

Work Assessment Report
on the
JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY
2010 Lamaune Diamond Drill Program
(Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone)

Falcon Lake Area
Thunder Bay North Mines and Minerals Division
Ontario

NTS 52I/08 and 42L/05

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Table of Contents

1	SUMMARY.....	1-1
2	INTRODUCTION	2-1
3	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	3-1
4	ACCESSIBILITY	4-1
5	HISTORY	5-1
5.1	Historical Metallurgical Testing And Resource Estimates.....	5-1
6	GEOLOGICAL SETTING	6-1
6.1	Regional Geology	6-1
6.2	Local and Property Geology	6-3
7	MINERALIZATION	7-1
7.1	Mineralization of the Gold Occurrence	7-1
7.2	Mineralization of the Carrot Top/Zap Zone	7-1
8	EXPLORATION	8-1
9	DRILLING	9-1
9.1	2010 Lamaune Drilling Program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone).....	9-1
9.2	Diamond Drilling Operations	9-6
9.3	Down-hole Surveys and Deviation.....	9-7
9.4	Drill Core Logging Procedures	9-8
10	SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH.....	10-1
11	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY	11-1
11.1	Accurassay Laboratories Analytical Procedures	11-1
11.2	ALS Chemex Laboratories Analytical Procedures.....	11-3
12	DATA VERIFICATION	12-1
12.1	Quality Control and Quality Assurance.....	12-1
13	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	13-1
14	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	14-1
15	REFERENCES	15-1
16	SIGNATURE PAGE	16-1
17	CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON	17-1

Figures

FIGURE 3-1: JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY LOCATION.....	3-2
FIGURE 3-2: JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY LEASES AND CLAIMS.....	3-3
FIGURE 6-1: JUNIOR LAKE REGIONAL GEOLOGY.....	6-2

Tables

TABLE 3-1: LANDORE MINERAL CLAIMS (100% INTEREST).....	3-4
TABLE 3-2: LANDORE LEASES (100% INTEREST)	3-4
TABLE 5-1: EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY, LAMAUNE LAKE SECTION.....	5-2
TABLE 9-1: SUMMARY OF DRILLING CAMPAIGNS AT THE JUNIOR LAKE PROPERTY	9-3
TABLE 9-2: SUMMARY OF 2010 DIAMOND DRILLING: LAMAUNE (LAMAUNE GOLD PROSPECT, CARROT TOP ZONE).....	9-4

Appendices

Appendix A:	Map 1: Drill hole location plan (scale 1:5000)
Appendix B:	Cross-sections L82+50E, L111+00E, L111+50E, L112+50E, L113+00E, L114+00E, L114+50E, L115+50E, L115+75E, L116+00E, L116+25E, L116+50E, L117+00E, L117+25E, L117+50E, L117+75E, L118+00E, L118+25E, L118+50E, L118+75E, L119+00E, L119+50E, L120+00E, L120+50E, L121+00E, L121+25E, L121+50E, L124+00E (scale 1:500)
Appendix C:	Diamond drill logs (1105-05, 1109-65, 1109-67, 1109-68, 1109-76, 1110-84 to 151)) Sampled intervals and assay results
Appendix D:	Assay certificates
Appendix E:	Specific gravity, magnetic susceptibility and RQD
Appendix F:	Geological legend
Appendix G:	Invoices and supporting financial documentation

1 SUMMARY

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt.

The Junior Lake property is host to two NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources – the VW Ni deposit and the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit, located 3 kilometres apart. The Lamaune Lake section, located on the western portion of the Junior Lake property is host to the historical Despard-Zmudzinski (D-Z) Fe deposit, and several PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-ZN, Cr, Au, Ag occurrences. Other occurrences of PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-Zn, Cr and Au are known on the property.

The 2010 Lamaune Area diamond drill program was conducted in the vicinity of Verall Lake (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone). These prospects are located in the area of Junior Lake's B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Deposit and the VW Ni Deposit. The exploration diamond drill program was successful in advancing the gold deposit towards mineral resource status, and further identifying prospective Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Carrot Top Zone.

Lamaune Gold Prospect

Sixty-two drill holes totaling 9,504.23 metres were drilled to investigate anomalous gold values intersected by 2008 and 2009 Lamaune Area drilling. The 2010 campaign successfully delineated two distinct zones; a southern wide, low grade gold zone and a northern narrow, high grade zone containing significant gold intersections.

Mineralized intersections include:

- DDH 1110-94: 0.93g/t Au over 25.5 metres including 6.62g/t Au over 1.50 metres
- DDH 1110-95: 0.99g/t Au over 10.5 metres
- DDH 1110-96: 1.66g/t Au over 3.0 metres
- DDH 1110-97: 2.27g/t Au over 12.4 metres including 46.08g/t Au over 0.5 metres
- DDH 1110-99: 0.56g/t Au over 14.75 metres
- DDH 1110-100: 0.56g/t Au over 12.44 metres
- DDH 1110-101: 0.62g/t Au over 21.10 metres
- DDH 1110-107: 0.30g/t Au over 10.70 metres
- DDH 1110-108: 0.58g/t Au over 21.0 metres
- DDH 1110-118: 6.39g/t Au over 0.55 metres

The southern broad zone of gold mineralization, frequently outcropping at surface, has now been intersected over 500 metres of strike and has been drilled to a depth of 200 metres. The zone remains open along strike in both directions and at depth. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite in a silicified garnetiferous amphibolite host.

In addition, a high grade quartz vein has been intersected in close proximity to the above anomalous gold mineralization.

The mineralogy of the high grade quartz vein is simple and the gold occurs as 'native gold' with gangue of quartz, calcite and muscovite and sulphides, of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. Visible gold has been observed in 7 drill holes of the Lamaune Gold prospect.

Carrot Top Zone

Seven drill drillholes totalling 1,101.2 metres were drilled to follow up on previous drilling to test for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. The Carrot Top Sequence is 300 to more than 600 metres thick and is comprised of magnetic talc-carbonate-chlorite+/-tremolite schists derived from deformed and altered ultramafic rocks and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks. It hosts the D-Z iron occurrence, and several Ni-PGE (including Carrot Top and Zap Zone), Cu, Zn-Cu and Ag occurrences.

Mineralized intersections include:

- DDH 1110-102: 0.22% Ni, 0.19% Cu, 341ppb Pd over 4.53 metres
- DDH 1110-103: 0.26% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 444ppb Pd over 0.95 metres
- DDH 1110-104: 0.47% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 494ppb Pd over 0.88 metres
- DDH 1110-116: 0.24% Ni, 0.08% Cu over 1.35 metres

The 2010 Lamaune diamond drill program was conducted in January to June 2010. It included program preparation, 10,605.44 metres of NQ size diamond drilling, logging, sampling, assaying, and geological analysis of results. The total amount from this exploration program claimed for assessment credit is \$1,968,627.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report and accompanying documentation presents the results of the 2010 Lamaune area diamond drill program of Landore Resources Canada Inc.'s Lamaune section of its Junior Lake property. The Junior Lake property is host to the VW Ni Deposit, B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Deposit, Carrot Top/Zap Zone PGE-Ni-Cu Occurrence, Despard-Zmudzinski (D-Z) Fe Occurrence, as well as other base and precious metals occurrences. The 2010 Lamaune drilling was conducted in the vicinity of Verall Lake (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone). These zones are located in the area of Junior Lake's B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Deposit and the VW Ni Deposit.

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario, within the central portion of the Caribou-O'Sullivan Greenstone Belt. It is host to the historical Despard-Zmudzinski (D-Z) Fe Occurrence, and several PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-Zn, Au, and Ag occurrences. Adjacent to Lamaune, Junior Lake is host to two nickel deposits – the VW Ni Deposit and the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE Deposit, located three kilometres apart. Other occurrences of PGE-Cu-Ni, Cu, Cu-Zn, Cr and Au are known on the property.

A total of 69 drill holes for 10,605.44 metres was drilled during 2010 on the Lamaune Gold Prospect and Carrot Top Zone targets. The 2010 Lamaune Gold Prospect drilling investigated anomalous gold values intersected by the previous year's drilling. The objective of the 2010 Carrot Top Zone drilling was to further delineate the Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization tested by previous drilling campaigns.

The Lamaune Gold Prospect diamond drill campaign, consisting of 62 drill holes totaling 9,504.23 metres, confirmed the presence of gold mineralization with the identification of two distinct zones; a southern wide, low grade gold zone and a northern narrow, high grade zone containing significant gold intersections. Mineralized intersections in the broad zone include 0.93g/t Au over 25.50 metres including 6.62g/t Au over 1.50 metres in 1110-94, and 0.62g/t Au over 21.10 metres in 1110-101. High grade gold was encountered in quartz veins to the north of the broad low grade gold. Mineralized intersections in this high grade zone include 46.08g/t Au over 0.5 metres.

Drilling on the Carrot Top Zone consisted of 7 drill holes totaling 1,101.2 metres. It successfully tested for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization.

The 2010 diamond drill program was managed in the field by Joy Lester (Exploration Geologist). Drill core was logged by Abby Peterson (Exploration Geologist), and Scott Secord (Exploration Geologist). The drill program was supervised with regular site visits approximately every 1 to 2 weeks while the drilling was active by Andrew Cheadle (General Manager, Director, Landore). Drilling was conducted by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling of Chibougamau, Quebec. Assaying was undertaken by Accurassay of Thunder Bay, Ontario and ALS-Chemex of Thunder Bay.

This report is submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry Geoscience Assessment Office to claim assessment credit.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Junior Lake property is located approximately 230 km north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and approximately 75 km east-northeast of the village of Armstrong, Ontario (Figure 2-1). The centre of the property is located at 87°59'4"W longitude and 50°23'9"N latitude; NAD83 UTM coordinates Zone 16, 430,000E and 5,580,000N. The property area is within the NTS 1:50,000 Jackfish Lake and Toronto Lake topographic map sheets NTS 52I/08 and 44L/05, respectively. The Junior Lake property claims and leases are located on the Falcon Lake, Junior Lake, and Toronto Lake claim maps (Thunder Bay Mining Division areas NTS 52I/08NE and SE, 42L/05NW and SW).

LAND TENURE

Landore's Junior Lake property consists of 139 mineral claims (1,780 units) and four mining leases totaling 32,315.81ha (Tables 3-1 and 3-2, Figure 3-2).

Landore held a 100% interest in claims TB1077140 to TB1077142, TB1217179 to TB1217181, and TB1233556 and TB1233557, subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty held by Wing Resources Inc. The above claims, except TB1077140, have been taken to lease. The B4-7 Deposit lies on patented claims PA39127, PA39128 and lease CLM460, whereas the VW Deposit lies on lease CLM461.

The exploration work undertaken by Landore prior to 28th August, 2008 was on mining leases in which Landore held a 100% interest: mining claims TB1077142, TB1217179. These claims were taken to lease (CLM 461) on 28th August, 2008.

Figure 3-1: Junior Lake Property Location



Figure 3-2: Junior Lake Property Leases and Claims

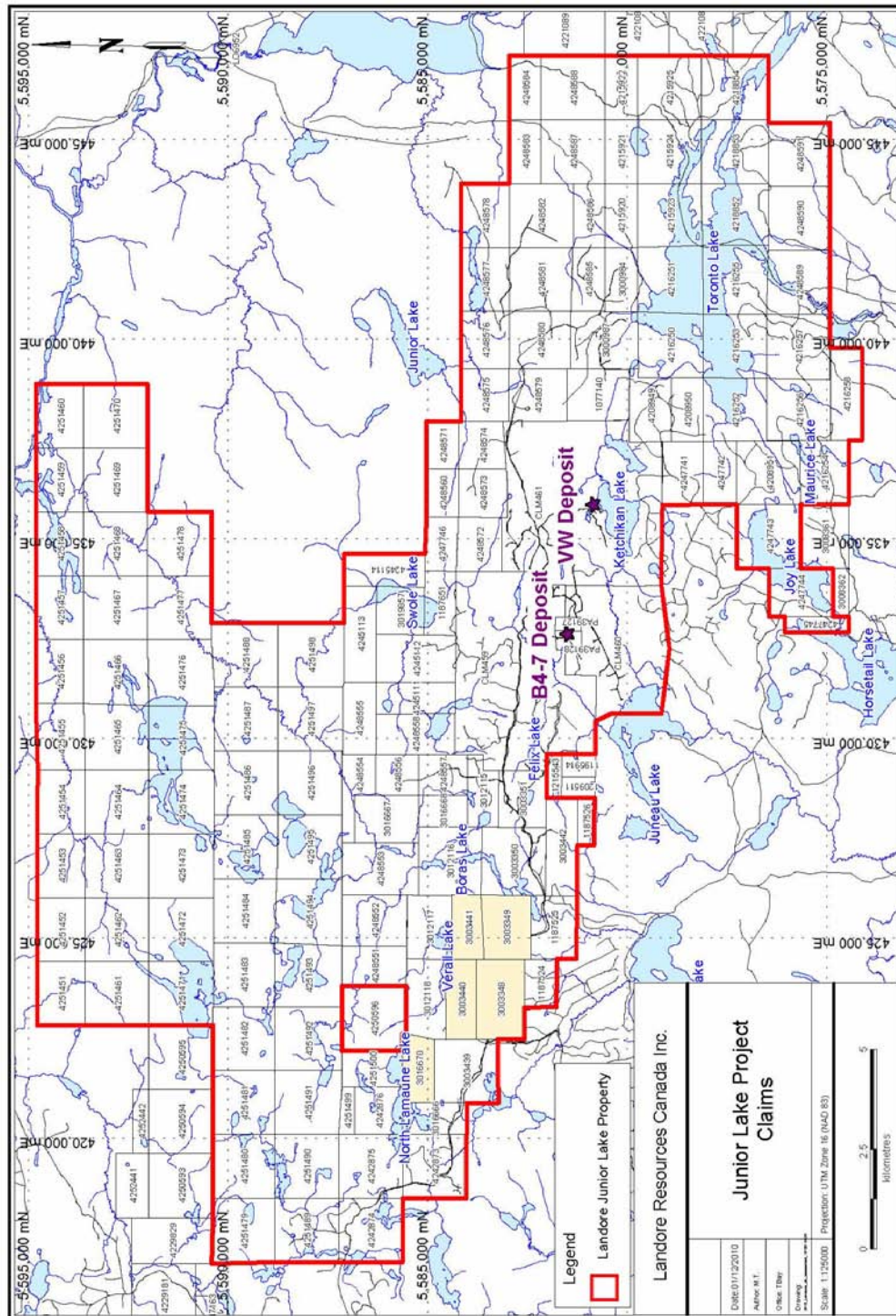


Table 3-1: Landore Mineral Claims (100% Interest)

Claim (TB)	Ha	Units	Area	Claim (TB)	Ha	Units	Area	Claim (TB)	Ha	Units	Area
1077140	201.53	9	Junior Lake	4245111	157.30	10	Junior Lake	4251460	191.47	12	Kapikotongwa River
1187524	97.15	6	Falcon Lake	4245112	236.44	15	Junior Lake	4251461	255.27	16	Falcon Lake
1187525	183.13	12	Falcon Lake	4245113	193.66	12	Junior Lake	4251462	255.27	16	Falcon Lake
1187526	50.33	3	Falcon Lake	4245114	164.20	10	Junior Lake	4251463	255.28	16	Falcon Lake
1187651	126.42	8	Junior Lake	4247741	161.58	12	Toronto Lake	4251464	255.27	16	Junior Lake
3000984	129.05	8	Toronto Lake	4247742	133.09	8	Toronto Lake	4251465	262.92	16	Junior Lake
3000987	241.24	14	Toronto Lake	4247743	254.86	16	Toronto Lake	4251466	262.90	16	Junior Lake
3003348	239.93	15	Falcon Lake	4247744	191.68	12	Toronto Lake	4251467	255.27	16	Junior Lake
3003349	191.51	12	Falcon Lake	4247745	63.79	4	Toronto Lake	4251468	255.27	16	Junior Lake
3003350	271.80	16	Falcon Lake	4247746	108.22	6	Junior Lake	4251469	255.28	16	Junior Lake
3003351	171.46	12	Junior Lake	4248551	160.76	10	Falcon Lake	4251470	255.29	16	Junior Lake
3003439	253.37	16	Falcon Lake	4248552	206.75	12	Falcon Lake	4251471	255.85	16	Falcon Lake
3003440	153.58	10	Falcon Lake	4248553	248.18	15	Falcon Lake	4251472	256.31	16	Falcon Lake
3003441	125.60	8	Falcon Lake	4248554	123.24	8	Junior Lake	4251473	257.33	16	Falcon Lake
3003442	193.90	12	Falcon Lake	4248555	151.52	9	Junior Lake	4251474	261.26	16	Junior Lake
3012115	126.84	12	Junior Lake	4248556	107.90	8	Junior Lake	4251475	261.42	16	Junior Lake
3012116	268.68	16	Falcon Lake	4248557	123.58	8	Junior Lake	4251476	269.93	16	Junior Lake
3012117	178.36	9	Falcon Lake	4248558	200.81	10	Junior Lake	4251477	255.27	16	Junior Lake
3012118	193.25	10	Falcon Lake	4248560	95.73	6	Junior Lake	4251478	255.29	16	Junior Lake
3016666	127.06	8	Falcon Lake	4248571	94.73	6	Junior Lake	4251479	251.55	16	Falcon Lake
3016667	191.05	12	Falcon Lake	4248572	151.13	9	Junior Lake	4251480	247.16	16	Falcon Lake
3016668	98.08	6	Falcon Lake	4248573	147.23	9	Junior Lake	4251481	247.75	16	Falcon Lake
3016670	132.58	8	Falcon Lake	4248574	137.86	9	Junior Lake	4251482	247.09	16	Falcon Lake
3019857	143.26	9	Junior Lake	4248575	156.74	9	Junior Lake	4251483	246.73	16	Falcon Lake
4208949	174.53	10	Toronto Lake	4248576	171.86	12	Junior Lake	4251484	251.18	16	Falcon Lake
4208950	127.15	8	Toronto Lake	4248577	191.47	12	Junior Lake	4251485	255.80	16	Falcon Lake
4208951	252.10	16	Toronto Lake	4248578	191.47	12	Junior Lake	4251486	255.28	16	Junior Lake
4215920	128.46	8	Toronto Lake	4248579	189.48	12	Junior Lake	4251487	255.27	16	Junior Lake
4215921	128.45	8	Toronto Lake	4248580	222.84	16	Junior Lake	4251488	262.54	16	Junior Lake
4215922	128.44	8	Willet Lake	4248581	251.30	16	Junior Lake	4251489	255.27	16	Falcon Lake
4215923	255.33	16	Toronto Lake	4248582	255.29	16	Junior Lake	4251490	255.26	16	Falcon Lake
4215924	255.57	16	Toronto Lake	4248583	127.64	8	Junior Lake	4251491	263.88	16	Falcon Lake
4215925	255.60	16	Willet Lake	4248584	127.74	8	Summit Lake	4251492	268.40	16	Falcon Lake
4216250	262.83	16	Toronto Lake	4248585	132.61	9	Junior Lake	4251493	262.35	16	Falcon Lake
4216251	272.55	16	Toronto Lake	4248586	127.65	8	Junior Lake	4251494	271.90	16	Falcon Lake
4216252	250.52	16	Toronto Lake	4248587	255.29	16	Junior Lake	4251495	258.00	16	Falcon Lake
4216253	252.66	16	Toronto Lake	4248588	255.25	16	Summit Lake	4251496	255.95	16	Junior Lake
4216254	194.38	12	Toronto Lake	4248589	251.61	16	Toronto Lake	4251497	257.81	16	Junior Lake
4216255	277.21	16	Toronto Lake	4248590	246.94	16	Toronto Lake	4251498	262.50	16	Junior Lake
4216256	244.30	16	Toronto Lake	4248591	246.98	17	Toronto Lake	4251499	42.81	3	Falcon Lake
4216257	259.14	16	Toronto Lake	4251451	191.46	12	Falcon Lake	4251500	135.24	8	Falcon Lake
4216258	184.68	12	Toronto Lake	4251452	191.46	12	Sundown Lake				
4218852	257.42	16	Toronto Lake	4251453	191.45	12	Sundown Lake				
4218853	269.10	16	Toronto Lake	4251454	191.45	12	Kapikotongwa River				
4218854	269.05	16	Willet Lake	4251455	198.88	12	Kapikotongwa River				
4242873	255.61	16	Falcon Lake	4251456	191.46	12	Kapikotongwa River				
4242874	255.27	16	Falcon Lake	4251457	191.47	12	Kapikotongwa River				
4242875	255.28	16	Falcon Lake	4251458	191.47	12	Kapikotongwa River				
4242876	143.31	9	Falcon Lake	4251459	191.47	12	Kapikotongwa River				
								139	28,586.87	1,780	

Table 3-2: Landore Leases (100% Interest)

Lease #	Description	G-Number	Anniversary Date	Area (ha)	Annual Rent (\$)	Expiry Date	Total Work in Reserve (\$)
107421	PA 39127, 39128	4000476	98-Jan-01	52.969	158.91	2019-Jan-01	1,096,271
108257	CLM459 ¹	4040218	08-Aug-01	1,460.795	4,382.39	2029-Aug-01	17,284
108258	CLM461 ¹	4040217	08-Aug-01	1527.388	4,582.16	2029-Aug-01	2,468,109
108259	CLM460 ¹	N/A ²	08-Aug-01	687.794	2,063.38	2029-Aug-01	0
Totals	4 Leases			3,728.946	11,186.84		3,581,664

Notes:

1. Wing Resources holds a 2% NSR on 3 claims within CLM459, 1 claim within 460 and 3 claims within 461.
2. G-number is generated when work reports are filed.

Landore has been granted four mining leases, which include mining and surface rights, over an area encompassing the B4-7 and VW Deposits. The leases cover 23 mineral claims and two patents for a total area of 3,729 ha and have been granted for 21 years renewable for further terms of 21 years (Table 3-2).

Within the mining leases, Landore has the right, subject to provisions of certain Acts and reservations, to:

- sink shafts, excavations, etc., for mining purposes;
- construct dams, reservoirs, railways, etc., as needed; and
- erect buildings, machinery, furnaces, etc., as required, and treat ores.

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property.

No permits were required for the exploration work completed to date.

4 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the Junior Lake property from Thunder Bay is via paved provincial highways No. 17 (15 km) and No. 527 to Armstrong, with an overall distance of approximately 235 km. From Armstrong, the Buchanan Forest Products Inc. gravel haulage road (BHR) is taken east to kilometre 105, where a skidder haulage road leads approximately one kilometre to the Landore Junior Lake camp. Skidder and drill roads provide access on the property. The site of the 2010 Lamaune diamond drill program is located in the western area of the Junior Lake property, approximately 8km west of the B4-7 Deposit and 12km west of the VW Deposit. It is reached from the BHR at kilometer 84.5.

There are no power lines or railway lines on the property; however, the main CNR line is approximately 20 kilometres to the south.

During the summer, most drill sites are accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicles.

5 HISTORY

Exploration has been conducted on the Lamaune Lake claims since the mid 1900's and has included prospecting, sampling, geology surveys, geophysical surveys (airborne, ground and down-hole), mechanical stripping, trenching and diamond drilling. Most exploration was concentrated on Cu-Ni and VMS with some interest in Au, Li and Fe.

Previous exploration and government surveys in the vicinity of the Lamaune Project, is summarized in Table 5-1.

5.1 Historical Metallurgical Testing And Resource Estimates

Extract from R.V.Oja's 1960 report on the North Lamaune Iron ore deposit:

*The limited magnetometer surveys conducted on the Despard-Zmudzinski property indicate the presence of two main areas of magnetic anomaly, one in the northwest corner of the property and the other in the southeast corner. The former consists of three anomalies lying slightly en echelon, extending over a length of about 4,500 feet having a maximum width of 250 feet. Possible ore underlying the proportions of these anomalies in excess of 80,000 gammas totals about **26 million tons to a depth of 500 feet**, a conservative estimate of their total possible depth. The southeast area also consists of several anomalies on which much more detailed work must be concentrated before definite predictions of ore content can be made...*

A beneficiation report on a sample of banded iron formation from the west end area, after grinding to -100 mesh shows that the concentrate contains 65.36% iron, 0.071% phosphorus, 6.58% silica and 0.20% titania. On the basis of the microscopic examination, it is believed a lower silica content could be obtained by finer grinding.

No historical metallurgical testing or resource estimates have been completed on the PGE-Ni-Cu occurrences on the Lamaune Lake claims.

Table 5-1: Exploration History of the Junior Lake Property, Lamaune Lake Section

Exploration History of the Junior Lake Property, Lamaune Lake section							
Year	Company	Ownership	Line cutting & Geophysics	Drilling			Remarks
				No. of Holes	Name	Metres	
1957-59	Sogemines Frobisher td and Ventures Ltd	W. Despard & Sogemines Development Company Ltd, Frobisher td and Ventures Ltd	-	-	-	525	1957- Prospector W. Despard discovered and staked a spodumene-bearing, pegmatite dyke, about 1km north-northeast of the northern most claim of the present Lamaune Property. He optioned the property to a joint venture between Sogemines Development Company Ltd, Frobisher Ltd and Ventures Ltd. Following this, surface sampling, trenching and diamond drilling, totalling 525m was completed.
1958-59	Panther International Mining Co. Ltd.	-	Airborne magnetometer and EM	-			Survey reportedly covered the area between Armstrong and Nakina.
1958-60	Despard, J. Zmudzinski, and Sogemines Development Co. Ltd.	W. Despard, J. Zmudzinski, and Sogemines Development Co. Ltd.	W. Despard and J. Zmudzinski staked what is now the D-Z iron deposit. Magnetometer surveys.	1	-	-	Trenching, prospecting, and ground magnetometer surveys conducted by various people and companies. Sogemines Development Co. Ltd. drilled 1 hole in search of Cu, and intersected 30m of iron formation.
1959, 62	Ontario Department of Mines	-	-	-			E.G. Pye of the Ontario Department of Mines mapped the central portion of the Caribou-O’Sullivan Greenstone Belt from Talbot Lake in the west to Summit Lake in the east.
1989	Ontario Geological Survey	-	Airborne magnetometer and EM	-			Flew over a large area which included the eastern half of the Caribou-O’Sullivan greenstone belt.
1999	Stares	Inco Ltd	-	-			Discovery of Grassy Pond Sill and Carrot Top/Zap Zone PGE-Ni-Cu occurrences by prospecting
2000	Norcal	Norcal	28.2km of line cutting, 4.3km of VLF, 27.6km of magnetometer, and 18.9km Max Min.	-			Prospecting, trenching, geophysics and line cutting.
2003	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	-	-			Reconnaissance prospecting, trenching, data compilation and digitization
2004	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Aeroquest AeroTEM airborne EM and magnetic	-			Prospecting, trenching, reconnaissance geology, airborne geophysical survey
2005	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Local grid re-establishment	17	1105-01 to 1105-17	2599	Drilling primarily on Grassy Pond Sill, Carrot Top/Zap Zones, line cutting.
2007	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Grid re-establishment	3.7	1106-18 to 1106-20, and part of 1506-01	499	Drilling primarily on Zap Zone, line cutting.
2008	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Local grid re-establishment	34	1108-21 to 1108-54	5100.95	Drilling in Carrot Top/Zap Zone, Grassy Pond, D-Z iron occurrence.
2009	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Local grid re-establishment, Aeroquest AEM/Mag	30	1109-55 to 1109-83 (incl 59A), extension 1108-41 to 1109-43, 1108-53	7133.2	Drilling in Lamaune Gold Prospect, Lamaune Iron Prospect

Exploration History of the Junior Lake Property, Lamaune Lake section						
Year	Company	Ownership	Line cutting & Geophysics	Drilling		Remarks
2010	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Landore Resources Canada Inc.	Local grid re-establishment	69	1105-05ext, 1110-84 to 1110-151	10605.4 Drilling in Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone

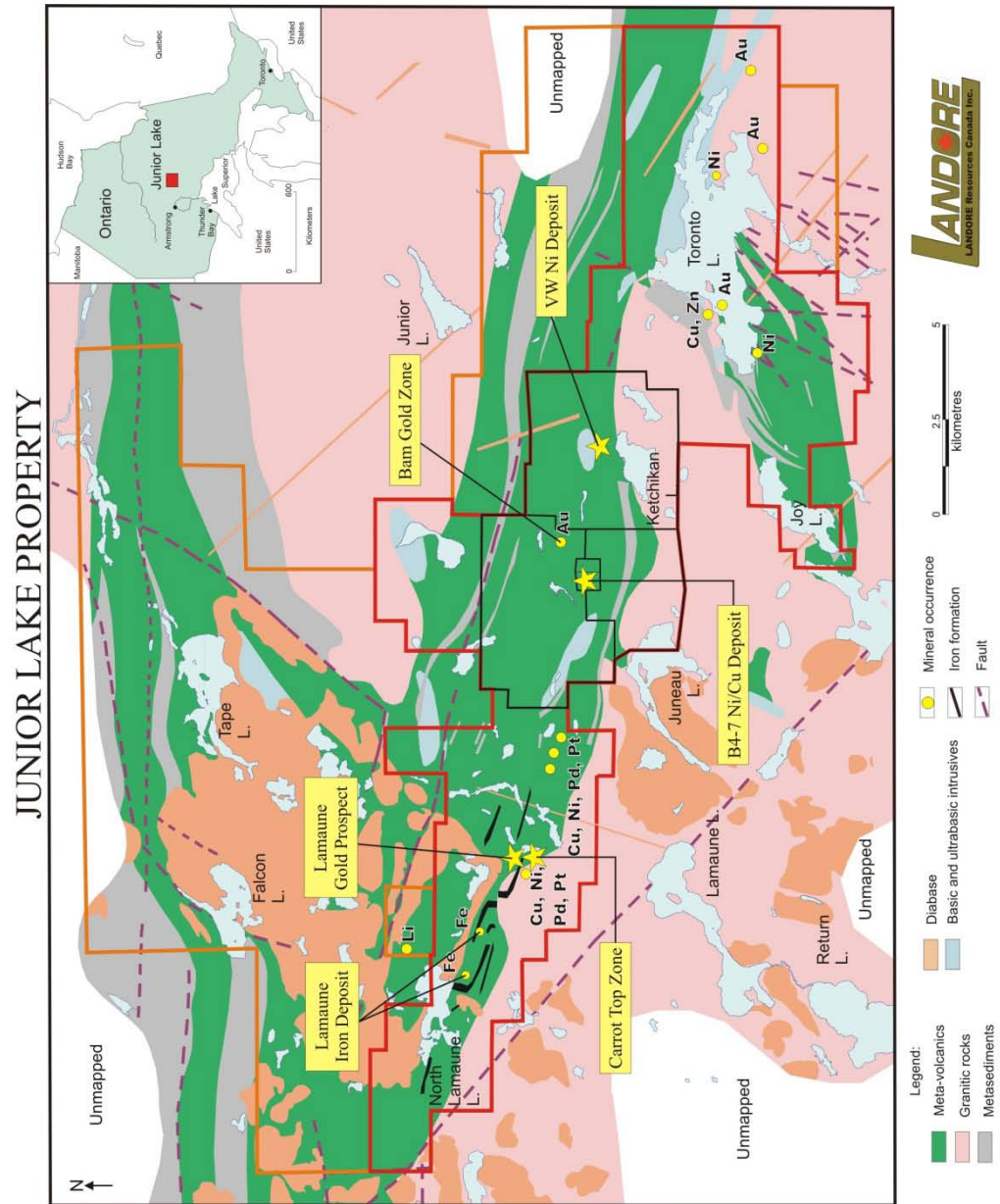
6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional, local and property geology has been for the most part summarized from Routledge, (2010), Lester (2009b), MacTavish (2004, 2004a), and Routledge (2006). Additional contributions are from various others, including Cooper (2009) and Mungall (2009).

6.1 Regional Geology

The Junior Lake property is located within the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield and within the east-west trending Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt. The belt is flanked to the south by the Robinson Lake Batholith of the Lamaune Batholithic Complex and to the north by a major, east-west-striking shear zone / terrain boundary that marks the southern limit of the English River Subprovince. Northeast of the property the belt is intruded by the elliptical, tonalitic to quartz dioritic Summit Lake Batholith. The western portion of the greenstone belt has been intruded by undulating, flat-lying, NeoProterozoic-age Nipigon diabase sills and localized dykes. These sills are the discontinuous, erosional remnants of laterally extensive sills comprising the Nipigon Plate which is centred on Lake Nipigon, approximately 30 kilometres to the south (MacTavish, 2004, 2004a). The regional geology of the Junior Lake property area is shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1: Junior Lake Regional Geology



6.2 Local and Property Geology

The supracrustal rocks and associated mafic to ultramafic intrusions of the Caribou-O'Sullivan greenstone belt are subdivided by Berger (1992) into the Archean-age Toronto and Marshall Lake groups. The two lithostratigraphic groups are similar in many respects; however, the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) contains a higher proportion of clastic metasedimentary rocks and apparently lesser amounts of mafic intrusive rocks.

The Toronto Lake Group (TLG) underlies the southern third of the Junior Lake property and consists of a bimodal assemblage of tholeiitic mafic flows and calc-alkaline rhyolitic to dacitic tuff, tuff breccias, and subordinate flows. The assemblage has been intruded by numerous mafic to ultramafic sills, dykes, and small stocks.

Four lithostratigraphic sequences defined within the TLG are as follows:

- The laterally extensive Carrot Top sequence trends west-northwest within the southern portions of the TLG and is comprised of magnetic talc-carbonatechlorite+/-tremolite schists derived from deformed and altered ultramafic rocks and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks. This sequence is 300 to more than 600 metres thick and hosts the D-Z iron occurrence, and several Ni-PGE (including Carrot Top and Zap Zone), Cu, Zn-Cu and Ag occurrences. Strong centimetre to metre scale folding is evident in the iron formation, and as such likely exists on a larger scale, possibly causing thickening and thinning along the main trends.
- The west-northwest trending Grassy Pond Sill intrudes the top of the TLG at its contact with the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) through the centre of the Junior Lake property. The Grassy Pond sill is a thick (100m to 500 metre wide), deformed, laterally continuous, gabbroic to locally anorthositic intrusive. The sill's most identifying characteristic is the presence of large (up to 10 cm in diameter) subhedral to euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts that often collect to form leucogabbro and anorthositic intervals of highly variable thicknesses. The Grassy Pond Sill hosts PGE, Cu and Ni occurrences, and is interpreted as being on the same geophysical structure as the B4-7 zone to the east.
- The B4-7 Sequence is a composite sequence, 1.9 kilometres long and up to 400 metres thick, of primarily mafic metavolcanic flows, intrusives and clastic and chemical metasediments that host the B4-7 Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit including the B4-7, Alpha and Beta Zones. The B4-7 sequence lies between the Carrot Top Sequence and the Grassy Pond Sill.
- The BAM Sequence is a composite sequence composed of mafic metavolcanic flows, mafic dykes and sills, and intermediate dykes. The Bam sequence is estimated to be 1.65 kilometres long and up to 160 m thick, possibly associated with an oblique structure. Archean Lamprophyre Dykes cut the TLG rocks.

In the north portions of the Junior Lake property, the Marshall Lake Group (MLG) includes tholeiitic, amphibolite mafic flows and calc-alkalic dacitic tuff, minor tuff breccias, and intercalated greywacke, chert and sulphide iron formation. Thin, discontinuous intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rock units also occur in the MLG. A higher portion of metasedimentary rocks and fewer mafic intrusives occur in the MLG compared to the TLG. Most of the rocks observed on the property are finely amphibolites, pillowed, mafic metavolcanic flows with well-defined pillow selvage and a greater occurrence of plagioclase phenocrysts than observed within mafic

flows south of the Grassy Pond Sill. Some outcrops exhibit an irregular, pervasive alteration, characterized by large, acicular actinolite porphyroblasts contained within a fine-grained matrix of chlorite, sericite, actinolite/tremolite, and epidote. This alteration is very similar to localized alteration observed within the Toronto Lake Group.

Pye (1968) interprets the presence of a large-scale fold on the western portion of the Junior Lake property southeast of Lamaune Lake and east-northeast-trending syncline in the vicinity of Toronto Lake to the east. The east-southeast trending, north-dipping North Lamaune Lake anticline is interpreted from magnetometer surveys tracing Iron Formation.

Structural Geology

Regional deformation rotated the supracrustal packages into near vertical orientation and developed a large west-northwest trending deformation zone (local portion referred to as the Junior Lake Shear Zone) north and west of Toronto Lake. This zone is the most prominent structural feature in the area and is characterized by narrow discrete zones of intensely sheared rock displaying dextral rotation separated by relative undeformed rock packages (Larouche, 1999). The deformation zone is evident as an aeromagnetic lineament which extends east and west of the Junior Lake property and appears to join the regional 450 km long Sydney Lake-Lake St. Joseph (SL-LSJ) Fault zone to the north, which also coincides with the boundary of the English River (ERT) and East Wabigoon subprovinces (EWT). The brittle-ductile fault zone of the SL-LSJ is steeply dipping, one to four kilometres wide, and is estimated to have accommodated about 30 km of right-lateral transcurrent displacement and 2.5 km of north vergent thrust movement (Percival, 2007).

A second, more local deformation in the east part of the property is confined to the supracrustal rocks around the periphery of the Robinson Lake Batholith, with deformation expressed as crenulation cleavage, northeast trending faults, and lineations which clearly post-date the regional deformation (Larouche, 1999).

Junior Lake Shear Zone and Associated Geology

Narrow, discrete zones of intense shearing (Junior Lake Shear Zone) form a corridor up to 800 m wide along the contact between the TLG and MLG. This shearing roughly follows the north contact of the Grassy Pond Sill. The evidence for the shear zone at Junior Lake is based on known geology and textures in drill holes and from limited exposures with deformation textures found from the micro to the macro level encompassing mylonites, cataclasites, sharp thin failure planes, and pressure-solution features such as stylolites. The widespread occurrence of pseudotachylite veinlets and infill demonstrates localized melting on failure planes.

Within the shear zone, the TLG is dominated by a large gabbro intrusive centred in the Grassy Pond Sill to VW area. It is a long linear intrusive and possibly split into several individual units. It is intruded into a mafic volcanic pile consisting of submarine pillow lavas and volcanoclastics. Cooper (2009) speculates that the gabbro has been the feeder for the volcanism and has then intruded its own lava pile.

Although the shear zone is slightly sinuous through Junior Lake, three of the mineral occurrences, Carrot Top, B4-7 and VW, fall on a straight line and Grassy Pond is only slightly to the north of this line. The length of the shear zone is uncertain, however, a length of at least 10 km has been

defined. Along this length, there are variations in intensity with local domains of low deformation surrounded by high deformation zones as a result of competency contrast, general heterogeneity through the zone and lithology types. The rock succession in Junior Lake was deformed within a mobile greenstone belt and all geology became subvertical and with continued deformation within a deep ductile-regime, shear zones developed. During and post to shearing, gabbroic intrusive episodes occurred with a final pulse of very extensive vertical gabbro dikes. Major hydrothermal mineralizing events post-dated the gabbro dike swarm possibly as the result of heat from the post-tectonic sanukitoid style granites, such as high-Mg granitoid found in convergent margin settings (Cooper, 2009).

Less obvious at surface but no less voluminous are ultramafic lithologies such as peridotite, dunite, serpentinite, and their derivatives as talc dominated schistose metamorphic rocks. The ultramafic lava and/or intrusive suite was probably coeval with the basic suite but has suffered much more degradation of original texture and mineralogy within the mobile belt and shear environment. Variably textured granite and quartz diorite to tonalite gneiss and migmatite mapped along the south property boundary are part of the Robinson Lake Batholith.

Metamorphism

Metamorphism on the property is characterized by staurolite-cordierite-garnet, and rare sillimanite, in clastic metasediments; garnet-aluminosilicates-amphibole and rarely staurolite in the felsic and intermediate metavolcanic rocks; and garnet and amphibole in mafic meta-volcanic rocks. Most of the supracrustal rocks attained lower amphibolite grade metamorphic conditions, and greenschist grade metamorphism is only locally present (Larouche, 1999).

B4-7 DEPOSIT

The B4-7 Deposit is located in the south central area of the Junior Lake property. The B4-7 Deposit consists of polymetallic Ni-Cu-Co+PGE+Au mineralization hosted in massive sulphide (vein) and disseminated sulphides in a gabbro-basic volcanic setting coinciding with the Junior Lake shear zone. Strike length attains at least 600 m. Widths are up to approximately 18 m but are usually less than five metres. The B4-7 massive sulphide vein system appears to be a fairly simple dilational structure with marked pinch and swell in the vertical plane with an apparent plunge to the west. The mineralization was possibly introduced rapidly along pre-disposed failure planes under conditions of shearing. B4-7 consists of a continuous tabular body of semi-massive pyrrhotite-rich sulphides hosted in an assemblage of mafic volcanics and mafic intrusive. The contacts of the massive sulphide are typically very sharp and linear with minor wall rock contamination. Host rocks include leucogabbro, melanogabbro, gabbro, as well as mafic metavolcanics at the east end and may play an important role in hosting mineralization. Proximal to the sulphide mineralized zone are mafic schists, shear zones, metasedimentary rocks, locally iron formation, amphibolite, as well as pyroxenite, particularly at the east end.

VW DEPOSIT

The VW Deposit lies 50 m to 150 m north of Ketchikan Lake near the southeastern end of the Junior Lake claim group on claim TB1077142. The deposit consists of a series of five mineralized subzones hosted by deformed assemblage of sheared mafic and ultramafic metavolcanics, gabbros, and chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks. Host rocks are mafic volcanics and, to a lesser extent, mafic intrusives and metasedimentary rocks. The subzones are contained in a 125 m to 200 m wide shear (Junior Lake Shear) that dips steeply north. The VW

deposit itself has been drilled over a strike length of 620 m, and dips subvertically or steeply to the north, with the deepest intersection in the most southerly subzone at 320 m (22 m elevation).

7 MINERALIZATION

7.1 Mineralization of the Gold Occurrence

The Lamaune Gold Prospect mineralization is typical of mesothermal-shear hosted vein deposits. Mineralized rocks are foliated/sheared metavolcanics and iron formations, often with the presence of large porphyroblastic garnets and quartz veins. The mineralogy of this occurrence is simple and the gold occurs as 'native gold' with gangue of quartz, calcite and muscovite and sulphides, of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite.

7.2 Mineralization of the Carrot Top/Zap Zone

At the Carrot Top/Zap Zone, there is a main mineralized horizon consisting of lenses and disseminations of <1% to semi-massive pyrrhotite and <1% pyrite and chalcopyrite, in ultramafic schists of unknown protolith. There are also other less prevalent mineralized horizons of disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in mafic volcanics and sediments.

8 EXPLORATION

Cheatle (2010a) outlined the exploration history of the Junior Lake property:

Landore optioned part of the property from North Coldstream Mines Limited in 1998 and additional claims from Brancote Canada in 2000. Since then, Landore exploration has found nine PGE-Cu-Ni occurrences, one Cu-Pd zone, one gold zone, and Zn-Au-Ag and Zn-Co occurrences in old trenches and boulders bearing base and precious metals or arsenic mineralization. Landore has successfully delineated several deposits and other potential areas of significant mineralization throughout the Junior Lake property, including two Ni + PGE deposits (B4-7 and VW), Lamaune Gold and Lamaune Iron Deposits. By 2009 Landore diamond drilling on the property totalled 361 holes for 74,030 m.

Landore's initial work in 2000 involved data compilation, Landsat image interpretation, prospecting, mapping, and re-sampling of the 1969 core, and followed up an Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) airborne EM and MAG survey flown over the area.

In 2001, Landore drilled 24 drill holes in the B4-7 Deposit in two phases. Phase 1 included seven holes for 2,100 m and Phase 2, seventeen holes for 4,004 m. Ground magnetometer Max Min II EM surveys were also completed. The 2001 campaign outlined diffuse Ni-Cu mineralization in the hanging wall and to the east, on strike with the VW deposit. Drill hole collars were surveyed in 2002.

In 2003, Landore conducted stripping, trenching and channel sampling, and cored 10 holes totaling 918 m, of which four (480 m) were on the B4-7 deposit and six explored the BAM gold deposit located approximately one kilometre to the northeast. All drilling data were digitized and reinterpreted, and 856 core samples were assayed to fill in unsampled runs in the B4-7 Deposit, in its hanging wall mineralization known as the "Alpha" zone as well as in mineralization in the east extension of the B4-7 zone known as the "Beta" zone.

A low level helicopter AeroTEM EM and MAG survey was flown in 2004.

The VW Deposit was discovered in 2005 by follow-up prospecting of an AeroTEM conductor where 0.45% Ni was returned in a surface grab sample. Landore drilled 40 NQ holes totaling 8,178 m in 2005, of which 11 holes for 3,620 m further tested the new VW deposit. The other holes explored the Whale, NO and BAM zones, as well as other areas on the Junior Lake and Lamaune projects.

In 2006, Landore drilled 57 holes (11,946 m) of which 34 holes (7,487 m) were drilled in the VW Deposit, seven holes (1,562.3 m) filled in and collected metallurgical samples in the B4-7 zone, and 16 holes (2,897 m) tested other exploration targets including the Junior Lake, Pichette, and Lamaune claims. The 2006 campaign at the VW Deposit included one twin hole and one wedge offset hole drilled to collect metallurgical samples and two surface trenches excavated and channel sampled. Metallurgical work included preliminary flotation and work indexes were carried out at SGS in September-October. Scott Wilson RPA also prepared a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the B4-7 Deposit in 2006.

During 2007, diamond drilling of the VW and B4-7 Deposits was the main focus of exploration activity. The following work was completed on the Landore property:

- Re-logging of pre-2007 VW Deposit drill core was initiated.
- Drill collars of the VW and B4-7 Deposits and topographic control areas of the Junior Lake property were surveyed by an Ontario Land Surveyor.
- Minor line cutting was completed near Ketchikan Lake and the B4-7 Deposit area to support the drilling operations.
- Baseline environmental studies were initiated and conducted by or under the guidance of Golder and Associates:
 - These studies were started during March 2007 and include quarterly sampling and analysis of lake and stream waters.
 - Lake and stream sediment sampling was completed during the summer.
 - A benthic study, bathymetric study, and a fisheries study of Ketchikan Lake were completed.
- A weather station was installed at the Landore Junior Lake camp to record wind speed and direction, temperatures and three seasons of precipitation data.
- Sampling of the VW Deposit drill core (quarter-cut core) was completed for metallurgical purposes.
- Claim lines were rehabilitated and the claim boundary surrounding an area to be leased was cut and surveyed in advance of filing the application to the Mining Recorder to lease the claims. The final maps and legal description, required prior to submitting the lease application, are pending.
- The land package was expanded to the southeast by staking an additional 24 claims totaling 5,056 ha.
- Aerial photography (stereo) was completed over the lease area by KBM Forestry Consulting Inc. in late 2007 to produce an air photo mosaic for exploration and infrastructure planning. The photographic data were processed to establish a detailed digital terrain topographic model (DTM).
- Golder and Associates commenced baseline aquatic studies in February 2007 on lakes and drainage tributaries in the vicinity of Junior Lake. These studies, repeated three-monthly, are proceeding well and will continue through to economic studies. In addition, Golder completed a “Fish community and Fish habitat” survey of Ketchikan Lake, immediately south of the VW

Deposit, as well as a bedrock resistivity survey on the northern side of the lake to determine depth of silt and evaluate bedrock competence.

- The camp was expanded and core storage was improved to hold the Junior Lake drill core on site.
- Landore's 2007 drilling program consisted of drilling 68 holes totaling 17,264 m to fill-in existing holes on the VW Deposit and to extend the deposit on strike and at depth. Core from previous Landore drilling in the deposit was relogged with a view to improved understanding of the controls on mineralization and identifying the disposition of mafic intrusives (dikes and sills) in the zone. In addition, 16 holes totaling 3,575 m were drilled in the B4-7 Deposit to fill-in and test underexplored disseminated mineralization in the hanging wall. Further petrographic investigation was carried out on the VW Deposit (Mungall, 2007). The drill hole collars were resurveyed to the Ontario base.
- In early 2007, a resource estimate was carried out by Scott Wilson RPA on the VW Deposit.

In May 2008, Scott Wilson RPA prepared an updated resource estimate and NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the VW Deposit. In July 2008, Landore completed eleven diamond drill holes that tested the down dip extension of the higher grade "Katrina Zone", with eight holes testing and closing off the eastern extent of the deposit. Results from the drilling on the western end of the VW Deposit showed the west-plunging Katrina Zone mineralization to be improving in grade with depth.

Overview of Recent Exploration

Recent exploration activity at Junior Lake (2006-2010) has seen drilling focused on several areas including additional resource drilling at VW and B4-7 Deposits, global resource drilling at the Lamaune banded iron formation (BIF), Lamaune Gold Prospect, Lamaune Grassy Pond/Carrot Top/Zap areas exploration drilling, and the Whale Zone and B4-8 exploration drilling.

Drilling on the property is summarized in Section 9.

Other recent work (2007-2010) included detailed geologic mapping (Lamaune, B4-7, VW, BAM), 40 trenches over approximately 13 km, additional geophysical work (impulse EM survey, ground magnetic, and reinterpretation and integration with historic magnetic data), as well as over 50 km of line cutting. Regional scale prospecting, regional reconnaissance and geologic mapping, including an airborne geophysical coverage (AeroTEM EM and MAG) of the Toronto Lake area (various Ni, Au, PGE potential), and Swole Lake (pegmatite lithium) prospecting were also undertaken. Numerous consultant reviews and studies have been completed including detailed SEM and petrography studies of the VW and B4-7 Deposits; relogging, resampling and reinterpretation of geology for the VW, B4-7, BAM, and Grassy Pond/Carrot Top sites; as well as regional exploration potential reviews. Surveying of drill collars and claim lines, additional claim staking, initiation of an environmental baseline study, aerial photography, and metallurgical testing were also undertaken.

9 DRILLING

The 2010 Lamaune diamond drill program was conducted from January to June 2010. Total metres, along with a list of all drilling are summarized in Table 9-1.

9.1 2010 Lamaune Drilling Program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone)

Drilling activities in these target areas confirmed and further delineated the Lamaune Gold Prospect, in addition to testing Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Carrot Top Zone. In summary, the work consisted of:

- Extension drilling, logging and sampling of one 2005 hole (NQ size) for a total of 114 metres (Table 10-2, Appendix B and C).
- Relogging and sampling of four 2009 holes (NQ size)
- Drilling, logging and sampling of sixty-eight new holes in 2010 (NQ size) for a total of 10,491.4 metres (Table 10-2, Appendix B and C).

The 2010 drilling campaign on the Lamaune Gold Prospect confirmed the presence of gold mineralization with the identification of two distinct zones; a southern wide, low grade gold zone and a northern narrow, high grade zone containing significant gold intersections.

Mineralized intersections include:

- DDH 1110-94: 0.93g/t Au over 25.5 metres including 6.62g/t Au over 1.50 metres
- DDH 1110-95: 0.99g/t Au over 10.5 metres
- DDH 1110-96: 1.66g/t Au over 3.0 metres
- DDH 1110-97: 2.27g/t Au over 12.4 metres including 46.08g/t Au over 0.5 metres
- DDH 1110-99: 0.56g/t Au over 14.75 metres
- DDH 1110-100: 0.56g/t Au over 12.44 metres
- DDH 1110-101: 0.62g/t Au over 21.10 metres
- DDH 1110-107: 0.30g/t Au over 10.70 metres
- DDH 1110-108: 0.58g/t Au over 21.0 metres
- DDH 1110-118: 6.39g/t Au over 0.55 metres

The southern broad zone of gold mineralization, frequently outcropping at surface, has now been intersected over 500 metres of strike and has been drilled to a depth of 200 metres. The zone remains open along strike in both directions and at depth. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite in a silicified garnetiferous amphibolite host.

In addition, a high grade quartz vein has been intersected in close proximity to the above anomalous gold mineralization.

The mineralogy of the high grade quartz vein is simple and the gold occurs as 'native gold' with gangue of quartz, calcite and muscovite and sulphides, of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. Visible gold has been observed in 7 drill holes of the Lamaune Gold prospect.

The 2010 drilling campaign on the Carrot Top Zone followed up on previous drilling to test for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. The Carrot Top Sequence is 300 to more than 600 metres thick and is comprised of magnetic talc-carbonate-chlorite+/-tremolite schists derived from deformed and altered ultramafic rocks and clastic and chemical metasedimentary rocks.

Mineralized intersections include:

- DDH 1110-102: 0.22% Ni, 0.19% Cu, 341ppb Pd over 4.53 metres
- DDH 1110-103: 0.26% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 444ppb Pd over 0.95 metres
- DDH 1110-104: 0.47% Ni, 0.08% Cu, 494ppb Pd over 0.88 metres
- DDH 1110-116: 0.24% Ni, 0.08% Cu over 1.35 metres

Drill locations are shown on the accompanying drill plan (Appendix A).

Drill holes are shown on the accompanying cross sections (Appendix B).

Drill logs, and sampled intervals are collated in Appendix C.

Assay certificates are available in Appendix D.

Table 9-1: Summary of drilling campaigns at the Junior Lake Property

SUMMARY OF DRILLING				
Landore Resources Canada Inc. - Junior Lake Project, Ontario				
Year	Sector	No. Drill Holes	No. Metres ¹	Drilled Holes
1969	Exploration	8	720	S1 to S8 ²
1969	B4-7	31	6,941	69-5, 69-9 to 383 ³
1969	Exploration	7	583	69-1, 69-4, 69-6 to 8 ³
2001 ⁴	B4-7	21	5405	0401-07 to 24; 0401-01 to 03
2001	Exploration	3	600	0401-04 to 06
2003	B4-7	4	480	0403-07 to 10
2003	BAM	6	438	0403-01 to 06
2005	VW	15	4,730	0405-29 to 30; 0405-35 to 47
2005	Exploration	12	1,959	0405-25 to 34; 44, 45
2005 ⁵	Lamaune	17	2,599	1105-01 to 17
2006	VW	38	8,288	0406-48 to 64; 0406-71 to 88; 0406-97 to 98: 52A
2006	B4-7	7	1,562	0406-89 to 95
2006	Exploration	12.3	2,398	0406-61 to 70; 0406-96, 1506-01(part), well
2006	Lamaune	3.7	499	1106-18 to 20, 1506-01 (part)
2007	B4-7	16	3,580	0407-162 to 0407-177
2007 ⁵	VW	68	16,843	0407-99 to 161, 113A, 117A, 124A, 151A, 151B, 178
2008	VW	19	4,823	0408-179 to 195; 0407-114RE, 0407-136RE
2008	Exploration	4	795	0408-196 to 0408-199
2008	Lamaune	20	1,034	1108-21 to 40 Carrot Top/Zap Grassy Pond
2008	Lamaune	14	2,040	1108-41 to 54 Lamaune Iron
2009 ⁶	B4-7	44	9,286	0409-200 to 28; 0409-232 to 243; 0409-255 to 257
2009	VW	3	1,350	0409-229 to 231
2009	Exploration	12	2,277	0409-244 to 254, 258 (Whale Zone and B4-8 Zone)
2009	Lamaune	30	7,133.2	1109-55 to 83 (incl 59A), extension of 0408-41 to 1108-43 and 1108-53 Lamaune Gold, Iron
2010	Lamaune	69	10,605.4	1105-05ext, 1110-84 to 151 Lamaune Gold/Carrot Top Zone
	Total	483	96968.6	

Notes:

- 1) Rounded to nearest metre.
- 2) AX core, 30.2 mm diameter.
- 3) BQ? core, 36.5 mm diameter.
- 4) Landore drilling 2001-2009 is all NQ core, 47.6 mm diameter.
- 5) Two holes deepened in 2008 campaign. Excludes 2008 abandoned holes.
- 6) Includes three metallurgical test sample holes not included in resource estimate.
- 7) The highlighted 2010 Lamaune drilling forms the basis for this assessment report.

Table 9-2: Summary of 2010 Diamond Drilling: Lamaune (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone)

DDH	Start Date	Completion Date	Claim No	Final Depth
1110-84	1/26/2010	1/27/2010	3003349	78.00
1110-85	1/28/2010	1/29/2010	3003349	57.00
1110-86	1/29/2010	1/30/2010	3003349	123.00
1110-87	1/30/2010	1/31/2010	3003349	54.00
1110-88	1/31/2010	02/02/2010	3003349	204.10
1110-89	02/02/2010	02/05/2010	3003349	141.03
1110-90	02/06/2010	02/08/2010	3003349	120.10
1110-91	02/08/2010	02/11/2010	3003349	225.00
1110-92	02/11/2010	02/13/2010	3003349	186.00
1110-93	02/14/2010	02/16/2010	3003349	135.00
1110-94	02/16/2010	02/19/2010	3003349	198.00
1110-95	02/19/2010	02/21/2010	3003349	153.00
1110-96	02/21/2010	02/23/2010	3003349	234.00
1110-97	02/23/2010	02/27/2010	3003349	220.00
1110-98	02/27/2010	03/01/2010	3003349	186.00
1110-99	03/01/2010	03/02/2010	3003349	120.00
1110-100	03/02/2010	03/03/2010	3003349	153.00
1110-101	03/04/2010	03/05/2010	3003349	156.00
1110-102	03/06/2010	03/07/2010	3003348	108.06
1110-103	03/07/2010	03/08/2010	3003348	81.00
1110-104	03/08/2010	03/10/2010	3003348	159.15
1110-105	03/10/2010	03/12/2010	3003348	201.00
1110-106	03/12/2010	03/14/2010	3003441/3003349	159.00
1110-107	03/14/2010	03/17/2010	3003441/3003349	201.00
1110-108	03/17/2010	03/19/2010	3003441/3003349	180.00
1110-109	03/19/2010	03/21/2010	3003441/3003349	168.00
1110-110	03/22/2010	03/23/2010	3003349	120.00
1110-111	03/23/2010	03/24/2010	3003349	114.00
1110-112	03/24/2010	03/28/2010	3003349	290.00
1110-113	03/28/2010	03/29/2010	3003349	144.00
1110-114	03/29/2010	04/01/2010	3003349	267.00
1110-115	04/01/2010	04/03/2010	3003348	204
1110-116	04/03/2010	04/05/2010	3003348	234
1110-117	04/06/2010	04/07/2010	3003349	120.00
1110-118	04/07/2010	04/08/2010	3003349	114.00

DDH	Start Date	Completion Date	Claim No	Final Depth
1110-119	04/08/2010	04/09/2010	3003349	75.00
1110-120	04/09/2010	04/11/2010	3003349	141.00
1110-121	04/11/2010	04/13/2010	3003349	192.00
1110-122	04/13/2010	04/14/2010	3003349	114.00
1110-123	04/14/2010	04/16/2010	3003349	183.00
1110-124	04/16/2010	04/18/2010	3003349	168.00
1110-125	04/18/2010	04/19/2010	3003349	84.00
1110-126	04/19/2010	04/20/2010	3003349	60.00
1110-127	04/20/2010	04/21/2010	3003349	102.00
1110-128	04/21/2010	04/23/2010	3003349	141.00
1110-129	04/23/2010	04/24/2010	3003349	132.00
1110-130	04/24/2010	04/25/2010	3003349	84.00
1110-131	04/25/2010	04/26/2010	3003349	93.00
1110-132	04/26/2010	04/08/2010	3003349	126.00
1110-133	04/28/2010	04/29/2010	3003349	177.00
1110-134	04/30/2010	05/01/2010	3003349	141.00
1110-135	05/01/2010	05/03/2010	3003349	171.00
1110-136	05/03/2010	05/05/2010	3003349	168.00
1110-137	05/05/2010	05/06/2010	3003349	138.00
1110-138	05/07/2010	05/08/2010	3003349	120.00
1110-139	05/08/2010	05/10/2010	3003349	123.00
1110-140	05/10/2010	05/11/2010	3003349	135.00
1110-141	05/11/2010	05/12/2010	3003349	117.00
1110-142	05/12/2010	05/13/2010	3003349	102.00
1110-143	05/13/2010	05/16/2010	3003441	201.00
1110-144	05/16/2010	05/18/2010	3003441	171.00
1110-145	05/18/2010	05/19/2010	3003441	72.00
1110-146	05/20/2010	05/22/2010	3003441	210.00
1110-147	05/22/2010	05/24/2010	3003441	99.00
1110-148	05/24/2010	05/27/2010	3003349	177.00
1110-149	05/27/2010	05/31/2010	3003349	246.00
1110-150	05/31/2010	06/03/2010	3003349	324.00
1110-151	06/03/2010	06/07/2010	3003349	297.00
1105-05	04/05/2010	04/06/2010	3003348	114

Note: One 2005 drill holes was deepened in 2010.

9.2 Diamond Drilling Operations

Landore's Junior Lake camp, at kilometre 105 on the East Road / Jackfish Road from Armstrong, was used as a base of operations. During dry seasons when access trail conditions permit, drill sites can be accessed by 4-wheel drive truck and all-terrain vehicle (ATV).

Drill holes were positioned and oriented by chaining from previous casings along cut lines of the established grid or by GPS and compass where there was no grid. Upon completion of each hole, the casing location was recorded using a Geneq Inc. SkyBlue II handheld Trimble GPS in UTM projection NAD 83 for Zone 16. All casings were left in the holes and capped. The water supplies for this drilling were Verall Lake, North Lamaune Lake, a beaver pond and creek in the vicinity of 1110-106, ponds in the vicinities of 1110-115, 1110-127 and 1110-148, and a trench in the vicinity of 1105-05.

Drilling was conducted by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling, of Chibougamau, QC. Drill core from this program is stored on covered core racks at Landore's Junior Lake camp.

Landore's core is stored at Junior Lake and is available for review.

9.3 Down-hole Surveys and Deviation

Down-hole deviation was minimized by the use of NQ size drill rods, hexagonal core barrel and long (18”) reaming shell.

Inclination deviation was monitored as the holes progressed using a Reflex Instruments EZ-Shot down-hole survey instrument and upon completion of each hole a Reflex Instruments Maxibor II instrument (optical method) was used to survey the hole to obtain reliable information on both inclination and azimuth deviation. Both instruments digitally record the down-hole survey data. Survey data is presented on the header page of each drill log in Appendix C.

9.4 Drill Core Logging Procedures

Drill core was aligned, measured and logged for geology. Logging records major and minor rock units (grain sizes, texture structural information: core angles of geological contacts, foliation and bedding, fractures, faults, veins, joints etc.), alteration and sulphide species, content and mode of occurrence. Logging and sampling information was recorded by hand on paper and/or in Microsoft Word and Excel software, then edited as required. Access and MapInfo GIS databases are maintained for drilling information. A copy of Landore's geological legend is presented in Appendix F.

All drill core is digitally photographed and photos maintained on file in Landore's Thunder Bay office.

Specific gravity (SG), RQD and magnetic susceptibility (MS) measurements of the mineralized zones and surrounding host rocks in the core were also recorded (Appendix E). The methodology for testing SG and magnetic susceptibility is summarized below:

9.4.1 Specific Gravity (SG) Methodology

- SG measurements were taken where there was visible mineralization, and at 3 metres intervals in select holes for background measurements.
- SG was measured utilizing a Denver Instrument Model PI-2002 scale, accurate to 0.01 gram. The scale was securely setup on a sturdy table, and levelled. A plastic weighting basket was suspended beneath the scale so that it is completely submerged in a pail of water (at room temperature) and then the scale is calibrated to read zero.
- The dry sample is weighted on the scale and the dry weight (DW) recorded. The sample is then placed in the basket, completely submerged in the water and the wet weight (WW) is recorded.
- All dry and wet weights are entered into an Excel spreadsheet and the specific gravity is calculated using the following formula:
$$SG = \frac{DW}{DW - WW}$$

9.4.2 Magnetic Susceptibility (MS) Methodology

MS measurements were taken where there was visible mineralization, and at 3 metres intervals in select holes for background measurements. MS was measured utilizing a Kappameter, model KP-6 magnetic susceptibility meter. The measurements were entered into an Excel spreadsheet either directly or after they had been recorded by hand on paper.

9.4.3 Rock-Quality Designation and Core Recovery

Rock-Quality Designation (RQD) and core recovery was determined over 3 metre intervals. RQD is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{RQD} = (\text{Sum of all pieces over 0.1m} / \text{Metres recovered}) * 100$$

Core recovery is typically +80% except in rare cases over narrow intervals of highly sheared, foliated intervals. As such it is considered that samples accurately reflect drilled widths sampled. Core recovery is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Core recovery} = (\text{Metres recovered} / \text{metres drilled}) * 100$$

Longest and smallest piece of drill core in the 3 metre interval was measured and recorded, as well as the fracture density. The fracture density is the visual inspection of the intensity of natural fractures in a given 3 metres, and is a numerical value on a scale of 0 to 9 (0 being no fractures, 9 being very intensely fractured). RQD data is available at Landore's Thunder Bay Office.

10 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Sampling for the 2010 Lamaune drilling program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone) has consisted entirely of drill core sampling. Cheatle (2010b) outlines the sampling methodology utilized by Landore:

Core is logged and sampled in the Landore field camp on site, with occasional additional logging and sampling done on mineralized core in the Landore warehouse in Thunder Bay. Logging records major and minor rock units (grain sizes, texture structural information: core angles of geological contacts, foliation and bedding, fractures, faults, veins, joints, etc.), alteration and sulphide species, content and mode of occurrence. Geotechnical measurements including core recovery, rock quality designator (RQD) and fracture density have been taken. Specific gravity tests were carried out on. Sampling was conducted in the visibly mineralized zones and continuous sampling was undertaken throughout the hole length when the target was PGE's.

Industry standard core sampling procedures were employed:

- all drill core is aligned and measured prior to sampling
- samples for assay are selected and marked for sampling on the basis of sulphide geology/mineralogy and rock units
- sample intervals avoid crossing geological contacts
- samples are sawn in half with a diamond saw blade
- one half of the sample is placed in a standard, numbered transparent plastic bag with an identifying sample tag and
- the remaining half returned to the core box with a corresponding tag placed at the beginning of the sample interval
- the halved drill core is retained in core racks on site.

All core sample bags are sealed with plastic sequentially numbered security tags and eight to ten of these sample bags are placed in larger rice bags also sealed with a numbered security tag. All security tag numbers are recorded prior to shipping and checked upon delivery at the lab.

Sample intervals are typically 1.0m to 1.5m in length.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Taken from Cheatle (2010b):

Core samples are secured in the logging/sampling building at site. The samples are then transported directly from the site to the Accurassay or ALS Chemex lab in Thunder Bay by Landore or Chibougamau Diamond Drilling personnel. There have been no samples lost and no indications of sample tampering.

Prior to 2007, Landore's Lamaune core was stacked outdoors on site with some mineralized intersections stored in a secure warehouse at Landore's office in Thunder Bay. New core racks were constructed on site during 2007 and stacked core was placed on the racks to improve its longevity, storage and accessibility.

11.1 Accurassay Laboratories Analytical Procedures

Accurassay is an independent, commercial mineral laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) under ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines for PGM, Cu, Ni, and Co analysis by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA). The laboratory undergoes proficiency testing PTP-MAL through the SCC and participates in Round Robin testing through the Society of Mineral Analysts (SMA).

Accurassay Laboratories analytical procedures are as follows (Moore, J., 2008):

The rock samples are first entered into Accurassay Laboratories Local Information System (LIMS). The samples are dried, if necessary and then jaw crushed to -8mexh, riffle split, a 250 to 400 gram cut is taken and pulverized to 90%-150mesh, and then matted to ensure homogeneity. Silica sand is used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination. The homogeneous sample then receives final preparation and analyzed as per the analysis required require.

Precious Metal Fire Assay:

The sample is mixed with a lead based flux and fused for an appropriate length of time. The fusing process results in a lead button, which is then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupel and a silver bead, which contains any gold, platinum and palladium, is left in the cupel. The cupel is removed from the furnace and allowed to cool. Once the cupel has cooled sufficiently, the silver bead is placed in an appropriately labeled small test tube and digested using a 1:3 ratio of nitric acid to hydrochloric acid. The samples are bulked up with 1.0mls of distilled deionized water and 1.0mls of 1% digested lanthanum solution. The total volume is 3.0mls. The samples cool and are vortexed. The contents are allowed to settle.

Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium using atomic absorption spectroscopy. The atomic absorption spectroscopy unit is calibrated for each element using the appropriate ISO 9002 certified standards in an air-acetylene flame. The results for the atomic absorption are checked by the technician and then forwarded to data entry by means of electronic transfer and a certificate is produced. The Laboratory Manager checks the data and validates it if it is error free. The results are then forwarded to the client by fax, email, floppy or zip disk, or by hardcopy in the mail. NOTE: This method may be altered according to the client's demands. All changes in the method will be discussed with the client and approved by the laboratory manager.

Base Metals-Geochemical:

Base metal samples are prepped in the same way as precious metals but are digested using a multi acid digest (HNO_3 , HF, HCl). The samples are bulked up with 2.0mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 12.0mls with distilled deionized water. The samples are vortexed and allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for copper, nickel and cobalt using atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Base Metals-Full Assay:

Full assay samples are prepped the same way as geochemical base metals. They are weighed at 2.5g instead of 0.25g and digested using a combination of acids (nitric, hydrochloric and/or hydrofluoric). The samples are bulked up with 30mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 250mls with distilled deionized water using a 250ml volumetric flask. The samples are capped and inverted several times in the volumetric flask until the contents are homogeneous. A portion of the solution is transferred to a labelled test tube and then analyzed for the required elements using absorption spectroscopy.

11.2 ALS Chemex Laboratories Analytical Procedures

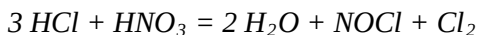
ALS Chemex is an independent, commercial mineral laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) under ISO 17025 guidelines. Each ALS lab has a Quality Management System (QMS) to ensure the production of consistently reliable data, and ensures that standard operating procedures are in place, and are being followed. The QMS is monitored by global and regional Quality Control teams. ALS participates in a number of proficiency tests, such as those managed by Geostats and CANMET.

The rock samples are first entered into ALS Chemex Laboratories Local Information System (LIMS), then bar-coded and weighed. The samples are dried, riffled split, then pulverized to better than 70% -2mm. Silica sand is used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination. The homogeneous sample then receives final preparation and analyzed as per the required methods. Assay results are checked by the lab manager before the hard copy is sent in the mail, and/or emailed to the client.

Analysis descriptions below are verbatim from ALS Chemex website: www.alsglobal.com

Aqua regia digestion:

The standard aqua regia digestion consists of treating a geological sample with a 3:1 mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. Nitric acid destroys organic matter and oxidizes sulphide material. It reacts with concentrated hydrochloric acid to generate aqua regia:



Aqua regia is an effective solvent for most base metal sulphates, sulphides, oxides and carbonates.

Atomic Absorption Finish:

In atomic absorption spectroscopy, an element in its atomic form is introduced into a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light (atomic absorption) and enter an excited state. At the same time there is a reduction in the intensity of the light beam which can be measured and directly correlated with the concentration of the elemental atomic species. This is carried out by comparing the light absorbance of the unknown sample with the light absorbance of known calibration standards.

A typical atomic absorption spectrometer consists of an appropriate light source (usually a hollow cathode lamp containing the element to be measured), an absorption path (usually a flame but occasionally an absorption cell), a monochromator (to isolate the light of appropriate wavelength) and a detector.

The most common form of atomic absorption spectroscopy is called flame atomic absorption. In this technique, a solution of the element of interest is drawn through a flame in order to generate the element in its atomic form. At the same time, light from a hollow cathode lamp is passed through the flame and atomic absorption occurs. The flame temperature can be varied by using different fuel and oxidant combinations; for example, a hotter flame is required for those elements which resist atomization by tending to form refractory oxides.

Lithium Borate fusion:

At ALS Chemex, lithium metaborate fusions are carried out in an automated fashion using a Claisse-type fluxer. The fusion melts can be poured into disks in preparation for X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis or they can be dissolved in acid for subsequent ICPMS analysis.

XRF:

In X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy, a beam of electrons strikes a target (such as Mo or Au) causing the target to release a primary source of X-rays. These primary X-rays are then used to irradiate a secondary target (the sample), causing the sample to produce fluorescent (secondary) X-rays. These fluorescent X-rays are emitted with characteristic energies that can be used to identify the nucleus (i.e. element) from which they arise. The number of X-rays measured at each characteristic energy can therefore in principle be used to measure the concentration of the element from which it arises.

The fluorescent X-rays are then dispersed and sorted by wavelength using a selection of different diffraction crystals, hence the term wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence. The dispersed X-rays are then detected with a thallium-doped sodium iodide detector or a flow proportional counter. Each X-ray striking the detector causes a small electrical impulse which can be amplified and measured using a computer-controlled multichannel analyzer. Samples of unknown concentration are compared with well-known international standard reference materials in order to define precise concentration levels of the unknown sample.

Detection limits for the principal metals are:

Metal Detection limit

Pd 10 ppb
Pt 15 ppb
Au 5 ppb
Ag 1 ppm
Cu 1 ppm
Ni 1 ppm
Co 1 ppm
Pb 1 ppm

Zn 1 ppm

In Landore's opinion, the sampling, assaying and security protocols, procedures and standards in place for the exploration drilling are industry standard and adequate for mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Drill hole and assay data entered or imported into Borsurv software or Landore's Microsoft Access database is checked by the software and GIS Geologist for data entry errors.

To validate the drill hole database is checked for potential problems such as:

- 1) Intervals exceeding the hole length (from-to problem).
- 2) Negative length intervals (from-to problem).
- 3) Zero length intervals (from-to problem).
- 4) Inconsistent downhole survey records.
- 5) Out of sequence and overlapping intervals (from-to problem; additional sampling/QAQC/check sampling included in table).
- 6) No interval defined within analyzed sequences (not sampled or missing samples/results).

12.1 Quality Control and Quality Assurance

Upon receiving assay results, Landore checks that all standards and blanks are within +/- 3 standard deviations from their certified mean. Landore has in place and follows a standard procedure to ensure that failed assay batches are re-run.

Certified standards used include: G301-13, G301-3, G900-2, G901-13, G999-8, GBM306-8, GBM307-11, GBM906-7, and GBM908-10 from Geostats Party Ltd, Australia. Also, certified standards PG119, PG126, PG128, PM432, and PM434 from WCM Minerals, Canada were used.

The Silica sand blank was obtained from ALS Chemex laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The standards are inserted every 20th submitted sample.

The silica sand blank was inserted every 20th submitted sample. Landore ensured that at least 1 standard and blank was placed in every batch.

12.1.1 Accurassay Quality Control

Accurassay Laboratories employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house and tested in round robin analyses with laboratories across Canada, and ISO certified calibration standards purchased from suppliers. Should any of the standards fall outside the warning limits ($\text{mean} \pm 2\sigma$), re-analysis is performed on 10% of the samples analyzed in the same batch and the new values are compared with the original values. If the values from the re-analysis match original assays, the data is certified. If they do not match, the entire batch is re-analyzed. Should any of the analyses for standards fall outside the control limit ($\text{mean} \pm 3\sigma$), all analyses in that batch are rejected and all of the batch samples are re-analyzed prior to returning results to Landore.

Accurassay also re-assays every 10th sample as a duplicate and inserts a blank control sample in the batch as part the internal laboratory QA/QC process. Rejects for 5% of the samples (selection at geologist's discretion) are submitted to ALS Chemex for confirmation. Original assay results are reported unless the check assay results question the original assays in which case the sampled is re-assayed. In addition to this, other results that may be questionable (i.e. low value amongst high values) are check assayed.

12.1.2 ALS Chemex Quality Control

ALS employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. ALS uses a combination of reference materials, including primary, certified reference, or in-house reference materials. Should any of the standards not fall within an acceptable range, re-assays will be performed with a new certified reference material. The number of re-assays depends on how far the certified reference material falls outside its acceptable range. Additionally, ALS verifies the accuracy of any measuring or dispensing device (i.e. scales, dispensers, pipettes, etc.) on a daily basis and is corrected as required.

13 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2010 Lamaune Area diamond drill program was successfully completed and used to evaluate the Lamaune Gold Prospect and Carrot Top Zone.

Drilling of the Lamaune Gold Prospect intersected horizons of both low grade and high grade gold. The mineralized horizons are open along strike and depth. Further mapping and drilling is warranted along strike and depth of the horizons.

Drilling of the Carrot Top Zone has further identified prospective Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization observed in recent drilling. Additional drilling and mapping would be beneficial to identify any further mineralized horizons in the area.

14 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2010 drilling of the Lamaune Gold Prospect and Carrot Top Zone was successfully completed. Analytical results of the Lamaune Gold Prospect drill core samples confirmed the presence of gold mineralization with the identification of two distinct zones; a southern wide, low grade gold zone and a northern narrow, high grade zone containing significant gold intersections. The Carrot Top Zone drilling has further identified prospective Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization observed in recent drilling.

The Lamaune Gold Prospect diamond drill campaign confirmed the presence of gold mineralization with the identification of two distinct zones; a southern wide, low grade gold zone and a northern narrow, high grade zone containing significant gold intersections. Mineralized intersections in the broad zone include 0.93g/t Au over 25.50 metres including 6.62g/t Au over 1.50 metres in 1110-94, and 0.62g/t Au over 21.10 metres in 1110-101. High grade gold was encountered in quartz veins to the north of the broad low grade gold. Mineralized intersections in this high grade zone include 46.08g/t Au over 0.5 metres.

Drilling on the Carrot Top Zone successfully tested for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization.

Drilling and mapping is recommended to follow up on the 2010 Lamaune diamond drill program to continue exploration for additional mineralized horizons and to determine strike extensions of the existing prospects.

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16 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2010 Lamaune Diamond Drill Program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone)” was prepared by M. Tuomi and signed by the following Author:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michele Tuomi". The script is cursive and fluid.

Michele Tuomi, P.Geo.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Thunder Bay, Ontario
December 3, 2010

17 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Michele Tuomi, P.Geo.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.
555 Central Avenue, Suite 1
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 5R5

Tel: +1 807 623 3770

I, Michele Tuomi, am a Professional Geoscientist, employed as a GIS Geologist of Landore Resources Canada Inc.

This certificate applies to the geological report titled “Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2010 Lamaune Diamond Drill Program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone)” dated December 3, 2010.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. I graduated with a BSc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University in 1999.

I have practiced my profession for 11 years. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration and mineral project assessment, as well as mineral resource estimations.

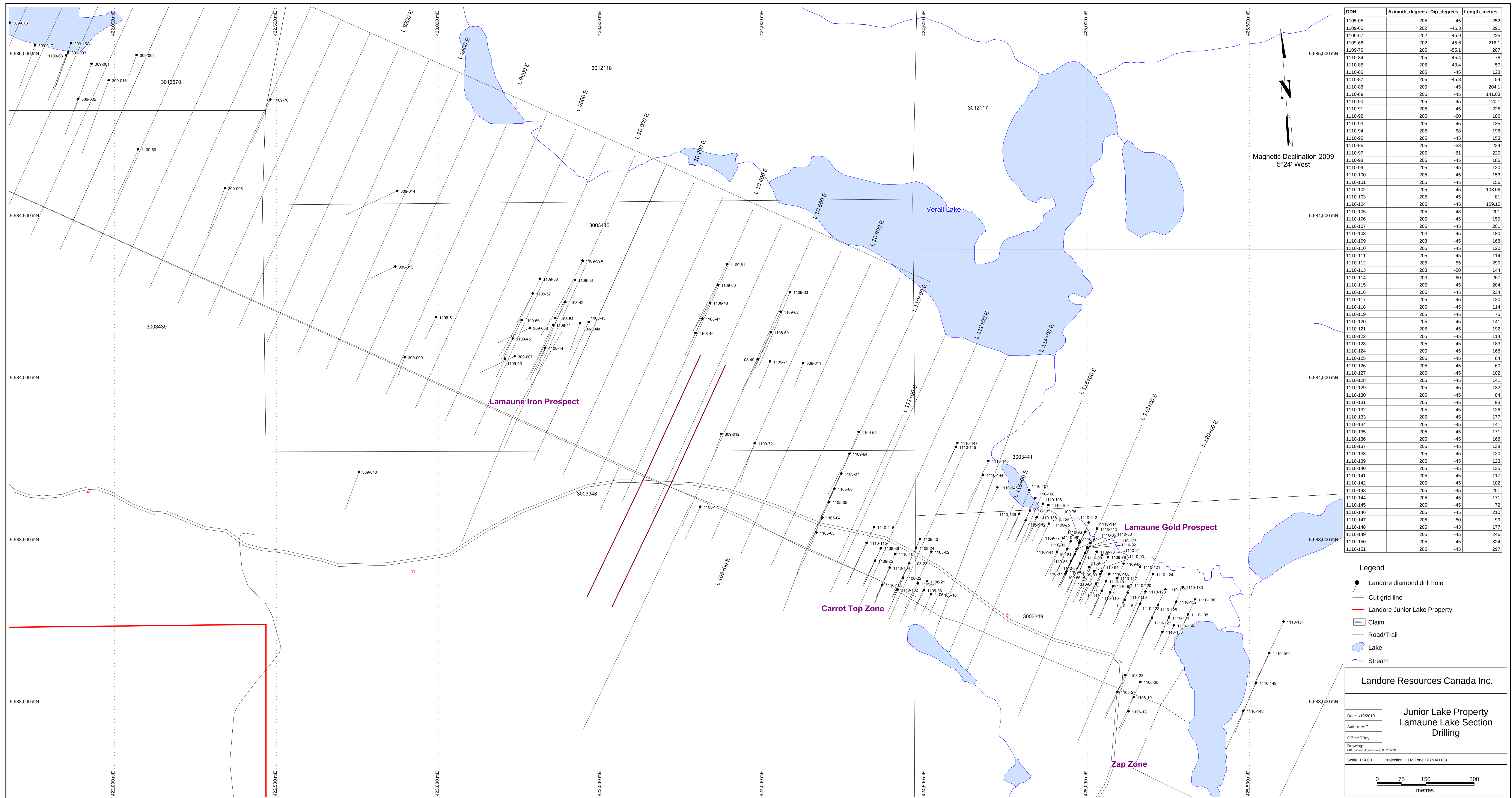
I have visited the Junior Lake property in northern Ontario, Canada on numerous occasions, the most recent being November 15, 2010.

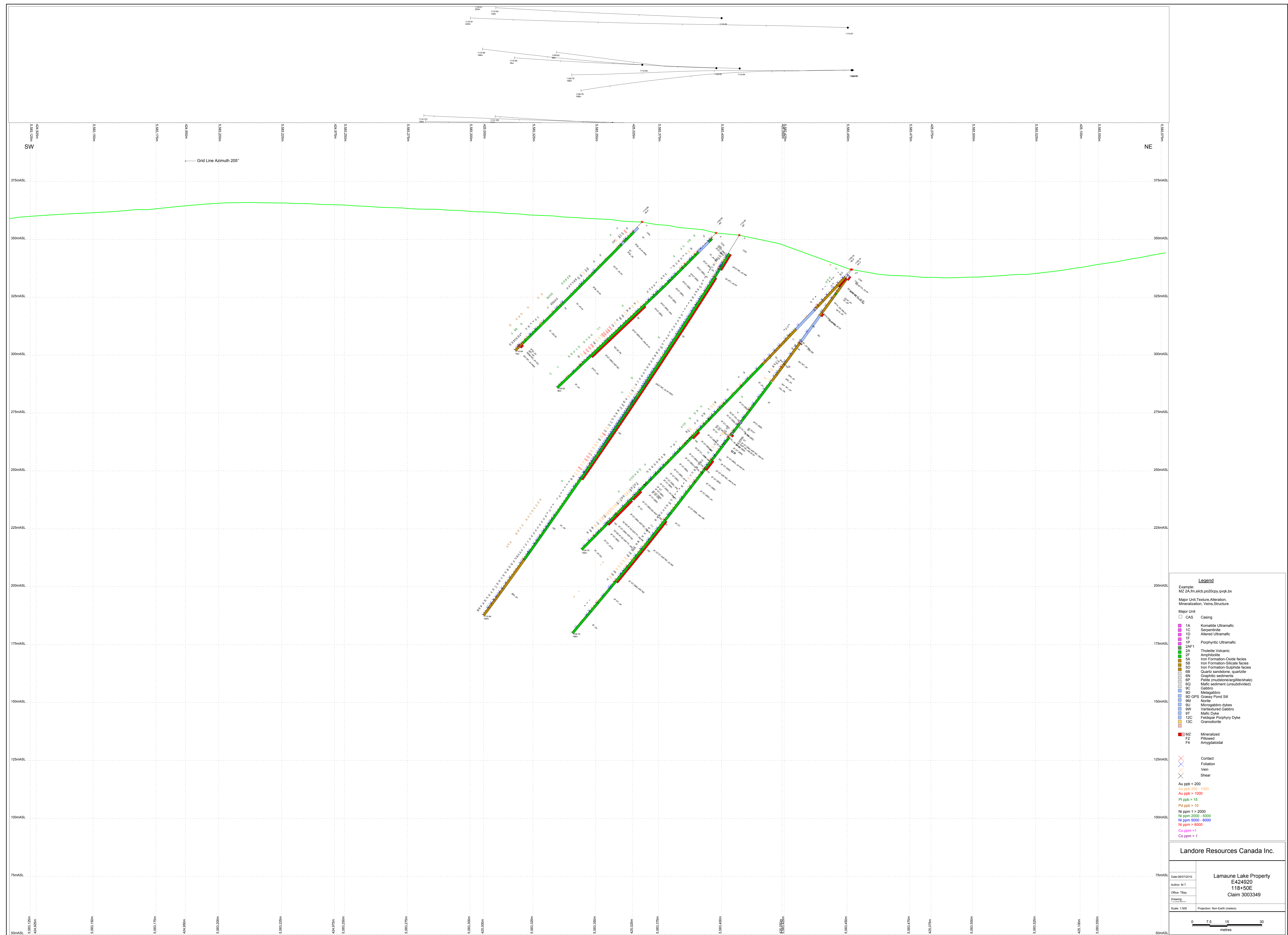
I am responsible for all items of the assessment report “Work Assessment Report on the Junior Lake Property – 2010 Lamaune Diamond Drill Program (Lamaune Gold Prospect, Carrot Top Zone)”.

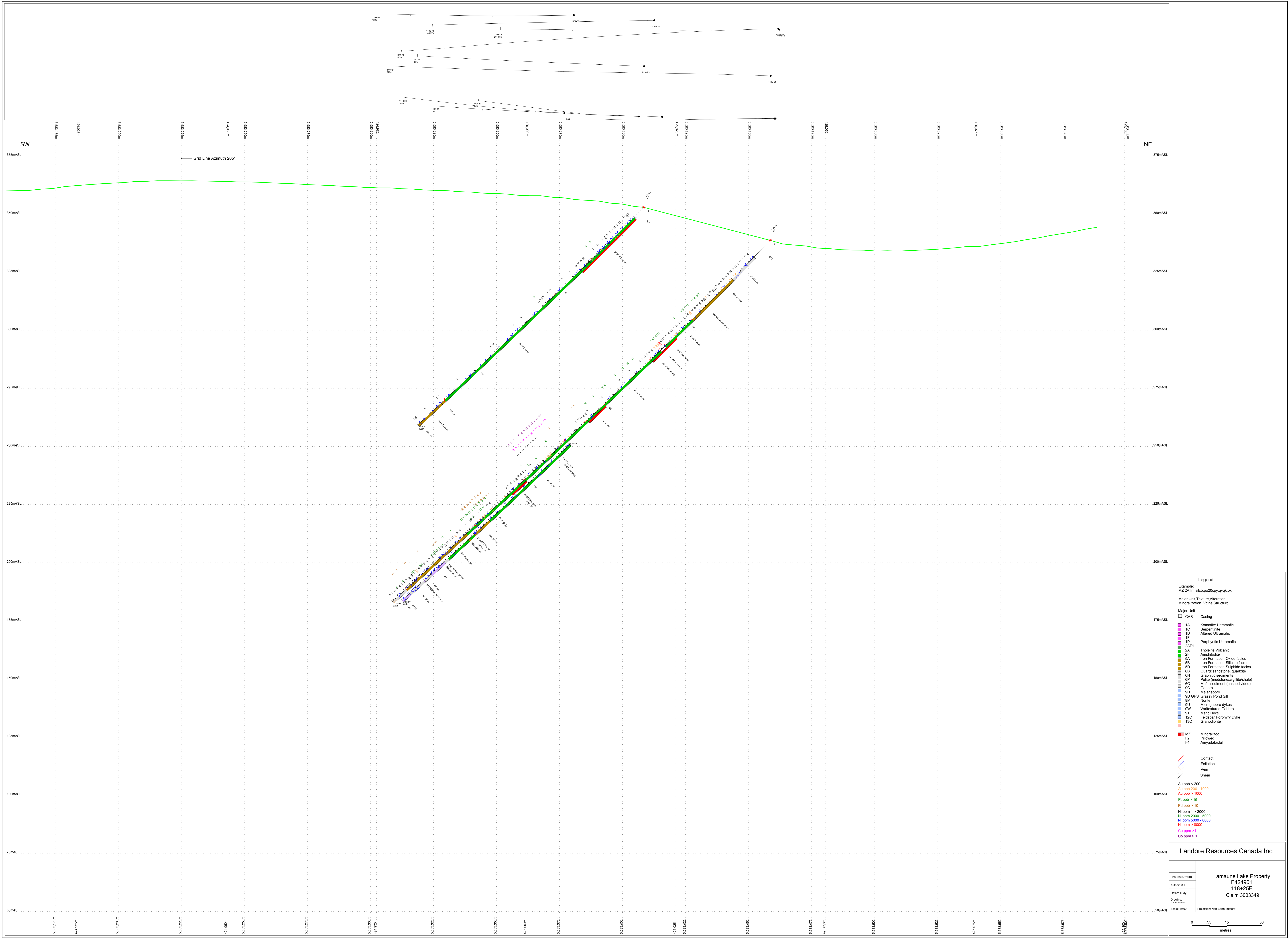
As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the assessment report not misleading.

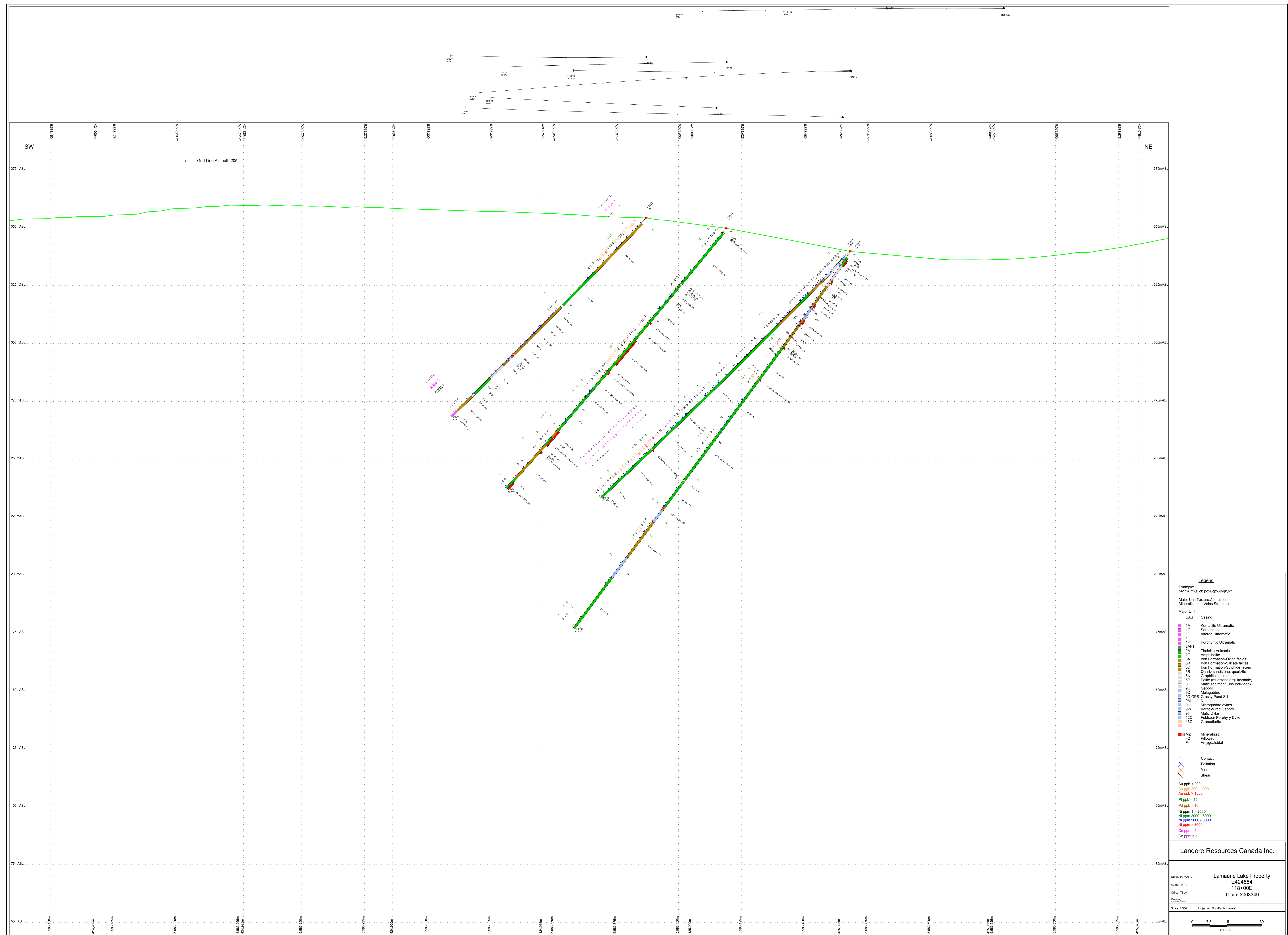


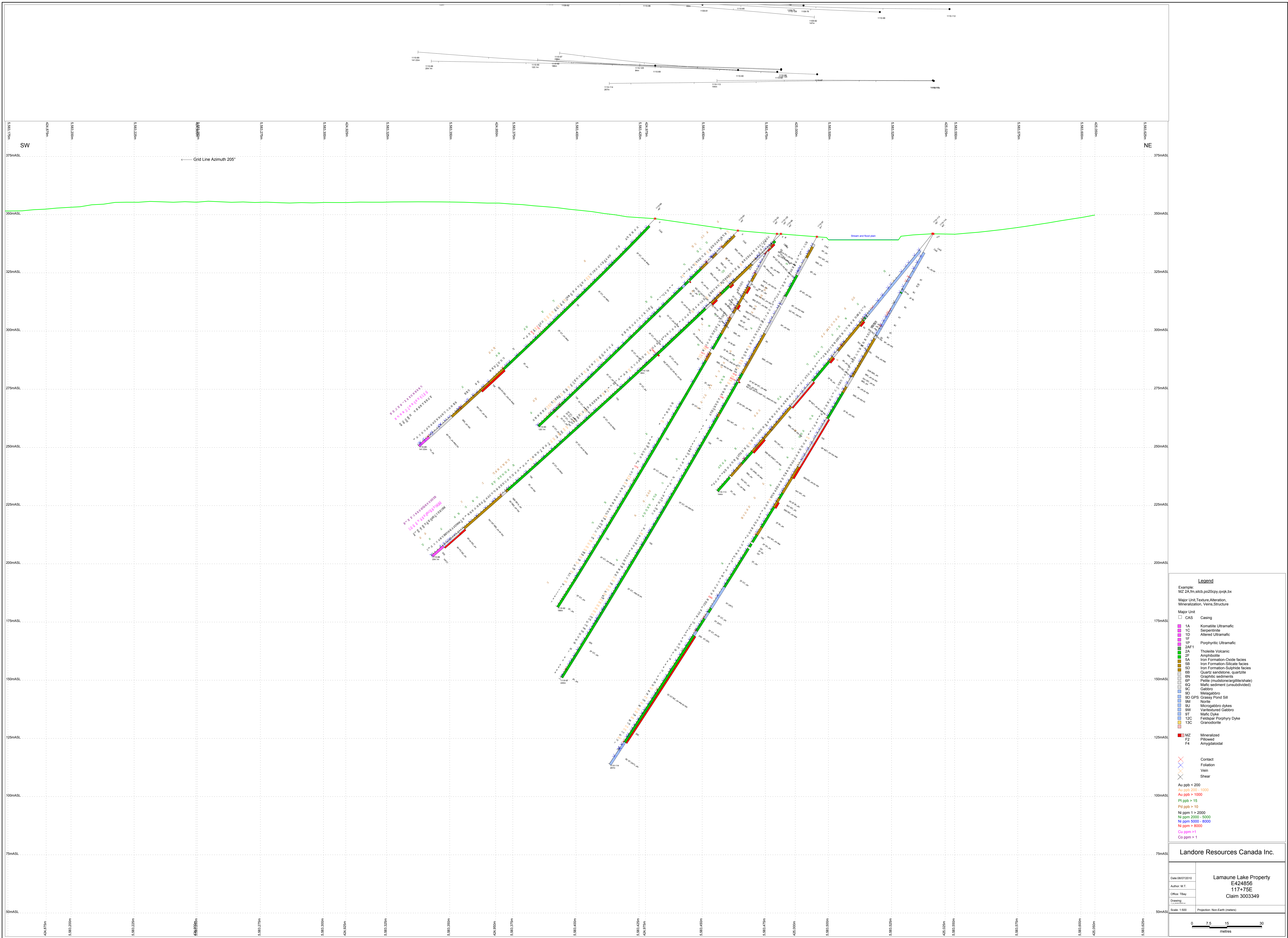
Michele Tuomi, P.Geo.

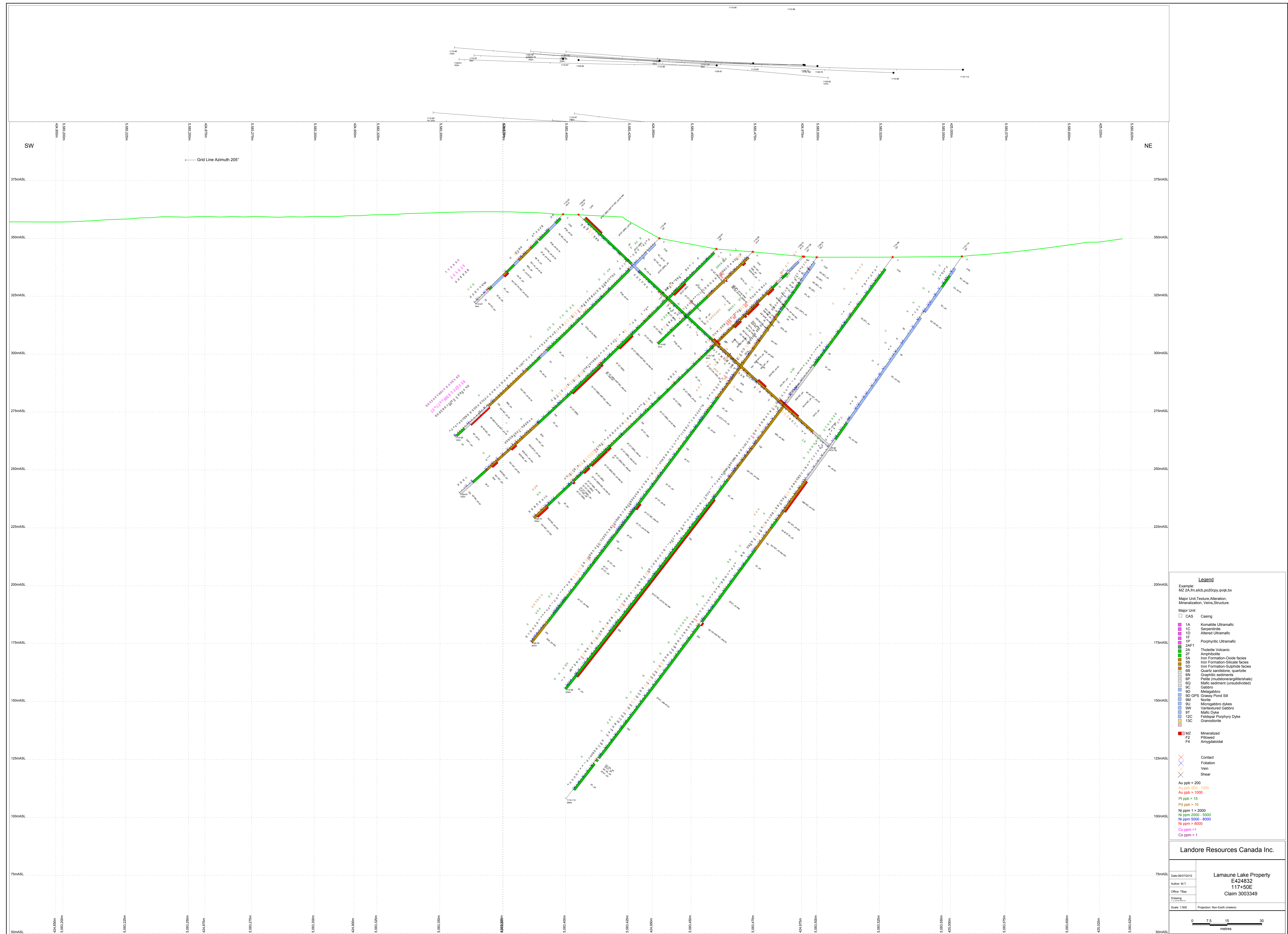


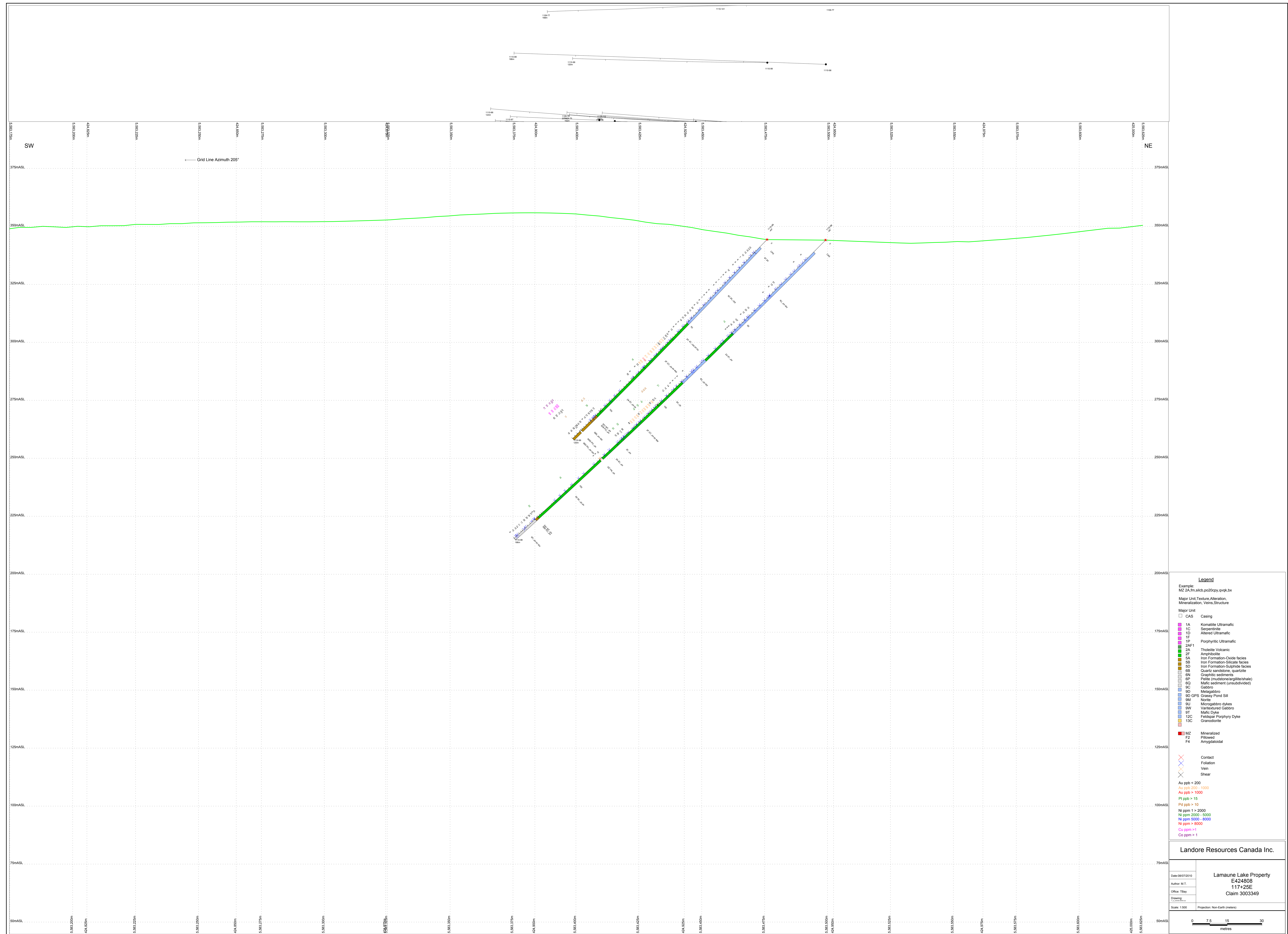


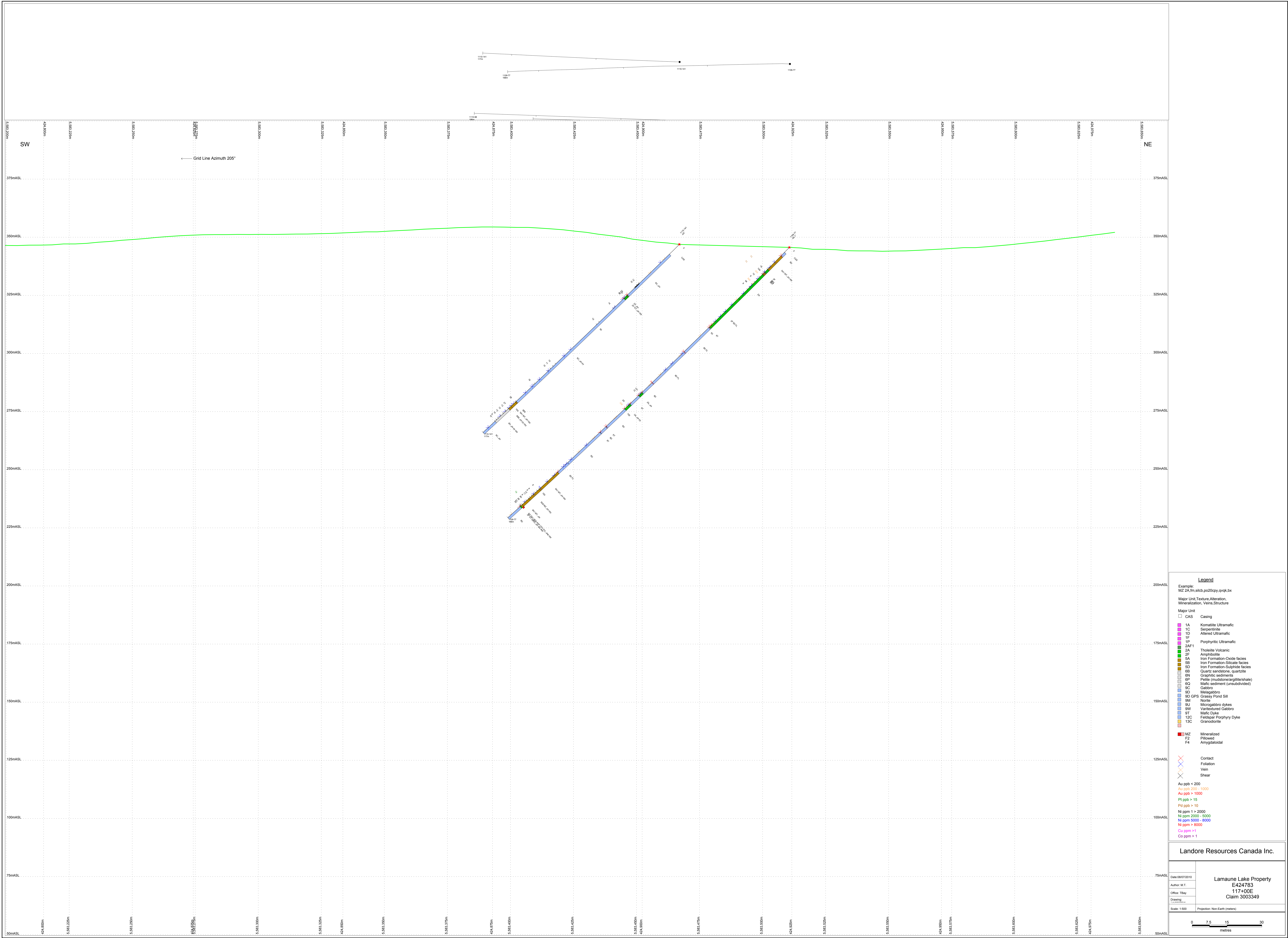


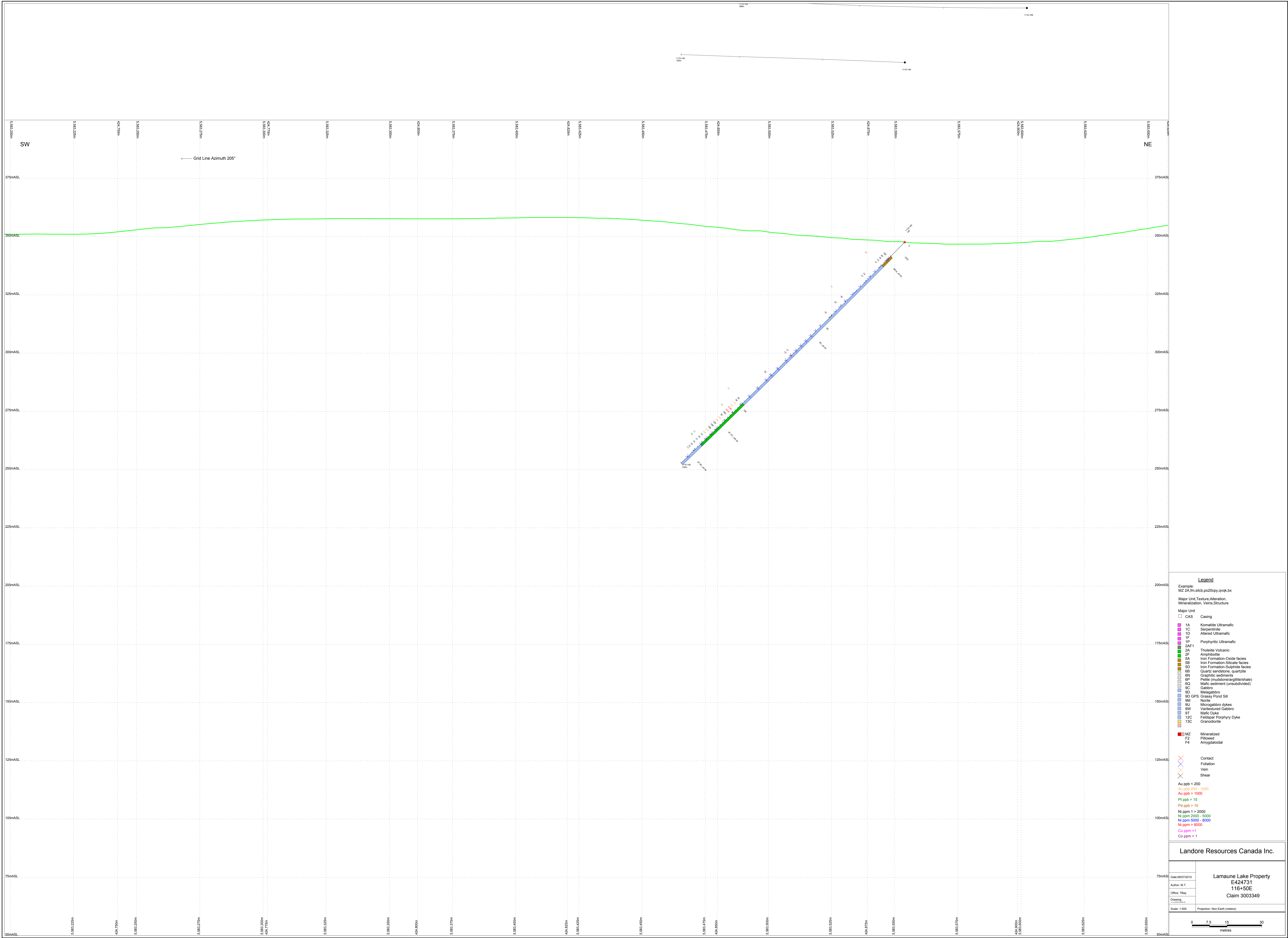


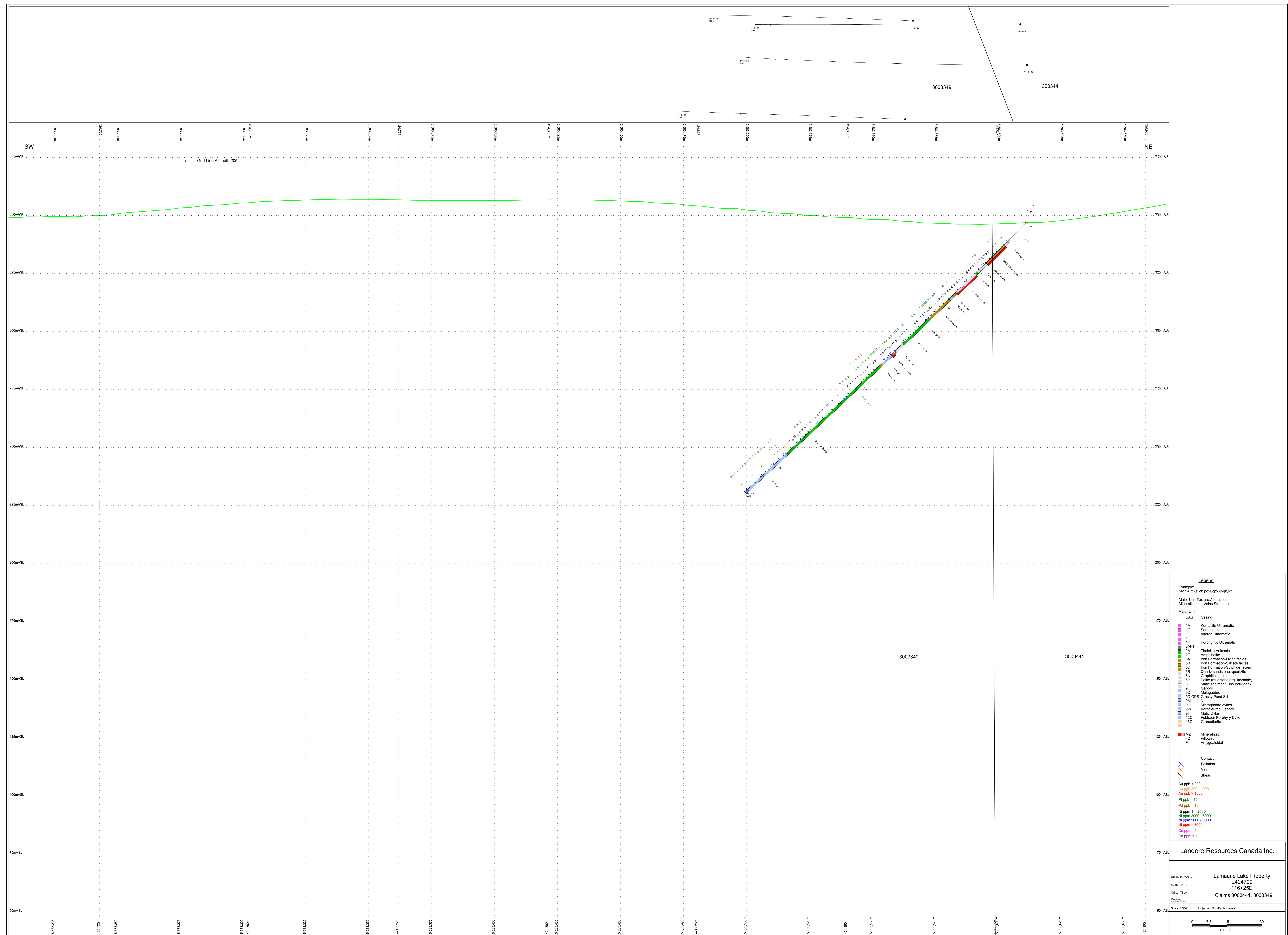


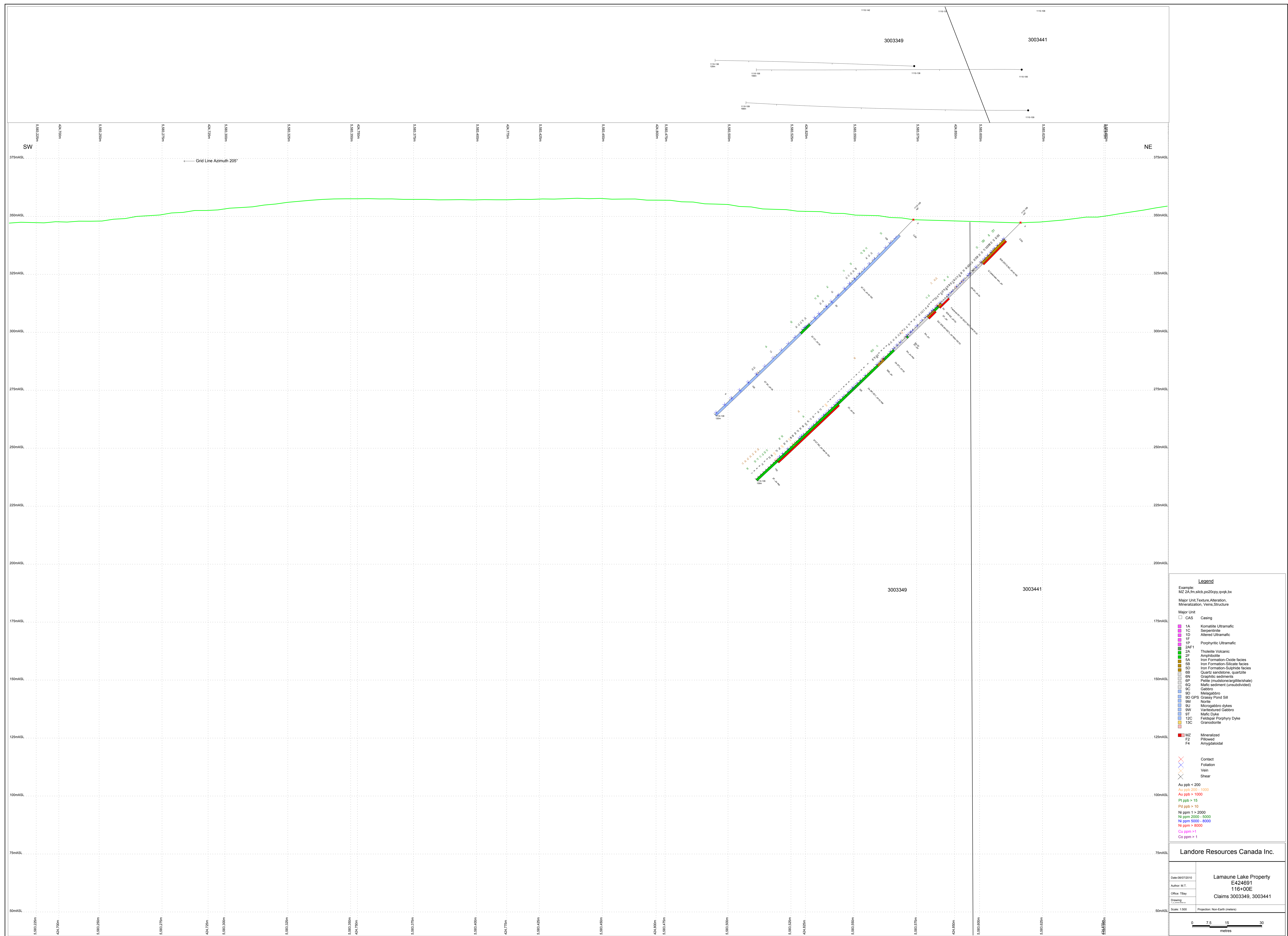


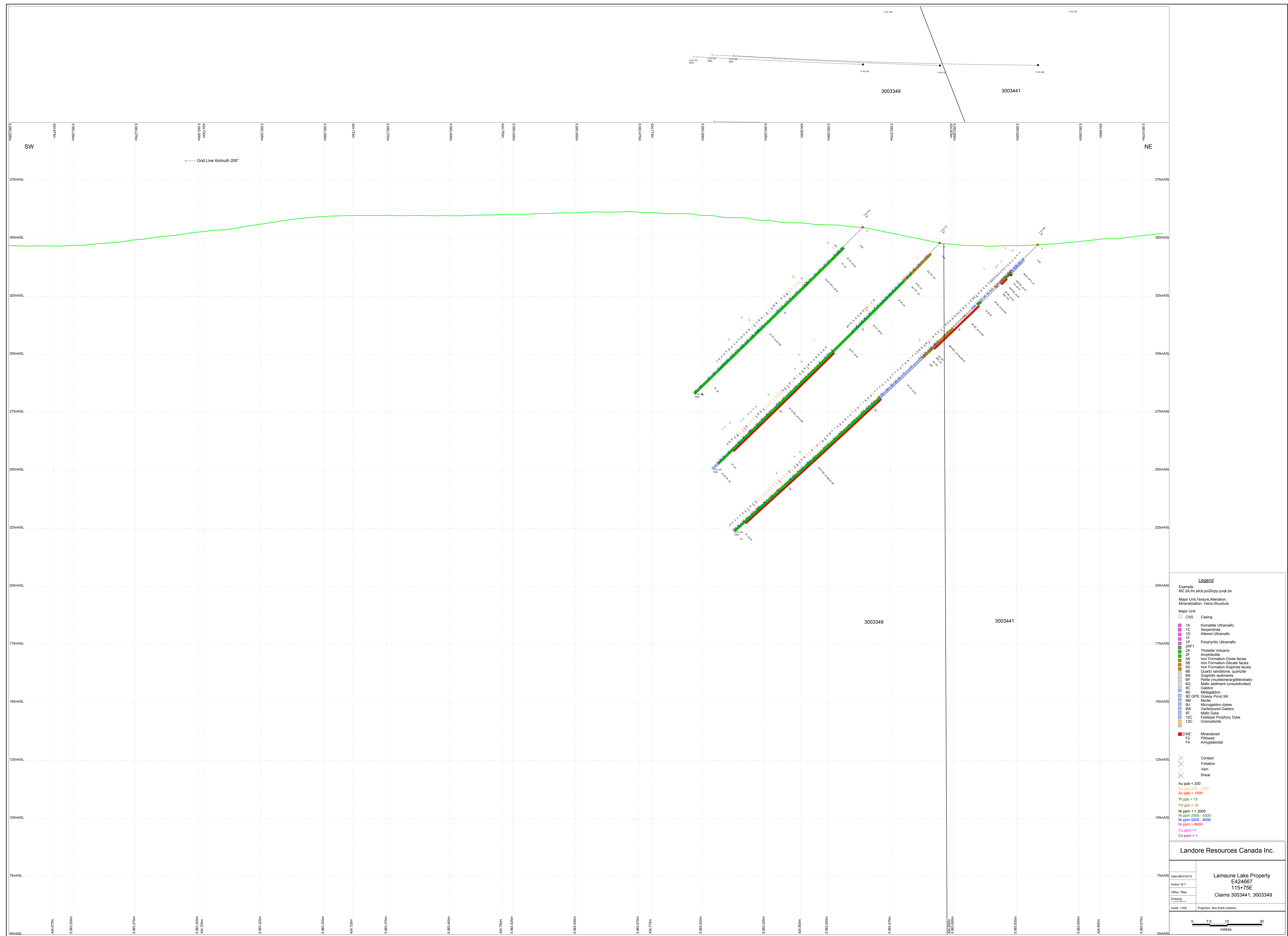


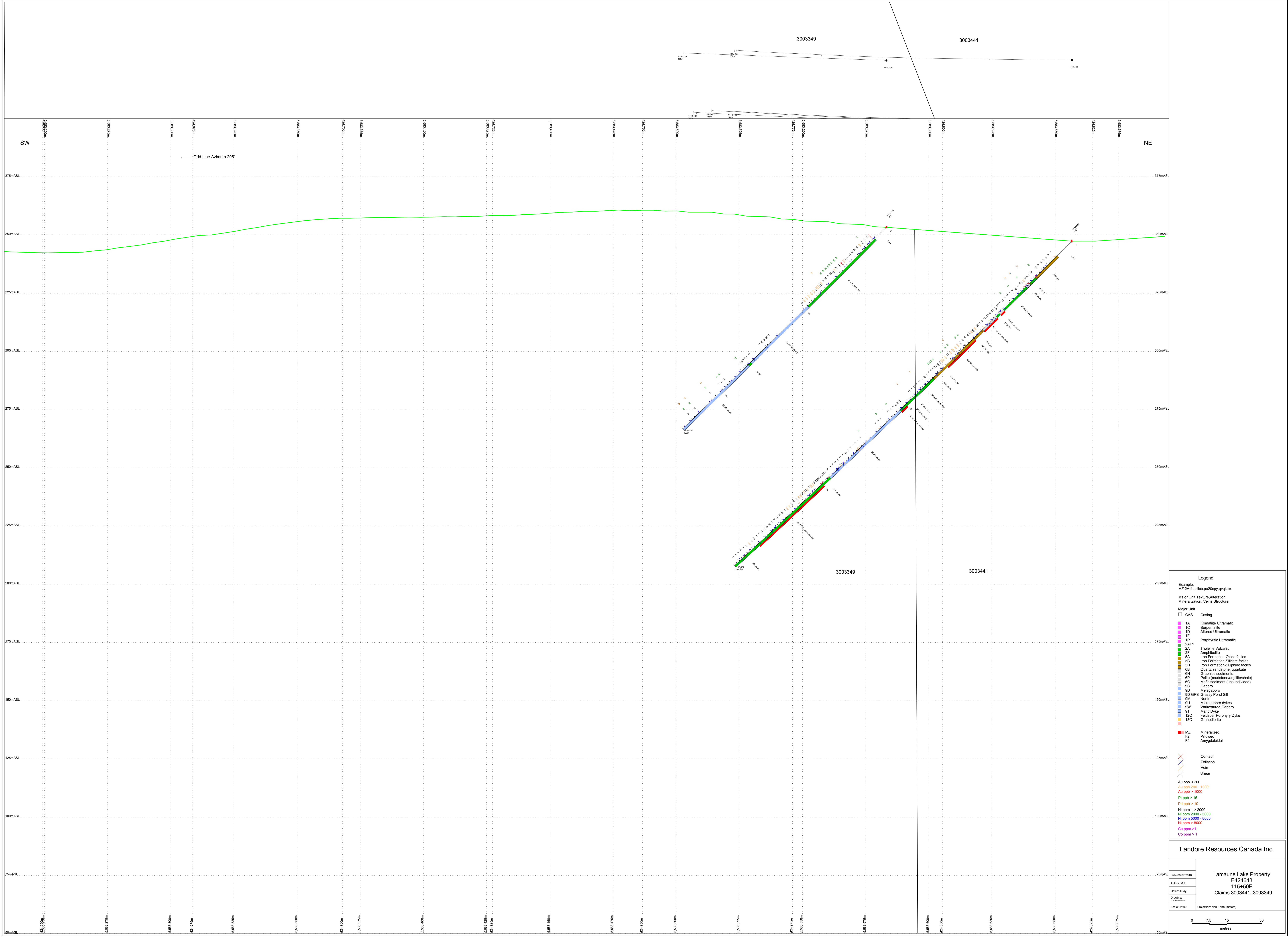


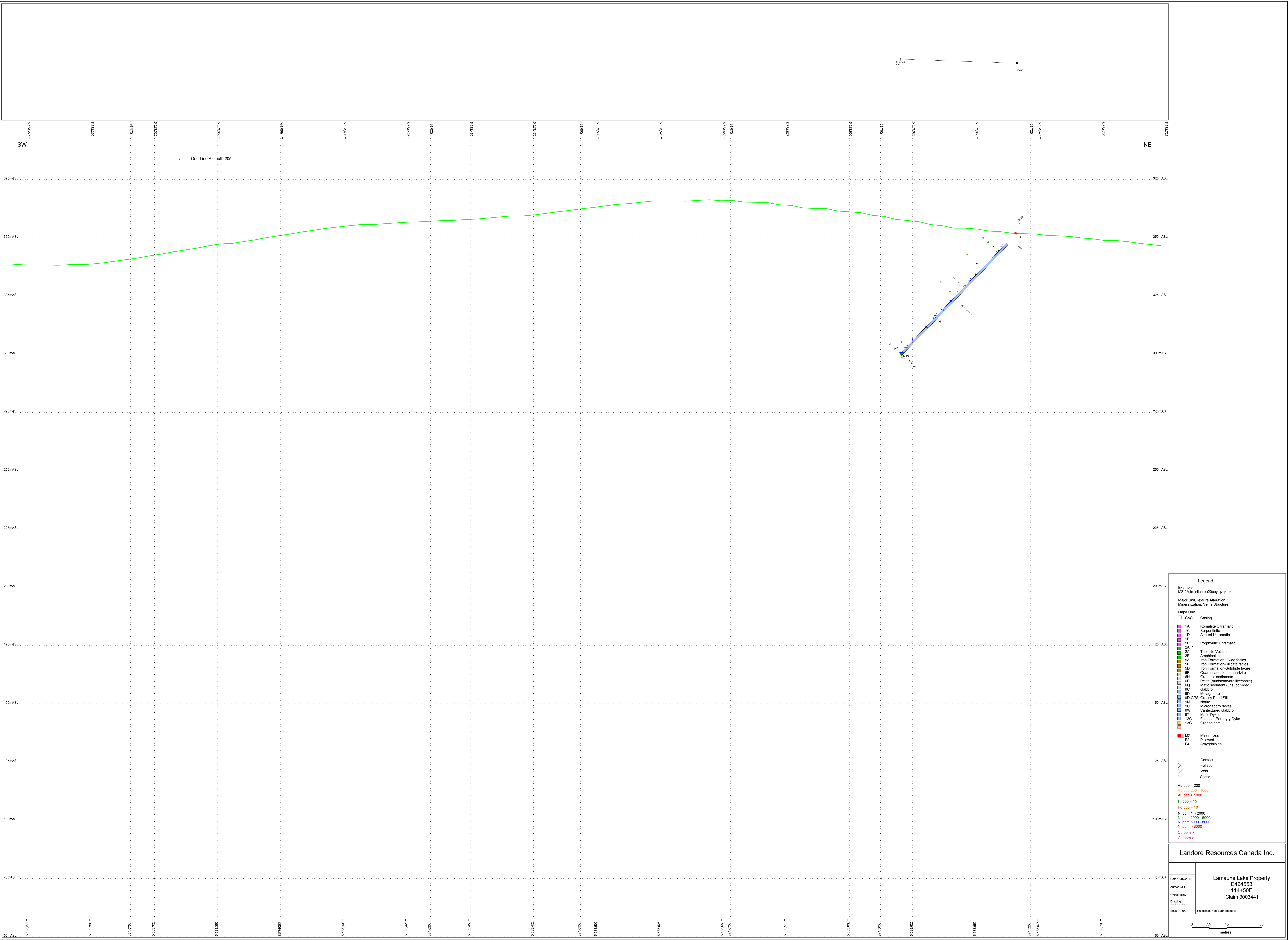


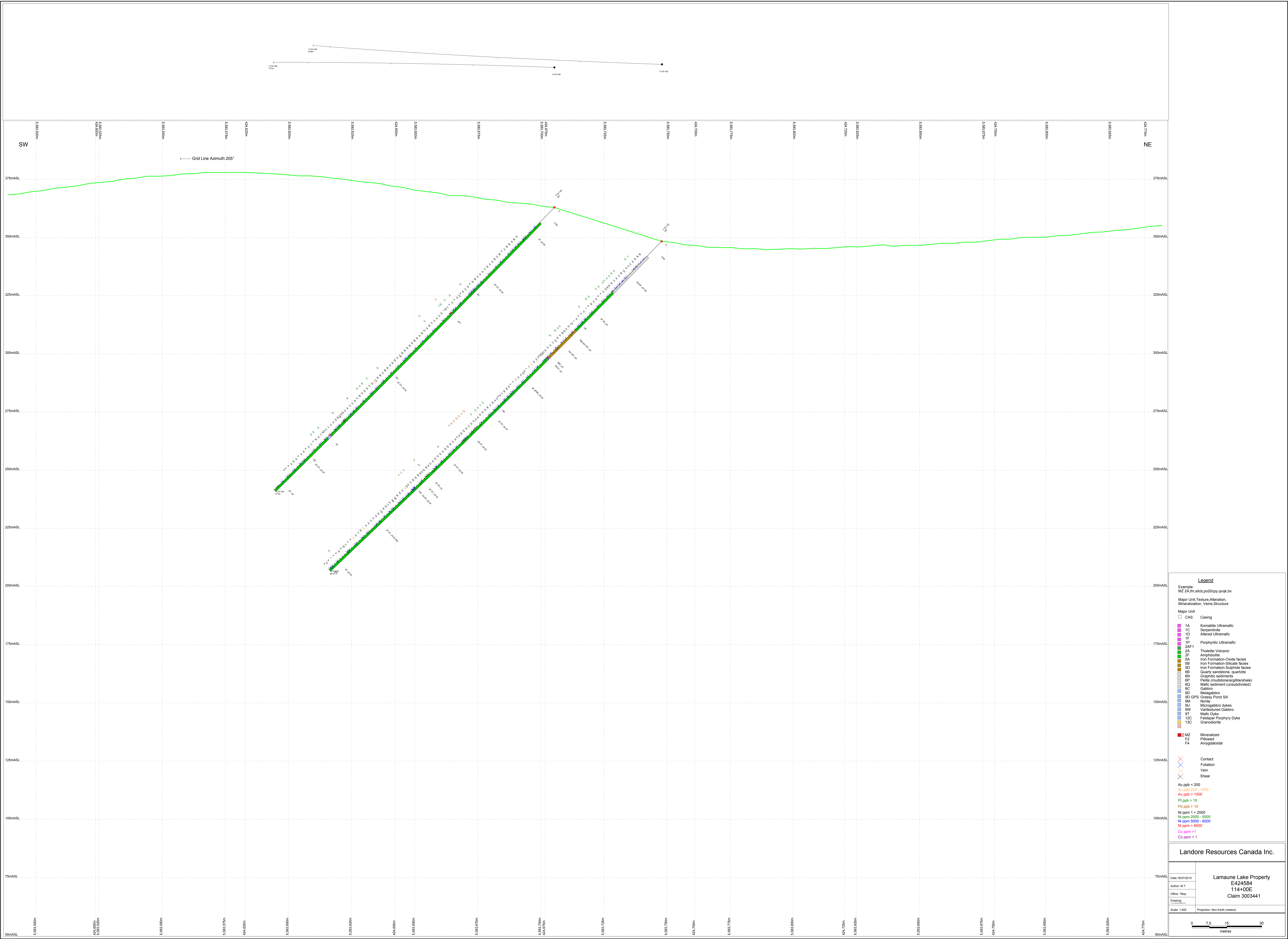


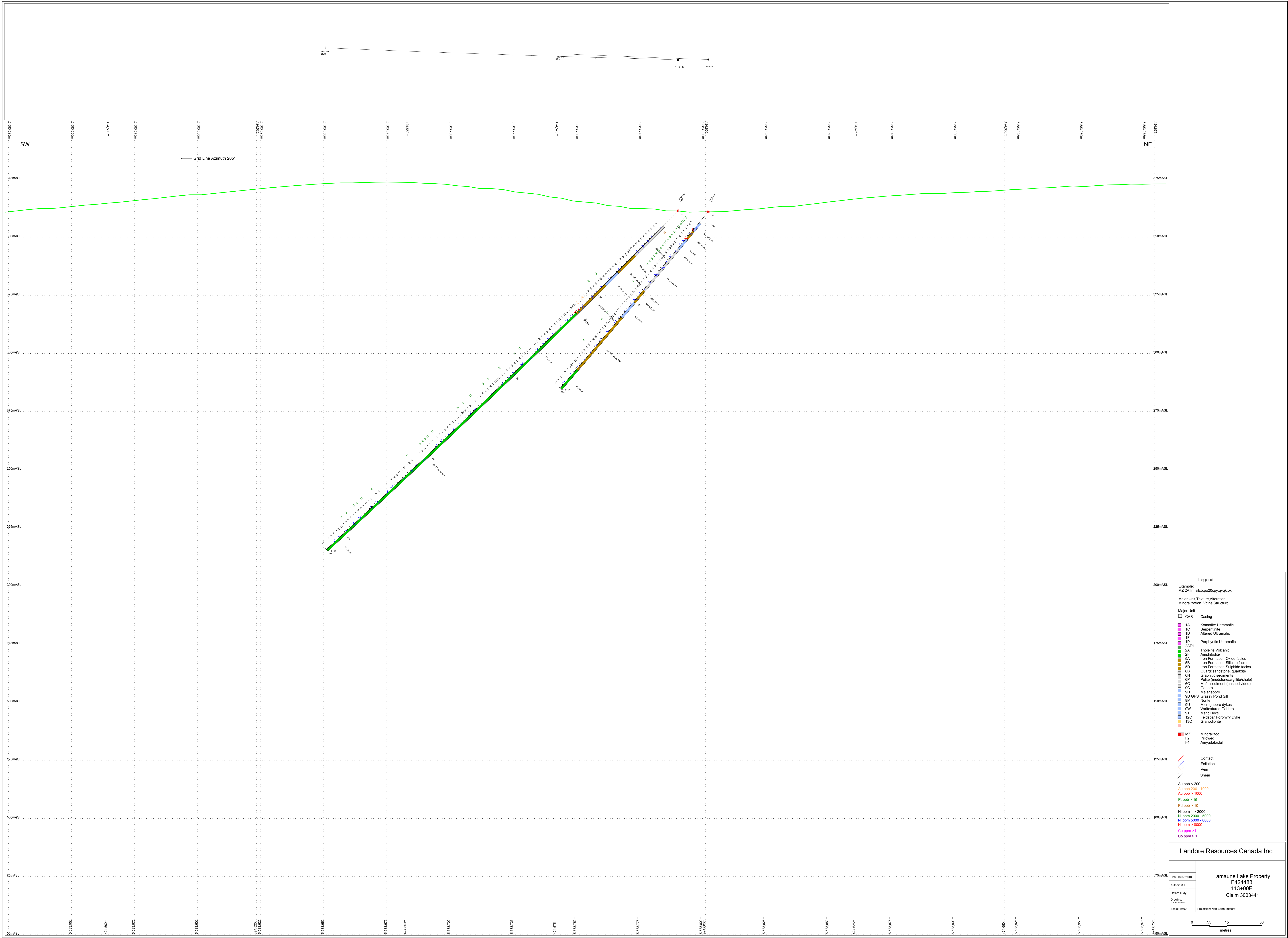


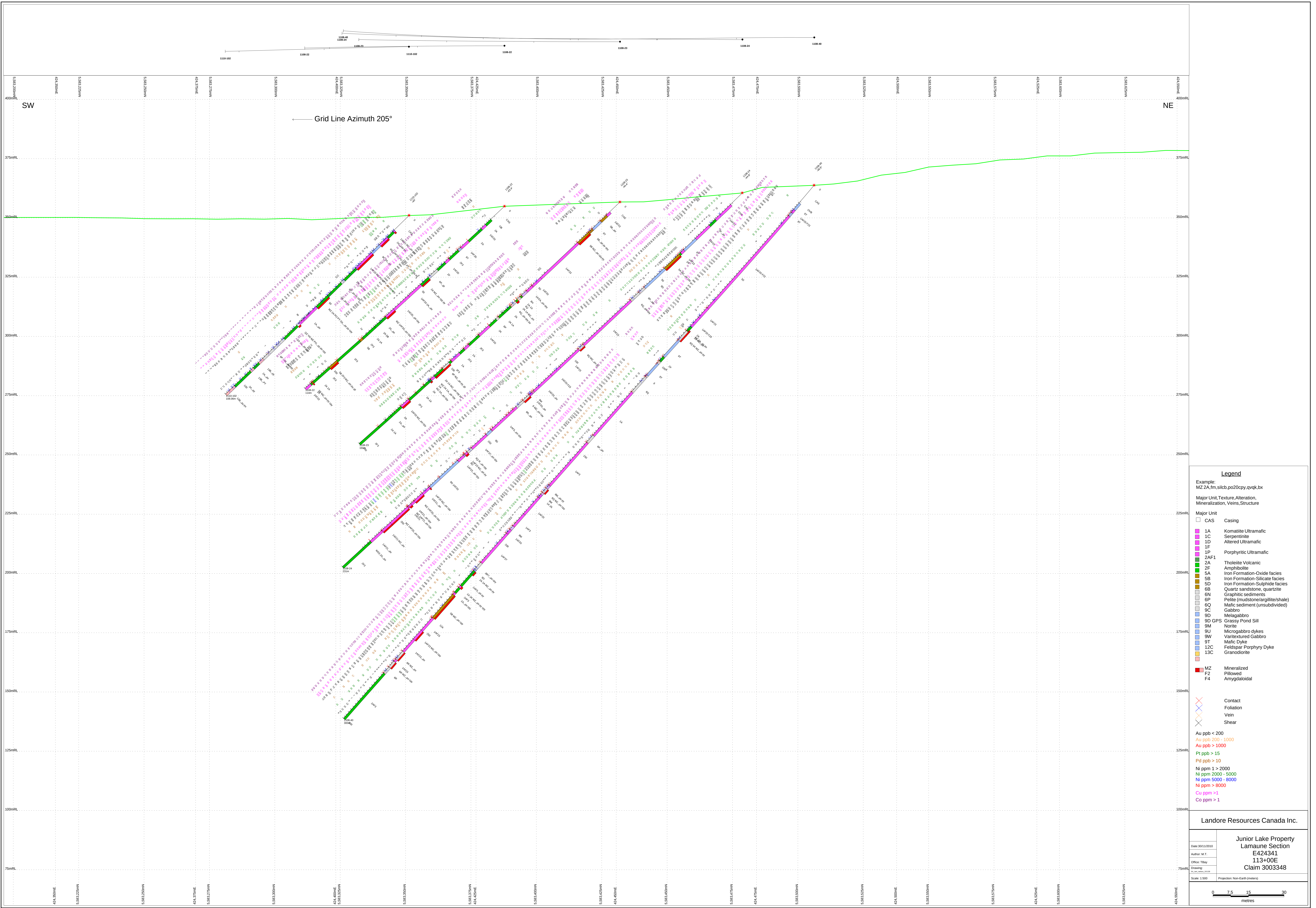












Legend

Example:
MZ 2A, fm, silcb, po20cpy, qvqk, bx

Major Unit, Texture, Alteration,
Mineralization, Veins, Structure

Major Unit	Casing
1A	Komatiite Ultramafic
1C	Serpentine
1D	Altered Ultramafic
1P	Porphyritic Ultramafic
2AF-1	
2A	Tholeiite Volcanic
2F	Amphibolite
5A	Iron Formation-Oxide facies
5B	Iron Formation-Silicate facies
5D	Iron Formation-Sulphide facies
6B	Quartz sandstone, quartzite
6N	Graphitic sediments
6P	Pelite (mudstone/siltstone/shale)
6Q	Mafic sediment (unsubdivided)
9C	Gabbro
9D	Melagabbro
9D GPS	Grassy Pond Sill
9M	Norite
9J	Microgabbro dykes
9W	Varitextured Gabbro
9T	Mafic Dyke
12C	Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
13C	Granodiorite
MZ	Mineralized
F2	Pillowed
F4	Amphiboloidal

✕	Contact
✕	Foliation
✕	Vein
✕	Shear

Au ppb < 200
Au ppb 200 - 1000
Au ppb > 1000

Pt ppb > 15
Pt ppb > 10
Ni ppm > 2000
Ni ppm 2000 - 5000
Ni ppm 5000 - 8000
Ni ppm > 8000
Cu ppm > 1
Co ppm > 1

Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Date: 2011/05/05	Junior Lake Property Lamaune Section E424341 113+00E Claim 3003348
Author: M.T.	
Office: TBay	
Drawing: 113+00E	

Scale: 1:500 Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

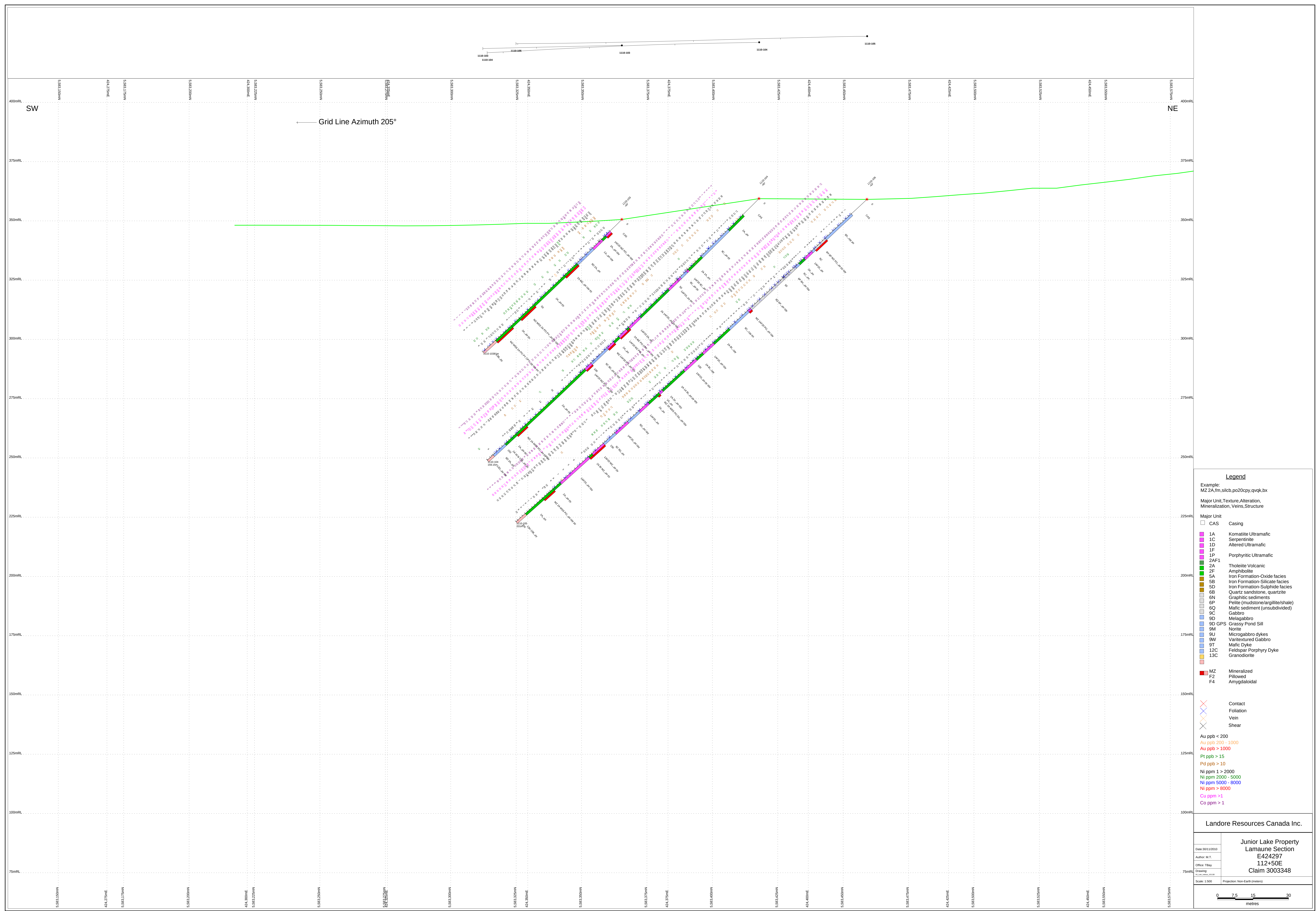
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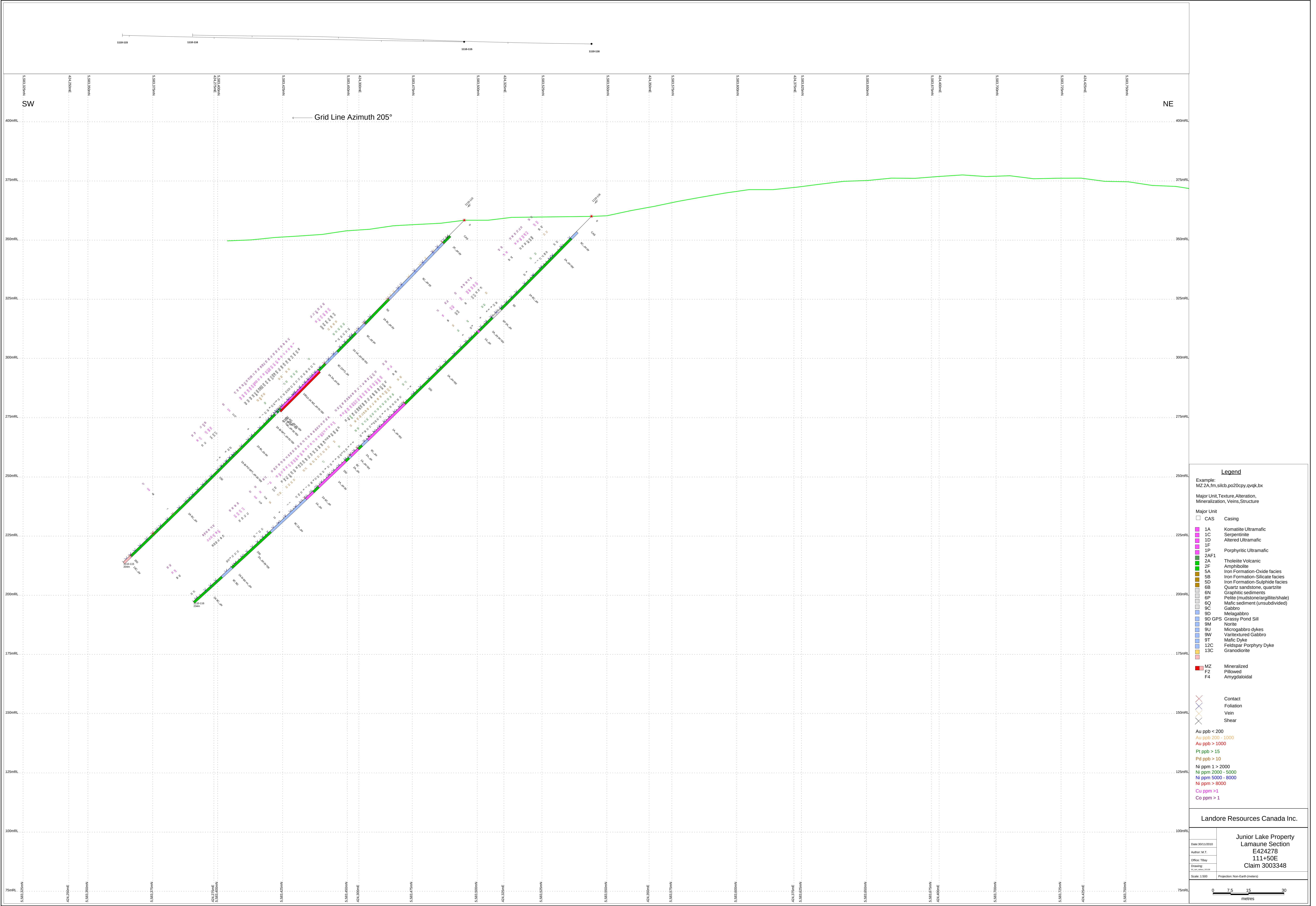
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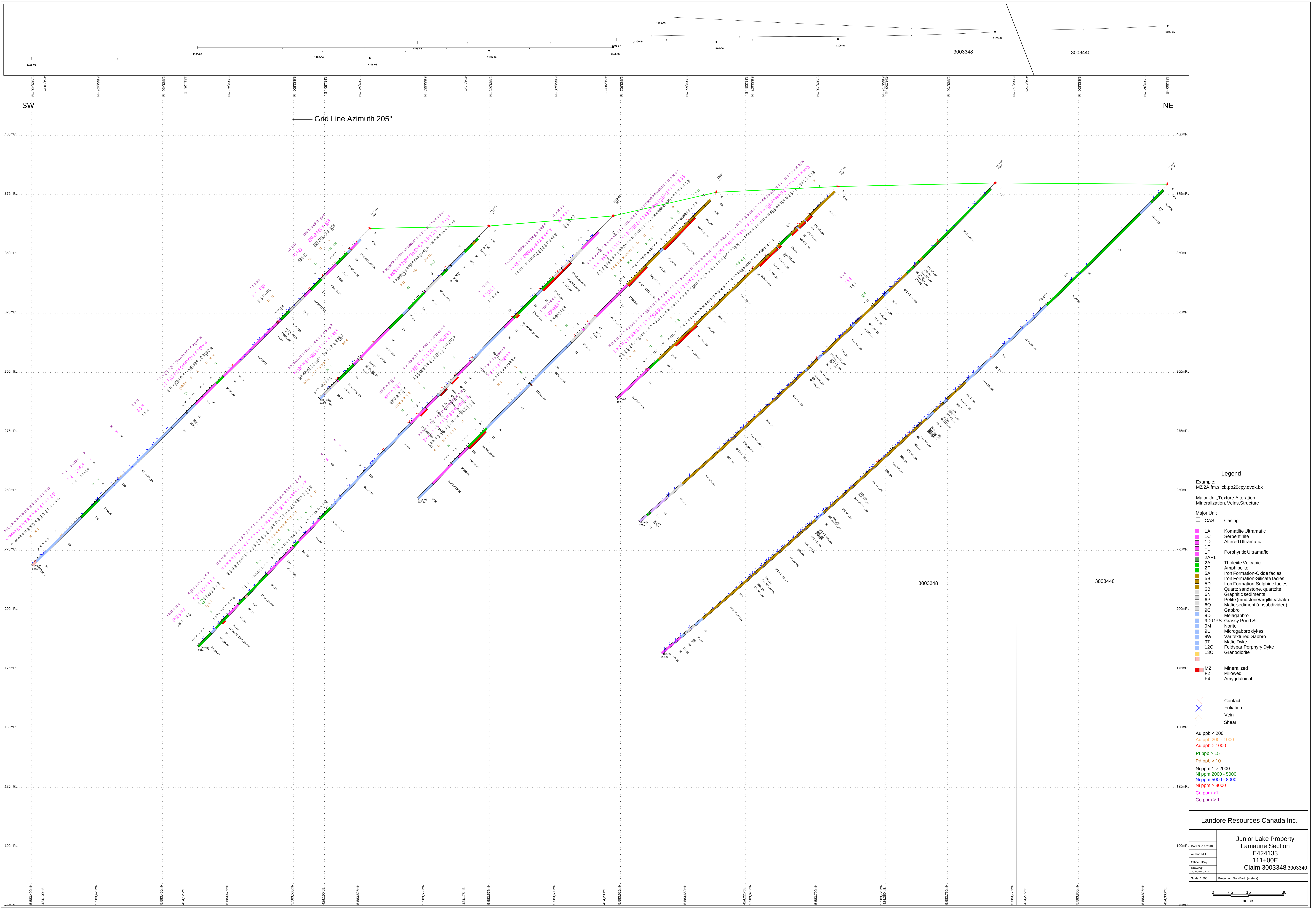
15

30

metres







Legend
Example:
MZ 2A, fm, silcb, po20cgy, qvqk, bx
Major Unit, Texture, Alteration, Mineralization, Veins, Structure

Major Unit

CAS

Casing

1A Komatiite Ultramafic

1C Serpentine

1D Altered Ultramafic

1F Porphyritic Ultramafic

2AF-1 Tholeiite Volcanic

2A Amphibolite

2F Iron Formation-Oxide facies

5A Iron Formation-Silicate facies

5B Iron Formation-Sulphide facies

5D Quartz sandstone, quartzite

6B Graphitic sediments

6N Pelite (mudstone/siltstone/shale)

6P Mafic sediment (unsubdivided)

9C Gabbro

9D Metagabbro

9D GPS Grassy Pond Sill

9M Norite

9U Microgabbro dykes

9W Varitextured Gabbro

9T Mafic Dyke

12C Feldspar Porphyry Dyke

13C Granodiorite

Mineralized

MZ Mineralized

F2 Pillowed

F4 Amygdaloidal

Contact

Foliation

Vein

Shear

Au ppb < 200

Au ppb 200 - 1000

Au ppb > 1000

Pt ppb > 15

Pt ppb > 10

Ni ppm > 2000

Ni ppm 2000 - 5000

Ni ppm 5000 - 8000

Ni ppm > 8000

Cu ppm > 1

Co ppm > 1

Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Dwn 2011.02.05

Author: M.T.

Office: TBay

Drawing: 111+00E

Scale: 1:500

Projection: Non-South (meters)

Junior Lake Property

Lamaune Section

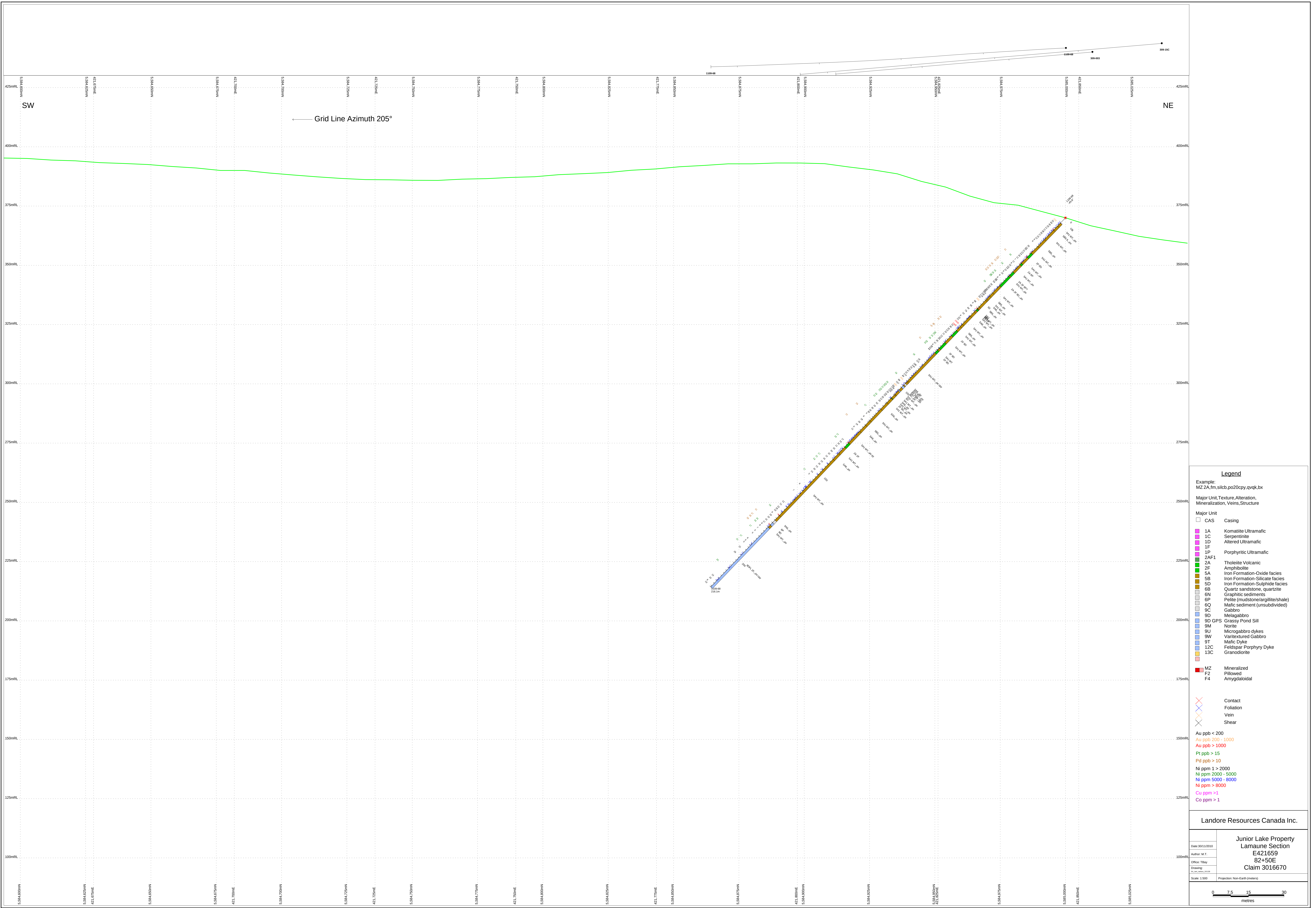
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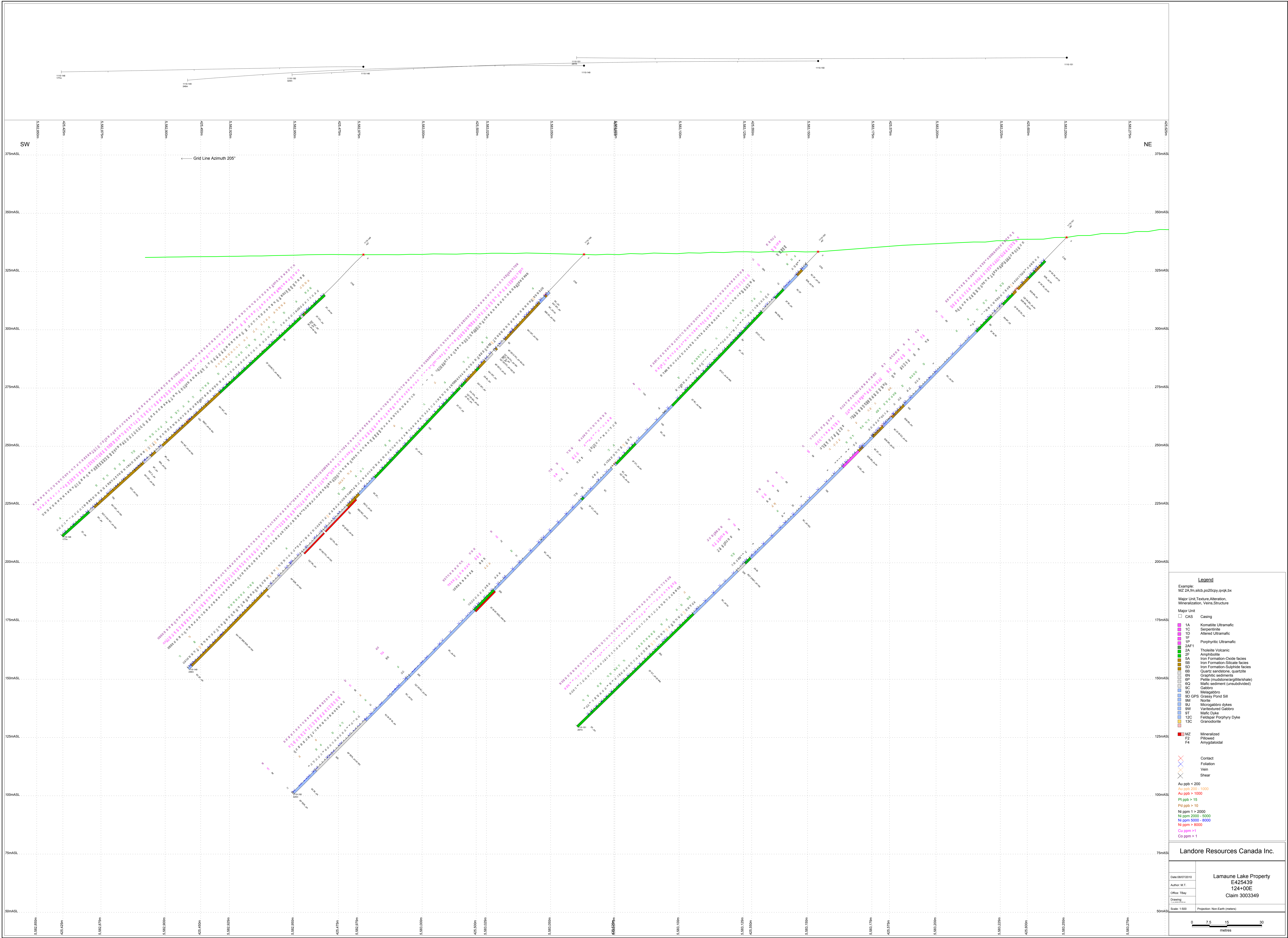
111+00E

Claim 3003348, 3003340

0 7.5 15 30

metres





Legend

Example:
MZ 2A.M.alkb.pc20cpy.qvqk.bx

Major Unit, Texture, Alteration,
Mineralization, Veins, Structure

Major Unit

CAS	Casing
1A	Komatiite Ultramafic
1C	Serpentinite
1D	Altered Ultramafic
1F	Porphyritic Ultramafic
2AF1	Tholeiite Volcanic
2A	Amphibolite
2F	Iron Formation-Oxide facies
5A	Iron Formation-Silicate facies
5B	Iron Formation-Sulphide facies
5D	Quartz sandstone, quartzite
6S	Graphic sediments
6N	Pelite (mudstone/siltstone/shale)
6Q	Mafic sediment (unsubdivided)
9C	Gabbro
9D	Metagabbro
9G	Greasy Pond Silt
9M	Norite
9U	Microgabbro dykes
9W	Ventureland Gabbro
9T	Mafic Dyke
12C	Felsopar Porphyry Dyke
13C	Granodiorite

Mineralized

MZ	Mineralized
F2	Pillowed
F4	Amorphous

Contact
Foliation
Vein
Shear

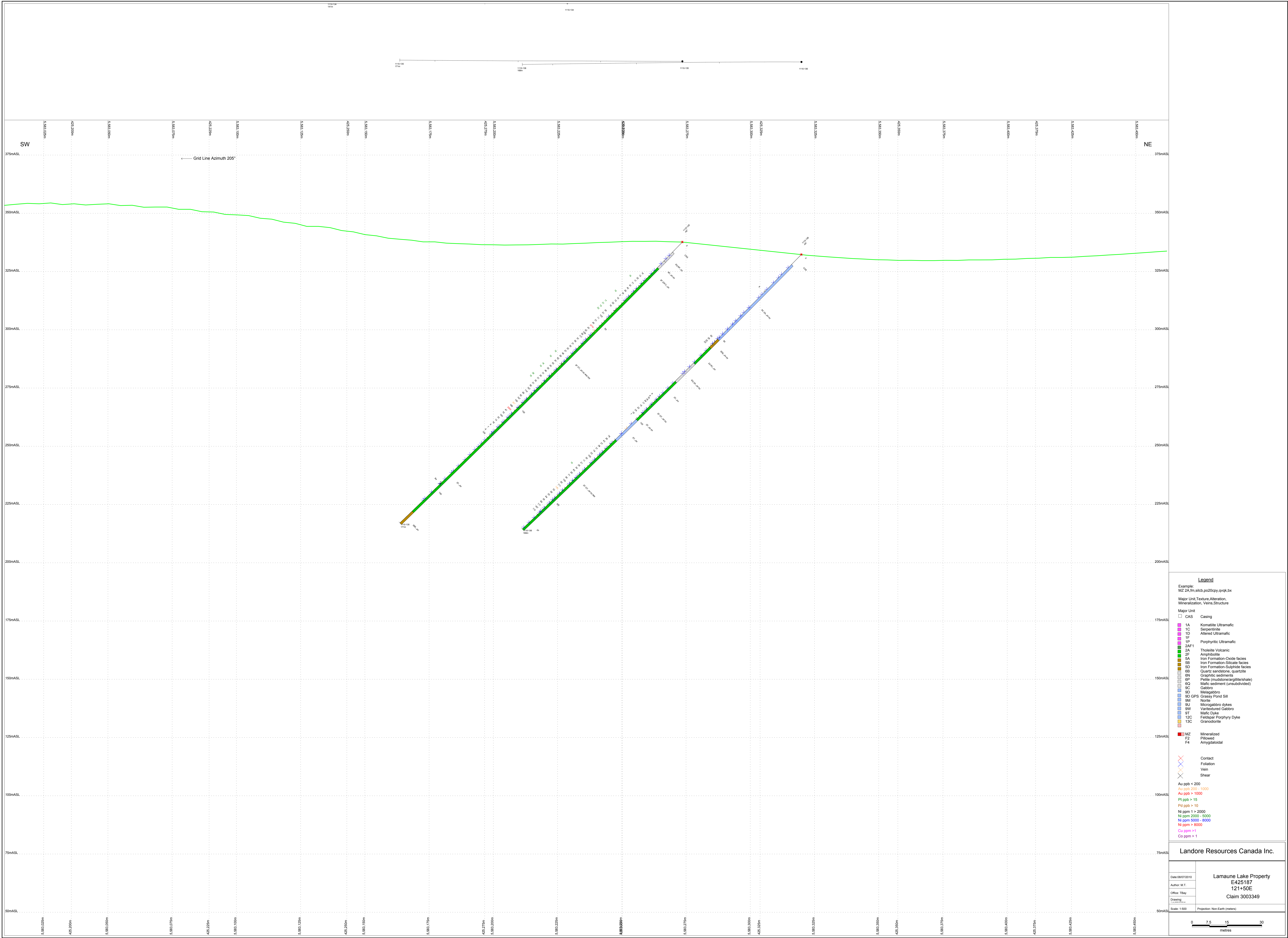
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Au ppb 200 - 1000
Au ppb > 1000
Ni ppm > 15
Ni ppm > 10
Ni ppm 1 - 2000
Ni ppm 2000 - 5000
Ni ppm 5000 - 8000
Ni ppm > 8000
Ni ppm > 1

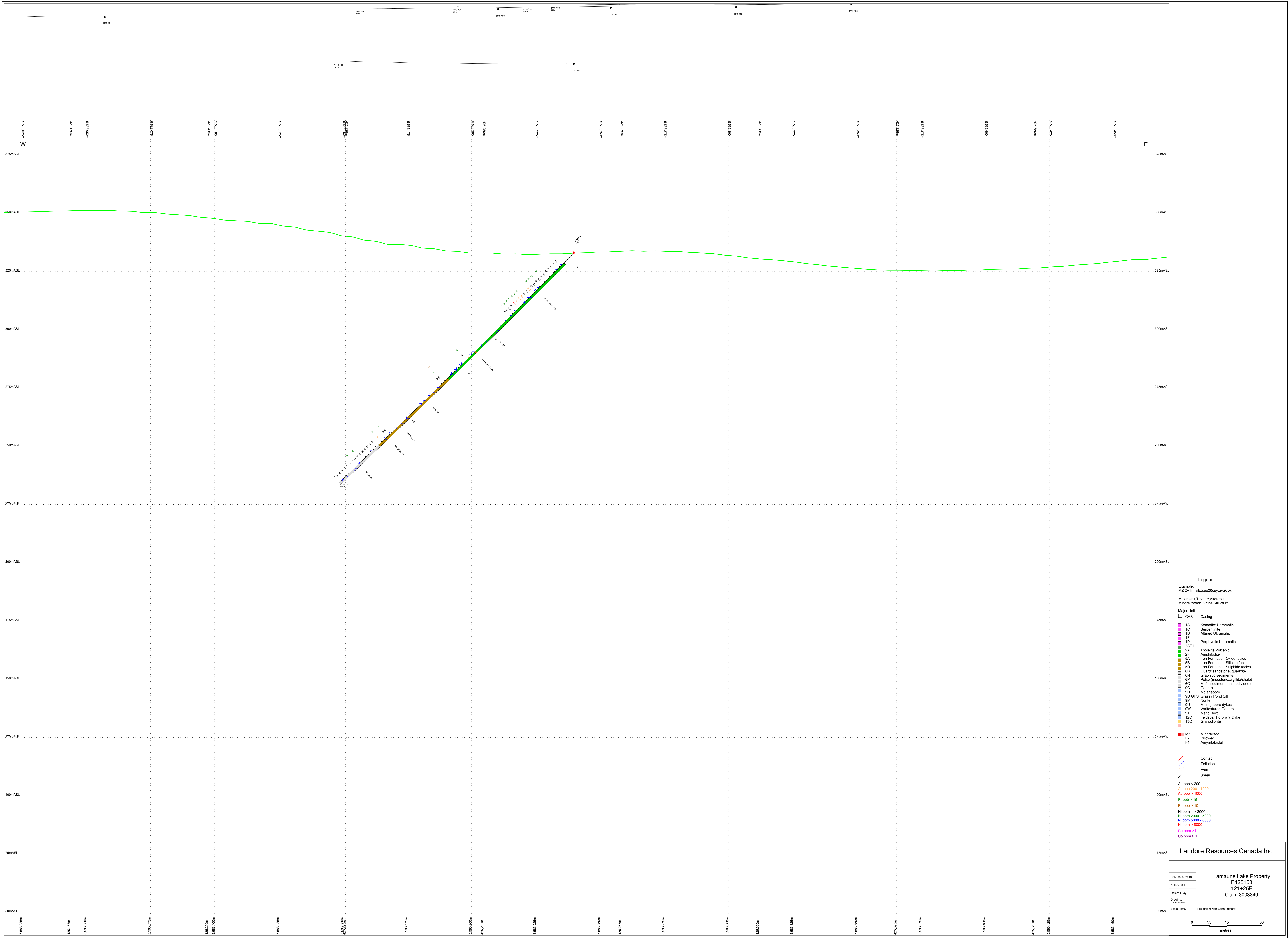
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

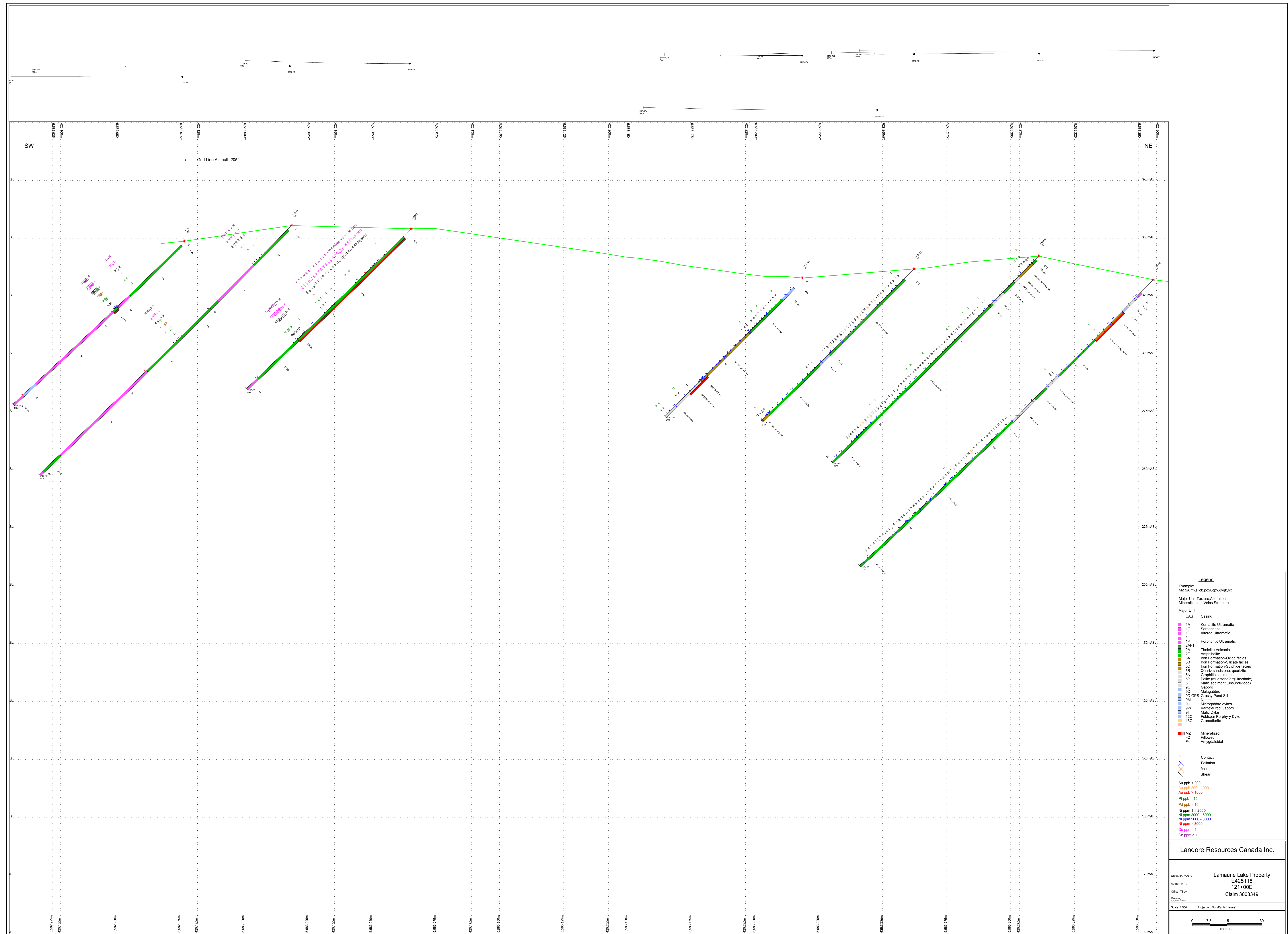
Date: 06/01/2010	Lamaune Lake Property
Author: M.T.	E425439
Office: Tbay	124+00E
Drawing:	Claim 3003349

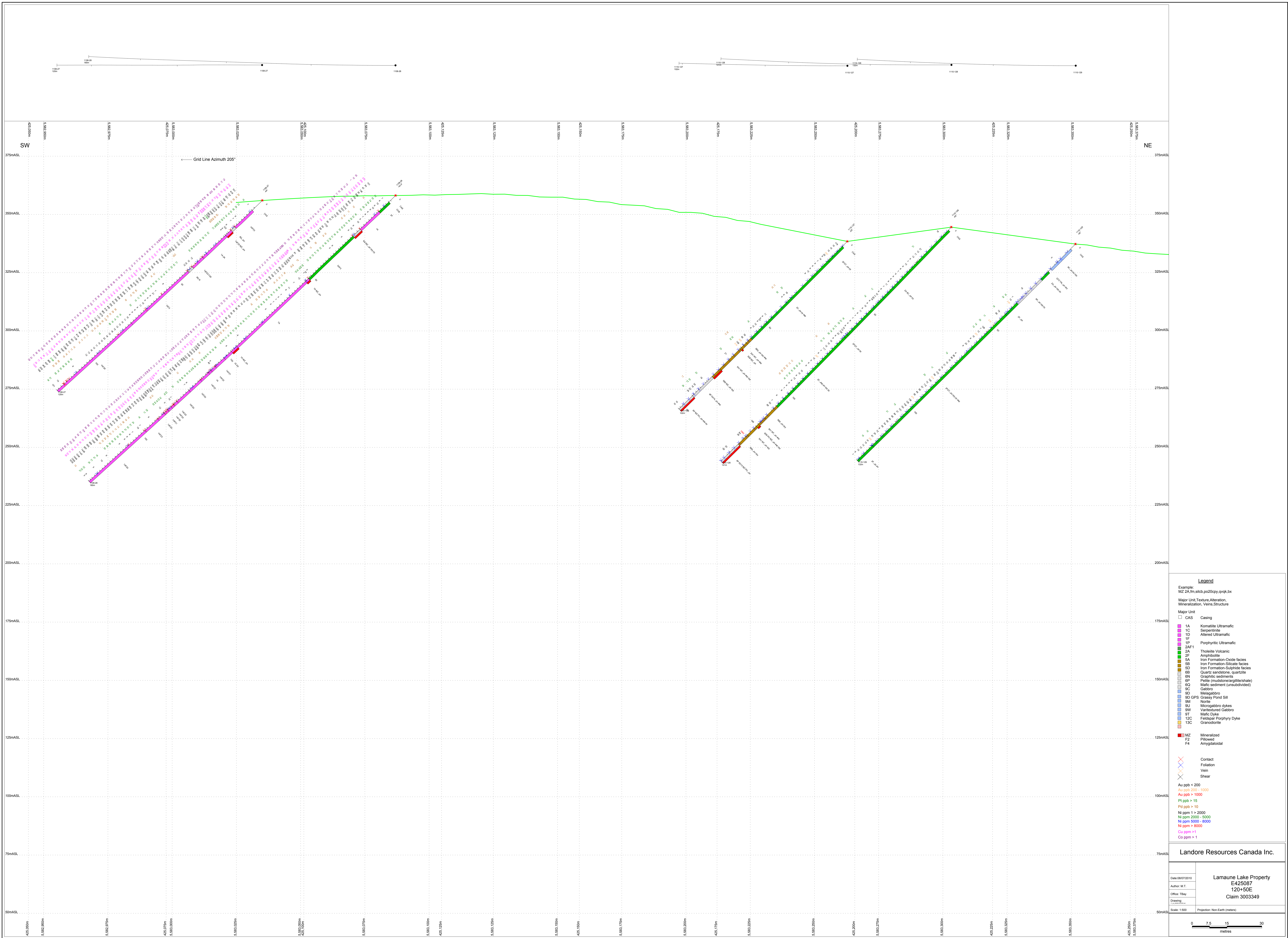
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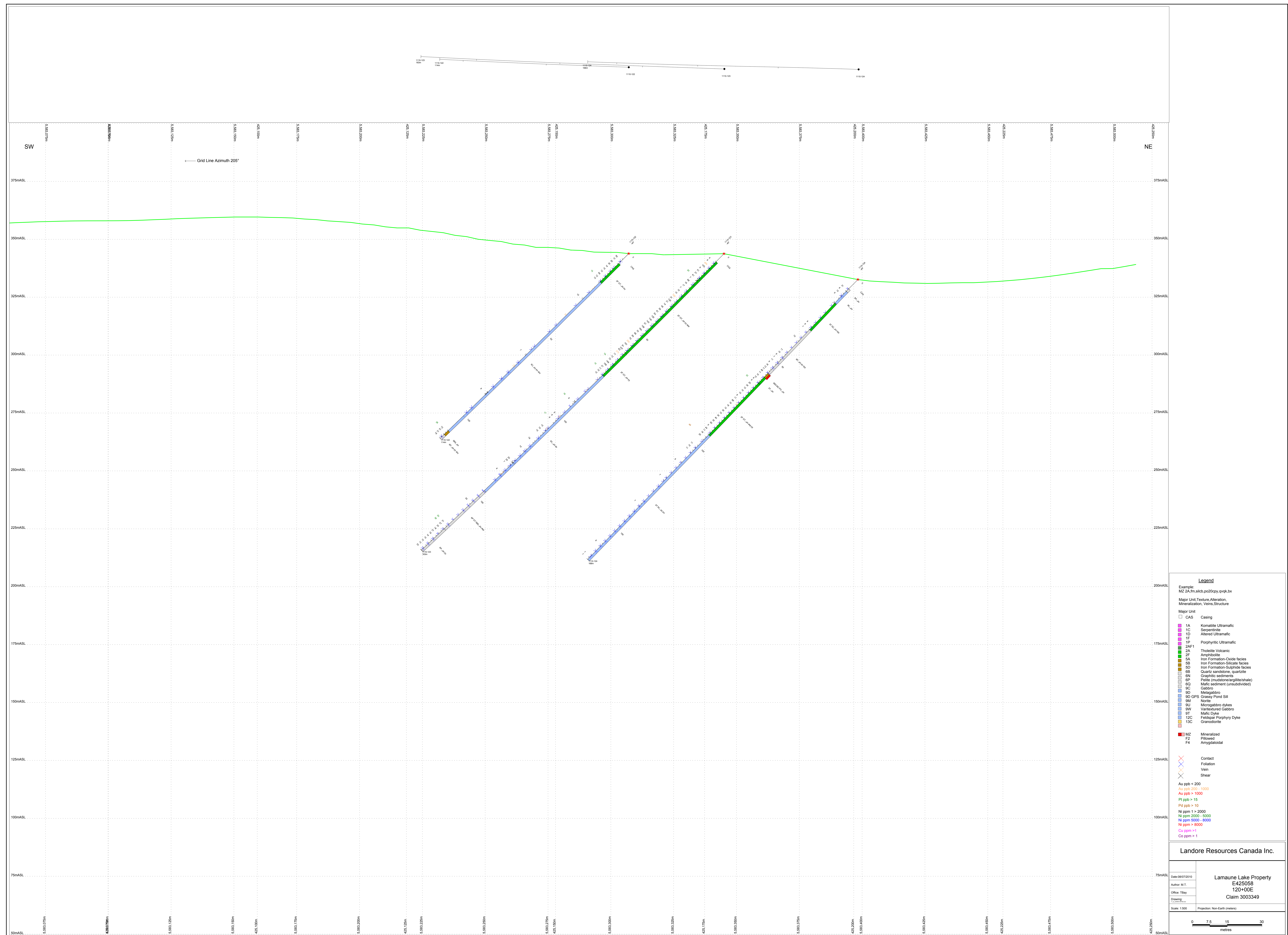
0 7.5 15 30 metres

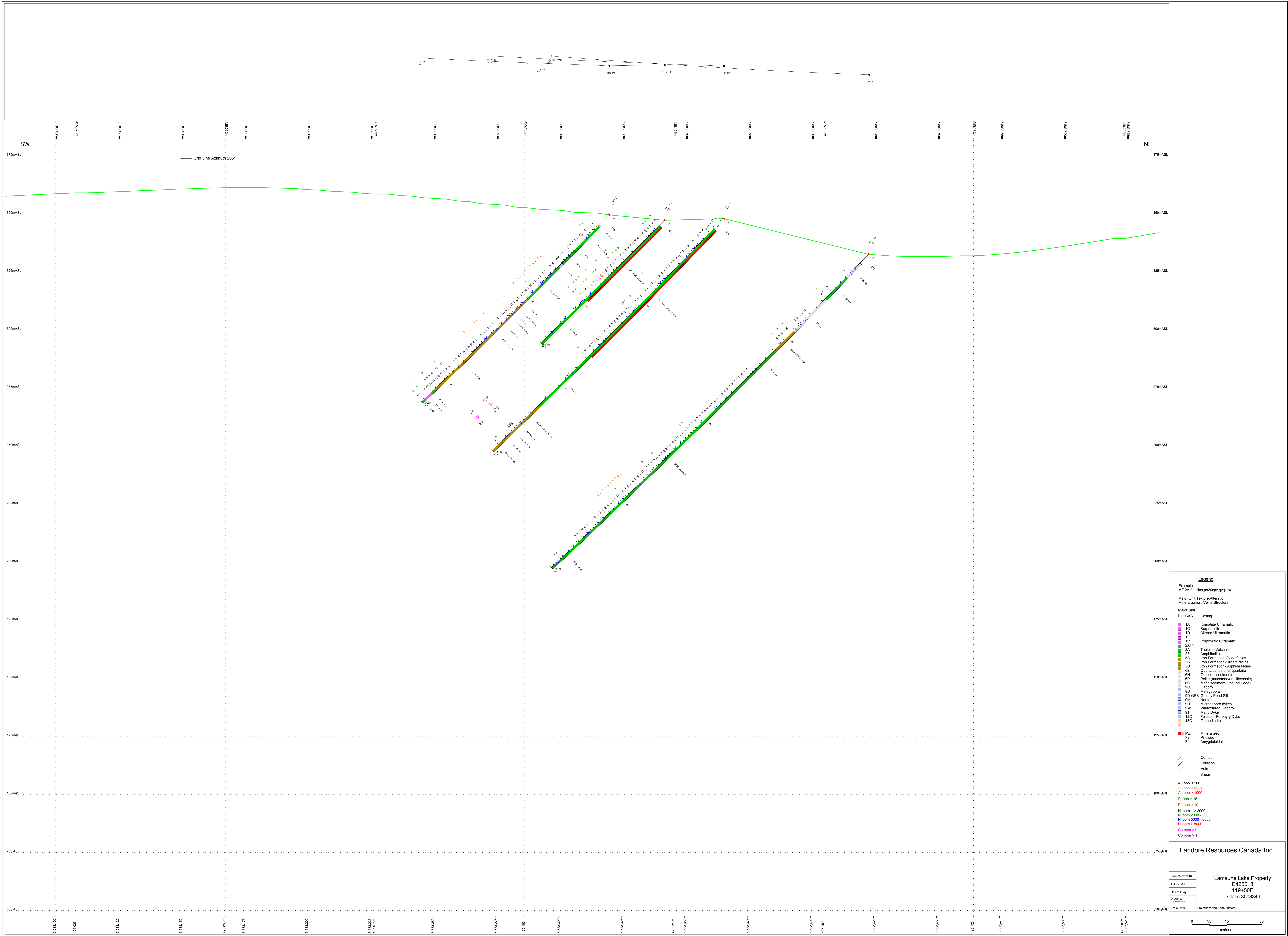


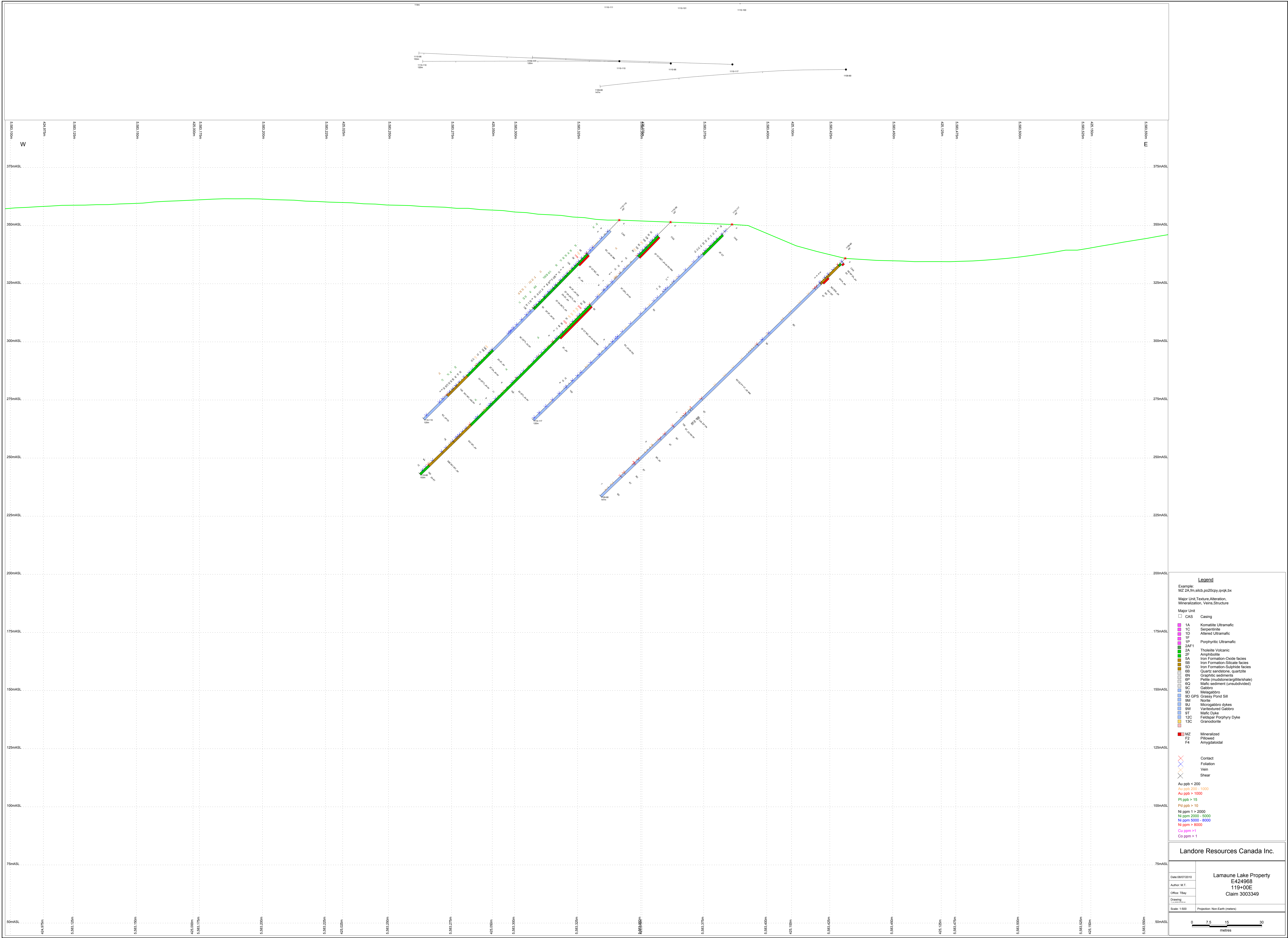


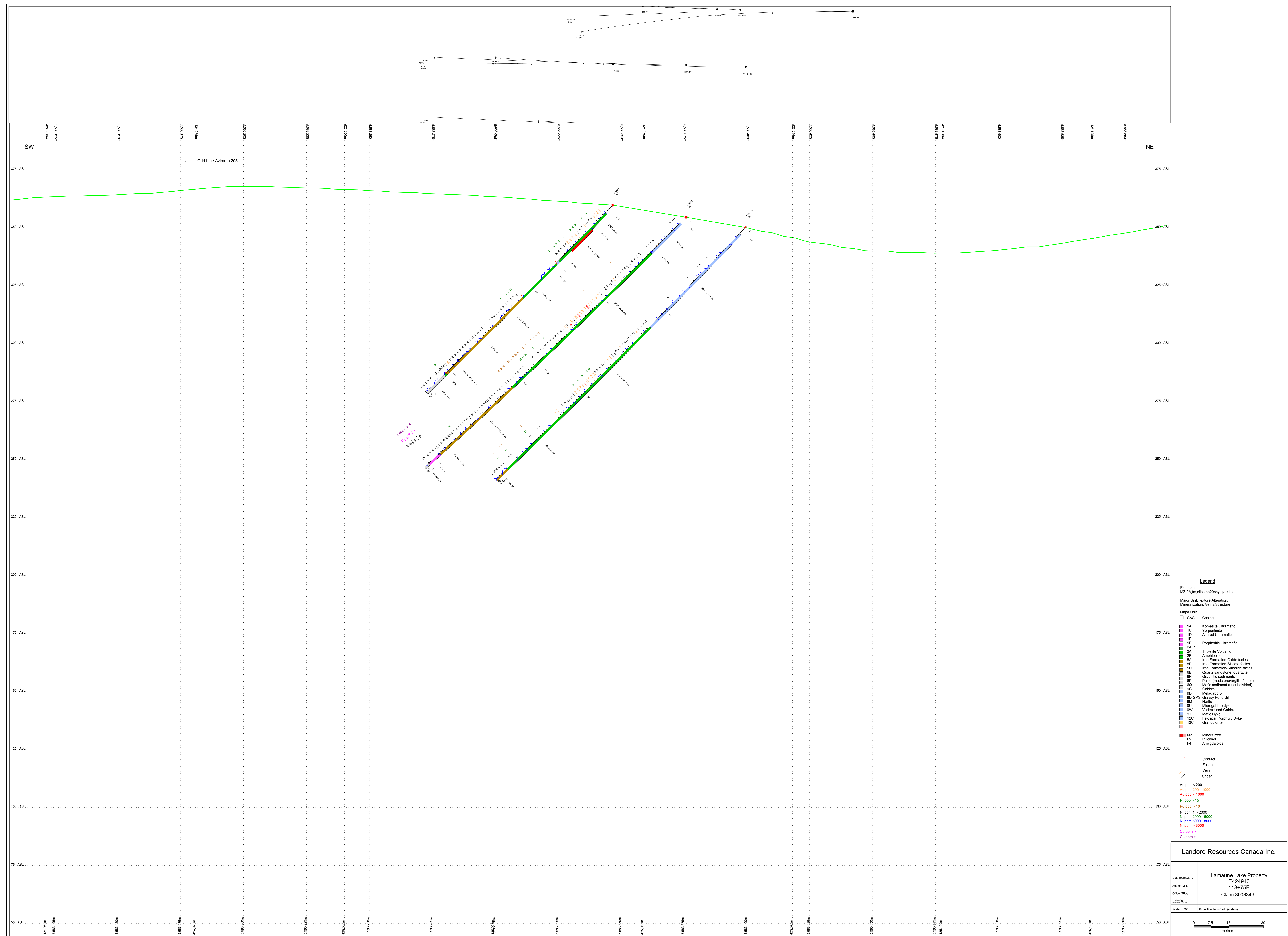












TECTONITES		LANDORE RESOURCES INC. GEOLOGICAL LEGEND (ROCK CODES)									
A Protomylonite B Mylonite C Ultramylonite D Blastomylonite E Phylonite F Calciclastite G Tectonic breccia											
15 Code	MIGMATITES/GNEISSES/GRANULITES										
A Unsubdivided Gneiss B Orthogneiss (igneous rock-derived) C Granite gneiss D Granodiorite gneiss E Tonallite gneiss F Paragneiss (sediment-derived) G Ortho-Paragneiss Composite H Mafic Gneiss (unsubdivided) J Intermediate gneiss (unsubdivided) K Quartz-feldspathic gneiss L Straight (wavy) gneiss M Augen gneiss N Augen gneiss P Anorthositic Q Amphibolite R Unsubdivided Migmatite S Schist T Unsubdivided Granulite U Granulite V Granulite gneiss W Litho- & Migmatite											
14 Code	ALKALINE HYPABYSSAL ROCKS										
A Lamprophyre (undifferentiated) B Felsic Lamprophyre C Intermediate lamprophyre E Ultramafic lamprophyre F Lamprote (olivine-rich, phlogopite bearing)	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
13 Code	FELSIC-INTERMEDIATE PLUTONIC ROCKS										
A Alkal-feldspar gneiss B Granite C Granodiorite D Monzonite E Quartz Monzonite F Tonallite G Gneiss H Diorite J Quartz diorite K Granophyre S Schist	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
12 Code	FELSIC-INTERMEDIATE HYPABYSSAL ROCKS										
A Quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes B Quartz porphyry dikes C Feldspar porphyry dikes D Aplastic dikes E Pegmatite dikes F Felsic dikes (undifferentiated) H Intermediate dikes (undifferentiated)	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
11 Code	ALKALINE PLUTONIC ROCKS										
A Quartz syenite (nodular, sil. oversat) B Syenite (Plagioclase, silica saturated) C Nepheline syenite (Borax, sil. undersat) D Alkalic Gabbro (Eusevite) E Carbonate (undifferentiated) F Phoscorite (magnetite-apatite rock) G Ferite (contact alkali metasomatism) H Kersantite	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
10 Code	DIABASE DYKES & SILLS										
A Diabase (unsubdivided) B Quartz Diabase C Olivine Diabase	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
9 Code	MAFIC PLUTONIC ROCKS										
A Anorthositic (>100% plagioclase) B Leucogabbro (10-30% trpx) C Gabbro (35-65% trpx) D Melagabbro (65-90% trpx) E Troctolite (a-plagioclase cumulate) F Hornblende gabbro (35-65% trpx) H Leucogabbro (10-30% trpx) J Gabbro (35-65% trpx) K Melagabbro (65-90% trpx) L Leucogabbro (10-30% trpx) M Norite (>65% trpx) N Melanite (65-90% trpx) S Schist T Mafic dikes (undifferentiated) U Microgabbro dikes V Gabbro dikes	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
8 Code	ULTRAMAFIC PLUTONIC ROCKS										
A Dunite B Serpentine C Peridotite (unsubdivided) D Wehrlite E Harzburgite F Ultrazirconite G Gneiss H Pyroxenite (unsubdivided) J Clinopyroxenite K Orthopyroxenite L Wehrlite M Hornblende S Schist T Ultramafic dikes (undifferentiated)	1 Layered (unsubdivided) 2 Moderately grading 3 Grain-size grading 4 Igneous lamination 5 Flow differentiated 6 Pegmatitic 7 Gneissophytic 8 Polakitic 9 Okocystic 10 Olivine 11 Pyroxene 12 Hornblende 13 Magnetite	14 Biotite 15 Phlogopite 16 Muscovite 17 Quartz 18 Apatite 19 Feldspathic (<10% Plag) 20 Leucocratic (10-30% mafics) 21 Melanocratic (55-90% mafics) 22 Granophytic 23 Graphitic 24 Ophitic 25 Subophitic 26 Aphyric	Intrusive Modifiers				27 Ocellite 28 Rheomorphic Dyke 29 Chilled Margins 30 Intrusion Breccia 31 Breccia dyke 32 Magma ming 33 Xenoliths (auto lithology) 34 Autoliths (auto lithology) 35 Amoebooid inclusions 36 Diffuse margins 37 Scalloped margins 38 Rheomorphic textures 39 Xenocrysts	40 Toxic 41 Varistoured 42 Dyke/Sill 43 Mottled	Code Porphyritic (PF)		
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
7 Code	ALKALINE METAVOLCANIC ROCKS										
A Trachyte B Phonolite C Nephelinite D Leucite (pyroxene-Haueite) E Trachyandesite (a-silica) F Trachybasalt G Gneiss S Schist	F1 Massive F2 Pilowed F3 Flow banding F4 Amygdaloidal F5 Varicose F6 Spherulitic F7 Vesicular F8 Hyaloclastite F9 Flow top breccia F10 Pillow breccia F11 Polygonal Jointing F12 Blotter	F13 Spinelifer F14 Cumulate F15 Perlitic F16 Igimbrite F17 Debris Flow/Lahar (Mudflow) F18 Autoclastic breccia F19 Flow hole breccia	Code Pyroclastics (P)				P1 Pyroclastic Breccia (>4mm) P2 Tuff breccia (>4mm) P3 Lapilli tuff (>4mm) P4 Lapillstone (>4mm) P5 Tuff (<2mm) P6 Vitrific tuff P7 Crystal tuff P8 Lithic tuff	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
6 Code	CLASTIC META-SEDIMENTARY ROCKS										
A Conglomerate A1 Orthoconglomerate A2 Paraconglomerate (boulders, matrix-rich) B Quartz sandstone, quartzite (quartz arenite) C Sandstone D Feldspathic sandstone E Lithic sandstone F Arkose G Gneiss H Wacke (greywacke) J Siltstone K Argillite L Claystone M Shale N Graphitic sediments P Pelite (mudstone/siltstone/shale) Q Mafic sediment (unsubdivided) R Ultramafic sediment (unsubdivided) S Schist	1 Interbedded 2 Interbedded 3 Interbedded 4 Interbedded 5 Interbedded 6 Crossbedded 7 Ripple cross lamination 8 Ripple marks 9 Graded bedding 10 Sole marks (unsubdivided) 11 Groove marks 12 Flute casts 13 Load casts 14 Flame structures 15 Slump folds 16 Laminated 17 Banded	18 Clay supported 19 Matrix supported 20 Polymeric 21 Monoclinic 22 Graphitic 23 Argillaceous 24 Tubulous	Code Pyroclastics Modifiers				A Felsic-in-mafic breccia B Mafic-in-felsic breccia	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
5 Code	CHEMICAL META-SEDIMENTARY ROCKS										
A Iron Formation-Oxide facies B Iron Formation-Silicate facies C Iron Formation-Carbonate facies D Iron Formation-Sulphide facies	1 Banded chert-magnetite 2 Banded chert 3 Banded siltstone-volcanic chert 4 Banded gneiss-hornblende 5 Amphibole-gneiss breccia 6 Pyritic graphitic pelite 7 Amphibolized 8 Banded chert-carbonate	9 Banded chert-sulphide 10 Banded oxide-wacke 11 Banded siltstone-siltstone 12 Banded oxide-pelite 13 Sulphidic pelite 14 Banded chert-wacke 15 Banded magnetite	Code Pyroclastics Modifiers				A Felsic-in-mafic breccia B Mafic-in-felsic breccia	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
4 Code	FELSIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS										
A1 Tholeiitic rhyolite A2 High-silica rhyolite A3 Calc-alkali rhyolite A4 Alkaline rhyolite B1 Tholeiitic rhyodacite B2 Calc-alkali rhyodacite C1 Tholeiitic dacite C2 Calc-alkali dacite D Gneiss S Schist	F1 Massive F2 Pilowed F3 Flow banding F4 Amygdaloidal F5 Varicose F6 Spherulitic F7 Vesicular F8 Hyaloclastite F9 Flow top breccia F10 Pillow breccia F11 Polygonal Jointing F12 Blotter	F13 Spinelifer F14 Cumulate F15 Perlitic F16 Igimbrite F17 Debris Flow/Lahar (Mudflow) F18 Autoclastic breccia F19 Flow hole breccia	Code Pyroclastics (P)				P1 Pyroclastic Breccia (>4mm) P2 Tuff breccia (>4mm) P3 Lapilli tuff (>4mm) P4 Lapillstone (>4mm) P5 Tuff (<2mm) P6 Vitrific tuff P7 Crystal tuff P8 Lithic tuff	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
3 Code	INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC ROCKS										
A Andesite - Tholeiitic (55% AD30) B Andesite - Calc-alkaline C Andesite (35% AD30-30% P209) D Dacite E Amphibolite (amphibole-plagioclase) F Gneiss S Schist	F1 Massive F2 Pilowed F3 Flow banding F4 Amygdaloidal F5 Varicose F6 Spherulitic F7 Vesicular F8 Hyaloclastite F9 Flow top breccia F10 Pillow breccia F11 Polygonal Jointing F12 Blotter	F13 Spinelifer F14 Cumulate F15 Perlitic F16 Igimbrite F17 Debris Flow/Lahar (Mudflow) F18 Autoclastic breccia F19 Flow hole breccia	Code Pyroclastics (P)				P1 Pyroclastic Breccia (>4mm) P2 Tuff breccia (>4mm) P3 Lapilli tuff (>4mm) P4 Lapillstone (>4mm) P5 Tuff (<2mm) P6 Vitrific tuff P7 Crystal tuff P8 Lithic tuff	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
2 Code	MAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS										
A Tholeiite B Rhy Tholeiite C Calc-alkali basalt D Basalt E Amphibolite (amphibole-plagioclase) F Mafic Hornfels G Gneiss S Schist	F1 Massive F2 Pilowed F3 Flow banding F4 Amygdaloidal F5 Varicose F6 Spherulitic F7 Vesicular F8 Hyaloclastite F9 Flow top breccia F10 Pillow breccia F11 Polygonal Jointing F12 Blotter	F13 Spinelifer F14 Cumulate F15 Perlitic F16 Igimbrite F17 Debris Flow/Lahar (Mudflow) F18 Autoclastic breccia F19 Flow hole breccia	Code Pyroclastics (P)				P1 Pyroclastic Breccia (>4mm) P2 Tuff breccia (>4mm) P3 Lapilli tuff (>4mm) P4 Lapillstone (>4mm) P5 Tuff (<2mm) P6 Vitrific tuff P7 Crystal tuff P8 Lithic tuff	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
1 Code	ULTRAMAFIC METAVOLCANIC ROCKS										
A Komatiite B Basaltic Komatiite C Serpentinite D Gneiss S Schist	F1 Massive F2 Pilowed F3 Flow banding F4 Amygdaloidal F5 Varicose F6 Spherulitic F7 Vesicular F8 Hyaloclastite F9 Flow top breccia F10 Pillow breccia F11 Polygonal Jointing F12 Blotter	F13 Spinelifer F14 Cumulate F15 Perlitic F16 Igimbrite F17 Debris Flow/Lahar (Mudflow) F18 Autoclastic breccia F19 Flow hole breccia	Code Pyroclastics (P)				P1 Pyroclastic Breccia (>4mm) P2 Tuff breccia (>4mm) P3 Lapilli tuff (>4mm) P4 Lapillstone (>4mm) P5 Tuff (<2mm) P6 Vitrific tuff P7 Crystal tuff P8 Lithic tuff	Code Porphyritic (PF)			
P01 Felsipar-quartz P02 Quartz-feldspar P03 Felsipar P04 Quartz P05 Plagioclase P06 K-feldspar P07 Amphibole P08 Pyroxene P09 Olivine P10 Biotite P11 Muscovite P12 Crowded											
LANDORE RESOURCES INC. LEGEND MODIFIERS											
TEXTURAL & COMPOSITIONAL MODIFIERS		MINERALIZATION		VEINING		STRUCTURAL MODIFIERS		ASSEMBLAGE MINERALS (1)		ASSEMBLAGE MINERALS (2)	
aph Aphanitic ast Astenitic bnd Banded cgr Coarse grained cst Coarse crystalline cum Cumulate fsg Fine grained fsg Fragments fsg Feldspathic gm Gneissophytic H Hornblende 											