Mattabi Claim Group Assessment Report

For
Aur Lake Exploration Ltd.
1603-7 Jackes Avenue
Toronto Ontario M4T 1B3

Prepared by:
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Effective Date: October 19 2012

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Summary

In September 2012, Billiken Management Services Inc. conducted a sampling assessment program on the Mattabi Claim Group on behalf of Aur Lake Exploration Ltd. The Mattabi Claim Group is currently 100% owned by Aur Lake Exploration. The claim group is located southeast of Sturgeon Lake, on the east side of the Mattabi, Boundary, Lyon Lake and Creek deposits. The work site for this assessment is comprised of four claims, 3001029, 3001620, 3001621, and 3001622, totaling to 758.13 hectares.

The project primarily focused on the east-west trending JEM, VLF, and IP anomalies located on claim 3001621. The conductivity of the geophysical anomalies suggests potential sulphide mineralization within the area. The areas of geophysical anomalies warranted further exploration and were prioritized accordingly.

During this assessment program, a total of 10 grab samples were gathered using geological hammers and geotuls. Samples were selected in areas of outcrop where sulphide mineralization was noted. The mapping and sampling program was focused on claims 3001621 and 3001622.

The assays returned typically ranged from 4 to 228 ppm Cu, 5 to 111 ppm Ni, 17 to 129 ppm Zn, 0.3 to 1.2 ppm Ag, and less than 5 ppb Au and Pb

The property is located within a very favourable geological environment where several VMS deposits have been discovered. It has good potential to host similar deposits as the Mattabi, Lyon Lake and Creek zone deposits.

Property Description and Location

The Mattabi Claim Group is currently 100% owned by Aur Lake Exploration (Table 1); it is located 25km east of Silver Dollar (Fig. 1), and southeast of Sturgeon Lake, adjacent to the Mattabi, Sturgeon, Lyon Lake, and Creek deposits The claim group is covered by the NTS map sheet 52G/15. In order to gain access to the property, permission from Xstrata was required. Xstrata is a multinational mining company and a major producer of coal, copper, nickel, primary vanadium, and zinc. They own numerous patented claims nearby the Mattabi Claim Group.

Table 1: Mattabi Claim Group details

Claim #	Hectare	Recording Date	Due Date	Work Required	Reserve
3001029	198	Oct-31-02	Oct-31-14	$4,800	$1,772
3001620	46.63	Jun-26-02	Jun-26-13	$1,200	
3001621	270.5	Jun-26-02	Oct-26-12	$6,400	
3001622	243	Jun-26-02	Oct-26-12	$6,400	

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

Access to the claim group is via the Mattabi Mine Road just north of Silver Dollar off Highway 599 North. An all-terrain vehicle with tracks, such as an amphibious Argo is necessary to access the claims from the end of the Mattabi Mine road via a well-used 8.4km long trail that terminates at the shore of Claw Lake. From here an aluminum boat and motor was used to access various parts of the claim group.

The terrain is heavily forested and vegetated, and is characterized by moderate topographic relief. Local relief variations are typically less than 30m to 40m, but sometimes reach over 100m. Vegetation consists of jack pine, alders, spruce, poplar, birch, and cedar. The deadfall within the area is moderate. During summer months temperatures vary from 11.5 degrees to 24.4 degrees. During the winter months, temperatures can be as low as -25.1 to -12.6 degrees. Exploration work can be conducted on the claim group throughout the year.

History

The Sturgeon Lake area has been a hotbed for prospecting and exploration since the 19th century. The first comprehensive geological mapping program in the Sturgeon lake area was undertaken by the Geological Society of Canada from 1900 to 1907. The first significant mine to operate in the area was Can-Con's St. Anthony Mine, which extracted 63,310 oz Au and 16,341 oz Ag from 1901 to 1942. The Canadian and Ontario Geological Surveys collaborated on a number of airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and mapping projects in the area in 1961 and throughout the 1970s. The Mattabi, Boundary, Lyon Lake and Creek Zone deposits were discovered in the late 1960s – early 1970s, all in the vicinity of the Aur Lake Mattabi claims.

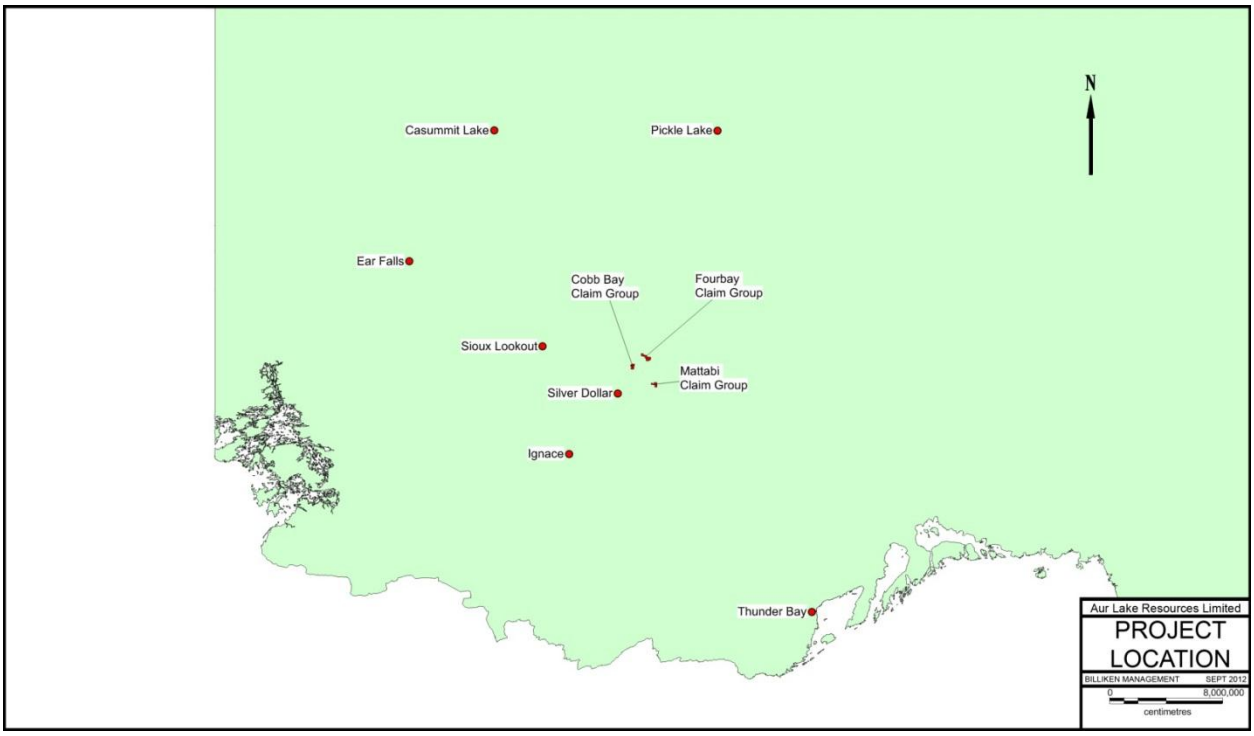


Figure 1: Location map of the claim groups owned by Aur Lake Exploration Ltd

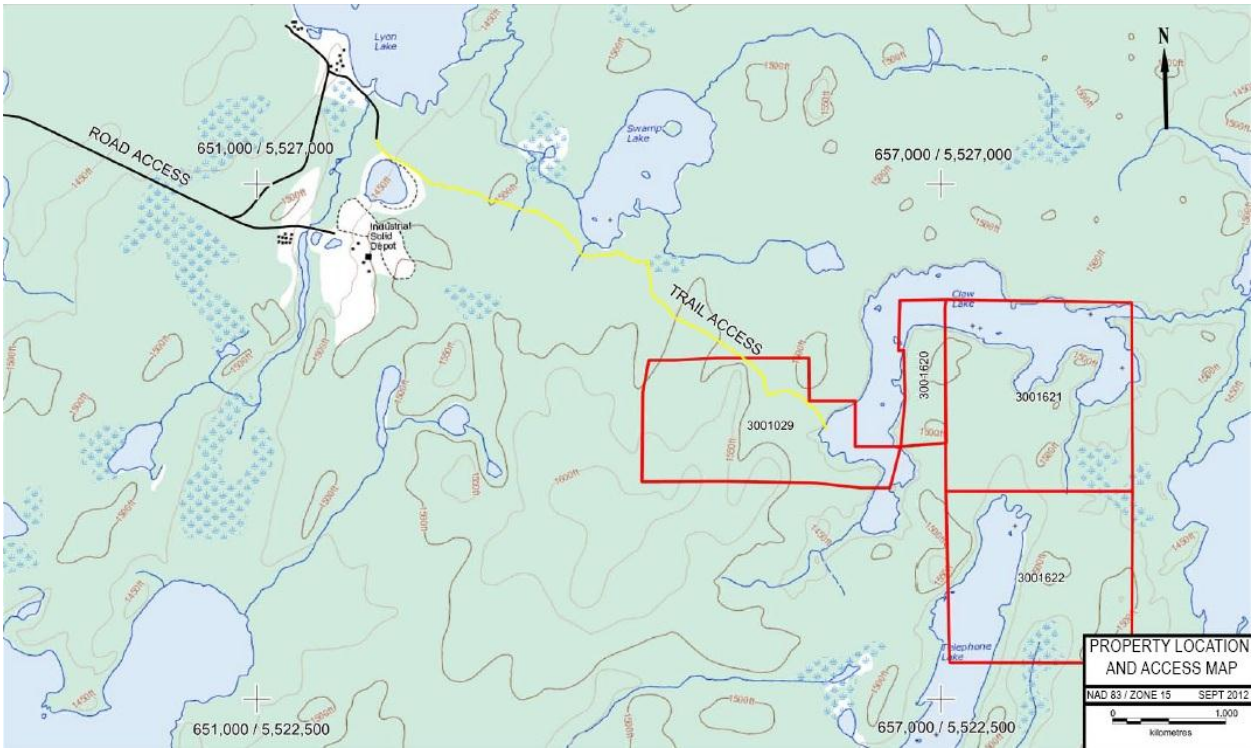


Figure 2: Map illustrating access trail and claim group

These deposits are well known high grade zinc-copper-silver ore deposits, associated with lead and gold.

The best-known producers were the Mattabi and Sturgeon Lake Mines, which were in operation until the late 1990's. Between the years 1970 to 1983, the Mattabi Mine produced 13.5 million tonnes of ore, with an average grade of 7.5% Zn, 0.88% Cu, 0.77% Pb, and 3.10 oz/t Ag. The Lyon Lake and the Creek Zone deposits produced 4 million tons of ore grading 6.66% Zn, 1.15% Cu, 0.63 Pb, and 3.30% Ag per ton. These deposits were located by drilling and have an inadequate geophysical appearance (Franklin et al., 1974).

In 2002 1522923 Ontario Inc., a subsidiary of Unitronix, was active in the Mattabi area. A Fugro MEGATEM survey was flown over staked and un-staked land including claims optioned from Noranda and Inmet. The same area was covered with a Terraquest airborne magnetic survey in 2005. Three diamond drill holes were drilled on the optioned Inmet claim in 2007 (Mattabi-07-01 to 03), within a few hundred metres of the current Aur Lake claim boundary, but not on the Aur Lake property. The holes intercepted primarily mafic to intermediate tuffaceous volcanic rocks, with trace to 2% pyrite. No samples were taken from the drill core.

Unitronix also conducted a three-line ground gravity and magnetometry survey in 2007; a portion of one line crossed the east section of claim 3001029. Additionally, a 1.5mgal magnetic anomaly was noted in the north portion of this line, just beyond the north edge of the claim; few notable features were picked up on the claim itself.

In 2011, ActLabs conducted a SGH geochemical survey on the Mattabi claim 3001029, on behalf of 3936499 Canada Inc. A total of 82 soil samples were collected over the claim. The sampling area consisted of 9 parallel east-west trending lines, spaced 100m apart. Three samples assayed anomalous base metal results, indicating potential copper mineralization.

Exploration activities have occurred in the past on all of the Aur Lake claim areas. The information, summarized in Table 2, is taken from Unitronix via a Due Diligence report produced for Aur Lake Exploration Limited (Karrei & Morrison 2012)

Table 2: Mattabi Claims Exploration History

Year	Company	Claims	Activity
1969	Mattagami Lake Mines	Mattabi	Questor input survey
1969	Mattagami Lake Mines	Mattabi	JEM survey
1971	Mattagami Lake Mines	Mattabi	VLF survey
1970s	Santa Maria Mines / Lyon Lake Mines	3001029	27 DDH (anomalous Cu Ag Au in hole LLM-20)
1992	Noranda	3001029	1 DDH (S92-1)
1970s	Santa Maria Mines	3001029	3 DDH (SM-1 to SM-3)
1970s	Noranda	3001029	4 DDH
1970s	Falconbridge	3001029	IP survey
1975	Falconbridge	Mattabi	Airborne magnetic survey
1977	Norex	Mattabi	HLEM survey
2007	Unitronix	3001029	Gravity, magnetic survey
2009	Excalibur	3001621, 3001622, 3001623	Geological compilation map
2011	3936449 Canada Inc.	3001029	SGH Geochemical Survey

Regional Geology

The Sturgeon Lake area lies in the western portion of the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. This subprovince consists of numerous Archean metavolcanosedimentary belts aligned roughly east-northeasterly, into which have been intruded a series of batholiths which are generally felsic in geochemistry. All lithologies are at greenschist or amphibolite grade.

The Sturgeon Lake Greenstone Belt forms a semicircular arc with an approximate radius of 25 km around the Lewis Lake batholith. In the area of Sturgeon Lake itself the trend is eastward to northeastward and forms the South Sturgeon Assemblage, which is dated to ~2735Ga. This assemblage contains a wide variety of mafic to felsic flows, breccias, porphyries and intrusives alongside ultramafic and alkali intrusives as well as sediments (Fig. 3, and is famed as representing a caldera complex which hosts several VMS deposits). The Beidelman Bay pluton to the south is believed to have played a role in the emplacement of the VMS deposits or lode gold deposits in the area although the exact role it played is not known (Davis 2006).

Property Geology

The property contains a series of folded felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks, pyroclastic flows, and sedimentary rocks. The units have been metamorphosed to greenschist grade and have been intruded by younger stocks of monzonite, granodiorite-trondhjemite and granite (Karrei & Morrison 2012).

The Mattabi Claim Group is situated southwest of Sturgeon Lake, on what is known as the Claw Lake cycle. According to Franklin, two formations make up the Claw Lake cycle; a mafic volcanic unit with minor tuff, and an autoclastic/hyaloclastic breccia. The mafics are located at the base of the sequence, are at least few hundred feet thick and gradually thicken to the west. This unit is composed of coarse grained, amygdaloidal, pillowed, massive basaltic and andesitic flows, with local carbonitic alteration. The pillows have a squeezed appearance, which resulted from primary deformation. This unit drastically thins out to east and pinches out west of Lyon Lake, suggesting a possible source or vent area (Trowell, 1983). A shallow water environment (less than 500m) is suggested by the pyroclastic debris and the thick appearance of the pillow selvages.

Overlaying the volcanic strata is a volcanoclastic lapilli tuff unit. This unit is laterally extensive and hosts the Mattabi Deposit (Fig. 4). This unit consists of intermediate to felsic fragmental rocks, varying in particle size from pyroclastic breccia to ash tuff. Trowell (1983) mentions that the fragmental units are composed of angular to rarely subrounded felsic clasts situated in a fine tuff matrix. This is also indicative of a shallow marine environment.

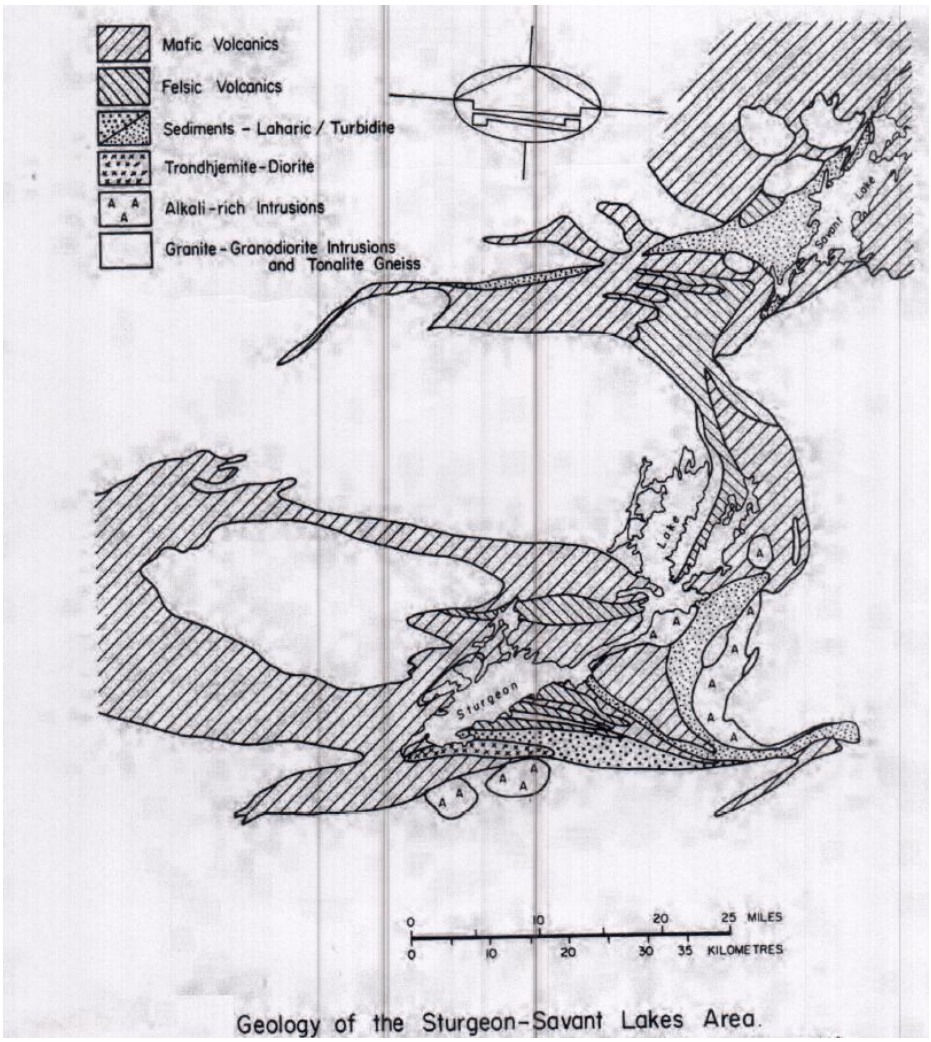


Figure 3: Regional geologic map of Sturgeon Lake Area (from Franklin et al., 1977)

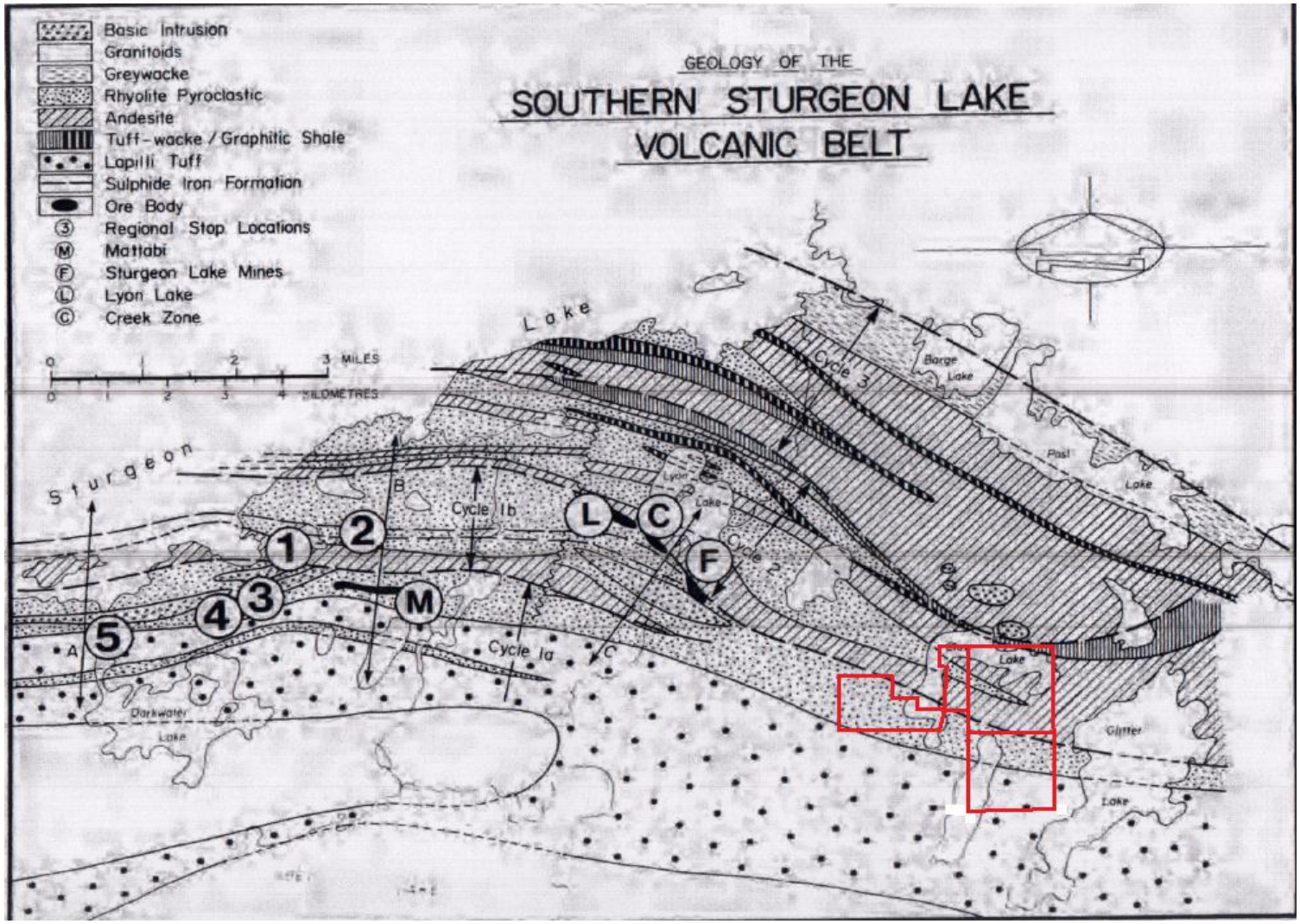


Figure 4: Property Geology Map, showing the Mattabi Claim Group (modified from Franklin et al., 1977)

Mattabi Claim Group Visit

September 18-20, 2012, B. Newton, P.Geo, H. Ngo, and R. Metcalfe visited the Mattabi Claim Group. The assessment crew stayed at the Silver Dollar Inn and Campground.

During the program, only claims 3001621 and 3001622 were worked on. These two claims were chosen based on the underlying geophysical anomalies defined in Noranda's 1993 geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling report (Smith, 1994)(Fig. 5). Outcrops located proximal to the geophysical anomalies (JEM, VLF, and IP) were prioritized as the conductivity of the geophysical anomalies suggests potential sulphide mineralization within the area and warrants further exploration. Smith (1994) indicates that the JEM axis is oriented E-W and abruptly ends at the map border, essentially cutting off the eastern extension. The samples collected during the Billiken visit were collected east of the JEM axis based on the assumption that there is a potential extension of the anomaly.

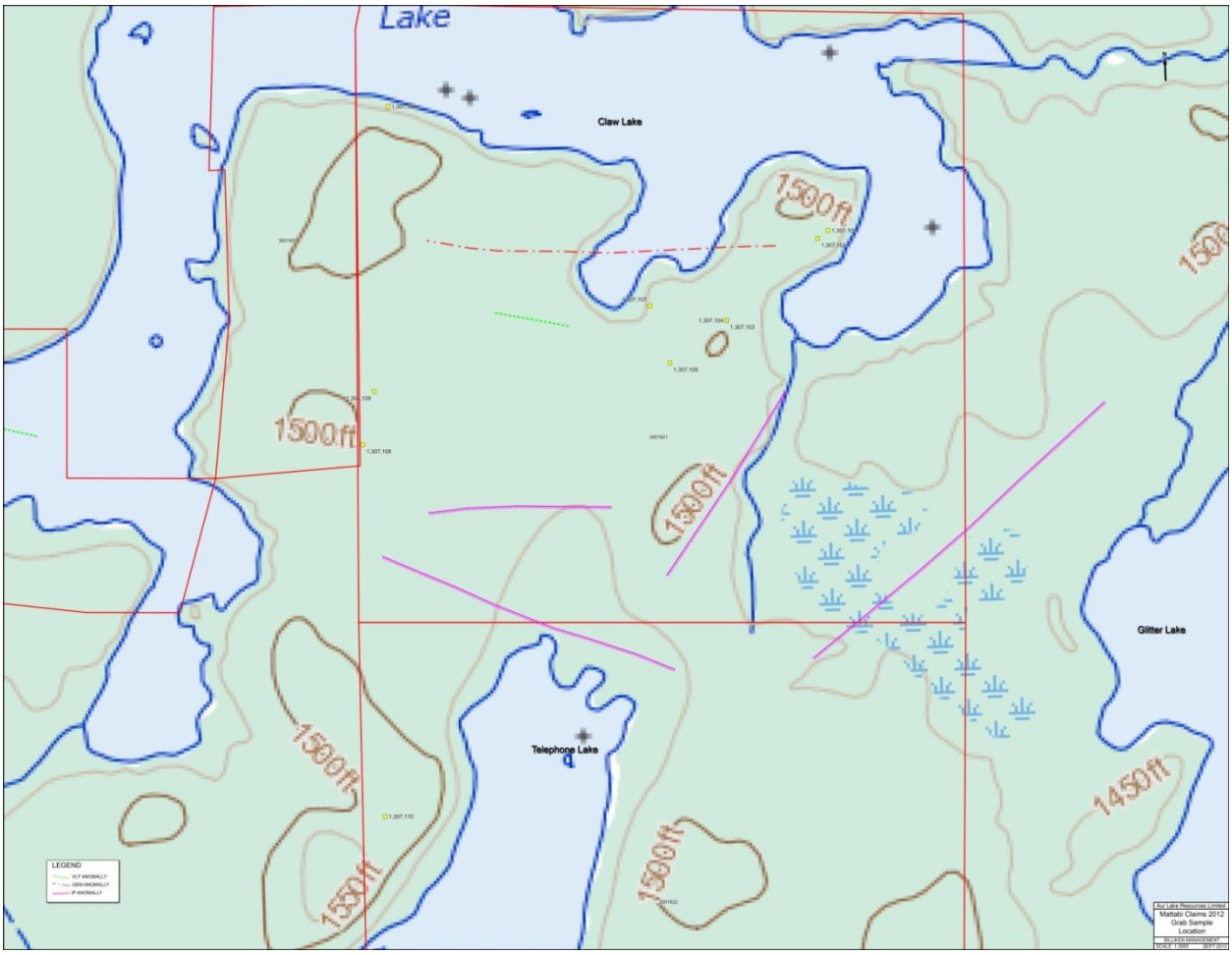


Figure 5: Map illustrating sample locations and geophysical (JEM, VLF, and IP) anomalies

Outcrop exposure is rare and typically restricted to narrow ridges within the claim group. In the center of claim 3001621, outcrops were mainly composed of fine grained mafic volcanics. This rock unit is predominately rich in amphibolite and shows evidence of weak chloritization. Sulphide mineralization generally occurs as trace to fine disseminations of pyrite, a possible source for the geophysical anomalies.

Outcrops encountered on claim 3001622 consisted of intermediate lapilli tuffs. The volcanoclastic unit contains cherty fragments, along with large sulphide clots, ranging from 2-4cm in size. Strike and dip measurements were unobtainable due to poor rock face exposure. Boulder mounds were common and varied in composition, from felsic volcanics to granites. Mafic floats are scattered throughout the property. The traverses are depicted in Figure 6 below. Descriptions of outcrops are summarized in Table 3.

Outcrops were stripped to allow for more exposure for sampling and photographs. During this assessment program, a total of 10 grab samples were gathered using hand tools such as geological hammers and geotuls. Samples were selected based on their potential to carry sulphide mineralization. Samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd., Thunder Bay, Ontario for analysis (Fire Assay AA, Fire Assay Gravimetric and Total Digestion ICP). Assays results are shown in Appendix B.

Historic drill core is stored at the end of the access trail at UTM 655961/5524935 (Appendix A). There are two sets of racks filled with core boxes, labeled S-92-01. The hole was drilled on claim 3001029. It was drilled by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd in 1992. Initially, the hole proved to be difficult to drill and was abandoned and then wedged multiple times due to excessive deviations.

The purpose of the drill hole was to test the felsic lapilli tuff stratigraphy underlying the Simax option property. The pyroclastic unit contained weak to moderate chlorite-garnet alteration, and rhyolite breccia zones were occasionally intersected. At approximately 378m, stringer type sulphide mineralization was intersected. This 1.5m section hosted up to 5% chalcopyrite and 1-2% sphalerite. From 690m to 933m, patchy sulphide mineralization was intersected. This zone consisted of chloritic-sericitic altered felsic fragments.

A total of 39 samples were collected and submitted by Noranda to TSL and Accurassay Labs to test for Cu, Zn, and Ag by standard atomic absorption. The best intersection was1.14% Cu and 1.23% Zn over 2.05m. The drill report is available online through The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines website (Report # 52G15SW0002).

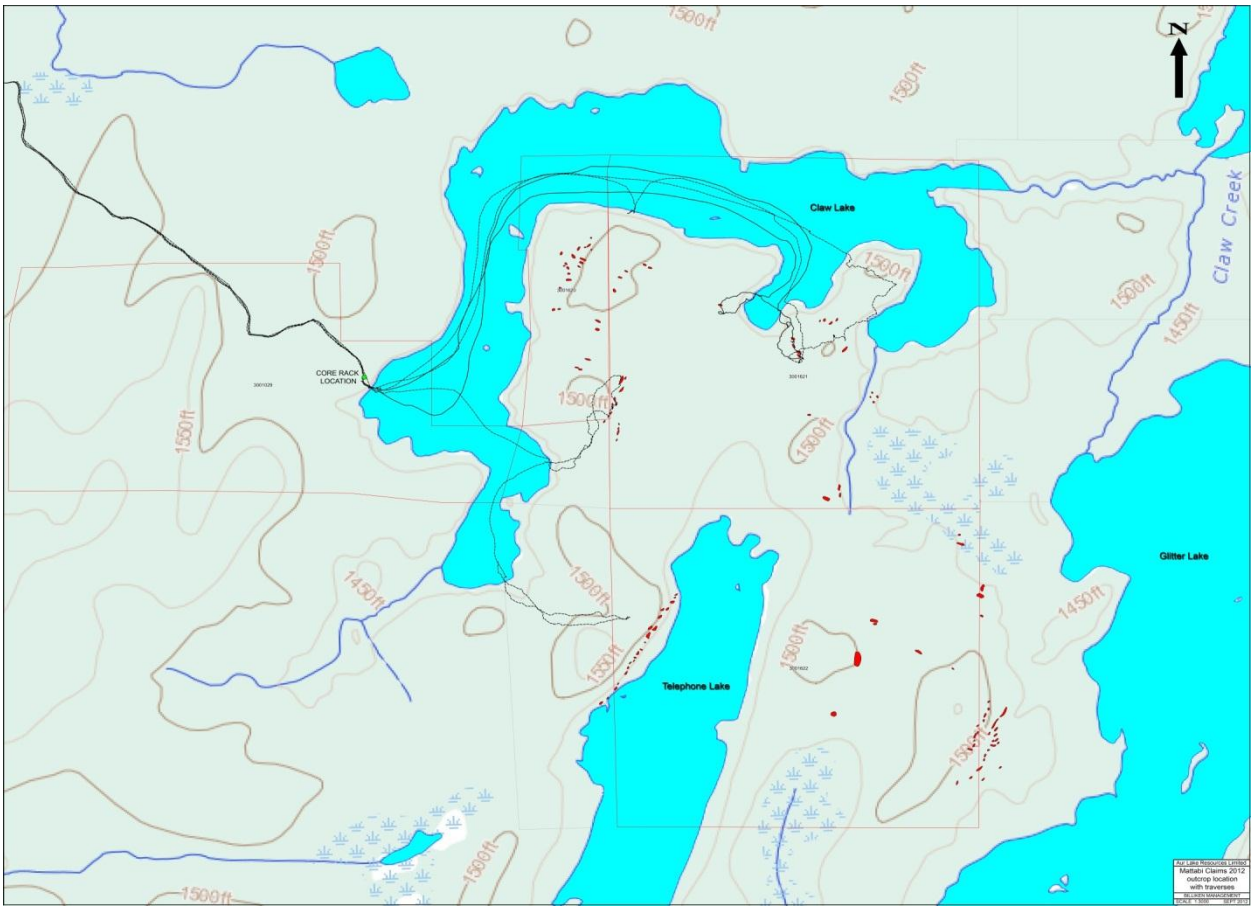


Figure 6: Map showing locations of outcrops visited, core rack, and traverses

Table 3: List of outcrops and descriptions

Outcrop	Easting	Northing	Sample	Description
AOC1	658108	5525482		Barren, massive mafic volcanic. Fine grain, mainly rich in amphibolite. Thin veinlets of silica. Strike and dip measure were unobtainable due to poor outcrop face exposure
AOC2	658094	5525466		Same as previous
AOC3	658315	5525372	1307101	Fine grain, mafic volcanic, rich in amphibolite. Fine disseminations of sulphides, 1%, pyrite.
AOC4	658287	5525350	1307102	Possible float. Mafic volcanic, fine grain, with disseminated sulphides.
AOC5	658041	5525129	1307103	Mafic volcanic ridge, massive. Finely disseminated sulphides and cubic pyrite grains. Sugary white qtz vein (discontinuous) runs parallel to foliation. Well foliated, trends 344NW and dips 80NE. Weakly chloritized.
AOC5	658041	5525129	1307104	Sampled Qtz vein
AOC6	657885	5525056		Coarse grain mafic volcanic ridge, 2x10m.
AOC7	657888	5525014	1307105	Fine grain, mafic volcanic, with thin qtz+k-spar vein, 3-6mm. Trace sulphide, py.
AOC8	657155	5525713		Mafic volcanic ridge, fine grained, massive. Barren.
AOC9	657126	5525706	1307106	Mafic volcanic, fine grained, well foliated. Weakly chloritized
AOC10	657562	5525239		Mafic volcanic, fine grained, well foliated. Weakly chloritized
AOC11	657892	5525016		Mafic volcanic, fine grained, rich in amphibolite, trace sulphides.
AOC12	657834	5525168	1307107	Lapilli tuff. Medium to dark green, fine grain, with pale green cherty fragments. Small blebs of pyrite, 1-4mm.
AOC13	657059	5524794	1307108	Pyroclastic tuff. Highly siliceous. Subangular cherty fragments, 1-3cm. Disseminated sulphides and rare clots, 1-2cm.
AOC14	657089	5524937	1307109	Mafic volcanic, med grain. Weakly chloritized and carbonitized. Disseminated sulphides, py. Thin qtzk-spar veinlet, 1-2mm.
AOC15	657119	5523791	1307110	Mafic volcanic, fine grain highly silicified. Barren.

Interpretations and Conclusion

During this assessment program, a total of 10 grab samples were gathered using geological hammers and geotuls. Samples were selected based on their potential to carry sulphide mineralization. Assays carried weak mineralization that ranged from 4 to 228 ppm Cu, 5 to 111 ppm Ni, 17 to 129 ppm Zn, 0.3 to 1.2 ppm Ag, and less than 5 ppb Au and Pb.

Mattabi claims are located proximal to past producing deposits such as Mattabi, Lyon Lake, Creek, and Sturgeon Lake Mines. In addition, similar to the Mattabi claim group, the Lyon Lake and Creek Zone deposits have a generally poor geophysical presence. It was only after identifying the regional stratigraphic controls; the deposits were located via drilling (Trowell, 1983). The Mattabi, Lyon Lake, Creek and Sturgeon Lake Mines deposits are stratabound and develop thin continuous sheets that conform to the rhyolite and andesite contact (Franklin, 1974)

Since this property is located within a favourable geological environment for VMS deposits, with the potential to host similar deposits as the Mattabi, Lyon Lake and Creek zone deposits, it is recommended that further reconnaissance exploration on the claim group is warranted with a view to identifying and focussing on previously underexplored areas that may warrant follow-up detailed work including, mapping, sampling and possibly ground geophysical survey work. The results of this follow-up program would then be used to determine if further exploration that may include drilling of newly identified prospects.

Recommendations

The Mattabi claim group has had limited exploration activity in the past. It is recommended that further reconnaissance exploration on the claim group is warranted with a view to identifying and focussing on previously underexplored areas that may warrant detailed follow-up work including, mapping, sampling and possibly ground geophysical survey work. The results of this follow-up program would then be used to determine if further exploration that may include drilling of newly identified prospects

In order to identify target areas of the property for follow-up exploration a thorough investigation of all available data is recommended. That may include a compilation of geological and geophysical data should be assembled and a re-interpretation by a qualified geophysicist that is familiar this geological environment.

Further detailed recommendations for a follow-up exploration program including a cost estimate should be contingent on the results of the data compilation and geophysical interpretation work.

References

Davis, D. W. (2006) Zircon dating of polycyclic volcanism at Sturgeon Lake and Implications for Base Metal Mineralization

Franklin, J.M., Gibb, W., Poulsen, K.H., and Severin, P. (1974). Archean Meltallogeny and Stratigraphy of the South Sturgeon Lake Area; Mattabi Trip, 23rd Annual Meeting at institute on Lake Superior, pp. 73.

Karrei, L., and Morrison, R. (2012). Due Diligence Review of Sturgeon Lake Projects in Northwestern Ontario, pp 80

Smith, A. (1994). Report on 1993 Geological Mapping and Lithogeohcemical Sampling, East Sturgeon Lake Property, West Precambrian District. Project No. 310, pp 60.

Trowell, N.F. (1983). Geology of the Sturgeon Lake Area – Districts of Thunder Bay and Kenora. Ontario Geological Survey Report 221. Ministry of Natural Resources, pp 114.

Certificate of Author

I, Brian H Newton, B.Sc. Geology, P. Geo. Do hereby certify that:

1. I currently reside at 1518 Jasmine Crescent, Oakville ON L6H 3H3.

2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "Mattabi Claim Group Assessment Report".

3. I am a graduate of McMaster University, with a B.Sc. in Geology (1984) and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Since 2007; Membership Number 1330).

5. I am a geologist and an employee of Billiken Management Limited, Inc., a firm of consulting geologists based in Toronto, Ontario.

6. I am a qualified person for the purposes of this "Report".

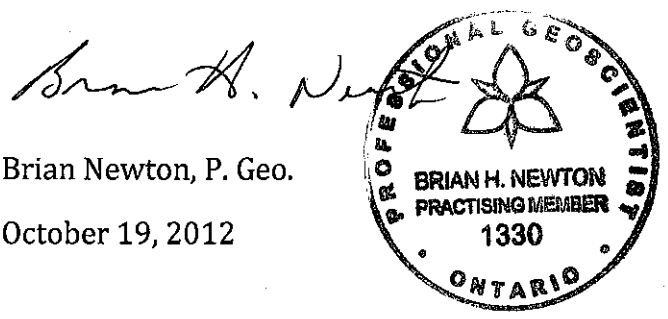
7. I am responsible for all sections of the "Report".

8. I am independent of Aur Lake Exploration Ltd.

9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Report.

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

Signed by,



Brian Newton, P. Geo.

October 19, 2012

Appendix A: Field Photos

Photo 1: Billiken personnel with Argo and motorized boat

Photo 2: Sample 1307103, mafic volcanic

Photo 3: Sample 1307104, quartz vein

Photo 4: Sample 1307106, mafic volcanic

Photo 5: Sample1307108, showing clots of pyrite


Photo 6: Sample 1307109 location, mafic volcanic

Photo 7: Sample1307110, silicified mafic volcanic

Photo 8: Stored core, S-92-01

Appendix B: Certificates of Analysis

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted: 22-Sep-12
Invoice No.: A12-10449
Invoice Date: 01-Oct-12
Your Reference: Billiken-Aur

Billiken Management Services
65 Front Street
Toronto Ontario M5E1B5
Canada

ATTN: Mr. Brian Newton

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

10 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical packages were requested: Code 1A2-Tbay Au - Fire Assay AA (QOP Fire Assay Tbay)
Code 1F2-Tbay Total Digestion ICP(TOTAL)

REPORT **A12-10449**

Notes:
If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3
Values which exceed the upper limit should be assayed for accurate numbers.

CERTIFIED BY :

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ISO/IEC 17025
SCC Accredited
LAB 266
LAB 266
Accrédité CCN

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.

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E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Activation Laboratories Ltd. Report: A12-10449

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	Mg	Li	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
Detection Limit	5	0.3	0.01	3	7	1	2	0.01	0.3	1	1	1	0.01	1	1	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	3
Analysis Method	FA-AA	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP
1307101	< 5	1.1	7.96	3	90	< 1	< 2	5.01	0.4	32	121	60	8.11	24	4	0.23	2.21	13	1580	< 1	1.97	20	0.037	< 3
1307102	< 5	0.4	7.01	< 3	67	< 1	< 2	5.28	0.7	36	107	95	11.2	25	< 1	0.21	3.01	15	1650	< 1	2.18	36	0.063	< 3
1307103	< 5	< 0.3	0.53	< 3	10	< 1	< 2	0.09	< 0.3	3	11	4	0.92	2	< 1	0.02	0.19	4	156	< 1	0.17	5	0.005	< 3
1307104	< 5	< 0.3	8.16	< 3	158	< 1	3	1.52	0.9	51	71	41	8.34	22	2	0.28	3.50	32	1180	< 1	2.37	61	0.039	< 3
1307105	< 5	1.2	6.20	< 3	316	2	< 2	1.03	0.5	5	113	19	4.69	24	< 1	1.21	0.52	11	1520	< 1	2.74	4	0.009	< 3
1307106	< 5	< 0.3	7.66	< 3	34	< 1	< 2	5.45	0.4	48	118	34	7.30	20	3	0.03	4.06	20	1400	< 1	1.11	77	0.021	< 3
1307107	< 5	< 0.3	8.39	< 3	201	< 1	< 2	3.78	0.8	52	403	228	9.22	23	2	0.92	3.33	14	1820	< 1	2.56	111	0.046	< 3
1307108	< 5	< 0.3	8.60	< 3	103	< 1	< 2	5.01	0.5	18	97	32	4.37	20	< 1	0.69	2.02	12	1170	< 1	2.25	51	0.029	< 3
1307109	< 5	0.4	8.14	< 3	158	< 1	< 2	4.24	0.6	28	71	26	5.04	22	< 1	0.54	2.95	21	1110	< 1	2.31	86	0.054	< 3
1307110	< 5	< 0.3	6.24	< 3	62	< 1	< 2	5.26	< 0.3	32	139	22	5.86	16	< 1	0.12	3.42	13	952	< 1	1.30	100	0.044	< 3

Analyte Symbol	Sb	S	Sc	Sr	Te	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	5	0.01	4	1	2	0.01	5	10	2	5	1	1	5
Analysis Method	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP
1307101	< 5	0.12	44	161	2	0.22	< 5	< 10	151	< 5	22	88	43
1307102	< 5	0.12	45	89	4	0.47	< 5	< 10	227	< 5	36	119	72
1307103	< 5	< 0.01	< 4	8	< 2	0.04	< 5	< 10	21	< 5	< 1	17	< 5
1307104	< 5	0.02	41	134	< 2	0.37	< 5	< 10	209	< 5	9	129	67
1307105	< 5	0.04	11	84	< 2	0.14	6	< 10	3	< 5	37	75	414
1307106	< 5	0.05	35	144	4	0.26	< 5	< 10	169	< 5	12	70	33
1307107	< 5	0.10	31	140	< 2	0.38	< 5	< 10	109	< 5	22	123	39
1307108	< 5	0.22	18	124	< 2	0.28	< 5	< 10	98	< 5	9	61	76
1307109	< 5	0.04	20	239	9	0.45	< 5	< 10	138	< 5	12	58	90
1307110	< 5	0.04	20	176	< 2	0.17	< 5	< 10	64	< 5	10	64	26

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	Mg	Li	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
Detection Limit	5	0.3	0.01	3	7	1	2	0.01	0.3	1	1	1	0.01	1	1	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	3
Analysis Method	FA-AA	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP
GXR-1 Meas		32.9	2.32	466	668	1	1430	0.95	3.4	11		1320	24.4	6	6	0.05	0.23	9	976	16	0.05	46	0.063	783
GXR-1 Cert		31.0	3.52	427	750	1.22	1380	0.960	3.30	8.20		1110	23.6	13.8	3.90	0.050	0.217	8.20	852	18.0	0.0520	41.0	0.0650	730
GXR-4 Meas		3.5	7.07	105	111	2	24	1.04	0.4	14	40	6700	3.04	24	< 1	3.62	1.77	11	156	326	0.53	44	0.133	44
GXR-4 Cert		4.00	7.20	98.0	1640	1.90	19.0	1.01	0.860	14.6	64.0	6520	3.09	20.0	0.110	4.01	1.66	11.1	155	310	0.564	42.0	0.120	52.0
SDC-1 Meas		< 0.3	5.72	< 3	569	3	3	0.87	0.5	20		32	4.46	27	< 1	2.07	0.93	34	864	5	1.49	37	0.059	18
SDC-1 Cert		0.0410	8.34	0.220	630	3.00	2.60	1.00	0.0800	18.0		30.00	4.82	21.00	0.20	2.72	1.02	34.00	880.00	0.250	1.52	38.0	0.0690	25.00
SCO-1 Meas		0.5	7.32	5	555	2	< 2	1.87	0.3	11	66	29	3.52	21		1.68	1.62	44	399	< 1	0.67	30	0.081	27
SCO-1 Cert		0.134	7.24	12.00	570	1.80	0.37	1.87	0.140	11.00	68.0	29	3.59	15		2.30	1.64	45	410	1.4	0.670	27	0.0900	31.0
GXR-6 Meas		0.5	14.2	223	> 1000	1	< 2	0.19	0.5	16	67	69	5.58	37	2	1.70	0.63	37	1040	< 1	0.10	28	0.034	93
GXR-6 Cert		1.30	17.7	330	1300	1.40	0.290	0.180	1.00	13.8	96.0	66.0	5.58	35.0	0.0680	1.87	0.609	32.0	1010	2.40	0.104	27.0	0.0350	101
DNC-1a Meas					98					57	234	101						5				269		
DNC-1a Cert					118					57.0	270	100.0						5.20				247		
OREAS 13b (4-Acid) Meas		1.2		51						74	9610	2500								13		2380		
OREAS 13b (4-Acid) Cert		0.86		57						75	8650	2300.000								9.0		2247		
SF57 Meas	916																							
SF57 Cert	848.000																							
1307108 Orig	< 5																							
1307108 Dup	< 5																							
1307110 Orig	< 5	< 0.3	6.24	< 3	62	< 1	< 2	5.26	< 0.3	32	139	22	5.86	16	< 1	0.12	3.42	13	952	< 1	1.30	100	0.044	< 3
1307110 Split	< 5	< 0.3	6.29	< 3	60	< 1	< 2	5.20	< 0.3	33	114	22	5.61	17	< 1	0.12	3.39	13	935	< 1	1.28	98	0.043	< 3
Method Blank		< 0.3	< 0.01	< 3	< 7	< 1	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.3	< 1		2	< 0.01	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 1		< 1	< 0.01	< 1	< 0.001	< 3
Method Blank	< 5																							

Quality Control

Analyte Symbol	Sb	S	Sc	Sr	Te	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	5	0.01	4	1	2	0.01	5	10	2	5	1	1	5
Analysis Method	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP	TD-ICP
GXR-1 Meas	44	0.27	< 4	317	15		< 5	40	94	165	31	771	27
GXR-1 Cert	122	0.257	1.58	275	13.0		0.390	34.9	80.0	164	32.0	760	38.0
GXR-4 Meas	< 5	1.79	8	211	4		6	< 10	92	38	14	86	42
GXR-4 Cert	4.80	1.77	7.70	221	0.970		3.20	6.20	87.0	30.8	14.0	73.0	186
SDC-1 Meas	< 5	0.07	12	144		0.59	< 5	< 10	102	< 5	23	101	59
SDC-1 Cert	0.54	0.0650	17.00	180.00		0.606	0.70	3.10	102.00	0.800	40.0	103.00	290.00
SCO-1 Meas	< 5	0.08	12	159		0.26			123	< 5	20	102	99
SCO-1 Cert	2.50	0.0630	11.0	170		0.380			130	1.4	26	100	160
GXR-6 Meas	< 5	0.01	29	39	< 2		< 5	< 10	106	< 5	14	131	69
GXR-6 Cert	3.60	0.0160	27.6	35.0	0.0180		2.20	1.54	186	1.90	14.0	118	110
DNC-1a Meas	< 5		33	137					147		16	57	38
DNC-1a Cert	0.96		31	144.0					148.0		18.0	70.0	38
OREAS 13b (4-Acid) Meas		1.22										146	
OREAS 13b (4-Acid) Cert		1.20										133	
SF57 Meas													
SF57 Cert													
1307108 Orig													
1307108 Dup													
1307110 Orig	< 5	0.04	20	176	< 2	0.17	< 5	< 10	64	< 5	10	64	26
1307110 Split	< 5	0.04	19	177	< 2	0.17	< 5	< 10	72	< 5	10	64	30
Method Blank	< 5	< 0.01	< 4	< 1	< 2	< 0.01	< 5	< 10	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 5
Method Blank													

Figure 7: Map showing locations of outcrops visited, core rack, and traverses