

AR2012-165

2012 Assessment Report for Elk Exploration Ltd.

License 09437

DNRMP NOV19'12 12:42

Submitted by: L.Allen

Renewal Date: Nov 24th, 2012

DUPLICATE AVAILABLE

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Map 1-Licences 09437 Sluice Sample Locations with XRF Results for Gold

1.0 Summary

License 09437 is located on the western limit of a fingered contact between the Rhyolites of the Byers Brook Formation and the overlying basalts of the Diamond Brook Formation. This contact zone has been suspected of being the source of several gold anomalies identified in historic work. Historic work has suggested an epithermal style of Au mineralization.

The 2012 work program was continuation of the 2011 stream sediment sampling program. 2011 work was focused in the western regions while the 2012 was focused in the east.

Three sluice sediment samples were collected, dried, sieved, XRF analyzed for Au indicators and then panned for visible gold grains.

Visible gold was observed 1 of 3 stream sluice samples (Sample ELK-12-11).

2.0 Introduction

License 09437 is located in the Cobequid Highlands area of Nova Scotia.

Since 1986-87, when Au anomalies were detected in the Northern Nova Scotia Regional Stream Sediment sampling program (OFR 89-007), companies have been trying to source the Au anomalies.

The 2012 Elk Exploration work program focused on continuing the stream sediment sampling started in 2011.

Stream sluice samples were dried and sieved to various size fractions, resulting fractions were analyzed with a portable XRF analyzer. Finer fractions (-18,-45,-60,-80,-140) were subsequently hand panned and visually inspected for gold grains and other heavy minerals.

XRF analyses of the samples were completed using an Olympus Innovx portable DP-6000 X-ray fluorescence analyzer. The XRF was used to export REE and Au indicators. Epithermal Au indicators used were arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn)(2011, MacHattie). XRF results at this point remain uncorrected due to the lack of a known set of assayed reference samples to analyze and generate XRF correction factors. Due to this, XRF results must be evaluated for anomalies rather than assuming absolute values.

3.0 Location and Access

The licenses are located in Colchester County, Nova Scotia. Access to the property is gained by taking Exit 11 off Highway 104 and proceeding north on Highway #4. Head east at Junction 246 and turn south onto an unnamed dirt road at X=461198, Y=5052543 (UTM:NAD83).

Travel south to south easterly down unnamed good forestry road (about 3.5-4km) to a road junction at to X=0463420E, Y=5049930N. Take the northeasterly forestry road and travel about 2.7km to a road junction X=0465800E, Y=5049000N. Continue on the easterly forestry road that turns to the north and takes you on to the claim group.

License 09437 Location Map

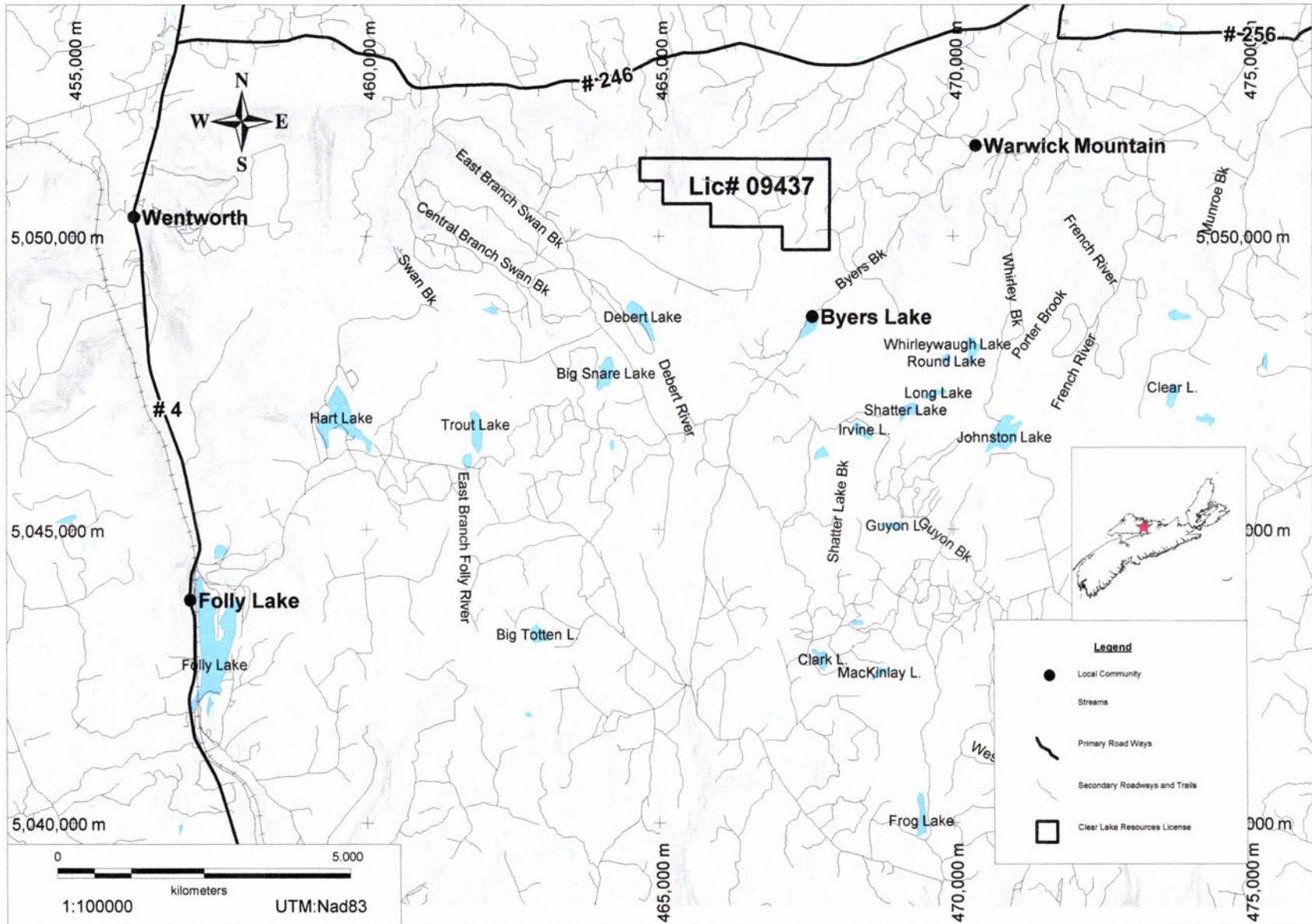


Figure 1

best results in alteration zones in rhyolite and cherty sediments along the contact of the Byers Brook Formation and the overlying Diamond Brook Formation (Black, 1994).

In 2004 Cobequid Gold Corporation Ltd. (CGC) once again attempted to source the Au anomalies by prospecting brooks and silt sampling. CGC analyzed the -60 mesh fraction as opposed to the -200 mesh fraction by Seabright and was unable to reproduce Au anomalies. CGC's licenses were east and west of the license 09388, no actual work was completed on the claims comprising current license 09388 (Hudgins, 2004).

6.0 Local and Regional Geology

Regional geology of the area is dominated by four Late Devonian-Early Carboniferous mafic-felsic volcanic and plutonic units as shown in figure 2. This suite of rocks is bound to the north by unconformably overlying late Carboniferous sediments of the Cumberland Basin and to the south by the Rockland Brook fault (RBF) (MacHattie, 2010a). From west to east the units are: the Folly Lake gabbro-diorite (DCd), the Hart Lake-Byers Lake granite (Cg), the Byers Brook Formation (DCB) and the Diamond Brook Formation (DCD-M).

Locally, License 09437 is situated in the Byers Brook Formation with a small contact on the Diamond Brook Formation in the east of license 09437.

09437 Regional Geology

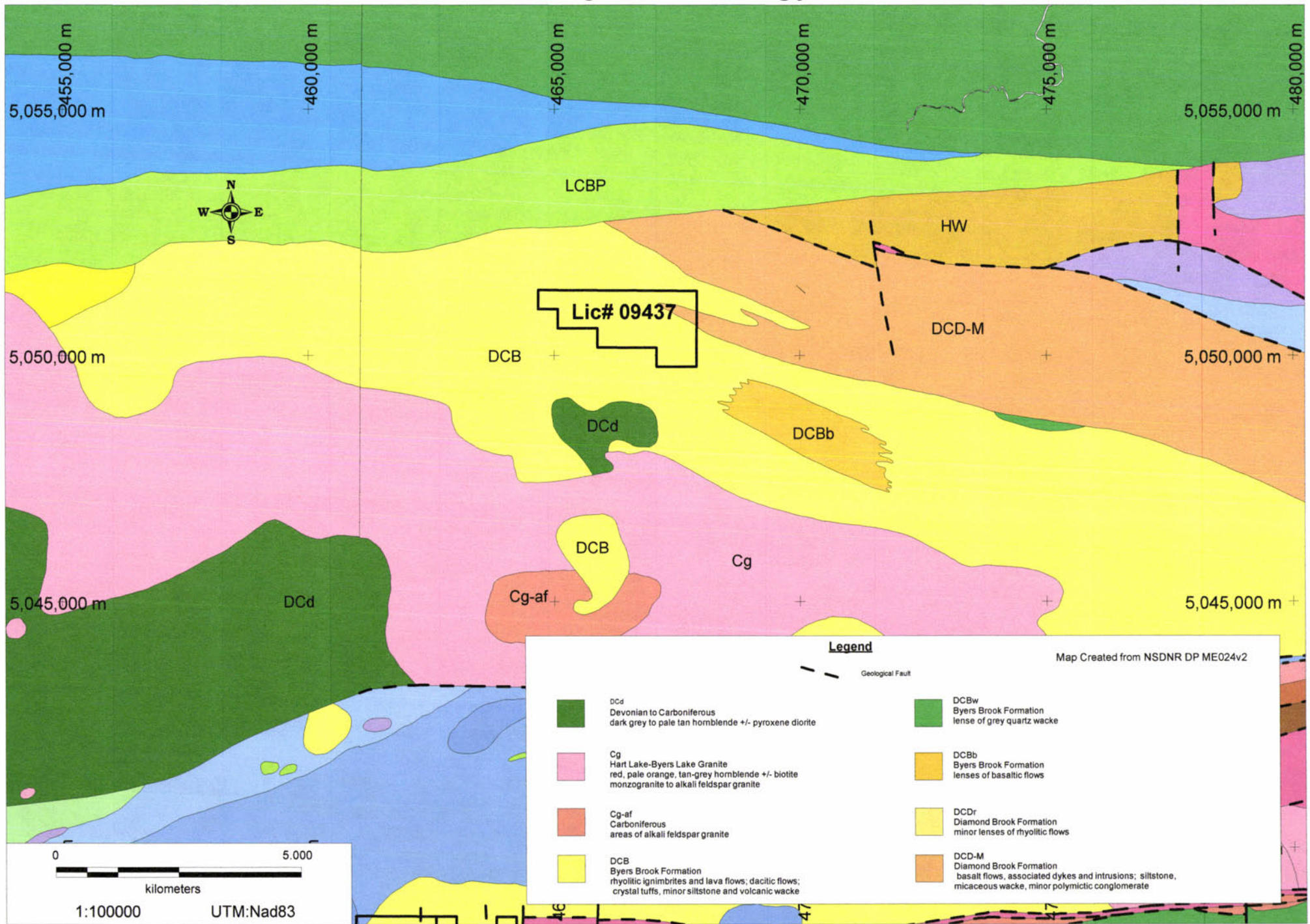


Figure 2

7.0 Work Performed

The work program focused on the collection of stream sediment samples using a Keene Engineering A52 sluice box. In total, 3 sluice samples were collected. Set up procedure included setting the sluice box in the river in the vicinity of a natural trap, such as large boulders, gravel bars or rock ledges. Material from the trap was shoveled into two gallon buckets and passed through the sluice. Approximately 100lbs (5 buckets x 20lbs/bucket) of material was fed through a ¼" screen emptying directly into the sluice. +¼" material was inspected for mineralization and discarded. Upon completion, the sluice box was carefully removed from the river and the concentrated heavy minerals were collected in a plastic sample bag, which was then tagged and transported back to the lab for further processing. GPS locations were recorded for the sluice site locations with a Garmin 60CSX GPS receiver. (See Appendix A for Sluice Results).

Upon returning to the lab sluice samples were dried and sieved before completing analysis. This was done by putting the samples in an enclosed air tight drying room with a dehumidifier. Samples generally took 3-4 days to dry completely. When the sample was dry, the sample was classified by size fraction. This was accomplished using a Ro-tap testing sieve shaker. Sieve sizes used are displayed in table 2.

Table 2-Sieve Sizes Used

Size	Tyler Equivalent	US Sieve #
1.7mm	10 mesh	No. 12
1.00mm	16 mesh	No. 18
355µm	42 mesh	No. 45
250µm	60 mesh	No. 60
180µm	80 mesh	No. 80
104 µm	150 mesh	No. 140



Figure 3-Sample Test Vial

The No. 12 and 18 sieves were used primarily to remove the coarsest material. These fractions were inspected and retained for later analysis. Material from finer size fractions was collected with some material being put into 3.5cm diameter plastic vials. Vials were fitted with a thin plastic cover retained by a rubber band (see figure 3). The vials were then analyzed with an Olympus Innovx DP-6000 portable XRF fitted to an Innovx test stand. The analyzer was set to export epithermal gold indicators Zn, As, Pb and Sb. XRF results can be seen in Appendix B and plotted results can be seen on Map 1 in Appendix D.

Table 3 - Au indicator Elements

Commodity Sought	Indicator Elements	Reference
Gold	(As, Sb, Pb, Zn)	MacHattie, 2011

Upon completion of XRF analyses the five finest fractions (-18,-45,-60,-80,-140) were inspected for visible gold grains. As there was not enough material from each sample fraction to utilize the Wilfley Table, each sample was carefully hand panned. The resulting heavy minerals were inspected under a binocular microscope for visible gold grains. Any visible gold was subjected to a 'smear test' which involved crushing and smearing gold grains on the bottom of a hard plastic pan using a dental pick under the microscope. Notes regarding other heavy minerals such as Fe-oxides and sulfides were also recorded and tabulated (See Appendix A-Stream Sediment Table of Results).

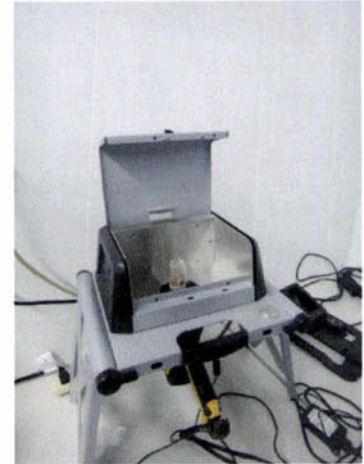


Figure 4-Portable XRF in test stand

8.0 Results of Work

Visible gold was observed 1 of 3 stream sluice samples (ELK-12-11). One pristine condition nugget of 0.05mm was observed.

All three samples produced elevated Zn XRF values, but are not considered significant.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2012 program did not observe as much gold as the 2011 program which was focused in the west of the Licence, while the 2012 was in the eastern region. Also only 3 samples were collected in 2012 versus 5 in 2011.

As the 3 samples in the 2012 program were in close proximity additional more widespread sampling should be completed in both the east as the west.

10.0 References

Black D.L. 1994: Work Report on the French River Claim Group EL# 01452; Ecum Secum Enterprises; Nova Scotia Dept of Mines and Energy; Assessment Report 95-071

Donahoe, H.V., Wallace, P.I. 1982 Geological Map of the Cobequid Highlands, Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines and Energy; Map 82-7

Downey, N. 1978: Cobequid Project, exploration program 1977-78 on parts of 11E/11A, B, C and D; Gulf minerals Exploration Limited; Nova Scotia Department of Mines; Assessment Report ME 11E/11B 54-D-16(02).

Hogg, D. 1990: 1990 Exploration Program on General Licenses 15248, 15258, 15259, 15260, 15261 and 15516 Nuttby Mountain Colchester County, Nova Scotia NTS:11E/11; Seabright Explorations Incorporated; Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines and Energy; Assessment Report 90-165

Hudgins, A 2004: Work Report Concerning Prospecting, Geological and geochemical Surveys in Exploration Licence Numbers 04901 and 04900A Respectively, Held by Cobequid Gold Corporation LTD. in the French River Property, Colchester County, Nova Scotia; Cobequid Gold Corp.; Nova Scotia Dept. of Mines and Energy; Assessment Report 2004-092

Mills, R.F. 1989, Geochemical Analyses of Bulk Stream Sediment Samples From Northern Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Open File Release 89-007

MacHattie, T.G. and O'Reilly, G.A. 2009a: Timing of Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) Mineralization and Alteration along the Cobequid Chedabucto Fault Zone ; *in* Mineral Resources Branch, Report of Activities 2008; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Report ME 2009-1, p. 63-69.

MacHattie, T.G. and O'Reilly, G.A. 2009b: Field and Geochemical Evidence for Contemporaneous Mafic Magmatism and Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) Mineralization and Alteration along the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone; *in* Mineral Resources Branch, Report of Activities 2008; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Report ME 2009-1, p. 71-83.

MacHattie, T.G., 2010a: Magmatism, Alteration and Polymetallic mineralization in Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous Felsic Volcanic and Plutonic Rocks of the Eastern Cobequid Highlands; *in* Mineral Resources Branch, report of Activities 2009; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Report ME 2010-1, p. 65-75.

MacHattie, T.G., 2010b: [Nature of Rare Earth Element Mineralization in the Northeastern Cobequid Highlands](#); *in* Mineral Resources Branch, Geology Matters 2010: Program with Abstracts; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Report ME 2010-2, p. 2.

11.0 Statement of Qualifications

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

Prospector ID #760

25 years Prospecting Experience
Completed DNR Basic Prospecting Course 1986
Completed DNR Advanced Prospecting Course 1987
DNR Due Diligence Course
Red Cross Emergency First Aid/CPR
Boulder Buster Certification
Inexperienced Miner
Level 2 Handheld XRF Certification

Appendix A
Sluice Results Table

Sample Number	GPS-NAD83		Licence #	Local Geology Description	Sieve Fraction	Other Materials Noted						Gold				
	Easting	Northing				Arsenopyrite (AsPy)	Iron (Fe)			Black Sand		Light Colour Minerals (v/m-very minor, m-minor, avg-average)	(Y/N)	# Units	Size (mm)	Description
							Specular Hematite	Regular Hematite	Iron Pyrite (FeS)	%	% Magnetic					
ELK-12-10	466715	5051094	09437	Float-dk grey vesicular basalt & flow banded rhyolite	+45	0	n	y	n	20%	80%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			
					+60	2	n	y	n	40%	80%	m epidote, v/m garnet	n			
					+80	0	n	y	n	45%	85%	v/m epidote, v/m garnet	n			
					-80	2	n	y	n	60%	90%	v/m epidote, v/m garnet	n			
					-140	0	n	y	n	60%	80%	v/m epidote, v/m garnet	n			
ELK-12-11	466685	5051116	09437	Float-dk grey vesicular basalt & flow banded rhyolite	+45	0	n	y	n	20%	85%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			
					+60	1	n	y	n	40%	85%	v/m epidote, v/m garnet	n			
					+80	0	y	y	n	60%	70%	v/m epidote, v/m garnet	n			
					-80	0	n	y	n	70%	80%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			
					-140	0	y	y	n	50%	80%	negligible, mostly quartz	y	1	0.05	Pristine nugget
ELK-12-12	466676	5051098	09437	Float-dk grey vesicular basalt & flow banded rhyolite	+45	0	n	y	n	40%	80%	v/m epidote, mostly quartz	n			
					+60	0	y	y	n	50%	60%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			
					+80	0	n	y	n	60%	80%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			
					-80	0	n	y	n	50%	90%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			
					-140	0	n	y	n	70%	90%	negligible, mostly quartz	n			

Appendix B

XRF Results Table

Sample	As_+45	Sb_+45	Pb_+45	Zn_+45	Y_+45	Th_+45	Zr_+45	Nb_+45
ELK-12-010	8	18	36	167	738	256	363	2666
ELK-12-011	9	3	27	165	931	274	406	2328
ELK-12-012	16	0	68	256	793	188	419	2433

Sample	As_+60	Sb_+60	Pb_+60	Zn_+60	Y_+60	Th_+60	Zr_+60	Nb_+60
ELK-12-010	3	17	30	137	686	50	364	1946
ELK-12-011	10	0	36	177	853	0	352	2062
ELK-12-012	17	0	71	271	784	301	328	2107

Sample	As_+80	Sb_+80	Pb_+80	Zn_+80	Y_+80	Th_+80	Zr_+80	Nb_+80
ELK-12-010	4	0	28	136	627	133	292	1907
ELK-12-011	7	11	32	176	681	132	304	2058
ELK-12-012	23	0	73	281	725	91	352	2010

Sample	As_-80	Sb_-80	Pb_-80	Zn_-80	Y_-80	Th_-80	Zr_-80	Nb_-80
ELK-12-010	8	7	34	179	584	186	354	1953
ELK-12-011	3	0	36	172	719	21	305	2000
ELK-12-012	19	1	76	274	864	194	352	1771

Sample	As_-140	Sb_-140	Pb_-140	Zn_-140	Y_-140	Th_-140	Zr_-140	Nb_-140
ELK-12-010	21	0	43	315	594	4	513	1917
ELK-12-011	21	0	46	293	866	255	597	2028
ELK-12-012	29	13	106	381	1077	36	496	2437

APPENDIX C

XRF Analyzer Specs and Theory

DELTA
Dynamic XRF



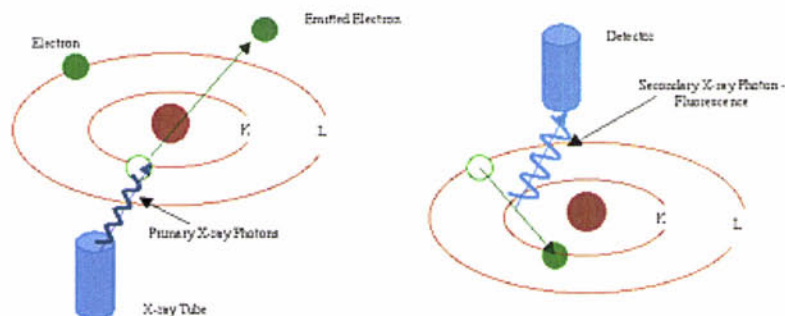
X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrometry

BASIC THEORY

Although more popularly known for its diagnostic use in the medical field, the use of x-rays forms the basis of many other powerful measurement techniques, including X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrometry.

XRF Spectrometry is used to identify elements in a substance and quantify the amount of those elements present to ultimately determine the elemental composition of a material. An element is identified by its characteristic X-ray emission wavelength (λ) or energy (E). The amount of an element present is quantified by measuring the intensity (I) of its characteristic emission.

All atoms have a fixed number of electrons (negatively charged particles) arranged in orbitals around the nucleus. Energy Dispersive (ED) XRF and Wavelength Dispersive (WD) XRF Spectrometry typically utilize activity in the first three electron orbitals, the K, L, and M lines, where K is closest to the nucleus.



In XRF Spectrometry, high-energy primary X-ray photons are emitted from a source (X-ray tube) and strike the sample. The primary photons from the X-ray tube have enough energy to knock electrons out of the innermost, K or L, orbitals. When this occurs, the atoms become ions, which are unstable. An electron from an outer orbital, L or M, will move into the newly vacant space at the inner orbital to regain stability. As the electron from the outer orbital moves into the inner orbital space, it emits an energy known as a secondary X-ray photon. This phenomenon is called fluorescence. The secondary X-ray produced is characteristic of a specific element. The energy (E) of the emitted fluorescent X-ray photon is determined by the difference in energies between the initial and final orbitals of the individual transitions.

This is described by the formula

$$E=hc\lambda^{-1}$$

where h is Planck's constant; c is the velocity of light; and λ is the characteristic wavelength of the photon.

Energies are inversely proportional to the wavelengths; they are characteristic for each element. For example the $K\alpha$ energy for Iron (Fe) is about 6.4keV. Typical spectra for EDXRF Spectrometry appear as a plot of Energy (E) versus the Intensity (I).

Elemental Analysis

XRF Spectrometry is the choice of many analysts for elemental analysis. XRF Spectrometry easily and quickly identifies and quantifies elements over a wide dynamic concentration range, from PPM levels up to virtually 100% by weight. XRF Spectrometry does not destroy the sample and requires little, if any, sample preparation. It has a very fast overall analysis turnaround time. These factors lead to a significant reduction in the per sample analytical cost when compared to other elemental analysis techniques.

Aqueous elemental analysis instrument techniques typically require destructive and time-consuming specimen preparation, often using concentrated acids or other hazardous materials. Not only is the sample destroyed, waste streams are generated during the analysis process that need to be disposed of, many of which are hazardous. These aqueous elemental analysis techniques often take twenty minutes to several hours for sample preparation and analysis time. All of these factors lead to a relatively high cost per sample. However, if PPB and lower elemental concentrations are the primary measurement need, aqueous instrument elemental analysis techniques are necessary.

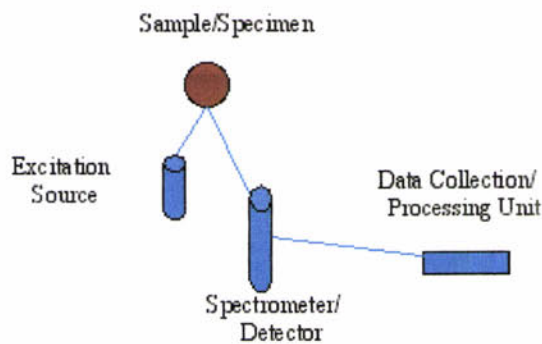
All elemental analysis techniques experience interferences, both chemical and physical in nature, and must be corrected or compensated for in order to achieve adequate analytical results. Most aqueous instrument techniques for elemental analysis suffer from interferences that are corrected for by extensive and complex sample preparation techniques, instrumentation modifications or enhancements, and by mathematical corrections in the system's software. In XRF Spectrometry, the primary interference is from other specific elements in a substance that can influence (matrix effects) the analysis of the element(s) of interest. However, these interferences are well known and documented; and, instrumentation advancements and mathematical corrections in the system's software easily and quickly correct for them. In certain cases, the geometry of the sample can affect XRF analysis, but this is easily compensated for by selecting the optimum sampling area, grinding or polishing the sample, or by pressing a pellet or making glass beads.

Quantitative elemental analysis for XRF Spectrometry is typically performed using Empirical Methods (calibration curves using standards similar in property to the unknown) or Fundamental Parameters (FP). FP is frequently preferred because it allows elemental analysis to be performed without standards or calibration curves. This enables the analyst to use the system immediately, without having to spend additional time setting up individual calibration curves for the various

elements and materials of interest. The capabilities of modern computers allow the use of this non-standard mathematical analysis, FP, accompanied by stored libraries of known materials, to determine not only the elemental composition of an unknown material quickly and easily, but even to identify the unknown material itself.

Spectrometers

Innov-X Systems utilizes the EDXRF Spectrometer technique for its mechanical simplicity and excellent adaptation to portable field use. An EDXRF system typically has three major components: an excitation source, a spectrometer/detector, and a data collection/processing unit. The ease of use, rapid analysis time, lower initial purchase price and substantially lower long-term maintenance costs of EDXRF Spectrometers have led to having more systems in use today worldwide than WDXRF Spectrometer systems. Handheld, field portable EDXRF units can be taken directly to the sample as opposed to bringing the sample to the analyzer and configuring it to fit in an analysis chamber. Innov-X Systems portable, handheld EDXRF units solve real 21st century application problems: solving crimes, analyzing alloys, exposing pollution, preserving history, searching for WMD's, conserving art treasures, and a myriad of other elemental field-oriented analyses.



The Deltas' Cutting-edge features include:

- Exceptional speed and sample throughput due to state-of-the-art electronics, a floating point processor, and redesigned analytical geometry
- Ruggedized, weather and dustproof industrialized LEXAN housing – no PDA or movable screen – provides superior reliability
- Significant improvement in LODs and light element analysis resulting from the DELTA's unique 4W, 200 μ A (max) x-ray tube



- Advanced integrated technology including an accelerometer, barometer, true hot-swap battery capabilities, and other innovations
- Icon-driven UI via bright, Blanview™ color touchscreen
 - brightens in sunlight – easy to read in all environments
- Available with fully integrated camera and X-ray spot collimation
 - crisp accurate sample images that can be archived into memory
 - small spot collimation for focusing the beam to a 3mm diameter spot.

Innov-X has reinvented on-site analysis with the DELTA line; a new breed of handheld XRF. We've redesigned our analyzers from the ground up to create instruments that are both analytically superior AND rugged enough for virtually any environment. The DELTA analyzers feature the very latest in large area silicon drift detector technology, and unique 4W, 200 μ A (max) x-ray tubes for maximized accuracy and precision.

DELTA analyzers are also fully industrialized tools, and offer unsurpassed testing speed; yielding significantly increased productivity and throughput for operators. Take hundreds more tests per day with the DELTA analyzer. Smart on the inside. Tough on the outside. **No compromises.**

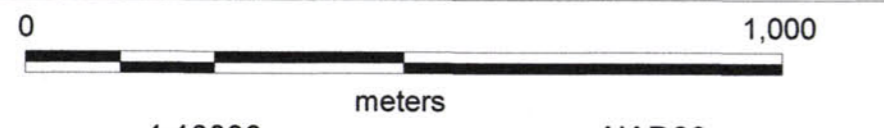
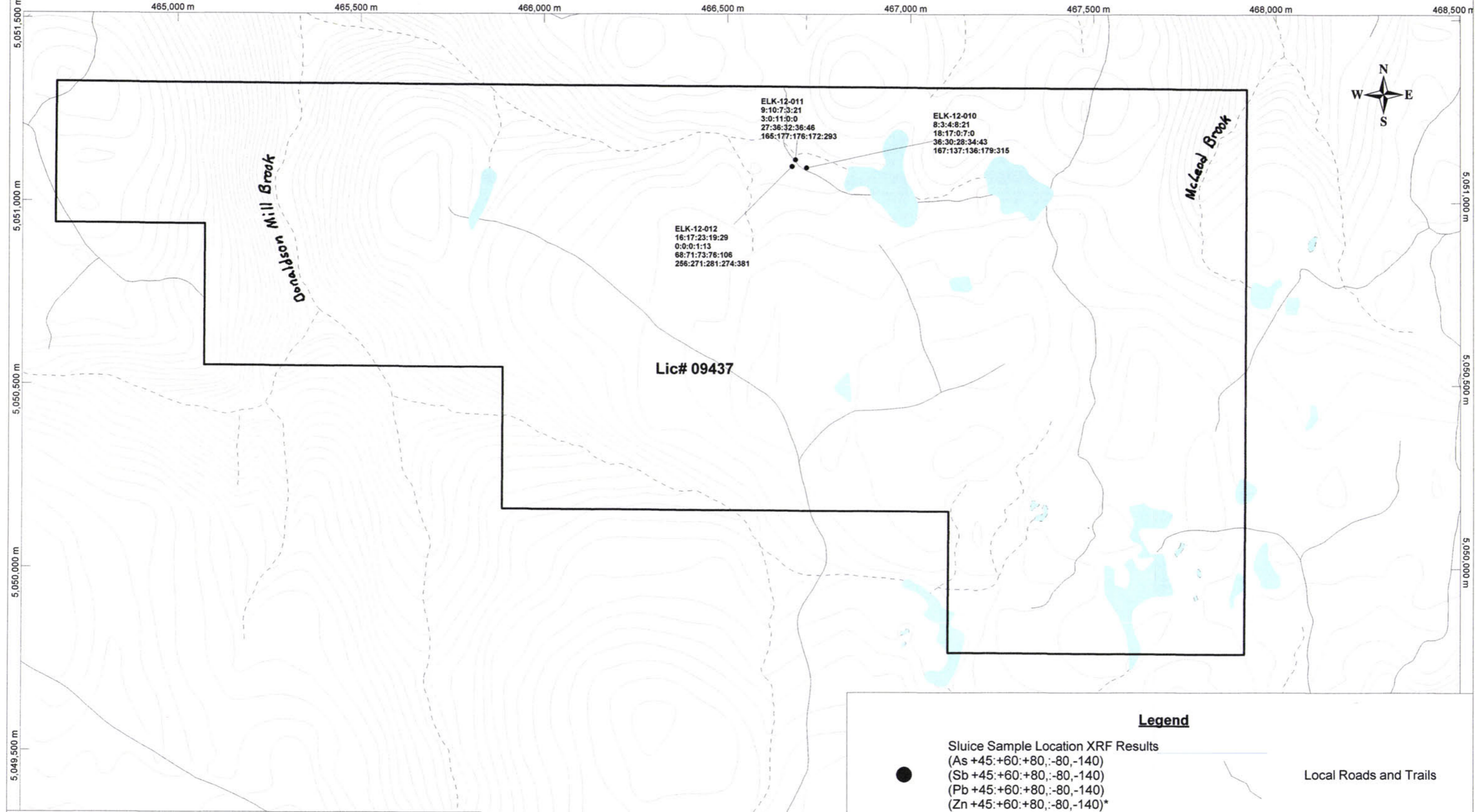
The DELTA line of analyzers feature our signature upgradeability. Customers may purchase a value-leading **Classic** model and upgrade to the analytically best **Premium** model at any time as analytical needs change - all with the same hardware platform and intuitive, friendly user interface.

The Innov-X Handheld XRF for elemental analysis meets EPA Method 6200 for metals in soil, NIOSH Method 7702 for lead in air filters, and OSHA Methods OSSA1 and OSS1 for lead in air filters and dust wipes. The 8 RCRA Metals and Priority Pollutant Metals are easily monitored on-site with the Innov-X Handheld XRF.

The Innov-X Systems Materials Testing & Mining Analyzers include standard hardware and accessories. Capabilities available include Fundamental Parameters, Empirical Analysis, linear or quadratic calibration modes, LEAP for Light Element Analysis, and Single or Multi element analysis capability.

Appendix D

Maps



Legend

- Sluice Sample Location XRF Results
 (As +45:+60:+80,-80,-140)
 (Sb +45:+60:+80,-80,-140)
 (Pb +45:+60:+80,-80,-140)
 (Zn +45:+60:+80,-80,-140)*
- License Boundary
- Local Roads and Trails
- - - Streams

* units of uncorrected ppm

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. 09437 Date of issue November 24, 2010

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1.	Prospecting _____ 1 _____ days	350
2.	Geological mapping _____ days	
3.	Trenching/stripping/refilling _____ m ² / _____ m ³	
4.	Assaying & whole rock analysis _____ #	
5.	Other laboratory _____ 15 _____ #	2,100
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 _____ 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 21 _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples _____ samples 4 _____ 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) Hotel, Mileage, Food, Chainsaw, ATV, Spectrometer	870.
	Subtotal	4,920
Overhead costs		
12.	Secretarial services	
13.	Drafting services	
14.	Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)	10% 502
15.	Field supplies	100
16.	Compensation paid to landowners	
17.	Legal fees	
18.	Other (describe)	
	Subtotal	602
	Grand total	5,521

L. Allen

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

Name	Address	Dates Worked
Lindsay Allen	Terence Bay River, Nova Scotia	August 11-13
Robert Krienke	Halifax, Nova Scotia	August 11-13
Alex MacKay	Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	August 11, 18

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

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

Dated at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia on November 19, 2012.

Name and address of licensee: Lindsay Allen

11 River Road, Terence Bay River, Nova Scotia B3T 1X2

Signature L. Allen

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