

AR 2008 - 219

Alpha Uranium Resources Inc.

Debert Lake Project

Debert Lake

Colchester County

Nova Scotia

11E/11B

Assessment Report

Exploration License No. 06285

By

Lindsay John Allen

September 15, 2008

DNRMP DEC15'08 14:36

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*map*

## **1.0 Summary**

As a result of reading Dave Gower's thesis (D.P.Gower, M.Sc.Thesis 1988) on the geology and genesis of uranium mineralization in the Wentworth area (west of Debert Lake) and his finding of anomalous rare earth elements (REEs) in drill core (Gulf, DDH DL-16, 1976-81) obtained from the east side of Big Snare Lake it was decided to do reconnaissance prospecting for REEs.

Results show anomalous REEs in outcrop. Outcrop Sample S12A showed significant amounts of REE's and other minerals (please see Table 1 and Assay Results).

A UTM NAD83 virtual grid, along with a handheld GPS unit, was used for recording and plotting all information.

## **2.0 Location and Access**

The property is located to the northeast of Folly Lake, in Colchester Co. N.S., close to the Cumberland/Colchester County line. (please see Map 1, 2 & 3).

The claim block surrounds Debert Lake.

UTM NAD83 coordinates.

The property is best accessed from Highway 246 which is to the north of the claim block. From Highway 4 (Old Trans Canada Hwy), turn east onto Hwy 246 and travel 4.7 km to 04 61 204E 50 52 542N. Turn south onto a good logging road and follow this road in a generally southerly direction.

At 04 62 925E 50 50 429N a road joins from the northeast, but continue in a southerly direction.

At 04 63 409E 50 49 909N a road joins from the east, and the main road continues generally south.

The east road gives access to lands to the north and east side of Debert Lake, the road runs generally about 800m north and east of Debert Lake, and eventually joins the Byers Ponds Rd at 04 66 488E 50 47 152N. The Byers Pond Rd, from this location to the Debert River, is grown in and impassable even for a four wheel drive. The south road, if followed in a generally south / southeast direction at any road junctions, runs between Big Snare Lake and Debert Lake, with several good westerly trending side roads giving access to Big Snare Lake/Snare Lake Bog area. Follow the south / south easterly road to 04 65 124E 50 46 586N, where a road joins from the east (Byers Pond Road). By taking the easterly road, access to within 100m of Debert River can be made. Near the river the road is impassable, and also the bridge is out. Please see Map 3.

### **3.0 Licence Tabulation EL 06285, Year of Issue-2005**

The property consists of 18 claims held under **Exploration Licence 06285**, in the name of Alpha Uranium Resources Inc., as follows:

<b><u>Claims</u></b>	<b><u>Tract</u></b>	<b><u>Claim Ref. Map</u></b>
Q	62	11E 11B
GH JKL NOP	63	11E 11B
CDEF LMN	82	11E 11B
AH	83	11E 11B

### **4.0 Previous Work**

1981-84 GSC/NSDME Stream sediment survey (OFM 86-10) which shows anomalous metals in stream sediments.

From 1976-1981 Gulf Minerals Ltd carried out extensive exploration work for uranium in the property and surrounding terrains in the eastern Cobequid Mountains. This work consisted of geological mapping, multi-element soil sampling, airborne gamma ray spectrometer surveys, ground gamma ray spectrometer work, VLF-EM magnetometer surveys, trenching and drilling.

In 2004 Cobequid Gold Corporation Ltd did stream sediment sampling and reviewed existing drill core, looking for potential epithermal gold-silver deposits.

### **5.0 General Geology and Minerology**

The claim block is mainly underlain by rocks of the middle Devonian age Byers Brook Formation (Fountain Lake Group) which consists of flow-layered rhyolite, basalt, and minor tuffaceous, clastic rocks. The base of this formation is defined as the contact with the Hart Lake-Byers Lake granite, which is also found on the southern part of the claim block. Also present are granodiorite/diorite intrusions, and minor wacke/siltstone beds are reported. The environment of deposition was probably subaerial with continuous volcanic activity.

### **6.0 Purpose of Work**

As a result of reading Dave Gower's thesis on the geology and genesis of uranium mineralization in the Wentworth area (west of Debert Lake) and his finding of anomalous rare earth elements (REEs) in drill core (Gulf, ddh DL-16) obtained from the east side of Big Snare Lake it was decided to do reconnaissance prospecting for REEs.

A scintilometer was used to see if results would correlate with anomalous mineral assays and if this would help in defining anomalous areas. Collected samples were inspected under an Ultraviolet lamp to see if results would correlate with anomalous mineral assays

### **7.0 Work Performed**

During the period September 20, 2007 – September 8, 2008 previous work reports, maps and aerial photos, in the vicinity of the claim block, were studied.

1:10,000 scale base maps were drawn. A hand-held GPS was used to record all locations. A UTM NAD83 virtual GPS grid was used over the claim block.

Two days were spent in consultation with Avard Hudgins as he has significant knowledge of the area.

Prospecting, rock sampling and multi-element assaying (REE suite) was performed, on various rock types that are indicative of an ancient volcanic pile (granites, rhyolites, tuffs, wackes, intrusive to aerial to sub aerial deposition).

Samples of representative rock outcrop were collected for multi-element assay (REE suite). Rock outcrop types were described and logged where sampled, but no attempt was made to map them in detail. (Please see Table 1)

All inspected rock outcrops were measured with a Urtec UG130 Threshold Gamma Ray Scintillometer to measure their Total Count, counts per second (TC,cps) radioactivity. Collected Samples were then bench tested for TC,cps. All readings were recorded and tabulated. (Please see Table 1)

Collected Samples were further inspected and described with a high quality hand held 110 volt Ultraviolet (UV) lamp that included Short, Medium and Long Waves. All observations were recorded and tabulated. (Please see Table 1)

Rocks were assayed by Quantitative Trace Element Analysis (ICP Scan, REE suite) for 37 elements.

All results and findings were recorded and tabulated in this report.

Access was gained by the use of a 4X4 truck, an all terrain vehicle and woods traverses on foot.

Please see **8.0 Results** below, Table 1, and Appendix, and Map 3 for Locations and Results.

## **8.0 Results of Work.**

Two days were spent in consultation with Avard Hudgins concerning the REE's at Debert Lake, their mode of occurrence and the appearance of REE minerals and their identification. It was ascertained that REEs occur as small coliform blebs and specks that are black to brown to amber in colour and have a resinous or waxy appearance in generally light coloured host rock.

Traverses were conducted by ATV and on foot carrying a Urtec UG130 Threshold Gamma Ray Scintillometer using the Total Count (TC) setting.

Initially the area around Gulf Minerals DDH DL-16 (Downey, N; Gulf Minerals Canada Limited, Assessment Report ME 11E/12A 07-D-64(01), 1978) was investigated due to this hole having intersected anomalous rare earth elements (D.P.Gower, M.Sc.Thesis 1988). Sampling Location S12A may, or may not, be the up-dip outcrop extension of this zone.

Sample S12A, a discrete section of rock outcrop S12 (400-600cps), that gave scintillometer readings of 600-800 cps, gave the highest REE assays and also highs of other elements from this sampling program (ppm Ag 5.5, Be 66.5, Bi 8, Ce 1145, La 386, Mo 6, Pb 685, Sn 95, Th 511, W 11, Zr 2028). This result is tempered by the rather insignificant assay of the S12 outcrop hosting the zone (ppm Bi 6, K 64921, Pb 73, Sb 8), although the potassium levels may have significance.

Sample S12 location is approximately at the boundary of the 'true granites' to the south and the rhyolite/tuffs/wackes to the north (Geology Map 82-9, Donohoe, 1982)

Sample S16 gave the 'next best' anomalous results (ppm As 14, Be 14.7, Ce 126, Co 4, Ga 43, Li 95, Mo 6, Na 24470, Pb 201, S 969, Sn 31, Th 110, w 6, Zn 242). This Sample is from the 'true granites' and is characterized by a high scintillometer reading (580-620cps) and an abundance of black lath shaped crystals up to 2cm long. These crystals may be hornblende, but deserve further investigation.

'Rustiness' of a weathered sample or outcrop, when combined with a high scintillometer reading, seems to be an indicator for increased REE mineralization.

All samples were bench tested with the scintillometer away from the outcrop location. Background readings for the bench test location was 50-70cps.

The outcrops where samples were collected were identified by a combination of assessing rock type, presence of elevated scintillometer readings and/or presence of minerals as described by Avard Hudgins (minute black to dark brown to amber coliform resinous specks in light coloured host rock).

All collected samples were inspected under a 110 volt Ultra Violet lamp with Short, Medium and Long wave settings. This was done to see if any anomalous

fluorescence could be correlated with anomalous scintillometer readings and/or assay results.

Inspection of the eleven Samples under all three UV wavelengths produced a confusing array of various colour combinations and intensities that proved difficult to interpret in relation to the scintillometer readings and assay results.

Flourescence was not found to be a reliable indicator of REEs, but any UV Short or Medium Wave fluorescence of a yellow or yellow/orange color should be further investigated for REEs. All observations are recorded in Table 1.

It would appear that fluorescence of relatively pure massive mineral samples gives good results (eg Scheelite) but field examination of mixed minerals can be somewhat ambiguous.

Geology observed seems to generally agree with Geology Map 82-9 (Donohoe, 1982), although diorite plugs and intrusions may possibly be a little more prevalent than as mapped.

Minor pyrite mineralization is very common in tuffs, rhyolites, and some diorites and granites.

Please see Table 1 and Appendix for full listing of Locations and Descriptions, Full Assay Results and Analytical Method, also Map 3.

## **9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The property shows anomalous REEs that generally seem to be related to elevated scintillometer readings (TC,cps), although this is not 100% reliable.

Elevated Zircon levels (Zr >350 ppm) appear to be related to anomalous REEs. A general rule is that the higher zircon levels are associated with the higher REE levels.

Flourescence was not found to be a reliable indicator of REEs, but any UV Short Wave fluorescence of a yellow, or yellow/orange, color should be further investigated.

Elevated Thorium (Th >50ppm) appears related to other elevated REEs. A general rule is that the higher thorium levels are associated with the higher REE levels.

None of these 'rules' are 100% reliable.

Regarding the results of the ICP scan, in a personal communication with Daniel Chevalier, Minerals Engineering Centre (MEC assay lab.), he said "Keep in mind

that some refractory elements, such as Zr, Cr, Sn will only be partially digested with this method. Some of your samples showed high Zr and even some Sn.”  
Therefore it may be wise to assay certain anomalous samples by other method(s) to ascertain true levels of these minerals.

The best REE assay results appear to be in the granite/ rhyolite/ altered tuff contact zone. This should be followed up on in other parts of the claim block using Geology Map 82-9 as a guide.

**Statement of Qualifications**

Lindsay John Allen  
Elk Exploration Ltd  
11 River Rd, Terence Bay River, NS  
B3T 1X2

Prospector ID #760

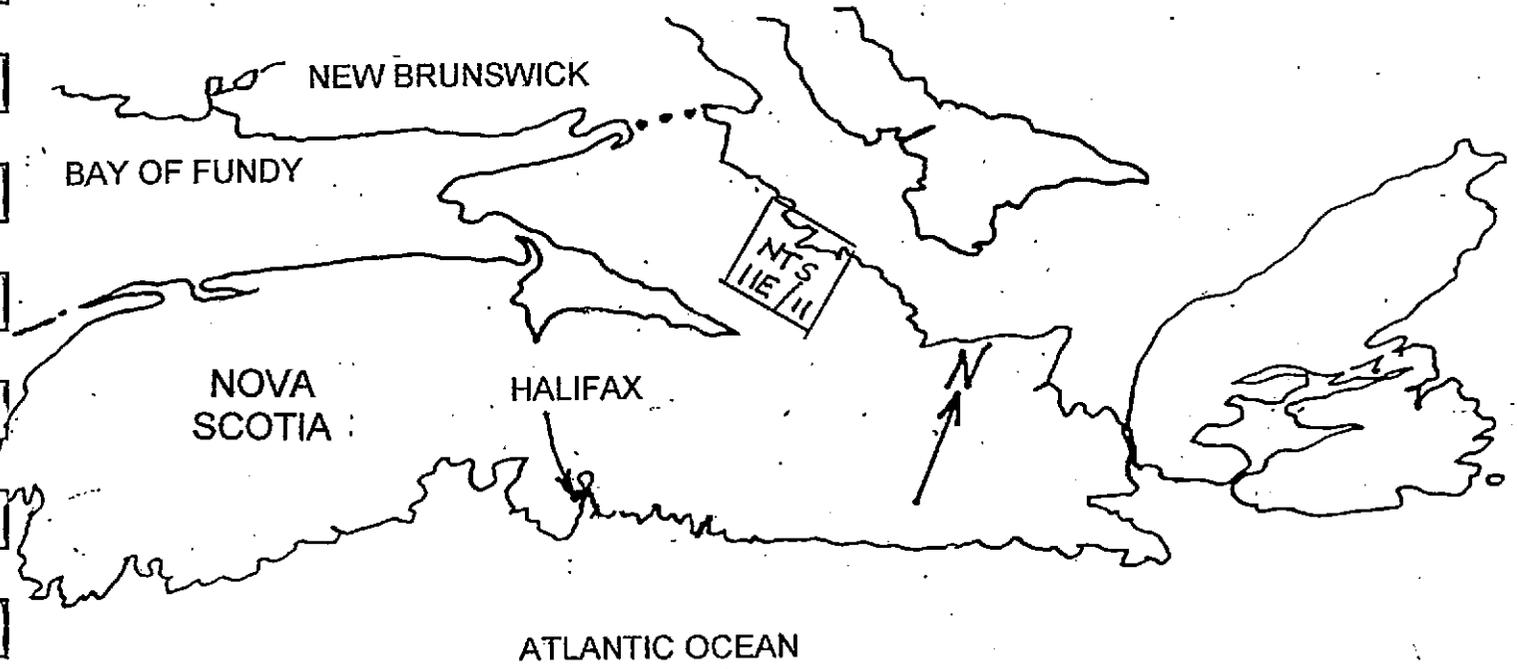
18 years Prospecting Experience  
Completed DNR Basic Prospecting Course 1986  
Completed DNR Advanced Prospecting Course 1987  
DNR Due Diligence Course  
Red Cross Emergency First Aid/CPR  
Boulder Buster Certification  
Inexperienced Miner

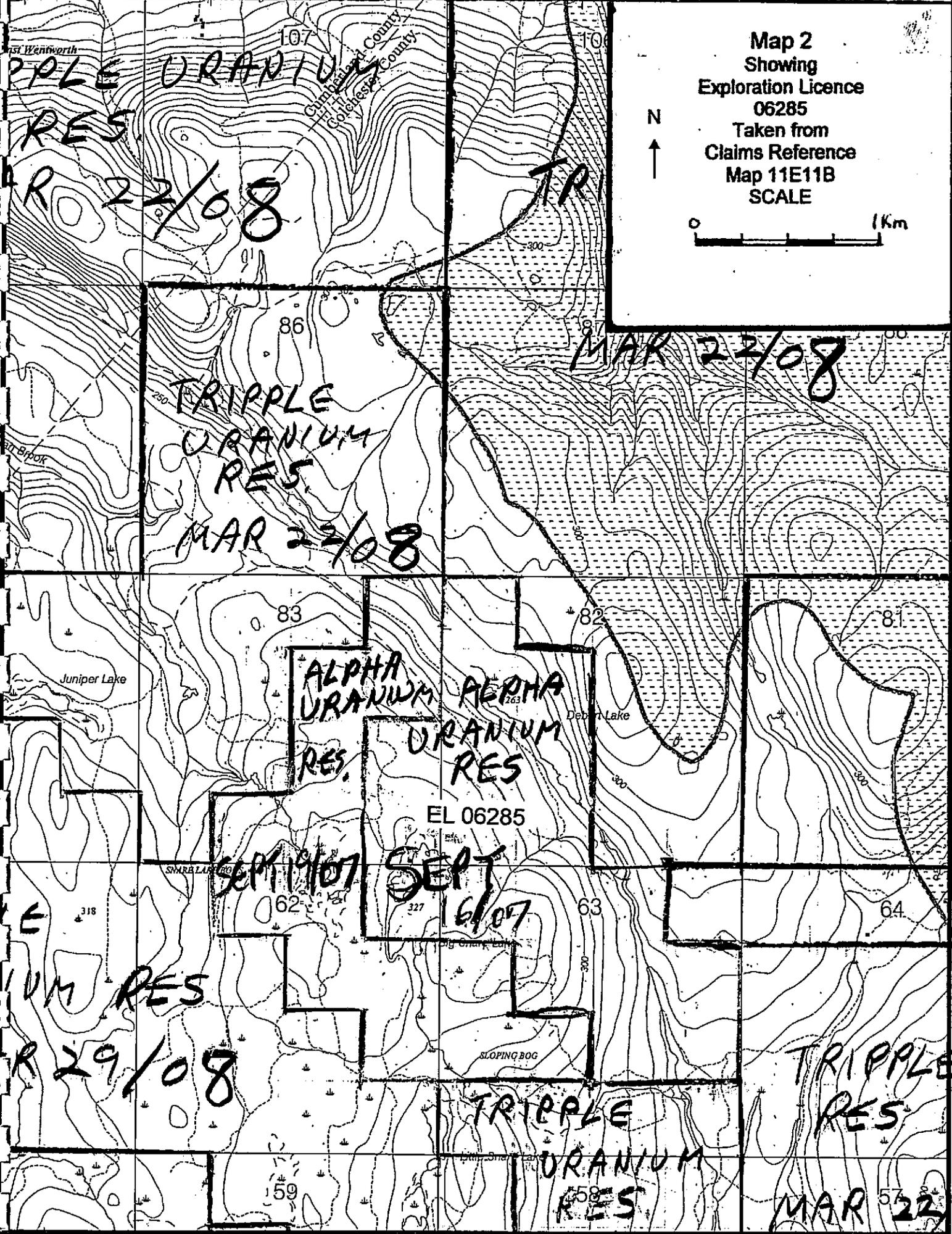
APPENDIX

# MAP 1

## SITE LOCATION MAP

### GLOBAL





Map 2  
Showing  
Exploration Licence  
06285  
Taken from  
Claims Reference  
Map 11E11B  
SCALE



TRIPPLE URANIUM  
RES  
MAR 22/08

TR

MAR 22/08

TRIPPLE  
URANIUM  
RES  
MAR 22/08

ALPHA  
URANIUM  
RES

ALPHA  
URANIUM  
RES

EL 06285

SEPT 9/07  
SEPT 6/07

EUM RES  
MAR 29/08

TRIPPLE  
URANIUM  
RES

TRIPPLE  
RES  
MAR 22

TRACT 82  
CLAIM M

EL 06285

Map 3

Showing  
Logging Roads

Contours (Metres)

Lakes & Rivers

Sample Locations  
(please see Appendix)

NAD 83 UTM Grid

Claim Boundary

SCALE

500m

N

Debert

Lake

Big Snare

Lake

S2 Al 57197, Bi 8, Cu 39

S9 Bi 7

S10 Ag 1.6, As 25, Fe 22079, Ga 30, P 122, Pb 81, S 219, Zr 637

S11 Ba 243, Li 19, Mg 2605, P 127, Sr 128, V 9

S12 Bi 6, K 64921, Pb 73, Sb 8

S12A Ag 5.5, As 12, Be 66.5, Bi 8, Ce 1145, Cr 25, Cu 52, Fe 17753, Ga 31, La 386,  
Mn 755, Mo 6, Ni 9, Pb 685, S 94, Sn 95, Th 511, Ti 2203, V 9, W 11, Zn 104, Zr 2028

S13 NONE

S14 Ag 1.6, Al 72309, Bi 7, Ce 117, Co 4, Fe 26819, Ga 59,  
K 61931, La 51, Li 21, Mg 1593, Mo 4, V 71, Zr 709

S15 Al 57166, Ba 279, Bi 7, K 72817, Mo 2, V 14

S16 As 14, Be 14.7, Ce 126, Co 4 Fe 27256, Ga 43, Li 95, Mo 6,  
Na 24470, Pb 201, S 969, Sn 31, Th 110, W 6, Zn 242

S8 Bi 7, Sb 10, Sr 48

252

297

291

263

263

300

48

50 48 000N

327

54

325

300

275

50 47 000N

332

314

244

239

236

**TABLE 1** CPS = Scintilometer Counts per second (Total Count) UV = Sample under UltraViolet Lamp Dk = Dark Lt = Light

Sample No.	Location UTM NAD83	Scintilometer CPS OUTCROP	Scintilometer CPS SAMPLE	UV Short Wave	UV Medium Wave	UV Long Wave	Rock Outcrop & Sample Description	Anomalous Assay Results (ppm) ICP Scan
S2	04 63 937E 50 48 533N	150 - 180	90 - 110	Dk Red to Purple	Dk Brown to Buff to Purplish	Black/very Dk Purple	Fresh surface light pinkish grey to dark pinkish grey, mottled. Granitic rhyolite. Weathers grey to dark grey.	Al 57197, Bi 8, Cu 39
S8	04 65 212E 50 46 740N	140 - 170	80 - 100	Purplish Buff/brown	Dk Reddish Purple + Buff/brown	Black/Dk Brown Minor Buff Minor Dk Red	Fresh surface dark pinkish grey to dark grey fine grained rhyolite/highly altered tuff. Weathers light grey.	Bi 7, Sb 10, Sr 48
S9	04 64 216E 50 48 228N	170 - 210	75 - 95	Purple to Reddish Purple to Buff/Brown	Purplish Buff/brown	Black/Dk Brown minor Buff	Fresh surface dark grey fine grained rhyolite/highly altered tuff. Weathers light grey with darker patches.	Bi 7
S10	04 64 378E 50 48 085N	180 - 220	70 - 90	Reddish Purple to Reddish Brown	Mostly Dk Red some Buff minor Pale Green	Black/Dk Brown some Red some Buff	Fresh surface dark greenish grey to dark grey fine grained rhyolite/highly altered tuff. Weathers light rusty grey.	Ag 1.6, As 25, Fe 22079 Ga 30, P 122, Pb 81 S 219, Zr 637
S11	04 64 490E 50 47 820N	120 - 180	75 - 100	Purple +Reddish Purple. Also Pale Buff to Pale Green	Lt Greenish Buff + Reddish Purple	Black/Dk Brown + Buff/Brown minor Yellow minor Red	Fresh surface light pinkish grey to darker grey fine grained rhyolite/highly altered tuff. Weathers light grey.	Ba 243, Li 19, Mg 2605 P 127, Sr 128, V 9
S12	04 64 557E 50 47 662N	400 - 600	90 - 115	Purple to Purplish Brown	Mostly Purplish some Buff/Brown	Dk Red to Red	Fresh surface light pinkish grey fine grained rhyolite/highly altered tuff. Weathers light grey.	Bi 6, K 64921, Pb 73, Sb 8
S12A	04 64 557E 50 47 662N	600 - 800	90 - 130	Red + Orange/Yellow	Reddish Purple. Some Orange/Yellow. Some Pale Green	Black/Dk Brown + minor Red	S12A is a discreet part of S12 which showed elevated CPS. Fresh surface lt pinkish grey very fine grained rhyolite/highly altered tuff. Weathers rusty light grey.	Ag 5.5, As 12, Be 66.5, Bi 8 Ce 1145, Cr 25, Cu 52, Fe 17753, Ga 31, La 386 Mn 755, Mo 6, Ni 9, Pb 685 S 94, Sn 95, Th 511, Tl 2203 V 9, W 11, Zn 104, Zr 2028
S13	04 64 599E 50 47 606N	150 - 240	75 - 95	Reddish Purple to Purplish Buff/Brown	Reddish Buff/Brown	Black/Dk Brown	Fresh surface is dk brownish reddish grey to dk grey. Hard, cherty, weathers light grey.	NONE
S14	04 64 620E 50 47 554N	200 - 600	80 - 110	Reddish Purple	Purple +Purplish Buff/brown	Purplish Black + minor Buff	Fresh surface light pinkish grey to dark pinkish grey, mottled. Quartz veining <12mm. Granitic/rhyolitic/tuffaceous. Weathers to light pinkish grey to dark grey, mottled.	Ag 1.6, Al 72309, Bi 7, Ce 117, Co 4, Fe 26819 Ga 59, K 61931, La 51 Li 21, Mg 1593, Mo 4 V 71, Zr 709
S15	04 64 651E 50 47 516N	150 - 250	70 - 90	Purple + Purplish Buff/brown	Purple + Purplish Buff/brown	Black/Dk Brown	Fresh surface light pinkish grey highly altered tuff, schisty banding. Weathers white to light grey.	Al 57166, Ba 279, Bi 7 K 72817, Mo 2, V 14
S16	04 64 772E 50 47 197N	580 - 620	90 - 110	Bright Red + small Yellow & Black specks	Dk Red to Brown to Purple. Minor Orange/ Yellow specks	Dk Brown to Brown to Reddish Brown, minor Red	Fresh surface brownish greyish reddish pinkish coarse grained granite, rusty patches, black lath-like crystals >2cm. Weathers pinkish grey w/ black crystal	As 14, Be 14.7, Ce 126, Co 4 Fe 27256, Ga 43, Li 95, Mo 6 Na 24470, Pb 201, S 969 Sn 31, Th 110, W 6, Zn 242



**Quantitative Trace Element Analysis of Rocks, Ores, etc.**

*(Copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, chromium, lithium, manganese, cadmium, vanadium, antimony, silver, molybdenum, boron, barium, beryllium, calcium, iron, potassium, sodium, phosphorous, sulphur, selenium, silica, tin, strontium, titanium, tungsten, zirconium, & arsenic)*

1 gram samples are digested with hydrochloric-nitric-hydrofluoric-perchloric acids. Elements are determined by Flame Atomic Absorption or ICP OES with detection limit of 1 ppm. Some of the refractory elements, such as zirconium, titanium, and chromium, may only be partially extracted. Arsenic can also be determined by atomic absorption/hydride generation method for low detection limit.

Soil and rock samples may also be digested with aqua regia only to partially extract soluble elements (i.e. an aliquot may be taken from the aqua regia leach on gold digestion to be used in base metal determination). On a 10 gram sample, the detection limit is 0.1 ppm base metals. Arsenic detection limit is 1 ppb on a 10 gram sample using the hydride generation atomic absorption technique.

Reference standards from CANMET and NRC Canada are used to check the accuracy of the analysis.



13-Nov-08

Dalhousie University  
1360 Barrington Street  
G.H. Murray Bldg., Rm. G101  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1Z1

Elk Exploration Ltd  
11 River Rd.  
Terence Bay River, N.S.,  
B3T 1X2  
Attention: Lindsay Allen

www.minerals.engineering.dal.ca  
Tel: 902.494.3955  
Fax: 902.494.3506  
Email: mec@dal.ca

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples.  
Near total acid digest, ICP OES finish.

Analyte (mg/Kg)	S2	S8	S9	S10
Ag	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.6
Al	57197	54767	52262	45997
As	3	2	<2	25
Ba	91	29	56	76
Ba	3.8	2.2	1.4	2.3
Bi	8	7	7	4
Ca	976	2979	221	405
Cd	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ce	97	62	32	66
Co	1	<1	1	3
Cr	10	8	7	6
Cu	39	9	6	6
Fe	7851	7281	6670	22079
Ga	17	14	16	30
K	45166	49665	56535	43783
La	46	29	15	32
Li	7	2	7	7
Mg	780	226	414	1392
Mn	158	124	230	306
Mo	<1	<1	<1	<1
Na	12105	15181	1307	791
Ni	2	1	<1	<1
P	17	12	14	122
Pb	62	52	30	81
S	30	35	36	219
Sb	4	10	3	<1
Se	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sn	<10	11	<10	<10
Sr	29	48	21	22
Te	<10	<10	<10	<10
Th	<50	<50	<50	<50
Ti	503	482	474	1546
Tl	<10	<10	<10	<10
V	4	5	3	7
W	<5	<5	<5	<5
Zn	54	11	18	33
Zr	150	147	142	637

Analyte (mg/Kg)	S11	S12	S12A	S13	S14	S15	S16	S16 Lab Dup.
Ag	0.5	0.4	5.5	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8
Al	51595	55124	45664	37058	72309	57166	48920	48855
As	<2	2	12	3	4	3	14	13
Ba	243	102	46	155	151	279	16	15
Be	4.0	1.8	66.5	1.6	2.3	0.9	14.7	14.8
Bi	5	6	8	3	7	7	5	5
Ca	2980	467	2540	1003	441	275	407	404
Cd	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ce	85	31	1145	62	117	40	126	123
Co	3	1	3	1	4	2	4	4
Cr	9	5	25	11	6	5	9	11
Cu	6	7	52	9	8	7	9	9
Fe	9478	7262	17753	8084	26819	8129	27256	27018
Ga	16	16	31	10	59	17	43	44
K	29540	64921	43346	42782	61931	72817	31158	30656
La	41	19	386	25	51	20	37	35
Li	19	5	5	7	21	5	95	94
Mg	2605	507	608	544	1593	437	152	148
Mn	329	139	755	171	361	184	444	440
Mo	<1	1	6	1	4	2	6	6
Na	13736	2448	9367	3650	5910	2139	24470	24247
Ni	<1	<1	9	<1	1	<1	<1	2
P	127	37	15	34	96	70	32	29
Pb	15	73	685	28	36	28	201	210
S	35	37	94	43	35	24	969	985
Sb	2	8	3	3	<1	4	3	2
Se	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sn	<10	15	95	14	15	<10	31	30
Sr	128	28	27	32	27	26	5	5
Te	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	13
Th	<50	<50	511	<50	<50	<50	110	108
Ti	1091	593	2203	715	1452	960	888	872
Tl	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
V	9	5	9	7	71	14	<1	<1
W	<5	<5	11	<5	<5	<5	6	<5
Zn	31	18	104	24	51	13	242	238
Zr	175	131	2028	291	709	157	352	353



Daniel Chevalier  
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

## Bibliography

Base Metals, Cobequid Highlands, Colchester County, Nova Scotia. Report on Geological Mapping, Rock and Soil Geochemical Surveys, a Ground Radiometric Survey, Drilling and Drill Core Chemical Analyses, by Downey, N; Gulf Minerals Canada Limited, Assessment Report ME 11E/12A 07-D-64(01), 1978, 456 page(s), 20 map(s). ISN: 4410

Gold, Silver, Debert Lake, Cumberland and Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia. Report on Prospecting, Rock and Stream Sediment Sampling and Chemical Analyses, and Examination, Sampling and Chemical Analyses of Existing Drill Core [Assessment Work Report Applicable to Exploration Licence No. 04985 ....], by Hudgins, A D, Cobequid Gold Corporation Limited; Mossman, D J, Cobequid Gold Corporation Limited, Assessment Report ME 2004-115, 2004, 36 page(s), 2 map(s). ISN: 20859

GSC/NSDME Mineral Program 1981-84, Stream Sediment Survey, OFM 86-10

D.P.Gower, M.Sc.Thesis 1988

FINAL

NOVA SCOTIA  
Natural Resources

Map 11E 11B  
Refs. \_\_\_\_\_

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

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)  
Re: Licence No. 06287 Date of issue SEPT 19, 2005

R

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting <u>2 DAYS X 2 MEN</u> L. ALLEN @ 300 <u>2 X 300</u> D. ALLEN @ 150 <u>2 X 150</u> days	900.00
2.	Geological mapping	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	
5.	Other laboratory <u>2 DAYS CONSULTING GEOLOGIST</u> <u>@ 500/DAY</u> <u>2 X 500</u> #	300.00
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting } <u>USING GPS</u> (b) Picket setting } <u>VIRTUAL GRID</u> (c) Flagging }	1000.00
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric <u>OUTCROPS &amp; BENCH TESTING SAMPLES</u> (d) Combination (e) Other <u>UV LAMPING OF SAMPLES</u>	250.00
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other	150.00
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other	DNR RPT DEC 15 '08 14:34 ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples ____ samples <u>1/2 DAY X 2 MEN</u> days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	225.00
11.	Other (describe) <u>MILEAGE 720km @ 40¢</u> <u>4 FIELD MEN @ 25 = 100, 2 DAY AT V @ 60 = 120</u> <u>2 DAY REPORT WRITING @ 600</u>	288 120 600 1108.00
Subtotal		3933.00
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services <u>TYPIING</u>	50
13.	Drafting services <u>COPYING ETC</u>	100
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	50
15.	Field supplies	10
16.	Compensation paid to landowners:	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) <u>10% OVERHEAD</u>	393.30 <del>3933.00</del> 603.30
Subtotal		603.30
Grand total		4536.30

