Assessment Report of the Twin Lakes Property (Exploration Licenses 09030, 09421, 09423), NTS 11E01B, Halifax County

Stea Surficial Geology Services

Assessment Report of the Twin Lakes Property (Exploration Licenses 09030, 09421, 09423), NTS Sheet 11E01B, Halifax County

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Summary

The Twin Lakes property is located along the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia approximately 30 km NE of Sheet Harbour, and 5 km N of the new Dufferin Mine. The Property is located on an east-west trending anticline (Gegogan Anticline) known to host saddle reef gold veins to the east and is covered by thick glacial drift, potentially masking buried lode gold sources.

The Twin lakes claim areas straddle the Gegogan Anticline which is known to host saddle reef type quartz-vein hosted gold deposits along its length. There is tantalizing indirect evidence of the presence of auriferous veins in the property including:

1. Quartz boulders with assay values grading up to ~2.5 g/t
2. Till samples with values of >1000 ppb in HMC's and gold grains of a pristine type indicating glacial transport or less than 100m.
3. Enzyme Leach^{SM} soil anomalies in gold pathfinder elements directly over the anticline and associated structures.

Two drill holes were placed over a promising offset inferred anticlinal structure northwest of Twin Lakes. DDH's SC-10-4 and 5 were dominated by grey metagreywacke interbedded with greenish siliceous wacke beds, and coarse to fine laminated beds. Qtz-carb veinlets are common in the cores and gold assay values of these veins were either low of mildly anomalous with a high value of 52 ppb. Large pyrite cubes with quartz pressure shadows were found in silicified greywacke in one core. Although assay values were not highly anomalous, pervasive silicification and quartz carbonate veinlets in the cores are known to be associated with Meguma Au mineralization in other districts.

The magnetic signatures of the Gegogan Anticline across the Twin Lakes property are complex and may indicate local faulting and secondary folding. Faulting along the Moser River may explain offset drift gold anomalies on either side of the Moser River and the lack of gold in outcrops on the river itself. Based on this interpretation gold bearing quartz veins may be further north or up-ice of the region presently explored and staked.

Twenty samples of surface quartz float and 6 ~10 kg till samples were obtained from the claim areas along access roads and lake shores. The till samples run in 2010 all came back either barren of gold or with only a few grains. Quartz float samples were taken on the western edge of Quoddy Lake and Au levels, however, ranged from <0.005 g/t to 2.5 g/t. Au assays >1g/t are significant results and indicate an up-ice quartz vein source of gold.

Further quartz boulder and till sampling up-ice from auriferous float and tills samples along the Gegogan Anticline is warranted. Much of the exploration work has been along the existing roads, trails and some lake shores due to time constraints so the Twin Lakes property is largely unexplored. Exploration in the hinterlands may reveal outcrop sources of the auriferous quartz float.

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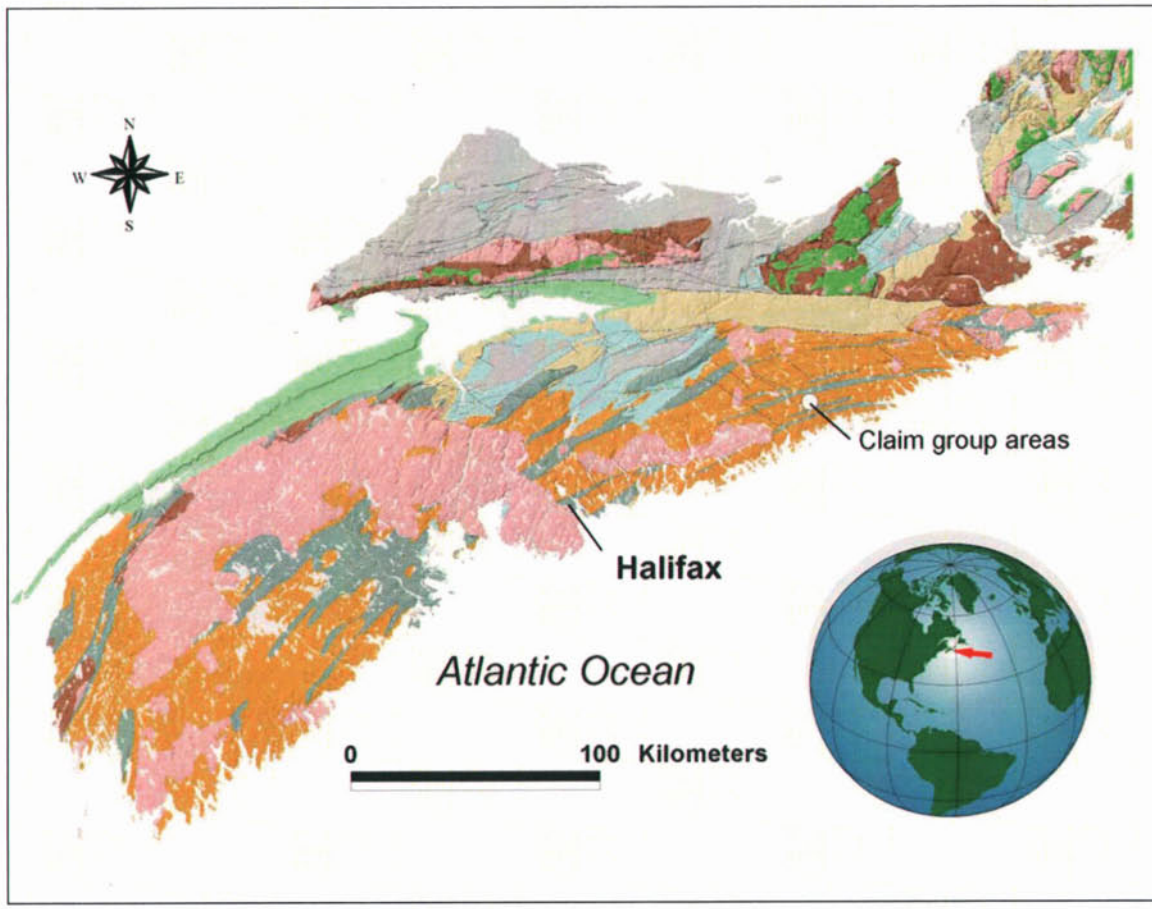

Figure 1. Location of the Twin Lakes Property along the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia.

Introduction

The Twin Lakes Property is located along the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia approximately 30 km NE of Sheet Harbour, and 10 km NE of the old Salmon River Gold district, a formerly producing mine (Figs. 1, 2; Map 1; Malcolm, 1929). The Gegogan Anticline runs through the middle of the property. A few kilometers to the south, a new gold deposit (New Dufferin Mine) hosted by saddle-reef type quartz veins associated with the Crown Reserve Anticline was found in the 1980's (Horne and Jodrey, 2002). The rationale for the initial staking in 2007 can be summarized as follows:

1. The area is characterized by an east-west trending anticline (Gegogan Anticline) known to host saddle reef gold veins to the east (Malcolm, 1929), and is a region of thick drift cover, hence the potential for undiscovered buried lode gold sources.
2. A till geochemical survey by Woodman *et al.* (1994) produced several significant anomalies in heavy mineral concentrates (HMC's) ranging from 100-2000 ppb (Fig. 2) and a follow-up geophysical survey (Frotten, 1988a) revealed east-west trending magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies in the vicinity of the mapped anticline.

In August of 2008 Scratch Exploration conducted further staking (EL 08212) west of the original license boundary (EL 07016) along the Gegogan Anticline (Fig. 2). The rationale for this staking was the occurrence of anomalous gold counts in till on the western part of the property (Stea, 2008a). In 2010 exploration licenses 07016 and 08212 were regrouped into License 09421 with a renewal date of May 27. In addition property north (EL 09030) and west (EL 09423) of the original claim boundary was staked (Appendix 1).

Stea Surficial Geology Services was employed by Scratch Exploration and Mining Corp. to assess the gold potential of the bedrock in these claim areas using geochemical sampling, trenching, drilling, surficial and bedrock mapping and prospecting. The author would like to acknowledge prospector Carl Redden who assisted the work on the property. Thanks are also extended to Ron Mills of the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources who gave freely of his time to assist in the project.

Location and Access

The Twin Lakes Property is accessible by truck or ATV through a gravel road which runs north of the north off Highway 7 from Port Dufferin to the Dufferin Mine (Fig. 2; Appendix 1). The logging road which provides the main access to the property intersects the Dufferin Mine road west of Eagle Lake, then runs north by Spar Lake and east to Twin Lakes (Fig. 2; Map 1).

Bedrock Geological Setting and Glacial Geology

The Eastern Shore region is underlain by metagreywacke and slate of the Cambro-Ordovician Meguma Group comprising the Meguma Terrane of the Canadian Appalachians (Keppie, 1982). Meguma Group rocks were deformed into tight, upright regional folds during the Devonian Acadian Orogeny with the development of penetrative slaty and pressure solution cleavages. The Meguma Group consists of two formations: the basal, metagreywacke-dominated Goldenville Formation, conformably overlain by slate and metasiltstone (with minor metasandstone) of the Halifax Formation (Ryan and Smith, 1998).

More than sixty gold deposits have been found within the Meguma Group and these have produced in excess of a million ounces of gold (Malcolm, 1929). In general, gold deposits are found associated with quartz vein systems within or near the hinges of regional-scale anticlines (Malcolm, 1929). These deposits are most commonly associated with the older Goldenville Formation at the core of the anticlines. The veins are dominated by quartz, Ca-Mg-Fe carbonates, and Fe sulphides, may contain laminae of wall-rock material, and are variably folded. The similar setting, development of vein minerals, fluid chemistry, and wall-rock alteration in gold districts suggest a similar origin for many of the gold districts (Kontak *et al.*, 2001).

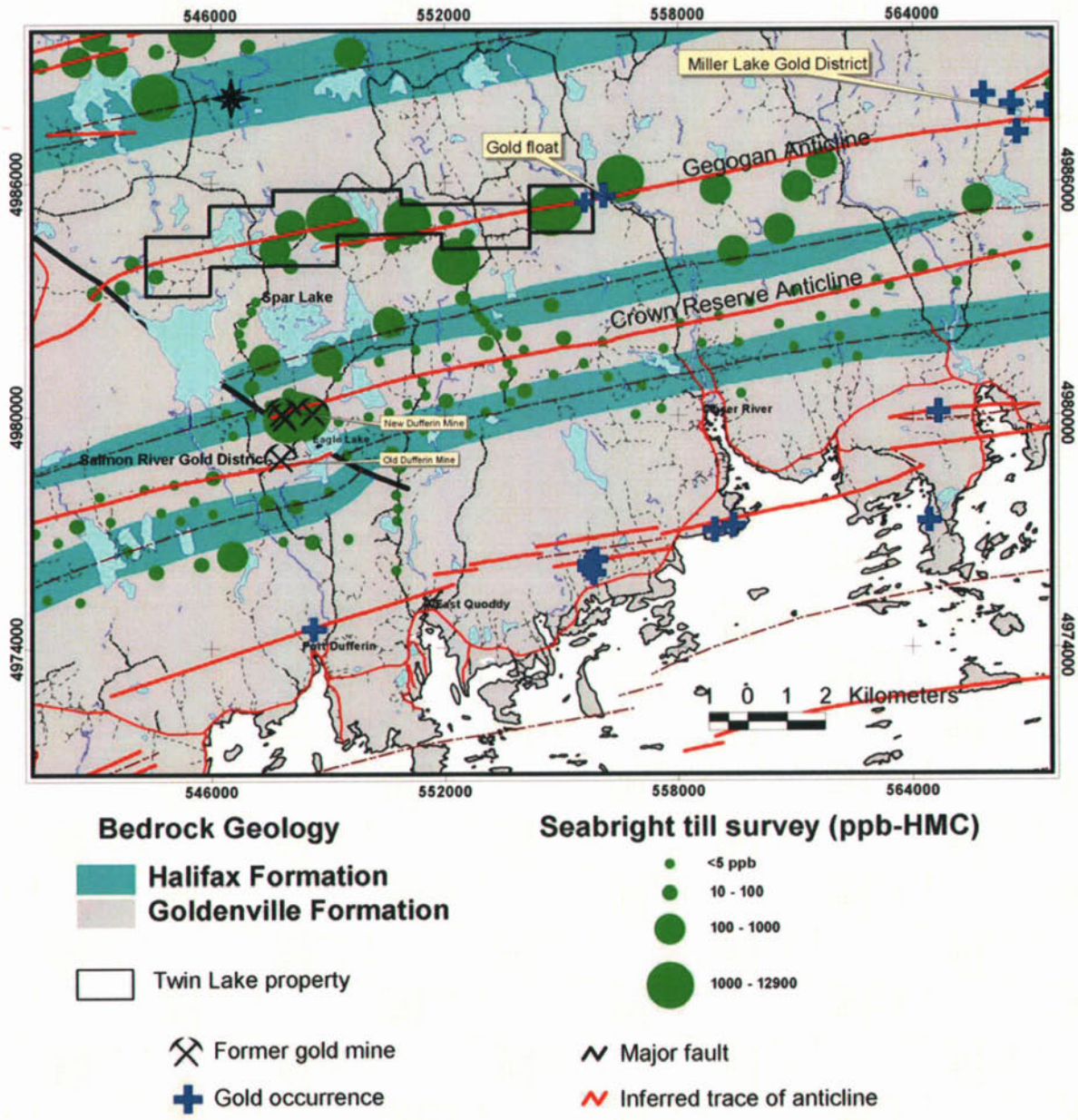

Figure 2. Regional geology, location of property (outline) and gold anomalies from the Seabright till survey (Woodman, et al., 1994). Coordinates are metres, Universal Transverse Mercator Projection (North American Datum 1983).

South of Twin Lakes, the NW-trending Harrigan Cove Fault offsets a regional fold and auriferous quartz vein system, with approximately 1.5 km of sinistral strike-slip separation (Henderson, 1986; Horne and Jodrey, 2002; Fig. 2). At the old Salmon River Gold District, (Old Dufferin Mine) on the southern part of the offset anticline, reported gold production was 41,801 oz. (Bates, 1987). Extensive exploration, including diamond drilling by Seabright Resources in the 1980's (Mitchell, 1988), led to the discovery of a new gold deposit (New

Dufferin Mine) on the faulted, northern extension of the Salmon River Anticline (Fig. 2). The new Dufferin Mine occurs in the hinge of the Crown Reserve Anticline and produced 9000 oz of gold and the auriferous vein system is open to the east and at depth (Horne and Jodrey, 2002; Sanguinetti, 2004; Fig. 2).

The Twin Lakes Property is underlain by Goldenville Formation metasedimentary rocks which have been folded into a major anticline (Gegogan Anticline; Faribault, 1895; Henderson, 1986). The Gegogan Anticline runs through the centre of the property, and appears to be offset either by a secondary fold or a NE-trending strike-oblique-slip fault (Fig. 2; Map 1). Regional metamorphism in is low grade greenschist facies (Frotten, 1988a). The Miller Lake Gold District and Wilsons Falls gold drift occurrence are found east of the property along the Gegogan Anticline and verify that this anticlinal system has the potential to be gold-bearing along its length (Fig. 2). At the Miller Lake district Malcolm (1929, p. 123) describes an auriferous north-limb gold vein (Lonecloud Vein) that could be traced for 1.5 km and was found to be auriferous for that length. At Wilson's Falls, Faribault (1895) noted gold-bearing quartz boulders in drift, and later assessment work confirmed anomalous gold values in drift, but the lode source was never found (Veldhuyzen, 1987; Frotten, 1988b).

During the last glaciation, local glaciers left a trail of eroded and transported gold-rich debris from the gold districts in the Meguma Terrane. Prospecting of surface quartz boulders led to the first documented bedrock gold discovery in the mid 1800's (Bates, 1987). Geologists at the turn of the century also found buried auriferous quartz veins in areas of thick till using more advanced subsurface glacial prospecting methods (Prest, 1911).

Generally, most of the glacial deposits and associated landforms throughout Nova Scotia were formed during the Wisconsinan Glaciation, 70,000 -11,000 years ago (Stea, 2004). The oldest observed ice-flow indicators on land show that flow was toward the east and southeast, and this ice movement was responsible for the formation of the drumlins and drumlin tills. A later southward ice flow (Escuminac Phase) formed and reshaped earlier drumlins to reflect a more southward trend. The drumlins are made up of silty and clay rich tills often with a high percentage of erratic or foreign bedrock components with transport distances of 80 km or more (Stea and Finck, 2001). The Scotian Phase (18-15 ka), was characterized by an ice divide (Scotian Ice Divide) situated over most of Nova Scotia, that resulted in ice flow that varied from northwestward in northern Nova Scotia to south and southeast on the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia (Stea and Finck, 2001). The Beaver River Till (Williams et al., 1985; Stea and Finck, 2001) which covers most of the Eastern Shore formed under the Scotian Ice Divide. It is generally characterized by a sandy matrix, and locally-derived, (>90%) pebbles, derived largely from bedrock sources 100-500m up-ice. It is associated with irregular, hummocky topography or ribbed moraine and features a boulder-covered surface. Deviations from the local clast lithology reflect reworking from underlying drumlin tills or the proximity of variable up-ice bedrock units. Local pebble lithology and the sandy matrix of this till make it an ideal tool to prospect for Meguma gold deposits (Goodwin, 2005; 2006; Stea *et al.*, 2005) and to map local bedrock geology (MacDonald and Horne, 1987).

Review of Past Exploration on the Property

Prior to the 1980's the Twin Lakes region was unexplored. Seabright Exploration Inc. initiated a regional till sampling survey in 1986 that targeted anticlinal axes throughout the Meguma Group in southern and eastern Nova Scotia (Woodman *et al.*, 1994). Till samples along the Gegogan Anticline on the Twin Lakes Property produced significant gold anomalies (Fig. 2; Map 2). Following up on that regional survey, Frotten (1988a) did some basic mapping and ran a detailed magnetometer/VLF-EM survey on the property. The surveys revealed east-west-trending magnetic and VLF anomalies. He also found a sulphide–rich quartz boulder in the vicinity of the anticline and these data led to the recommendation of further exploration follow-up on the property. In 2007 Scratch Exploration conducted till sampling and some rock sampling on the property (Stea, 2008a). Till samples on the western part of the property showed a cluster of anomalous gold counts (Map 1) from 3-7 grains and estimated ppb values of 17-269 ppb in the heavy mineral fraction. Gold grains were largely reshaped and modified with a couple of pristine grains. These data suggest that the grains are derived from local (<100m) and more distal (100m-1km) bedrock sources of gold, to the northwest or up-ice of the sample locations.

In 2008 (Stea, 2009) follow-up work involved a reconnaissance evaluation of newly acquired ground west of Twin Lakes, consisting of till sampling and prospecting and a trenching program in the western end of the property, to follow up on surface till anomalies obtained in 2007. On the new ground west of Fourth Lake, two till samples showed anomalous gold counts with 4 and 9 gold grains respectively. Trenches east of Fourth Lake had increasing amounts of gold with depth below surface; the highest values obtained were in the lowest part of the surface Beaver River Till containing 10 gold gains (123 Au ppb). A sample from an underlying silty till with abundant granite clasts contained 2 large gold grains with estimated gold content of 381 ppb. Both grains were reshaped indicating > 500m transport. A sample just west of Twin Lakes and south of a regional magnetic high (Map 1) produced 7 gold grains and Au values of 191 ppb. The gold grains in this till sample were of pristine shape with irregular, delicate edges indicating less than 100m transport.

Thirteen rock samples were obtained in the 2009 field season, all except one as glacially transported quartz boulders (float). None of the boulders produced Au levels greater than 50 ppb, most at the detection limit of gold at ~ 3 ppb. The highest value of 35 ppb was from a pyritiferous phyllite boulder (SC-R-09-34) taken just south of the Gegogan Anticline west of Fourth Lake with As and Ba levels of 340 ppm and 220 ppm, respectively. Most till samples contained background Au levels (<10 ppb) or slight anomalies (10-50 ppb) with the exception of one sample (SC-T-09-29; >2000 ppb) located north of a 2008 Au anomaly west of Twin Lakes. It is important to note that sample SC-T-09-29 was obtained from the bedrock/till interface and is likely to be locally derived.

The Enzyme Leach^{SM} partial extraction method (EL) was used to test for buried gold deposits. This method is based on the theory that loosely held gold ions and pathfinder elements in B-horizon soils are derived from vertical diffusion from a deeply buried orebody (Clark, 1993;

Dufferin Mine to the south, in an unworked area where previous drilling had shown deeply buried gold veins. These transects showed significant spikes in pathfinder elements Zn, As and Cl right above a gold vein system buried 50m under till and rock overburden (Stea 2008b).

In the Twin Lakes property EL soil samples were taken from two transects, one across the Gegogan Anticline west of Fourth Lake and one across a magnetic horizon or displaced antiform structure west and north of Twin Lakes. Both transects showed consistent levels of Zn at about 100 ppb, until the northern end of the lines where values spike up higher than 800 ppb and a much stronger Cl oxidation peak >40,000 ppb north of the Anticline (Fig. 3; Stea, 2010).

Using the Dufferin "concealed" gold exploration model and the till and soil data for the Twin Lakes Property it was suggested that buried quartz vein systems may be associated with the Gegogan Anticline and structures adjacent to it. An area of low magnetic response sandwiched between two magnetic highs north of Twin Lakes is also suggestive of an antiform structure, and appears to be the locus of the EL soil Zn anomaly and the source of tills with Au levels in heavy concentrates of >2000 ppb. Likewise the main Gegogan Anticline west of Fourth Lake features a significant Zn EL anomaly (Stea, 2010). The lack of anomalous quartz float militates against this hypothesis, although much of the surface float may be far-traveled. In 2010 a drilling program was initiated to follow up on the soil and till results. Additional staking was done to the north and east of the property to follow along the potentially auriferous anticlinal structure. ....

2010 Drilling Program

Rationale

The discoveries of gold in till and significant soil EL pathfinder anomalies in the vicinity of the Gegogan Anticline were an incentive to mount a small drilling program. The purpose of this drilling program was threefold:

1. Determine if buried auriferous quartz veins or alteration indicative of gold mineralization exist at depth.
2. Determine the lithology and structure of hosting Meguma Group rocks.
3. Collect mineralogical data from quartz veins and host rock.

The drilling project commenced on the 18th of April, 2010 and was completed on the 25th of April 2010. Drilling was done by Logan Drilling Corp of Stewiacke NS using a diamond drill and wireline coring system. NQ diameter core was obtained. Two holes were drilled with a total of 201m drilled. All holes were cemented after drilling and the site cleaned of all debris etc. Cores were stored after logging and sampling at the warehouse of Modern Pumps and Metals, Bathurst New Brunswick.

Coring, sampling, analytical and quality control methods

Drilling was done by Logan Drilling Corp of Stewiacke, NS using a diamond drill and wireline coring system. NQ diameter core was obtained. Drill core were briefly described on site, and then transported to facilities at the Minerals Engineering Center, Halifax, NS where detailed core logging and sampling took place. Drill core was stored and well maintained in wooden core boxes with a nominal capacity of approximately 3 m. The drillhole number, box number, and downhole interval were marked in felt tip marker on the side of the box. Wooden downhole core depth markers were placed in the core box by the driller indicating the drillhole number and end of run depth. Samples were taken downhole within the prospective lithologies, along geological boundaries and across mineralized units rather than by a pre-determined spacing and length. Quartz veins were sampled across their entire width with a minimum thickness of 20 cm. Adjacent wall rock samples were taken across a metre width. Samples were marked for cutting indicating the sample interval with a wax marker and stapling a waterproof sample number tag on the wooden core box. The drill core was cut in half with a diamond bladed core saw. Wherever the drill core is too broken for cutting, samples are selected by hand or with a spatula, and very rarely a mechanical splitter was used for core intervals too small for cutting with the saw. Samples were collected, placed into a previously numbered plastic bag along with a waterproof sample number tag indicating the sample depth interval and the sample number corresponding to the tag stapled to the core box.

Samples were prepared and analyzed at the Minerals Engineering Center (MEC) Dalhousie University, Halifax. Samples were subjected to multiple stage crushing (minus 4.0 mm) with jaw crushers, then riffle split to 200 grams, and this split pulverized with a ring and puck pulverizer (Spex Industries Inc. Shatterbox) to 100% passing 0.15 mm. Equipment was cleaned with jets of air and silica sand between samples.

In fire assay a 30g aliquot sample is fused with a neutral lead oxide flux in-quartered with 4 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The lead bead is digested for one hour in 1.0ml of dilute nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid (1.0ml) is then added and the solution digested for an additional hour. The digested solution is then cooled, diluted to 6.0 ml with double distilled water, mixed and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS).

For accuracy quality control MEC includes a certified reference sample from CANMET or West Coast Minerals analyzed with each batch and for precision control duplicate check analysis (Appendices 2, 5). For additional quality control Stea Surficial Geology Services included a quartered core split blind duplicate and method blank analysis run with each batch of twenty samples (Appendix 2).

Results

Diamond drill holes SC-10-4, 5 (Figs. 3, 4, 5; Appendix 5) were sited to intersect possible Au mineralization associated with an inferred antiform structure northeast of Twin Lakes and a bulls eye EL soil anomaly at that location (Fig. 3). The drillholes were collared in a

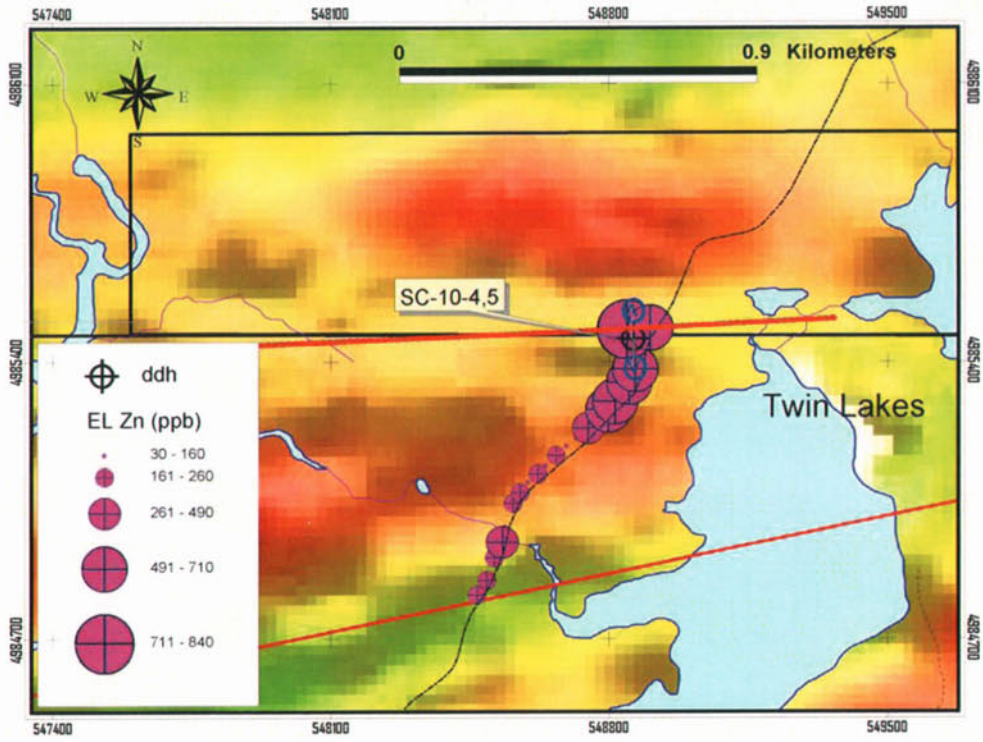

Figure 3. Location of soil Enzyme Leach anomalies and DDH's SC-10-4, 5. Twin Lakes property. Airborne magnetics indicate antiform structure (red line) through anomaly. Magnetic map after King, 2006

gravel pit near an access logging road, and DDH SC-10-4 was drilled toward the south (180°) at a inclination of 45°. DDH SC-10-5 was collared at the same location and drilled towards the north (0 °) also at 45° inclination. DDH SC-10-4 is dominated by grey metagreywacke and occasional metaconglomerate interbedded with greenish siliceous wacke beds, and coarse to fine laminated beds. There are few signs of mineralization except thin quartz/carbonate veinlets which are abundant near the top of the core and a discordant quartz-carbonate vein hosted by massive greywacke, at 27m (Figs. 4, 5) with green mineral alteration at the margin of the vein. This interval was slightly anomalous at 17 ppb but no other samples were above detection limit (Fig. 4). DDH SC-10-5 is also dominated by grey metagreywacke interbedded with greenish siliceous wacke beds, and coarse to fine laminated beds. In this core, however, qtz-carb veinlets are common throughout, and a 20cm thick bedding-parallel quartz vein was found at 24.1m. This thicker vein and a veinlet horizon within siliceous facies at 57m assayed at 26 and 52 ppb respectively. Large pyrite cubes with quartz pressure shadows were found in silicified greywacke at 77m (Fig. 7). One of these cubes had an inclusion that resembled visible gold (Fig. 5D) but assays of that interval were low (Appendix 2).

Although these cores produced values only mildly anomalous in Au, the presence of quartz carbonate veinlets and zones of silicification are known to be associated with Meguma Au mineralization (e.g. Kontak et al., 2001). These attributes may be an indicator of nearby Au mineralization perhaps near a buried hinge zone.

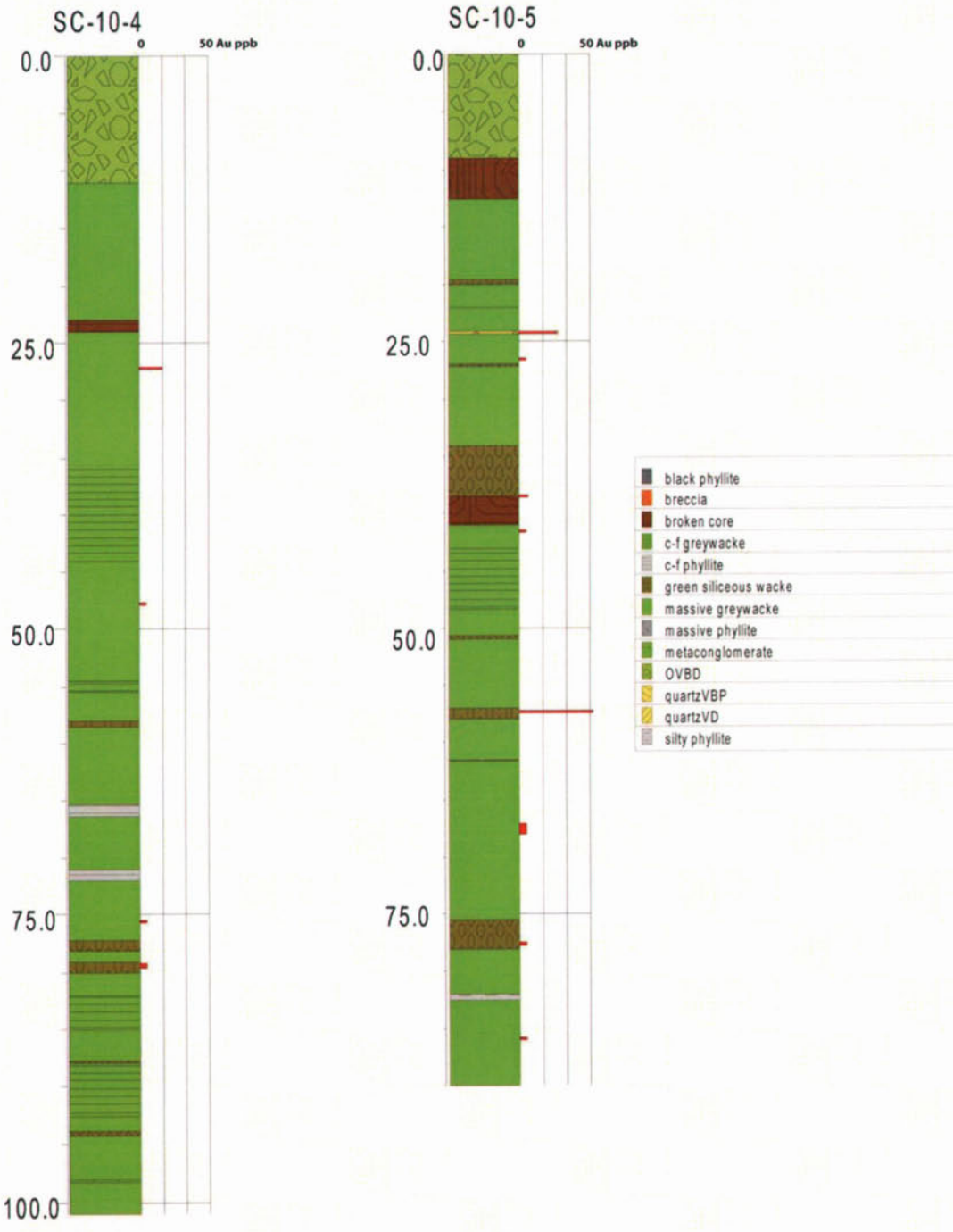

Figure 4. Lithological sections and gold assay results: DDH's SC-10-4, 5. Twin Lakes Property

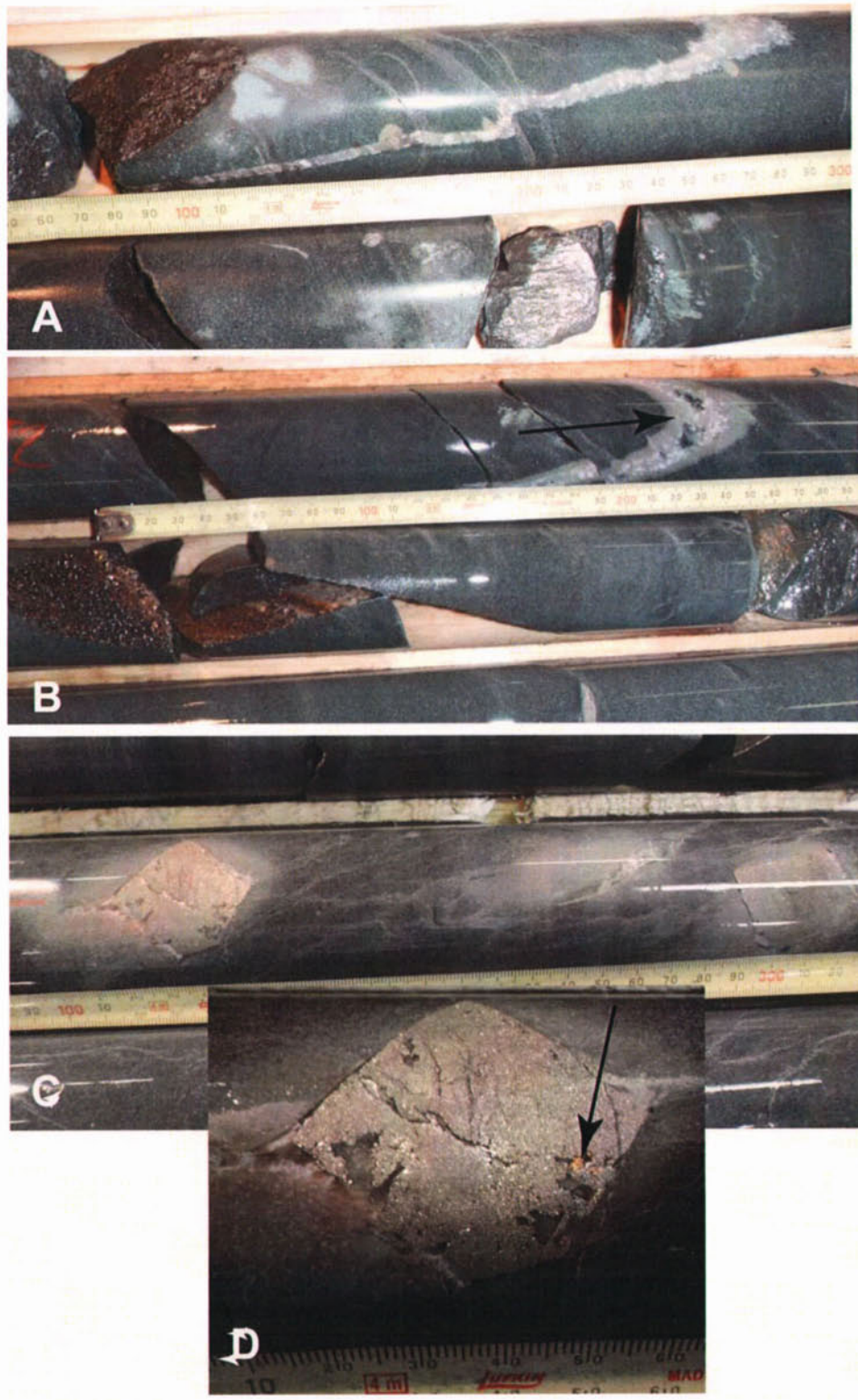

Figure 5. (A) Quartz-carbonate discordant vein hosted by massive greywacke, SC-10-4; 27m. green mineral alteration at the margin of the veins. (B) Quartz-carbonate discordant vein hosted by massive greywacke, SC-10-4; 48m. Core is characterized by massive metawacke and siliceous beds. (C) Large pyrite cubes with quartz pressure shadows in silicified greywacke; SC-10-5 77m . (D) Close up of pyrite cube, chalcopyrite? inclusion in the pyrite (arrow).

2010 Exploration on contiguous adjacent claims (Licenses 09030, 09423)

Rationale and Methods

An area east of the existing claims near Twin Lakes was staked based on the previous work by Novagold who found auriferous drift in the vicinity of the Gegogan Anticline in this region (Veldhuyzen, 1987). Further east at Wilsons Falls along the Moser River (Fig. 2) Faribault (1898) reported gold in quartz boulders. Follow up by NovaGold (Veldhuyzen, 1987).and Seabright (Frotten, 1988b) produced many gold anomalies in surface tills but discordant quartz veins in local outcrops were barren of gold. This suggests an undiscovered up-ice source of gold.

Twenty samples of surface quartz float and 6 ~10 kg till samples were obtained from the claim areas along access roads and lake shores (Appendix 4). Four of the six till samples were taken close to the reported occurrence of auriferous drift in cuts along an old logging road by Veldhuyzen (1987; Fig. 6, Map 2). All samples were given a unique sample number, with the location recorded by GPS and photographed. Float quartz samples were sent to the Mineral Evaluation Centre, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia (MEC). At MEC rock samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. A prepared sample was fused with a neutral lead oxide flux to yield a precious metal bead. The lead bead was digested for one hour in 1.0 ml of dilute nitric acid then mixed with hydrochloric acid (1.0ml) and the solution allowed setting for an additional hour. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to 6.0 ml with double distilled water, mixed and then analyzed by ICP-OES (Optical Emission Spectrography). Certified reference samples from CANMET or West Coast Minerals were analyzed with each batch (Appendix 5).

Till samples were evaluated for free gold content by Overburden Drilling Management Limited in Ottawa, Ontario (ODM; Appendix 6). The samples were screened to separate the +2.00 mm size fraction then tabled to obtain a crude heavy mineral concentrate (HMC). Gold grains were counted from the heavy mineral separates, classified into size and shape categories, and an estimated gold grade in parts per billion of heavy mineral concentrate calculated based on the size and numbers of gold grains in the sample (Appendix 6).

Results

Outcrops are scarce and poorly exposed in the field area largely due to thick accumulations of glacial drift called drumlins (Fig. 6). These drumlins are composed of up to 30m of overburden much of which is not locally derived material. Potential auriferous sources in bedrock can be hidden by thick drift. Geological mapping of the region showed surface till in these drumlin areas is the reddish brown clay-rich Lawrencetown till with a high content of erratics (e.g. Stea and Finck, 2001). Area between drumlins consisted of boulders and locally derived Beaver River Till. Sporadic exposures of glaciofluvial sediments were noted. A poorly exposed outcrop east of till sample site 19143 revealed massive metawacke bedrock with cleavage dipping steeply north (Map 1).

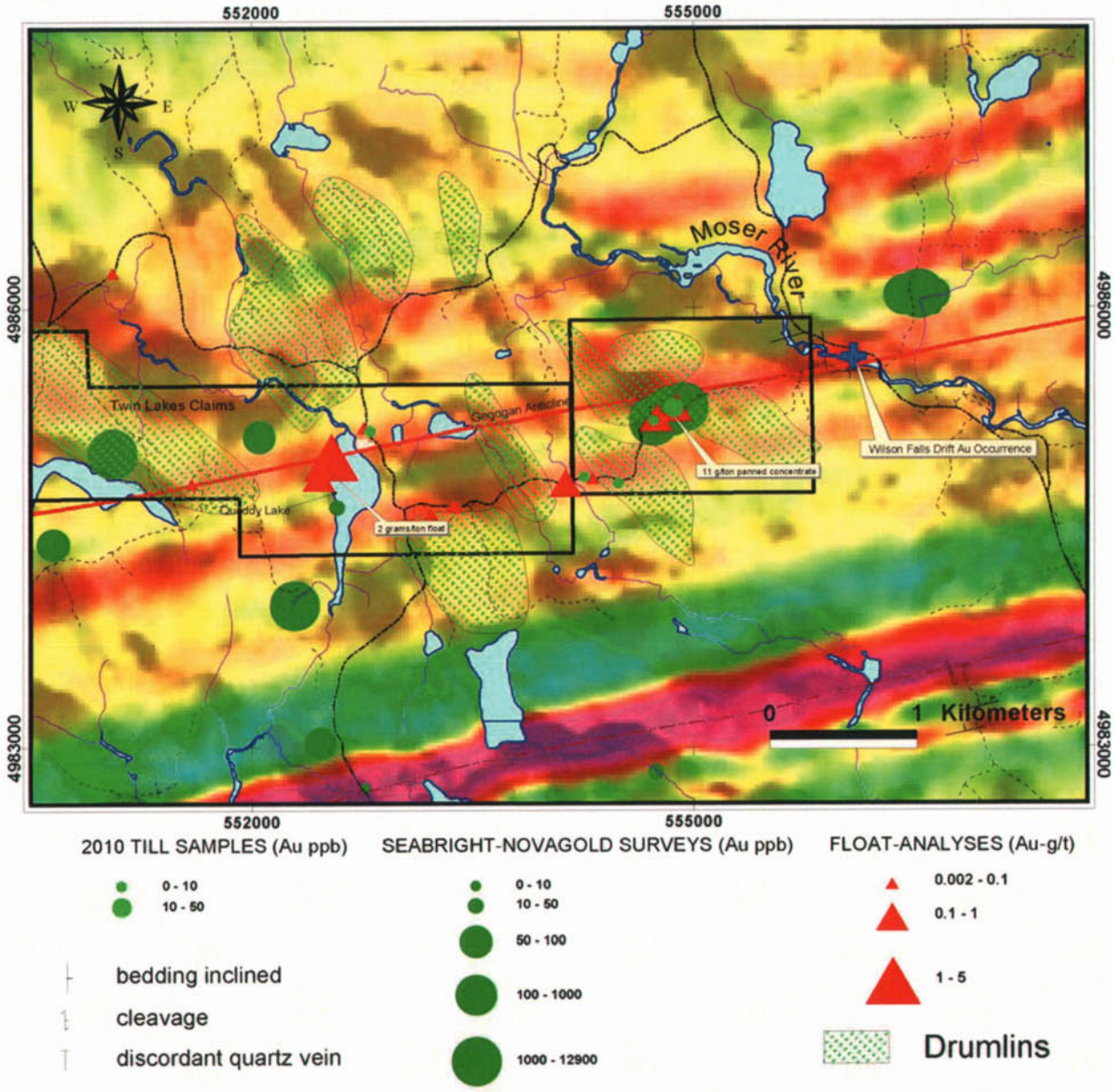

Figure 6. Western part of Twin Lakes claim areas showing gold in till from Seabright and Novagold surveys and results from 2010 exploration. Till data from Woodman et al. (1994) and Veldhuyzen (1987). Regional aeromagnetic map from King (2006). Map is Universal Transverse Mercator projection (NAD83).

Six till samples were obtained along the trail down-ice of the inferred trace of the Gegogan Anticline. Two of these samples were obtained near the site where NovaGold found till that contained up to 11 g/t gold in the panned concentrates (Veldhuyzen, 1987). The samples run in 2010 all came back either barren of gold or with only a few grains (Appendices 4, 6) translating to assay values of 0-20 ppb in the heavy mineral concentrates. Goodwin (2005) determined a regional background for till samples in the Meguma Terrane in the order of 1-3 grains. This result is puzzling because the Novagold results were repeated in several till samples. One possibility is an error in location, which is likely given the poor reproduction of the map

provided in the assessment report. It must be noted that quartz float found near the till sample locations assayed with significant gold anomalies of 0.2 and 0.3g/t (Fig. 6; Map 1).

Twenty samples of quartz float were taken in the area with a cluster of samples on the western edge of Quoddy Lake (Fig. 6, Map 1; Appendices 4, 5). The values in this area ranged from <0.005 g/t to 2.5 g/t with several samples between 0.1 and 2.5 g/t. These are significant results and indicate an up-ice quartz vein source of gold. Quartz float samples along the trail south of the Gegogan Anticline also produced significant Au values of 0.2 and 0.3g/t. These Au values are much higher than those reported by previous workers for discordant quartz veins outcropping along the Moser River in the vicinity of the Faribault gold occurrence (Vedhuyzen, 1987; Frotten, 1988b; Fig. 6).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Twin lakes claim areas straddle the Gegogan Anticline known to host saddle reef type quartz-vein hosted gold deposits along its length. There is tantalizing indirect evidence of the presence of auriferous veins in the claim areas including:

1. Quartz boulders with assay values grading up to ~2.5 g/t
2 Till samples with values of >1000 ppb in HMC's and gold grains of a pristine type indicating glacial transport or less than 100m \
3. Enzyme Leach^{SM} soil anomalies in gold pathfinder elements directly over the anticline and associated structures.

The lack of outcrop hampers exploration in many areas. Drilling to test the EL anomalies produced values only mildly anomalous in Au, but pervasive quartz carbonate veinlets and zones of silicification in the cores are known to be associated with Meguma Au mineralization (e.g. Kontak et al., 2001). The cores could be close to a buried hinge zone.

The magnetic signatures of Gegogan Anticline across the Twin Lakes property are complex and may indicate local faulting and secondary folding (Fig. 6; Map 2). Faulting along the Moser River may explain the offset drift gold anomalies on either side of the Moser River and the lack of gold in outcrops on the river itself. Based on this interpretation gold bearing quartz veins may be further north or up-ice of the region presently explored and staked.

Further quartz boulder and till sampling up-ice from auriferous float and tills samples along the Gegogan Anticline is warranted. Much of the exploration work has been along the existing roads, trails and some lake shores due to time constraints so the Twin Lakes property is largely unexplored. Exploration in the hinterlands may reveal outcrop sources of the auriferous quartz float.

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Appendix 1: Claims held under Exploration Licenses 09030, 09421, 09423 .

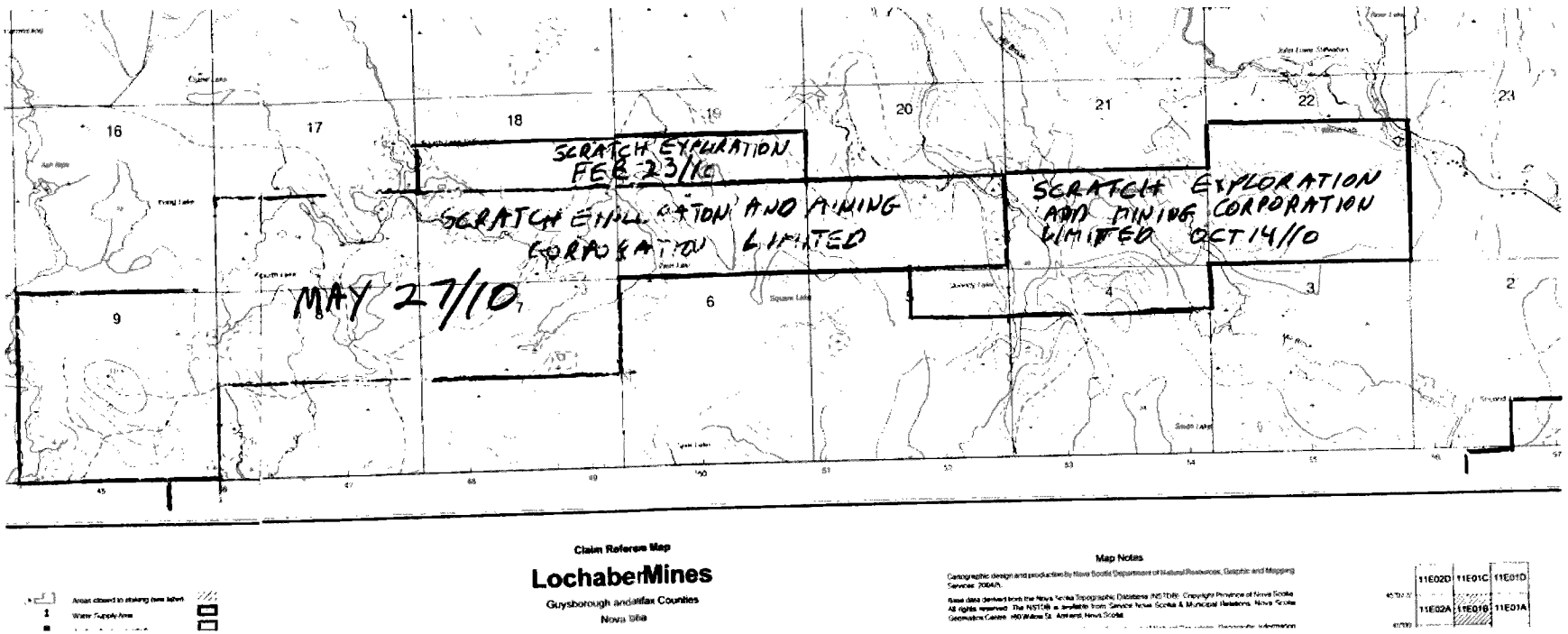


Figure 7. Map of the claims boundary/ mining tracts, license boundaries and renewal dates, Twin Lakes Property.

Exploration License	Claims	Tracts	Claim reference map	Total claims
09421	JKLMNOPQ	7	11E01B	8
09421	ABCDEFGH	18	11E01B	8
09421	ABCDEFGH	19	11E01B	8
09421	ABCDEFGH	20	11E01B	8
09421	JKLMNOPQ	8	11E01B	8
09421	ABCDEFGH	17	11E01B	8
09421	ABCDEFGH JKLMNOPQ	9	11E01B	16
09030	JKLM	18	11E01B	4
09030	JKLM	19	11E01B	4
09423	NOPQ	4	11E01B	4
09423	PQ	5	11E01B	2
09423	ABCDEFGH	21	11E01B	8
09423	ABCDEFGH JKLM	22	11E01B	12

Appendix 2: Drill logs and analytical data for DDH SC-10-4,5

Scratch Exploration and Mining Ltd Drill Log SC-10-4

Bore	File	Drilling Contractor	NTS	Tract	Claim	Azimuth	Inclination	Easting	Northing	Elevation
SC-10-4	SC-10-4	Logan Drilling	11E01B	18	G	180	-45	548860	4985456	70

Reflex Dip tests

Depth	Dip	Azimuth
44	49	183
74	50	185
101	48	188

Start date	End Date	Core size	Logged By	Date	TD
22-Apr	23-Apr	NQ	R stea	29-May	101

From	To	lithology
0	11	OVBD
11	23	massive greywacke
23	24	broken core
24	36	massive greywacke
36	44	c-f greywacke
44	54.5	massive greywacke
54.5	55.5	c-f greywacke
55.5	58	massive greywacke
58	58.5	green siliceous wacke
58.5	65.3	massive greywacke
65.3	66.4	c-f phyllite
66.4	71	massive greywacke
71	72	c-f phyllite
72	77.2	massive greywacke
77.2	78.1	green siliceous wacke
78.1	79.1	massive greywacke
79.1	80	green siliceous wacke
80	82	massive greywacke
82	85	c-f greywacke
85	87.8	massive greywacke
87.8	88	green siliceous wacke
88	92.5	c-f greywacke
92.5	93.8	massive greywacke
93.8	94.2	green siliceous wacke
94.2	98	massive greywacke
98	98.2	metaconglomerate
98.2	101	massive greywacke

SC-10-4

Sample	Depth from	Depth to	Au ppb	Duplicate	Blank	INAA ACT
19104	27.1	27.3	0.017			
19103					0.005	
19102	47.6	47.8	0.005			
19101	63.1	63.4	0.011			
19099	75.5	75.7	0.005			
19100	79.2	79.6	0.005			

Scratch Exploration and Mining Ltd Drill Log SC-10-5

Bore	File	Drilling Contractor	NTS	Tract	Claim	Azimuth	Inclination	Easting	Northing	Elevation
SC-10-5	SC-10-5	Logan Drilling	11E01B	18	G	0	-45	516949	4978363	70

Dip tests

Depth	Dip	Azimuth
30	48	2
60	48	3
90	47	3

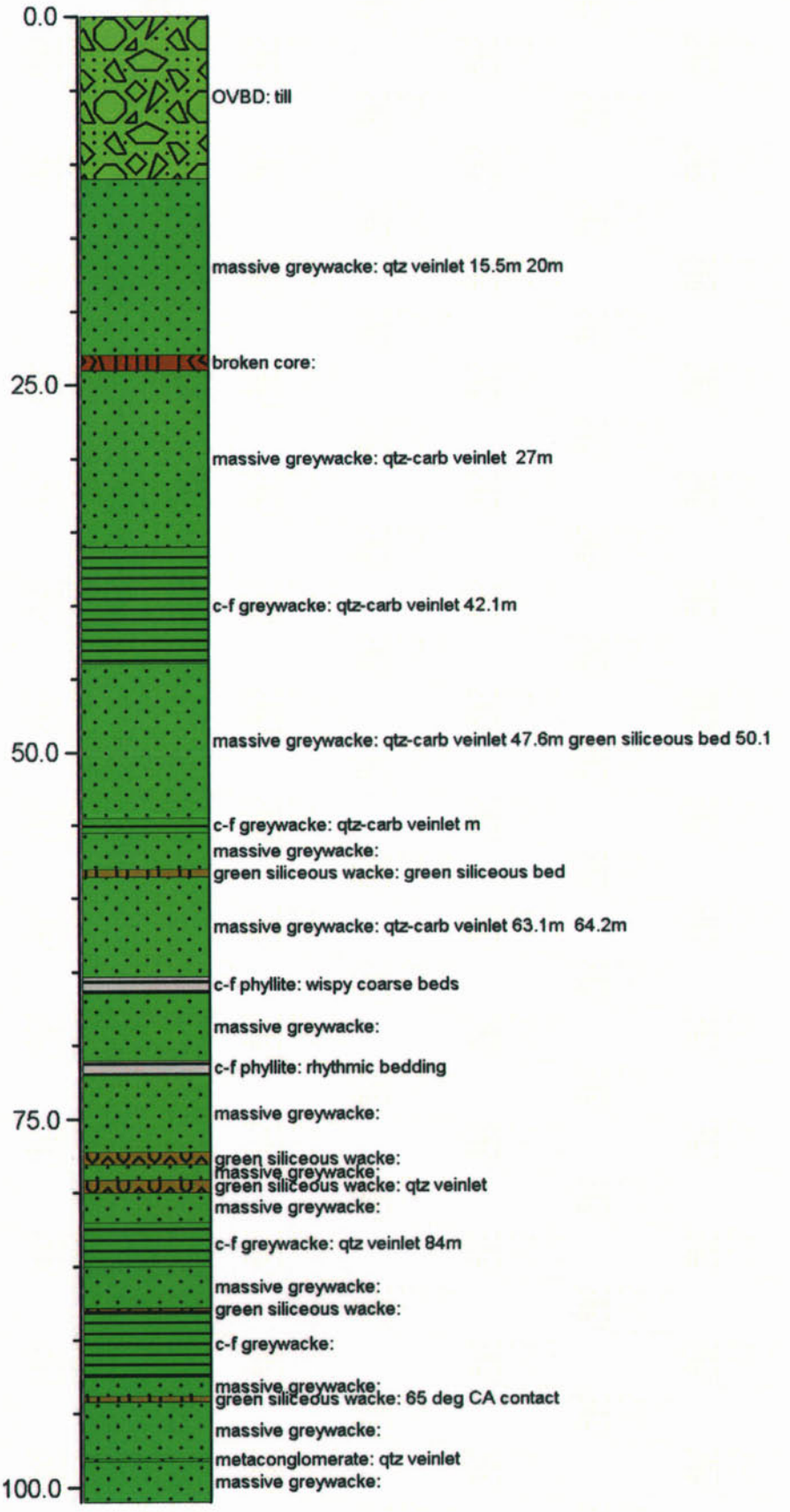
Start date	End Date	Core size	Logged By	Date	TD
22-Apr	23-Apr	NQ	R stea	30-May	100

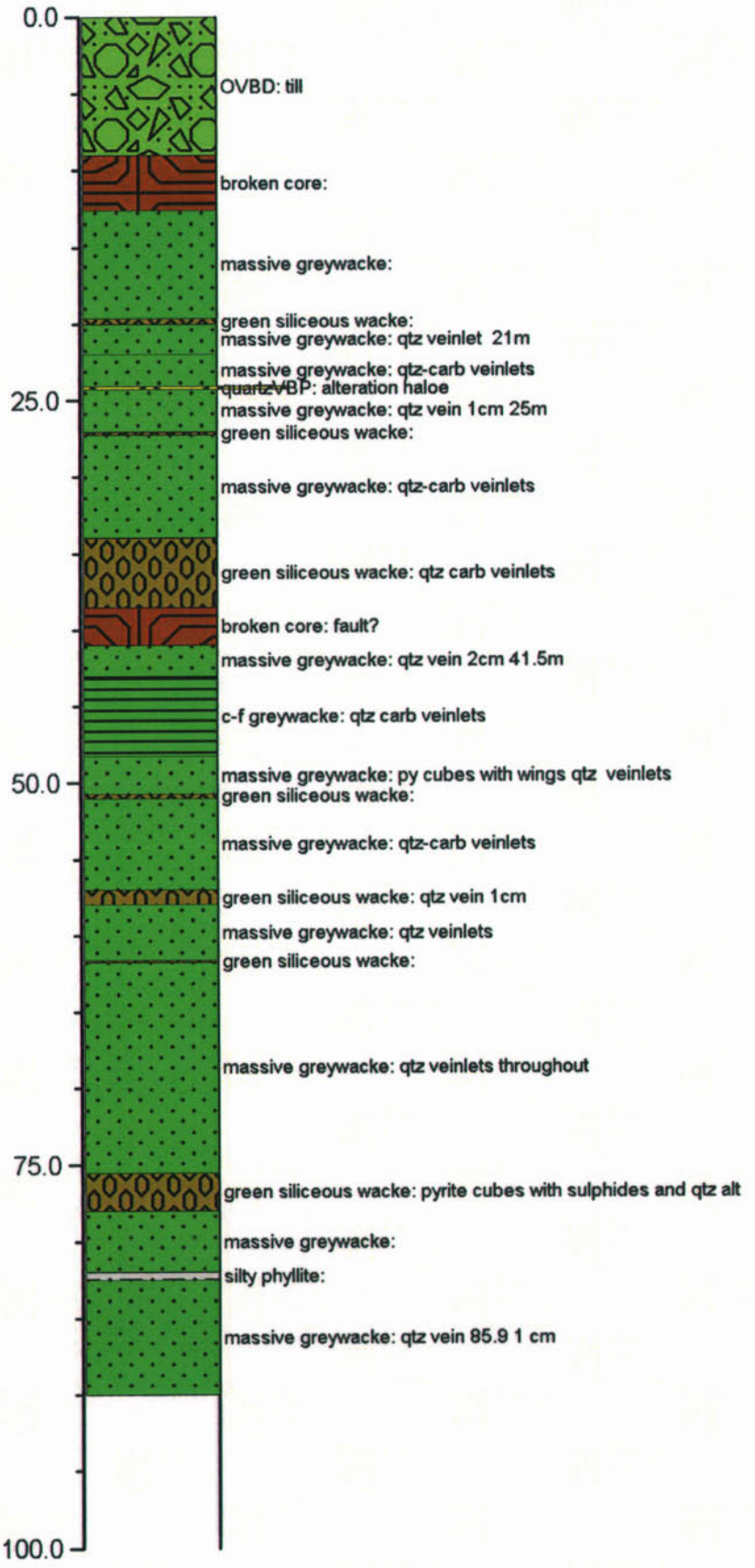
From	To	lithology
0	9	OVBD
9	12.6	broken core
12.6	19.6	massive greywacke
19.6	20	green siliceous wacke
20	22	massive greywacke
22	24.1	massive greywacke
24.1	24.3	quartzVBP
24.3	27	massive greywacke
27	27.2	green siliceous wacke
27.2	34	massive greywacke
34	38.5	green siliceous wacke
38.5	41	broken core
41	43	massive greywacke
43	48.3	c-f greywacke
48.3	50.7	massive greywacke
50.7	51	green siliceous wacke
51	57	massive greywacke
57	58	green siliceous wacke
58	61.6	massive greywacke
61.6	61.7	green siliceous wacke
61.7	75.5	massive greywacke
75.5	78	green siliceous wacke
78	82	massive greywacke
82	82.5	silty phyllite
82.5	90	massive greywacke

SC-10-5

Sample	Depth from	Depth to	Au ppb	Duplicate	Blank	INAA ACT
19119	24.1	24.3	0.026			
19118	26.4	26.7	0.005			
19117	38.4	38.6	0.006			
19116	41.5	41.7	0.005			
19115	49.4	49.7	0.005			
19114	57.2	57.4	0.052			
19112	67	68	0.005			
19111	77.4	77.7	0.005	0.005		
19110	85.8	86	0.005			

Appendix 3: Core descriptions DDH SC-10-4, 5


0.0
25.0
50.0
75.0
100.0
OVBD: till
massive greywacke: qtz veinlet 15.5m 20m
broken core:
massive greywacke: qtz-carb veinlet 27m
c-f greywacke: qtz-carb veinlet 42.1m
massive greywacke: qtz-carb veinlet 47.6m green siliceous bed 50.1
c-f greywacke: qtz-carb veinlet m
massive greywacke:
green siliceous wacke: green siliceous bed
massive greywacke: qtz-carb veinlet 63.1m 64.2m
c-f phyllite: wispy coarse beds
massive greywacke:
c-f phyllite: rhythmic bedding
massive greywacke:
green siliceous wacke:
massive greywacke:
green siliceous wacke: qtz veinlet
massive greywacke:
c-f greywacke: qtz veinlet 84m
massive greywacke:
green siliceous wacke:
c-f greywacke:
massive greywacke:
green siliceous wacke: 65 deg CA contact
massive greywacke:
metaconglomerate: qtz veinlet
massive greywacke:


0.0
25.0
50.0
75.0
100.0
OVBD: till
broken core:
massive greywacke:
green siliceous wacke:
massive greywacke: qtz veinlet 21m
massive greywacke: qtz-carb veinlets
quartzVBP: alteration haloe
massive greywacke: qtz vein 1cm 25m
green siliceous wacke:
massive greywacke: qtz-carb veinlets
green siliceous wacke: qtz carb veinlets
broken core: fault?
massive greywacke: qtz vein 2cm 41.5m
c-f greywacke: qtz carb veinlets
massive greywacke: py cubes with wings qtz veinlets
green siliceous wacke:
massive greywacke: qtz-carb veinlets
green siliceous wacke: qtz vein 1cm
massive greywacke: qtz veinlets
green siliceous wacke:
massive greywacke: qtz veinlets throughout
green siliceous wacke: pyrite cubes with sulphides and qtz alt
massive greywacke:
silty phyllite:
massive greywacke: qtz vein 85.9 1 cm

Appendix 4: Quartz float and till sample location with gold analytical data from the Twin Lakes Property

SAMPLE#	NORTH	EAST	PROJECT	DATE	TYPE	COMMENT	AU_G/T	DUPLICATE	AU till ppb
19105	4984979.00	552541.00	Quody lake		Quartz float	Carl sample SC-10-3	0.005		
19106	4984979.00	552541.00	Quody lake		Quartz float	Carl sample SC-10-1	0.089		
19107	4984979.00	552541.00	Quody lake		Quartz float	Carl sample SC-10-4	**2.526**		
19108	4984979.00	552541.00	Quody lake		Quartz float	Carl sample SC-10-5	0.024		
19109	4984979.00	552541.00	Quody lake		Quartz float	Carl sample SC-10-2	**0.331**		
19123	4984979.00	552541.00	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	Carls previous sample near 2g/t float	0.031		
19124	4984843.10	552460.07	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	Carls previous sample near 2g/t float	**0.423**		
19126	4984639.81	553388.50	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	Large boulder with quartz vein	0.008		
19127	4984650.97	553366.89	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	quartz float along trail in topo low	0.005		
19128	4985475.51	548891.52	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	float near fdrill site	0.005	<0.005	
19129	4984800.27	551593.31	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	float on trail silicifed metwacke	0.005		
19130	4985479.55	548905.03	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	bouldr with quartz vein near drill si	0.014		
19131	4986242.33	551050.94	twin lakes	05-OCT-10	Quartz float	side of drumlin quartz floar green ph	0.005		
19134	4985241.57	554751.56	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	quartz float along trail in topo low	**0.313**		
19135	4985312.37	554880.90	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	float along trail near till site	**0.210**		
19136	4985312.37	554880.90	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Till	Till sample BRT -NOVAGOLD site			0
19137	4985311.01	554864.95	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Till	Till sample BRT -NOVAGOLD site			19
19138	4985227.53	554728.78	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Till	Till sample LTC -side of drumlin			0
19139	4985201.66	554680.97	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	Quartz float along traildrumlin	0.005		
19140	4984800.68	554489.30	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Till	BRT/LT hybrid dug hole in woods			1
19141	4984835.61	554314.82	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	micaceous metawacke-float	0.005		
19142	4984801.45	554132.54	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	quartz vein float in metwacke	**0.264**	0.307	
19143	4984844.06	554257.54	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Till	glaciofluvial sediment not till mound			0
19144	4984594.69	553216.60	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	quartz boulder- 50cm long.	0.015		
19145	4985181.20	552764.77	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Quartz float	float along Quoddy lake trail	0.005		
19146	4985157.38	552807.17	twin lakes	13-OCT-10	Till	BRT Quoddy Lake- dug hole			0

Appendix 5: Rock analytical data from the Twin Lakes Property (MEC)

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
Inspiring Minds

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

mineralsengineering.dal.ca
Tel: 902.494.3955
Fax: 902.494.3506
Email: mec@dal.ca

17-May-10

Scratch Exploration Mining Company
PO Box 48049
Bedford, NS
B4A 3Z2
Atten: Ralph Stea

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples. Au analysis using FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.

Sample	Au (mg/kg)
19101	0.011
19102	<0.005
19103	<0.005
19104	0.017
19105	<0.005
19106	0.089
19107	2.526
19108	0.024
19109	0.331
19110	<0.005
19111	<0.005
19112	<0.005
19113	<0.005
19114	0.052
19115	<0.005
19116	<0.005
19117	0.006
19118	<0.005
19119	0.026

	Au (mg/kg)	
QC Reference Samples:	Measured	Certified
OxG70	0.990	1.007±0.013
PM914	10.7	10.4
OxG70	1.002	1.007±0.013

Digitally signed by
Daniel Chevalier
Date: 2010.05.17
10:52:06 -03'00'

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
Inspiring Minds

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

mineralsengineering.dal.ca
Tel: 902.494.3955
Fax: 902.494.3606
Email: mec@dal.ca

14-Oct-10

Scratch Exploration Mining Company
PO Box 48049
Bedford, NS
B4A 322
Atten: R. Mills

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples. Au analysis using FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.

Sample	Au (mg/kg)
19123	0.031
19124	0.423
19126	0.008
19127	<0.005
19127 Lab Dup	<0.005
19128	<0.005
19129	<0.005
19130	0.014
19131	<0.005

	Au (mg/kg)	
QC Reference Samples:	Measured	Certified
OXG70	1.003	1.007±0.013

Digitally signed by
Daniel Chevalier
Date: 2010.10.14
11:12:42 -03'00'

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

31-Oct-10

Scratch Exploration Mining Company
PO Box 48049
Bedford, NS
B4A 3Z2
Atten: R. Stae

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples. Au analysis using FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.

Sample	Au (mg/kg)
19125	0.007
19132	<0.005
19133	<0.005
19134	0.313
19135	0.210
19139	<0.005
19141	<0.005
19142	0.264
19142 Lab Dup.	0.307
19144	0.015
19145	<0.005
19147	<0.005
19148	0.386
19149	<0.005
19150	<0.005
19152	0.132
19153	<0.005
19154	<0.005
19155	0.009
19156	<0.005

	Au (mg/kg)	
QC Reference Samples:	Measured	Certified
OXC72	0.199	0.205±0.003
OXG70	1.007	1.007±0.013

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

Appendix 6: Till sample analytical data from the Twin Lakes Property (ODM)

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
107-15 CAPELLA COURT, NEPEAN, ONTARIO, K2E 7X1
TELEPHONE: (613) 226-1771
FAX NO.: (613) 226-8753
EMAIL: odm@storm.ca

DATA TRANSMITTAL REPORT

DATE: 1-Nov-10

ATTENTION: **Mr. Rudolph R. Stea, Ph.D**

CLIENT: **Scratch Resources.**
851 Herrin Cove Rd
Halifax, NS
B3R 1Z1

E-MAIL: **ralphstea@hfx.eastlink.ca**

NO. OF PAGES: _____

PROJECT:

FILE NO: **ScratchRes - Stea - (NovaScotia) - Nov 2010**

SAMPLE NUMBERS: **19136 to 19138, 19140, 19143 and 19146**

BATCH NUMBER: **5128**

TOTAL SAMPLES: **6**

THESE SAMPLES WERE PROCESSED FOR: **GOLD GRAIN COUNT**

SPECIFICATIONS:
1. Submitted by client: ±10 kg till and sand/gravel samples.
2. No heavy liquid refining.

REMARKS:

_____
_____
_____

_____
Remy Huneault, P.Geo.
Laboratory Manager

*Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 1/250th of the table feed.

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED

GOLD GRAIN SUMMARY

Project:
Filename: ScratchRes - Stea - (NovaScotia) - Nov 2010
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 6

Batch Number: 5128

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g)	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine		Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
19136	0	0	0	0	29.2	0	0	0	0
19137	4	3	0	1	26.4	19	11	0	7
19138	0	0	0	0	32.8	0	0	0	0
19140	1	0	1	0	34.8	1	0	1	0
19143	0	0	0	0	18.4	0	0	0	0
19146	0	0	0	0	26.4	0	0	0	0

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
RAW SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND PROCESSING WEIGHTS

Project:
Filename: ScratchRes - Stea - (NovaScotia) - Nov 2010
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 6

Batch Number: 5128

Sample Number	Weight (kg wet)				Sample Description												
					Clasts (> 2.0 mm)					Matrix (<2.0 mm)							
						Percentage				Distribution					Colour		
	Bulk Rec'd	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	Table Feed	Size	V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	CLASS
19136	11.3	10.8	3.5	7.3	P	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
19137	10.9	10.4	3.8	6.6	P	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
19138	10.3	9.8	1.6	8.2	P	60	40	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	DOC	DOC	TILL
19140	10.9	10.4	1.7	8.7	P	70	30	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	OC	OC	TILL
19143	9.2	8.7	4.1	4.6	P	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	OC	OC	TILL
19146	9.3	8.8	2.2	6.6	P	60	40	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	OC	OC	TILL

*Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 1/250th of the table feed

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
GOLD GRAIN SUMMARY

Project:
Filename: ScratchRes - Stea - (NovaScotia) - Nov 2010
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 6

Batch Number: 5128

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g) *	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine		Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
19136	0	0	0	0	29.2	0	0	0	0
19137	4	3	0	1	26.4	19	11	0	7
19138	0	0	0	0	32.8	0	0	0	0
19140	1	0	1	0	34.8	1	0	1	0
19143	0	0	0	0	18.4	0	0	0	0
19146	0	0	0	0	26.4	0	0	0	0

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
RAW SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND PROCESSING WEIGHTS

Project:
Filename: ScratchRes - Stea - (NovaScotia) - Nov 2010
Total Number of Samples in this Report = 6

Batch Number: 5128

Sample Number	Weight (kg wet)				Sample Description												
					Clasts (> 2.0 mm)					Matrix (<2.0 mm)							
						Percentage				Distribution					Colour		
	Bulk Rec'd	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	Table Feed	Size	V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	CLASS
19136	11.3	10.8	3.5	7.3	P	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
19137	10.9	10.4	3.8	6.6	P	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
19138	10.3	9.8	1.6	8.2	P	60	40	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	DOC	DOC	TILL
19140	10.9	10.4	1.7	8.7	P	70	30	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	OC	OC	TILL
19143	9.2	8.7	4.1	4.6	P	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	OC	OC	TILL
19146	9.3	8.8	2.2	6.6	P	60	40	0	0	U	+	Y	+	N	OC	OC	TILL

*Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 1/250th of the table feed.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE of Qualification

I, Rudolf (Ralph) Stea Ph.D. P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am the author of this Technical Report.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Geol. in 1977 from Acadia University, Wolfville Nova Scotia and obtained a Ph.D. from Dalhousie University, Halifax NS, in 1995. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia.
3. I am a qualified geologist, engaged in geological mapping for the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources from 1977-2005. I am presently a consulting geologist with Stea Surficial Geology Services.
4. At the time of this report writing I am engaged as a consultant for Scratch Exploration, and not as an employee. I do not hold any securities of the company.

Signed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on this 20th day of October, 2009

"signed"

Rudolf Stea,
Stea Surficial Geology Services
851 Herring Cove Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3R 1Z1

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Map 11E01B
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. 09030 Date of issue Feb 23, 2010

	Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting	4 days	800
2.	Geological mapping	4 days	1934.10
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	____m^2 / ____m^3	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	____#	
5.	Other laboratory	____#	
6.	Grid:		
	(a) Line cutting	____km	
	(b) Picket setting	____km	
	(c) Flagging	____km	
7.	Geophysical surveys **Airborne:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	____km	
	(b) Mag or Grad	____km	
	(c) Radiometric	____km	
	(d) Combination	____km	
	(e) Other ____	____km	
8.	Geophysical surveys **Ground:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	____km	
	(b) Seismic soundings	____#	
	(c) Magnetic/telluric	____km	
	(d) IP/resistivity	____km	
	(e) Gravity	____km	
	(f) Other ____	____km	
9.	Geochemical surveys	DNRMPT JAN21'11 11:14	
	(a) Lake, stream, spring		
	(i) Water	____samples	
	(ii) Sediments	____samples	
	(b) (i) Rock	____samples	
	(ii) Core	____samples	
	(iii) Chips	____samples	
	(c) (i) Soil	____samples	
	(ii) Overburden	____samples	
	(d) Gas	____samples	
	(e) Biogeochemistry	____samples	
	(f) Sample collection	____days	
	(g) Other ____	____	
10.	Drilling:		
	(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	2 / 200 m	(10%) 3958.36
	(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(d) Auger (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	4 days	see above mapping
	(g) Sealing (# holes)	____#	
11.	Other (describe) MPM trucking (transport core/equipmrnt)		500
	Subtotal		
Overhead costs		truck rental/gas	1827.39
12.	Secretarial services		
13.	Drafting services		
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	core-lab rental	200
15.	Field supplies		
16.	Compensation paid to landowners		
17.	Legal fees		
18.	Other (describe)	core storage	40
	Subtotal		
	Grand total		9259.85

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

Name	Address	Dates Worked
Carl Redden	RR25 Moose River	April 18-May 10-2010
Ralph Stea (geologist)	851 Herring Cove Road B3R 1z1	April 18-May 10-2010

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

As Geologist-contractor I am duly authorized to make this certification.
(position in company or licensee)

Dated at Jan 15, 2010 in the Province of NS on _____, _____.

Name and address of licensee: SCRATCH EXPLORATION AND MINING CORP LTD
C/O BURCHELL AND MACDONALD PO BOX 1128 TRURO NS B4N 5H1

Signature _____

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

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Map 11E01B
Refs. interim report

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. 09423 Date of issue Oct 14, 2010

	Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting	5 days	1200
2.	Geological mapping	2 days	900
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	____m^2 / ____m^3	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	20 SAMPLE #	450
5.	Other laboratory	____#	
6.	Grid:		
	(a) Line cutting	____km	
	(b) Picket setting	____km	
	(c) Flagging	____km	
7.	Geophysical surveys **Airborne:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	____km	
	(b) Mag or Grad	____km	
	(c) Radiometric	____km	
	(d) Combination	____km	
	(e) Other ____	____km	
8.	Geophysical surveys **Ground:**		
	(a) EM/VLF	____km	
	(b) Seismic soundings	____#	
	(c) Magnetic/telluric	____km	
	(d) IP/resistivity	____km	
	(e) Gravity	____km	
	(f) Other ____	____km	
9.	Geochemical surveys	DMRMPT JAN21'11 11:13	
	(a) Lake, stream, spring		
	(i) Water	____samples	
	(ii) Sediments	____samples	
	(b) (i) Rock	____samples	
	(ii) Core	____samples	
	(iii) Chips	____samples	
	(c) (i) Soil	____samples	
	(ii) Overburden	6 samples	414.69
	(d) Gas	____samples	
	(e) Biogeochemistry	____samples	
	(f) Sample collection	____days	
	(g) Other ____		
10.	Drilling:		
	(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	____/____m	
	(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	____/____m	
	(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	____/____m	
	(d) Auger (# holes/m)	____/____m	
	(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	____/____m	
	(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	____days	
	(g) Sealing (# holes)	____#	
11.	Other (describe)		
	Subtotal		
Overhead costs			
12.	Secretarial services		
13.	Drafting services	MAPS-PRINT	120
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15.	Field supplies	GAS OIL	100
16.	Compensation paid to landowners		
17.	Legal fees		
18.	Other (describe)	report generation 7 d	2800
	Subtotal		
	Grand total		5984.69

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

Name	Address	Dates Worked
Carl Redden	RR25 Moose River	Sept 5, 6 7 Oct 5, 13, 2010
Ralph Stea (geologist)	851 Herring Cove Road B3R 1z1	Oct 5, 13, 2010 Jan3-12 7 d

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

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

Dated at JAN 15 2011 in the Province of NS on _____, _____.

Name and address of licensee: SCOTIA EXPLORATION AND MINING
c/o BRAWELL PO BOX 1128 TRURO, B6L 5H1

Signature _____

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

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Map 11E01B
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. 09421 Date of issue May 27, 2010

	Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting	4 days	800
2.	Geological mapping	8 days	5219.94
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling	____ m^2 / ____ m^3	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis	17 #	1512.00
5.	Other laboratory	____ #	
6.	Grid:		
	(a) Line cutting	____ km	
	(b) Picket setting	____ km	
	(c) Flagging	____ km	
7.	Geophysical surveys		
	Airborne:		
	(a) EM/VLF	____ km	
	(b) Mag or Grad	____ km	
	(c) Radiometric	____ km	
	(d) Combination	____ km	
	(e) Other ____	____ km	
8.	Geophysical surveys		
	Ground:		
	(a) EM/VLF	____ km	
	(b) Seismic soundings	____ #	
	(c) Magnetic/telluric	____ km	
	(d) IP/resistivity	____ km	
	(e) Gravity	____ km	
	(f) Other ____	____ km	
9.	Geochemical surveys		
	(a) Lake, stream, spring		
	(i) Water	____ samples	
	(ii) Sediments	____ samples	
	(b) (i) Rock	____ samples	
	(ii) Core	____ samples	
	(iii) Chips	____ samples	
	(c) (i) Soil	____ samples	
	(ii) Overburden	____ samples	
	(d) Gas	____ samples	
	(e) Biogeochemistry	____ samples	
	(f) Sample collection	____ days	
	(g) Other ____	____	
10.	Drilling:		
	(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	2 / 200 m	12000
	(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(d) Auger (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	____ / ____ m	
	(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	8 days	see above mapping
	(g) Sealing (# holes)	____ #	
11.	Other (describe)		
	MPM trucking (transport core/equipmrnt)		4267.08
	Subtotal		
Overhead costs		truck rental/gas	3215.55
12.	Secretarial services		
13.	Drafting services	MAPS-PRINT	330
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	core-lab rental	1200
15.	Field supplies		
16.	Compensation paid to landowners		
17.	Legal fees	conference MM	160.00
18.	Other (describe)	core storage	92.30
	Subtotal		
	Grand total		28796.87

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

Name	Address	Dates Worked
Carl Redden	RR25 Moose River	April 18-May 10-2010
Ralph Stea (geologist)	851 Herring Cove Road B3R 1z1	April 18-May 10-2010

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

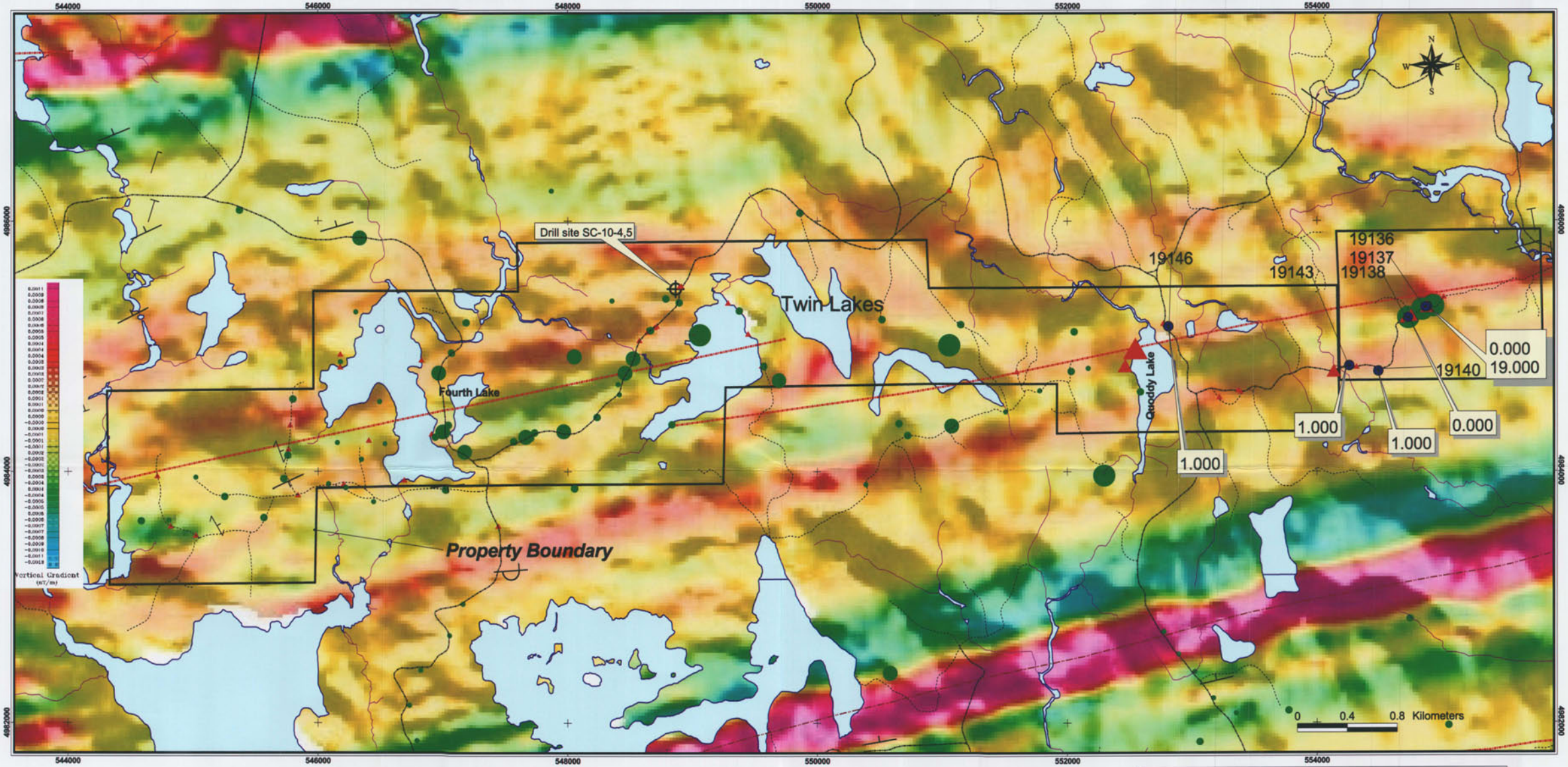
As Geologist - Contractor I am duly authorized to make this certification.
(position in company or licensee)

Dated at TNW/2010 in the Province of NS on _____.

Name and address of licensee: SCRATCH EXPLORATION AND MINING Corp. LTD
c/o BURCHELL MACDONALD LTD, PO BOX 1428 TRURO, NS, B2N 5N1

Signature _____

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



Previous Till Samples 1980-2010 Au (ppb HMC)

- 0 - 10
- 10 - 100
- 101 - 1000
- 1001 - 12900

Rock samples 2008-2010 Au (g/t)

- 0.002 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 1
- 1 - 5

anticline

secondary rds
tracks
railroads
abandoned railroads
powerlines
Streams

2010 Till Samples

19136
Till sample number
135
Au (estimated ppb)
heavy mineral concentrate

SCRATCH EXPLORATION & MINING

Twin Lakes Property

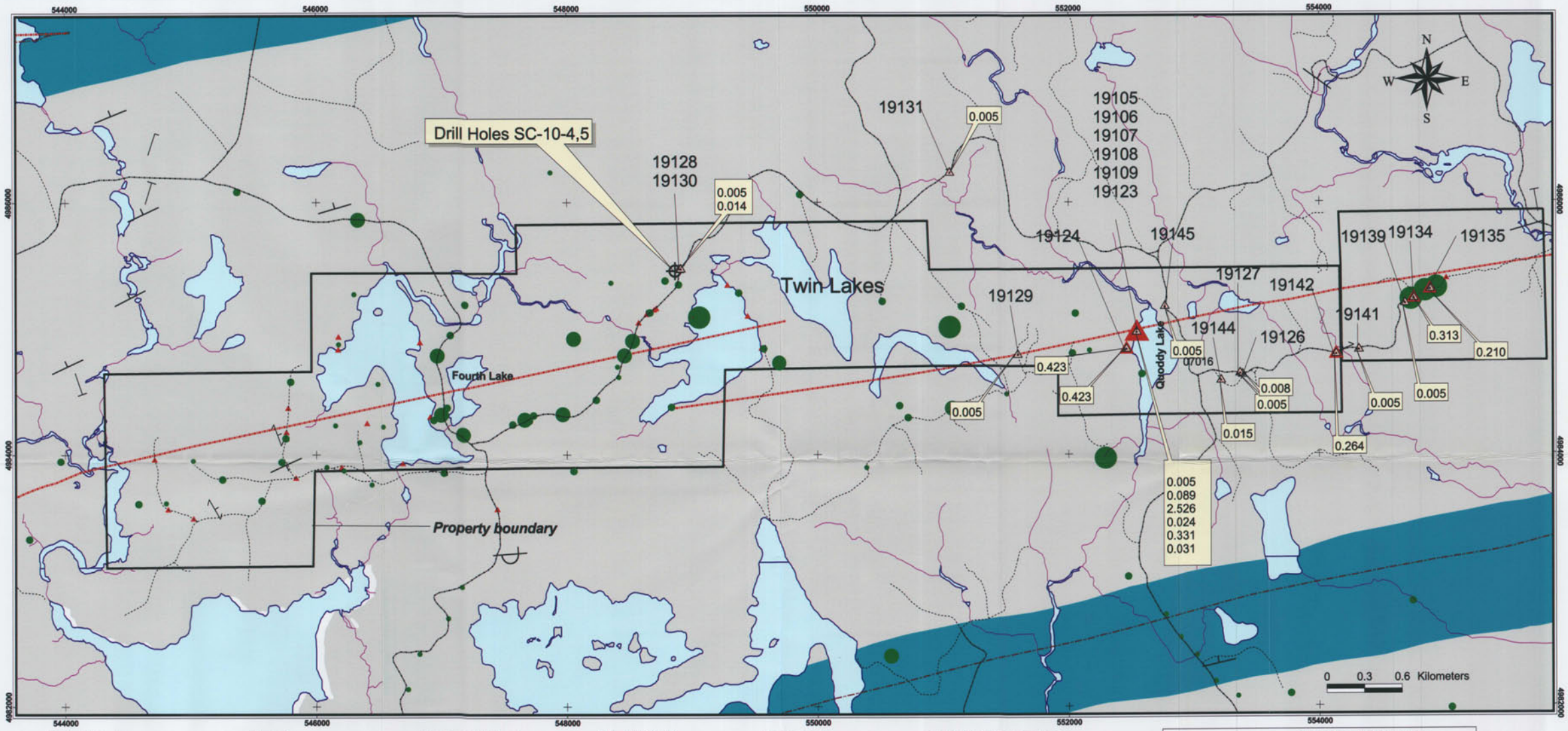
Regional Aeromagnetic Map
Till Geochemical Compilation (MAP 2)

Date: January 15, 2010

Scale 1:20,000

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (NAD 1983)

Regional Aeromagnetic Map from King, 2006.



Bedrock Geology

- Halifax Formation
- Goldenville Formation

Symbols

- anticline
- bedding facing known,inclined
- bedding facing known overturned

Previous Till Samples 1980-2010 Au (ppb HMC)

- 0 - 10
- 10 - 100
- 101 - 1000
- 1001 - 12900

- secondary rds
- tracks
- railroads
- abandoned railroads
- powerlines
- Streams

Rock samples 2008-2010 Au (g/t)

- 0.002 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 1
- 1 - 5

2010 quartz float samples

- sample number
- quartz "float" boulder
- .005 Au (ppm) detection limit .005

SCRATCH EXPLORATION & MINING

Twin Lakes Property

Bedrock geology, Rock and till geochemical compilation 2010 rock samples

MAP 1

Date: January 15, 2011

Scale 1:20000

Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (NAD 1983)