

AR 2012-065

**REPORT OF WORK
2012**

**SCOZINC LIMITED
COLCHESTER / HALIFAX COUNTY
NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA**

**EXPLORATION LICENCES
05851, 06644, 06658, 06676, 06678, 06678A, 06678B,
06678C, 06678D, 06959, 08905, 09069 & 09070**

2012-02-11-12

SCOZINC LIMITED, 15601 HIGHWAY # 224, COOKS BROOK, NOVA SCOTIA, BON 1Y0

DUPLICATE AVAILABLE

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*Prepared by: Matthew Jodrey
Trevor Kelly*

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SUMMARY

This report documents exploration work carried out in 2011 - 2012 on Exploration Licences 05851, 06644, 06658, 06676, 06678, 06678A, 06678B, 06678C, 06678D, 06959, 08905, 09069 and 09070 held by ScoZinc Limited ("ScoZinc"). In total, the thirteen licences are composed of 308 claims and cover approximately 4,990 hectares of land.

This group of thirteen licences (to be referred to collectively herein as "the properties") are located in the Musquodoboit Basin, approximately 55 kilometers northeast of Halifax and 60 kilometers south of Truro, in the Counties of Colchester and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The properties are being explored for carbonate bank hosted lead and zinc mineralization. This potential mineralization is most likely associated with the Carboniferous Period Windsor Group, or more specifically, the Gays River Formation.

The properties have been heavily explored for mineral potential over the last century ever since the discovery of the lead- and zinc-rich Gays River deposit. Numerous companies over the years have carried out various geophysical and soil sampling geochemistry surveys, as well as some diamond drilling on the properties. As a result, numerous mineral occurrences have also been discovered over the years, many of which reside in and around the licences described herein.

Exploration related work on the properties in 2011 - 2012 consisted of research and a detailed review of historical reports and data pertaining to geology and mineral exploration on the property. This was followed by the creation of geological and topographic maps overlapping the property, and the planning of a soil sampling program, which subsequently was not carried out.

In March, 2012, Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario was commissioned to perform a helicopter-borne, Versatile, Time Domain, Electromagnetic ("VTEM") geophysical survey of the properties, to be used for locating conductive anomalies and mapping lateral and vertical

variations in resistivity over the properties. The system employed a cesium gradiometer for mapping geologic structure and lithology as well as a cesium magnetometer base station for diurnal correction.

A total of 648.7 line kilometers were flown over the properties, at an elevation of 75 meters on lines spaced 200-400 meters apart. Geotech Ltd. then processed this data and provided ScoZinc with data and standard digital maps.

An initial review of the data provided – maps displaying dB/dt Z components (the change in the amplitude of the magnetic field divided by the time it takes to make that change) and Total Magnetic Intensity does not reveal the presence of unexpected anomalies within the property area. Magnetic highs appear to correlate well to regional geology, specifically Meguma Supergroup units, which would explain the results. However, it is expected that this data will be processed further by geophysical experts, in hopes of teasing additional anomalies and exploration targets out of the data collected.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exploration Licences 05851, 06644, 06658, 06676, 06678, 06678A, 06678B, 06678C, 06678D, 06959, 08905, 09069 and 09070 (“the properties”), held by ScoZinc, are located near the Middle Musquodoboit area, approximately 70 kilometers northeast of Halifax (Figures 1, 2). The licences consist of a total of 308 claims, covering 4,990 hectares. The surface rights overlapping the property are owned by a variety of landowners, many of whom are local and reside year-round in the area of the properties.

The properties are being explored for carbonate bank hosted lead and zinc mineralization. This potential mineralization is most likely associated with the Carboniferous Period Windsor Group, or more specifically, the Gays River Formation.

The properties have been heavily explored for mineral potential over the last century ever since the discovery of the Gays River deposit. Numerous companies over the years have carried out various geophysical and soil sampling geochemistry surveys, as well as some diamond drilling on the properties. As a result, numerous mineral occurrences have also been discovered over the years, many of which reside in and around the licences described herein.

This report is written by ScoZinc to comply with provisions within the Nova Scotia Mineral Resources Act relating to the reporting of work on exploration claims. It covers 12 months of work and expenditures related to exploration of the property. Exploration over the past year on the property has consisted of research, literature review and data compilation, map creation, the planning of a soil sampling program that has not yet been carried out and a helicopter-borne, Versatile, Time Domain, Electromagnetic / Magnetic (“VTEM”) geophysical survey.

Staff from ScoZinc Ltd., Selwyn Resources Ltd. and Geotech Ltd. supervised all aspects of work described herein. A listing of personnel and contractors associated with the 2011 - 2012 program appears in the appendices along with a statement of author qualifications.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

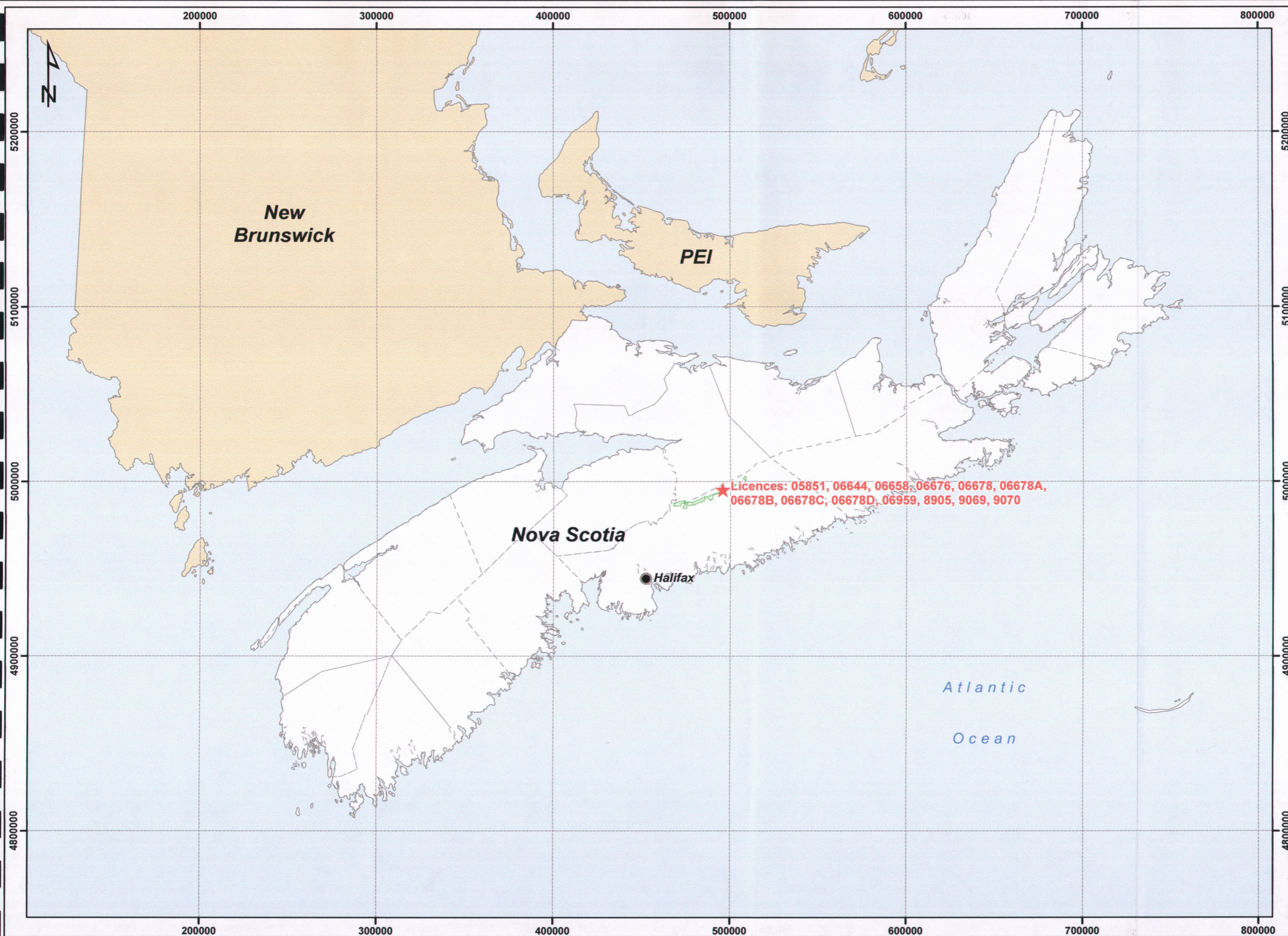
2.1 Accessibility

The properties are located along a broad, 45 kilometer strip between Gays River and Dean (See Figures 1, 2). The properties are located approximately 70 kilometers northeast of the provincial Capital of Halifax, and 60 kilometers south of Truro, on NTS map sheets 11E / 2C, 11E / 3A and 11E / 3B. They may be accessed via Highway # 224 in addition to various adjoining, three-season, private, access roads. Highway # 224 can be most easily reached from Halifax by exiting provincial highway 102 at exit 8, Elmsdale and proceeding south southeast on Highway # 214 (also called the Elmsdale Road). Continue on the Elmsdale Road, which will turn sharply to the left on the Old Trunk Road (Highway # 277). Highway # 277 will eventually turn into Highway # 224 at Gays River.

2.2 Climate and Physiography

The properties area experiences northern temperate zone climatic conditions, moderated by the relative proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. While seasonal variations occur, winter conditions, with freezing conditions and the potential for substantial snowfall typically prevail from late November through late March. Spring and autumn seasons are generally cool, with frequent periods of rain, while summer conditions predominate from late June through early September. Temperatures typically range between 0° C to -15° C in winter, and between 20° C and 25° C in mid-summer. Mean annual precipitation is approximately 1,450 mm. These climate conditions allow for some exploration work, such as drilling and geophysical surveys, to be carried out on a year-round basis. Other exploration activities, such as geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical surveying, are typically limited by frozen ground and snow cover in the winter.

The properties are typically forested, with fir and spruce constitute the dominant coniferous forest species. Along Highway # 224, there are areas of clearcut forest, in addition to agricultural land and residential land. The various other side / access roads can also contain these types of land usage. The properties are located along the southern slope of the Wittenburg Mountain. The Wittenburg Mountain has a maximum elevation of approximately 140 m above sea level. The Musquodoboit River and associated floodplain are located just to the south of the properties extents. The overburden in the area is generally a thick combination of glacial till and outwash sediments that overly the lithified successions of Cretaceous Period or younger rocks.



Legend

- ★ Licence Location
- City/Town
- ⊕ ScoZinc Licence

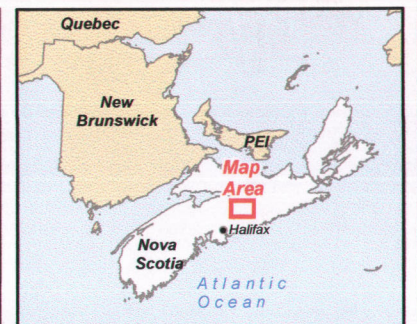
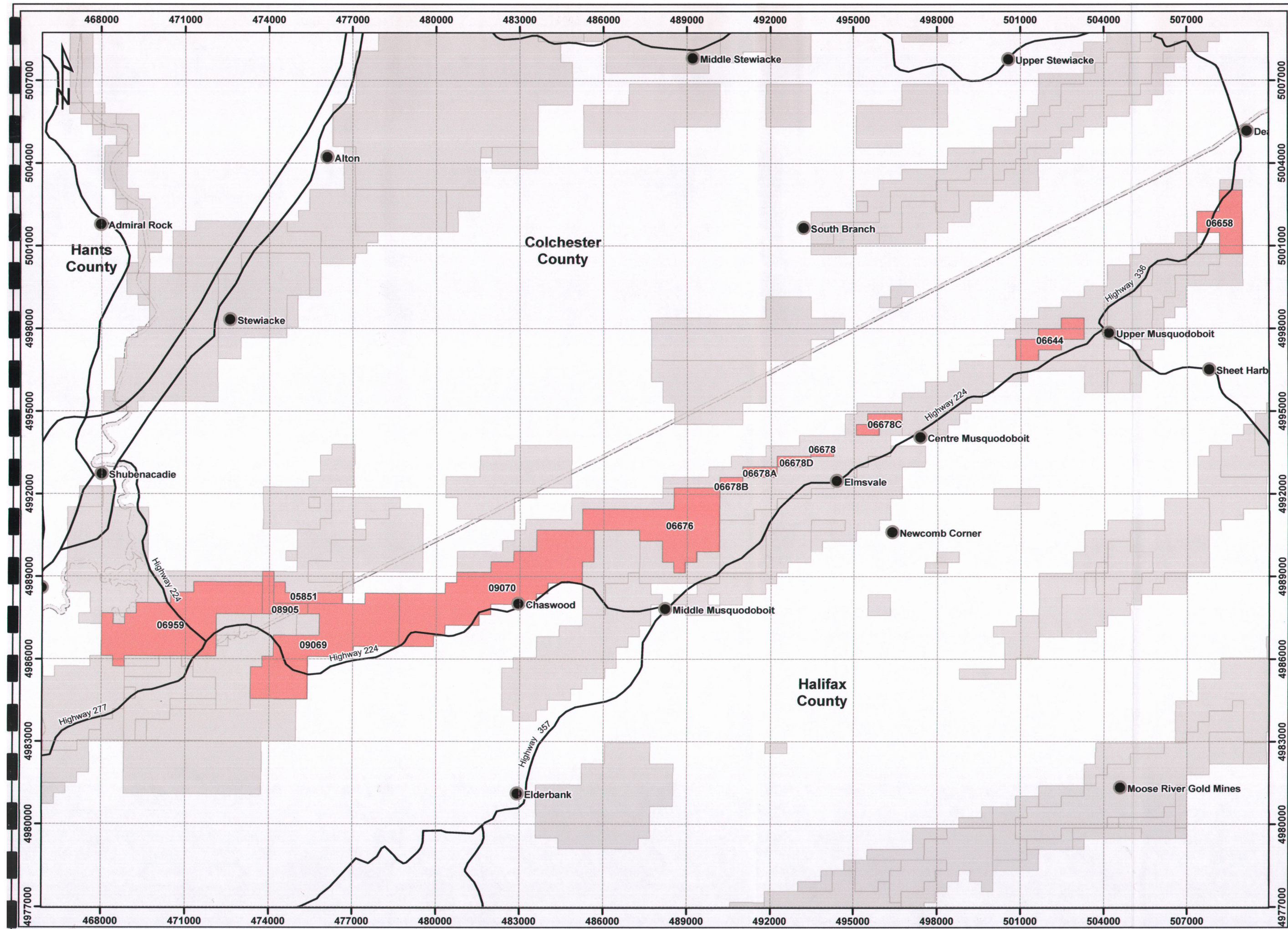
Boundaries

- ⬭ Nova Scotia Province
- ⬭ Other Provinces
- - - County Boundary

SELWYN
RESOURCES LTD.

Date: 2012/04/16	Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Author: M.Mayer	
Office: Vancouver	
Figure: 1	
Scale: 1:2,000,000	

Filename: SL1501_repl_20120411_RegionalAssess_Musquodoboit.mxd
 Project Location: Gays River, Halifax County - NTS 011E
 Projection: NAD83 - UTM Zone 20



Legend

- City/Town
- Major Road
- Musquodoboit Licences
- Other Licences
- County Boundary

SELWYN
RESOURCES LTD.

Date: 2012/04/16
 Author: M.Mayer
 Office: Vancouver
 Figure: 2
 Scale: 1:125,000

**Figure 2:
Musquodoboit
Licences
Location Map**

Filename: SL1501_rept_20120416_LicenceLocAssess_Musquodoboit.mxd
 Project Location: Gays River, Halifax County - NTS 011E
 Projection: NAD83 - UTM Zone 20

3.0 LICENCE TABULATION

Exploration Licences 06644, 06658, 06676, 06678, 06678A, 06678B, 06678C and 06678D were staked on April 24th, 2006. Exploration Licence 09070 was staked on April 26th, 2006. Exploration Licence 05851 was staked on November 20th, 1996. Exploration Licence 06959 was staked on October 20th, 2006. Exploration Licence 08905 was staked on October 20th, 2009. Exploration Licence 09069 was staked on August 19th, 2005.

Exploration Licences 05851 and 08905 consist of 7 claims, covering approximately 113 hectares each.

Exploration Licences 06959 and 09069 consist of 62 claims, covering approximately 1,004 hectares each.

Exploration Licence 06644 consists of 12 claims, covering approximately 195 hectares.

Exploration Licence 06658 consists of 16 claims, covering approximately 259 hectares.

Exploration Licence 06676 consists of 48 claims, covering approximately 778 hectares.

Exploration Licences 06678 and 06678B consist of 2 claims, covering approximately 32 hectares each.

Exploration Licences 06678A and 06678D consist of 3 claims, covering approximately 49 hectares.

Exploration Licence 06678C consists of 5 claims, covering 81 hectares.

Exploration Licence 09070 consists of 79 claims, covering approximately 1,280 hectares.

ScoZinc will retain all claims that currently make up the thirteen licences. A detailed tabulation is provided below in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: LICENCE TABULATION FOR LICENCES 05851, 06644,
06658, 06676, 06678, 06678A, 06678B, 06678C, 06678D, 06959, 08905, 09069 and 09070**

Licence	NTS Map	Tract	Claims
05851	11E / 3B	45	F, G, H, L
	11E / 3B	46	E, F, G Total Claims = 7
06644	11E / 2C	11	E, F, J, K, L, M, P, Q
		12	A, B, G, H Total Claims = 12
06658	11E / 2C	31	L, M, N, O
	11E / 2C	42	C, D, E, F, L, M, N, O
	11E / 2C	41	A, B, G, H Total Claims = 16
06676	11E / 3A	55	D, E, F, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3A	56	H, J, O, P, Q
	11E / 3A	64	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
	11E / 3A	65	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
	11E / 3A	66	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q Total Claims = 48
06678	11E / 3A	76	N, O Total Claims = 2
06678A	11E / 3A	77	E
	11E / 3A	78	G, H Total Claims = 3
06678B	11E / 3A	78	C, D Total Claims = 2
06678C	11E / 3A	94	E, F, J, K, L Total Claims = 5
06678D	11E / 3A	77	J, K, L Total Claims = 3
06959	11E / 3B	17	Q
	11E / 3B	30	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3B	31	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q
	11E / 3B	32	A, B, G, H, J, K
	11E / 3B	42	A, B
	11E / 3B	43	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K
	11E / 3B	44	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M Total Claims = 62

Table 1 Continued;

Licence	NTS Map	Tract	Claims
08905	11E / 3B	45	A, B, C, D, E, M, N Total Claims = 7
09069	11E / 3B	20	A, H, J
	11E / 3B	21	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3B	26	E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3B	27	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, O, P, Q
	11E / 3B	28	A, B, C, F, G, H
	11E / 3B	46	A, B, C, D
	11E / 3B	47	A, B, C, D, F, G, H Total Claims = 62
09070	11E / 3B	25	E, F, G, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3A	36	N, O, P
	11E / 3A	37	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q
	11E / 3A	38	E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3A	39	M, N, O, P, Q
	11E / 3B	48	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
	11E / 3A	57	E, M, N
	11E / 3A	58	Q
	11E / 3A	59	A, B, C, D, G, H Total Claims = 79

4.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The entire Musquodoboit Basin has been the focus of exploration activities for many years. In addition to exploring for lead and zinc, other minerals such as copper, gypsum, kaolin and limestone have been explored for over many decades. Though the Gays River area has been the focus of much of the historical mineral exploration work within the properties, significant exploration has occurred throughout most of the Musquodoboit Valley.

As a high percentage of the historical work in the area covered by this report was carried out on or around either the Gays River Deposit or the Getty Deposit, the following outline of historical work will be divided into three sections: Gays River Deposit, Getty Deposit, and Musquodoboit

Valley, concerning work carried out to the east of the two deposit areas, between Gays River and Dean.

4.1 Gays River Deposit Historical Work

The first reports of mineralization in the area around the property were in the late 1800's. In 1868, one of the first references of lead at Gays River was found in Dawson's "Acadian Geology" publication. From this time until the 1950's exploration consisted of trenching, the construction of prospect pits, and sampling that yielded up to 3% lead

The Gays River property (now the ScoZinc Mine), which is located immediately to the southwest of the properties area, was optioned by Imperial Oil Ltd. (Esso) and Cuvier Mines Limited (Cuvier) from Millmore-Rogers Syndicate in 1972. Esso initiated exploration activities that resulted in the discovery and definition of the Gays River Zinc-Lead Deposit, and subsequent development of the ScoZinc Mine, which started production in 1978. Over the next three years 554,000 tonnes of zinc/lead ore were mined, at an average grade of 2.12% zinc and 1.36% lead. Production ceased in 1982 after serious groundwater inflow problems were encountered which seriously affected mining conditions.

Westminer took over control of the mine property in 1988, and ultimately mined a total of 187,000 tonnes of ore over a fifteen month period with average grades of 7.47% zinc and 3.5% lead. However, groundwater inflow problems again became a major problem, and resulted in the suspension of production in 1991.

The mine changed hands numerous times over the next fifteen years, before Acadian Mining Corporation purchased ScoZinc (which had become the company in direct control over the mine) in 2006. Under Acadian, ScoZinc reactivated the mill and began surface mining the deposit, along with initiating an aggressive exploration program on the Gays River Deposit that included the southeast portion of Licence 06959. Depressed metal prices forced ScoZinc to place the mine on care-and-maintenance status in 2009.

4.2 Getty Deposit Historical Work

Serious exploration on the Getty Deposit, which is primarily now contained within Exploration Licence 06959, began in 1972 when Getty Mines Ltd. and joint venture partner Skelly Mining Corporation took control over the property under the terms of an option – purchase agreement with Millmore-Rogers Syndicate.

Discovery of the Getty Zinc-Lead Deposit is attributed to drill hole GGR-12. This hole, completed in 1972, intersected 4.63 meters of mineralized dolostone, grading 15.48% combined zinc-lead, beginning at a down-hole depth of 93.11 meters. Getty Mines Ltd. followed up on this discovery with the completion of over 200 drill holes in the area, most of which were located on the property. This drilling helped to delineate a nearly continuous mineralized zone, approximately 1300 meters long and 200 meters wide (Comeau, 1973, 1974; Comeau and Everett, 1975).

Claims covering the Getty deposit, including much of the present property, were placed under closure by the Nova Scotia government in 1987; the exploration rights to the property were subsequently put up for tender. The successful bidder, Westminer Canada Limited, was awarded a Special Exploration Licence for further assessment of the deposit in 1990.

Claims comprising the Getty Deposit, including much of the present Licence 06959, were maintained under government closure between 1992 and September 2006 and no work was carried out on the property.

In September, 2006, the Nova Scotia government tendered exploration rights to the Getty Deposit area, and Licence 06959 was subsequently issued to Acadian Mining Corporation on October 20th, 2006 as the successful bidder.

In 2007-2008 Mercator Geological Services, on behalf of Acadian Mining Corporation, oversaw the completion of 141 drill holes on the Getty Deposit, the majority of which were located on the property. Drilling results were encouraging, and allowed for the subsequent development of a new National Instrument 43-101 Resource Estimate showing Measured + Indicated Resources of 3,130,000 tonnes of zinc equivalent at a grade of 2.09% zinc and 1.69% lead.

4.3 Musquodoboit Valley Historical Work

In 1824 or possibly even as early as the 1700's, the Musquodoboit Valley was known to contain lead mineralization, which French soldiers utilized for ammunition. From the first reports until the 1950's, exploration in the Musquodoboit Valley consisted mainly of excavating prospect pits, trenching and subsequent sampling within these excavations.

In 1907 a portion of the Northwest Musquodoboit Valley was mapped by Faribault at a scale of 1" = 1 mile, which was published by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). The area was mapped as Carboniferous Period limestone of the Windsor Group. To the west of the properties described in this report, the presence of "galena and silver" was reported.

In 1968, the Geological Survey of Canada published an airborne magnetics map. The map was a compilation of smaller individual surveys previously flown between 1954 and 1958 within the Musquodoboit Basin.

In 1969, the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy drilled four holes on Licence 09069.

In 1973, a seismic survey from Lake Egmont was conducted by Fulop. This survey took place to southwest of Licence 09070.

In 1973, E.M.D. Engineering Ltd. performed a regional copper, lead and zinc soil, stream and rock geochemical survey. No significant anomalies were noted. Additionally, Getty Mines Ltd.

also performed a soil geochemical survey. Numerous isolated anomalies were detected to the southwest of these licences.

In 1973 and 1974, Getty Mines Ltd., Millmor Syndicate and Imperial Oil Ltd. carried out drill programs in the Musquodoboit Basin. Imperial Oil Ltd. and Jorex Ltd. both drilled two diamond drill holes on Licence 09070 in 1973. Millmor Syndicate drilled one diamond drill hole on Licence 09070 in the same. Getty Mines Limited drilled numerous holes on Licences 08905 and 09069.

In 1974, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. carried out regional exploration in the Musquodoboit Basin in which approximately 1,117 m of drilling were completed in 13 holes. A southwest trending paleoridge was discovered. Traces of galena were noted in two holes. A majority of the holes drilled were on Licence 06676.

In 1975, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. and St. Josephs Exploration conducted a regional field program in the Musquodoboit Basin which consisted of three IP lines and diamond drilling.

In 1976, Chevron began to seriously participate in mineral exploration in Nova Scotia. The mineral potential of the Windsor Group was assessed and claims were acquired in the Musquodoboit Basin for the purposes of preliminary field studies.

In 1982, Giles and Boehner from the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy conducted the most comprehensive mapping of the Musquodoboit Basin to date.

In 1986 and 1987, the Geological Survey of Canada produced an aeromagnetic total field map and aeromagnetic vertical gradient map of the Musquodoboit Basin.

In 1989, Westminer Canada Limited drilled one hole on Licence 09069.

In 1990 and 1991, Westminer Canada Limited drilled three diamond drill holes on Licence 08905.

In 1992, Westminer Canada Limited drilled one diamond drill hole near Glenmore on Licence 06676. They were successful in that they penetrated the reef slope.

In 1991 and 1992, Noranda conducted diamond drilling and IP surveying to help with defining the southern flank of the Glenmore, Licence 06676, basement high but did not detect lead or zinc sulfide mineralization. During this time, Westminer identified potential for a north facing carbonate fault along the south side of Wittenberg Mountain. Geological surveys, geophysics and diamond drilling did not result in the discovery of lead or zinc mineralization.

In 1993, Westminer Canada Ltd. drilled several holes on Licence 09070.

In 1997 and 1998, Westminer Canada Ltd. completed a number of diamond drill holes as well as stream sediment and local soil geochemical sampling programs. This work was focused on the area West of the Wittenberg Road and North of Licence 9070.

In 2000, the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources produced a Mineral Resource Land-Use Map of the Musquodoboit Area showing various lead and zinc anomalies in the Gays River area.

In 2001, Pasminco Resources Canada Company conducted a field program in the Chaswood area (Licence 09070). This work included a "B" horizon soil sampling program in which Zn, Pb and Fe concentrations were determined. Results indicated that element concentrations were relatively low, and are comparable to those found in mid-levels of the glacial overburden section overlying mineralized dolomite adjacent to the South Gays River. It was also determined that the iron content does not exhibit any systematic correlation with Zn and Pb levels. This indicates that scavenging by Fe-rich phases is not a significant contributing factor in Zn and Pb anomaly development.

In 2006, Mercator Geological Services, on behalf of, Acadian Mining, carried out an extensive program of research and data compilation. This program included a review of government and industry technical reports, government assessment reports, published maps, digital government data and diamond drill logs as well as the interpretation of digital elevation maps and digital airborne geophysical data.

In 2007, Mercator Geological Services, on behalf of Acadian Mining, carried out a mobile-metal ion survey (MMI) over several licences in the Musquodoboit Basin area. These surveys were designed to evaluate potential geochemical anomalies which may correspond to Pb-Zn mineralization.

In 2010, Acadian Mining conducted a total field magnetics survey on several licences in the Musquodoboit Basin in order to determine paleo-topographic highs in basement material. The results indicated only one distinct magnetic high occurring on Licence 06678A. The Licences surveyed were 06644, 06676, 06678, 06678A, 06678B, 06678C and 06678D.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The properties lie within the Meguma Terrane, which is the most outward terrane relating to the Canadian Appalachians (Waldron et al, 2009). The Meguma Terrane is characterized by metamorphosed turbidites from the Cambrian-Ordovician Meguma Supergroup (Patterson, 1993). These are intruded by Devonian Period (416 to 359 Ma) granitoids. Sedimentary rocks from the Carboniferous Period (359 to 299 Ma) and younger, unconformably overlie the older units in addition to the Meguma / Avalon Terrane contact (Waldron et al, 2009).

The Carboniferous Period strata of Central Nova Scotia occur in the Musquodoboit sub-basin, which is a smaller basin within the much larger Maritimes Basin (Giles and Boehner, 1982). The Musquodoboit sub-basin geometry was considerably influenced by the northeast-trending

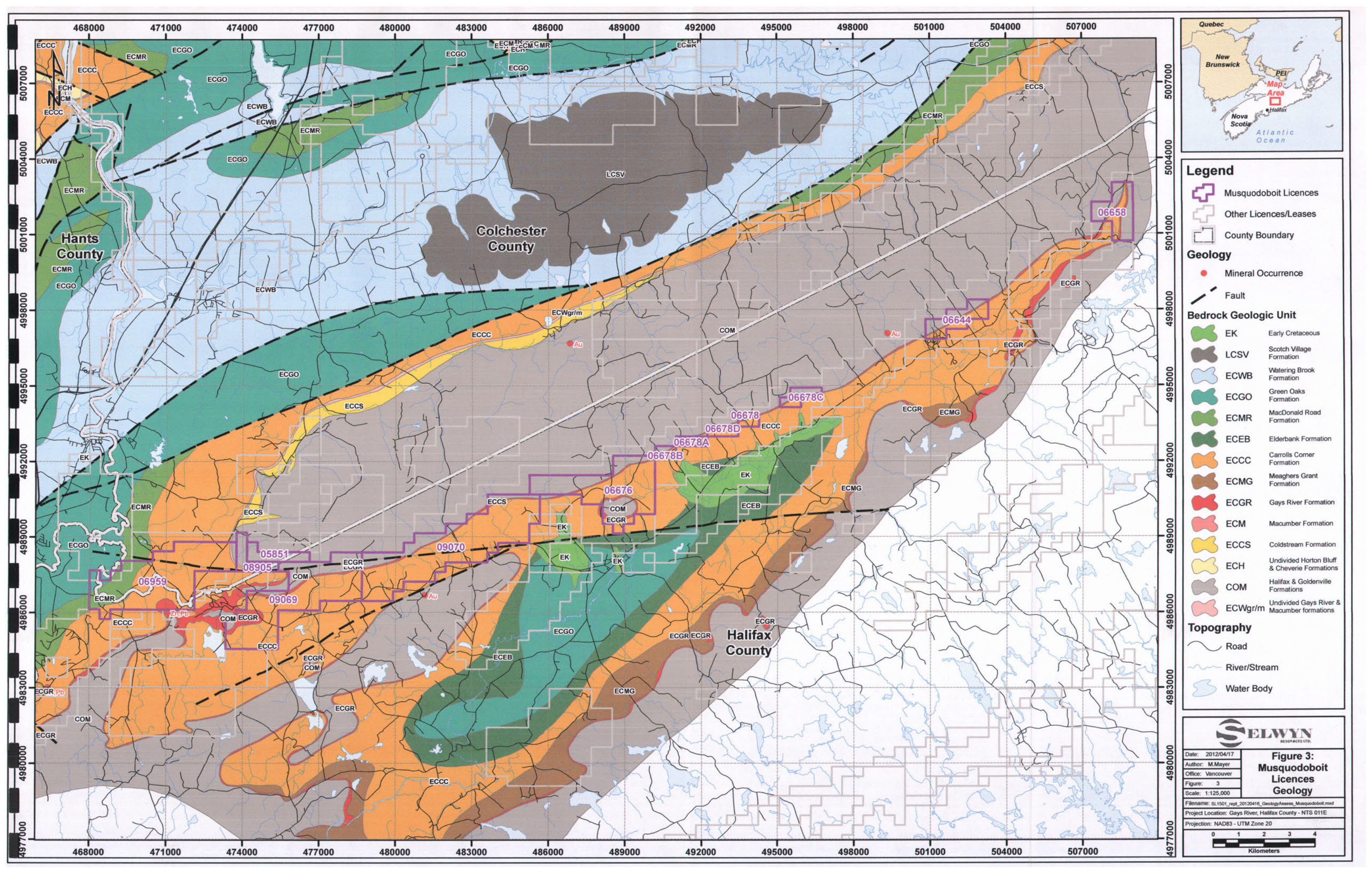
structural fabric associated with the Meguma Supergroup. The resulting deformation was non-uniform and was dispersed across the Musquodoboit sub-basin (Giles and Boehner, 1982). The deformation is signified by numerous northeast-trending thrust and normal faults with open to moderately folded structural areas. In the southern extents of the Musquodoboit sub-basin, these deformational features are virtually non-existent. They do, however become more frequent and noticeable toward the northern limits, where the effects from the Cobequid-Chedabucto fault system are more pronounced.

The Horton Group and the Windsor Group are the two lithological successions that are of importance to these properties. The Horton Group environment of deposition is interpreted to be an early terrigenous and lacustrine clastic period (Lexicon of Canadian Stratigraphy [LCS]). The environment of deposition for the overlying Windsor Group is interpreted as a multiple, cyclical transgressive-regressive marine system and is characterized by limestone and evaporites (LCS). Sedimentation during the Pennsylvanian Epoch (318 to 299 Ma), which lead to the deposition of the Cumberland Group, highlights a further evolution of the Maritimes Basin into a predominantly clastic fluvial / lacustrine or shallow marine clastic environment (Fralick and Schenk, 1981).

The Gays River Formation, which plays host to the Gay's River deposit, is composed of biohermal carbonate banks, which typically occur on the distinct paleo-basement highs of the Meguma Supergroup. The bank carbonates of the Gays River Formation are laterally equivalent with the laminated limestone of the Macumber Formation. These two formations represent the beginning of a marine depositional environment, which was preceded by an extended period of primarily terrigenous clastic sedimentation (represented by Horton Group siliciclastic rocks). Evaporites overly the Gays River Formation / Macumber Formation and consist mostly of gypsum and anhydrite with minor halite, potash, mudstone and carbonates, from the Carroll's Corner Formation (LCS). The geology of the area surrounding the properties can be seen in Figure 3.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The properties are underlain by Carboniferous Period sedimentary successions of the Musquodoboit Basin, previously described by Giles and Boehner (1982). Throughout the properties, carbonates and evaporates associated with the Windsor Group occur and are usually disconformably underlain by Horton Group siliciclastic sedimentary rocks. These Horton Group rocks pinch-out near the basinal extents and / or next to basement highs. As a result, the carbonate rocks of the younger Gays River Formation are permitted to lie unconformably on the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks that comprise of the Meguma Group. This type of stratigraphy is believed to be a requirement for carbonate bank hosted zinc and lead mineralization. The regionally, east-west trending Black Brook Fault occurs across the property; however, it is not exactly known how this fault and others in the area affect the property geology. In addition, there exists a northeast trending basement high, known as the Wittenburg High, on the northern margin of the basin. Figure 3 shows the geology of the properties.



Legend

- Musquodoboit Licences
- Other Licences/Leases
- County Boundary

Geology

- Mineral Occurrence
- Fault

Bedrock Geologic Unit

- EK Early Cretaceous
- LCSV Scotch Village Formation
- ECWB Watering Brook Formation
- ECGO Green Oaks Formation
- ECMR MacDonald Road Formation
- ECEB Elderbank Formation
- ECCC Carrolls Corner Formation
- ECMG Meaghers Grant Formation
- ECGR Gays River Formation
- ECM Macumber Formation
- ECCS Coldstream Formation
- ECH Undivided Horton Bluff & Cheverie Formations
- COM Halifax & Goldenville Formations
- ECWgr/m Undivided Gays River & Macumber formations

Topography

- Road
- River/Stream
- Water Body

SELWYN
RESOURCES LTD.

Date: 2012/04/17	Figure 3: Musquodoboit Licences Geology
Author: M.Mayer	
Office: Vancouver	
Figure: 3	
Scale: 1:125,000	Project Location: Gays River, Halifax County - NTS 011E
Projection: NAD83 - UTM Zone 20	

0 1 2 3 4
Kilometers

7.0 WORK PERFORMED

7.1 Research and Data Compilation

In the fall of 2011 and the winter of 2012 ScoZinc exploration geologists spent portions of several days researching and compiling geological and exploration data on the properties. Historical Work Reports, pertaining to exploration activities carried out on and around the properties were compiled and reviewed in detail. Academic and Government literature regarding the deposit was also located and reviewed. As a result of this work the ScoZinc exploration team was able to familiarize themselves with the deposit and licence, which helped enable further work to be planned and carried out.

7.2 Geological Map Generation

Geological, topographic, and cultural data was downloaded from the provincial website database, allowing for the creation of a geological map of the area with ArcView software. This map will be important to future exploration work in the area, and was necessary for soil sample planning (Figure 3).

7.3 Geochemistry Survey Planning

After the completion of the data review/compilation and map creation phase, a soil sampling program was planned to be carried out at some time in the future. Soil Sampling locations were targeted in and around the Macumber / Gays River Formation, where possible, as well as near known fault zones, as they represent the areas with the greatest mineral potential. Soil sampling grids over these high potential areas were 100 m x 100 m, with samples taken every 100 meters on parallel lines 100 meters apart.

No specific effort was made during the layout of sample sites to avoid areas previously sampled by Acadian Mining in 2007, as Acadian carried out a Mobile Metal Ion survey, whereas the proposed future program is to use an *aqua regia* ICP-MS analysis.

7.4 Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (“VTEM”) Geophysical Survey

In February and March, 2012, Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario was commissioned to perform a helicopter-borne, Versatile, Time Domain, Electromagnetic / Magnetic (“VTEM”) geophysical survey of the properties. Prior to the commencement of this helicopter-borne survey, property owners in the affected areas were notified via flyers containing a press release describing the proposed work, in addition to a map highlighting the areas of interest.

The purpose of the helicopter-borne geophysical survey was to locate conductive anomalies and map lateral and vertical variations in resistivity over the properties. The system employed a cesium gradiometer for mapping geologic structure and lithology as well as a cesium magnetometer base station for diurnal correction. Ancillary equipment included a radar altimeter with an accuracy of approximately 1 meter, as well as a real time (Wide Area Augmentation System or WAAS) GPS navigation system, which provided an in-flight accuracy of up to 1.5 meters.

A total of 648.7 line kilometers were flown over the properties, at an elevation of 75 meters on lines spaced 200 meters apart. In the northeast portion of the properties, the survey was flown at an elevation of 75 meters on lines spaced 400 meters apart. The total area coverage was 34.5994 square kilometers. The coverage for each licence can be seen in Table 2. Geotech Ltd. then processed this data and provided ScoZinc with data and standard digital maps.

TABLE 2: LICENCE COVERAGE

Licence	Coverage (sq. km)
05851	1.1071
06644	1.8956
06658	2.5260
06676	7.5913
06678	0.3162
06678A	0.4749
06678B	0.3163
06678C	0.7903
06678D	0.4740
06959	0.5866
08905	0.9106
09069	5.1126
09070	12.4979

Aircraft and Equipment-Survey Aircraft:

The helicopter-borne survey was flown utilizing a Eurocopter Aerospatiale (A-Star) 350 B3 helicopter. The helicopter is owned by Geotech Ltd. and operated by Geotech Aviation Ltd. based out of North Bay, Ontario. Geophysical and ancillary equipment installation was performed by Geotech Ltd.

Flight Specifications:

During the survey of the Musquodoboit area licences, the helicopter maintained an average ground clearance of 75 meters, while flying at an average survey speed of 80 km/hr. These factors allowed for an EM sensor ground clearance of 30 meters and a magnetic sensor ground clearance of 40 meters.

With the above parameters, the recording rates for data acquisition were 0.1 seconds for the electromagnetics and 0.2 seconds for the radar altimeter. This allows for geophysical measurements to be collected approximately every 2 meters along a survey line.

Survey Instruments:

1. VTEM *plus* System

The Versatile, Time Domain, Electromagnetic system was coupled with a high dipole moment transmitter to acquire electromagnetic measurements. This system provided an exploration depth of up to 800 meters in ideal environments. The system also utilized a low base frequency of 30 Hz in order to provide penetration through conductive cover. The spatial resolution of the system was between 2 to 3 meters. Other parameters of the VTEM *plus* system included a transmitter loop diameter of 26 meters, a peak dipole moment of 425,000 nA, a transmitter pulse width of 7 ms and a VTEM *plus* receiver consisting of Z and X oriented coils.

2. Horizontal Magnetometer Gradiometer

This instrument utilized two Geometrics, split-beam, total field magnetic sensors that operated 10 meters above the transmitter loop and had a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. The horizontal separation between the two total field magnetic sensors was 12.5 meters. The magnetometer sensors operated continuously in areas of high magnetic gradient with the ambient range of the sensor being approximately 20k-100k nano-Tesla (nT).

3. Electronic Navigation – GPS

A real-time differential GPS system using the Novatel WAAS enabled PROPAK-V3-RT20 GPS receiver was utilized in order to maintain in-flight control. This particular

system determined the absolute position of the helicopter in three dimensions. The positional accuracy (RMS) of this system was 1.5 meters. With the WAAS enabled, the accuracy of the system went to 0.6 meters.

4. Radar Altimeter

The altimeter system used for this survey recorded the ground clearance to an accuracy of approximately 1 meter. The altimeter was interfaced to the data acquisition system with an output repetition rate of 0.2 seconds. Any recording that took place was in the digital form.

5. Base Station

In order to record the magnetic activity, a dedicated computer, which included a high sensitivity base station cesium magnetometer and a GPS system to record the GPS time together with the magnetic data was utilized.

The survey was carried out in two parts: first in the western part of the properties area (“The Northeast Test Block”, see Appendix V and VI) between February 8th and 10th, 2012, and the second over the majority of the properties (“The Musquodoboit Block”, Appendix III and IV) between March 7th and March 11th, 2012, based out of Truro Nova Scotia. Following completion of the survey, the data was processed by Geotech professionals and maps were created.

8.0 RESULTS

The VTEM *plus* survey gathered electromagnetic and magnetic data from the properties area, which was processed by Geotech professionals and submitted to ScoZinc upon completion. The data is displayed in Appendix III - VI. These maps display Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI, measured in nT), and dB/dt Z (the change in the amplitude of the magnetic field divided by the time it takes to make that change, measured in ms), respectively, over the two survey blocks that overlie the properties area – the NE Test Area block, and the Musquodoboit block.

9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A review of the dB/dt Z map prepared for the Musquodoboit block (Appendix IV) reveals a NE oriented conductor that runs along the full 37 kilometer length of the northern edge of the block. This corresponds reasonably well with the geological contact between the Meguma Supergroup and target Windsor Group units (geological contacts location more visible in Figure 3). This conductor is also strongly associated with magnetic trends, (Appendix III – TMI) with corresponded strike direction.

The NE Test Area, forming the western extension of the Musquodoboit block, contains a large scale conductive zone that covers the northern quarter of the block and extends from east to west for the full width of the block (Appendix VI). The conductor appears to be an extension of the one that runs NE through the Musquodoboit block. This conductor is strongly associated with magnetic trends with corresponded strike direction (See Appendix V). Again, these conductivity anomalies and magnetic trends may result from the geological contact between the Meguma Supergroup and the overlying Windsor Group units to the south, in the area of the NE Test Area (See Figure 3).

While this initial review of the data has generated these moderately anomalous trends, it is expected that this data will be further analyzed and processed further prior to arriving at firm exploration targets. Without these critical next steps, it is impossible to arrive at more certain or detailed conclusions at this time.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All Exploration Licences should be maintained in full, conductivity zones are somewhat promising but the geophysical data must be processed further before arriving at firm conclusions.

REFERENCES

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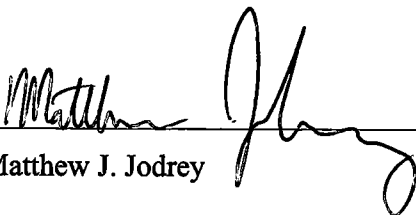
APPENDIX I: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

MATTHEW J. JODREY

I am Matthew Jodrey, of Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, and hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Acadia University, from which I received a Bachelor of Science degree (Hons.) in Geology in 2002.
2. I am the Qualified Person responsible for the preparation of this report.
3. I have actively worked as a geologist since 2007 in the Yukon, British Columbia and Nova Scotia.
4. The accompanying report is based on the independent study of the referenced geological and geochemical reports and maps, for the property and surrounding areas.

Dated this 18th day of April, 2012, in Cooks Brook, Nova Scotia, Canada


Matthew J. Jodrey

APPENDIX II: LISTING OF PERSONNEL

Selwyn Resources Ltd. Personnel

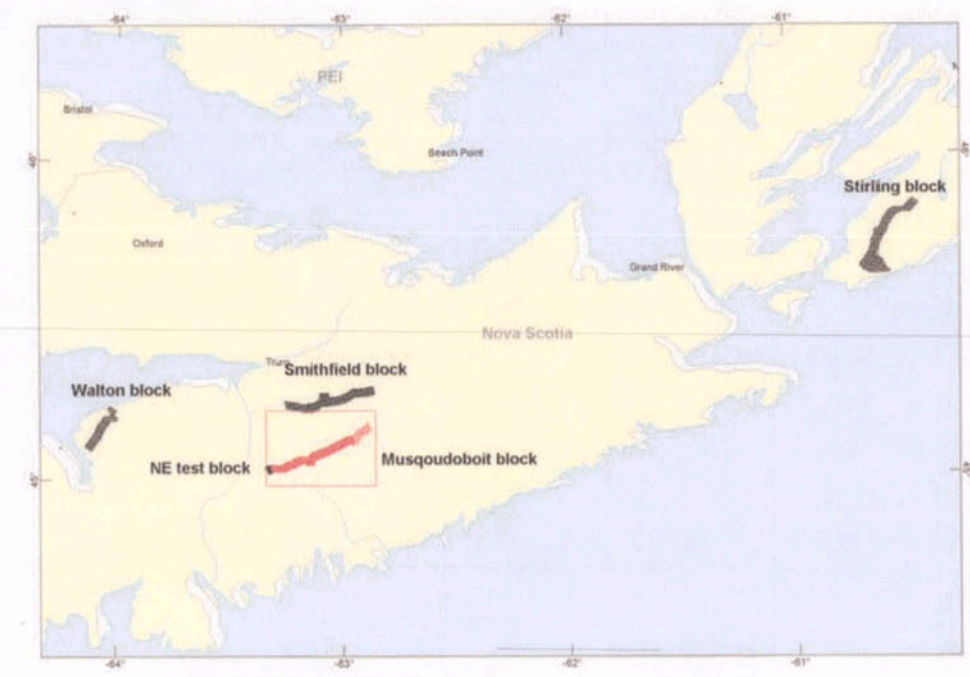
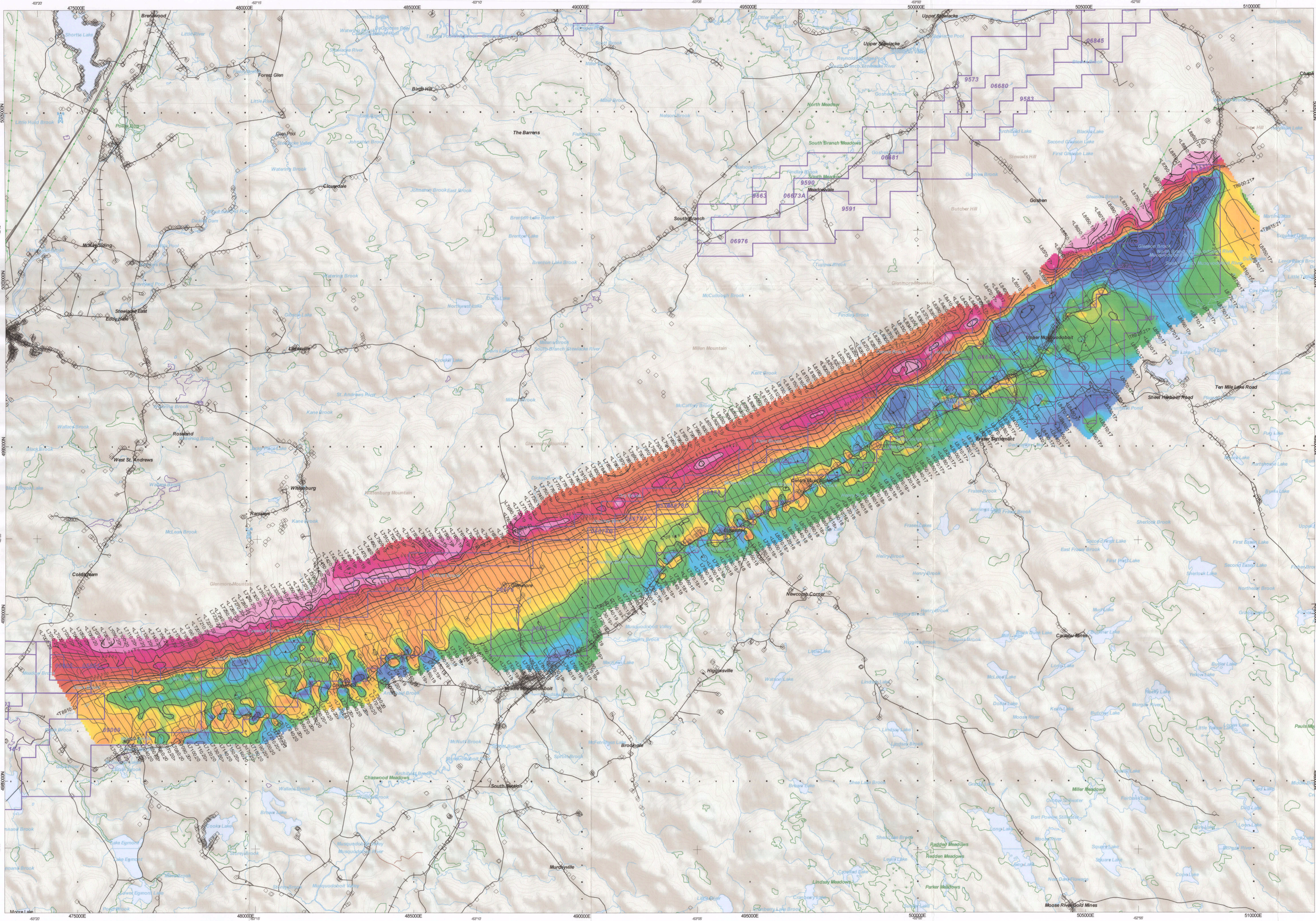
Matthew Jodrey – Project Geologist	Elmsdale, NS
Michael Mayer – Sr. GIS Administrator	North Vancouver, BC
Wolfgang Schleiss, Exploration Manager	Vancouver, BC

ScoZinc Ltd. Personnel

Laurie Morin – Geologist	Great Village, NS
Trevor Kelly – Geologist	Fall River, NS
Dan Rafuse – Geologist	Elmsdale, NS

APPENDIX III: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map – Musquodoboit Block

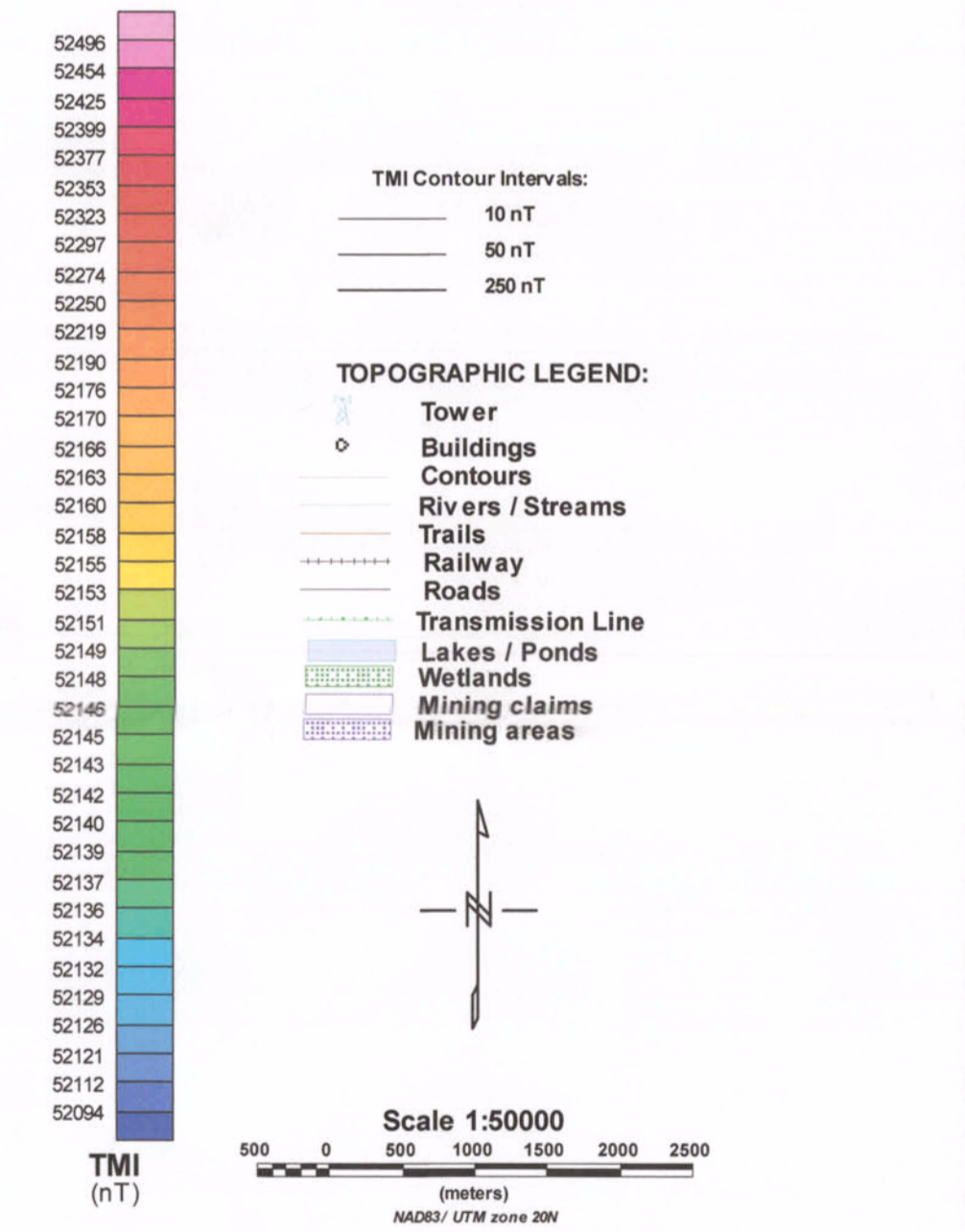
(See Enclosed Map Pocket)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey Date: March 7th - 11th, 2012
 Survey Base: Truro, Nova Scotia
 Aircraft: Aerospaciale A-star 350 B3 C-GE0
 Survey Line Spacing: 200 metres
 Survey Line Direction: N 149° E / N 329° E
 Tie Line Spacing: 1500 Metres
 Tie Line Direction: N 59° E / N 239° E
 Mean Terrain Clearance: 73 metres
 EM Transmitter Loop: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 34 metres below the helicopter
 2 Magnetic Sensors: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 24 metres below the helicopter

INSTRUMENTS:
 Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
 Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
 X-Coil Loop: Diameter 0.32 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Dipole Moment: 375,856 nA
 Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.15 ms
 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
 Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION:
 Datum: NAD83
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 63°W (Zone 20N)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191
 NTS: 011E02, 011E03



The topographic data base was derived from 1:50,000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data (www.geogratis.ca)
 Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM Shuttle Radar Topography Mission data.
 Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database.
 (www.geocomm.com)
 Mining Claims were provided by the client.

ScoZinc Ltd.
Musquodoboit block
Truro, Nova Scotia

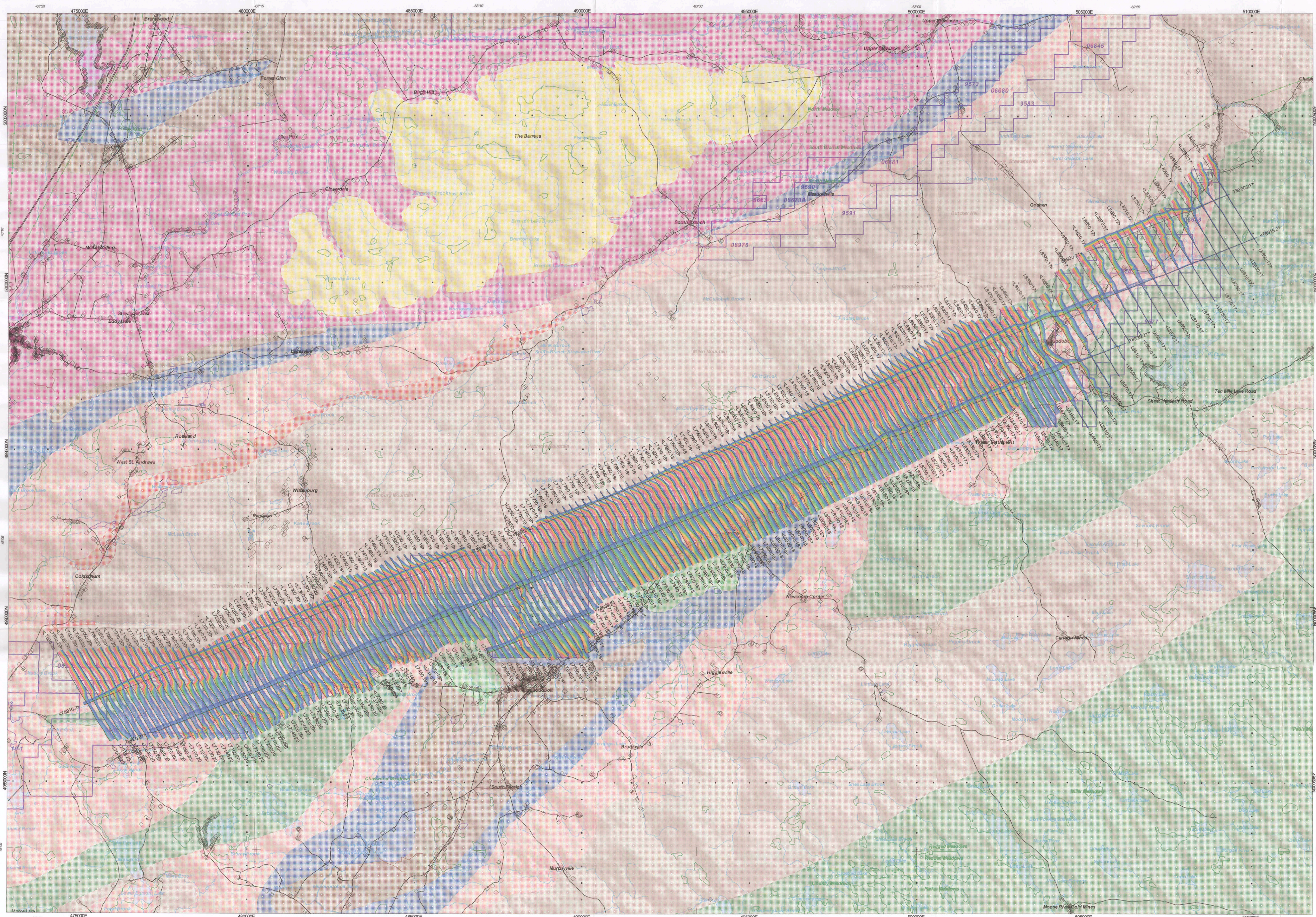
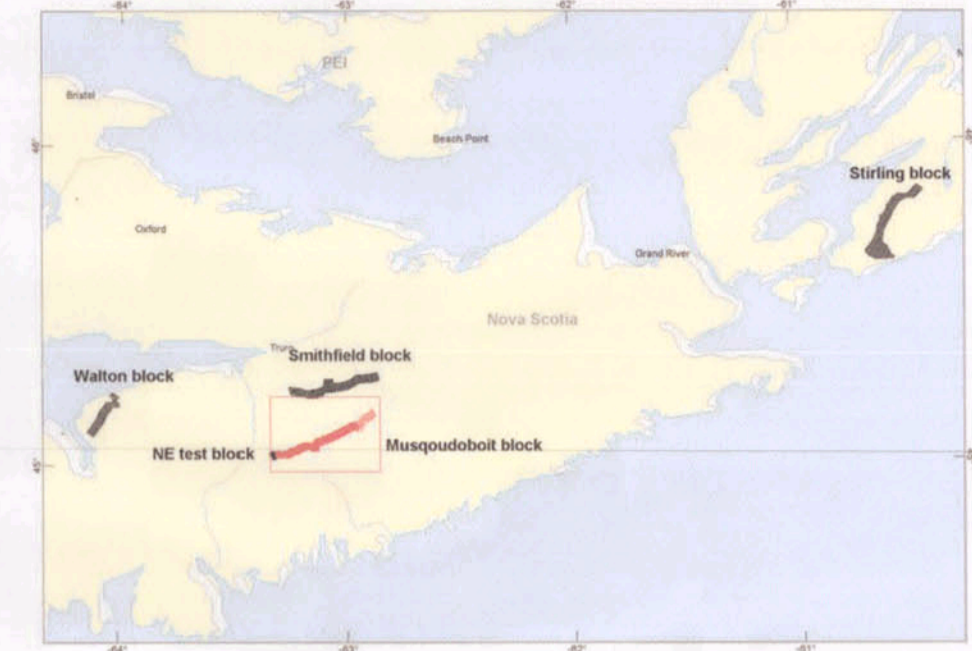
Geotech VTEM System
Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
 www.geotech.ca

April 2012

APPENDIX IV: VTEM dB/dt Z Component Profiles Map – Musquodoboit Block

(See Enclosed Map Pocket)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey Date: March 7th - 11th, 2012
 Survey Base: Truro, Nova Scotia
 Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-star 350 B3 C-FGEO
 Survey Line Spacing: 200 metres
 Survey Line Direction: N 148° E / N 329° E
 Tie Line Spacing: 1500 Metres
 Tie Line Direction: N 59° E / N 239° E
 Mean Terrain Clearance: 73 metres
 EM Transmitter Loop: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 34 metres below the helicopter
 2 Magnetic Sensors: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 24 metres below the helicopter

INSTRUMENTS:
 Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
 Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
 X-Coil Loop: Diameter 0.32 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Dipole Moment: 375,896 nA
 Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.15 ms.
 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
 Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION:
 Datum: NAD83
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 65°W (Zone 20N)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191
 NTS: 011E02, 011E03

- Geology:**
- White Quarry, Stewiacke, Carrolls Corner, Macumber and Gays River Formations
 - Wentworth Station, Miller Creek, MacDonald Road and Elderbank Formations
 - Watering Brook Formation
 - Scotch Village Formation
 - Murphy Road, Pesauqid and Green Oaks Formations
 - Early Cretaceous units
 - Halifax Formation
 - Goldenville Formation
 - Coldstream Formation
- Profiles scale 1 mm = 0.08 (pVIA/m⁴)
 Linear between +/- 0.12 (pVIA/m⁴)
 logarithmic above 0.12 (pVIA/m⁴)

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:	Profile Time (ms)
Tower	0.220 ms
Buildings	0.263 ms
Contours	0.290 ms
Rivers / Streams	0.333 ms
Trails	0.383 ms
Railway	0.440 ms
Roads	0.505 ms
Transmission Line	0.580 ms
Lakes / Ponds	0.667 ms
Wetlands	0.766 ms
Mining claims	0.880 ms
Mining areas	1.010 ms
	1.161 ms
	1.333 ms
	1.531 ms
	1.760 ms
	2.021 ms
	2.323 ms
	2.667 ms
	3.063 ms
	3.521 ms
	4.042 ms
	4.641 ms
	5.333 ms
	6.125 ms
	7.036 ms

Scale 1:50000
 (metres)
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 NAD83 / UTM zone 20N

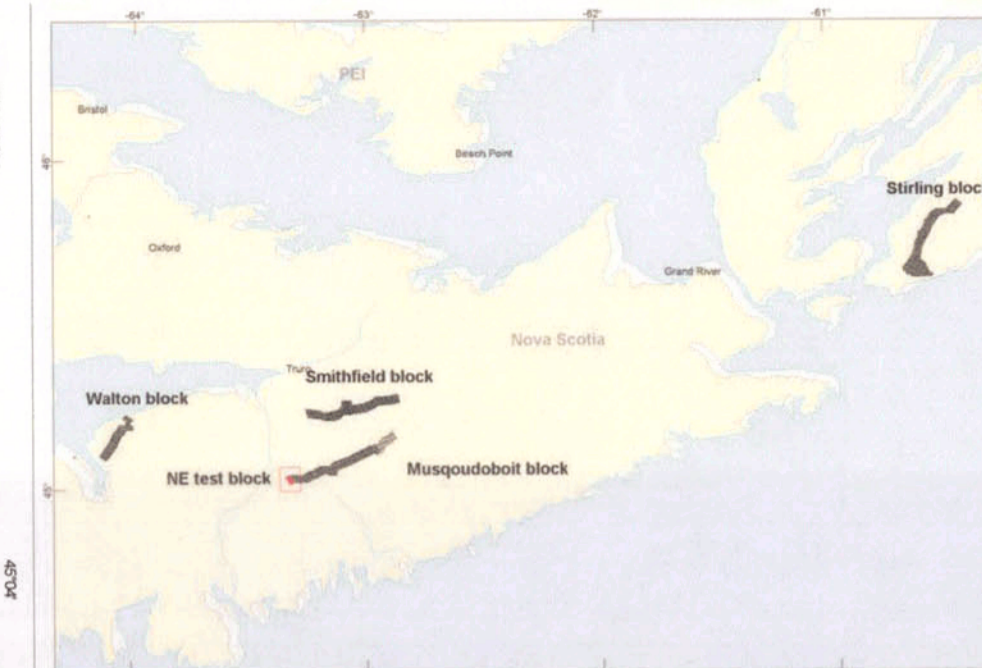
The topographic data base was derived from 1:50,000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data.
 Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data.
 Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database.
 Mining Claims were provided by the client.

ScoZinc Ltd.
 Musquidiboit block
 Truro, Nova Scotia

Geotech VTEM System
 VTEM dB/dt Z Component Profiles
 Time Gate 0.220 - 7.036 ms
 over Geology

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
 245 Industrial Parkway North,
 Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
 www.geotech.ca

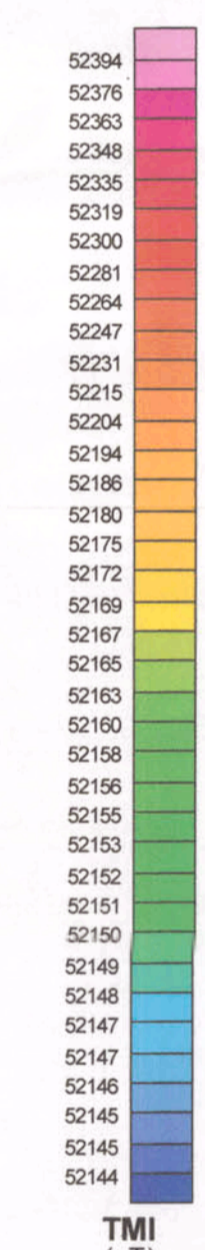
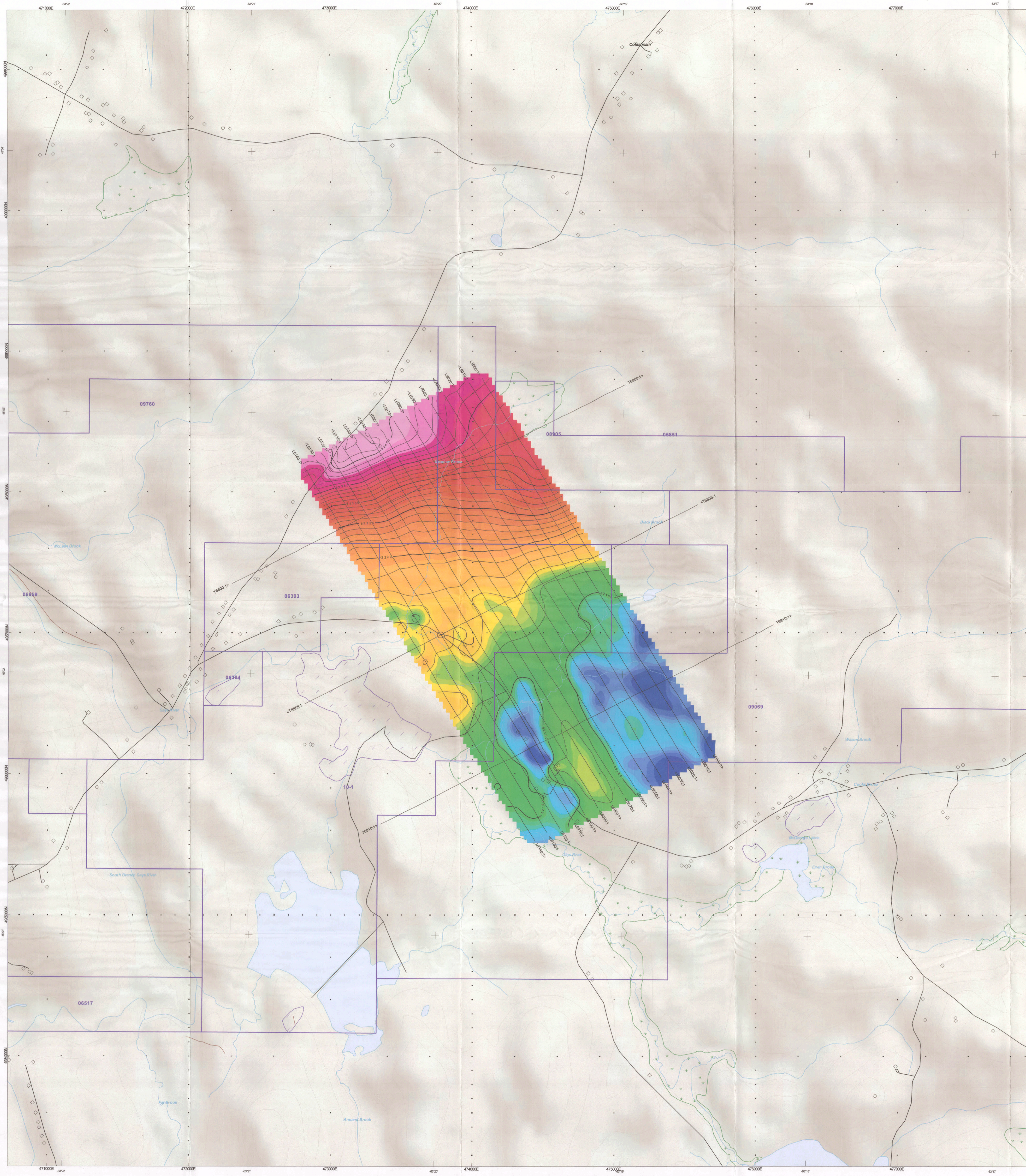
April 2012



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey Date: February 15th, 2012
 Survey Base: Truro, Nova Scotia
 Aircraft: Aerostats A-star 353 B3 C-FGEO
 Survey Line Spacing: 100 metres
 Survey Line Direction: N 149° E / N 32° E
 Tie Line Spacing: 1000 Metres
 Tie Line Direction: N 59° E / N 23° E
 Mean Terrain Clearance: 78 metres
 EM Transmitter Loop: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 34 metres below the helicopter
 2 Magnetic Sensors: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 24 metres below the helicopter

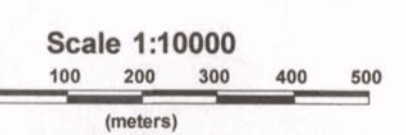
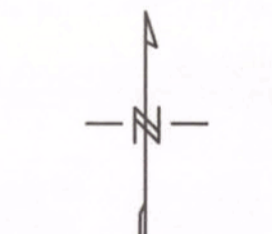
INSTRUMENTS
 Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
 Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
 X-Coil Loop Diameter 0.32 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Dipole Moment: 375.668 nA
 Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.15 ms.
 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometer
 Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION
 Datum: NAD83
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 67°W (Zone 20N)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081818181
 NTS: 011E03



TMI Contour Intervals:
 10 nT
 50 nT
 250 nT

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:
 Tower
 Buildings
 Contours
 Rivers / Streams
 Trails
 Railway
 Roads
 Transmission Line
 Lakes / Ponds
 Wetlands
 Mining claims
 Mining areas



The topographic data base was derived from 1:50,000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data.
 Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM Shuttle Radar Topography Mission data.
 Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database.
 Mining Claims were provided by the client.

ScoZinc Ltd.
 NE Test Area
 Truro, Nova Scotia

Geotech VTEM System
 Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
 245 Industrial Parkway North,
 Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
 www.geotech.ca

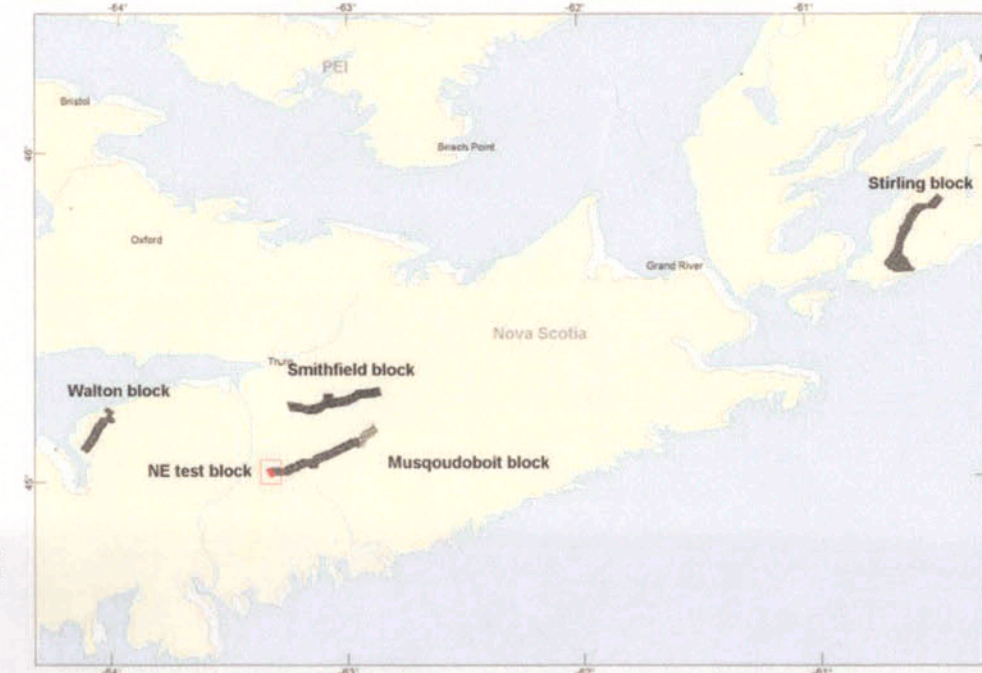
April 2012

APPENDIX V: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map – NE Test Area Block

(See Enclosed Map Pocket)

APPENDIX VI: VTEM dB/dT Z Component Profiles Map – NE Test Area Block

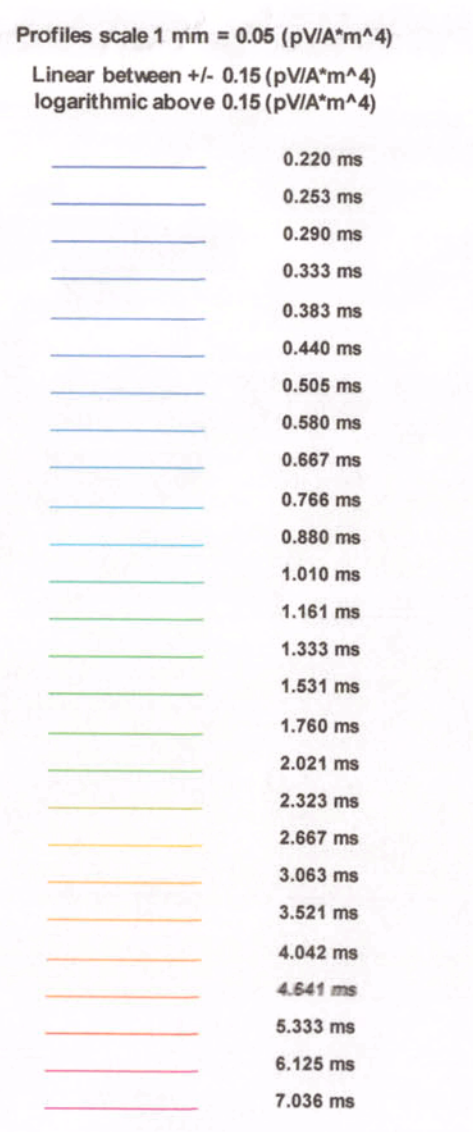
(See Enclosed Map Pocket)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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 Survey Base: Truro, Nova Scotia
 Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-star 350 B3 C-FGEO
 Survey Line Spacing: 100 metres
 Survey Line Direction: N 142° E / N 329° E
 Tie Line Spacing: 1000 Metres
 Tie Line Direction: N 52° E / N 239° E
 Mean Terrain Clearance: 75 metres
 EM Transmitter Loop: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 34 metres below the helicopter
 2 Magnetic Sensors: Towed at an average terrain clearance of 24 metres below the helicopter

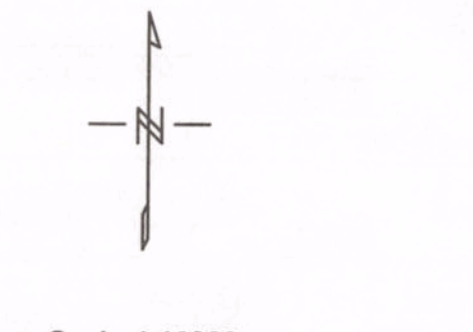
INSTRUMENTS:
 Geotech Time Domain Electromagnetic System (VTEM)
 Concentric Rx/Tx Geometry
 X-Coil Loop: Diameter 0.32 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Transmitter Loop: Diameter 26 Metres, Base Frequency 30 Hz
 Dipole Moment: 375,888 nA
 Transmitter Wave Form: Trapezoid, Pulse Width 7.15 ms
 Geometrics High Sensitivity Caesium Magnetometer
 Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION:
 Datum: NAD83
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 63°W (Zone 20N)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
 Major Axis: 6378137.000
 Eccentricity: 0.081819191
 NTS: 011E03



Geology:
 Coldstream Formation
 Goldenville Formation
 Halifax Formation
 White Quarry, Steviacke, Carrolls Corner, Macumber and Gays River Formations
 Wentworth Station, Miller Creek, MacDonald Road and Elderbank Formations

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:
 Tower
 Buildings
 Contours
 Rivers / Streams
 Trails
 Railway
 Roads
 Transmission Line
 Lakes / Ponds
 Wetlands
 Mining claims
 Mining areas



Scale 1:10000
 (metres)
 NAD83 UTM Zone 20N

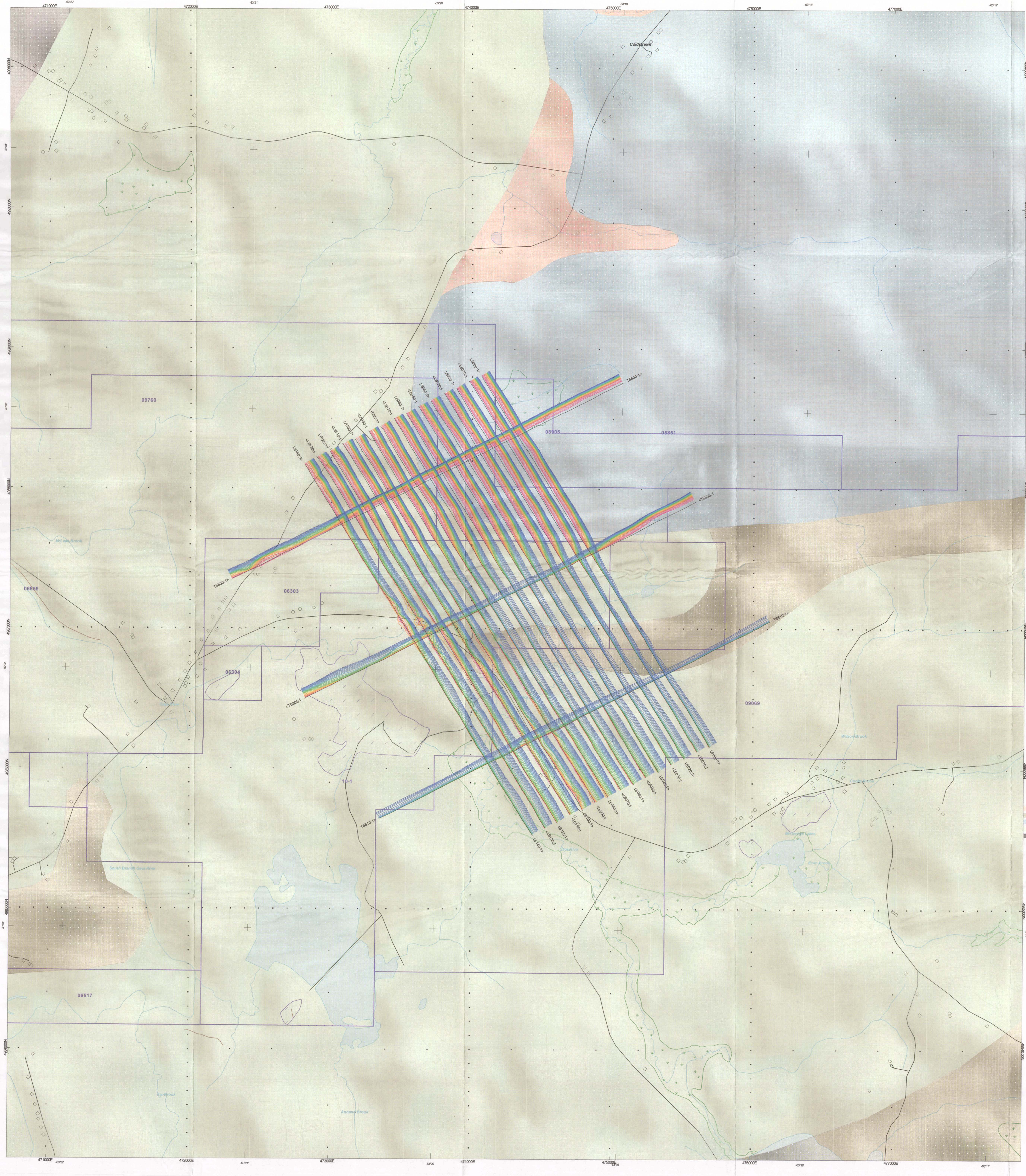
The topographic data base was derived from 1:50,000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data.
 (www.geogratis.ca)
 Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM30plus Radar Topography Mission data.
 Inset data derived from GeoCommunity's 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database.
 (www.geocomm.com)
 Mining Claims were provided by the client.

GeoZinc Ltd.
 NE Test Area
 Truro, Nova Scotia

Geotech VTEM System
 VTEM dB/dt Z Component Profiles
 Time Gate 0.220 - 7.036 ms
 over Geology

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
 245 Industrial Parkway North,
 Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G4C4
 www.geotech.ca

April 2012



APPENDIX VII: VTEM SURVEY ITENERARY CONFIRMATION RECORDS

(See Next Pages)

Matt Jodrey

From: Tanya Nagowski <Tanya@geotech.ca>
Sent: February-09-12 2:01 PM
To: Wolfgang Schleiss; Jason Dunning
Cc: Clientupdates@geotech.ca; 'Roger LeBlanc'; 'Jonathan Yantho'
Subject: 12005 VTEM update for the Selwyn Resources Ltd. survey in the Truro, NS area, Feb 9, 2012
Attachments: 12005_VTEM_Plan_Option1_120203.pdf

Feb 8, 2012 ~ system assembly and the heli install were completed ~ testing commenced

For your convenience please find attached the flight plans.

Many thanks and have a great day!!
Tanya

Tanya Nagowski

Tanya Nagowski

Geotech Ltd.

245 Industrial Parkway N,
Aurora, ON, L4G 4C4
Office. (905) 841-5004 Office Toll Free. (877) 527-2282
NEW CELL: (289) 231-2434
Alternate Cell. (416) 720-4983
Fax. (905) 726-5315
Email. tanya@geotech.ca

www.geotech.ca

Matt Jodrey

From: Tanya Nagowski <Tanya@geotech.ca>
Sent: February-10-12 12:16 PM
To: Wolfgang Schleiss; Jason Dunning
Cc: Clientupdates@geotech.ca; 'Roger LeBlanc'; 'Jonathan Yantho'
Subject: 12005 VTEM update for the Selwyn Resources Ltd. survey in the Truro, NS area, Feb 10, 2012
Attachments: 12005_VTEM_Plan_Option1_120203.pdf

Feb 9, 2012 ~ testing continued

For your convenience please find attached the flight plans.

Many thanks and have a great day!!
Tanya

Tanya Nagowski

Tanya Nagowski

Geotech Ltd.

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Aurora, ON, L4G 4C4
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Matt Jodrey

From: Tanya Nagowski <Tanya@geotech.ca>
Sent: February-13-12 1:30 PM
To: Wolfgang Schleiss; Jason Dunning
Cc: Clientupdates@geotech.ca; 'Roger LeBlanc'; 'Jonathan Yantho'
Subject: 12005 VTEM update for the Selwyn Resources Ltd. survey in the Truro, NS area, Feb 13, 2012
Attachments: 12005_VTEM_Plan_Option1_120203.pdf

Feb 10, 2012 ~ testing was completed by the end of the day ~ production was approved to commence
Feb 11, 2012 ~ no production due to weather ~ low ceilings and rain
Feb 12, 2012 ~ no production due to weather ~ overcast, low ceilings and gusting winds

For your convenience please find attached the flight plans.

Please note there have been (2) stand-by days to date ~ Feb 11, 12, 2012

Many thanks and have a great day!!
Tanya

Tanya Nagowski

Tanya Nagowski

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Matt Jodrey

From: Tanya Nagowski <Tanya@geotech.ca>
Sent: March-08-12 2:01 PM
To: Wolfgang Schleiss; Jason Dunning
Cc: Clientupdates@geotech.ca; 'Roger LeBlanc'; 'colin.lennox'
Subject: 12005 VTEM update for the Selwyn Resources Ltd. survey in the Truro, NS area, March 8, 2012
Attachments: 12005_VTEM_Flight_Plan_120307.pdf

March 7, 2012 ~ 265 km flown

As of March 8, 2012 ~ 1835 km (85%) have been flown of the newly revised total 2165 km

For your convenience please find attached the revised flight plan indicating lines flown to date.

Please note there have been (12) stand-by days to date ~ Feb 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, March 5, 6, 2012

Many thanks and have a great day!!
Tanya

Tanya Nagowski

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Matt Jodrey

From: Tanya Nagowski <Tanya@geotech.ca>
Sent: March-09-12 12:01 PM
To: Wolfgang Schleiss; Jason Dunning
Cc: Clientupdates@geotech.ca; 'Roger LeBlanc'; 'colin.lennox'
Subject: 12005 VTEM update for the Selwyn Resources Ltd. survey in the Truro, NS area, March 9, 2012
Attachments: 12005_VTEM_Flight_Plan_120307.pdf

March 8, 2012 ~ no production due to weather ~ low ceilings in the morning and a local wind advisory ~ strong, gusty winds in the afternoon

As of March 9, 2012 ~ 1835 km (85%) have been flown of the newly revised total 2165 km

For your convenience please find attached the revised flight plan indicating lines flown to date.

Please note there have been (13) stand-by days to date ~ Feb 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, March 5, 6, 8, 2012

Many thanks and have a great day!!
Tanya

Tanya Nagowski

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Matt Jodrey

From: Tanya Nagowski <Tanya@geotech.ca>
Sent: March-12-12 4:01 PM
To: Wolfgang Schleiss; Jason Dunning
Cc: Clientupdates@geotech.ca; 'Roger LeBlanc'; 'colin.lennox'
Subject: 12005 VTEM update for the Selwyn Resources Ltd. survey in the Truro, NS area, March 12, 2012
Attachments: 12005_VTEM_Flight_Plan_120311.pdf

March 9, 2012 ~ no production due to weather ~ low ceilings, rain/snow and high winds

March 10, 2012 ~ 256 km flown

March 11, 2012 ~ the remaining km were flown~ flying is 100% complete

As of March 12, 2012 ~ 2165 km (100%) have been flown of the newly revised total 2165 km

For your convenience please find attached the revised flight plan indicating lines flown to date.

Please note there have been (14) stand-by days to date ~ Feb 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, March 5, 6, 8, 9, 2012

Many thanks and have a great day!!

Tanya

Tanya Nagowski

Geotech Ltd.

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Aurora, ON, L4G 4C4

Office. (905) 841-5004 Office Toll Free. (877) 527-2282

NEW CELL: (289) 231-2434

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Email. tanya@geotech.ca

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APPENDIX VIII: VTEM SURVEY FLIGHT DATA AND TECHNICAL SUMMARY

(See Next Page)

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL DATA 12005_readme.txt
DVD-ROM

Survey name: Smithfield, Walton,
Stirling, Musquitdoboit and NE Test Area Truro,
Location:
Nova Scotia
Job No.: 12005
Client: ScoZinc Ltd.
Survey date: February 15th - March 11th,
2012
Survey company name: Geotech Ltd.
Total line-km: 2228
Archive creation date: April, 2012
Aircraft type: Aerospatale A-star 350 B3 C-FGEO
Base of operation: Truro, Nova Scotia
Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer
Model:
Type: Geometrics
split-beam
Sample Interval: 0.1 seconds
Mount: Towed bird, 24 metres
below helicopter
Actual average magnetic sensor clearance : 62 metres
Airborne EM
System: Geotech Time Domain EM, VTEM
system
Type: versatile time domain
electromagnetic (VTEmpus) system, and horizontal magnetic gradiometer (VTEM, serial number 18)
Number of channels: 32 (0.096 - 7.036ms)
Sample Interval: 10 Hz (0.1 seconds); 2-3 metres
Mount: Towed ring, 34 metres below
helicopter
Transmitter coil diameter: 26 m
Number of turns: 4
Effective transmitter coil area: 2123 m2
Transmitter base frequency: 30 Hz
Peak current: 177 A
Pulse width: 7.15 ms
wave form shape: Bi-polar trapezoid
Peak dipole moment: 375,898 nIA
Actual average EM Bird terrain clearance: 43 metres above the ground
X Coil diameter: 0.32 m
Number of turns: 245
Effective coil area: 19.69 m2
Z-Coil diameter: 1.2 m
Number of turns: 100
Effective coil area: 113.04 m2
actual average EM bird terrain clearance : 43 metres
Mean terrain clearance: 75 m above ground
Navigation type: NovAtel's WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver
helicopter) (on the tail of the
Radar altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-40

Survey block	Actual Line-km	Flight direction	12005_readme.txt Traverse Line	spacing (m) Line numbers	Area (km2)	Planned
Smithfield	99	Line-km N 164° E / N 344° E	562.5	Traverse: 200 L4000-L5550	515.3	
Tie: 1700						
N 74° E / N 254° E Walton	50	T5900-T5920	63.9	Traverse: 200		
261.3		N 124° E / N 304° E	282.1	L1000-L1830		
Tie: 2000						
N 34° E / N 214° E Stirling	119	T1900-T1910	29.8	Traverse: 200		
616.3		N 124° E / N 304° E	671.5	L2000-L3490		
Tie: 1900						
N 34° E / N 214° E Musquidoboit		T3900-T3950	72.3	Traverse: 200		
115		594.7		538.4		
N 149° E / N 329° E		L7000-L8850				
Tie: 1500						
N 59° E / N 239° E NE Test Area	5	T8800-T8830	74.8	Traverse: 100		
46.6		N 149° E / N 329° E	54	L6000-L6140		
Tie: 1000						
N 59° E / N 239° E		T6800-T6810	9.3			
2164.8	2228	TOTAL		388		

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL DIGITAL ARCHIVES

- Two copies of the data and maps on DVD were prepared to accompany the report. Each DVD contains a digital file of the line data in GDB Geosoft Montaj format as well as the maps in Geosoft Montaj Map and PDF format.
- DVD structure.

There are two (2) main directories;

Data contains databases, grids and maps, as described below.

Report contains a copy of the report and appendices in PDF format.

Databases in Geosoft GDB format;

Channel name	Units	Description
X:		
Y:		
Longitude:		
Latitude:		
Z:		
Radar:		
helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter		
DEM:		
Digital Elevation Model		
Gtime:		
Mag1L:		
Mag1R:		
Basemag:		
Mag2LZ		
Mag2RZ		
TMI2		
loop		
TMI3		
Hgcxline		
Hginline		
CVG		
SFz[14]:		
SFz[15]:		
SFz[16]:		
SFz[17]:		
SFz[18]:		
SFz[19]:		
SFz[20]:		
SFz[21]:		
SFz[22]:		
SFz[23]:		
SFz[24]:		
SFz[25]:		
SFz[26]:		
SFz[27]:		
SFz[28]:		
SFz[29]:		
SFz[30]:		
SFz[31]:		
SFz[32]:		
SFz[33]:		
SFz[34]:		

SFz[35]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
1760 microsecond time channel			
SFz[36]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
2021 microsecond time channel			
SFz[37]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
2323 microsecond time channel			
SFz[38]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
2667 microsecond time channel			
SFz[39]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
3063 microsecond time channel			
SFz[40]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
3521 microsecond time channel			
SFz[41]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
4042 microsecond time channel			
SFz[42]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
4641 microsecond time channel			
SFz[43]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
5333 microsecond time channel			
SFz[44]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
6125 microsecond time channel			
SFz[45]:	pV/(A*m4)		Z dB/dt
7036 microsecond time channel			
SFx[20]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
220 microsecond time channel			
SFx[21]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
253 microsecond time channel			
SFx[22]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
290 microsecond time channel			
SFx[23]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
333 microsecond time channel			
SFx[24]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
383 microsecond time channel			
SFx[25]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
440 microsecond time channel			
SFx[26]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
505 microsecond time channel			
SFx[27]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
580 microsecond time channel			
SFx[28]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
667 microsecond time channel			
SFx[29]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
766 microsecond time channel			
SFx[30]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
880 microsecond time channel			
SFx[31]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
1010 microsecond time channel			
SFx[32]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
1161 microsecond time channel			
SFx[33]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
1333 microsecond time channel			
SFx[34]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
1531 microsecond time channel			
SFx[35]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
1760 microsecond time channel			
SFx[36]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
2021 microsecond time channel			
SFx[37]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
2323 microsecond time channel			
SFx[38]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
2667 microsecond time channel			
SFx[39]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
3063 microsecond time channel			
SFx[40]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
3521 microsecond time channel			
SFx[41]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
4042 microsecond time channel			
SFx[42]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
4641 microsecond time channel			
SFx[43]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
5333 microsecond time channel			
SFx[44]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
6125 microsecond time channel			
SFx[45]:	pV/(A*m4)		X dB/dt
7036 microsecond time channel			
BFz	(pV*ms)/(A*m4)		Z B-Field data
for time channels 14 to 45			
BFx	(pV*ms)/(A*m4)		X B-Field data
for time channels 20 to 45			
SFXFF	pV/(A*m4)		
Fraser Filtered X dB/dt			

NchanBF Latest time channels of TAU calculation
 NchanSF Latest time channels of TAU calculation
 TAUBF ms
 Time constant B-Field
 TauSF ms
 Time constant dB/dt
 PLM:
 60 Hz power line monitor

Off-Time Decay Sampling Scheme
 VTEM Decay Sampling Scheme

Index	Middle	Start	End
Milliseconds			
14	0.096	0.090	0.103
15	0.110	0.103	0.118
16	0.126	0.118	0.136
17	0.145	0.136	0.156
18	0.167	0.156	0.179
19	0.192	0.179	0.206
20	0.220	0.206	0.236
21	0.253	0.236	0.271
22	0.290	0.271	0.312
23	0.333	0.312	0.358
24	0.383	0.358	0.411
25	0.440	0.411	0.472
26	0.505	0.472	0.543
27	0.580	0.543	0.623
28	0.667	0.623	0.716
29	0.766	0.716	0.823
30	0.880	0.823	0.945
31	1.010	0.945	1.086
32	1.161	1.086	1.247
33	1.333	1.247	1.432
34	1.531	1.432	1.646
35	1.760	1.646	1.891
36	2.021	1.891	2.172
37	2.323	2.172	2.495
38	2.667	2.495	2.865
39	3.063	2.865	3.292
40	3.521	3.292	3.781
41	4.042	3.781	4.341
42	4.641	4.341	4.987
43	5.333	4.987	5.729
44	6.125	5.729	6.581
45	7.036	6.581	7.560

• Database of the VTEM waveform "12005_waveform_Final.gdb" in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

Time: Sampling rate interval, 5.2083 microseconds
 Rx_Volt: Output voltage of the receiver coil (Volt)
 Tx_Curr: Output current of the transmitter (Amps)

• Grids in Geosoft GRD format, as follows:

bb_BFz36: B-Field Z Component Channel 36 (Time Gate 2.021 ms)
 bb_CVG: Calculated Magnetic Vertical Gradient (nT/m)
 bb_DEM: Digital Elevation Model (metres)
 bb_PLM: Power Line Monitor
 bb_Hgcxline: Measured Cross-Line Gradient (nT/m)
 bb_Hginline: Measured In-Line Gradient (nT/m)
 bb_SFxFF20: Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel 20 (Time Gate 0.220 ms)
 bb_SFxFF24: Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel 24 (Time Gate 0.383ms)
 bb_SFxFF32: Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel 32 (Time Gate 1.161ms)
 bb_SFxFF33: Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel 22 (Time Gate 1.333ms)
 bb_SFxFF38: Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel 22 (Time Gate 2.667ms)
 bb_TauBF: B-Field Z Component, Calculated Time Constant (ms)
 bb_TauSF: dB/dt Z Component, Calculated Time Constant (ms)
 bb_TMI: Total Magnetic Intensity (nT)
 bb_TotalHGrad: Magnetic Total Horizontal Gradient (nT/m)
 bb_Tiltdrv: Magnetic Tilt derivative (radians)

where bb represents the block name

12005_readme.txt

A Geosoft .GRD file has a .GI metadata file associated with it, containing grid projection information. A grid cell size of 50 metres was used.

• Maps at 1:10,000 (NE Test Area), 1:20,000 (Walton block), 1:25,000 (Stirling block, Smithfield block) and 1:50,000 (Musquidoboit block) in Geosoft MAP format, as follows:

12005_scalek_bb_dBdtz:	dB/dt profiles Z Component, Time Gates 0.220 - 7.036 ms
in linear - logarithmic scale.	
12005_scalek_bb_Bfieldz:	B-field profiles Z Component, Time Gates 0.220 - 7.036 ms in
linear - logarithmic scale.	
12005_scalek_bb_BFz36:	B-field late time Z Component Channel 36, Time Gate
2.021 ms colour image.	
12005_scalek_bb_TMI:	Total magnetic intensity (TMI) colour image and
contours.	
12005_scalek_bb_TauSF:	dB/dt Calculated Time Constant (Tau) with contours of
anomaly areas of the Calculated Vertical Derivative of TMI	
12005_scalek_bb_SFxFF20:	Fraser Filtered X Component dB/dt, Channel 20, Time Gate 0.220
ms.	
12005_scalek_bb_SFxFF32:	Fraser Filtered X Component dB/dt, Channel 32, Time Gate 1.161
ms.	
12005_scalek_bb_SFxFF33:	Fraser Filtered X Component dB/dt, Channel 33, Time Gate 1.333
ms.	
12005_scalek_bb_Total_HGrad:	Magnetic Total Horizontal Gradient colour image.
12005_scalek_bb_TiltDrv:	Magnetic Tilt-Angle Derivative colour image.

where bb represents the block name
scale represents the scale of the map

Maps are also presented in PDF format.

1:50,000 topographic vectors were taken from the NRCAN Geogratis database at;
<http://geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/index.html>.

• A Google Earth file 12005_bb_FP.kml showing the flight path of the block is included. Free versions of Google Earth software from:
<http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html>

where bb represents the block name

Flown and processed by: Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North
Aurora, Ontario, L4G 4C4
Phone: 905.841.5004
Fax: 905.841.0611
www.geotech.ca

**APPENDIX IX: VTEM SURVEY DATA - PLEASE REFER TO THE CD
ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT ENTITLED:**

“AEM xyz DATA – AR2012 – EL05851 ET AL (MUSQUODOBOIT VALLEY)”

The photocopied CD/DVD was submitted with this report. The files from this CD/DVD can be downloaded through NovaScan



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. 05851 Date of issue November 5, 1996

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ _____ _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ 7 _____ _____ km
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ samples
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe)	
Subtotal		\$1700
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$10
Subtotal		\$60
Grand total		\$1760

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. 06644 Date of issue April 24, , 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ _____ _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ 13 _____ km
		\$2911
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ samples
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ m
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$704
	Subtotal	\$3615
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$50
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$50
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$28
	Subtotal	\$128
	Grand total	\$3743



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. 06658 Date of issue April 24, , 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ km _____ km _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ km _____ km _____ km 16 _____ km _____ km
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ km _____ # _____ km _____ km _____ km _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$872
	Subtotal	\$4751
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$50
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$50
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$37
	Subtotal	\$137
	Grand total	\$4888

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. 06676 Date of issue April 24, , 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting	_____ days	
2. Geological mapping	_____ days	
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	48 _____ km	\$11659
(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)	_____ / _____ 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)		
Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan		\$3016
Subtotal		\$14675
Overhead costs		
12. Secretarial services		
13. Drafting services		\$100
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		\$100
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		
17. Legal fees		
18. Other (describe)		
Flyers alerting public		\$110
Subtotal		\$310
Grand total		\$14985

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. 06678 Date of issue April 24, , 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ km _____ km _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ km _____ km _____ km 2 _____ km _____ km
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ km _____ # _____ km _____ km _____ km _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$84
	Subtotal	\$570
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$5
	Subtotal	\$55
	Grand total	\$625

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. 06678A Date of issue April 24, 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ km _____ km _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ km _____ km _____ km 3 _____ km _____ km
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ km _____ # _____ km _____ km _____ km _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$151
	Subtotal	\$880
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$7
	Subtotal	\$57
	Grand total	\$937

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. 06678B Date of issue April 24, 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ km _____ km _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other	_____ km _____ km _____ km 2 _____ km _____ km \$486
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other	_____ km _____ # _____ km _____ km _____ km _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other	_____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$84
	Subtotal	\$570
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$5
	Subtotal	\$55
	Grand total	\$625

R

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. 06678C Date of issue April 24, , 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ km _____ km _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ km _____ km _____ km 5 _____ km _____ km \$1214
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ km _____ # _____ km _____ km _____ km _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$285
	Subtotal	\$1499
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$12
	Subtotal	\$62
	Grand total	\$1561

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. 06678D Date of issue April 24, 2006



Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____m ² / _____m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ _____ _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ 3 _____ _____ km
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ samples
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$151
	Subtotal	\$879
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$7
	Subtotal	\$57
	Grand total	\$936

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. 06959 Date of issue October 20, 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
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 4 _____ km (e) Other _____ km	\$901
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) _____ / _____ 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	\$901
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$10
	Subtotal	\$60
	Grand total	\$961

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. 08905 Date of issue October 20, 2009

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____m ² / _____m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ km _____ km _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ km _____ km _____ km 7 _____ km _____ km \$1399
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ km _____ # _____ km _____ km _____ km _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days _____
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ / _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe)	
	Subtotal	\$1399
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$25
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$25
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$15
	Subtotal	\$66
	Grand total	\$1464

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. 09069 Date of issue August 19, 2005

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ _____ _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ 33 _____ _____ km
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ days
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ m _____ m _____ m _____ m _____ m _____ days _____ #
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$4320
	Subtotal	\$12172
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$100
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$100
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$143
	Subtotal	\$343
	Grand total	\$12515

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. 09070 Date of issue April 26, , 2006

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ days	
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ #	
6.	Grid: (a) Line cutting (b) Picket setting (c) Flagging	_____ _____ _____ km
7.	Geophysical surveys Airborne: (a) EM/VLF (b) Mag or Grad (c) Radiometric (d) Combination (e) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ 81 _____ _____ km
		\$19195
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF (b) Seismic soundings (c) Magnetic/telluric (d) IP/resistivity (e) Gravity (f) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ km
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water (ii) Sediments (b) (i) Rock (ii) Core (iii) Chips (c) (i) Soil (ii) Overburden (d) Gas (e) Biogeochemistry (f) Sample collection (g) Other _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ samples
10.	Drilling: (a) Diamond (# holes/m) (b) Percussion (# holes/m) (c) Rotary (# holes/m) (d) Auger (# holes/m) (e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m) (f) Logging, supervision, etc. (g) Sealing (# holes)	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ m
11.	Other (describe) Data review, compilation, assessment; program plan	\$5093
	Subtotal	\$24288
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	\$100
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	\$100
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe) Flyers alerting public	\$182
	Subtotal	\$382
	Grand total	\$24670

