotia**

**NTS Map Sheet
11E 08/D**

*Centered on
NAD 83 20T 573000 E, 5027400 N*

May 2009

DNRMP JUN15'09 10:48

**By: Gerard Mazerolle BSc. Geol
Date: 8 May 2009**

DUPLICATE_AVAILABLE

REPORT OF WORK

Lochaber Lake Claim Group

**Antigonish County
Nova Scotia**

11E/08-D

Lic 07306

*Centered on
NAD 83 20T 573000 E, 5027400 N*

HELD BY

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Executive Summary – 2009

The dominant geological feature in the Claim group area is the Cobequid – Chedabuctou transform faults 1-2 and 7-8 kilometers south of the mineral property. They trend nearly east to west and divide the province into two different rock assemblages with different characteristics.

The southern is largely Ordovician to Devonian age Meguma group rocks with Windsor group evaporates and related sediments overlying basement granitic rocks. The rocks north of the fault have more variety though they are of equivalent age. There are more volcanic extrusive rocks and more frequent red and gray mudstones and finer sediments as well as more medium to coarse clastic sediments. The politic, Meguma rocks do not appear north of the faults. Younger intrusive volcanic and intrusive rock outcrops on and just south of the claims

The area north of the fault is the source of the coarser clastic rocks found in the beds of the basin between the two above mentioned faults. Brendon Murphy PhD St F.X.U (personal communication). Movement on the faults is believed to be in the range of 200 kilometers. The rocks in the basin south of the fault have a source in the southeastern part of Cape Breton Island. (ibid)

Mineralization in the Lochaber lake area is believed to originate in developments arising from events associated with this major structure. The quartz copper rich veins at the old College Grant mine (10% Cu over one meter) the West Lochaber deposit (1/3% Cu in 3-6 million tones of rock – both part of the present claim block) and the nearby Copper lake showing testify of a significant mineralizing event in and around the claim group.

Executive Summary RESULTS

The work in 2007-08 familiarized us with the nature of the property and the previous work. It was felt that there lacked one aspect of the past work that was lacking. That was that there was available a large amount of rock available at the core library in Stellarton that cannot be fully understood just by reading the old core logs. In fact two holes stored there have no core log record. They are LC83-01 and LC83-02. It was determined to examine all the rock available from the property, re-log the holes and create a log record for the two holes needing such work. Five samples were collected from this examination

and sent for analysis of their gold and 32 other elements by SGS Laboratories of Toronto.

The most notable observation is that the volcanics intersected in a number of the holes near the base of the limestone mineralized section was seen to be an intermediate – basic volcanic flow. It is best seen in the Goliath hole M19-97. It is water lain flow with a thinner bottom chill margin. The top has some calcite and rare chalcopyrite in the amygdules. The top chill zone is three times thicker than the basal chill zone. There is greater alteration at the top. A fault (near strike slip) separates the magnetic coarse basal core of the flow from the more altered non magnetic top of the flow. This is a significant observation as the known deposit sulfides could have a black smoker fumarole source somewhere in the basin

INTRODUCTION

The core examination did reveal that there is hematite associated with the gabbro – volcanic rock as well as some of the sediments observed on the property the previous year. The Hematite alteration at Lochaber is less intense and less widespread than at Mt Tom. In the process of comparing the mineralization it was realized that the Lochaber rocks have never been assayed for gold. The core samples taken from the old Lochaber holes in 2009 have therefore been sent for gold analysis. The 32 other elements in the analysis will permit a better comparison of other IOCG showings with such data. In 2009 an assessment file by Scominex was found that shows two anomalous heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) gold sample values in McNabb Brook 400 meters north of the Lochaber property. No HMC samples were taken by Scominex from within the Lochaber claim block. If a gold association can be linked to the Lochaber property the economics for exploration here will be greatly enhanced.

The presence of the world experts in IOCG deposit exploring along the Cobeguid fault (Minataur Resources) has dropped much of their original 27,000 claims but they have maintained a ring of 720 claims centered on this Lochaber exploration license.

It would appear that Minotaur Resources has a gravity anomaly of interest on or near the Lochaber license.

With a grasp of the assets of the property it will then be easier to interest a larger exploration company in committing the resources to properly explore the true potential of the claim group.

Ten days were spent at the core library examining and re-logging the core available there.

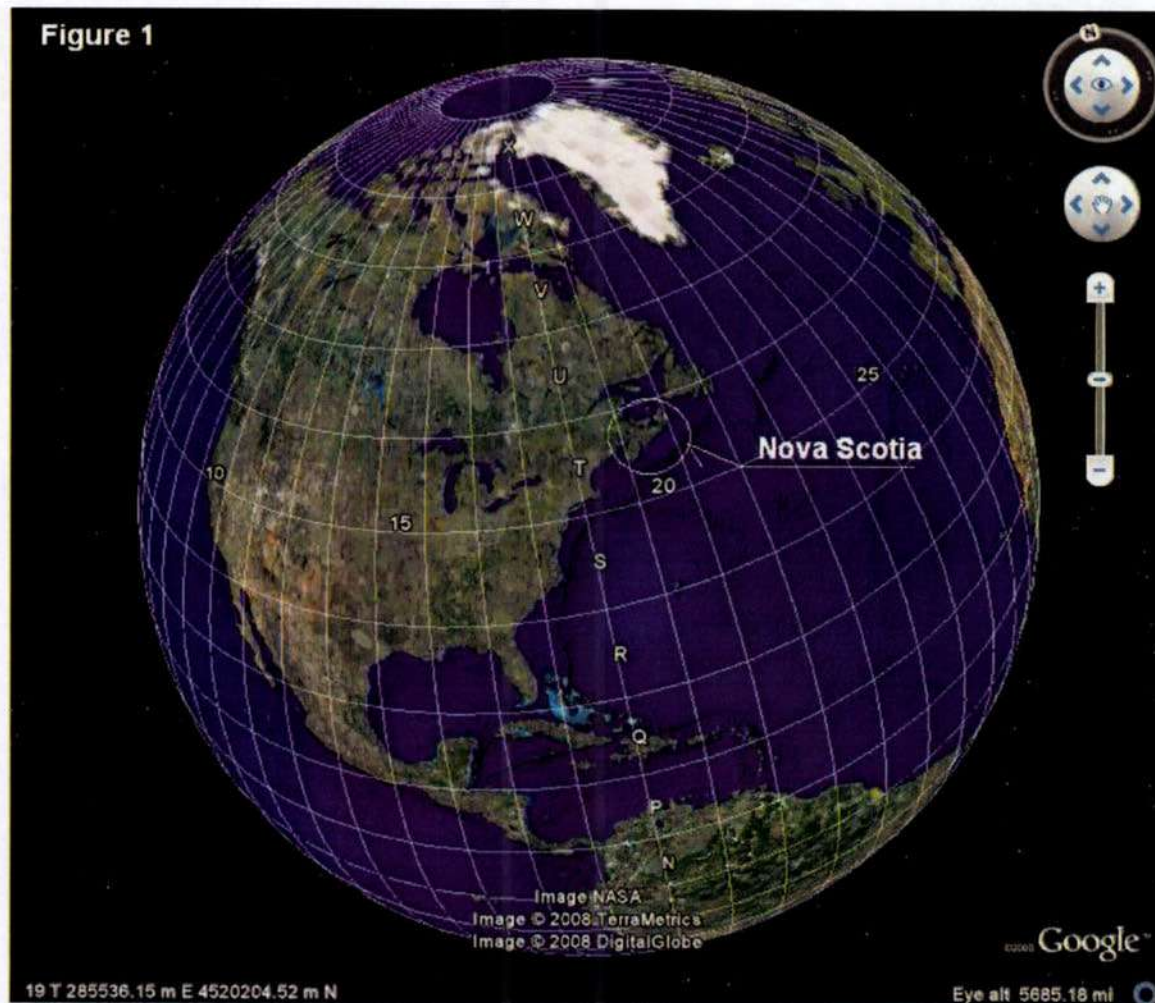
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located about 35 kilometers southeast of the town of Antigonish which is located on the Trans Canada Highway. The number seven paved highway leads from Antigonish down the east side of Lochaber Lake. Just past the end of the lake an all weather dirt road branches to the west up the west side of the lake. At the south end of the lake another secondary road heads west to give access to the west side of the claim block.

The claims are located on the west side of Lochaber Lake near its southern end. The eastern side of the claims is traversed by an all weather dirt road along this side of the lake. From this road there are a number of private roads that turn westward and climb the hill from the lake to give access to the northeastern claims of the block. Near the southern end of the lake the College Grant road turns north and gives excellent access to all parts of the property by way of some excellent woods roads and 4X4 trails branching off of it.

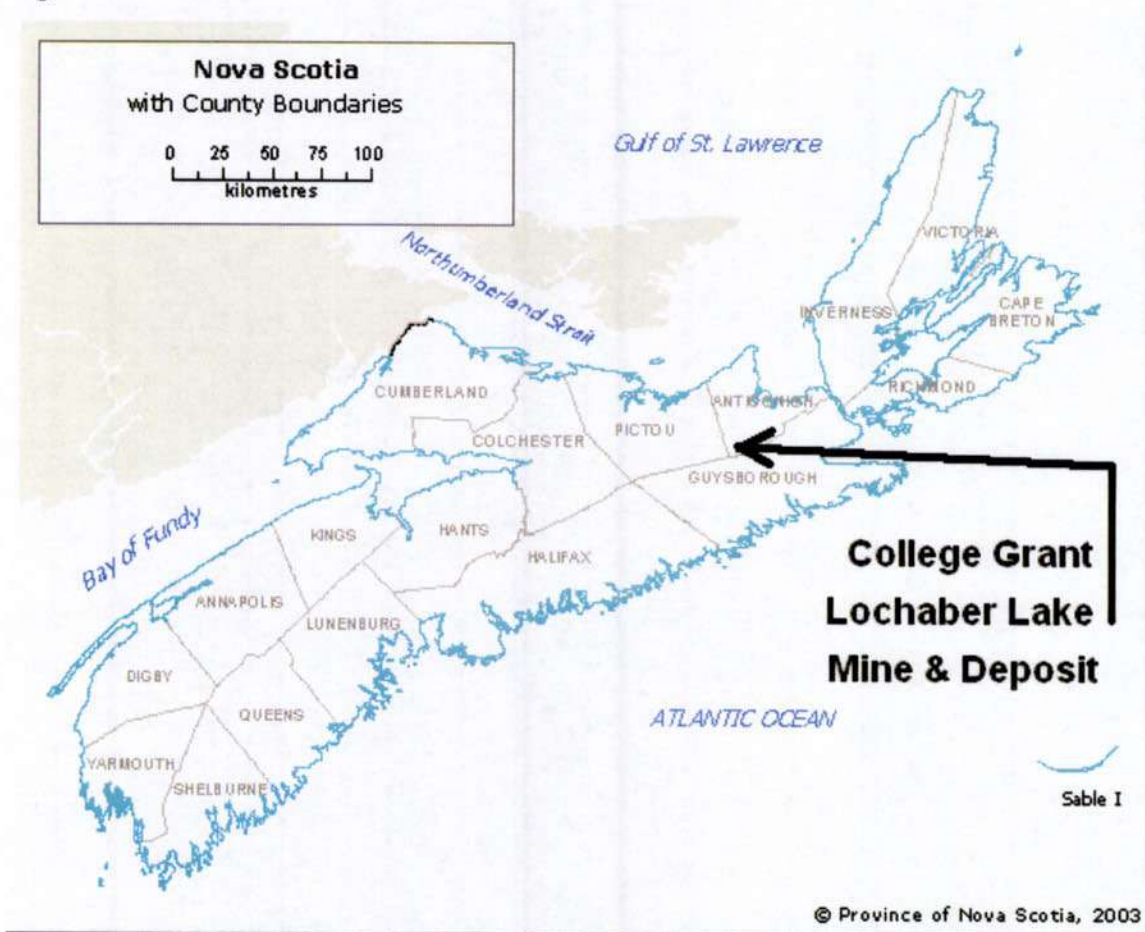
The local relief on the property ranges from 50 to 100 feet over the bulk of the property on the plateau west of Lochaber Lake. The relief from Lochaber Lake to the plateau to the west is in the order of 300 – 400 feet. The land is well treed on the steeper slopes and in a few pockets in the north east. The remainder is generally covered with recent growth or young tree farms and blueberry fields. Much of the treed areas are low, sometimes wet ground.

Figure 1



LOCATION MAP

Figure 2



LICENCE TABULATION

The fifty claims of License # 07306 are in the first year of their license. They are all positioned on NTS map sheet 11E/08-D of the Nova Scotia Claim map system. The claims are in the name of Gerard Mazerolle with Scott Grant as a 50% unrecorded partner in the claims. The claims are enumerated as follows. (See Figure 3)

Claim	Tract	Reference Map
ABGH JKQ	20	11 E 08 D
CDEF GHJK LMNO PQ	21	11 E 08 D

EFGH JKLM NOPQ	22	11 E 08 D
ABCD EFGH JKLM	27	11 E 08 D
ABCD H	28	11 E 08 D

PREVIOUS WORK

Rich copper quartz veins were discovered and exploited in the early days of settlement in the area. The first mention of copper here has a date of 1887. A shaft was sunk at College Grant sometime later. Some exploitation of the rich quartz copper ore was undertaken at that time. The shaft has been recently filled in and is now surrounded by blueberry fields. In the 1980's the department of natural resources drilled three holes about 800 meters northeast of the old shaft on a magnetic feature that is related to a linear diorite - gabbroic intrusion into which the veins are believed to have developed.

The known Copper bearing veins are located in the southwest part of the present claim group.

In the central to northeast portion of the present claim block along strike with the above mentioned intrusion(s), work By Great Horn Mining Syndicate (Great Horn) in the 1970 located and drilled a resource of about three million tones of about 1/3% copper with another possible 3 million tones of about the same grade. Over the years VLF-EM, Magnetic, soil and till geochemistry surveys as well as trenching and drilling have been carried out over the ground covered by the present claims by the Nova Scotia government and various companies.

Recent work By Goliath Copper Fields Limited state; as a result of their drilling; that the deposit contains higher grade material than given in the Great Horn resource and that the deposit extends to the northeast and southwest of the Great Horn deposit. The wide mineral intersections 25 to 65 metres, open the door to a resource of significant size on the claims of the license. Further the presence of mineralization in the footwall of the impure limestone- siltstone in a synclinal structure about 500 meters across gives continued exploration in the area a strong probability of adding to the known resource.

GEOLOGY

The property is metamorphosed to greenschist facies and the younger carboniferous rocks overlap the older Ordovician age maroon felsic volcanic rock found in the north and Northwest of the claims. The

younger sediments; outcrop in the form of a northeast – southwest trending anticline with maroon siltstone – shale (with a sandy facies in the west) are underlain by tan weathering dolomitic limestone which is above a gray – blue ribbon limestone near the core of the anticline.

Through this structure, trending in the same direction, is a diabase or gabbroic intrusions following closely a splay fault off of the east – west Cobequid fault a few kilometers south of the claims.

Sample CG-06-08 found last year is a fractures chlorite (greenstone) with hematite and chalcopyrite in the fractures. This now is believed to be a greenstone (intermediate-basic volcanic flow)

Mineralization is said to be contained in the lower 65 meters of a weakly metamorphosed calcareous rocks. They are dolomitic or bleached limestone in close proximity to this fault. Some evidence of alteration is seen by the presence of epidote, chlorite, calcite, hematite mineralization in veins and fractures. The rock series contains units of maroon to gray argillites, ribbon limestone – shale, siltstone and black to green – gray shale. These rocks strike northeast to southwest with some local deviations to about 016° north the most common exception. Bedding dip is to the northwest usually at about -75°. There are various dips indicating some folding but there is only one indication of a large anticline described above. Goliath says that there is an andesite flow or sill near the base of the mineralization. This was seen and verified in some of the core logged by the author. The best section is in hole M19-97 the rock is believed to be an andesite by the author.

This is a significant observation as it indicates that subsea volcanism was taking place at or near the same horizon as the Lochaber Lake deposit. This opens the possibility that the fine economic sulfides disseminated in preferred limestone – marl laminations have a black smoker source located in the depositional basin near the volcanic flows upper surface. The economic minerals in the lower 65 metres of the limestone-marl would be the drift of smoker sulfides and not originating from emplacement in a secondary fracture system developed at a later date. It needs to be noted that some of the Lochaber sulfides are in fractures and in small fractures but the overall sense is that the mineralization is primarily associated with the edges of some fine bedding laminations.

The College Grant and Lochaber lake deposits are located along the Copper Lake (4 km NE of the Claims Block) College Grant fracture zone. A fault is reported from drill holes to be 7 feet wide and about 100 feet (33 Metres) above the lower siltstone at the West Lochaber

deposit. This too was observed by Mazerolle in re-logging the core. This fault is also best seen in Goliath hole M19-97. A very strong fault is recorded in most of the re-logged drill holes at a very low angle to the known NE strike of the bedding. It is also less than 100 feet (33 meters) above the Limestone-marl contact.

The altered diorite intrusion at college Grant and diabase dykes (logged in the previous drill holes – Mazerolle sees them as an intermediate flow or flows). These intermediate bodies follow the NE-SW trend of the fault - fracture as it passes along a syncline near the base of the limestone – marl unit. This limy unit is in excess of 210 metres thick. The limestone has varying degrees of purity from finely banded blue gray limestone with fine black shale inter-beds to cream colored massive pure limestone – dolomite. The massive pure limestone is seen in float samples in the brook downstream of the deposit. This unit is overlain by red to gray siltstones.

Old logging has suggested that drilling results show that these rocks are cut by diabase as well as small feldspathic dykes. Re-logging of available core by Mazerolle suggests that there is at least one intermediate mafic flow a few tens of meters above the base of the limestone – marl maroon siltstone contact. It is entirely possible that the other “dykes “ logged previously by others are also volcanic flows. The mafic rocks (dykes) have been detected by the magnetic surveys that have been conducted on the property by others. The mafic rocks (dykes) trend with the fracture zone and the bedding in a NE – SW direction.

The West Lochaber deposit is located in the bottom 25 to 65 meters of the calcareous unit. In other words the volcanic flow is in the 65 meters of the mineralized Lochaber copper deposit horizon.

Goliath Copper reports that a reef limestone sequence was intersected in some of their drill holes. They believed that copper mineralization was related to or of higher tenor near this reef. This reef was seen in Goliath hole M18-97 from 268.75 to 295.33 feet. The limestone has a red to pink hue it is very vuggy and is not mineralized. A well formed crystal of barite was observed in one of the vugs. Barite is seen in pale pink to cream colored coarse carbonate veins or beds when it is sufficiently large enough to be noticed by hefting or by the lack of fizz when 10% hydrochloric acid is added. The author believes that barite is more common than previously thought. It appears in the marble and coarse crystalline part of the deposit and the use of a gravity survey may be helpful in locating any barite concentrations

associated with the deposit. There is sufficient drilling to have located most of the dense basic rock and therefore that gravity signature should be extractable from the results leaving barite – sulfide sources that could then be drill tested.

WORK PERFORMED

In 2009 all the work time was spent examining the drill core in storage at the Stellarton Core facilities of the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources. The core was logged for the first time in detail in the case of LC-83-01 and LC83-02. All the other holes were re-examined and a new log written for them. The activity was of value as the author is certain that the volcanic unit within the deposit envelope is a volcanic flow and not a dyke as previously reported. Barite was also observed to be a notable constituent of the deposit envelope. Five core samples were collected for multi element assay to see the element distribution in the mineralization of the deposit. Gold is part of that assay package presently being completed by SGS Laboratories of Toronto.

In preparing for a Prospectors and Developers display on the property a 1987 regional heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) survey map by Scominex was found. It shows two notable gold values in McNabb Brook less than 400 meters from the northeast corner of the property and on strike with the deposit horizon. The values are 1420 ppb which is down stream of the second value of 1360 ppb gold in that brook. No samples were taken in the waters draining the present Lochaber Lake claims. It is therefore of top priority to test the core, rocks and drainage sediments of the property for their gold content, since that has never been done and the presence of gold would add significantly to the economics of the deposit.

The holes examined at the core library are:
Goliath Copper drill holes

M17-97

M18-97

M19-97

Government drill holes

LC83-01 – no known log - sample #247753, 0.9meters, Sheared gabbro

LC83-02 –no known log

LC83-03 Samples #247754 – 1.0meter. cu minerals

#247755 – 0.5meter. Py check for gold

LC83-04 Samples #247751 – 1.0 meter. Gray Ls below breccia, py
#247752 – 1.20meter. 3%diss.py chalky Ls

Great Horn Mining syndicate drill holes

GH#08 – 1971 –very poor condition logged by box number

GH#10 – 1971

GH#13 –1971

In speaking with a local land owner he mentioned that the “old people” had said that there was gold in a brook north of the College Grant showing. No gold is known in rocks on the property. Low levels of silver accompany the quartz, carbonate, copper veins at College Grant.

WORK DIARY

The work in 2009, examination of and logging the drill core presently available from the property claims was completed on 25, 26, 27, 30, 31 March, 01, 02, 03, 07, and 08 April. Prepare samples for shipping and choose assay codes by studying the analytical methods for each took .5 day on 09 April. Martin Flurin was hired as helper on the on the 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 of April. The drill logs were typed by Sandy Mazerolle over two days 18, 19, May.

The report was written in two days the 08 and 12 of May 2009.

G. Mazerolle 25, 26, 27, 30, 31 March. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, April - Core
G. Mazerolle half day 9 April –Assay selection. 8, 12, May report.
S. Mazerolle 18, 19 May type drill logs
Martin Flurin, Antigonish – 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, April help moving core.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recent drilling on the property by Goliath Copper returned copper intersections of 5 feet with greater than 1% copper in the area of the Great Horne deposit. There can be no doubt that the drilling to date has not completely delineated the Great Horne deposit nor has drilling tested either of the soil anomalies to the Northeast and the southwest. The property has drill ready targets in the carbonate contact zone from east of the goliath drilling at about 20T 0574500E, 5028325N (about 300 meters from the brook outcrops) extending to the southwest for about 2.0 kms to the area of the College Grant mine.

Location of the most recent grid is needed along with brushing it out and extending it to the southwest to the area of the College Grant mine. Additional till sampling of the base of the limestone sequence along the trend southwest of the work done by Goliath should be done to locate additional drill targets over and above the two additional soil copper anomalies already detected but not drilled by Goliath. They did not do this work because of the low copper price (70 cents/lb), when they held the property. The grid base line was cut out only 10 years ago so parts of it should still be detectable. Four wheeler roads should give good access to equipment suitable for sampling the till along this trend down to about 10 meters depth. If good control of the location of the carbonate lower contact is possible 70 to 100 till samples would be sufficient to test one kilometer of the contact. Samples should be taken at 50 meter intervals with every second line having sample stations 25 M and 50m from the baseline. This would test 200 m wide by 1.2km long (poor control) or 1.5km with good contact location data.

A full compilation of data on the property in a computer data base would be helpful in modeling the potential of various areas and would be invaluable in guiding any future drilling.

The property is ready for deposit delineation drilling after a control grid is established and some of the previous work correlated with it.

The re-logging of the drill core extends the possibility of mineralization being associated with the possible syngenetic deposition of the sulfides.

An effort should be made to determine who took the samples for study from some of the holes re-logged. The location and size of those study samples were identified in the new drill hole logs. (see appendix I) An attempt should then be made to obtain a record of the results of that study. There are more than fifty such samples identified in the re-logged holes.

Lastly the property drainage should have heavy mineral concentrate samples collected at about 300 meter intervals and those analyzed by INNA for their gold content. It would be a great addition to the database on the property to see if gold is associated with mineralization on the property.

Gerard J Mazerolle BSc

Gerard J Mazerolle BSc.

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STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerard J. Mazerolle, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 88 Brookland Street, Antigonish, Nova Scotia
2. I am a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University of Antigonish having a B.Sc. and B.Ed degree from that institution.
3. I have been practicing my profession for forty years in Canada and Maine, USA.
4. I am a member of the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada.
5. I completed the work described in this report on these claims in the year 2008 and 2009.
- 6.
7. I do have a direct interest in the mineral claims described in this report being half owner with Scott Grant..


Gerard J. Mazerolle

Appendix I

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMPANY:Nova Scotia Department of Mines					
Diamond Drill Record		Property	DDH # LC83-03		Page# ONE
Lochaber Lake - College Grant	Azimuth: 172° Az		Depth: 150.6 m	Dip	Azimuth
Location:	Dip at Collar: -45°				
Easting: 20T 572411.67 E	Date Started: December 1983				
Northing: 5027610.10N	Date Completed: February 1984				
Elevation of Collar: N/A					
Core Size: NQ					
REMARKS:					
.					

Hole # LC83-03		Diamond Drill Record		Page_02	of_02	COMPANY: Nova Scotia Department of Mines				
Interval				Planar		Interval		Sample	Assays	
		Rock Type	Description	Feature	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
From	To			Angle						Au ppb
0.00	13.00m	Overburden	Red clay cemented stones of 2-4cm diameter							
13.00	64.06m	Gabbro - volcanic	Medium grained altered epidote, chlorite, hematite, possible pillow boundaries? Carbonate associated with red hematite smeared surfaces. Most shear surfaces are serpentanized as well many have chlorite concentrations. Minor diss. Py about 0.5%. From 34.7 - 49.80m much broken core good hematite - epidote throughout this section. Lost core 30 cm of core here representing 2.82m from 58.60- 61.32m. Bottom 60cm of Gabbro - volcanic is much broken- sheared - hematized. Lower contact in broken core from 63.92- 64.06m. Lower contact angle 30° to the Core axis (CA)							
64.06	107.44m	Limestone	Cream to greenish - gray limestone. Contact is dolomitic for about 10 cm. Rock is banded with 1-2% diss py in fine blebs associated with the lower part of the fine gray laminations. Some brown marl bands - locally 1% diss. Py.	64.20m- 55°						
			64.06 - 70.23m light white with 15% gray bands							
			77.23 - 77.90m Gray with 15% white pale bands more py with gray bands							
		Best min. section	77.90- 85.28m Very white with 5% gray sulfide rich blebby bands.		#247754	78.78-79.78m	1.00m			
			Much of this cut 1/4 gone- assayed? Bornite seen at 78.60m.			Core Previously sawed & Sampled				
			85.28 - 92.76m Med.gray LS about 3% sulfides in the darker bands, pink hue		64.06-64.32m 1/2 core			80.47-85.16m 1/2 core		
			92.76 - 99.19m Again very light colored with differential weathering.		65.03-65.23m 1/2 core			91.76-92.19m 1/2 core		
			Appears to be less sulfides some pale greenish hue to the rock.		65.90-66.16m 1/2 core			93.83-94.54m 1/2 core		
			99.19 - 106.37m dark graphitic bands appear less pyrite		66.22-67.16m 1/2 core			99.63-101.80m 1/2 core		
			106.37 - 107.44 Green chloritic looking bands in this transition section.		67.19-68.28m 1/2 core			105.63-107.0m 1/2 core		
			1-4cm bands at 106.38 -.39; 106.40 -.41; 106.48 -.50;		68.58-68.80m 1/2 core			108.43-108.76m 1/2 core		
			106.54 -.57; 106.70 -.74; 106.76-.78; 106.83 -.87; 107.06 -107.07m		70.20-78.22m 1/2 core			110.87-112.14m 1/2 core		
107.44	108.43m	Chloritic volcanics	80% fine chlorite fractured with 10 -20% carbonate veinlets up to 5mm thick. Minor py.		At 72.00-72.15m 1/4 core					
108.43	112.23m	Limestone	Light gray core surface, dark gray fresh surface. Diss py mottled appearance		79.03-80.07m 1/4 core					
112.23	118.52m	Maroon Sandy siltstone	Tiger banded tan and maroon bands with 2-4mm white carbonate bands grades rapidly over 20 cms to next unit							
118.52	150.57m	Maroon siltstone	more massive bands of siltstone. Some intervals of gray to pale pink sandstone layers as at 123.49- 124.29m; 136.10 - 141.43m. Gray and red beds for the next 10 meters or so then maroon- red mudstone- siltstone with the usual 2-4mm carbonate veinlets.							
159.57		EOH								

Hole # LC83-04		Diamond Drill Record	Page_02	of_03	COMPANY Nova Scotia Department of Mines				
Interval	Rock Type	Description	Planar Feature Angle	Sample #	Interval From To	Sample Length	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Au ppb
0.00 - 16.00m	Overburden	Ground rock fragments of pale rhyolite porphyry and dark maroon rhyolite porphyry. Both are fine grained matrix and locally epidote altered.							
16.00m - 139.30	Gabbro	Medium grained gabbro with local shearing with intense epidote as well as brick red hematite in some shears (pillow lava selvages?) Rock is NOT magnetic. <1% disseminated pyrite. Carbonate minerals in shear selvages.							
	Volcanics?	From 46m - 61.57m Fault gouge of clay & epidote gabbro gouge. Not magnetic little carbonate							
		61.57 - 76.51m still fault but some sections are holding together. Has a magnetic response and carbonate minerals increasing down section(hole) Locally carbonate 30 - 50%. Hematite smears decreases to zero this section							
	Limestone Conglomerate?	Sub- Section 74.25 - 75.00m Limestone conglomerate turbidite (or fault gouge) Approximate contact angle 15° to CA. Favour turbidite fault would have produced more crushing of limestone clasts -clasts are too rounded for gouge.							
		Below the limestone conglomerate a good magnetic gabbro friable areas about 20 cm wide. Local epidote rich zones and carbonate smears on fractures							
		30% epidotized section from about 99m to 102m it is a less magnetic rock section							
139.30-167.26m	Coarse Gabbro	Coarse almost leuco gabbro. 30% of feldspar laths are epidotized rock 30 - 40% feldspars							
167.26-173.76m	Gabbro fine-medium	Much epidote 40 - 60% locally. Some fractures have hematite coating as at 169.65m. Broken core at 167.28- 168.57m. More sheared and broken rock as one approaches the limestone contact. Limestone is caught up in the contact shearing from 172.21 to 173.56m.							
173.7 - 285.90m	Limestone	Gray - white at the start. Gray from 175.26m to 181.36m. Then gouge that is white- rusty earthy 177.73 - 178.18m. The gouge limestone is less limy now a dolomite. There is pyrite in some core at 180.90m.		#247755	174.77-175.27m	1.00m			
		Core footage problem: block 184.40 to block 187.45 has only 68cm of rock -broken and ground core							

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hole # M-19-97		Diamond Drill Record		Page_02	of_03	COMPANY Goliath Copper			
Interval				Planar		Interval	Sample	Assays	
FEET	Rock Type	Description	Feature	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
From	To		Angle						Au ppb
0 -- 25'	Overburden	Casing depth							
25 -- 43'	Overburden	Ground and rounded pebbles with some red clay to 39'. Rocks are fine grained gabbro with plagioclase laths, also red feldspathic pebble conglomerate - pink granite. There is a 4 inch piece of core that is non calcarious marl. Pebbles end at 39'							
		NOTE: From 48' marker block measuring up hole past the highly broken core gives about 4' to 5' of core. Therefore between 39' and 43' - 44' is lost core							
		Core is sawn from 43' to 363.3'							
43' -- 63'	Limestone - Tan	Tan colored there is about 7 ft of lost core this section - represented by 13' of short 1" pieces of core and broken fragments. Tan limestone with some white sections and blob like look looks like alteration edges. 5% vugs the rock has very fine rusty spots scattered. The source not identifiable with 20 power magnification.							
63' -- 103.5'	Limestone-Dark gray	This 40' section represented by 20' of fragments and continuous core sections. Core cut by cream colored calcite veins containing 2-3% sulfide mineralization of Pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. Good sulfide section 90' - 100'.							
		About 50% dark gray limestone with 3-5% fine 3mm pale green marl bands. 50% is carbonate - Qtz veins (qtz 10%). Marl limestone contacts more heavily mineralized. The cream colored veins also are mineralized.							
103.5' - 118.3'	Limestone - Gritty Marl	Pale gray - green gritty silty Limestone. No carbonate veins. Rock has 1-3% very fine sulfides disseminated throughout. Core is well broken - pieces less than 3" long							
118.3' - 152'	Limestone - Dark Gray Minor Marl	Dark gray limestone with 15 - 20% pale green limey marl. Some .5 - 1 cm carbonate veins. One 10 inch vein starts at 126.85'. This vein is mineralized with 5% py, cpy,bo. Sulfides also as disseminations in the bedding more concentrated at the edges of the bedding							
152' - 179'11"	Calcarious Marl	Pale Greenish marl in bands to 10 inches with gray gritty limestone bands alternating in .5mm to 2-3cm usual. Mineralization sulfide associated with both contacts of gritty layers. Rare mineralization in the marl. Sulfides 2-35 and VERY fineusually in the gray gritty limestone bands. Marl is about 70% of the rock unit.							

Hole #_GC-M-19-97		Diamond Drill Record		Page_03	of_03	COMPANY Goliath Copper			
Interval				Planar		Interval	Sample	Assays	
Rock Type		Description		Feature	Sample #	From To	Length	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
From	To			Angle					Au ppb
179'11" - 184.75'	Marl - transition	Marl and gray gritty finely banded limestone transition. Much paler colored unit, about 50 : 50 marl : limestone. Less sulfides in the gritty bands edges only. Also there appears to be less cpy and no bornite seen.							
184.75' - 245.5'	Limestone Dark Gray	Gray (dark) limestone with 10 - 15% narrow (1-2cm) marl usual. Some minor white carbonate veins(less than 1cm) scattered in the section. Bedding is laminated with the usual 1-3% sulfides(bornite seen rarely). Sulfides usually along the band edges. Near the bottom of the unit below about 242' sulfides are more evenly disseminated in the increasingly gritty unit.							
245.5' - 252.8'	Limestone conglomerate	Rounded fine limestone pebbles (minor marlstone) in a marl - carbonate matrix. Pebbles are of various types, dark - gray banded, pinkish, rare red and some cream - tan limestone. Sulfides are present in small rare patches or on fractures. (possible breccia??)							
252.8' - 308.66'	Limestone Dark Gray	Similar to dark gray limestone of 184.75 section above. From the upper contact to 258' rock is 80% green marl bands then 80% dark gray limestone beds to 298'. Then 90% marl to bottom contact. Sulfide mineralization of the usual style(1-3% diss py, cpy,bo along band edges. Some disseminated sulfides usually in the limestone beds.							
308.66' - 329.5'	Intermediate Volcanic	Chloritic flow top is up. Bottom contact is chill zone over about 7-8 inches. Chill zone is bleached a paler green. Core of the flow has crystal size increase upwards from the bottom chill margin. coarse crystals from 322.5' to 327'. Above 322.5' rock is fine grained. The top two feet has white blobs with black rinds around them - amygdules. The upper contact thicker than the bottom as it would be in a water laid environment. The upper contact is nearly parallel to the core axis at 05°. The limestone above the extrusive is not bleached or thermally altered. There is some cpy in the amygdules. There are some .5 cm carbonate veinlets in the volcanics. rock is rarely magnetic.		UC - 05° LC - 34°					
329.5' - 361'	Marl	starts as about 60% marl bands and moves to 80% marl from 351 to 361'. The rock is still mineralized with 1-2% fine sulfides.		338' - 39°					
361 - 378'	Maroon siltstone Mudstone	Mudstone - fine andstone, rare pale maroon pinkish sections. The rock is un mineralized with sulfides.		361' - 38°					
387 feet	EOH								

COMPANY: Great Horne Mining Syndicate					
Diamond Drill Record		Property	DDH # GH-08-1971	Page# ONE	
Property:Lochaber Lake	Azimuth:		Depth: 311 Feet	Dip	Azimuth
Location:	Dip at Collar: - ??° Towards the ESE				
Easting: about L1+18NE	Date Started:				
Northing: 1+70 NW	Date Completed:				
Elevation of Collar:					
REMARKS: The core contained in the core boxes examined is in very poor condition. Most of the drill footage markers are not readable. Some are in a box that is not possible ie box 4 contains a distance chip that reads 264 feet. Box 5 to the end of the hole appears to be OK. The distance marked in red grease on the pencil are mine.	Note: There is some discrepancy for the Great horne holes on the Goliath location map which depicts all holes.				

[illegible]

Hole #_GH10-1971		Diamond Drill Record		Page_02	of_03	COMPANY Great Horne mining Syndicate				
Interval				Planar		Interval	Sample		Assays	
FEET	Rock Type	Description		Feature	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
From	To			Angle						Au ppb
0 - 42'	OVERBURDEN									
42' - 138'	Limestone	About 1:1 dark gray and light colored bands with 1-3% sulfides in bands and as disseminations.								
		Sawed samples taken for study by someone at - 61' ; 62.5' ; 65.3' ; 74' ? ; and 83.6'.								
		possible barite bearing carbonate vein from 65 - 68 feet; this interval sparse core left. Some definitely heavy as study section 65.3'. Gritty vuggysandy limestone for 8 inches at 86 ft, possible marker horizon. The core surface looks granitic gray-white fragments.	126.5' - 52°							
		Coarse cream carbonate veins at: 65-68' ; 95.6 - 96.6' ; 98 - 98.66' ; 99 - 101.6' ; 105.25 -105.6' ;113.3 - 122.2'.								
		The limestone between veins is nicely mineralized to 3% sulfides locally with py, cpy, tr Bo. Some minor pyrite in some veins that are strain fractures most sulfides are associated with bedding transitions. Cu estimate about .2 .3% in bedding.								
138' - 149.5'	Pale "sandy" feel Limestone	Limestone - sandstone - conglomerate. Possibly a turbidity flow with the tops up the hole. A sample taken for slide study by others at 143'.								
149.5 - 214.5	Limestone - Marl	Top portion has 20 -25% marl bands decreasing down hole then increasing again. Mineralization sulfides are traces only EXCEPT at the lower contact for 5-8 inches about 5% sulfides as disseminations and in blebs and stringers. Lower contact not seen limestone is slightly harder.								
	70% - 30%									
214.5' - 237.6'	Intermediate Volcanics	Intermediate to basic volcanic rock with scattered amygdules as at 220'. Some sulfides in fractures py, cpy Bp. Study slice taken by others at 218.5' ; 222.5' and 239.6' this last section is well epidotized. Rock is locally epidotized locally some dark green chloriteblebs. Some amygdules are calcareous or epidotized.								
237.6' - 276'	Limestone - Marl	Light gray - green in color rock lightens from dark limestone bands at the top. Cpy as disseminations and stringers along bedding laminae. Darker Limestone has more sulfides BUT trace amounts only	238' - 53° 260' - 55°							

Hole #_GH13-1971		Diamond Drill Record		Page_02	of_03	COMPANY:Great Horne Mining Syndicate				
Interval				Planar		Interval		Sample	Assays	
Feet	Rock Type	Description		Feature	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
From	To			Angle						Au ppb
0 - 60	Overburden									
60 - 121.5'	Limestone	Finely laminated 5mm bands - white bleached gritty well broken limestone.								
	Bleached - gritty	Some clay throughout 2-5%. Layers about 53° to the core axis (CA) at 73'.								
		Core is not sampled to 99 feet. Some malachite associated with fresh carbonate veins between 94' and 99'.		73' - 53°						
		Some light - gray limestone pieces - sections starting at 92' increasing down hole. The sampled section has sulfides along movement surfaces 1-5% locally. Locally 1 to 8 inch sections of core stained ocre from 106' to 110'.		101' - 23°						
121.5' - 298'	Limestone - Banded	Transition called just at a massive pink coarse carbonate vein with traces of Cpy. Rock has been split and sampled. Local carbonate veins to 8". Mineralization by copper seems very sparse.								
	Dark Gray	At 144' 4" to 145' 4" very small vermillion colored spots Cuprite - ruby silver type color. -can be scrubbed off with a stiff brush - An oxide? Product.								
		134' to 135' clay gouge some of the fine bands are a pale green marl		151' - 05°						
		Sub Unit 188' to 196.5' pale green silty marl.								
		The section is all sampled to 318.5'								
		From 200' to 246' bedding is largely down the core axis 0° to 05°. beds are also contorted and more competent. Locally 2-3% sulfides but overall % is very low. Sulfides usually in bands. Some contorted carbonate veins at 238' - 240' with some cpy traces <1% end box #8								
		Box #9 & 10 are dark gray limestone very rare Cpy usually with pyrite as fine stringers								
		The last 3 feet of the unit is mixed with a very fine grained volcanic rock mixed with blebs of a more mafic chloritic rock. A zone of movement								
298' - 366	Intermediate	Epidotized intermediate volcanic rock. From 300' to 336' amygdules of carbonate with some vesicles. There are also rafts of gray banded carbonate caught up in the volcanics as at 305- 310ft. Also at 316 ft. There are also wide carbonate veins cutting the volcanisc as at 319.5' to 336ft - 20% volcanisc that section no sulfides.								
	Volcanic Rock	Someone took samples for study at 319.66' ; 340' and 348ft.								
		also at 352.5'; 355.9'.								

[illegible]

ANALYTE	WtKg	Au	Al	Ba	Ca	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Na	P	Sr	Ti	Zn
METHOD	WGH79	FAI323	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B
DETECTION	0.001	5	0.01	5	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	5	0.01	50	0.5	0.01	1
UNITS	kg	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
247751	0.733	<5	0.16	67	>15	2	9.8	0.92	0.03	0.23	4210	<0.01	170	1070	<0.01	29
DUP-247751	<0.001	<5	0.16	67	>15	2	15.2	0.92	0.03	0.23	4270	0.01	180	1060	<0.01	32
247752	0.71	<5	0.48	87	>15	1	3.6	1.14	0.05	0.11	1750	<0.01	130	365	<0.01	3
247753	0.338	7	5.13	64	6.27	108	443	6.89	0.03	3.08	1320	<0.01	730	248	0.06	164
247754	0.528	<5	0.25	57	>15	3	2	1.17	0.07	0.27	840	<0.01	240	1150	<0.01	6
247755	0.499	<5	0.44	69	>15	13	3.8	1.24	0.02	0.24	1930	<0.01	300	363	<0.01	10
ANALYTE	WtKg	Ag	As	Bi	Cd	Ce	Co	Ga	Hg	La	Mo	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb	Sc
METHOD	WGH79	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B
DETECTION	0.001	0.1	1	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.1
UNITS	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247751	0.733	<0.1	13	0.05	0.14	15.5	3.1	0.7	0.05	8	5.91	23.2	14.7	1.5	0.86	2.4
DUP-247751	<0.001	<0.1	11	0.05	0.14	15	3	0.7	0.05	7.7	5.7	23.8	14.3	1.4	0.83	2.4
247752	0.71	<0.1	4	0.32	0.02	73.9	2.1	1.9	0.03	38.5	4.48	13.7	9.5	2.2	0.21	2.1
247753	0.338	<0.1	3	0.18	0.04	12.2	50.6	13.2	0.02	5.3	0.75	77.3	2.6	1.1	0.41	25.4
247754	0.528	<0.1	<1	0.07	0.03	18.6	5.7	0.8	0.04	9.4	2.96	23	13.6	3	0.16	3.5
247755	0.499	<0.1	6	0.3	0.02	14.8	7.7	1.9	0.06	6.6	2.77	27.6	5.9	0.9	0.31	4.3
ANALYTE	WtKg	Sn	Th	Tl	U	V	W	Y								
METHOD	WGH79	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B								
DETECTION	0.001	0.3	0.1	0.02	0.05	1	0.1	0.05								
UNITS	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm								
247751	0.733	<0.3	1.2	0.06	3.59	2	<0.1	7.65								
DUP-247751	<0.001	<0.3	1.2	0.05	3.51	2	<0.1	7.61								
247752	0.71	<0.3	7	0.07	2.02	<1	<0.1	21.1								
247753	0.338	0.7	0.6	<0.02	0.28	157	<0.1	10.1								
247754	0.528	<0.3	1.9	0.03	1.67	2	<0.1	9.2								
247755	0.499	<0.3	2.1	0.03	2.28	12	<0.1	10.6								

Rock sample description - Core samples take March – April 2009
By J Mazerolle

Sample 26-03-01 - #427753

From 198.13 to 199.03 interval 0.90 m OF Hole LC-83-01

The rock is a highly epidotized chloritic Gabbro. It is well sheared and fractured sample was rubble. There is a trace of disseminated pyrite observed. Epidote is about 60-70%

Sample 27-03-01 - #247754

From 78.78 to 79.78 m OF Hole LC-83-03

Light white –tan Limestone with fine .5mm bands with sulfides some disseminated sulfides – sulfides about 3%. Some bornite was seen.

Sample 29-03-01 - #247755

From 174.77 to 175.27 m OF Hole LC-83-03

Medium gray limestone – marble. Locally rusty hue to the core some disseminated sulfides – rusty spots - very fine – most is pyrite. Sulfides to 3% locally

Sample #247751

From 247.80 to 248.80m OF Hole LC-83-04

Dark gray limestone it is the footwall of a breccia zone – not the zone itself. Pyrite to 2% very fine. Numerous short small stress fractures healed with carbonate.

Sample #247752

From 248.80 to 249.20m OF Hole LC-83-04

White chalky limestone with very pale greenish hue under magnification. Very faint narrow bands. Very fine sulfides hard to see even with 20 power then only able to see 25% of grains. Pyrite 2%?

Appendix II



Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: T0106078

To: COD SGS Minerals
P.O. Box 439
Whiffen Head Road
ARNOLD COVE
NF A0B 1A0

Date: Jun 10, 2009

P.O. No. : JERRY MAZEROLLE
Project No. : DEFAULT
No. Of Samples 5
Date Submitted May 06, 2009
Report Comprises Pages 1 to 5
(Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:

Return to client: 5 Cores

DNRMPT AUG04'09 11:10

Certified By :

Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at <http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml>

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable

I.S. = Insufficient Sample
- = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted

Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

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Final : TO106078 Order: JERRY MAZEROLLE

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Element	WtKg	Au	Al	Ba	Ca	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg
Method	WGH79	FAI323	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B
Det.Lim.	0.001	5	0.01	5	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01
Units	kg	ppb	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
247751	0.733	<5	0.18	87	>15	2	9.8	0.92	0.03	0.23
*Rep 247751	<0.001	<5	0.16	87	>15	2	15.2	0.92	0.03	0.23
247752	0.710	<5	0.48	87	>15	1	3.6	1.14	0.05	0.11
247753	0.338	7	5.13	64	6.27	108	443	6.89	0.03	3.08
247754	0.528	<5	0.25	57	>15	3	2.0	1.17	0.07	0.27
247755	0.499	<5	0.44	69	>15	13	3.8	1.24	0.02	0.24

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Final : TO106078 Order: JERRY MAZEROLLE

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Element	Mn	Na	P	Sr	Ti	Zn	Ag	As	Bi	Cd
Method	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B
Det.Lim.	5	0.01	50	0.5	0.01	1	0.1	1	0.02	0.01
Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247751	4210	<0.01	170	1070	<0.01	29	<0.1	13	0.05	0.14
*Rep 247751	4270	0.01	180	1060	<0.01	32	<0.1	11	0.05	0.14
247752	1750	<0.01	130	365	<0.01	3	<0.1	4	0.32	0.02
247753	1320	<0.01	730	248	0.05	164	<0.1	3	0.18	0.04
247754	840	<0.01	240	1150	<0.01	6	<0.1	<1	0.07	0.03
247755	1930	<0.01	300	383	<0.01	10	<0.1	5	0.30	0.02

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DISCLAIMER: The sample(s) to which the findings recorded herein (the "Findings") relate was (were) drawn and / or provided by the Client or by a third party acting at the Client's direction. The Findings constitute no warranty of the sample's representativity of the goods and strictly relate to the sample(s). The Company accepts no liability with regard to the origin or source from which the sample(s) is/are said to be extracted. The findings report on the samples provided by the client and are not intended for commercial or contractual settlement purposes. Any unauthorized alteration, forgery or falsification of the content or appearance of this document is unlawful and offenders may be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.



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Element	Ce	Co	Ga	Hg	La	Mo	Ni	Pb	Rb	Sb
Method	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B
Det.Lim.	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.05	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.05
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247751	15.5	3.1	0.7	0.05	8.0	5.91	23.2	14.7	1.5	0.86
*Rep 247751	15.0	3.0	0.7	0.05	7.7	5.70	23.8	14.3	1.4	0.83
247752	73.9	2.1	1.9	0.03	38.5	4.48	13.7	9.5	2.2	0.21
247753	12.2	50.6	13.2	0.02	5.3	0.75	77.3	2.6	1.1	0.41
247754	18.6	5.7	0.8	0.04	9.4	2.98	23.0	13.6	3.0	0.16
247755	14.8	7.7	1.9	0.06	6.6	2.77	27.6	5.9	0.9	0.31

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Element	Sc	Sn	Th	Ti	U	V	W	Y
Method	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B	IMS14B
Det.Lim.	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.02	0.05	1	0.1	0.05
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247751	2.4	<0.3	1.2	0.06	3.59	2	<0.1	7.65
*Rep 247751	2.4	<0.3	1.2	0.05	3.51	2	<0.1	7.61
247752	2.1	<0.3	7.0	0.07	2.02	<1	<0.1	21.1
247753	25.4	0.7	0.6	<0.02	0.28	157	<0.1	10.1
247754	3.5	<0.3	1.9	0.03	1.67	2	<0.1	9.20
247755	4.3	<0.3	2.1	0.03	2.28	12	<0.1	10.6

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IMS14B: The Determination of 36 Elements by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS.

1 Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Silver (Ag); Aluminum (Al); Arsenic (As); Barium (Ba); Bismuth (Bi); Calcium (Ca); Cadmium (Cd); Cerium (Ce); Chromium (Cr); Cobalt (Co); Copper (Cu); Iron (Fe); Gallium (Ga); Mercury (Hg); Potassium (K); Lanthanum (La); Lithium (Li); Magnesium (Mg); Manganese (Mn); Molybdenum (Mo); Sodium (Na); Nickel (Ni); Phosphorus (P); Lead (Pb); Rubidium (Rb); Antimony (Sb); Scandium (Sc); Tin (Sn); Strontium (Sr); Thallium (Tl); Thorium (Th); Titanium (Ti); Uranium (U); Vanadium (V); Tungsten (W); Yttrium (Y); Zinc (Zn) : ppm and %

2 Typical sample size:

0.25 g

3 Type of sample applicable (media):

Crushed and Pulverized rocks, soils and sediments

4 Sample preparation technique used:

Crushed and pulverized rock, soil and /or sediment samples are digested by Aqua Regia, 3:1 HCl : HNO₃.

5 Method of analysis used:

The digested sample solution is aspirated into the inductively coupled plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) where the ions are measured and quantified according to their unique mass.

6 Data reduction by:

The results are exported via computer, on line, data fed to the Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7 Figures of Merit:

Element	Reporting Limit (ppm)	Element	Reporting (ppm)	Element	Reporting (ppm)	Element	Reporting (ppm)
Ag	0.10	Cu	0.50	Ni	0.50	Tl	0.02
Al	0.01 (%)	Fe	0.01 (%)	P	50	U	0.05
As	1.00	Ga	0.10	Pb	0.20	V	1.00
Ba	5.00	Hg	0.01	Rb	0.20	W	0.10
Bi	0.02	K	0.01 (%)	Sb	0.05	Y	0.05
Ca	0.01 (%)	La	0.10	Sc	0.10	Zn	1.00
Cd	0.01	Mg	0.01 (%)	Sn	0.30		
Ce	0.05	Mn	5.00	Sr	0.50		
Cr	1.00	Mo	0.05	Th	0.10		
Co	0.10	Na	0.01 (%)	Ti	0.01 (%)		

8 Quality control:

The ICP-MS is calibrated with each work order. An instrument blank and calibration check is analyzed with each run. Preparation blanks and reference materials are analyzed randomly within the batch, one replicate every 12 samples. All QC samples are verified using LIMS. The acceptance criteria are statistically controlled and control charts are used to monitor accuracy and precision. Data that falls outside the control limits is investigated and repeated as necessary.

FAI323: The Determination of Gold, Platinum and Palladium by Fire Assay and ICP- OES.

1 Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Gold (Au); Platinum (Pt); Palladium (Pd) : ppm

2 Typical sample size:

30.0 g

3 Type of sample applicable (media):

Crushed and pulverized rocks.

4 Sample preparation technique used:

Crushed and pulverized rock sample are weighed and mixed with flux and fused using lead oxide at 1100°C, followed by cupellation of the resulting lead button (Dore bead). The bead is digested using 1:1 HNO₃ and HCl and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis.

5 Method of analysis used:

The digested sample solution is aspirated into the inductively coupled plasma Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES) where the atoms in the plasma emit light (photons) with characteristic wavelengths for each element. This light is recorded by optical spectrometers and when calibrated against standards the technique provides a quantitative analysis of the original sample.

6 Data reduction by:

The results are exported via computer, on line, data fed to the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS CCLAS EL) with secure audit trail.

7 Figures of Merit:

Element	Reporting Limits ppm
Au	0.005
Pt	0.010
Pd	0.005

Quality control:

The ICP-OES is calibrated with each work order. An instrument blank and calibration check is analyzed with each run. Preparation blanks and reference materials are analyzed randomly within the batch, one replicate every 12 samples. All QC samples are verified using LIMS. The acceptance criteria are statistically controlled and control charts are used to monitor accuracy and precision. Data that falls outside the control limits is investigated and repeated as necessary.

PRP89: Crush to 75% passing 2 mm & Pulverize to 75 μ m.

1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

All

2. Typical sample size:

< 250 g

3. Type of sample applicable (media):

Geological and metallurgical samples (ores, concentrates, rocks, soils and metallurgical process products)

4. Sample preparation technique used:

Samples require various preparation procedures to ensure sample homogeneity, representative sub-samples and prevent cross contamination. The stepwise procedure may involve all steps or some of the steps depending upon the state of the sample as received. The sample is dried at 70 $\pm$ 10°C for 24 hours, if received wet or client specified. The next step involves crushing to reduce the sample size to 2mm 10 mesh (9 mesh Tyler). The sample is then split via a riffle splitter continuously in order to divide the sample into a 250g sub-sample for analysis and the remainder is stored as a reject.

Pulverizing is done using pots made either hardened chrome steel or mild steel material. Crushed material is transferred into a clean pot and the pot is placed into a vibratory mill. Samples are pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron 200 mesh or otherwise specified by the client.

5. Method of analysis used:

This may involve various analyses depending upon the analytes requested and sample type.

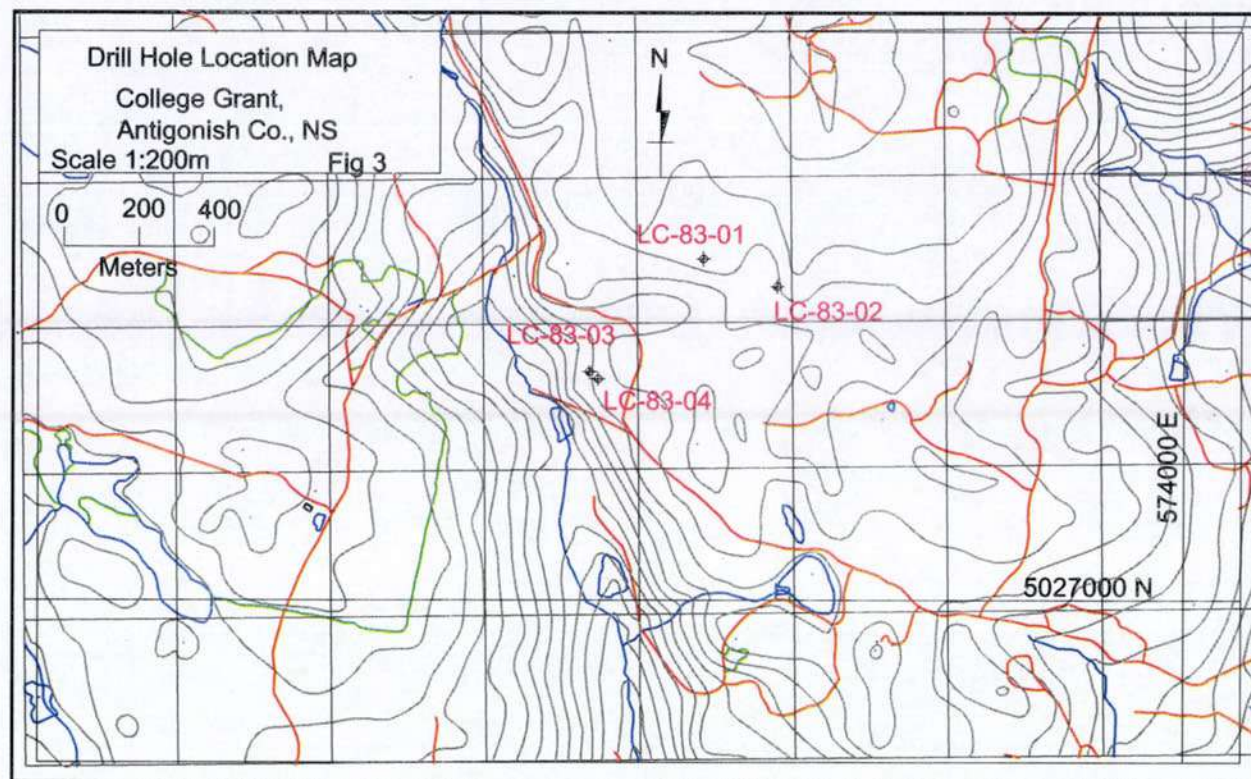
6. Data reduction by:

Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. Figures of Merit: Quality Control

Crushing/ Pulverizing Parameters	Frequency	Quality Control Requirement
Cru. Prep. Blank	At the start of batch	75% passing 9 mesh (2mm) (Tyler)
Cru. Prep. Replicates	every 50 samples	75% passing 9 mesh (2mm) (Tyler)
Cru. % Passing Checks	Every 50 samples	75% passing 9 mesh (2mm) (Tyler)
Pul. Prep. Blank	At the start of batch	85% passing 200 mesh (75 μ m)
Pul. Prep. Replicates	every 50 samples	85% passing 200 mesh (75 μ m)
Pul. % Passing Checks	Every 50 samples	85% passing 200 mesh (75 μ m)

Appendix III



Form 10 - Statement of Assessment Work Expenditure
(pursuant to the Mineral Resources Act, S.N.S. 1990, c. 18, s. 43(1))

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)

Re: Licence No. 07306 Date of issue 19 April, 2007 UNRMP JUN 15 '09 10:48

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting	_____ days	
2. Geological mapping	_____ days	
3. Trenching/slopping/refilling	_____ m ² / _____ m ²	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis	_____ #	
5. Other laboratory	_____ #	
6. Grid:		
(a) Line cutting	_____ km	
(b) Picket setting	_____ km	
(c) Flagging	_____ km	
7. Geophysical surveys		
Airborne:		
(a) EM/VLF	_____ km	
(b) Mag or Grad	_____ km	
(c) Radiometric	_____ km	
(d) Combination	_____ km	
(e) Other	_____ km	
8. Geophysical surveys		
Ground:		
(a) EM/VLF	_____ km	
(b) Seismic soundings	_____ #	
(c) Magnetic/telluric	_____ km	
(d) IP/resistivity	_____ km	
(e) Gravity	_____ km	
(f) Other	_____ km	
9. Geochemical surveys		
(a) Lake, stream, spring		
(i) Water	_____ samples	
(ii) Sediments	_____ samples	
(b) (i) Rock	_____ samples	
(ii) Core	_____ samples	
(iii) Chips	_____ samples	
(c) (i) Soil	_____ samples	
(ii) Overburden	_____ samples	
(d) Gas	_____ samples	
(e) Biogeochemistry	_____ samples	
(f) Sample collection	_____ samples	
(g) Other <u>choosing method codes</u>	_____ days	
10. Drilling:		
(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	_____ m	
(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	_____ m	
(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	_____ m	
(d) Auger (# holes/m)	_____ m	
(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	_____ m	
(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	_____ days	
(g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ #	
11. Other (describe) <u>Assistant Logging</u>	<u>5 Days</u>	<u>\$ 500⁰⁰</u>
Subtotal		<u>\$ 8,727⁶⁷</u>
Overhead costs		
12. Secretarial services <u>2 days</u>	<u>2 days</u>	<u>\$ 350⁰⁰</u>
<u>Proofing Jerry Mac</u>	<u>1/2 day</u>	<u>350⁰⁰</u>
13. Drafting services		
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		
17. <u>Loggers Report Writing</u>	<u>2 Days</u>	<u>1400⁰⁰</u>
18. Other (describe) <u>Transportation</u>		<u>554⁴⁰</u>
<u>126 km x 10 days x .44/hr</u>		
Subtotal		<u>\$ 2,604⁴⁰</u>
Grand total		<u>\$ 10,727⁰⁷</u>

List the names of the persons who conducted the work reported in the previous table and the dates during which the work was performed.

[illegible]

I hereby certify that the information in this form is true and correct, that it has not before been submitted for assessment work credit and that it is the total of all work conducted on the licence during the past licensed year.

As License holder I am duly authorized to make this certification.
(position in company or licensee)

Dated at Antigonish in the Province of Nova Scotia on 12 June 2009
Name and address of licensee: Gerard J. Mazzeiello,
88 Brookland Street, Antigonish, NS, B2G-1V9

Signature Gerard J. Meyerolle.

For further information, contact the Registrar of Mineral and Petroleum Titles at 1-902-424-4068.