

AR 2012-124



Assessment Report

Annapolis Properties Corporation

Crow's Nest
Guysborough County
Nova Scotia
Canada

Exploration Licence

10249

DNRMPT AUG20'12 15:46



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Prepared by:
Drew Pelley
Tyler Compton
Adam Sherry

Summary

This report documents work completed in 2012 with respect to exploration licence 10249, which is located on the historically producing Crow's Nest Gold Mine held by Annapolis Properties Corporation. The property is located, approximately 140 km northeast of Halifax in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. This report was written to comply with provisions within the Mineral Resources Act concerning reporting of work on exploration claims. The report covers 12 months of work and expenditures related to exploration of this property.

In the spring of 2012, Annapolis carried out a brief field program on licences 10249. The program consisted of geological mapping, as well as the collection of several rock samples and stream sediment samples. Geological mapping was successful in constraining the location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline on the property, however sampling failed to identify detectable gold in any of the sampled materials.

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1.0 Introduction

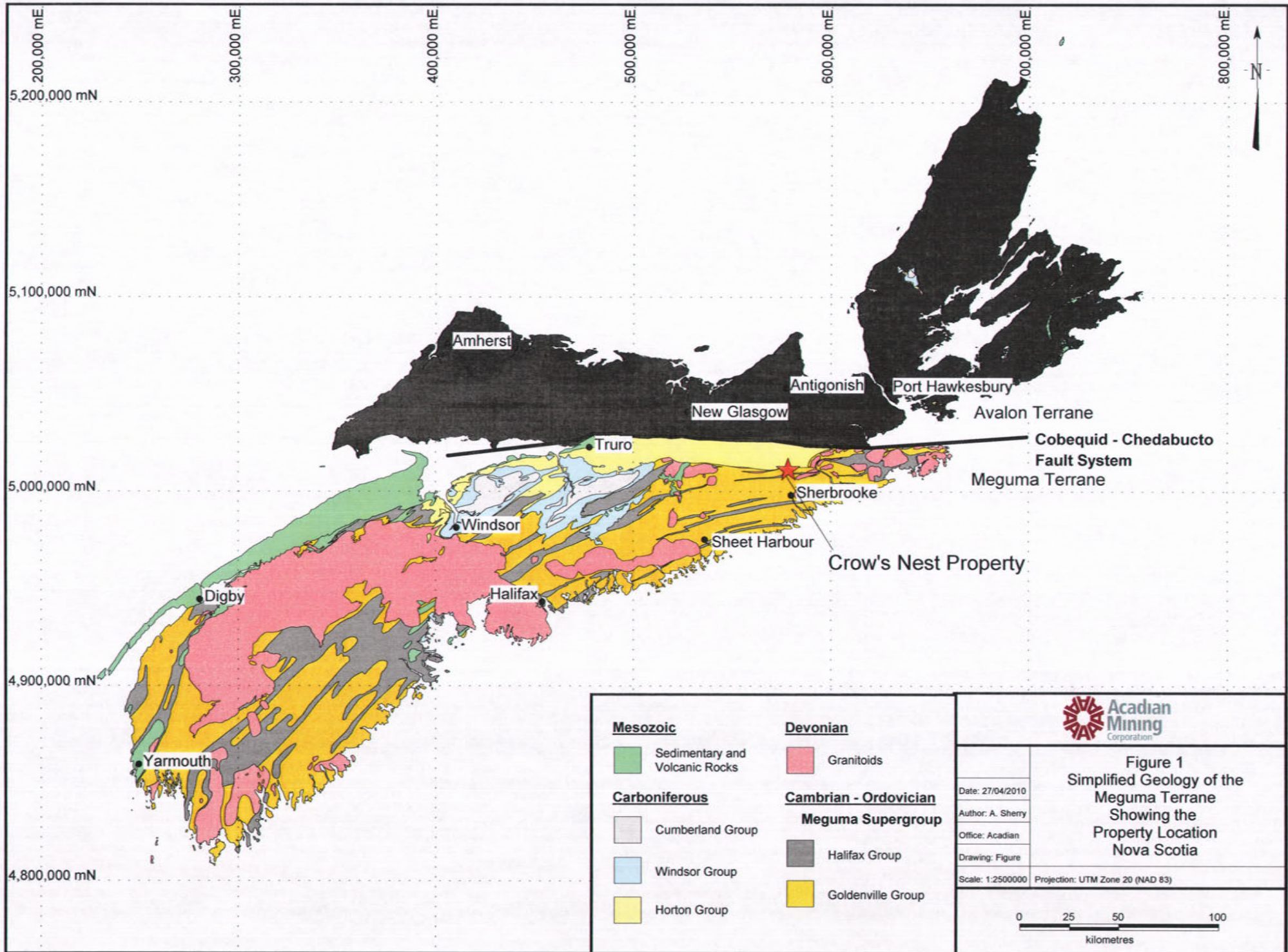
The following report was written to comply with provisions within the Mineral Resources Act concerning the reporting of work on exploration claims. Licence 10249 is composed of 18 mineral exploration claims located about 140km northeast of Halifax. This licence represents a large area including the historically producing Crow's Nest Mine. This report covers 12 months of work and expenditures related to the exploration of 10249.

Licence 10249 is situated approximately 2 kilometers west of the Cochrane Hill Deposit, which is currently under evaluation by Atlantic Gold NL. Some historic production has occurred on the Crow's Nest property however the volume of gold produced is unknown as the figures were reported in conjunction with production from Cochrane Hill.

In 2012, Acadian Mining Corp. (Acadian) carried out a field program on licence 10249 on behalf of Annapolis. The program consisted of geological mapping, rock sampling and stream sediment sampling. The results of the geological mapping have confirmed the Cochrane Hill Anticline crosses the property, however the results of sampling indicate background levels of gold in all of the sampled materials.

2.0 Location and Access

The Crow's Nest property is located in Guysborough County, approximately 140 km northeast of Halifax (Figure 1). The town of Sherbrooke is located approximately 10 km to the south (Figure 2). Access to these claims is provided by the Waternish Road and several unnamed private roads which branch south from highway 348. Sheerbrooke, which is located approximately 30km north, provides access to basic services such as banking, grocery and other small stores, restaurants and accommodations. Domestic power and telephone services are also available nearby in the town of Glenelg.



- | | |
|--|---|
| Mesozoic | Devonian |
| Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks | Granitoids |
| Carboniferous | Cambrian - Ordovician |
| Cumberland Group | Meguma Supergroup |
| Windsor Group | Halifax Group |
| Horton Group | Goldenville Group |


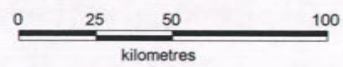
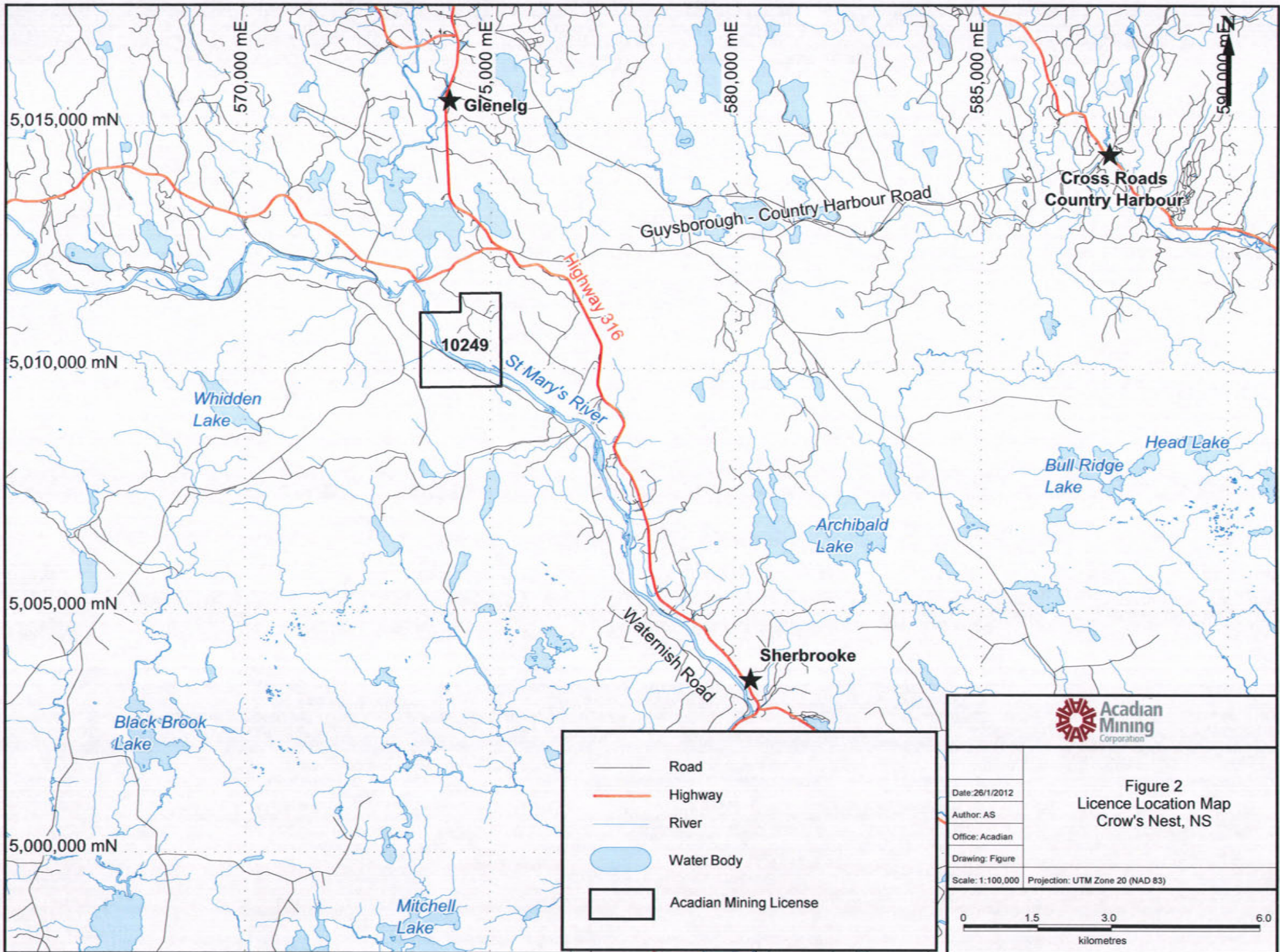


Figure 1
Simplified Geology of the
Meguma Terrane
Showing the
Property Location
Nova Scotia

Date: 27/04/2010
Author: A. Sherry
Office: Acadian
Drawing: Figure
Scale: 1:2500000 Projection: UTM Zone 20 (NAD 83)



0 25 50 100
kilometres



3.0 Licence Tabulation

Licence 10249 consists of 18 mineral exploration claims in total. Upon review of the property Annapolis will renew the license in full. See Table 1 below.

Licence	NTS Sheet	Tract	Claims
10249	11 E / 1 D	99	ABCD EFGH JKLM NOPQ
	11 E / 8 A	3	AB

Table 1: Claims tabulation for licence 10249 Crow's Nest

4.0 Climate and Physiography

Eastern Nova Scotia is characterized by northern temperate zone climatic conditions moderated by proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. Seasonal variations occur, with winter conditions of freezing and/or substantial snowfall expected from late November through late March. Spring and fall seasons are cool, with frequent periods of rain. Summer conditions can be expected to prevail from late June through early September with modest rainfall and daily mean temperatures in the 15 to 20 degrees Celsius range. Maximum daily summer temperatures to 30 degrees Celsius occur, with winter minimums in the minus 25 to minus 30 degrees Celsius range.

The Crow's Nest area is typical of terrain on the Eastern Shore. Although, the area does show significant topography as it is situated on the steep sided valley of the St Mary's River. The elevation ranges from 20m above sea level near the river to nearly 150m asl at the property margins. The St Mary's River is the dominant hydrographic feature on the property at more than 100m wide in areas of low relief. Several small tributaries run across the property feeding the St Mary's River. Vegetative cover across the property varies from stands of balsam fir, spruce and hemlock on the valley walls to typical flood plain vegetation near the river.

5.0 Previous Work

The area was first mapped by E.R. Faribault in 1887 at a scale of one inch to one mile. Exploration work has been intermittently carried out in the Crow's nest area with development occurring coincident with that at the Cochrane Hill Gold District located 3 km to the east. Gold was first discovered in the Crow's Nest area in 1879 but very little information is available from this early period. Production was apparently reported with that of the nearby Cochrane Hill District, with an estimated total of 1,192 oz of gold from 11,649 tons of rock as a combined figure for the two properties, with the majority coming from Cochrane Hill.

Historically, exploration has focused on the Stake and Belt leads with a shaft established to the 100 foot level and approximately 850' of underground workings completed. These leads are

bedding concordant and located approximately 60m south of the anticlinal closure. As described by Malcolm (1929), gold shoots in the area plunge westerly and follow the axial trend of the regional anticline. The auriferous veins at Crow's Nest are generally considered to be a continuation of the Cochrane Hill zones to the east (Malcolm, 1929). More recent work in 1974 by the Millmore Syndicate and A. D. Hudgins consisted of a four hole diamond drilling program in an effort to explore beneath the old Crow's Nest workings.

In 1981, Northumberland Mines Ltd. Conducted geological mapping, humus geochemistry sampling and a ground EM-16 geophysical survey over the Crow's Nest property (Harrington, 1981).

In 1983, Outland Resources Corporation (Outland) carried out geological mapping, soil sampling, and a VLF and EM-16 survey over the Crow's Nest area (Forgeron, 1983). Although poor soil sampling conditions were thought to have suppressed the geochemical expression, some anomalous gold values were recovered. The geophysical surveys proved useful in delineating local structural trends. Further geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying with follow-up diamond drilling was recommended, but there is no evidence that this or any other subsequent work was completed by Outland in the Crow's Nest area.

In 1987, Seabright Exploration Resources Inc. performed an exploration program on this property. The work included mapping and prospecting, a detailed B-horizon soil geochemistry survey, and a detailed C-horizon till geochemistry survey (Woodman, 1987).

Scotia Prime Resources Inc. carried out an initial surface exploration program on the current Annapolis claim group and surrounding areas in 1988, consisting of a humus geochemistry survey (Miller, 1989). Also in 1988, survey base-line was extended to the west side of the St Mary's River and additional humus samples were collected. While conducting the geochemical traverses, a reconnaissance mapping program was completed to identify areas of outcrop and previous exploration activity.

In 1991, a local prospector, Douglas Boddy, performed a small-scale mapping and prospecting program within the southeastern section of the Annapolis property. A second field program was again initiated by D. Boddy in 1997 under the company name Gold'n Crystal Minerals. A similar geological traverse was completed and returned disappointing results (Boddy, 1991).

In 2003, Mercator completed a detailed compilation of geo-scientific data generated from work conducted on and around the Crow's Nest property. In addition to data compilation, second derivative enhanced-aeromagnetic total field data obtained from the Geologic Survey of Canada data was reprocessed and used in conjunction with Outland VLF and EM-16 data.

In 2009, Acadian Mining carried out geological mapping on the Crow's Nest property. The results confirmed the location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline.

6.0 Regional Geology

The Meguma Terrane of south eastern mainland Nova Scotia is underlain by folded Cambro-Ordovician age sedimentary sequences of the Meguma Supergroup and extensive areas of Mid-Devonian granitoids. The Meguma Supergroup comprises two groups, namely the greywacke-dominated Goldenville Group and the overlying slate-argillite dominated Halifax Group, each of which has been subdivided into Formations (e.g. White et al., 2007; Horne and Pelley, 2007).

The Meguma Supergroup was deformed during the mid-Devonian Annapolis Orogeny resulting in east to northeast trending regional folds and associated axial planar cleavage. Regional folds typically show upright to overturned geometry and are frequently doubly plunging at shallow angles resulting in elongate domal structures.

Metamorphism associated with the Annapolis Orogeny varies across the Meguma Terrane from amphibolite facies in the extreme northeast and southwest areas. The central mainland is characterized by mid or lower greenschist facies assemblages. Large volumes of granite and granodiorite were intruded into the folded and metamorphosed Meguma Group during mid-Devonian to early Carboniferous time, resulting in development of well-defined contact aureoles. Lower Carboniferous and younger aged strata unconformably overlie the eroded Meguma surface and have been affected by folding and shearing. Northwest trending faults typically showing sinistral strike-slip separation are common throughout the Meguma Terrane

6.1 Goldenville Group

The Goldenville Group, which forms the basal unit of the Meguma Supergroup is host to most of the known gold deposits in the province. The group generally consists of intercalated metagreywacke and metasilstone (Malcom, 1976; Schenk, 1978). On the eastern shore the goldenville group generally consists of repeated turbiditic cycles consisting of thick metagreywacke fining upwards to thin metasilstone and black slate caps. Mappable formations are locally recognized within the Goldenville Group (White, 2006; White et al., 2007; Horne and Pelley, 2007) although no subdivision has been made in the Upper Seal Harbour area.

6.2 Halifax Group

The Halifax Group forms the upper part of the Meguma Group and is generally comprised of thinly bedded slates and minor metasilstone and metasandstone (Malcolm, 1976). The Halifax Group has been locally subdivided into formations. The Cunard formation is regionally mappable and defines a stratigraphic marker within the Halifax Group. The Cunard Formation consists of fine-grained dark slates and interbedded metasandstone beds and hosts significant sulphide mineralization, mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Cunard Formation is locally underlain

by the Beaverbank Formation which consists of carbonate and manganese rich slates and metasilstone locally characterized by coticule layers (Horne and Pelley, 2007). The stratigraphically highest unit of the Halifax Group generally consists of grey-green metasilstone and metasandstone lithologies. In the eastern shore area this unit is referred to as the Glen Brook Formation (Horne and Pelley, 2007).

7.0 Property Geology

The Crow's Nest property is underlain primarily by inter-bedded metasandstone and pelitic staurolite schist of the Goldenville Group. Minor granitic dykes are found in the southern part of the property and may play a role in the elevated metamorphism in the area. Regional metamorphism is upper amphibolite facies, with development of cordierite-garnet-staurolite-andalusite mineral assemblages (Forgeron, 1983). Calc-silicate alteration occurs as lenses and pods along bedding planes in a similar fashion to that of the Cochrane Hill gold occurrences 3km to the east.

Mapping by Faribault (1893) has projected the Cochrane Hill Anticline, trending approximately 80° across the property. The Anticline is inclined, with the axial plane dipping north at roughly 67°, with an overturned south limb, and plunges west at approximately 18°. Previous work in the Crow's Nest – Cochrane Hill area has collectively shown that high-grade intercepts returned from drilling and underground sampling tend to be associated with small and erratically distributed zones of vein-hosted mineralization (Smith, 1983).

All of the known gold bearing veins appear to occur on the south limb of the anticlinal axis and all the leads in the area follow the lines of stratigraphy (Smith, 1983). The main leads that were previously worked, the Ross, Belt and Stake, all typically plunge westward. The three leads occur within a width of about 21 meters along with numerous smaller leads.

8.0 Work Performed

8.1 Geological Mapping

In 2012, Annapolis carried out a brief field program on the Crow's Nest property. The program included geological mapping along a small brook which feeds into the St Mary's River and along the Waternish Road (Figure 2, 3). The focus of mapping was to constrain the location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline on the property and note any features which are typically associated with gold mineralization.

Excellent bedrock exposure is found on the Waternish Road, starting several hundred meters below the inferred location of the hinge of the Cochrane Hill Anticline. The dominant rock type

observed in this area is massive Metasandstone which is typical of the Goldenville Group. Metamudstone beds are rare and usually no thicker than a few centimeters. While the metasandstone beds generally appear unremarkable, the metamudstone beds seem to be of unusually high metamorphic grade with abundant mica grains defining well developed schistosity and garnet/ staurolite porphyroblasts up to 1mm in size. Pyrrhotite porphyroblasts are also noted in the metamudstones along with abundant iron staining. Bedding along the Waternish Road dips steeply (68-75 degrees) north. The inferred location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline suggests that much of this long exposure should be on the south limb of the fold, the facing direction could not be determined because cleavage dips nearly parallel to bedding. A small quartz vein ~2cm in thickness was noted here although it was barren and appeared unmineralized. Moving north along the Waternish Road, bedrock exposure becomes intermittent. It is noted that this wide area of reduced exposure may correspond with increased fissility associated with the anticlinal hinge.

A small brook with relatively good bedrock exposure crosses the western portion of the property. The brook runs from southwest to northeast across the inferred location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline, eventually emptying into the St Mary's River. Outcrop along the brook exhibits similar features to exposure on the Waternish Road. Again the exposures are dominated by metasandstone with little visible alteration. Metamudstone beds are again rare and contain abundant metamorphic porphyroblasts with mm scale garnets being particularly abundant. Several quartz veins were noted, exhibiting varying character. The veins are 1-5cm in width and range from concordant to discordant and from bullish to glassy. Several of the outcrops on the brook contained calc-silicate beds which may indicate nearby granitic dykes. Exposure on the brook drops off coinciding with a break in slope. All of the outcrop seen on the brook is interpreted to occur on the north limb of the Cochrane Hill Anticline.

8.2 Sampling

During geological mapping, several samples were collected from the Crow's Nest Property representing altered wall rock and quartz vein material from outcrop and nearby glacial drift. The samples were sent to Dalhousie Universities Minerals Engineering Centre for assay. Upon arriving, the samples were dried, crushed, pulverized and processed by digestion in Aqua Regia and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). Descriptions and assay results for the rock samples are shown below in Table 2. None of the rock samples contained detectible levels of gold.

Sample ID	East	North	Au (ppm)	Description
12163	574321	5010150	<0.005	Quartz vein with unaltered wall rock, appears bedding concordant.
12165	574321	5010150	<0.005	Garnet-staurolite schist, hosts minor pyrite.

12164	574321	5010150	<0.005	Discordant qtz vein. 5 cm thick, with schist selvages. 5% pyrite minlz, 5% minlz, 1% garnet.
12166	573833	5010391	<0.005	Bedding parallel qtz vein in schist host rock. Qtz is glassy and smokey, moderate Fe staining, 2-3cm thickness. Sulfides visible in host rock.
12169	573645	5010247	<0.005	Quartz vein float in St Mary's River, 5% muscovite, minor Fe stains
12171	573807	5010388	<0.005	Qtz vein. 5cm thick, concordant, no minlz, Fe staining.

Table 2: Descriptions and assay results for rock samples.

Three samples of sediment from the brook feeding into the St Mary's River were also collected. Sediment was collected using a hand trowel from clam pools where fine sediment is typically deposited. Enough material was collected to fill a 12 x 18 sample bag giving approximately 3.5kg of sediment. The samples were sent to Overburden Drilling Management where they were screened and panned in order to concentrate gold grains. Grains are then counted and classified according to morphology. Gold grain morphologies will range from pristine to modified to reshaped as transport distance increases. The results of the gold grain counts from stream sediment samples are shown below in Table 3 and shown on Figure 3. None of the stream sediment samples contained visible gold grains.

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains			
	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
12167	0	0	0	0
12168	0	0	0	0
12170	0	0	0	0

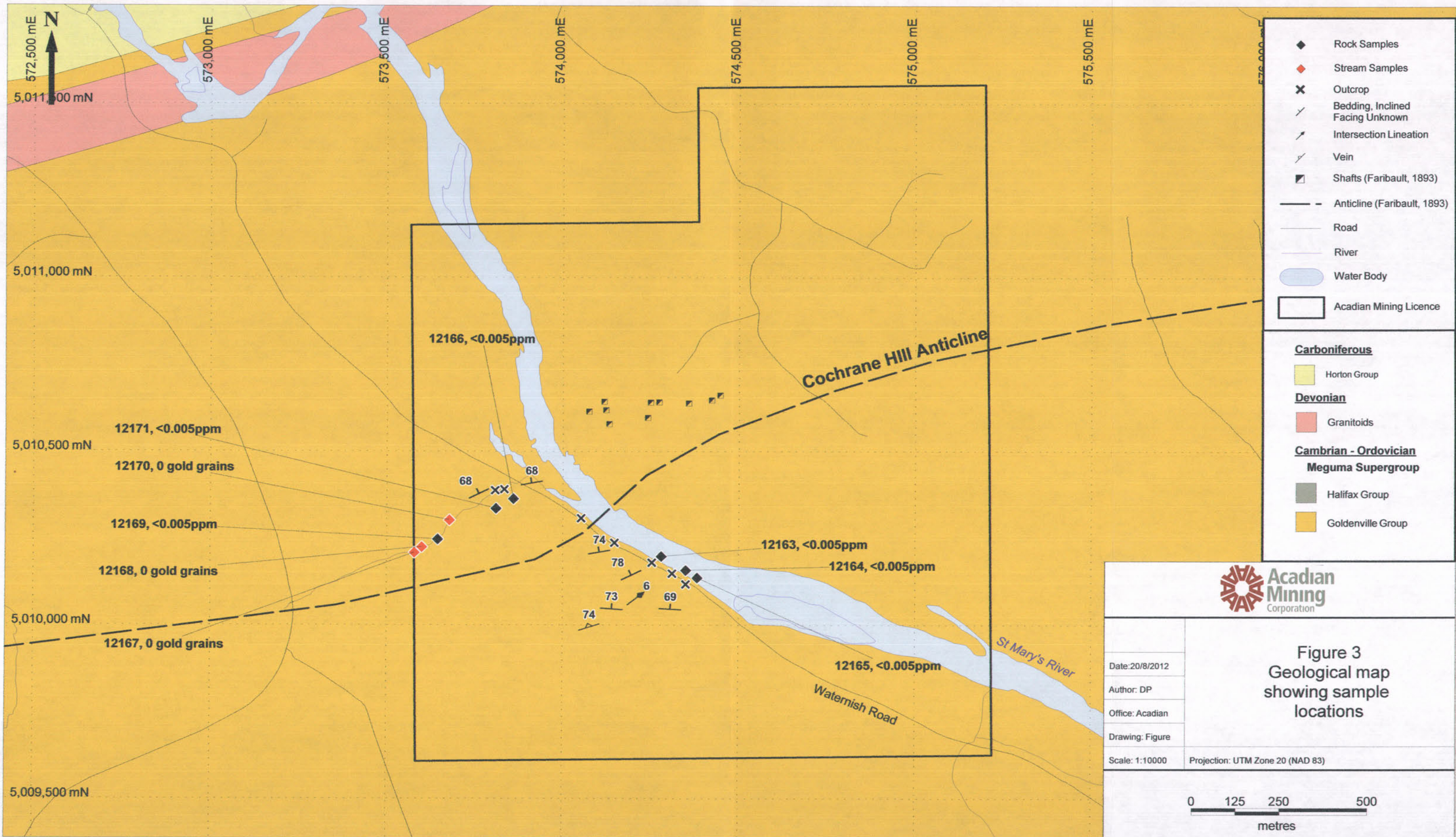
Table 3: Summary of gold grain counts for stream sediment samples.

9.0 Discussion

The results of geological mapping on the Crow's Nest support the location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline as interpreted by Faribault (1893). Although the anticline hinge is not evident in outcrop the hinge is interpreted to fall within an area approximately 200m wide with little exposure. The results of the sampling are disappointing with no rock samples returning gold values above the analytical detection limit and no sediment samples with visible gold. However, it should be noted that all of the historic shafts indicated by Faribault (1893) occur on the east side of the St Mary's River and it is unclear as to whether mineralization extends across the St Mary's River.

10.0 Recommendations

Follow up to this report should include detailed mapping of all outcrop on the property and areas along strike in order to constrain the location of the Cochrane Hill Anticline. Also prospecting and/or sampling should be undertaken in the area of the historic Crow's Nest mining areas in order to gain information on the size and character of mineralized veins on the property.



- ◆ Rock Samples
- ◆ Stream Samples
- ✕ Outcrop
- ↗ Bedding, Inclined Facing Unknown
- ↗ Intersection Lineation
- ↗ Vein
- ▣ Shafts (Faribault, 1893)
- Anticline (Faribault, 1893)
- Road
- River
- Water Body
- Acadian Mining Licence

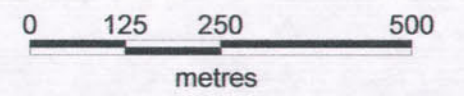
- Carboniferous**
- Horton Group
- Devonian**
- Granitoids
- Cambrian - Ordovician**
- Meguma Supergroup**
- Halifax Group
 - Goldenville Group



Figure 3
Geological map showing sample locations

Date: 20/8/2012
 Author: DP
 Office: Acadian
 Drawing: Figure
 Scale: 1:10000

Projection: UTM Zone 20 (NAD 83)



11.0 References Cited and Selected References

- Boddy, D. 1998:** Report on prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling and assays, Crows Nest, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. Department of Natural Resources Assessment Report AR 1998-051.
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- Harrigton, E.D. 1981.** Report on geological mapping, a biogeochemical survey and an EM survey, Cochrane Hill, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. Northumberland Mines Limited. Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Assessment Report 11E01D21-G-05(15).
- Horne, R.J. and Pelley, D.E. 2007:** Geological Transect of the Meguma Terrane from Centre Musquodoboit to Tangier. *In* Mineral Resources Branch, Report of Activities 2007; Report ME 2007-01, p.71-89.
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- White, C. E. 2006:** Preliminary Bedrock Geology of the Liverpool and Lake Rossignol Map Areas (NTS 21A/02 and 21A/03), Southern Nova Scotia. *In* Mineral Resources Branch, Report of Activities 2005; Report ME 2006-1, p. 149-163.
- White C.E., R.J. Horne, and S.M. Barr 2007:** The Meguma Group of southern Nova Scotia: new insights on the stratigraphy, tectonic setting, and provenance. *In* Programs and abstracts; Atlantic Geoscience Society Colloquium & Annual General Meeting.

Woodman, K.K. 1987. Report on soil and till geochemical surveys, Crows Nest, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. Seabright Exploration Incorporated. Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources assessment report AR 1987-225.

Appendix I: Statement of Qualifications**Drew Pelley**

I am Drew Pelley, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, and hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist employed by Acadian Mining Corporation, located in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
2. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University, from which I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Sciences in 2007.
3. I have actively worked as an exploration geologist since 2006 in Nova Scotia, gaining experience in a variety of gold and base metal deposits. My experience includes, but is not limited to, various geochemical exploration techniques, core logging, and field-mapping.
4. The accompanying report is based on the study of the referenced geological, geophysical, and geochemical reports and maps, for the study area and surrounding areas in addition to field work performed in the study area.
5. The conclusions reached in this report are based, in part, on the interpretation of previously acquired data believed to be accurate and correct. Existing data has been interpreted in conjunction with the extensive original exploratory work described herein.

August 10th, 2012.

Drew Pelley, B.Sc.

Appendix II: List of Personnel

Annapolis Mining Personnel

Drew Pelley.....Project Geologist
Tyler Compton..... Project Geologist
Richard Horne.....Chief Geologist
Adam Sherry.....GIS Analyst

Laboratory Analysis

Dalhousie University, Minerals Engineering Centre
Overburden Drilling Management Limited

Appendix III: Original Laboratory Certificates

Sample Preparation of Rocks, Core, and Soils

After multiple stage crushing (minus 4.0 mm) with jaw crushers, samples are riffle split to 200 grams, then pulverized with a ring and puck pulverizer (Spex Industries Inc. Shatterbox) to 100% passing 0.15 mm. Equipment is cleaned with jets of air and silica sand between samples.

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 inquartered with 4 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The lead bead is digested for one hour in 1.0ml of dilute nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid (1.0ml) is then added and the solution 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 or West Coast Minerals are analyzed with each batch. In addition, duplicate check analysis and method blank analysis are also run with the samples.

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

13-Aug-12

Acadian Mining Corporation
10 Morris Drive, Unit 6
Dartmouth, NS
B3B 1K8
Attn: Tyler Compton

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 30g FA-lead collection, AAS or ICP OES finish.

Sample	ppm
	Au
11822	<0.005
11822 Lab Dup.	<0.005
11823	<0.005
11825	<0.005
11830	2.371
11838	<0.005
11839	<0.005
12152	<0.005
12158	<0.005
12159	<0.005
12160	<0.005
12161	<0.005
12163	<0.005
12164	<0.005
12165	<0.005
12166	<0.005
12169	<0.005
12171	<0.005

Certified Reference Samples:	Au ppm	
	Measured	Expected
OXC72	0.203	0.205±0.003

Daniel Chevalier, MASc
Manager, Minerals Engineering Centre



Digitally signed by
Daniel Chevalier
Date: 2012.08.13
22:19:37 -03'00'

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

DATA TRANSMITTAL REPORT

DATE: 08-Aug-2012

ATTENTION: Mr. Tyler Compton

CLIENT: **Acadian Mining Corporation**
10 Morris Drive, Unit 6
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B3B 1M2

E-MAIL: **tylerc@acadianmining.com / christeeb@acadianmining.com**
rickh@acadianmining.com / markg@acadianmining.com

NO. OF PAGES:

4

PROJECT: Nova Scotia

FILE NAME: 20125899 - AMC - Compton - 15 gold

SAMPLE NUMBERS: 11824, 26 to 29, 31 to 37, 12167, 68 and 70

BATCH NUMBER: 5899

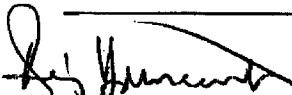
TOTAL SAMPLES: 15

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

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Submitted by client: ± 12 kg till and ± 5 kg sand/gravel samples.
2. No heavy liquid refining.

REMARKS:



Remy Huneault, P. Geo.
Laboratory Manager

OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
GOLD GRAIN SUMMARY

Project: NovaScotia

Filename: 20125899 - AMC - Compton - 15 gold

Total Number of Samples in this Report = 15

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g)	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine		Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
11824	0	0	0	0	36.8	0	0	0	0
11826	0	0	0	0	30.4	0	0	0	0
11827	0	0	0	0	33.6	0	0	0	0
11828	3	3	0	0	43.2	17	17	0	0
11829	2	1	1	0	36.0	1	1	1	0
11831	0	0	0	0	26.0	0	0	0	0
11832	1	1	0	0	37.6	<1	<1	0	0
11833	2	2	0	0	30.4	50	50	0	0
11834	1	0	1	0	28.8	13	0	13	0
11835	2	2	0	0	37.6	1	1	0	0
11836	3	3	0	0	33.2	14	14	0	0
11837	1	1	0	0	36.8	<1	<1	0	0
12167	0	0	0	0	6.8	0	0	0	0
12168	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0
12170	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0

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

**OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
DETAILED GOLD GRAIN DATA**

Project: NovaScotia

Filename: 20125899 - AMC - Compton - 15 gold

Total Number of Samples in this Report = 15

Sample Number	Panned Yes/No	Dimensions (microns)			Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g)	Calculated V.G. Assay in HMC (ppb)	Metallic Minerals in Pan Concentrate
		Thickness	Width	Length	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Total			
11824	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
11826	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
11827	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
11828	No	3 C	15	15	1			1			
		8 C	25	50	1			1			
		15 C	75	75	1			1			
								<u>3</u>	43.2	17	
11829	No	5 C	25	25	1	1		2			
								<u>2</u>	36.0	1	
11831	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
11832	No	3 C	15	15	1			1			
								<u>1</u>	37.6	<1	
11833	No	5 C	25	25	1			1			
		20 C	75	125	1			1			
								<u>2</u>	30.4	50	
11834	No	13 C	50	75		1		1			
								<u>1</u>	28.8	13	
11835	No	3 C	15	15	1			1			
		5 C	25	25	1			1			
								<u>2</u>	37.6	1	
11836	No	3 C	15	15	1			1			
		8 C	25	50	1			1			
		13 C	50	75	1			1			
								<u>3</u>	33.2	14	
11837	No	3 C	15	15	1			1			
								<u>1</u>	36.8	<1	
12167	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12168	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									
12170	No	NO VISIBLE GOLD									

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

**OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
RAW SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND PROCESSING WEIGHTS**

Project: NovaScotia

Filename: 20125899 - AMC - Compton - 15 gold

Total Number of Samples in this Report = 15

Sample Number	Weight (kg wet)				Sample Description												CLASS
					Clasts (> 2.0 mm)					Matrix (<2.0 mm)							
	Bulk Rec'd	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	Table Feed	Size	Percentage				Distribution				Colour			
						V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	
11824	14.8	14.3	5.1	9.2	C	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11826	13.1	12.6	5.0	7.6	C	100	Tr	0	0	U	-	+	-	N	DOC	DOC	TILL
11827	12.2	11.7	3.3	8.4	P	100	Tr	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11828	16.4	15.9	5.1	10.8	C	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11829	15.2	14.7	5.7	9.0	C	95	5	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	LOC	LOC	TILL
11831	10.8	10.3	3.8	6.5	C	80	20	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11832	14.0	13.5	4.1	9.4	C	90	10	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	LOC	LOC	TILL
11833	11.9	11.4	3.8	7.6	C	95	5	0	0	U	-	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11834	13.4	12.9	5.7	7.2	C	95	5	0	0	U	-	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11835	12.3	11.8	2.4	9.4	C	95	5	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	LOC	LOC	TILL
11836	14.5	14.0	5.7	8.3	C	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
11837	14.7	14.2	5.0	9.2	C	100	Tr	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
12167	5.0	4.5	2.8	1.7	P	100	Tr	0	0	S	MC	-	N	N	LOC	NA	SAND + GRAVEL
12168	3.8	3.3	2.9	0.4	P	95	5	0	0	S	MC	-	N	N	OC	NA	SAND + GRAVEL
12170	3.3	2.8	2.2	0.6	P	100	Tr	0	0	S	MC	-	N	N	LOC	NA	SAND + GRAVEL

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

**OVERBURDEN DRILLING MANAGEMENT LIMITED
LABORATORY ABBREVIATIONS**

SEDIMENT LOG**Largest Clasts Present:**

G: Granules
P: Pebbles
C: Cobbles

Matrix Organics:

ORG: Y: Organics present in matrix
N: Organics absent or negligible
in matrix
+: Matrix is mainly organic

Clast Composition:

V/S: Volcanics and/or sediments
GR: Granitics
LS: Limestone, carbonates
OT: Other Lithologies (refer to footnotes)
TR: Only trace present
NA: Not applicable
OX: Very oxidized, undifferentiated

Matrix Colour:

Primary:
BE: Beige
GY: Grey
GB: Grey-beige
GN: Green
GG: Grey-green
PP: Purple
PK: Pink
PB: Pink-Beige

Matrix Grain Size Distribution:

S/U: Sorted or Unsorted
SD: Sand (F: Fine; M: Medium; C: Coarse)
ST: Silt
CY: Clay
Y: Fraction present
+: Fraction more abundant than normal
-: Fraction less abundant than normal
N: Fraction not present

Secondary (soil):

OC: Ochre
BN: Brown
BK: Black

Secondary Colour Modifier:

L: Light
M: Medium
D: Dark

GOLD GRAIN LOG**Thickness:**

VG: Visible gold grains
M: Actual measured thickness of grain (microns)
C: Thickness of grain (microns) calculated from measured width and length

KIM (kimberlite indicator mineral) LOG

GP: Purple to red peridotitic garnet (G9/10 Cr-pyrope)
GO: Orange mantle garnet; includes both eclogitic pyrope-almandine (G3) and Cr-poor megacrystic pyrope (G1/G2) varieties; may include unchecked (by SEM) grains of common crustal garnet (G5) lacking diagnostic inclusions or crystal faces
DC: Cr-diopside; distinctly emerald green (paler emerald green low-Cr diopside picked separately)
IM: Mg-ilmenite; may include unchecked (by SEM) grains of common crustal ilmenite lacking diagnostic inclusions or crystal faces
CR: Chromite
FO: Forsterite

MMSIM (metamorphosed or magmatic massive sulphide indicator mineral) and PCIM (porphyry Cu indicator mineral) LOGS

Adr: Andradite	Cr: Chromite	Ky: Kyanite	Sil: Sillimanite	Ttn: Titanite
Ap: Apatite	Fay: Fayalite	Mz: Monazite	Spi: Spinel	
Ase: Anatase	Gh: Gahnite	Ol: Olivine	Sps: Spessartine	
Ax: Axinite	Gr: Grossular	Opx: Orthopyroxene	St: Staurolite	
Cpy: Chalcopyrite	Gth: Goethite	Py: Pyrite	Tm: Tourmaline	

Interim

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. 10249 Date of issue July 21, 2002

R.

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 _____ km (e) Other _____ km	
8.	Geophysical surveys Ground: (a) EM/VLF _____ km (b) Seismic soundings _____ # (c) Magnetic/telluric _____ km (d) IP/resistivity _____ km (e) Gravity _____ km (f) Other _____ km	
9.	Geochemical surveys (a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water _____ samples (ii) Sediments _____ samples (b) (i) Rock _____ samples (ii) Core _____ samples (iii) Chips _____ samples (c) (i) Soil _____ samples (ii) Overburden <u>3</u> samples (d) Gas _____ samples (e) Biogeochemistry _____ samples (f) Sample collection <u>2 people x 1</u> days (g) Other _____	<u>300</u> <u>1000</u>
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) <i>Report writing, Maps</i>	<u>1500</u>
	Subtotal	
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.) <u>1000</u>	
15.	Field supplies	
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe)	
	Subtotal <u>1000</u>	<u>100</u>
	Grand total	<u>2900</u>

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