ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
ON 2019 ROCK & GLACIAL TILL SAMPLING
ON CLAIM W53927, GARNER 2,
IN THE GARNER LAKE AREA, BISSETT-RICE LAKE DISTRICT,
SOUTHEAST MANITOBA

Field Work & Report By:

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Beausejour, Manitoba

Property Holder:

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Field Work: September 23 & 24, 2019
Report Completed March 25, 2020

Summary of Reported Work:

Geographic Area: Garner Lake, NTS 52L-14SE
Mineral Disposition: W53927, GARNER 2
Target Commodity: PGE
Rock Samples: 12 samples
Glacial Till (Heavy Mineral) Samples: 3 samples
Report Software: Microsoft Office Word, Paint

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SUMMARY

The Garner Lake area is prospective for both magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization and hydrothermal gold. Most of Garner Lake is underlain by a large layered ultramafic intrusion. Claim W53927, GARNER 2, covers both a shear zone-hosted, gold-bearing vein, called the Portage vein, near the base of the ultramafic intrusion, as well as a zone of Ni-Cu sulphide within the intrusion. Periodic trenching, sampling, geophysics and drilling have been conducted over both of these targets since the 1930s.

The author conducted work north and east of the GARNER 2 claim in 2000 and 2003, as documented in reports filed for assessment credit. In 2012, the author completed geologic mapping and a magnetic survey in the western portion of the GARNER 2 claim. This mapping and geophysics was continued across most of the claim in 2014 and 2015, as described in reports filed for assessment work.

The present work program was designed specifically to explore for platinum group elements (PGE). Glacial till sampling and heavy mineral recovery was completed to determine whether PGE-bearing minerals were present in the glacial till. Rock sampling across the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion was intended to provide a chemical profile across the intrusion. Sampling of the gold-bearing Portage Vein, at the base of the Garner intrusion, was done to assess persistent rumours that PGEs were present in this hydrothermal quartz vein.

Results from this sampling were disappointing in terms of both PGE and gold in the Garner Lake area. Rock sampling across the layering of the Garner ultramafic intrusion did, however, indicate a geochemical discontinuity in the lower portion of the intrusion where S saturation and metal deposition could have occurred. Followup prospecting and sampling should be conducted on the islands across the north-central area of the claim, where the geochemical transition between samples GS-19-3 and -4 should be exposed in shoreline outcrops.

William C. Hood, P.Geo.
March 25, 2020

INTRODUCTION

The Garner Lake area is prospective for both magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization and hydrothermal gold. Most of Garner Lake is underlain by a large layered ultramafic intrusion. Claim W53927, GARNER 2, covers both a shear zone-hosted, gold-bearing vein, called the Portage vein, near the base of the ultramafic intrusion, as well as a zone of Ni-Cu sulphide within the intrusion. Periodic trenching, sampling, geophysics and drilling have been conducted over both of these targets since the 1930s.

The author conducted work north and east of the GARNER 2 claim in 2000 and 2003, as documented in reports filed for assessment credit. In 2012, the author completed geologic mapping and a magnetic survey in the western portion of the GARNER 2 claim. This mapping and geophysics was continued across most of the claim in 2014 and 2015, as described in reports filed for assessment work.

The present work program was designed specifically to explore for platinum group elements (PGE). Glacial till sampling and heavy mineral recovery was completed to determine whether PGE-bearing minerals were present in the glacial till. Rock sampling across the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion was intended to provide a chemical profile across the intrusion. Sampling of the gold-bearing Portage Vein, at the base of the Garner intrusion, was done to assess persistent rumours that PGEs were present in this hydrothermal quartz vein.

LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Garner Lake property is located in southeastern Manitoba, about 150 km (95 miles) northeast of Winnipeg (Fig. 1) and is 40 km (25 miles) southeast of the village of Bissett, a small gold mining community. The driving distance from Winnipeg is about 225 km (140 miles) with the last 85 km (53 miles) on all-weather gravel roads, PR#314 and #315.

Summer access to the property is by boat from the public landing at Beresford Lake along meandering Garner Creek into the west end of Garner Lake.


Pauingassi
Little Grand Rapids
Family Lake
Sasaginnigak Lake
Atikaki Provincial Park
Pine Dock
Dallas
Hodgson
Hecla
Manigotagan
Riverton
Arnes
Long Lake
Garner Lake
PGE Project
Gimli
Fort Alexander
Grand Beach Provincial Park
Netley
Selkirk
59
Molson
Rosser
Birds Hill Provincial Park
Lewis
Rennie
Whiteshell Provincial Park
Winnipeg
Steinbach
Mc Munn
Marchand
Woodridge
Morris
Vita
South Junction
Emerson
Humboldt
Lancaster
Roseau
Nopiming Provincial Park
Umfreville Lake
Red Lake
Balmertow
Perrault Falls
Redditt
Vermilion Bay
Kenora
17
Keewatin
Indian Bay
Lake of The Woods Provincial Park
Sioux Narrow
Caliper Lak
Lake of the Woods
Lake of The Woods Provincial Park
Gameland
Fort Frances
71
75
N
Modified from
Ontheworldmap.com
0
50 km
Garner Lake PGE Project
LOCATION MAP
Fig. 1
Nov/19
BH

Winter access to the GARNER 2 claim is by a 6 km snowmobile trail from Beresford Lake along old logging roads to the northwest corner of Garner Lake.

The GARNER 2 claim lies along the southwest shore of Garner Lake, in typical Precambrian terrain, with low rolling outcrop hills up to 25m high interspersed with swamp and glacial drift. The southern and western portions of the claim more than about 100m from the shoreline of Garner Lake were logged in the 1990s. Some portions of the Garner Lake area are difficult to traverse due to wind-fallen trees and heavy brush. Most outcrops are moss covered.

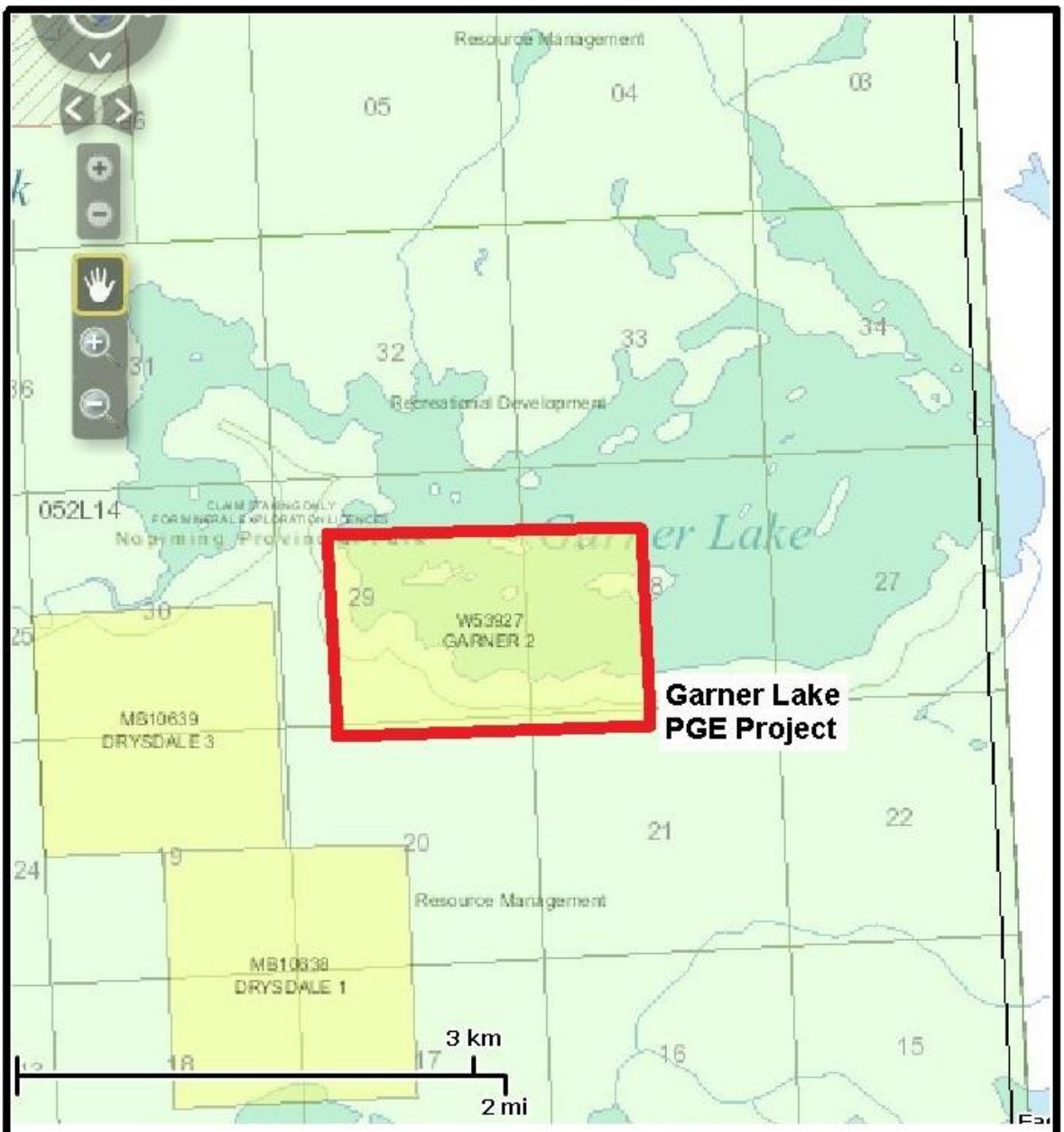
CLAIM STATUS

The Garner Lake property comprises one claim, W53927, GARNER 2, which totals 240 hectares in area, along the southwest shore of Garner Lake (Fig. 2). The claim was staked in 1996, and is presently in good standing to June 24, 2020. The claim covers a gold-bearing vein, called the Portage vein, along the south shore of Garner Lake and a Ni-Cu sulphide occurrence on an island in the lake. The property is located within Nopiming Provincial Park, straddling land zoned RD (Recreational Development) and RM (Resource Management), but both areas are open for mineral exploration and development. The claim is held by the author, William Hood of Beausejour, Manitoba, in partnership with Peter Dunlop of The Pas, Manitoba.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Initial exploration in the Garner Lake area was for gold in the 1930s. A discontinuous gold-bearing vein system has been trenched at several points along the south contact of the Garner Lake intrusion, near the shore of the lake. Most of this work was on the Portage vein within the present GARNER 2 claim.

In 1959, Inco flew an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey over the Garner Lake area, outlining a total of 18 conductors. Also in 1959, Newmont Mining completed a ground electromagnetic survey and drilled five holes from islands in the lake. All of the Newmont drill holes intersected altered peridotite with no indication of mineralization.


Resource Management
05
04
03
32
33
34
31
Recreational Development
052L14
Garner Lake
29
W53927
GARNER 2
27
30
MB10639
DRYSDALE 3
Garner Lake
PGE Project
21
22
20
19
24
Resource Management
MB10638
DRYSDALE 1
3 km
2 mi
18
17
16
15
N
Modified from Map Gallery
Manitoba Ag & Res. Dev.
Garner Lake PGE Project
CLAIM MAP
Fig. 2
Nov/19
BH

Kennco contracted Geoterrex in 1970 to fly a large airborne survey which included part of the Garner Lake area. In the interpretation report, anomaly R-28 is described as a “very broad belt of highly conducting material which corresponds closely to Garner Lake” and the “correlation with large amplitude magnetic anomalies throughout much of the zone gives rise to the possibility of a serpentine conductor.”

Donna Mines optioned a block of Garner Lake claims in 1970 from prospector J. Ziyone. Donna Mines then contracted a ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey across the basal sections of the Garner Lake intrusion. These surveys outlined several strong magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. Also in 1970, two holes were drilled, with one cutting a Cu-Mo vein system along the southeast contact of the intrusion and the second intersecting a serpentine conductor within the basal peridotite section of the intrusion.

In 1973, Manitoba Mineral Resources undertook a ground electromagnetic survey and then drilled six holes on untested conductors within the lower half of the intrusion. These holes intersected mainly serpentinized peridotite. MMR concluded that the conductors were due variously to serpentine, clay, wet asbestos and magnetite lenses.

Esso Resources conducted a small program of sampling, mapping, magnetic geophysics and drilling in 1980 on the gold-bearing vein system along the south contact of the Garner Lake intrusion, mainly on the Portage vein within the GARNER 2 claim. Esso reported that surface sampling returned “0.414 oz Au/ton across 1.5m over a length of 36m”. Esso then drilled seven holes and concluded that the vein was “less than 180m” long, with a grade “averaging only 0.055 oz Au/ton across 1.5m.”

Falconbridge optioned the Garner Lake area as part of a larger package of properties from the Rice Lake belt in 1996 and flew an airborne magnetic survey, but then dropped the property as part of a shift in exploration priorities.

William Hood, the author of this report, staked claims over the northern and eastern portions of Garner Lake in 2000, and conducted a small program of prospecting, sampling and geologic mapping between 2000 and 2003. Rock sampling of layered pyroxenite on an island near the east end of Garner Lake

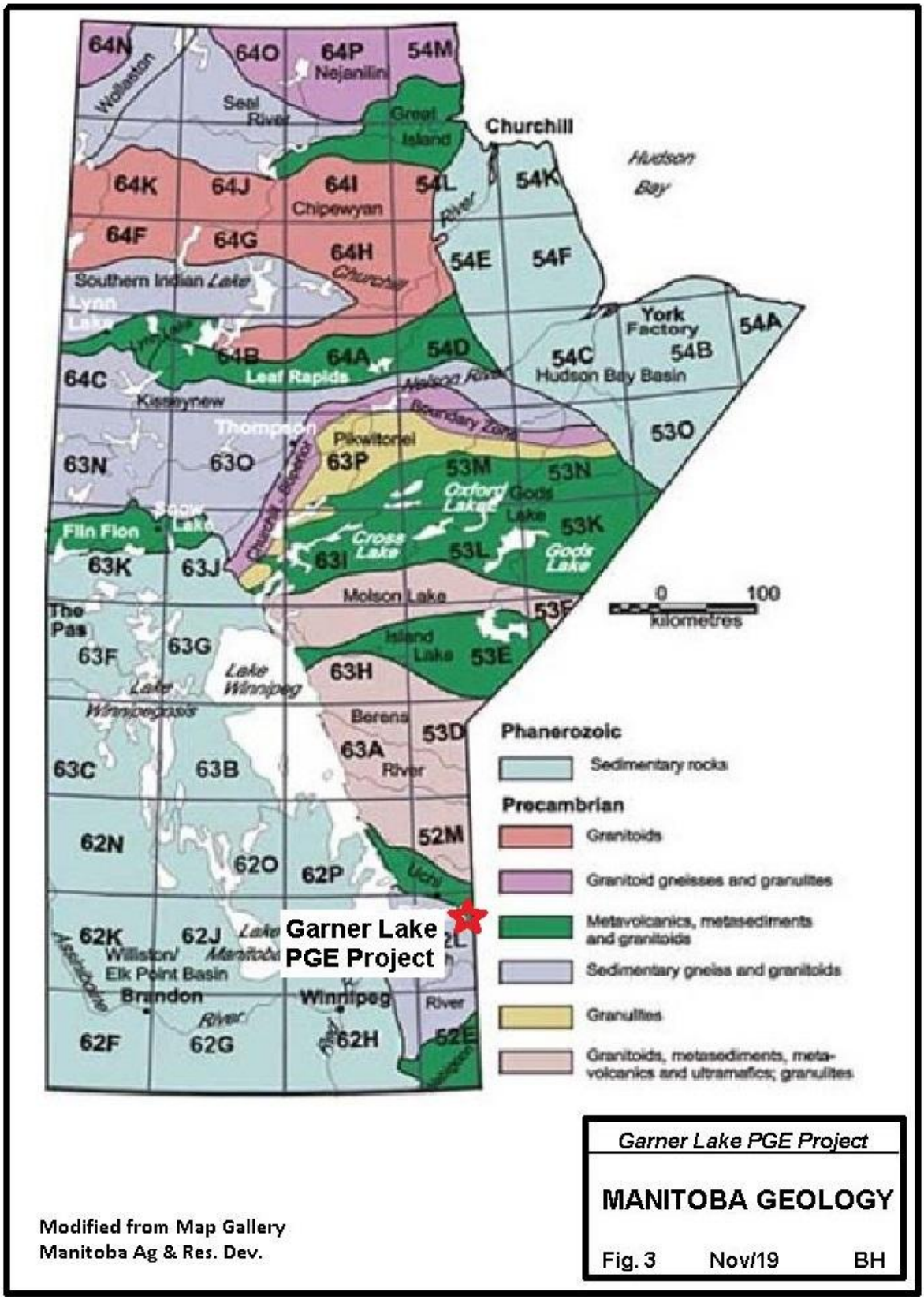
returned values up to 311 ppb Pd and 690 ppm Cu, suggesting the possibility of a PGE-enriched horizon ("reef") across the center of the Garner ultramafic intrusion. Also, a panned glacial till sample taken at a point about 30m east from corner post #4 of the GARNER 2 claim returned anomalous gold, with 169 ppb, while extensions of the Portage vein east of the GARNER 2 claim returned low gold values. The author subsequently completed a program of geologic mapping and magnetic surveying across the most of the GARNER 2 claim in 2012-2015, to provide a data base for additional sampling.

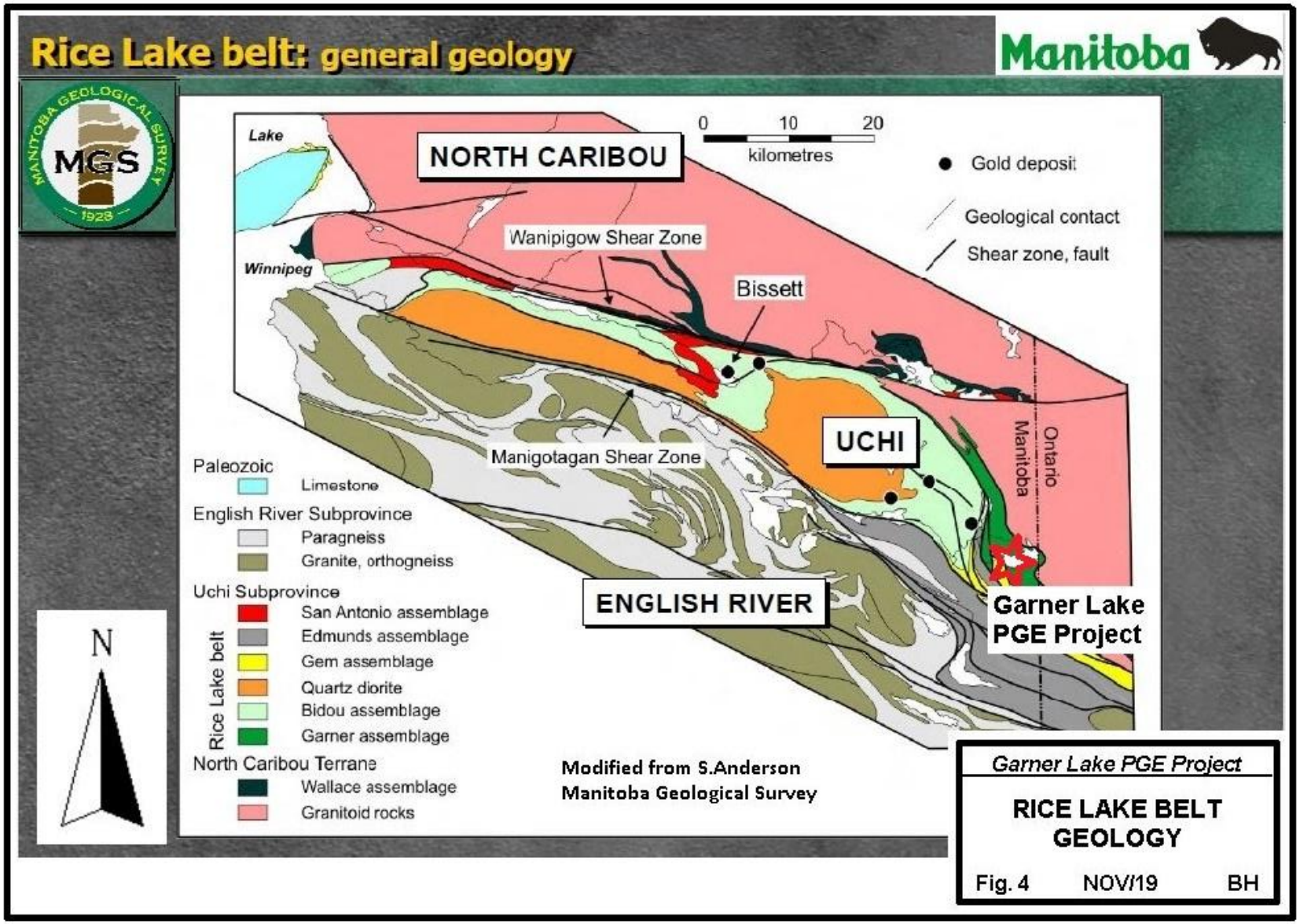
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

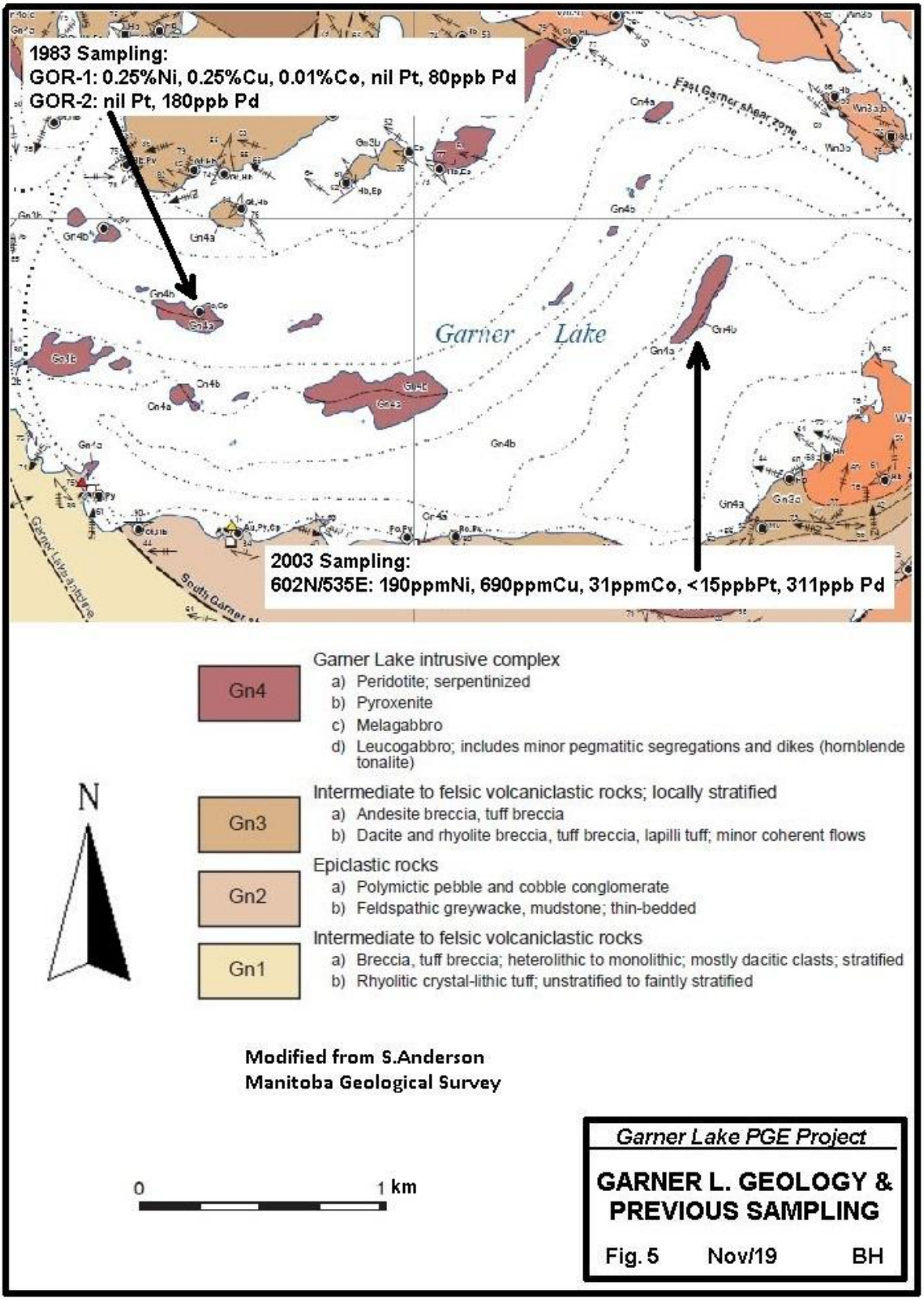
The Garner Lake property lies near the southeast end of the Archean-age Rice Lake greenstone belt, within the Uchi Subprovince of the Canadian Shield (Fig. 3 & 4). The Garner Lake ultramafic body intrudes, possibly discordantly, into dacitic volcanic rocks and volcanic sediments, to the north and south respectively (Fig. 5 & 6). The Garner Lake intrusion lies within a series of north-northwest to south-southeast oriented fault blocks in this area. The intrusion is fault-bounded to the west by fine-bedded felsic sediments, and to the east by granitoid rocks, with these shear zones referred to as the West Garner shear zone and East Garner shear zone, respectively.

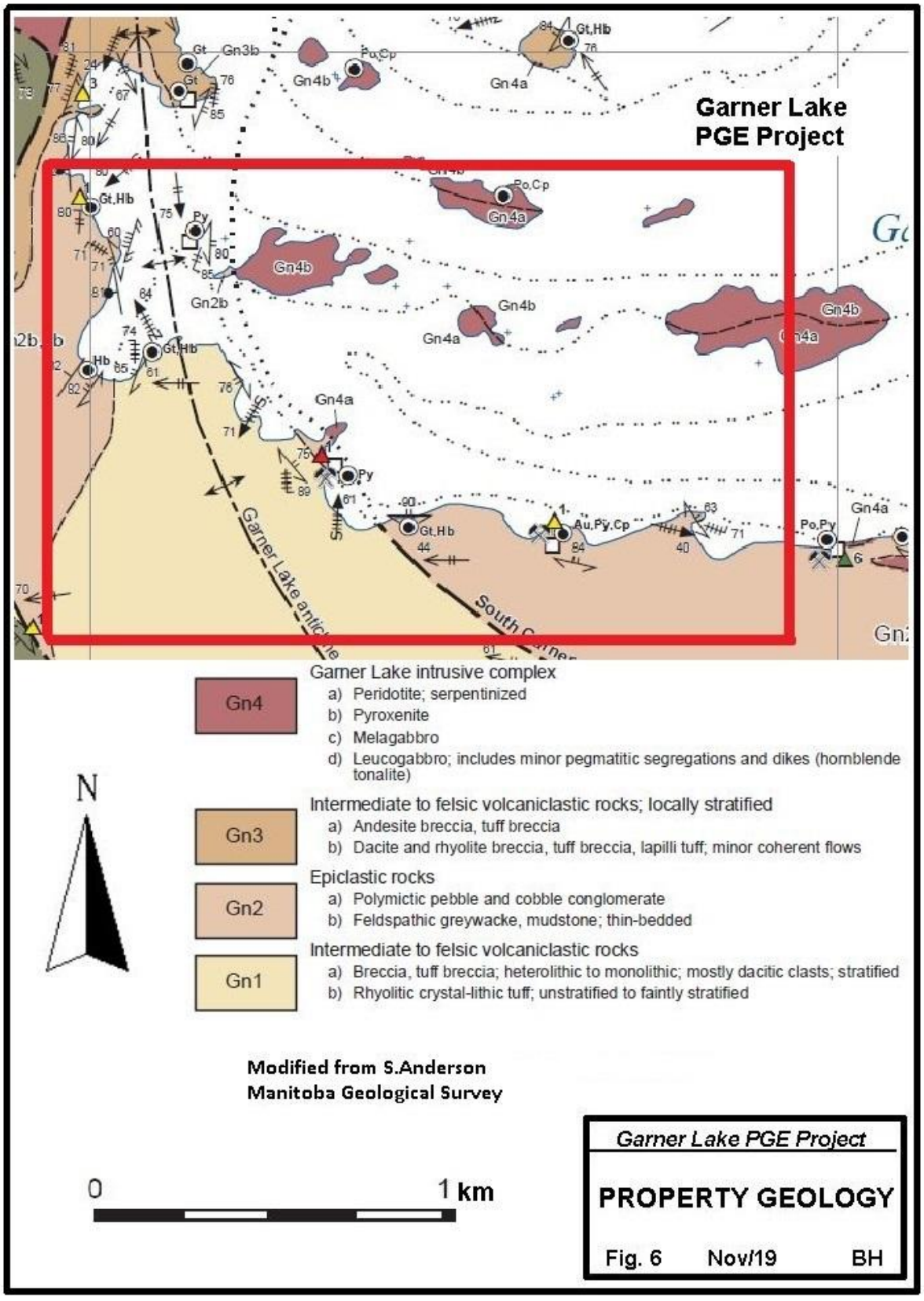
The Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion is about 3 km (2 mi) long and 1200m (4000 ft) thick. The intrusion strikes roughly east-west, but is folded into a broad north-facing fold. The Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion consists mainly of alternating layers of peridotite and pyroxenite. Peridotite is dominant in the lower half of the intrusion and pyroxenite more common in the upper sections. The GARNER 2 claim covers the southwest corner of the ultramafic intrusion, and adjacent rocks to the west and south.

A significant aeromagnetic anomaly coincides with the known location of the intrusion under Garner Lake. This is believed to be due mainly to the magnetite content of the peridotite/serpentinite. Both ground and airborne electromagnetic surveys completed by various companies have located a large number of conductive sections, mostly within the lower peridotite units. From drilling, these conductors have been determined to be due mainly to serpentine, clay and magnetite lenses. No basal concentrations of Ni-Cu sulphides have been


64N
64O
64P
Nejanilini
54M
Wollaston
Seal River
Great Island
Churchill
Hudson Bay
64K
64J
64I
Chipewyan
54L
54K
64F
64G
64H
54E
54F
Southern Indian Lake
Lynn Lake
York Factory
54A
64B
64A
54D
54C
54B
Leaf Rapids
Hudson Bay Basin
64C
Kississing
Nelson River
Boundary Zone
Thompson
Pikwitonei
53O
63N
63O
63P
53M
53N
Oxford Lake
Gods Lake
Flin Flon
Cross Lake
53K
63K
63J
63I
53L
Molson Lake
0
100
kilometres
The Pas
63F
63G
Lake Winnipeg
63H
Island Lake
53E
Lake Winnipegosis
Berens River
53D
63A
63C
63B
52M
62N
62O
62P
Garner Lake
PGE Project
62K
62J
Lake Manitoba
Williston/
Elk Point Basin
Brandon
Winnipeg
River
62F
62G
62H
52E
Phanerozoic
Sedimentary rocks
Precambrian
Granitoids
Granitoid gneisses and granulites
Metavolcanics, metasediments and granitoids
Sedimentary gneiss and granitoids
Granulites
Granitoids, metasediments, metavolcanics and ultramafics; granulites
Garner Lake PGE Project
MANITOBA GEOLOGY
Fig. 3 Nov/19 BH
Modified from Map Gallery
Manitoba Ag & Res. Dev.


Rice Lake belt: general geology
Manitoba
MGS
MANITOBA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1928
Lake
Winnipeg
NORTH CARIBOU
0 10 20
kilometres
Gold deposit
Geological contact
Shear zone, fault
Wanipigow Shear Zone
Bissett
Manigotagan Shear Zone
UCHI
Ontario
Manitoba
ENGLISH RIVER
Garner Lake
PGE Project
Paleozoic
Limestone
English River Subprovince
Paragneiss
Granite, orthogneiss
Uchi Subprovince
Rice Lake belt
San Antonio assemblage
Edmunds assemblage
Gem assemblage
Quartz diorite
Bidou assemblage
Garner assemblage
North Caribou Terrane
Wallace assemblage
Granitoid rocks
N
Modified from S.Anderson
Manitoba Geological Survey
Garner Lake PGE Project
RICE LAKE BELT
GEOLOGY
Fig. 4 NOV/19 BH


1983 Sampling:
GOR-1: 0.25%Ni, 0.25%Cu, 0.01%Co, nil Pt, 80ppb Pd
GOR-2: nil Pt, 180ppb Pd
2003 Sampling:
602N/535E: 190ppmNi, 690ppmCu, 31ppmCo, <15ppbPt, 311ppb Pd
Garner Lake
East Garner shear zone
South Garner
Gn4
Garner Lake intrusive complex
a) Peridotite; serpentinized
b) Pyroxenite
c) Melagabbro
d) Leucogabbro; includes minor pegmatitic segregations and dikes (hornblende tonalite)
Gn3
Intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks; locally stratified
a) Andesite breccia, tuff breccia
b) Dacite and rhyolite breccia, tuff breccia, lapilli tuff; minor coherent flows
Gn2
Epiclastic rocks
a) Polymictic pebble and cobble conglomerate
b) Feldspathic greywacke, mudstone; thin-bedded
Gn1
Intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks
a) Breccia, tuff breccia; heterolithic to monolithic; mostly dacitic clasts; stratified
b) Rhyolitic crystal-lithic tuff; unstratified to faintly stratified
N
Modified from S.Anderson
Manitoba Geological Survey
0
1 km
Garner Lake PGE Project
GARNER L. GEOLOGY & PREVIOUS SAMPLING
Fig. 5 Nov/19 BH

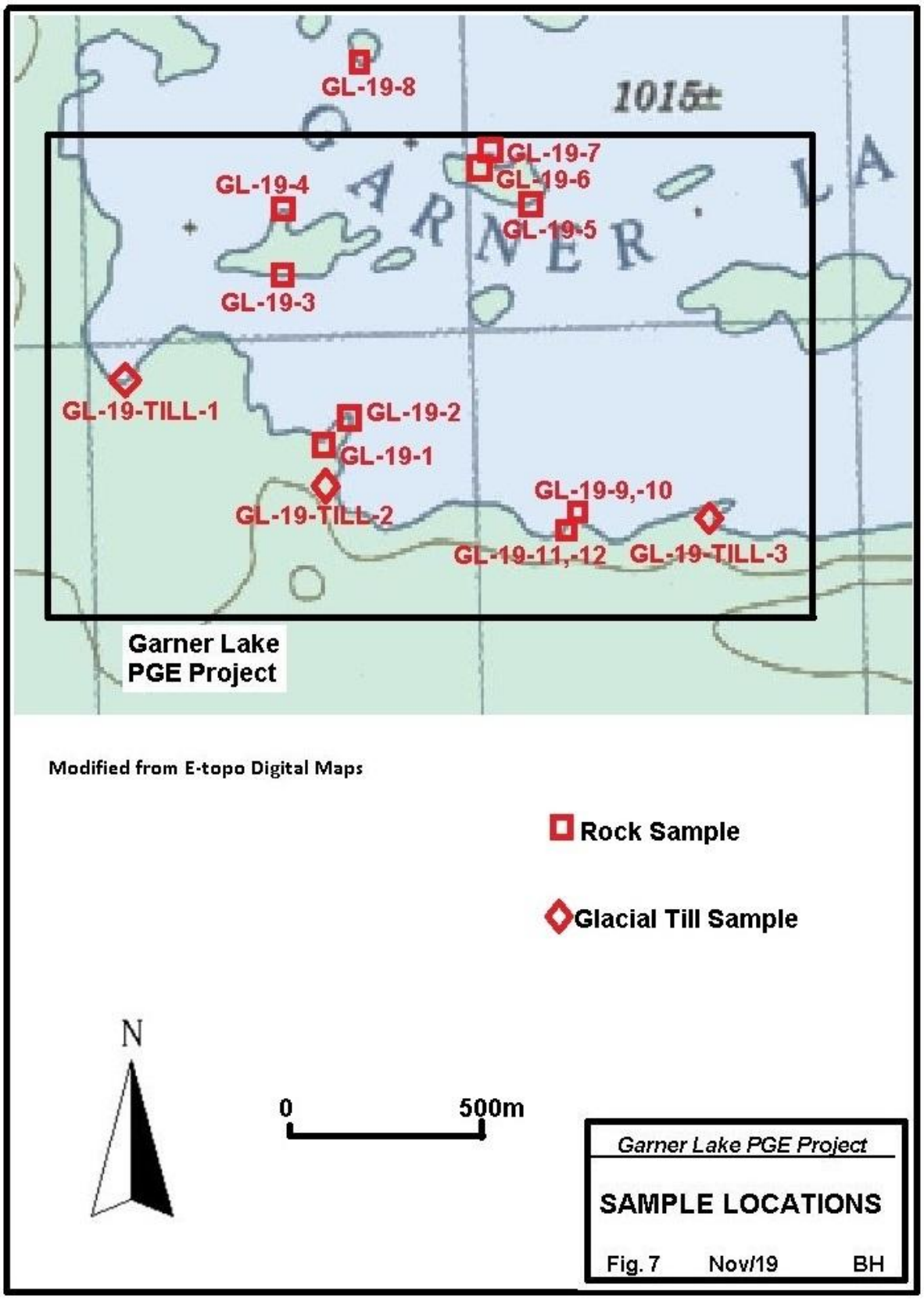

Garner Lake
PGE Project
Gt,Hb
Gt
Gn3b
Po,Cp
Gn4b
Gn4a
Py
Gn2b
Hb
Garner Lake anticline
South Corner
Au,Py,Cp
Po,Py
Gn4
Garner Lake intrusive complex
a) Peridotite; serpentinized
b) Pyroxenite
c) Melagabbro
d) Leucogabbro; includes minor pegmatitic segregations and dikes (hornblende tonalite)
N
Gn3
Intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks; locally stratified
a) Andesite breccia, tuff breccia
b) Dacite and rhyolite breccia, tuff breccia, lapilli tuff; minor coherent flows
Gn2
Epiclastic rocks
a) Polymictic pebble and cobble conglomerate
b) Feldspathic greywacke, mudstone; thin-bedded
Gn1
Intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks
a) Breccia, tuff breccia; heterolithic to monolithic; mostly dacitic clasts; stratified
b) Rhyolitic crystal-lithic tuff; unstratified to faintly stratified
Modified from S.Anderson
Manitoba Geological Survey
0
1 km
Garner Lake PGE Project
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
Fig. 6 Nov/19 BH

found to date along the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion. It is interesting to note that komatiitic volcanic rocks have been identified north of Garner Lake and stratigraphically above the Garner Lake intrusion. It is suggested that the Garner Lake intrusion was the source magma chamber for these extrusive rocks, so it is possible that a large volume of magma may have passed through the Garner Lake intrusion. This may be significant if it is found that the metal content of this magma, especially platinum group elements (PGE), was scavenged and concentrated within specific layers ("reefs") of the Garner Lake intrusion. This possibility is supported by the occurrence of a sulphide showing on an island in the north-central area of the GARNER 2 claim, as well as near the east end of the intrusion.

A splay from the West Garner shear zone is believed to host the Portage vein and other gold-bearing veins along the base of the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion. The profound swing in fault orientation from north-south along the West Garner shear zone to east-west along the south shore of Garner Lake suggests the possibility of a zone of high permeability to hydrothermal flow at this change in shear direction within the west-central area of the GARNER 2 claim under the southwest corner of Garner Lake. This hypothesis is somewhat supported by the anomalous gold assay from a panned glacial till sample obtained by the author near the northwest corner of the GARNER 2 claim in 2000.

WORK PROGRAM; SUMMER 2019

Work completed during September, 2019, was intended specifically to advance exploration for PGEs in the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion. Three glacial till samples (GL-19-TILL-1 to -3) were collected along the southwest shore of Garner Lake near the base of the ultramafic intrusion. All samples were 10.5 liters volume, with rocks larger than pebble size discarded during sampling. Sample locations are shown on Figure 7 and sample descriptions/locations included in the Appendix. With glaciation trending roughly 045° to 225° azimuth, these samples are believed to be reasonably representative of immediate up-ice sources. Samples were processed for gold, PGE and base metal indicator minerals at Overburden Drilling Management in Ottawa, Ontario. Detailed results are included in the Appendix.


GL-19-8
1015±
GL-19-7
GL-19-6
GL-19-4
GL-19-5
GARNER LA
GL-19-3
GL-19-TILL-1
GL-19-2
GL-19-1
GL-19-TILL-2
GL-19-9,-10
GL-19-11,-12
GL-19-TILL-3
Garner Lake
PGE Project
Modified from E-topo Digital Maps
Rock Sample
Glacial Till Sample
N
0
500m
Garner Lake PGE Project
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
Fig. 7
Nov/19
BH

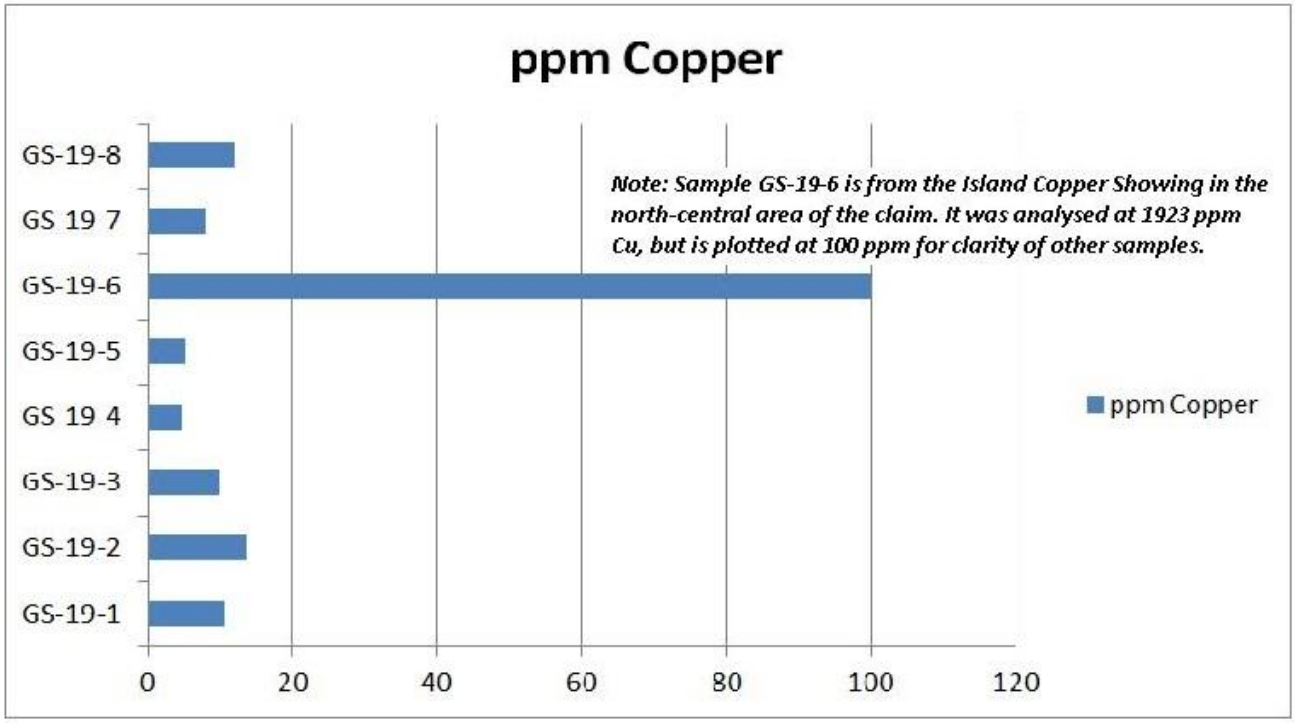
Rock samples of about 1 kg each were collected across the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion (GL-19-1 to -8) and from the gold-bearing Portage vein system near the base of the Garner intrusion (GL-19-9 to -12). The samples across the layering in the Garner ultramafic intrusion were designed to examine any changes in chemistry (such as S content). The four grab samples from the Portage veins were intended to test persistent rumours that PGEs were present in this hydrothermal vein. These samples were sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Assay certificates are in the Appendix. Multi-element ICP was completed on all 12 samples, while five were assayed specifically for Au, Pt and Pd.

All 12 rock samples were submitted for multi-element geochemistry, with the main interest being Cu, Ni, Co and S in samples GL-19-1 to -8, across the Garner Lake ultramafic intrusion. It was found that most of these samples were at or below the S detection limit of 0.1%. These samples were then re-analyzed with a detection limit at 0.02%, providing better data. Data for ppm Cu, ppm Ni, ppm Co and % S are plotted as histograms in Charts 1 and 2. It should be noted that sample GS-19-6 was from a mineralized zone, so values are not representative of geochemical background in the intrusion. The most interesting feature in this data is the distinct drop in geochemical levels between samples GS-19-3 and -4. This suggests the possibility that S saturation and sulphide deposition may have occurred in this interval.

Five samples were assayed for Au, Pt and Pt, including samples GS-19-9, -10, -11 and -12 from the North and South Portage veins at the base of the Garner intrusion, as well as sample GS-19-6 from the Cu-Ni showing on the island near the north edge of the claim. The purpose of the four vein samples was to test verbal rumours that PGE values were present in the Portage vein. All four of these vein samples were <10 ppb Pt and < 5 ppb Pd, putting an end to that possibility. The four Portage vein samples did, however, return up to 21.5 g/t Au. Sample GS-19-6 from the sulphide zone near the north edge of the claim returned 30 ppb Pt and 50 ppb Pd, confirming the low values determined from previous sampling.

Samples GL-19-TILL-1, -2 and -3 were processed for heavy minerals, mainly base and precious metal indicator minerals, with a specific emphasis on PGE minerals. Between 30 and 80 chromite grains were recovered from each of these samples, so these samples are believed to be reasonably representative of the up-ice ultramafic intrusion. Only minor base metal indicator minerals were recovered.

Chart 1. Plot of Cu and Ni across the Garner Lake Layered Ultramafic Intrusion from Sample GS-19-1 Near the Base to GS-19-8 Near the Top of the Intrusion.



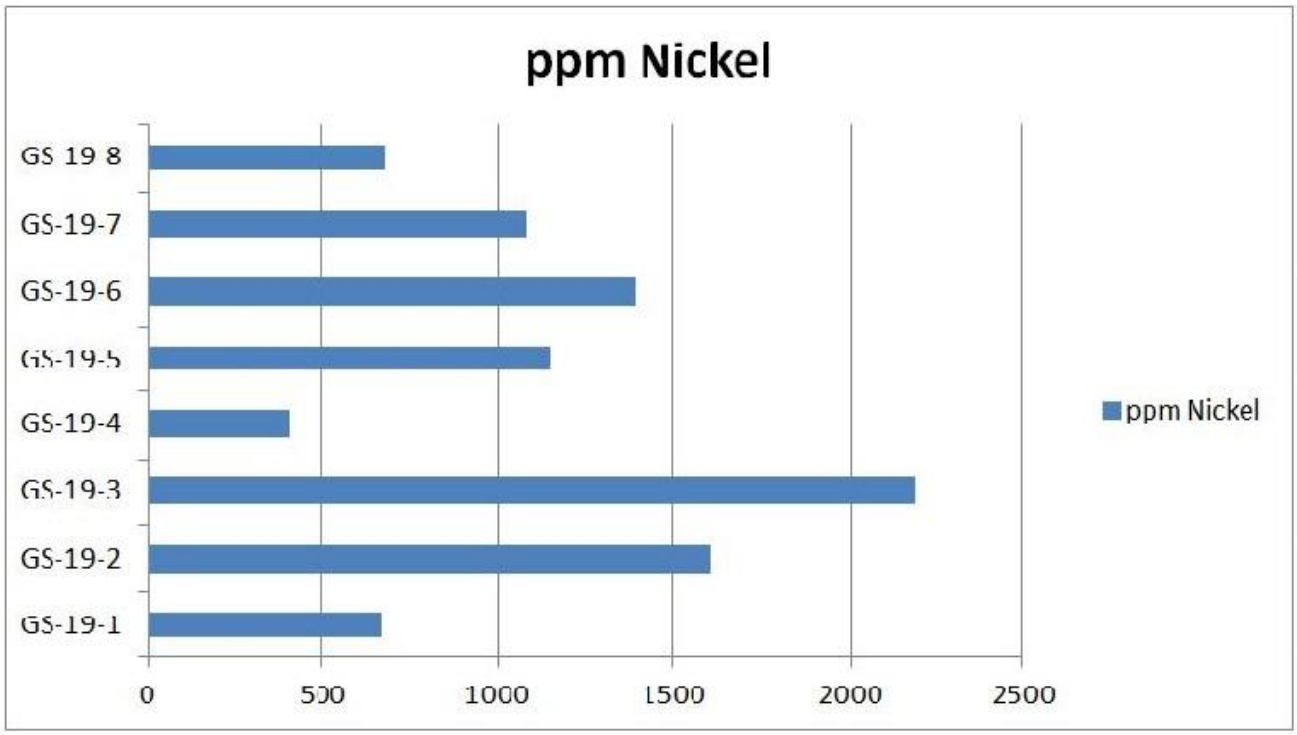
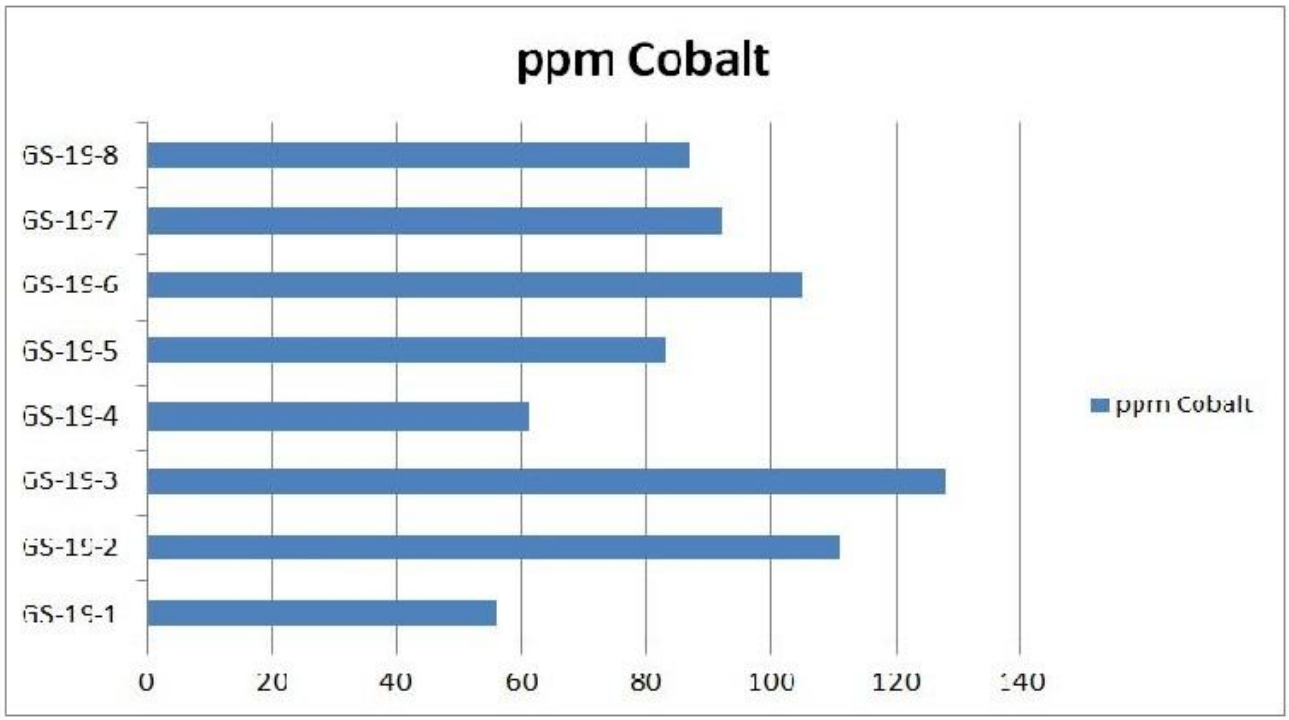
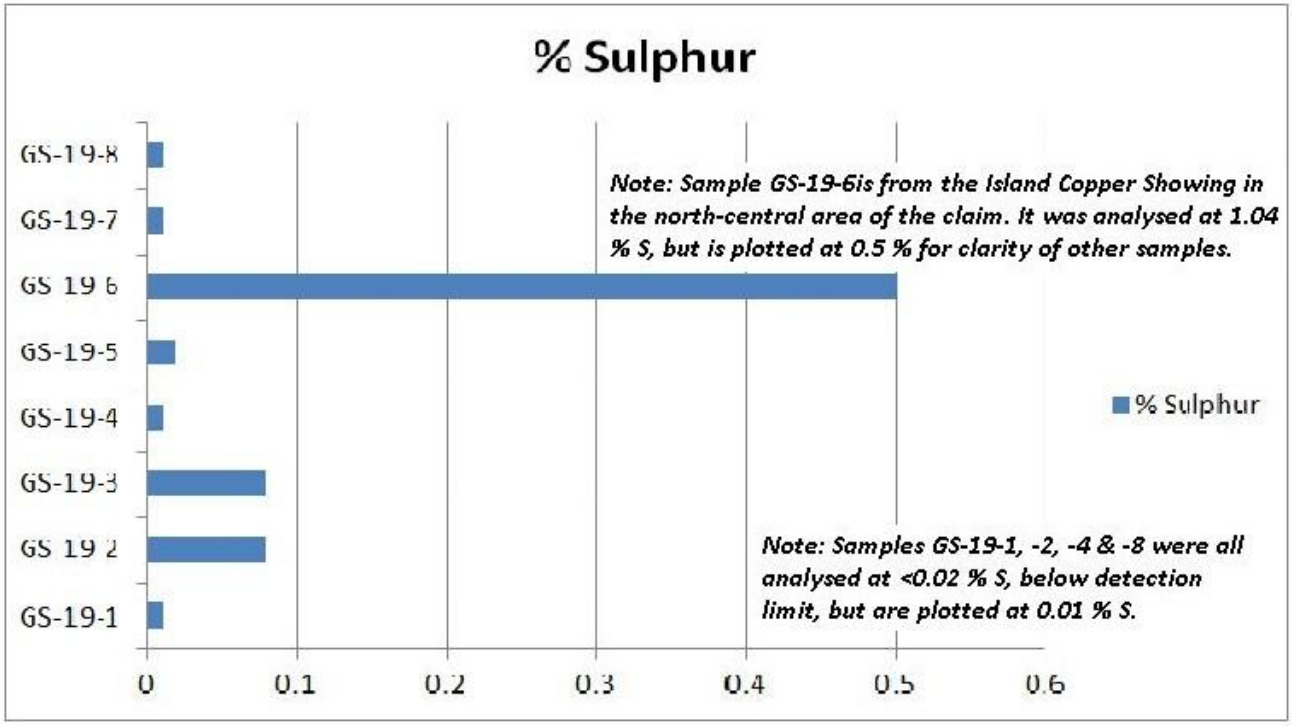


Chart 2. Plot of Co and S across the Garner Lake Layered Ultramafic Intrusion from Sample GS-19-1 Near the Base to GS-19-8 Near the Top of the Intrusion.





No PGE minerals were identified in these three till samples, though the lab noted that “all samples are oxidized, therefore only native PGE minerals and the most resistant PGE arsenide and antimonide grains (no PGE sulphides or tellurides) are likely to be preserved.” Nor were significant gold grains recovered in these till samples, with four grains in sample GL-19-TILL-1 and one grain in GL-19-TILL-2, though it should be noted that samples GL-19-TILL-2 and -3 are probably up-ice from the trend of the Portage vein. In previous reports, this author had suggested that the area in the southwest corner of Garner Lake, where shearing changes from east-west to north-south, may be prospective for gold mineralization, but the four grains recovered in sample GL-19-TILL-1, with no pristine grains, does not support this.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from this sampling were generally disappointing in terms of both PGE and gold potential in the Garner Lake area. Rock sampling across the layering of the Garner ultramafic intrusion did, however, indicate a geochemical discontinuity in the lower portion of the intrusion where S saturation and metal deposition could have occurred.

Followup prospecting and sampling should be conducted on the islands across the north-central area of the claim, where the geochemical transition between rock samples GS-19-3 and -4 should be exposed in shoreline outcrops.

William C. Hood. P.Geo.
March 25, 2020

CERTIFICATE

For: William C. Hood, P.Geo.
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Canada R0E0C0
(204)268-3455
bhood @ mts.net

1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1979) with a B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in Science (Geology) and I have practiced my profession since that time.

2) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba since 1982.

3) I have been employed by Tantalum Mining Corporation (1979-1983), Province of Manitoba Departments of Labour (1992 – 1995) & Energy and Mines (1995 - 1997), and ProAm Exploration Corporation (1997 – 2000), as well as operating my own business as W.C. Hood, Consulting Geologist (1983 – 1992 & 2000 – present).

4) I have researched, conducted and supervised a wide range of exploration programs for hydrothermal gold, volcanogenic copper-zinc, magmatic nickel-copper-PGE, pegmatitic tantalum-lithium-cesium, kimberlitic diamonds and various industrial mineral commodities.

William C. Hood, P.Geo.
March 25, 2020

APPENDIX I – SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS & ASSAY CERTIFICATES

-UTM coordinates are NAD83, Zone 15.

Glacial Till Samples (10.5 liter):

GL-19-Till-1: South shore of Garner Lake; 344212E/5630979N; mostly brownish sand-gravel with minor underlying grey-brown glacial lacustrine clay-sand sediments from upper beach deposits between boulders about 0.5m above lake level & about 3m southeast of shoreline in bay at southwest corner of Garner Lake.

GL-19-Till-2: South shore of Garner Lake; 344616E/5630646N; light grey-brown clay-gravel till from about 5m above lake level along the south edge of an outcrop & about 25m west of the north end of a sandy beach along the west side of a bay along the south shore of Garner Lake.

GL-19-Till-3: South shore of Garner Lake; 345621E/5630505N; dark brown clay-gravel basal till from about 2m above lake level along the south edge of an outcrop with a campsite & about 10m west of the north end of a sandy beach along the west side of a bay along the south shore of Garner Lake.

Rock Samples (Grab Samples):

GL-19-1: Garner Lake ultramafic; 344654E/5630739N; grab sample; mapped as peridotite; sample from southwest end of point at base of the intrusion along southwest shore of Garner Lake; brown weathering; dark greenish-grey; medium-grained; soft chlorite-serpentine schist with strong lineation; weakly magnetic.

GL-19-2: Garner Lake ultramafic; 344699E/5630779N; grab sample; mapped as peridotite; sample from northeast end of point along southwest shore of Garner Lake; brown weathering; dark greenish-black; fine- to medium-grained; altered peridotite-pyroxenite; strongly magnetic.

GL-19-3: Garner Lake ultramafic; 344510E/5631133N; grab sample; mapped as pyroxenite; sample from south shore of island near west end of Garner Lake;

brown weathering; dark greenish-black; fine- to medium-grained; altered peridotite-pyroxenite; strongly magnetic.

GL-19-4: Garner Lake ultramafic; 344526E/5631301N; grab sample; mapped as pyroxenite; sample from north shore of island near west end of Garner Lake; brown weathering; dark greenish-black; fine- to medium-grained; altered peridotite-pyroxenite; strongly magnetic.

GL-19-5: Garner Lake ultramafic; 345186E/5631320N; grab sample; mapped as peridotite; sample from southeast shore of island in west-central part of Garner Lake; brown weathering; dark brownish-black; fine- to medium grained; altered pyroxenite; weakly magnetic.

GL-19-6: Garner Lake ultramafic; 345023E/5631427N; grab sample; mapped as pyroxenite; sample from trenched Ni-Cu showing along north shore of island in west-central part of Garner Lake; rusty weathering; dark brownish-black to greenish-black; medium-grained; mineralized pyroxenite; 2% chalcopyrite both disseminated & in seams; 1% disseminated pyrite; moderately magnetic.

GL-19-7: Garner Lake ultramafic; 345056E/5631433N; grab sample; mapped as pyroxenite; sample from north shore of island in west-central part of Garner Lake; this sample is from several meters higher in the layering than the Ni-Cu mineralization in sample GL-19-6; brown weathering; dark brownish-black to greenish-black; medium-grained; pyroxenite; moderately magnetic.

GL-19-8: Garner Lake ultramafic; 344770E/5631685N; grab sample; mapped as pyroxenite; this sample is from south shore of island in northwest part of Garner Lake; brown weathering; dark grey to black; medium-grained; pyroxenite; strongly magnetic.

GL-19-9: Valley vein (north vein); 345282E/5630498N; grab sample; quartz vein; light rusty weathering; 90% grey medium-grained quartz, 9% yellow-brown weathered sericite in seams & patches, 1% pyrite both disseminated & along seams.

GL-19-10: Valley vein (north vein); 345282E/5630499N; grab sample; quartz vein; light rusty weathering; 90% medium-grained grey quartz, 9% rusty weathered seams & patches, 1% pyrite mostly along seams.

GL-19-11: Valley vein (south vein); 345258E/5630498N; grab sample; quartz vein; rusty weathering; 95% fine- to medium-grained grey quartz, 3% rusty weathered seams & patches, 2% pyrite both disseminated & along seams.

GL-19-12: Valley vein (south vein); 345258E/5630498N; grab sample; sericite schist from wallrock of vein; 65% medium-grained light yellowish-green sericite schist, 30% light grey quartz patches & silicified sections, 5% disseminated pyrite.

TSL LABORATORIES
2 - 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 · (306) 242-4717 · info@tsllabs.com

Company:	Mr. Bill Hood	TSL Report:	S57208
Geologist:	B. Hood	Date Received:	Nov 06, 2019
Project:		Date Reported:	Nov 20, 2019
Purchase Order:		Invoice:	77425

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Rock	12	Reject ~ 70% -10 mesh (1.70 mm) Pulp ~ 95% -150 mesh (106 µm)	Crush, Riffle Split, Pulverize
Pulp	0		None

ICP-MS Multiacid Digestion HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF-HCl

The Multiacid digestion liberates most metals that are not completely dissolved with Aqua Regia. Dissolution may not be complete for Cr and Ba minerals(*). Some loss of Au, As and Sb may occur.(†)

Element Name	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit	Element Name	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Ag	0.1 ppm	200 ppm	Na	0.001 %	10 %
Al *	0.01%	20 %	Nb	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
As †	1 ppm	10000 ppm	Ni	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Au †	0.1 ppm	200 ppm	P	0.001 %	5 %
Ba *	1 ppm	10000 ppm	Pb	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Be *	1 ppm	1000 ppm	Rb	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Bi	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm	S	0.1 %	10 %
Ca	0.01%	40 %	Sb †	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm
Ce	1 ppm	2000 ppm	Sc	1 ppm	200 ppm
Cd	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm	Sn *	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Co	1 ppm	4000 ppm	Sr	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Cr *	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm	Ta *	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Cu	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm	Th	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm
Fe *	0.01%	60 %	Ti	0.001 %	10 %
Hf *	0.1 ppm	1000 ppm	U	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm
K	0.01%	10 %	V	1 ppm	10000 ppm
La	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm	W *	0.1 ppm	200 ppm
Li	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm	Y	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Mg *	0.01 %	30 %	Zn	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Mn *	1 ppm	50000 ppm	Zr *	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Mo	0.1 ppm	4000 ppm			

TSL LABORATORIES INC.

2 - 302 48th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 6A4
Tel: (306) 931-1033 Fax: (306) 242-4717

Mr. Bill Hood
Attention: B. Hood
Project:
Sample: 12 Rock /0 Pulp

Report No: S57208
Date: November 20, 2019

MULTIELEMENT ICP-MS ANALYSIS

Multiacid Digestion

Element Sample	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Au ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hf ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %
GS-19-1	0.2	0.82	166	0.9	2	<1	13.1	7.56	0.5	<1	56	1084	10.6	4.97	0.1	<0.05	0.03	0.2	1.9	12.24	1465	0.3	0.097
GS-19-2	0.1	0.7	2	<0.1	6	<1	<0.1	1.65	<0.1	4	111.3	1296	13.7	8.54	<0.1	0.08	<0.01	1.7	3.3	17.31	946	0.1	0.025
GS-19-3	0.3	0.54	<1	<0.1	3	<1	<0.1	0.53	1.1	4	128.3	1780	9.9	8.11	0.1	<0.05	<0.01	1.6	2.6	19.22	993	0.3	0.012
GS-19-4	<0.1	0.98	<1	<0.1	2	<1	<0.1	12.29	<0.1	1	60.7	840	4.9	6.01	0.2	<0.05	<0.01	0.2	2.8	10.05	1462	0.2	0.142
GS-19-5	<0.1	0.86	3	<0.1	8	<1	<0.1	4.46	<0.1	4	82.7	2294	5.2	6.14	0.2	<0.05	0.02	1.8	5	16.36	908	0.2	0.14
GS-19-6	0.4	1.48	<1	<0.1	4	<1	0.1	11.3	0.2	1	105	1798	1922.6	6.02	0.2	<0.05	0.02	0.5	4.7	10.09	1401	0.2	0.181
GS-19-7	<0.1	1.33	2	<0.1	10	<1	<0.1	6.41	<0.1	2	91.6	1890	7.9	6.85	0.1	<0.05	0.01	0.9	5.8	14.39	1164	0.2	0.112
GS-19-8	<0.1	1.68	3	<0.1	8	<1	<0.1	8.33	<0.1	1	87.3	1450	12.1	6.85	0.1	<0.05	0.02	0.6	2.1	12.61	1621	0.2	0.13
GS-19-9	1.1	0.74	5	1.4	55	<1	1.2	0.02	<0.1	7	1.3	169	5.9	0.41	0.3	<0.05	0.37	3.5	1.3	0.1	33	1	0.016
GS-19-10	3	0.43	9	8.5	18	<1	5.2	0.15	<0.1	3	1.3	165	8	0.55	0.1	<0.05	0.12	1.7	1.7	0.09	51	0.7	0.045
GS-19-11	22.6	0.35	7	58.4	17	<1	11.4	0.18	0.2	2	2.4	154	42.5	0.79	<0.1	<0.05	0.12	1	1.7	0.1	69	1.1	0.032
GS-19-12	1.9	4.97	14	1.9	335	<1	1.2	0.04	<0.1	29	4.6	112	7	1.21	3.1	<0.05	3.14	14	11.3	0.21	41	2.2	0.086
STD OREAS25A-4A	<0.1	9.48	11	<0.1	146	<1	0.3	0.29	<0.1	47	7.6	112	32.2	6.49	4	0.09	0.48	21.4	36.5	0.36	544	2.5	0.133
STD OREAS45E	0.2	7	16	<0.1	249	<1	0.3	0.06	<0.1	24	58.1	1025	777.2	24.13	2.9	0.11	0.34	10.9	6.7	0.17	562	2.4	0.061
BLK	<0.1	<0.01	1	<0.1	<1	<1	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<1	<0.2	<1	0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.01	<1	<0.1	0.003

A 0.25 g sample is digested with HClO4, HNO3, HCl, HF and diluted to 10 ml with D.I. H2O.

Signed: _____
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

TSL LABORATORIES INC.

2 - 302 48th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 6A4
Tel: (306) 931-1033 Fax: (306) 242-4717

Mr. Bill Hood
Attention: B. Hood
Project:
Sample: 12 Rock /0 Pulp

Report No: S57208
Date: November 20, 2019

MULTIELEMENT ICP-MS ANALYSIS

Multiacid Digestion

Element Sample	Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
GS-19-1	0.2	670.1	<0.001	0.6	0.4	<0.005	<0.1	0.7	49	<1	0.3	16	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.146	<0.5	<0.1	121	0.2	1.8	118	2
GS-19-2	0.2	1607.6	0.004	1.3	0.3	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	18	<1	<0.1	5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.071	<0.5	<0.1	57	0.5	4.2	30	1.4
GS-19-3	0.4	2183.7	0.006	4.9	0.4	<0.005	<0.1	0.4	10	<1	<0.1	3	<0.1	<0.5	0.2	0.086	<0.5	<0.1	59	0.9	2.5	293	5.7
GS-19-4	<0.1	401.5	0.002	0.2	<0.1	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	60	<1	<0.1	9	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.152	<0.5	<0.1	175	0.1	5.8	33	3.3
GS-19-5	<0.1	1150.9	0.002	0.3	0.3	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	28	<1	<0.1	9	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.101	<0.5	<0.1	88	0.1	4.6	37	4.5
GS-19-6	<0.1	1387.8	0.003	14	0.2	0.011	0.9	<0.1	51	3	0.2	10	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.137	<0.5	<0.1	177	0.1	5.3	43	4.9
GS-19-7	0.2	1081.9	0.003	0.2	0.2	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	33	<1	<0.1	7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.097	<0.5	<0.1	101	<0.1	4.2	43	3.1
GS-19-8	<0.1	685.6	0.003	0.3	0.3	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	42	<1	<0.1	7	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	0.11	<0.5	<0.1	124	0.1	4	52	2.8
GS-19-9	0.6	9.4	<0.001	1.6	9.6	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<1	0.3	5	<0.1	<0.5	0.5	0.025	<0.5	<0.1	7	2.3	0.5	10	12.4
GS-19-10	0.4	7.1	0.019	2.7	3.3	<0.005	0.1	0.1	<1	<1	0.3	5	<0.1	<0.5	0.4	0.014	<0.5	0.1	4	1.8	1	7	5.6
GS-19-11	0.2	7.7	0.01	8.8	2.9	<0.005	0.4	0.3	<1	<1	0.3	4	<0.1	0.5	0.2	0.006	<0.5	<0.1	3	7.4	0.9	30	2.6
GS-19-12	4.7	7.9	0.024	6.4	75.5	<0.005	0.8	<0.1	5	<1	1.8	11	0.3	<0.5	4.8	0.231	<0.5	1.5	47	24.1	7.6	6	126.9
STD OREAS25A-4A	18.4	45.2	0.047	23.2	59.3	<0.005	<0.1	0.5	13	2	3.7	46	1.3	<0.5	14.4	0.9	<0.5	2.6	157	1.7	9.8	45	148.4
STD OREAS45E	6	471	0.033	17.3	21.5	<0.005	<0.1	0.9	91	3	1.2	16	0.5	<0.5	12.2	0.543	<0.5	2.3	322	0.9	7.6	45	95.9
BLK	<0.1	0.4	<0.001	<0.1	0.1	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<0.001	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	0.1

A 0.25 g sample is digested with HClO4, HNO3, HCl, HF and diluted to 10 ml with D.I. H2O.

Signed: _____
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

TSL LABORATORIES
2 - 302 48th Street Saskatoon, SK S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 · (306) 242-4717 · info@tsllabs.com

Company: Mr. Bill Hood
Geologist: B. Hood
Project:

TSL Report: S57208
Date Received: Nov 06, 2019
Date Reported: Nov 29, 2019
Invoice: 77467

Remarks:

Sample Type:	Number
Pulp	8

Standard Procedure:

Samples for S (%) are weighed at 0.1 gram.

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
S	%	Leco	0.1	60%

TSL LABORATORIES INC.
2 - 302 48th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 6A4
Tel: (306) 931-1033 Fax: (306) 242-4717

Mr. Bill Hood
Attention: B. Hood
Project:
Sample: 8 Rock /0 Pulp

Report No: S57208
Date: November 29, 2019

LECO ANALYSIS

Element Sample	S %
GS-19-1	<0.02
GS-19-2	0.08
GS-19-3	0.08
GS-19-4	<0.02
GS-19-5	0.02
GS-19-6	1.04
GS-19-7	<0.02
GS-19-8	<0.02
STD GS311-1	2.23
STD GS910-4	8.42
BLK	<0.02

A 0.1 g sample is analyzer using Leco

Signed: _____
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

TSL LABORATORIES
2 - 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 · F (306) 242-4717 · E info@tsllabs.com

Company: Mr. Bill Hood
Geologist: B. Hood
Project:

TSL Report: S57208
Date Received: Nov 06, 2019
Date Reported: Nov 12, 2019
Invoice: 77425

Remarks:

Sample Type:	Number	Size Fraction	Sample Preparation
Rock	12	Reject ~ 70% at -10 mesh (1.70 mm) Pulp ~ 95% at -150 mesh (106 µm)	Crush, Riffle Split, Pulverize
Pulp	0		None

Pulp Size requested ~ 250 g

Standard Procedure:

Samples for Au, Pt, Pd Fire Assay/ICP (ppb) are weighed at 30 grams.

Element Name	Unit	Extraction Technique	Lower Detection Limit	Upper Detection Limit
Au	ppb	Fire Assay/ICP	5	3000
Pt	ppb	Fire Assay/ICP	10	3000
Pd	ppb	Fire Assay/ICP	5	3000

TSL LABORATORIES
#2 – 302 48th Street · Saskatoon, SK · S7K 6A4
P (306) 931-1033 F (306) 242-4717 E info@tsllabs.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM Mr. Bill Hood
Box 1722
Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0

REPORT No.
S57208

SAMPLE(S) OF 12 Rock/0 Pulp

INVOICE #:77425
P.O.:

B. Hood

	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Au g/t	Au1 g/t	File Name
GS-19-6	<5	30	50			S57208
GS-19-9	260	<10	<5			S57208
GS-19-10	>3000	<10	<5	15.36	10.43	S57208
GS-19-11	>3000	<10	<5	14.06	21.50	S57208
GS-19-12	2740	<10	<5			S57208
GS-7E				7.51		S57208

COPIES TO: B. Hood
INVOICE TO: B. Hood - Beausejour, MB

Nov 12/19

SIGNED
Mark Acres - Quality Assurance

Overburden Drilling Management Limited
Unit 107, 15 Capella Court
Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2E 7X1
Tel: (613) 226-1771 Fax: (613) 226-8753
odm@storm.ca www.odm.ca

Exploring Heavy Minerals

Laboratory Data Report

Client Information

Bill Hood, P.Geo
P.O. Box 1722, 508 Elm Avenue
Beausejour, Manitoba
R0E 0C0

bhood@mymts.net

Attention: Bill Hood

Data-File Information

Date:	February 24, 2020
Client reference number:	
Project name:	
ODM batch number:	8290
Sample numbers:	GL-19-TILL-1 to GL-19-TILL-3
Data file:	20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Number of samples in this report:	3
Number of samples processed to date:	3
Total number of samples in project:	3
Preliminary data:	
Final data:	X
Revised data:	
Samples Processed For:	Gold, PGMs, MMSIMs

Processing Specifications:

1. Submitted by client: Till samples.
2. One ±300 g archival split taken from each sample.
3. All samples panned for gold, PGMs and fine-grained metallic indicator minerals.
4. Shaking table concentrates refined by heavy liquid separation at S.G. 3.2 to obtain heavy mineral concentrates (HMCs).
5. 0.25-2.0 mm, nonferromagnetic HMC fractions picked for indicator minerals.
6 1.0-2.0, 0.5-1.0 mm and nonparamagnetic (>1.0 amp) 0.25-0.5 mm HMC fractions examined for scheelite by UV lamping.

Notes

Mike Crawford
Laboratory Manager

Primary Sample Processing Weights and Descriptions

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

	Screening and Shaking Table Sample Descriptions																
						Clasts (+2.0 mm)					Matrix (-2.0 mm)						
	Weight (kg wet)						Percentage				Distribution					Colour	
Sample Number	Bulk Rec'd	Archived Split	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	-2.0 mm Table Feed	Size	V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	Class
GL-19-TILL-1	17.6	0.3	17.3	2.7	14.6	C	40	60	0	0	U	+	-	-	N	LOC	LOC	TILL
GL-19-TILL-2	14.1	0.3	13.8	1.6	12.2	P	10	90	0	0	U	+	-	-	N	LOC	LOC	TILL
GL-19-TILL-3	14.7	0.3	14.4	4.7	9.7	P	60	40	0	0	U	+	-	-	N	OC	OC	TILL

Gold Grain Summary

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
Sample Number	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Weight*	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
GL-19-TILL-1	4	4	0	0	58.4	16	16	0	0
GL-19-TILL-2	1	0	1	0	48.8	20	0	20	0
GL-19-TILL-3	0	0	0	0	38.8	0	0	0	0

* Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 0.4% of the table feed.

Detailed Gold Grain Data

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

Sample Number	Dimensions (µm) Thickness		Width	Length	Number of Visible Gold Grains Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Total	Nonmag HMC Weight* (g)	Calculated V.G. Assay in HMC (ppb)	Metallic Minerals in Pan Concentrate
GL-19-TILL-1	10	C	50	50	3			3		10	No sulphides.
	13	C	50	75	1			1		6	
								4	58.4	16	
GL-19-TILL-2	18	C	75	100		1		1		20	No sulphides.
								1	48.8	20	
GL-19-TILL-3	No Visible Gold										No sulphides.

* Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 0.4% of the table feed.

Platinum Group Minerals Summary

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

	Observed PGMs*		
Sample Number	Mineral	Number of Grains	Total Grains
GL-19-TILL-1	None Observed	0	0
GL-19-TILL-2	None Observed	0	0
GL-19-TILL-3	None Observed	0	0

*All samples are oxidized; therefore only native PGE minerals and the most resistant PGE arsenide and antimonide grains (no PGE sulphides or tellurides) are likely to be preserved.

Heavy Mineral Concentrate Processing Weights

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

	Weight of -2.0 mm Table Concentrate (g)												
			0.25 to 2.0 mm Heavy Liquid Separation at S.G. 3.20										
					HMC S.G.>3.20								
								Nonferromagnetic HMC					
									Processed Split				
									Total		0.25 to 0.5	0.5 to 1.0	1.0 to 2.0
Sample Number	Total	-0.25 mm	Total	Lights S.G. <3.2	Total	-0.25 mm (wash)	Mag	Total	%	Weight	mm	mm	mm
GL-19-TILL-1	758.1	577.7	180.4	159.9	20.5	2.9	2.2	15.4	100	15.4	10.8	3.2	1.4
GL-19-TILL-2	740.7	487.5	253.2	210.8	42.4	8.3	25.3	8.8	100	8.8	6.6	1.9	0.3
GL-19-TILL-3	757.3	524.1	233.2	175.6	57.6	9.5	40.0	8.1	100	8.1	6.4	1.6	0.1

0.25-0.5 mm Paramagnetic/Non-Paramagnetic Fraction Weights

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

	Weight of 0.25-0.5 mm S.G. >3.2 Nonferromagnetic Heavy Mineral Fractions (g)					
		Paramagnetic			Nonparamagnetic	
Sample Number	Total	Strongly (<0.6 amp)	Moderately (0.6-0.8 amp)	Weakly (0.8-1.0 amp)	>1.0 amp	>1.0 amp Lights*
GL-19-TILL-1	10.77	1.06	4.75	2.91	1.95	0.10
GL-19-TILL-2	6.58	1.10	2.18	2.57	0.66	0.07
GL-19-TILL-3	6.37	0.94	2.73	1.88	0.67	0.15

Metamorphosed/Magmatic Massive Sulphide Indicator Mineral (MMSIM) Log

Client: Bill Hood, P.Geo
File Name: 20208290 - Bill Hood - (MMSIM) - February 2020
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 3
ODM Batch Number(s): 8290

	0.25 to 0.5 mm Nonferromagnetic Heavy Mineral Fraction																		
	Sulphide/Arsenide + Related Minerals				Mg/Mn/Al/Cr Minerals											Phosphates			
	>1.0 amp			<1.0	>1.0 amp							<1.0 amp					>1.0 amp			
													Olivine							
Sample Number	% Cpy	Misc. Prime MMSIMs	% Pyrite	% Goethite	# Grains + Colour Spinel	Misc. Prime MMSIM	% Red Rutile	% Ky	% Sil	% Tm	% St	% Sps	% Fo	% Fay	% Opx	% Cr	% Ap	% Mz	Remarks	Picked Grains
GL-19-TILL-1	0	Tr scheelite (1 gr)	0	0	1 blue-green	Tr Mn-epidote (9 gr) Tr Cr-grossular (1 gr)	0	0	0	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	0	0	Tr (~80 gr)	Tr	0	Hornblende/epidote-titanite assemblage. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 scheelite candidate = 1 scheelite; 1 blue-green gahnite versus spinel candidate = 1 spinel; and 1 green Cr-garnet candidate = 1 Cr-grossular.	0.5-1.0 mm fraction: 1 Mn-epidote 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 scheelite 1 spinel 9 Mn-epidote 1 Cr-grossular 10 representative chromite
GL-19-TILL-2	0	Tr scheelite (1 gr)	Tr (1 gr)	0	1 green hercynite 1 green spinel	Tr Mn-epidote (6 gr)	0	0	0	0	Tr	0	0	0	0	Tr (~50 gr)	Tr	0	Hornblende/epidote-titanite assemblage. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 scheelite candidate = 1 scheelite; 2 green gahnite versus spinel candidates = 1 hercynite and 1 spinel.	0.5-1.0 mm fraction: 1 chromite 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 scheelite 1 hercynite 1 spinel 6 Mn-epidote 10 representative chromite
GL-19-TILL-3	0	0	Tr (4 gr)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tr	0	Tr	0	0	Tr (~30 gr)	Tr	0	Hornblende/epidote-titanite assemblage.	0.5-1.0 mm fraction: 4 chromite 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 10 representative chromite