

2012

Assessment report for Clam Bay
Exploration licenses 09524,
09599, and 09600



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Dominic Shadbolt

NTS 11 D 10 C

1/24/2012

SUMMARY

The Following report was written to comply with provisions within the Mineral Resources Act concerning reporting of work on mineral exploration claims. Witch's Glen Gold Inc. acquired exploration license 09524,09599,09600 and 09601 from Dominic Shadbolt, who stated 09524 on Jan 24th 2011 and 09599,09600 and 09601 on Feb 16th 2011. The Licenses comprise 48 contiguous claims covered by four separate mineral licenses respectively. The report covers the working year of Jan 24th, 2011 to Jan 24th, 2012 expenditures related to exploration of the above licence.

The first year 2011 Project included a VLF-EM 16 survey as well as prospecting, mapping, rock sampling and mapping. Rock sampling was used to identify mineralization in exposed bedrock. The VLF-EM 16 survey was used to identify any conductors or faulting within the proximity of the know mineralization and historic workings. A total of 22 rock and quartz samples were collected and sent to Dalhousie University Mineral Engineering Centre (MEC) for metallurgic analysis. A total of 17 lines of VLF-EM totalling 5.4 Line Kilometers were surveyed. Prospecting identified numerous Shaft's, Pit's and Trench's as well as Outcrop and Mine Dumps within the properties confines. Outcrop was mapped with recorded strike used for determining vein orientation in conjunction with historic mapping done in 1904's Geological survey of the Gold District, As well as all historic pits, trench's and Shafts within the VLF Survey.

Anomalous gold results between <0.005 Ppm Au to 13.90 Ppm Au were returned on the samples assayed with only 7 of the 22 samples submitted failing to record values above detection leading credence to historical work by other exploration companies who have held the property in the past. The VLF survey over the northern section of claims has indicated the possibility of a weak conductor from the NW to SE but it was felt this could also be a result of ground conditions in a large swampy area. The author is satisfied with the results of the 2011 project holding the potential for locating gold in Clam Bay, and will continue to explore the Clam Bay claims group with a 2012 program.

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1.0 Introduction

The Following report was written to comply with provisions within the Mineral Resources Act concerning reporting of work on mineral exploration claims. Witch's Glen Gold Inc. acquired exploration license 09524,09599,09600 and 09601 from Dominic Shadbolt, who staked 09524 on Jan 24th 2011 and 09599,09600 and 09601 on Feb 16th 2011 to explore for gold. The Licenses comprise 48 contiguous claims covered by four separate mineral licenses respectively. The report covers the working year of Jan 24th, 2011 to Jan 24th, 2012 expenditures related to exploration of the above licenses.

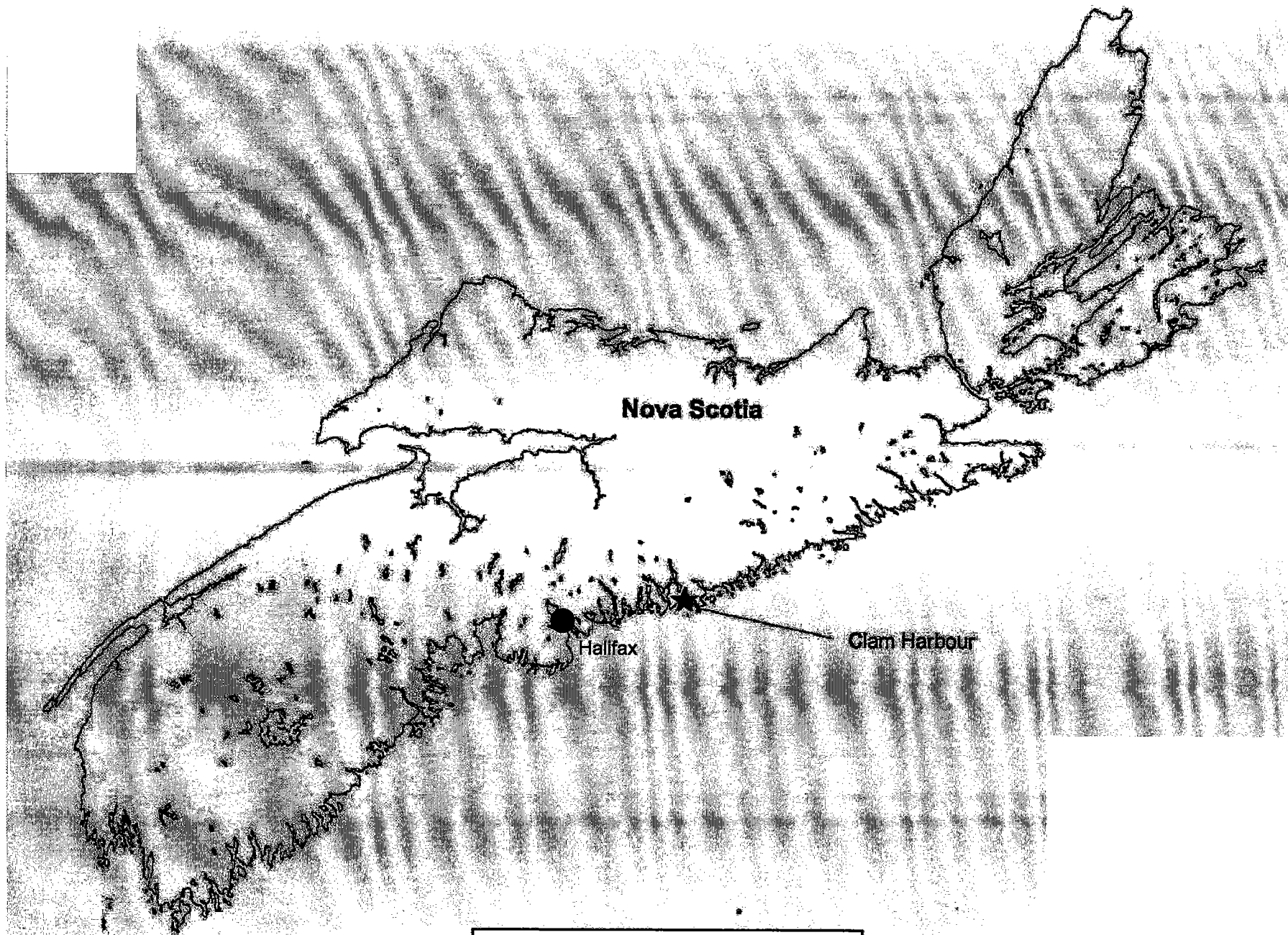
The area has historic shafting, pitting and trenching over known bedding-parallel, laminated gold bearing quartz veins intersected by auriferous fissure veins near the hinge zone of two parasitic folds (anticline) on the north limb of the Tangier/Harrigan cove Anticline, Host to the Tangier and Harrigan Cove Deposits of Nova Scotia. This along with its record of being a historic producer of gold makes an attractive prospect for the exploration of gold in the area.

Recent exploration by Acadian Gold Corp. of N.S. (2007-2008) discovered high gold assayed from two greywacke samples in differing locations giving rise to the possibility of unrecognized emplacement style of gold in host rock, driving the acquisition of the claims and the exploration work carried out in the 2011-2012 season. As a first year license, preliminary prospecting with a VLF program to cover un-tested ground to the north was initiated . Both Dominic Shadbolt and Witch's Glen Gold Inc. of Bedford believe that the Clam Bay area holds potential for a low grade bulk tonnage gold deposit.

2.0 Location and Access

Clam Bay is located approx. 60 kms East of Halifax along the #7 Highway, Turning South on Clam Harbour road at Webbers Store. Situated at approx. NAD 83 20 T 507048 4953537 UTM on NTS map sheet 11D/10C, the historical workings are just North of the Clam Bay road approx. 600 metres after the Point Road turn.

Access to the main shaft area can be described as good as ATV paths cross the property allowing foot access. Several derelict woods roads were found to be passable if cleared of



General Location Map, Clam Harbour, NS
Witch's Glen Gold Inc.

0 25 50 100



Kilometres
1: 2, 500 000

Figure 1

underbrush which lead to many of the workings located, allowing for easy recondition of access and mobilization of heavier equipment.

The black point area (licence 09600) is accessed using the Mariners Cove housing development entrance approximately 1km north of the point road turn using the existing development roads which give access to both the beach area where two outcrops were mapped as well as the length and breadth of the drumlin to the west of the main shaft.

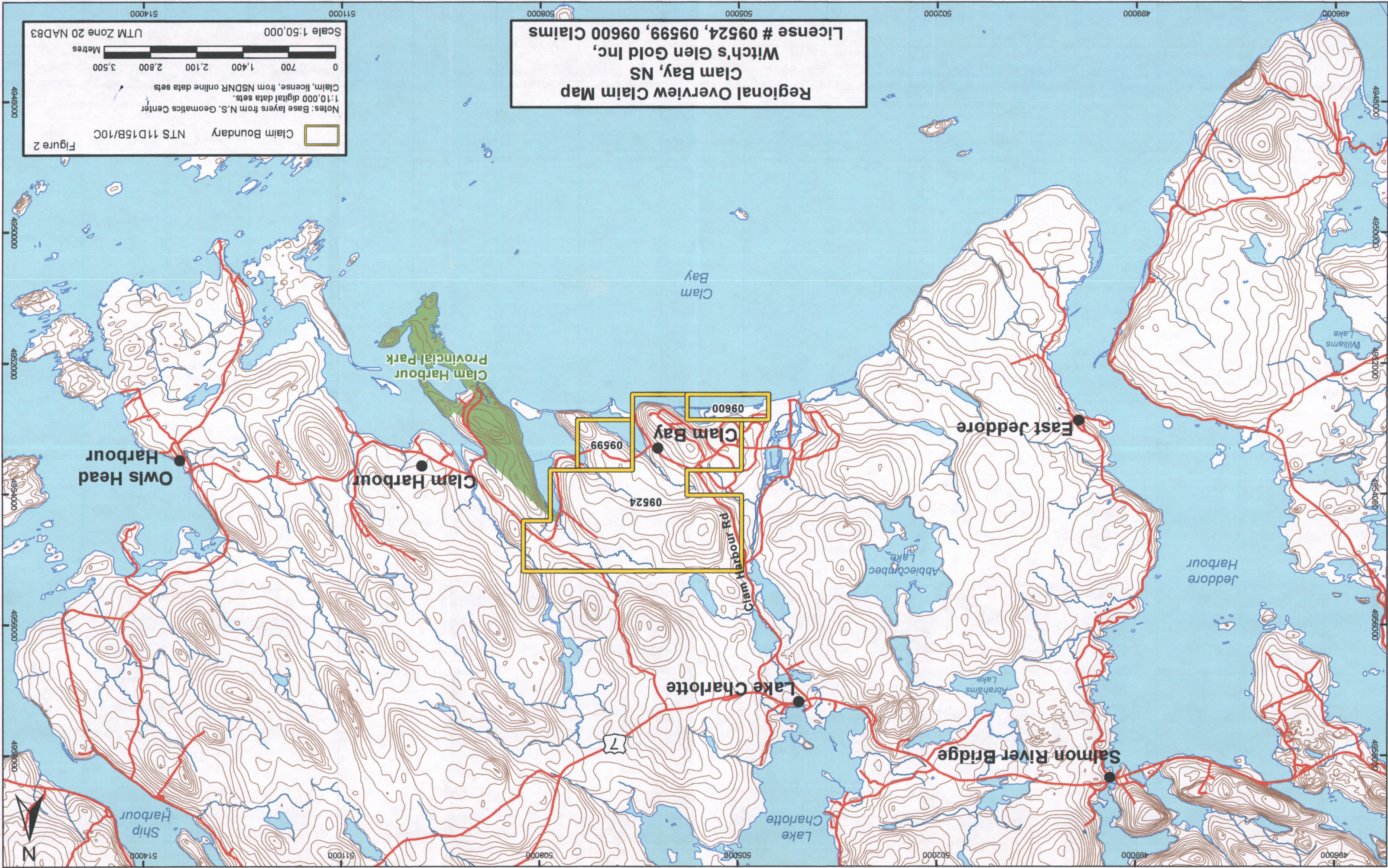
The Claims groups are accessible nearly year round with occasional heavy snowfall being the only impediment.

3.0 License Tabulation (Figure 2)

On Jan 24th 2011 38 claims were staked by Dominic Shadbolt in the Clam Bay area of Nova Scotia, NTS map 11/D10C, constituting issued exploration license 09524. On Feb 16th 2011 a further 7 claims were staked by Dominic Shadbolt and covered by two issued exploration licenses (09599, 09600) giving a total claim group of 45 contiguous mineral exploration claims (1800 acres).

Figure 2 -License Tabulation Chart

	Exploration License #	Tract(s)	Claim(s)	Issue date	Number of claims	NTS Map
1	9524	88	(GHJKLMNQPQ)	24-Jan-11	10	11D10C
2	9524	104	(BCDEFGJKLMNQPQ)	24-Jan-11	14	11D10C
3	9524	105	(ABEFGHJKLMNQPQ)	24-Jan-11	14	11D10C
4	9599	89	(LMNO)	16-Feb-11	4	11D10C
5	9600	87	(H)	16-Feb-11	1	11D10C
6	9600	88	(EF)	16-Feb-11	2	11D10C



4.0 Climate and Physiography

The Eastern shore of Nova Scotia around the Clam bay area enjoys fair to moderate weather patterns for most of the year with very little snow accumulation along the coast.

Low lying areas of softwoods are prevalent on the main claims group with swamps to the North. Occasional immature hardwoods are found dispersed in small pockets throughout the property with much of the vegetation is in a decayed or decaying state, either due to encroaching swamps or repeated windstorms, with more mature trees growing to the east. Deadfall increases to the east with sections being near impassable without clearing. Most of the old pits, trenches and shafts are water-filled giving no impression of actual depth and causing some degree of hazard due to visibility being diminished, with clumps of fir softwoods and pines hiding some workings. Several pits have been reclaimed by landowners.

Topography is mostly flat dipping lower to the north into a filled swamp covered in blueberry plants with an occasional stream cutting the clearing, higher ground is mostly located to the north past the clearing, and to the east where steep dips are encountered in the land. A stream flows south, just slightly west from the stope shaft encountered to the east of the arrastre. Beach claims at Black point beach are mostly good sand beaches with only the occasional outcrop.

A large drumlin to the south west of the main workings gives the highest ground available on the claims group. An inspection at the sea facing termination of the drumlin showed much altered slate and rounded head sized boulders of a wide assortment of rock types, with only a few pieces of angular quartz being located.

Overburden thickness in the area of the main workings is commonly less than 1 metre and locally less than or equal to 1 foot.

5.0 Previous Work

First mentioned by Fletcher in his Geological Survey of Canada Report on Progress for 1879-1880 as auriferous quartz float being found on Clam Harbour River (Mary's River).

In 1897 a regional geological map with a 1 inch to 1 mile scale encompassing the clam bay area was published by the Geological Survey of Canada (1897 Ship Harbour Sheet, no 51, Geological Survey of Canada. Map 1 "to 1 Mile). This map shows auriferous quartz veining as well as trenching having occurred before 1897.

By 1903 52oz of gold was recovered from 57 tons of quartz (Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Annual Report 1928, 1929) crushed using an arrastre located near a 122ft shaft of the same period.

Between October 1st and October 4th 1904, a 250 foot to 1 inch map of the workings carried out at Clam Bay was surveyed by E.R. Faribault for the Geological Survey of Canada Showing Mr. Edwin L. Foster as Mine Manager and a Mr. Peter Dunbrack as guide to the survey. This map is the best representative picture that we have of the Clam Bay workings during their operation. Showing an office, an engine house for the arrastre, a forge and a shaft house over the main workings which are reported as 122 feet deep at the time. Much of the workings are locatable today. (1904 Clam Harbour Gold District, Halifax County, N.S. Geological Survey Map, 1 inch= 250 feet)

J.P. Messervey mentions Clam Bay in his Report of Mines of 1928-29 giving mainly results of 1903 as text. (Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Annual Report 1928, 1929)

Little is known between the period between 1904 and 1930 when an undertaking was made to re-explore the potential of the area, the results of which seem to have been discouraging as the property was abandoned by 1935.

In 1981 Pan East Resources conducted an airborne survey which covered much of the Clam Bay area. Flown by Sanders Geophysics, the helicopter borne high resolution magnetometer survey also included airborne VLF. (Pan East Exploration Limited; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Open File Report ME 1986-037, 1981)

By late 1982 Acadia Mineral Ventures Ltd. had staked much of the old workings and conducted a prospecting and stream sediment geochemistry (MacPherson, 1983 unpublished). In 1983 a few samples were submitted for analysis and two samples containing visible gold returned 0.2 oz (being taken at the intersection of a cross vein and laminated vein) and 0.26 oz Au per ton. One additional sample to the south of the 0.26 oz Au per ton sample returned .05 oz Au per ton.

1985 found some of the claims being worked by Prospector B.D. Eisan, who between 1985 and 1994 prospected greywacke outcrops showing gold and visible copper in them as well as other sulphides in 1995 he sampled and stripped some of the property in efforts to locate gold bearing rock some interesting greywacke outcrops were noted during this period as well as a 2-3 mm gold nugget found in spill next to an old pit. (Acadian Gold Corporation, Assessment Report ME 2007-037, 2007)

Also in 1995 prospector J.R. Mason prospected the area sampling outcrop, panning steams near the workings and stripping overburden to search for further veining with no visible gold in pan results or any new veins reported. (Mason, J R, Assessment Report ME 1996-086, 1996)

In 1985-1986 MEX Explorations Ltd. carried out a field program consisting of rock, heavy minerals concentrate, soil geochemistry, magnetic and VLF surveys and Diamond Drilling with mixed results. Several sights of gold were reported from a stoped shaft in the eastern portion of the claims and while

positive assay results from soil, heavy mineral concentrate and drill reports were encouraging, it is believed that the diamond drill holes did not intersect any mineable packages. (M E X Explorations Limited, Assessment Report ME 1986-146, 1986)

In 1988 Aurion Minerals Ltd. Carried out magnetic, vlf, rock and stream sediment sampling surveys to the West of the known main working with limited success. Aurion identified interesting magnetic highs suggesting they may be related to stratigraphy, this was never followed up.

In 2006-2007 Acadian Gold Corporation contracted Mercator Geological Services Ltd. of Nova Scotia to evaluate the claims area, with a prospecting, mapping and sampling program. Promising results included gold being located in Greywacke (7.815 ppm Au and 7.109 ppm Au) and a positive gold assay from a vein previously un-sampled(.391 ppm Au). Positive gold and elevated arsenic samples were located next to historic workings (20549 ppm As).

Returning in 2007-2008 Acadian Gold Corporation did further prospecting, rock sampling, till sampling for gold grain analysis and geological mapping of bedrock. Gold grains counts range from 2 to 24 per sample from the three till samples taken during this program. Additionally three rock samples showed elevated gold numbers ranging from 1.3 to 13.86 grams of gold per ton. (Acadian Gold Corporation, Assessment Report ME 2007-037, 2007)

In Dec 2010, Prospector Dominic Shadbolt claimed the property

6.0 Regional Geology

Meta-sedimentary sequences of the Lower Palaeozoic Meguma Group underlie much of eastern Nova Scotia and these have historically been divided into the greywacke dominated Goldenville Formation and the slate-dominated Halifax Formation. The older Goldenville Formation strata are estimated to be up to 5,600 metres thick and it is conformably overlain by as much as 4,400 meters of Halifax Formation slate. Age determinations of detrital micas that suggest the Meguma Group strata are of Cambrian-Ordovician age. The Goldenville Formation is composed of massive meta-sandstones, and locally meta-siltstones, of Cambro-Ordovician age, whereas the Halifax Formation is predominantly comprised of sulphur-rich meta-siltstones and slates of Ordovician age. The rocks of the Meguma Group were affected by a compressive regional folding event associated with the Mid Devonian Acadian Orogeny and deformed into broad northeast trending upright folds which characterize the landscape of southern and eastern Nova Scotia. The Meguma Group stratum was subsequently intruded by mid to Late Devonian granite and granodiorite bodies ranging from small to batholithic in scale.

6.1 Goldenville Formation

The Goldenville Formation, which forms the lowermost part of the Meguma Group, underlies the Clam Bay property and is host to most of the known gold deposits in the province. The formation generally consists of intercalated meta-greywacke and metasiltstone, with repeated turbidite cycles consisting of thick meta-greywacke fining upward to thin meta-siltstone and black slate caps. At many gold deposits, black, sulphide rich pelite and thinly banded, multi-colored siltstone are characteristic host rocks for gold mineralization (Smith and Kontak, 1987). Stratigraphic continuity is notable within the gold bearing host rocks of the Goldenville Formation and individual beds with associated quartz vein packages have been traced continuously for more than 2.5 km in strike length at some locations. The Meguma Group strata were affected by a pervasive folding event associated with the Acadian Orogeny (circa. 410Ma) that produced regionally extensive, east to northeast trending, non-cylindrical, doubly plunging folds (Smith and Kontak, 1987). In many of the Nova Scotia gold districts these regional folds take the form of elliptic domes having one steeply dipping to overturned limb that hosts most of the gold bearing quartz veins present. Numerous northwest-southeast or northeast trending, steeply dipping, brittle to ductile faults also affect the Meguma terrain and post-date regional folding.

6.2 Halifax Formation

The Halifax Formation forms the upper part of the Meguma Group and is generally comprised of thinly bedded slates and minor fine-grained quartzose sandy siltstone. Locally, the Formation consists of dark, fine-grained slates that carry significant amounts (2 - 10%) of iron bearing sulphide in the forms of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Slates are commonly graphitic to chloritic, blue grey in color and highly friable along cleavage and bedding. Lower units in the formation are carbonate rich with calcite and magnetite identified in vein-lets and nodules (Smith, 1983). The Halifax Formation lithologies do not occur within the Clam Bay property. These rocks occur approximately 3 km north of the claims (Henderson, 1986).

7.0 Property Geology

Clam bay is underlain by greywacke and slate (argillite) of the Goldenville Formation. On the property itself these rocks are folded into two anticlines about 150 metres apart which trend roughly east-west and plunge at low angles to the east. At the east end of the gold district "the strata between these two folds are plicate into two minor anticlines lying nearer to the south main anticline than the north one" (Malcolm, 1929).

The area is overlain by a quartzite till which is bluish-grey in appearance and has a sandy-silt texture. Clast sizes range from pebble to large cobble, glacial till thickness range from less than 1 meter to 3

three meters where exposed near the beach. Younger soil development containing angular clast was noted to occur overriding the poorly sorted till noted above. Inland near the historic workings, areas were found to have less topsoil before bedrock was encountered although large deposition of mine tails convolute true overburden thicknesses estimates proximal to workings but in area surrounding historical shafts less than 2 feet of overburden is exposed. Previous diamond drilling (11 holes) by MEX show overburden thickness ranging from 1 to 4.5 meters.

The geology of this property is unique in comparison to others in the gold fields of the province because two fold structures are superimposed on a subsidiary fold on the North flank of a main anticlinal structure (Harrigan Cove-Tangier). Extensive cross fissuring has traversed the secondary fold structure and has led to numerous auriferous shoots at their intersection with inter-bedded veins. Dips on the North limb of the North anticline and South limb of the south anticline are moderate to steep (A. Hudgins, Eastern Venture Research and Resources Ltd. 1981).

Three types of quartz veins were noted during the project with Laminated quartz veins displaying minor to moderate sulphide contents (1-15% pyrite and pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and carbonate in lower percentages)being predominate. Secondly, large crystal buff appears in single event quartz in both low temperature fissure veins and a large 25 cm plus bedding parallel vein in proximity to the Dunbrack Lead. Thirdly a single fissure vein with interlocking crystal frameworks and minor disseminated sulphides found at Black Point beach (09600), vein sizes range from 2mm veinlets in slate to 25 cm corrugated laminated veins, and a stockwork structure in greywacke joining into a 30 cm fissure vein that swells to the northeast exposed at Black point Beach. A single laminated vein(10-20 cm) located near the open cut stope shaft to the east of the main shaft shows rolls in the vein which is emplaced in slates and greywacke which themselves show some degree of alteration along exposed wall rock surfaces. Several other mine shaft spill piles also contained corrugated quartz float displaying local development of barrel rolls of varying sizes. Slate inclusions are common in laminated quartz and most appear to have been emplaced in either slate belts or at the contact of slate belts and Greywacke.

Several interesting exposed bedrock sequences of fractured, altered greywacke separated by black argillite with vertical dips located on black point beach show continuity as they appear to be frequently crossed by trenching found dispersed throughout the historically mined area to the northeast. Many of the laminated veins are contained in or at the contact of green to black slates and greywacke packages. According to E.R. Faribault (1929) the ore shoots worked down to 37 meters in the #1 shaft and worked to 18 meters in #2 shaft were formed by the intersection of a cross vein with interbedded veins.

Quartzites of 2 to 5 meters in width are found with differing degrees of alteration from tan colored near sandstones to blue greywacke with little to no alteration. Black greywacke wall rock has been noted at several of the shafts and is heavy iron staining and show visible sulphides (1-2%). There are a series of northwest-southeast trending faults which traverse the property with 'one small fault running at right angles to the strata gives a right hand horizontal displacement of some 90 feet at the south anticline, decreasing to only a few feet at the north anticline'(Acadian Gold Corporation, Assessment Report ME 2007-037, 2007).

8.0 Work Preformed

Between January 24th 2010 and January 24th 2011 a program of prospecting and mapping was initiated to explore the Clam bay Claims groups leading to a VLF EM-16 program in conjunction with a rock sampling program to investigate and attempt to duplicate elevated historic gold assay results from previous exploration programs and to explore the areas to the immediate west and north of the historical workings.

8.1 Prospecting (Figure 3)

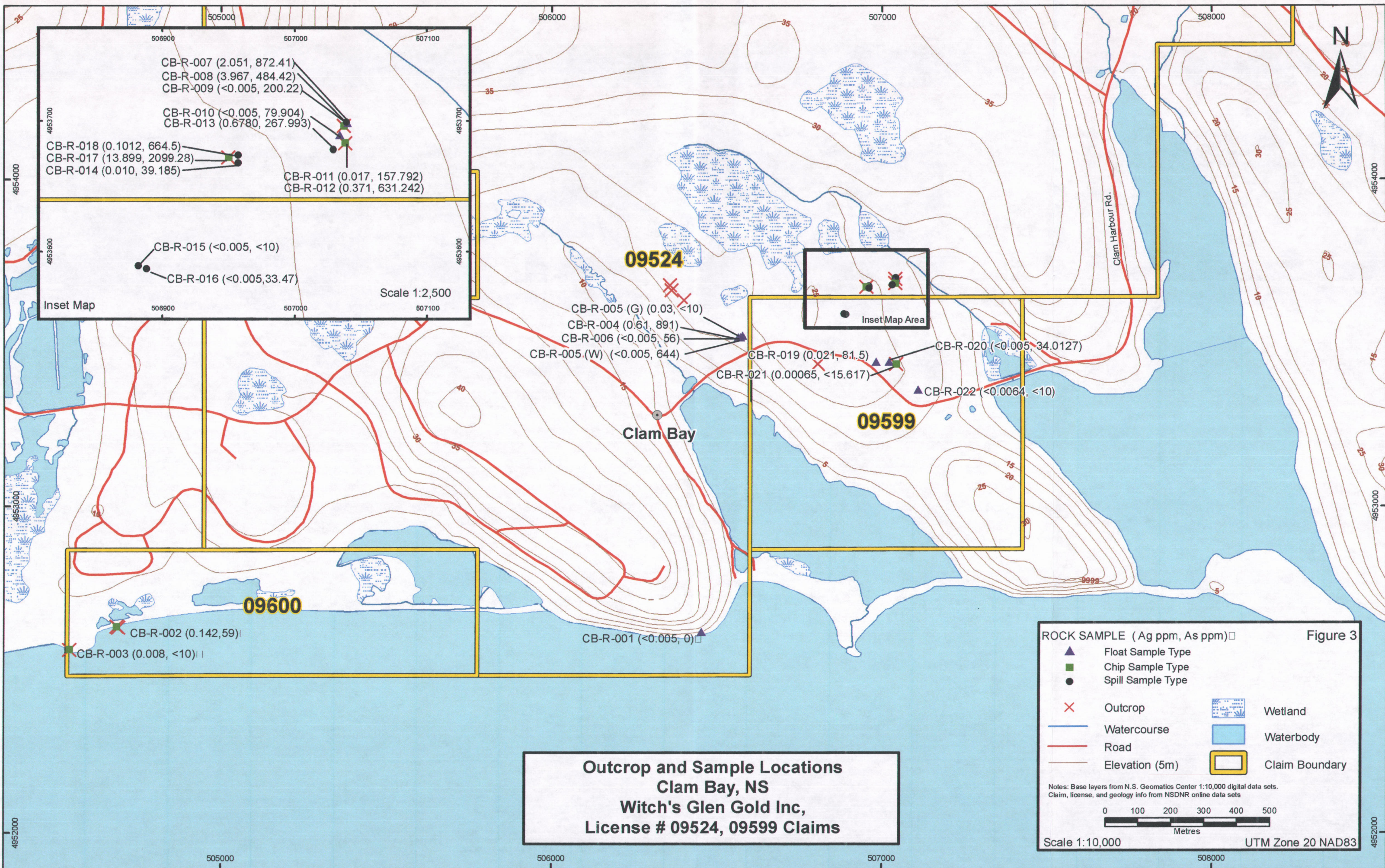
The site was prospected with particular interest paid to the numerous pits, trenches and shafts dispersed over the fold structures, and outcrops were examined along with wall rock from several of the flooded shafts with minimal overburden. Interest was also paid to trenching along the identified cross veining (E.R. Faribault, 1904) with several spill piles being examined for sign of mineralization in the float debris.

Next to the main pit area an Arrastre (license 09599, Tract 104, claim D) from the 1898-1904 eras stands in remarkable shape with all four granite grindstones present and in good condition on a granite base built on exposed slate bedrock with the turnstile stone still in its middle position. A single granite base stone has been moved from its original position exposing the slate bedrock underneath and one of the grindstones being overturned.

The original concrete surroundings are in greater decay and have exposed Iron ties still embedded in the circular walls. A trenched engine emplacement which used to run the arrastre is now nearly filled and still has a rotting beam at its entrance to the arrastre. No other beams were located and have presumed to have been removed or rotted away in the ensuing century.

Outcrop is limited to high ground with very little exposure being located in swampy depressions to the north. Outcrop increases to the south where very little overburden is present and bedrock is easily located on wood roads. To the west of the known workings bedrock is prolific in an area previously bulldozed by the land owner to create a parking lot. Outcrop of greywacke, a sandy quartzite and black slates being easily recognizable. Several large floats of milky white opaque quartz with no visual mineralization (CB-R-005 – 0.005 and 0.030 ppm Au) were noted and an attempt to run them to bedrock was made with no positive result. Within 12 meters to the southwest of this inter-bedded quartz vein float with visible sulphides and slate inclusions (CB-R-004 – 0.061 ppm Au) was traced to a large (1foot x 2foot) inter-bedded float matching in description. Additional float of this type was also identified (CB-R-006 – <0.005 ppm Au), the bedrock source was never located.

Bedrock was also located to the extreme west where a large drumlin running north south runs to the beach. On the western side of this drumlin bedrock was identified as Greywacke with slates in float with no veining being observed (CB-R-001 - <0.005 ppm Au). To the south west of this attention was also paid to inter-bedded slates and quartzite with inter-bedded fissure veins located on the shore of Black Point beach (license 09600). Several ¼ to ½ inch translucent quartz veins with visible sulphides in black slates (CB-R-002 – 0.142 ppm Au) were followed for approximately 20 meters in the outcrops on the beach



with one ¼ to ½ foot angular located 35 meters to the east of the veining at black point. This fissure vein was opaque white and chloritic with arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite (CB-R-003 – 0.008 ppm Au) being noted as well as iron staining on the exposed quartzite in proximity to the fissure. To the south of the fissure, stock work was noted amalgamating to the north into the main fissure vein.

To the East of the main workings newly overturned trees were examined for float with several spill piles uncovered with laminated quartz veins and slates (CB-R-007 – 2.051 ppm Au and CB-R-008 – 3.967 ppm Au) being of particular interest. An area of extensive workings was located with several shafts and an open cut stope, all water-filled, gave the best rock exposure found on the property. Here corrugated laminated quartz veining with tight rolls showing sulphides and iron staining is exposed in the greywacke and slate rock on the roof of the open cut. A chip sample of this material (CB-R-012 – 0.371 ppm Au) was recognized as having a pinhead nugget of gold which was retained, as well as a small sight of gold in some of this stope spill sampled to the west of the cut (CB-R-013 – 0.678 ppm Au).

To the south east (license 09599) prolific quartz float (CB-R-019 – 0.022 ppm Au) presumed to be from the Dunbrack lead was examined with very little mineralization being noted in all hand samples except CB-R-019, which contained minor sulphides. A slate bed (CB-R-020 - <0.005 PPM Au) was located near the quartz float which did contain visible sulphides as well as several beds of greywacke and sandstone like quartzite (CB-R-021 – 0.007 ppm Au) also containing mineralization with iron staining visible on fracture surfaces. To the east of this, on a woods road, laminated quartz float with sulphides (CB-R-022 – 0.006 ppm Au) was found next to an exposed trench.

The #4 shaft area, just slightly northeast of the main workings (75 meters) was prospected with three dangerous open shafts located among overturned trees. Two spill piles were sampled, one for quartz only (CB-R-014 – 0.011 ppm Au) and a representative grab sample of all material present (CB-R-018 – 0.101 ppm Au). Also some black sulphide rich greywacke from wall rock in the #4 shaft was chip sampled for assay which returned the highest gold values of the survey (CB-R-017 – 13.90 ppm Au).

Rock description with utm, NAD 83 zone 20 coordinates is located in appendix A.

8.2 VLF – EM 16 Survey (Figure 4)

A VLF-EM 16 survey was run over licences 09599 and 09524 using a fixed non cut grid of 25M X 25M consisting of 216 readings on 17 north south lines of differing lengths and covering 5.4 kilometres was conducted using Cutler Maine as a VLF transmitter (24.0 KHz). This survey was used to identify any conductors or faults present in the district surrounding the old workings. A power line to the south of the grid running parallel to the road caused interference with the machine as well as a residential section that was fenced in. An attempt of exact proximity to fixed points was followed and only interrupted by dead falls or mine working locations. All other terrain was traversed on a grid using a



NTS 11D 10C Figure 4

	Overhead Power Line		Wetland
	Fenceline		Waterbody
	VLF Transect		Claim Boundary
	Watercourse		
	Road		
	Elevation (5m)		

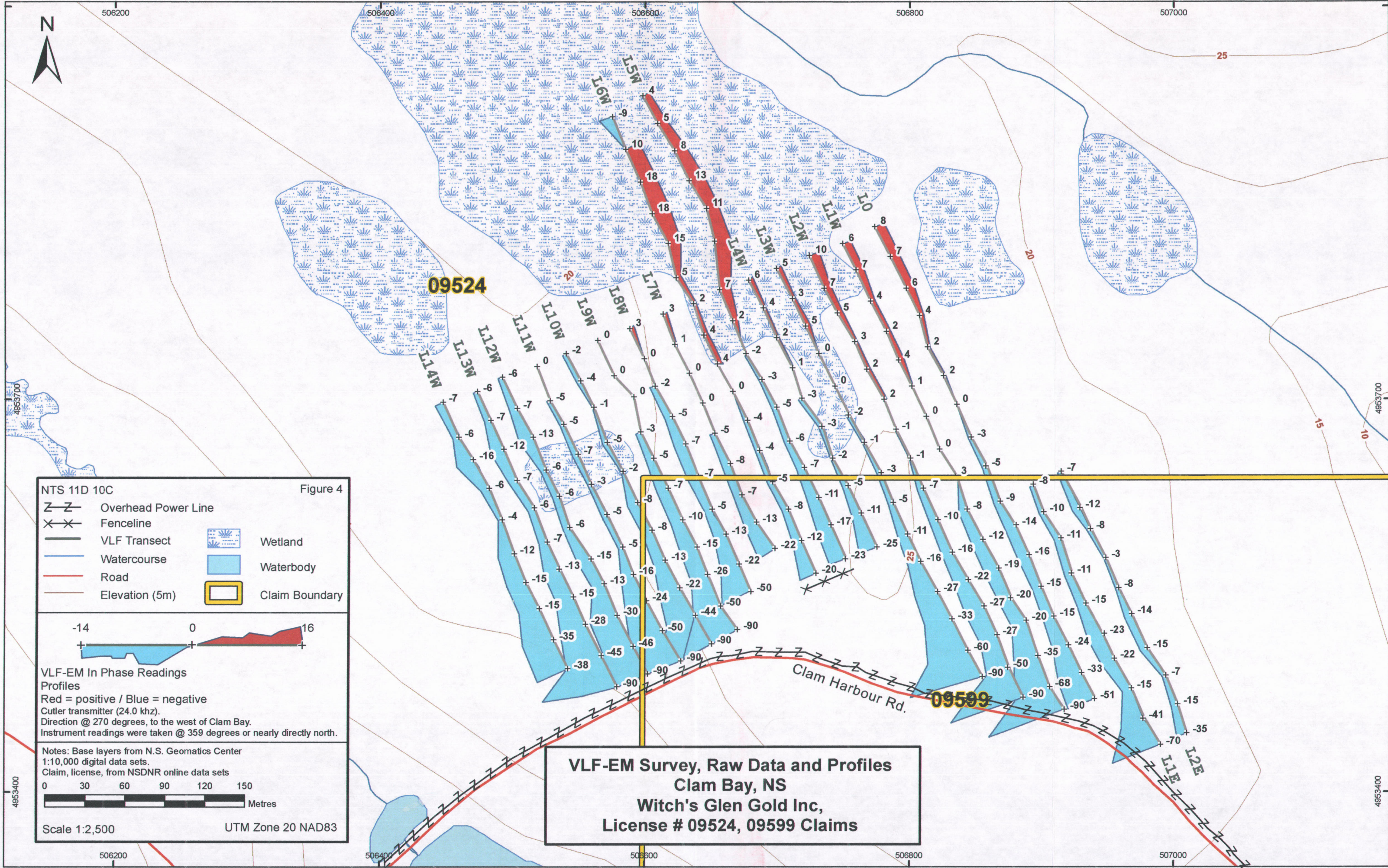
VLF-EM In Phase Readings
Profiles
Red = positive / Blue = negative
Cutler transmitter (24.0 khz).
Direction @ 270 degrees, to the west of Clam Bay.
Instrument readings were taken @ 359 degrees or nearly directly north.

Notes: Base layers from N.S. Geomatics Center
1:10,000 digital data sets.
Claim, license, from NSDNR online data sets

0 30 60 90 120 150 Metres

Scale 1:2,500 UTM Zone 20 NAD83

VLF-EM Survey, Raw Data and Profiles
Clam Bay, NS
Witch's Glen Gold Inc,
License # 09524, 09599 Claims



Garman 60csx gps with fixed waypoints built using the Garman Map source mapping program. This GPS has a tolerance of ± 2 M. Both waypoints and readings were recorded by line and later plotted for mapping purposes. A weak conductor was recognized on line 8W (L8-250W extending to line 0 (L0-250) extending from the NW to the SE in the northern section of the survey. This was interpreted to be due to the pre-existing swampy areas which occupy the northern section of the grids. No significant conductors were outlined in the survey. VLF survey readings with locations are presented in appendix C.

8.3 Rock Sampling and Assaying

Twenty-two, 2 to 3 kilogram rock samples were taken and subsequently delivered to Dalhousie University's Mineral Engineering Department for ICP Full Spectrum analysis as well as for Gold assay. Samples included laminated quartz, Bull Quartz, Fissure vein material in float and outcrop, host rock (Quartzite and slate), as well as samples of several dump site waste rock materials. Sampling was designed to identify gold enrichment in as many different locations as possible to use as future targets for possible trenching or drilling.

Visible sulphides such as arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite were noted in several samples as well as galena. One hand sample of wall rock from a corrugated roll in wall rock of an open cut stope of undetermined depth had a pinhead size site of visible gold on a fracture, as well as a hand sample from a spill pile to the west of the stope, of similar material, also had a small visible fleck of gold in the laminated quartz float. Results and methodology are posted in the Appendix B, see appendix A for location and descriptions.

9.0 GIS Compilation and Ground Truthing (Figure 5 & 6)

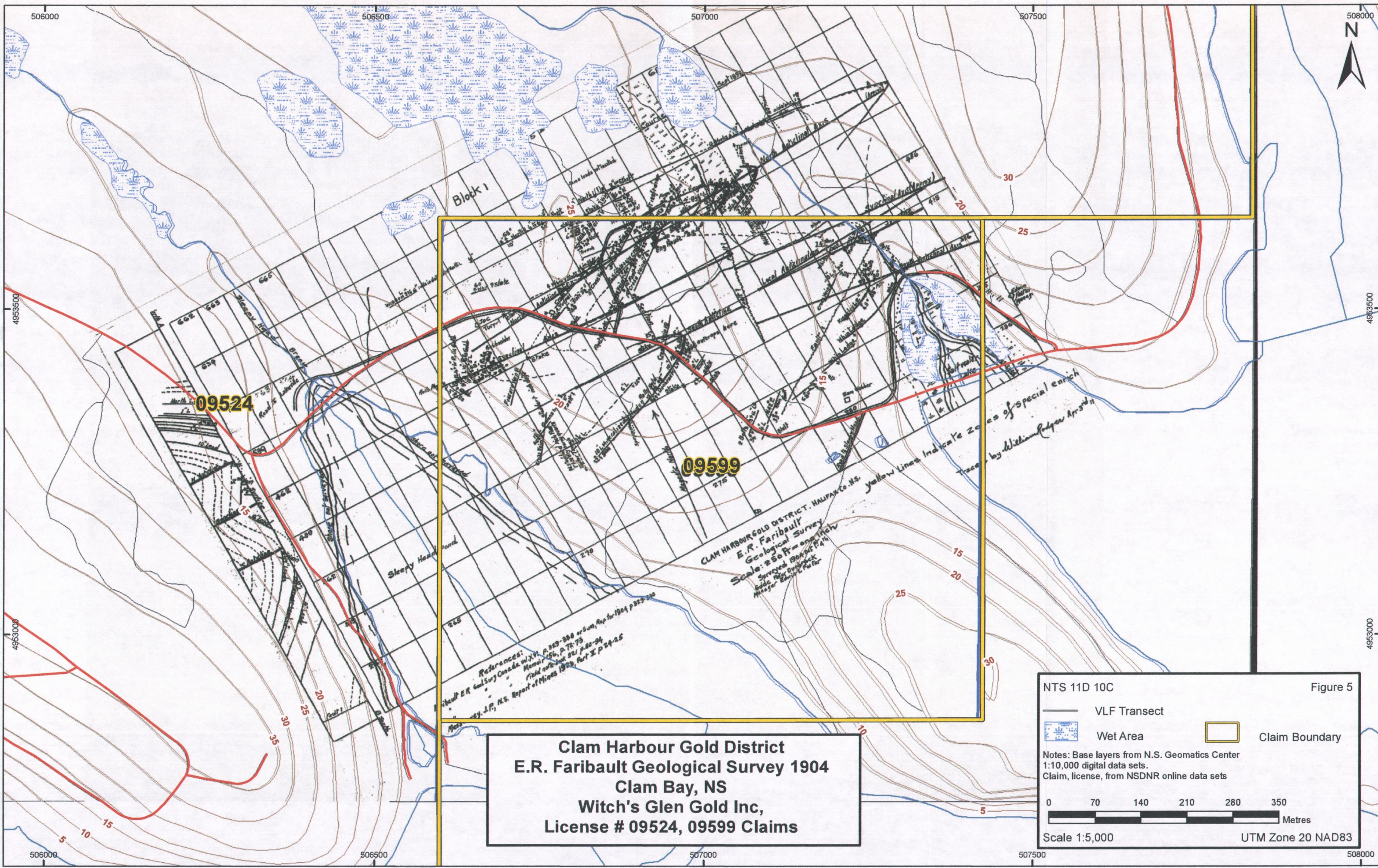
Phase 1 compilation work focused on the acquisition, cataloguing and digital compilation of key geological, geochemical and geophysical data sourced from assessment reports and open files at NSDNR. The completion of this work generated targets for follow up work.

Assessment reports directly dealing with the licenses were download from the NSDNR web site and organized. Limited material was georeferenced to a GIS base system utilizing MapInfo.

The 1904 E.R. Faribault map was georeferenced to a NAD83/ Zone 20 system. Even though this map is of very poor quality it was particularly useful in locating historical workings and directing the prospecting and rock sampling program. The map has been presented in figure 5 to simply show it position relative to the claims and a few shafts.

Position of the historical shafts and trenching were recorded with a handheld Garmin 60 Cx gps. This ground thruthing proved useful to reference the 1904 E.R. Faribault map with a high degree of confidence.

A phase 2 GIS compilation is recommended. This program would consist of reprocessing the geophysical data available, concentrating on the ground geophysics, all geochemical, rock sample and diamond drill data for the Clam Bay and surrounding area.



**Clam Harbour Gold District
E.R. Faribault Geological Survey 1904
Clam Bay, NS
Witch's Glen Gold Inc,
License # 09524, 09599 Claims**

NTS 11D 10C

Figure 5

VLF Transect

Wet Area

Claim Boundary

Notes: Base layers from N.S. Geomatics Center
1:10,000 digital data sets.
Claim, license, from NSDNR online data sets

0

70

140

210

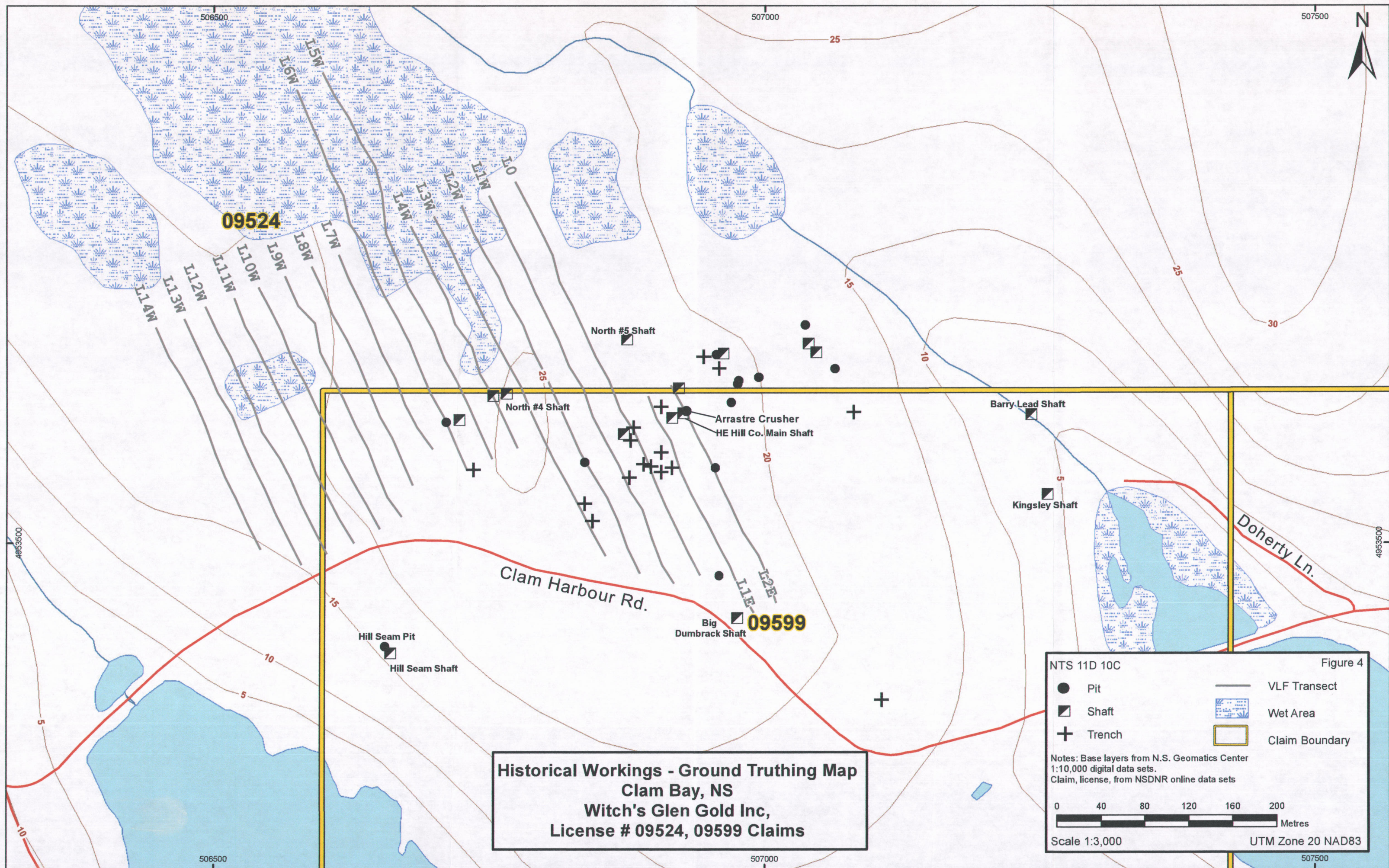
280

350

Metres

Scale 1:5,000

UTM Zone 20 NAD83



10.0 Conclusions

Several exposed bedrock sequences of fractured, altered greywacke were located separated by 10 to 100 centimetres of thick black slate belts on Black point beach which may indicate the potential for thicker belts of argillite slates to exist. This with proximity to the fissure vein 50 meters to the east also gives potential for further unexplored intersections of concordant and angular cross veining which have shown to be lucrative venues for rich gold shoots historically mined to the Northeast.

Black sulphide rich greywacke from wall rock in the # 4 shaft was chip sampled for assay which returned the highest gold values of the survey. This sample indicates a potential for sediment hosted gold on the property in addition to the vein hosted gold know to occur at Clam Bay.

11.0 Recommendations

A phase 2 GIS compilation is recommended. This program would consist of reprocessing the geophysical data available and all geochemical, rock sample and diamond drill data for the Clam Bay and surrounding area.

Data from the present 2011 Vlf-EM program compiled with historical data should better define any structural trends.

It's recommended to reprocess historical ground magnetics to better define stratigraphy and anticlinal trends and to identify any areas that may require addition coverage.

Compilation of the diamond drill data is recommended.

Based on the results of the phase 2 GIS compilation a limited field program followed by diamond drilling may be warranted.

12.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Dominic Shadbolt, became a Registered Nova Scotia Prospector on Dec 30, 2005 (identification card No. 1187) with the Nova Scotia Dept. of Natural Resources.

Has actively been prospecting and has held Mineral Exploration Licenses in Nova Scotia since 2005 and has published new information consecutively since 2006 on each license renewed.

Has been working as a full time, paid professional prospector in Nova Scotia since 2009 for Nova Scotian Exploration Companies, and worked under geologist supervision on numerous projects throughout the province and alongside other professionals in the minerals field.

Has optioned 5 properties to mining companies since 2009, all of which produced new information on the claims through various exploration projects.

Has attended 3 PDAC conferences since 2009 representing the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association, which he has been a member of since 2006.

I validate that this report was written using only information that was gathered under personal observation, and that I personally was involved with all process of the work from staking the claims, to final reporting of the program and that only new information is claimed for credits for the relevant dates submitted.

I also have no direct interest in the company 'Witch's Glen Gold Inc.' of Nova Scotia nor do I expect to receive any benefits or holdings in the above company for any work performed. This property is under option by Witch's Glen Gold Inc. with 100% of the license being transferred in 2012 with full payment received. A 2% NSR was retained by Dominic Shadbolt as part of the option agreement.

Dominic Shadbolt

Jan 24th, 2012

I, Derek E. Thomas do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 3193 Main Shore Road, Yarmouth County, N.S.
2. I graduated from Acadia University with a B.Sc. in Geology. I have practised my profession since 1986.
3. I have worked as an exploration geologist, mine geologist and a geological consultant since 1986.
4. I am the principal of D.E. Thomas Inc.
5. I have no direct interest in the exploration license reported hereunder.

Derek E. Thomas, B.Sc.

February 15th, 2012

12.0 References

- Smith, P.K. and Kontak, D.J. 1987: Meguma Gold Studies: Some Basic Observations, in Mines and Minerals Branch Report of Activities 1986, Part A; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Branch, Report 87-5, 69-74.
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Appendices A – B - C

Assessment Report
Licenses 09524, 09599 and 09600
Witches Glen Gold Inc.
Clam Bay, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia

List of Appendices

A – Rock Sample Descriptions

B – Analytical Certificates and Lab Methodologies

C- VLF-EM Survey Data

Appendix A

Rock Sample Descriptions

Cow Bay Rock Descriptions-2011

Sample ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	Type	Description	Au_ppm	As_mg/kg
CB-R-002	504686	4952632	CHIP	CARBONATE RICH QUARTZ CROSS VEIN EMPLACED IN GREYWACKE	0.142	59
CB-R-003	504544	4952561	CHIP	TRANSLUCENT QUARTZ VEIN WITH MINOR VIZ SULPHIDES IN SLATE BED, 1/2" CONCORDANT	0.008	<10
CB-R-004	506562	4953517	FLOAT	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN WITH SLATE INCLUSIONS	0.061	891
CB-R-005 (W)	506569	4953516	FLOAT	BUFF WHITE QUARTZ VEIN WITH VUGS AND SLATE INCLUSIONS	<0.005	644
CB-R-005 (G)	506562	4953517	FLOAT	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN WITH SLATE INCLUSIONS-Duplicate of CB-R-004	0.030	<10
CB-R-006	506575	4953521	FLOAT	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN WITH VISIBLE SULPHIDES(ARSENEOPYRITE)	<0.005	56
CB-R-007	507037	4953696	CHIP	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN (WALLROCK IN OPEN CUT)	2.051	872
CB-R-008	507040	4953698	FLOAT	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN MATERIAL OPEN CUT SPILL PILE	3.967	484
CB-R-009	507039	4953699	SPILL	GREYWACKE AND SLATE FROM SPILL PILE EASTERN END OF OPEN CUT	<0.005	200
CB-R-010	507034	4953689	FLOAT	LARGE MILKY WHITE QUARTZ BUFF APPEARANCE, SLATEY INCLUSIONS	<0.005	80
CB-R-011	507038	4953683	CHIP	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN IN OUTCROP(WALLROCK)	0.017	158
CB-R-012	507038	4953683	CHIP	LAMINATED QUARTZVEIN MATERIAL FROM OPEN CUT WALL ROCK	0.371	631
CB-R-013	507029	4953678	SPILL	TAKEN FROM SPILL PILE QUARTZ,SLATE AND GREYWACKE (vg)	0.678	268
CB-R-014	506957	4953674	SPILL	QUARTZ LAMINATED FROM SPILL PILE	0.011	39
CB-R-015	506882	4953589	SPILL	SPILL PILE NEXT TO HORSESHOE TRENCH(LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN)	<0.005	<10
CB-R-016	506888	4953587	SPILL	ANGULAR FLOAT FROM SPILL PILE EAST OF HORSESHOE TRENCH	<0.005	33
CB-R-017	506950	4953672	CHIP	GREYWACKE WITH VISIBLE SULPHIDES FROM WALL ROCK OF SHAFT 5 NORTH LEAD	13.90	2099
CB-R-018	506957	4953668	SPILL	SLATE WITH VISIBLE SULPHIDES FROM SPILL PILE NEXT TO SHAFT 5 NORTH LEAD	0.101	665
CB-R-019	506979	4953441	FLOAT	QUARTZ ,BULL APPEARANCE, WHITE MILKY, NON LAMINATED, SLATEY CAPS AND INCLUSIONS, MINOR VIZ ARSENEO	0.022	82
CB-R-020	507019	4953442	FLOAT	BLACK SLATE	<0.005	34
CB-R-021	507040	4953435	CHIP	SANDY GREYWACKE NEAR QUARTZITE WITH VISIBLE SULPHIDES	0.007	16
CB-R-022	507106	4953356	FLOAT	LAMINATED QUARTZ VEIN FROM CORRUGATED ROLL, SLATE INCLUSIONS	0.006	<10
CB-R-001	506452	4952615	FLOAT	HEAVLY MINERALIZED SLATE FROM DRUMLIN AT SHORE, VIZ SULPHIDES	<0.005	

Appendix B

Analytical Certificates and Lab Methodologies

7-Feb-12

Dominic Shadbolt
63 Wexford road
Dartmouth , Nova Scotia
B2V 1R8

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.
Some refractory elements may only be partially extracted.

Sample ID	mg/kg						
	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca
CB-R-02	<1	18963	59	124	0.7	<10	545
CB-R-03	<1	32300	<10	252	0.9	<10	1984
CB-R-04	<1	2661	891	32	<0.1	<10	102
CB-R-05 Grey	<1	2725	644	37	<0.1	<10	106
CB-R-05 White	<1	1513	<10	15	<0.1	<10	173
CB-R-06	<1	56878	56	352	1.3	<10	2383
CB-R-07	<1	7273	872	56	0.1	<10	635
CB-R-08	<1	8205	484	70	0.2	<10	364
CB-R-09	<1	93972	200	701	2.8	<10	1410
CB-R-10	<1	5989	80	43	0.1	<10	113
CB-R-11	<1	35367	158	187	0.7	<10	852
CB-R-12	<1	38115	631	241	0.9	<10	864
CB-R-13	<1	8058	268	65	0.2	<10	5399
CB-R-14	<1	6711	39	52	0.1	<10	1664
CB-R-15	<1	3834	<10	28	<0.1	<10	173
CB-R-16	<1	39952	33	185	0.7	<10	1092
CB-R-17	<1	61685	2099	344	1.4	12	6021
CB-R-18	<1	97705	665	768	3.0	<10	1525
CB-R-19	<1	4650	82	42	0.1	<10	233
CB-R-20	<1	89249	34	719	2.8	<10	1139
CB-R-21	<1	49960	16	284	0.9	<10	1607
CB-R-22	<1	2664	<10	25	<0.1	<10	86

Sample ID	mg/kg						
	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
CB-R-02	<5	19	4	28	27	8394	10
CB-R-03	<5	20	7	68	55	14810	13
CB-R-04	<5	7	<2	29	6	11856	<2
CB-R-05 Grey	<5	6	<2	26	4	5399	<2
CB-R-05 White	<5	1	<2	17	4	2700	<2
CB-R-06	<5	44	6	27	10	14109	11
CB-R-07	<5	19	4	27	35	10905	<2
CB-R-08	<5	16	<2	26	31	9608	3
CB-R-09	<5	56	11	77	37	46192	33
CB-R-10	<5	5	<2	26	6	6324	3
CB-R-11	<5	37	4	26	15	14384	8
CB-R-12	<5	49	16	35	99	22605	10
CB-R-13	<5	16	6	29	62	9204	4
CB-R-14	<5	8	<2	22	18	5292	3
CB-R-15	<5	13	<2	28	8	4419	<2
CB-R-16	<5	30	5	29	11	13860	9
CB-R-17	<5	53	43	52	34	58041	24
CB-R-18	<5	55	20	75	30	47130	36
CB-R-19	<5	4	<2	26	9	4337	<2
CB-R-20	<5	66	8	69	18	39599	26
CB-R-21	<5	45	8	36	5	17589	11
CB-R-22	<5	3	<2	22	4	2869	<2

Sample ID	mg/kg					
	Ge	In	K	La	Li	Mn
CB-R-02	<10	<50	5886	9	78	2070
CB-R-03	<10	<50	10272	9	<10	5147
CB-R-04	<10	<50	1169	3	<10	327
CB-R-05 Grey	<10	<50	1333	3	<10	195
CB-R-05 White	<10	<50	611	<2	<10	402
CB-R-06	<10	<50	16060	21	<10	3022
CB-R-07	<10	<50	2373	9	<10	1759
CB-R-08	<10	<50	3231	6	<10	1347
CB-R-09	<10	<50	33232	24	45	15926
CB-R-10	<10	<50	2226	2	<10	1245
CB-R-11	<10	<50	8878	18	10	4711
CB-R-12	<10	<50	11629	24	16	5308
CB-R-13	<10	<50	3132	7	<10	1655
CB-R-14	<10	<50	2280	3	<10	1159
CB-R-15	<10	<50	1218	6	<10	674
CB-R-16	<10	<50	9002	13	<10	4748
CB-R-17	<10	<50	15671	26	22	10730
CB-R-18	<10	<50	35483	22	52	15997
CB-R-19	<10	<50	1983	<2	<10	677
CB-R-20	<10	<50	34613	28	30	14984
CB-R-21	<10	<50	13099	21	<10	4546
CB-R-22	<10	<50	1136	<2	<10	344

Sample ID	mg/kg						
	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	S
CB-R-02	<5	2635	18	6	101	102	142
CB-R-03	<5	4763	<10	23	450	218	145
CB-R-04	<5	162	<10	5	43	124	4888
CB-R-05 Grey	<5	126	<10	<5	32	34	1316
CB-R-05 White	<5	123	<10	<5	50	13	<10
CB-R-06	<5	19297	<10	14	505	6	39
CB-R-07	<5	196	<10	10	286	81	757
CB-R-08	<5	287	<10	<5	221	96	155
CB-R-09	<5	10661	20	25	682	13	675
CB-R-10	<5	215	<10	6	23	12	47
CB-R-11	<5	10438	<10	8	309	13	454
CB-R-12	<5	7966	<10	51	353	103	6323
CB-R-13	<5	543	<10	20	220	56	2189
CB-R-14	<5	832	<10	6	118	44	114
CB-R-15	<5	524	<10	5	64	20	64
CB-R-16	<5	14205	<10	11	451	8	<10
CB-R-17	<5	15554	14	72	647	211	19101
CB-R-18	<5	9772	18	37	680	19	1479
CB-R-19	<5	217	<10	<5	45	13	20
CB-R-20	<5	7175	17	30	525	17	<10
CB-R-21	<5	18248	10	14	468	6	12
CB-R-22	<5	223	<10	<5	28	<5	<10

Sample ID	mg/kg						
	Sb	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Ti
CB-R-02	<10	<10	<10	20	<10	<10	764
CB-R-03	<10	<10	<10	39	<10	<10	1338
CB-R-04	13	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	134
CB-R-05 Grey	<10	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	517
CB-R-05 White	<10	<10	<10	11	<10	<10	76
CB-R-06	<10	<10	<10	76	<10	<10	1466
CB-R-07	<10	<10	<10	19	<10	<10	753
CB-R-08	<10	<10	<10	15	<10	<10	883
CB-R-09	<10	<10	<10	72	<10	<10	4025
CB-R-10	<10	<10	<10	15	<10	<10	352
CB-R-11	<10	<10	<10	58	<10	<10	1221
CB-R-12	<10	<10	<10	54	<10	<10	1384
CB-R-13	<10	<10	<10	32	10	<10	606
CB-R-14	<10	<10	<10	20	<10	<10	290
CB-R-15	<10	<10	<10	14	<10	<10	221
CB-R-16	<10	<10	<10	62	<10	<10	1714
CB-R-17	33	<10	<10	85	<10	<10	2473
CB-R-18	14	<10	<10	71	<10	<10	3259
CB-R-19	<10	<10	<10	16	<10	<10	224
CB-R-20	11	<10	<10	55	<10	<10	3014
CB-R-21	<10	<10	<10	77	<10	<10	2293
CB-R-22	<10	<10	<10	12	<10	<10	226

Sample ID	mg/kg			
	V	W	Zn	Zr
CB-R-02	20	<10	106	21
CB-R-03	28	<10	97	39
CB-R-04	3	<10	5	3
CB-R-05 Grey	3	<10	4	7
CB-R-05 White	<2	<10	5	2
CB-R-06	41	<10	19	62
CB-R-07	9	<10	16	16
CB-R-08	10	<10	15	14
CB-R-09	97	<10	103	133
CB-R-10	7	<10	25	7
CB-R-11	28	<10	38	42
CB-R-12	35	<10	53	49
CB-R-13	9	<10	51	16
CB-R-14	7	<10	15	8
CB-R-15	3	<10	7	5
CB-R-16	29	<10	26	60
CB-R-17	51	<10	108	97
CB-R-18	104	<10	109	130
CB-R-19	5	<10	7	6
CB-R-20	114	<10	78	106
CB-R-21	47	<10	30	64
CB-R-22	4	<10	3	5

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
 Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

Digitally signed
 by Daniel

Chevalier

Date: 2012.02.07

10:11:08 -04'00'

Daniel Chevalier

[Signature]

2-Feb-12

Dominic Shadbolt
63 Wexford road
Dartmouth , Nova Scotia
B2V 1R8

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

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples. Au analysis
using FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.
Samples dried, crushed, riffle split, and pulverized <200 mesh

Sample	ppm
	Au
CB-R-002	0.142
CB-R-003	0.008
CB-R-004	0.061
CB-R-005 (White)	<0.005
CB-R-005 (Grey)	0.030
CB-R-006	<0.005
CB-R-007	2.051
CB-R-008	3.967
CB-R-009	<0.005
CB-R-010	<0.005
CB-R-011	0.017
CB-R-012	0.371
CB-R-013	0.678
CB-R-014	0.011
CB-R-015	<0.005
CB-R-016	<0.005
CB-R-017	13.90
CB-R-018	0.101
CB-R-019	0.022
CB-R-020	<0.005
CB-R-021	0.007
CB-R-022	0.006

Certified Reference Samples:	Au ppm	
	Measured	Expected
OXC72	0.206	0.205±0.003



Digitally signed
by Daniel

Chevalier

Date: 2012.02.02

10:48:06 -04'00'

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

8-Nov-11

Dominic Shadbolt
63 Wexford road
Dartmouth , Nova Scotia
B2V 1R8

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

Re: Results of analysis on submitted samples. Au analysis
using FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.
Samples dried, crushed, riffle split, and pulverized <200 mesh

Sample	ppm
	Au
CB-R-01	<0.005
DP-R-06	<0.005
DP-R-07	<0.005
DP-R-08	0.049

Certified Reference Samples:	Au ppm	
	Measured	Expected
SJ53	2.643	2.637±0.016

Digitally signed by
Daniel Chevalier
Date: 2011.11.09
16:25:47 -04'00'



Daniel Chevalier, MASC
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre

Sample Preparation of Rocks and Core

Samples undergo multiple stage crushing (minus 10.0 mm) with jaw crushers. For rock and core samples requiring gold analysis, samples may be crushed to <3mm using a BICO face plate pulverizer. Crushed samples are riffle split to 200-250 grams, then pulverized with a ring and puck pulverizer (Spex Industries Inc. Shatterbox) to approximately 100% passing 0.15 mm or 75% passing 0.075mm. Equipment is cleaned with jets of air and silica sand between samples.

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.

Fire Assay Procedure – Gold

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion

Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS), Inductively Coupled
Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICPOES)

A prepared sample is fused with a neutral lead oxide flux inquarted with 4 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested for one hour in 1.0ml of dilute nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid (1.0ml) is then added and the solution is 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 AAS or ICPOES.

Certified reference samples from CANMET, West Coast Minerals, or Rocklabs are analyzed with each batch. In addition, duplicate check analysis and method blank analysis are also run with the samples. A CRM sample is inserted with every batch of 20 samples.

Au detection limit is 0.005 ppm, or 5 ppb, on a 30g sample.

Appendix C

VLF-EM Data

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L14-25W	14 W	25N	506542	4953494	-38	20
L14-50W	14 W	50N	506531	4953516	-35	22
L14-75W	14 W	75N	506520	4953540	-15	20
L14-100W	14 W	100N	506510	4953560	-15	16
L14-125W	14 W	125N	506501	4953582	-12	21
L14-150W	14 W	150N	506492	4953608	-4	12
L14-175W	14 W	175N	506482	4953632	-6	14
L14-200W	14 W	200N	506470	4953654	-16	8
L14-225W	14 W	225N	506459	4953671	-6	10
L14-250W	14 W	250N	506447	4953698	-7	12
L13-0W	13W	0	506579	4953480	-90	0
L13-25W	13W	25N	506567	4953504	-45	18
L13-50W	13W	50N	506555	4953528	-28	20
L13-75W	13W	75N	506546	4953549	-15	18
L13-100W	13W	100N	506535	4953570	-13	6
L13-125W	13W	125N	506526	4953591	-7	12
L13-150W	13W	150N	506516	4953617	-6	12
L13-175W	13W	175N	506503	4953638	-7	10
L13-200W	13W	200N	506493	4953662	-12	6
L13-225W	13W	225N	506483	4953684	-7	10
L13-250W	13W	250N	506473	4953706	-6	10
L12-0W	12W	0	506602	4953490	-90	0
L12-25W	12W	25N	506591	4953511	-46	16
L12-50W	12W	50N	506579	4953535	-30	20
L12-75W	12W	75N	506569	4953559	-13	16
L12-100W	12W	100N	506559	4953578	-15	12
L12-125W	12W	125N	506543	4953602	-6	10
L12-150W	12W	150N	506535	4953626	-6	13
L12-175W	12W	175N	506525	4953646	-6	10
L12-200W	12W	200N	506515	4953671	-13	6

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L12-225W	12W	225N	506503	4953693	-7	8
L12-250W	12W	250N	506492	4953717	-6	10
L11-0W	11W	0	506627	4953500	-90	0
L11-25W	11W	25N	506613	4953523	-50	12
L11-50W	11W	50N	506601	4953546	-24	14
L11-75W	11W	75N	506591	4953566	-16	10
L11-100W	11W	100N	506583	4953587	-5	14
L11-125W	11W	125N	506571	4953612	-5	11
L11-150W	11W	150N	506559	4953635	-3	14
L11-175W	11W	175N	506549	4953658	-7	8
L11-200W	11W	200N	506538	4953681	-5	8
L11-225W	11W	225N	506528	4953699	-5	8
L11-250W	11W	250N	506518	4953725	0	8
L10-0w	10W	0	506650	4953513	-90	0
L10-25W	10W	25N	506638	4953535	-44	18
L10-50W	10W	50N	506626	4953556	-22	14
L10-75W	10W	75N	506615	4953577	-13	16
L10-100W	10W	100N	506605	4953600	-8	13
L10-125W	10W	125N	506594	4953621	-8	12
L10-150W	10W	150N	506583	4953645	-2	16
L10-175W	10W	175N	506571	4953667	-5	10
L10-200W	10W	200N	506561	4953694	-1	8
L10-225W	10W	225N	506551	4953714	-4	9
L10-250W	10W	250N	506540	4953735	-2	10
L9-0W	9W	0	506670	4953524	-90	0
L9-25W	9W	25N	506657	4953542	-50	20
L9-50W	9W	50N	506647	4953566	-26	19
L9-75W	9W	75N	506639	4953587	-15	17
L9-100W	9W	100N	506628	4953608	-10	16
L9-125W	9W	125N	506617	4953632	-7	12

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L9-150W	9W	150N	506606	4953655	-5	9
L9-175W	9W	175N	506596	4953675	-3	11
L9-200W	9W	200N	506591	4953702	0	12
L9-225W	9W	225N	506576	4953718	0	10
L9-250W	9W	250N	506564	4953745	0	8
L8-25W	8W	25N	506680	4953553	-50	23
L8-50W	8W	50N	506671	4953574	-22	18
L8-75W	8W	75N	506661	4953597	-13	14
L8-100W	8W	100N	506650	4953616	-5	13
L8-125W	8W	125N	506640	4953641	-7	12
L8-150W	8W	150N	506630	4953666	-7	9
L8-175W	8W	175N	506620	4953687	-5	8
L8-200W	8W	200N	506607	4953710	-2	12
L8-225W	8W	225N	506599	4953731	0	10
L8-250W	8W	250N	506588	4953754	3	11
L7-50W	7W	50N	506698	4953586	-22	14
L7-75W	7W	75N	506684	4953606	-13	13
L7-100W	7W	100N	506673	4953627	-7	14
L7-125W	7W	125N	506664	4953651	-8	12
L7-150W	7W	150N	506652	4953674	-5	7
L7-1575W	7W	175N	506643	4953697	0	10
L7-200W	7W	200N	506633	4953720	0	10
L7-225W	7W	225N	506622	4953742	1	11
L7-250W	7W	250N	506613	4953765	3	10
L6-25W	6W	25N	506729	4953567	-20	12
L6-50W	6W	50N	506718	4953592	-12	12
L6-75W	6W	75N	506708	4953616	-8	10
L6-100W	6W	100N	506696	4953637	-5	10
L6-125W	6W	125N	506686	4953661	-4	12
L6-150W	6W	150N	506677	4953684	-4	14

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L6-175W	6W	175N	506666	4953706	0	14
L6-200W	6W	200N	506654	4953727	4	15
L6-225W	6W	225N	506644	4953749	4	16
L6-250W	6W	250N	506636	4953773	2	11
L6-275W	6W	275N	506623	4953793	5	9
L6-300W	6W	300N	506617	4953819	15	16
L6-325W	6W	325N	506605	4953842	18	12
L6-350W	6W	350N	506596	4953866	18	10
L6-375W	6W	375N	506585	4953891	10	8
L6-400W	6W	400N	506575	4953916	-9	4
L5-25W	5W	25N	506751	4953578	-23	16
L5-50W	5W	50N	506740	4953604	-17	14
L5-75W	5W	75N	506731	4953625	-11	12
L5-100W	5W	100N	506720	4953648	-7	16
L5-125W	5W	125N	506709	4953668	-6	10
L5-150W	5W	150N	506699	4953694	-5	11
L5-175W	5W	175N	506688	4953715	-3	10
L5-200W	5W	200N	506676	4953735	-2	10
L5-225W	5W	225N	506666	4953760	2	12
L5-250W	5W	250N	506656	4953784	7	10
L5-275W	5W	275N	506652	4953821	13	10
L5-300W	5W	300N	506646	4953846	11	9
L5-325W	5W	325N	506633	4953867	13	8
L5-350W	5W	350N	506622	4953890	8	6
L5-375W	5W	375N	506609	4953911	5	4
L5-400W	5W	400N	506598	4953932	4	4
L4-25W	4W	25N	506775	4953587	-25	16
L4-50W	4W	50N	506763	4953613	-11	14
L4-75W	4W	75N	506753	4953634	-5	13
L4-100W	4W	100N	506741	4953655	-2	14

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L4-125W	4W	125N	506733	4953679	-3	10
L4-150W	4W	150N	506718	4953701	-3	8
L4-175W	4W	175N	506711	4953724	1	8
L4-200W	4W	200N	506699	4953747	2	11
L4-225W	4W	225N	506689	4953770	4	10
L4 -250W	4W	250N	506678	4953791	6	11
L3+100W	3W	100S	506855	4953488	-90	19
L3+75W	3W	75S	506844	4953508	-60	18
L3+50W	3W	50S	506832	4953532	-33	12
L3+25W	3W	25S	506821	4953553	-27	14
L3-0W	3W	0	506808	4953576	-16	13
L3-25W	3W	25N	506798	4953597	-11	13
L3-50W	3W	50N	506787	4953621	-5	13
L3-75W	3W	75N	506778	4953644	-3	13
L3-100W	3W	100N	506765	4953667	-1	11
L3-125W	3W	125N	506753	4953688	-2	9
L3-150W	3W	150N	506743	4953710	0	9
L3-175W	3W	175N	506731	4953735	0	7
L3-200W	3W	200N	506721	4953756	5	9
L3-225W	3W	225N	506711	4953777	3	8
L3-250W	3W	250N	506699	4953800	5	10
L2+125W	2W	125S	506886	4953472	-90	23
L2+100W	2W	100S	506874	4953495	-50	18
L2+75W	2W	75S	506866	4953520	-27	12
L2+50W	2W	50S	506856	4953542	-27	11
L2+25W	2W	25S	506844	4953562	-22	12
L2+0W	2W	0	506832	4953583	-16	10
L2-25W	2W	25N	506821	4953608	-10	9
L2-50W	2W	50N	506810	4953632	-7	11
L2-75W	2W	75N	506800	4953655	-1	11

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L2-100W	2W	100N	506789	4953677	-1	9
L2-125W	2W	125N	506780	4953700	2	13
L2-150W	2W	150N	506767	4953723	2	12
L2-175W	2W	175N	506758	4953744	3	10
L2-200W	2W	200N	506745	4953766	5	10
L2-225W	2W	225N	506735	4953785	7	11
L2-250W	2W	250N	506724	4953810	10	14
L1+150	1W	150S	506917	4953463	-90	26
L1+125W	1W	125S	506906	4953480	-68	22
L1+100W	1W	100S	506897	4953504	-35	14
L1+75W	1W	75S	506888	4953531	-20	12
L1+50W	1W	50S	506876	4953548	-20	9
L1+25W	1W	25S	506867	4953571	-19	8
L1+0W	1W	0	506855	4953593	-12	13
L1-25W	1W	25N	506843	4953616	-8	11
L1-50W	1W	50N	506834	4953641	3	11
L1-75W	1W	75N	506822	4953662	0	12
L1-100W	1W	100N	506812	4953687	0	12
L1-125W	1W	125N	506801	4953710	1	9
L1-150W	1W	150N	506791	4953730	4	9
L1-175W	1W	175N	506782	4953752	2	7
L1-200W	1W	200N	506770	4953775	4	8
L1-225W	1W	225N	506759	4953799	7	9
L1-250W	1W	250N	506749	4953819	6	9
L0+150	0	150S	506940	4953471	-51	25
L0+125	0	125S	506930	4953491	-33	13
L0+100	0	100S	506920	4953512	-24	11
L0+75	0	75S	506909	4953534	-15	12
L0+50	0	50S	506899	4953557	-15	11
L0+25	0	25S	506890	4953581	-16	8

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L0+0	0	0	506880	4953604	-14	10
L0-25	0	25N	506868	4953622	-9	11
L0-50	0	50N	506857	4953649	-5	12
L0-75	0	75N	506846	4953671	-3	11
L0-100	0	100N	506835	4953696	0	11
L0-125	0	125N	506825	4953718	2	10
L0-150	0	150N	506813	4953740	2	11
L0-175	0	175N	506807	4953764	4	12
L0-200	0	200N	506797	4953785	6	13
L0-225	0	225N	506785	4953809	7	10
L0-250	0	250N	506773	4953832	8	12
L1+200E	1E	200S	506990	4953436	-70	24
L1+175E	1E	175S	506977	4953456	-41	21
L1+150E	1E	150S	506968	4953479	-15	18
L1+125E	1E	125S	506955	4953502	-22	15
L1+100E	1E	100S	506947	4953521	-23	10
L1+75E	1E	75S	506933	4953544	-15	12
L1+50E	1E	50S	506922	4953567	-11	11
L1+25E	1E	25S	506914	4953594	-11	6
L1+0E	1E	0	506901	4953614	-10	8
L1-25E	1E	25N	506893	4953635	-8	10
L2+200E	2E	200S	507010	4953445	-35	18
L2+175E	2E	175S	507003	4953467	-15	14
L2+150E	2E	150S	506994	4953489	-7	14
L2+125E	2E	125S	506980	4953510	-15	12
L2+100E	2E	100S	506968	4953536	-14	9
L2+75E	2E	75S	506958	4953556	-8	11
L2+50E	2E	50S	506948	4953579	-3	12
L2+25E	2E	25S	506936	4953601	-8	6
L2+0E	2E	0	506928	4953617	-12	8

Clam Bay VLF Survey-2011

waypoint ID	Line #	Station	UTM_E	UTM_N	inphase	quadrant
L2-25E	2E	25N	506914	4953645	-7	9

~~INTERIM~~
FINAL

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

R

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)

Re: Licence No. 09524 Date of issue 24 JAN, 2011

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting	_____ days	5250.00
2. Geological mapping	_____ days	
3. Trenching/stripping/refilling	_____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis	<u>12 SAMPLES</u> #	600.00
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	<u>3.75</u> _____ 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)	_____ / _____ 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)		
20X140KM(ROUND TRIP)@.30PER=840.00	840.00	
Subtotal		
Overhead costs		
12. Secretarial services		
13. Drafting services		900.00
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		400.00
17. Legal fees		
18. Other (describe)		
VLF-rental 1month	400.00	
Subtotal		
Grand total		8390.00

[illegible]

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

Name and address of licensee: DOMINIC SHADBOLT
63 WEXFORD ROAD DART NS R2V 1R8
902 818 5025

Signature

2 of 2

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. 09589 Date of issue FEB 16, 2011

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting	<u>5</u> days	1000.00
2. Geological mapping	_____ days	
3. Trenching/stripping/refilling	_____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis	<u>8</u> #	380.00
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	<u>1.65</u> 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) Rock	_____ samples	
(i) Core	_____ samples	
(ii) Chips	_____ samples	
(c) Soil	_____ samples	
(i) Overburden	_____ samples	
(d) Gas	_____ samples	
(e) Biogeochemistry	_____ samples	
(f) Sample collection	_____ days	
(g) Other _____	_____ days	
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)		
5X140KM(ROUNDTRIP)@.30 PER=210.00	210.00	
Subtotal		
Overhead costs		
12. Secretarial services		
13. Drafting services	* 200.00	
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		
17. Legal fees		1800.00
18. Other (describe)	X 10% OVERHEAD	180.00
Subtotal		
Grand total		1980.00

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

[illegible]

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

Dated at DNR HALIFAX in the Province of NS on 12 APRIL 2012

Name and address of licensee: Dom. VIC SHADBOLT
63 WEXFORD RD DART NS.

Signature 

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

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. 09600 Date of issue FEB 16, 2011

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting	<u>3</u> days	800.00
2. Geological mapping	_____ days	
3. Trenching/stripping/refilling	_____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis	<u>2</u> #	100.00
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) Rock	_____ samples	
(i) Core	_____ samples	
(ii) Chips	_____ samples	
(c) Soil	_____ samples	
(i) Soil	_____ samples	
(ii) Overburden	_____ samples	
(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)		
2X140KM@.30PER=\$84.00		784.00
Subtotal		
Overhead costs		
12. Secretarial services		
13. Drafting services	200.00	200.00
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		
17. Legal fees		
18. Other (describe)	OVERHEAD 98.40	
Subtotal		984.00
Grand total		1082.00

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

[illegible]

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

Dated at DNR HALifax in the Province of NS on APRIL 12 2012

Name and address of licensee: DOMINIC SKADBOLT
63 WENFORD RD DART N.S.

Signature 

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