Westfield Sampling and Recon

Queens County, NS

Licence 10217

NTS: 21A 7C

Submitted by:

Perry MacKinnon, P.Geo.

February 21, 2013

TABLE of CONTENTS

LIST of FIGURES

Summary

A site visit to the Westfield area confirmed the presence of quartz veining with significant arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite . Mineralized, quartz bearing old workings originated in the late 1800's were located and sampled, as well as borrow pits with strongly oxidized Halifax Group sediments. With anomalous, polymetallic values as determined by previous efforts, spread widely throughout the area generally thought to be associated with the nearby South Mountain Batholith, the area has considerable promise. Eleven samples of outcrop were taken and analyzed for gold. Eight of these were sent for multi-element ICP analysis. Though no values of interest were returned, the geology and history of the area invite further work.

Introduction

The old Westfield area workings occur on the south limb of a rather typical synclinal structure; however this is not a typical location for Meguma type gold deposits, which are generally found in close proximity to an anticline, often within the bounds of a domal structure along an anticlinal axis. The Westfield quartz veining is reported to be of the "fissure" style veins running sub-parallel to the strike of the host rocks and dipping steeper as well.

Most of the historical efforts were focussed on the Jumbo Vein (see Figure 4) which is thought to have intruded a shear zone. The vein occurs within an envelope of greisenization. It is up to 18 meters wide and has been followed for several hundred meters along strike. Drilling of five holes by Seabright in 1984 produced minimal results with the best gold assay at 1800 ppb over 0.33 feet. Several interesting values of tungsten were returned, such as 0.25' of 6000 ppm, 3.7' of 1100 ppm and 1.7' of 1000 ppm. Minor sulphides were encountered that returned anomalous values of copper, lead and zinc.

O'Reilly (1983) sampled sulphide bearing quartz from the Jumbo vein and the smaller quartz veins in sediments located north of the Jumbo, adjacent to the Westfield River and returned gold values up to 37,190 grams per tonne gold and 11.6 ppm silver in the former and in the latter area just anomalous gold but up to 117 ppm silver. Base metal results in the river side pits north of the Jumbo vein also ran 55200 tungsten, 1200 ppm tin, over 2% zinc and one half percent lead.

North of the pits, in a contact area between the para-intrusive and the host sediments, one sample tested 10940 ppb gold, but the result could not be duplicated in later sampling. A molybdenum value of 7140 ppm was also found in this area, however most results for this element were quite low.

Arsenic values up to 27,000 ppm were recorded in the O'Reilly samples from the river side pits. This area returned other high arsenic values but the wider area returned few high values.

Historic underground development consists of a 70 foot deep shaft on the Jumbo vein. A 50' cross cut drift to the south was done near the bottom of the shaft with poor results. Faribault recommended a 1600' cross cut be installed to the north from the shaft, but this was not accomplished. Sampling at depth returned poor values.

From the above information, it is apparent that the Westfield area has an interesting mineral assemblage resulting from a complex structure resulting from regional folding and the adjacent intrusive(s). It was decided to re-sample some of the areas that returned values previously.

Location and Access

The Westfield showings occur between the Rosette and Westfield roads along either side of the Westfield River in Queens County. Access is excellent along the gravel roads. Several woods roads also provide additional access.

Licence and Tabulation

Licence 10217 was staked on February 23, 2012 by Joe Richman

License # 10217

NTS: 25A 6D

Claim	**Tract**	**# of claims**
GHJKLPQ	25	7

NTS: 21A 7C

EFGHJKLMNOPQ	36	12
ABCDH	37	5
Total		**24**

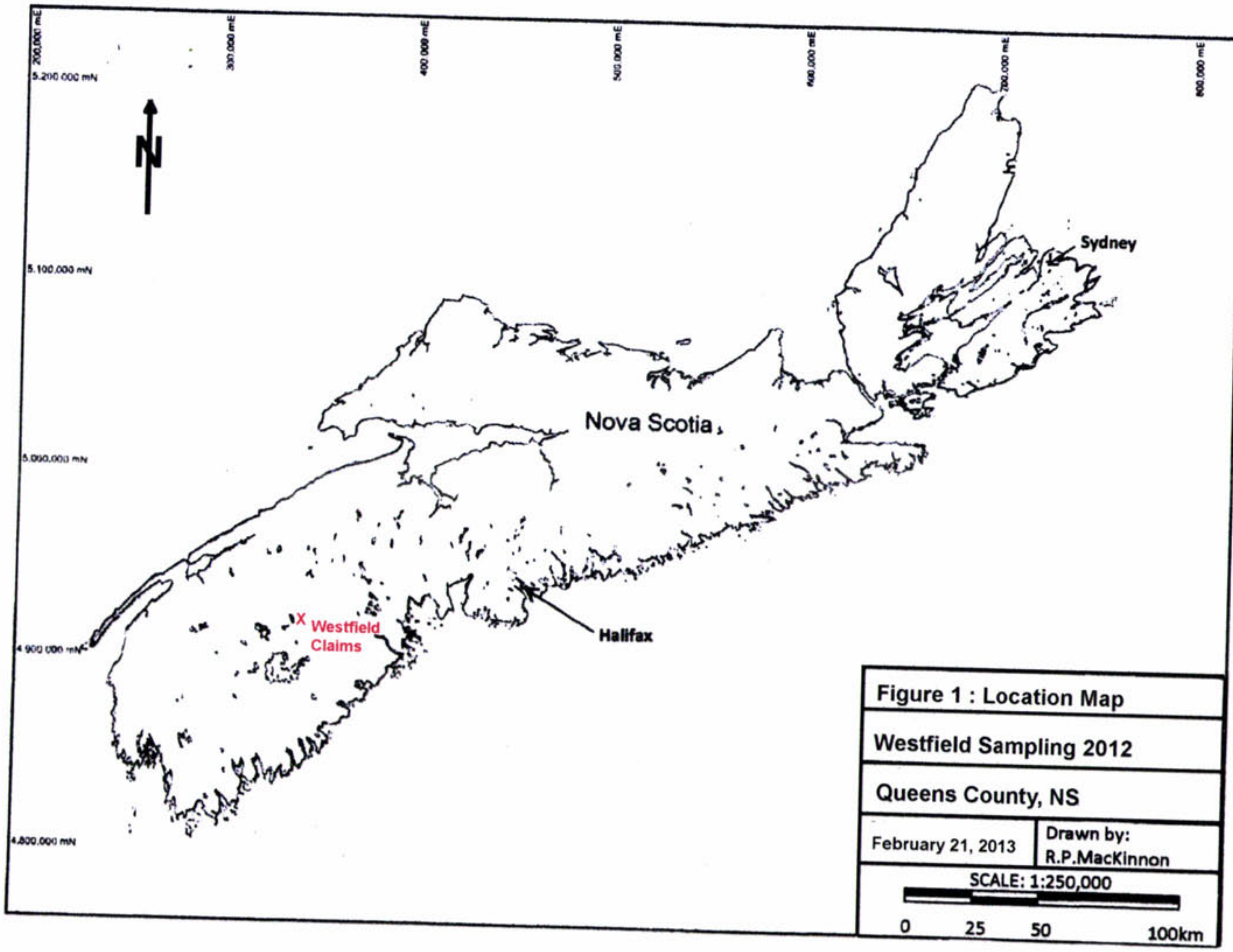
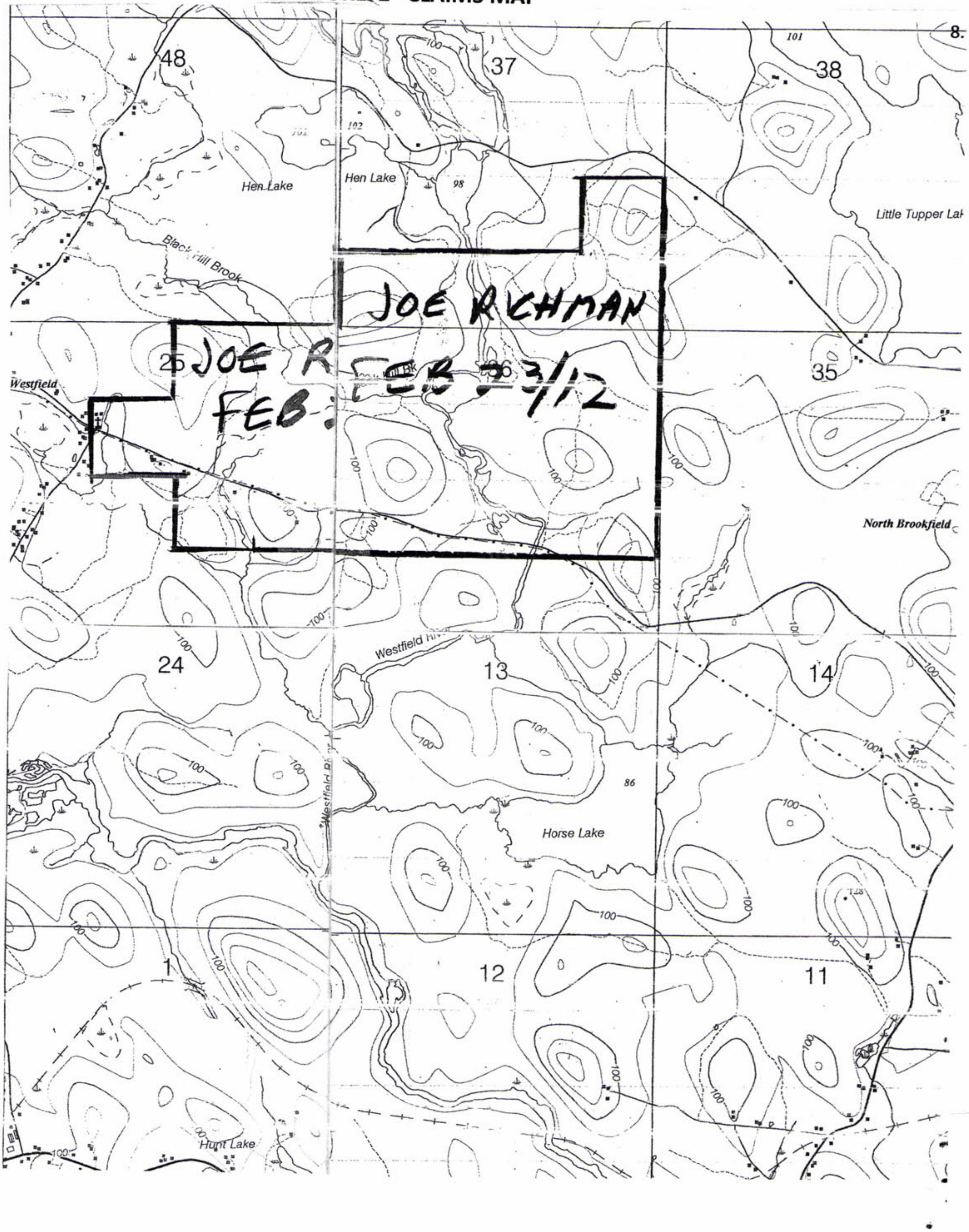

Sydney
Nova Scotia
Halifax
X Westfield Claims
N
Figure 1 : Location Map
Westfield Sampling 2012
Queens County, NS
February 21, 2013
Drawn by: R.P.MacKinnon
SCALE: 1:250,000
0 25 50 100km

FIGURE 2 CLAIMS MAP



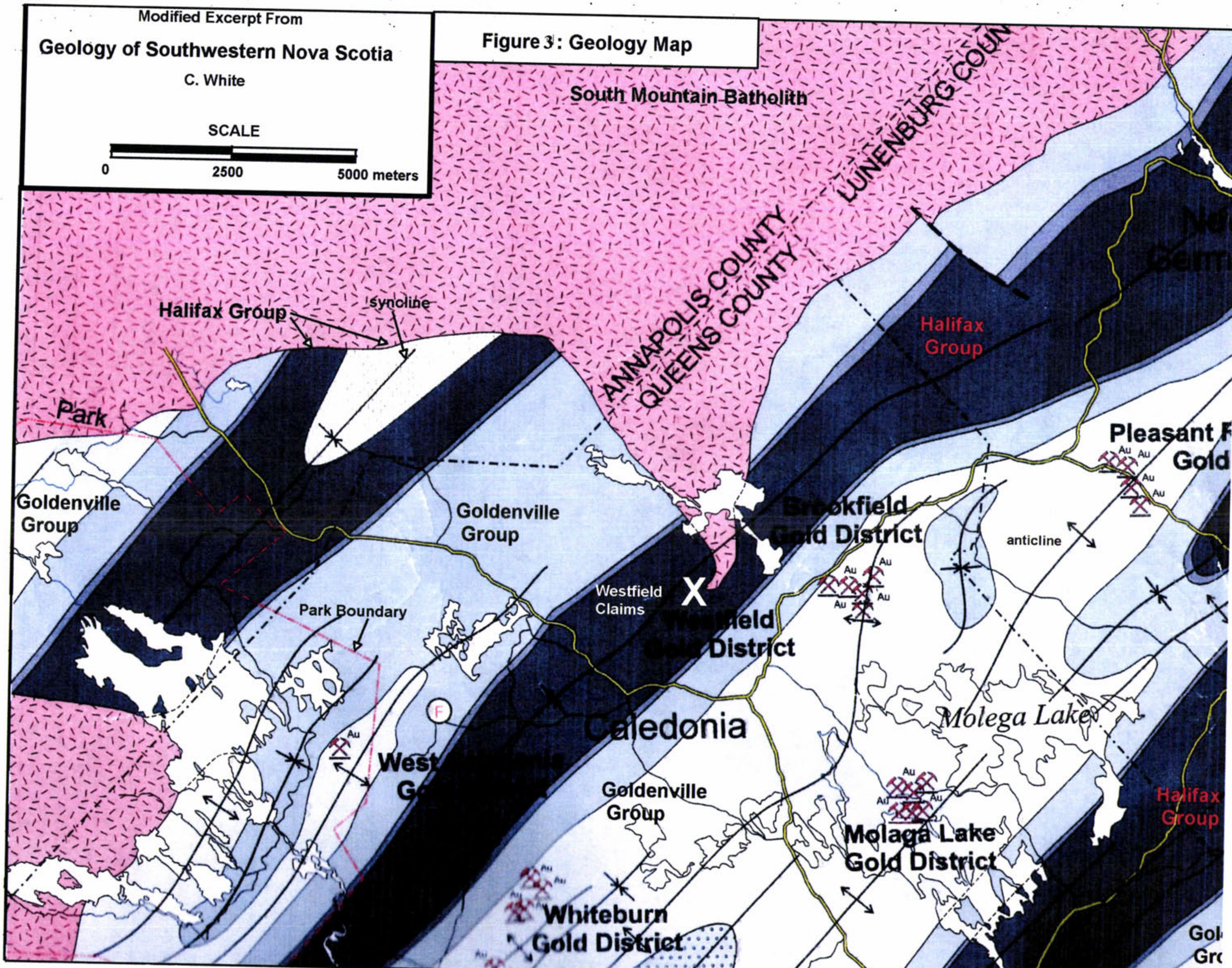
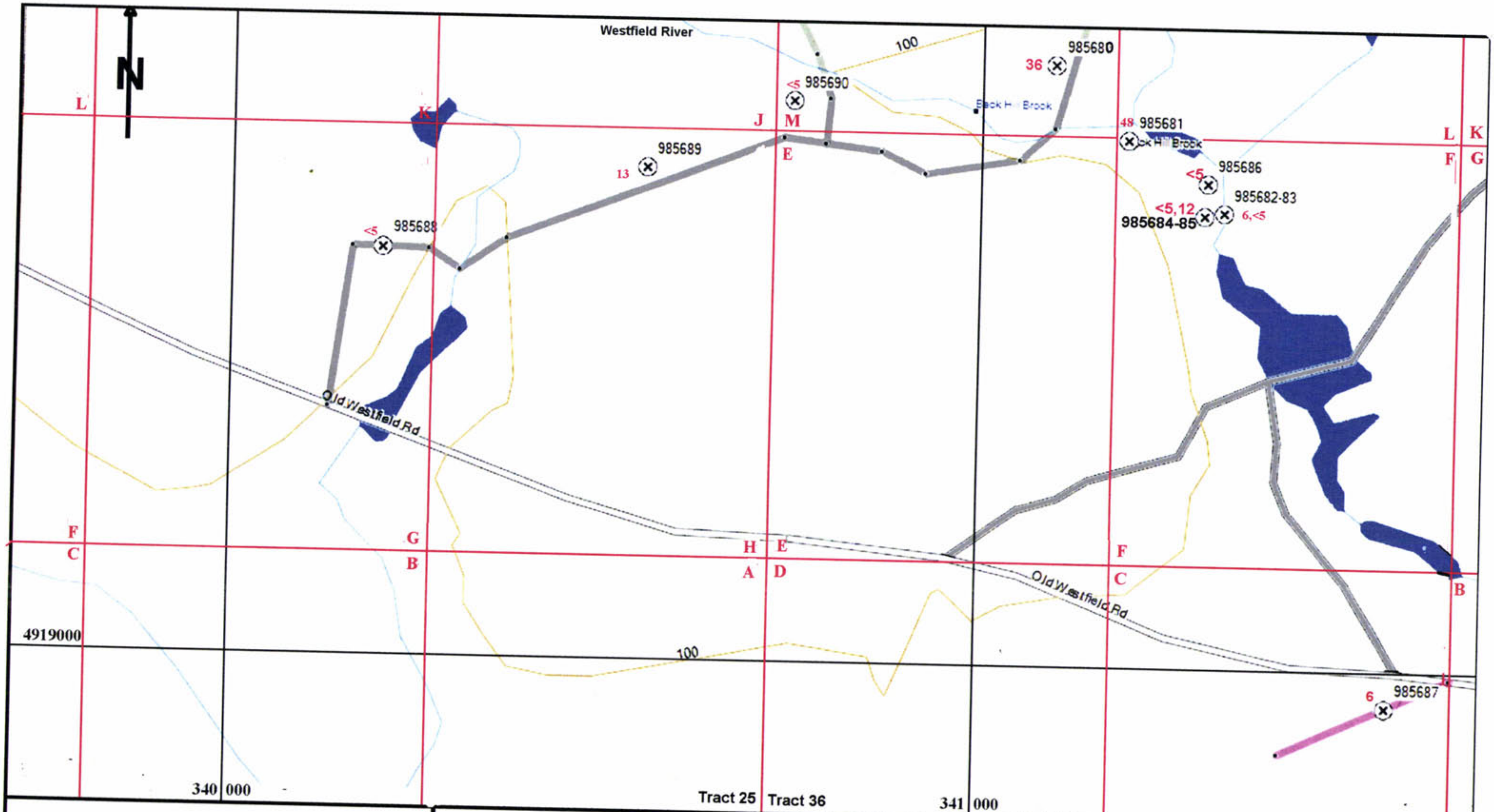


Figure 3: Geology Map



100	Elevation
	Jumbo Vein
	Woods Road
	Paved Road
12 ⊗985686	Sample, Number, ppb Au
	Stream
A	Claim Boundary Claim Block

FIGURE 4

Sample Location Map

drawn by : Perry MacKinnon

February 21, 2013

SCALE

0 150 300 meters

Work Performed

In this current effort, the Westfield property was initially researched by Joe Richman in June 2012. The old workings and other structures of interest were located by Joe Richman who spent one day on site, followed by a second recon trip to the property accompanied by Ron Mills in August of 2012. The author also visited the property with Joe Richman on September 23rd, 2012. Prior to the site visit, the author spent one day of research and a second day of research prior to writing this report.

In the site visit, eleven in situ grab samples, weighing approximately 1.5-2.0 kilograms, were collected in poly bags. The samples were brought to the authors office where they were described (see Appendix I), packaged and shipped to Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec for gold analysis, and eight of these were forwarded to Actlabs in Ancaster, Ontario for 31 element ICP analysis. For Sample Preparation and Assay Procedure, see Appendix II. For Assay Results see Appendix III.

Interpretation of Results

The locations of the jumbo vein and the river side pits were confirmed. The Jumbo vein is well exposed and is mainly bull (white) quartz with minor areas of iron staining. A minor amount of arsenopyrite was observed and the sample taken from this site ran just 6 ppb despite having almost 1% arsenopyrite. As mentioned above, O'Reilly had a sample carrying significant sulphides run over 37 grams of gold taken from this vein. Other historic efforts have also reported significant gold from sampling but some of these are suspect and some form of fraud in the late 1800's has been inferred.

The sampling from the current efforts returned a high gold value of just 48 ppb taken from outcrop exposed by a windfall approximately one hundred meters north of the river side pits area, adjacent to the river. Another sample approximately 100 meters north of the sample above (985680, see Figure 4) returned a value of 36 ppb. Both of these samples were from outcroppings of pyrite, pyrrhotite bearing Halifax Group, oxidizing slate.

Four samples were taken of quartz veining in the river side pits and the highest value returned was 12 ppb gold. This was surprising as they all had arsenopyrite (up to 3%) and traces of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Sampling by O'Reilly returned a maximum of 160 ppb gold but one sample returned 117 grams per tonne silver. The best silver value obtained in the present sampling was just 3.1 ppm silver. Faribault has reported that there is gold at this location.

O'Reilly reports 2.2% zinc and over ½ % lead from these pits as well. In the four samples taken by the author from this site, three were assayed by the ICP method and the best zinc value returned was 83 ppm and the best lead 172 ppm. Arsenopyrite in one sample was over 10000 ppm, the detection limit of the ICP method for that element. No values of significance were returned in the analysis of any of the other elements tested.

In most of the Meguma type deposits, mineralized quartz veins such as seen at Westfield would most certainly return gold values. The obvious differences are that these veins occur in the Halifax Group rocks whereas the large majority of gold deposits in the Province occur in the Goldenville Group of the Meguma. The second difference is that, while most deposits occur on or near domal structures along anticlines, the Westfield area is on the limb of a syncline. In addition, the veining in the Westfield region appear to be "fissure" type veins dipping and possibly striking at an angle to bedding, whereas the majority of the former producers occur in bedding parallel vein systems.

Many of the Meguma Deposits of the Province occur in close proximity to granitic intrusives and this association is widely assumed to be critical in the formation of the deposits. This despite some fifty to one hundred million years age difference. Also, the forces attributed to the formation of the isoclinal folding, also a critical component of the gold deposits, is somewhat older than the granites in most cases.

As the Halifax Group is younger than the underlying Goldenville Group, the meta-sediments of the Westfield area may be closer in age to the porphyritic granite finger that appears to extend from the South Mountain Batholith, south into the Westfield area. This finger is reported to dip below the outcrop surface in the immediate vicinity of the river side pits and is assumed to be connected to the mineralization in the area, particularly regarding tin, tungsten values reported in the area. This finger of granitic material is referred to as a para-intrusive by O'Reilly and others and its exact relationship to the larger South Mountain Batholith has not as-of-yet been determined. Whatever the relationship, it is apparent that this para-intrusive and/ or the larger South Mountain Batholith created an environment for the deposition of anomalous Sn, W, B, F, Cu, Zn, Au, Ag (MacKenzie and Clarke, 1975) plus Li, Be, Rb, Cs and U (Chatterjee and Muecke, 1972). Boulders have been found in the area with elevated levels of all of these elements by several companies including Shell and Seabright. Some of these elements have been found in levels high enough to be of economic interest in intrusive rocks within, and proximal to, the finger of porphyritic granite intruding this area.

O'Reilly, in 1985, also reported a gold value of 10,940 ppb Au within the porphyry just northwest of the riverside pits as well as elevated base metal values. The high gold value was not able to be repeated in further sampling of the location, however this area requires a more extensive exploration program. The author did not visit the area of the porphyritic intrusive on the east side of the Westfield Brook. Accessory minerals in the granite are reported to be zircon, apatite, cordierite and tourmaline. Tungsten is reported to occur both as scheelite and wolframite. Tin occurs as cassiterite.

In the wider area there are a number of former producing gold deposits such as in the West Caledonia (9 km to the southwest), Brookfield (4 km to the east), Pleasant River (12 km to the east), Molega Lake (7 km to the southeast) and Whiteburn (8 km to the south) gold districts. As can be seen in Figure 3, they all occur within the Goldenville Group rocks and all near anticlinal axes. Brookfield and the Leipsigate gold deposits also have fissure style quartz veining as their main source of gold. All have arsenopyrite associated with gold mineralization.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The main areas of focus of historical exploration efforts were located and sampled. The Halifax Group meta-sediments, host to the quartz veining and granitic intrusive(s), were sampled and gold values of 13, 36 and 48 ppb in the area just north of, and to the west of the river side pits. Eight of the eleven samples taken were analyzed using ICP multi-element analysis and anomalous but low values were obtained in base metals. One sample from the river side pits returned an arsenic value greater than the detection limit of the method of 10,000 ppm. The other samples were all anomalous in this element as well. A single, arsenopyrite bearing sample of quartz from the Jumbo Vein returned a gold value of only 6 ppb and just under 1% arsenopyrite.

Despite the lack of results in the sampling in the opinion of the author, the potential of the area remains strong. Elevated gold values in the Halifax Group sediments requires more attention as does the para-intrusive porphyritic granite finger on these claims. Tin and tungsten bearing boulders found by previous efforts require more attention as well. The greisens, presumably created by the intrusive(s), remain a good exploration target for tin, tungsten, gold and silver.

Several days of reconnaissance when water levels are low in the brooks of the area is recommended as well as additional sampling in both the Jumbo Vein structure and the river side pits. A single line of soil sampling and a magnetometer across the area from just south of the Jumbo Vein to 500 meters north of the riverside pits is recommended to determine if these would be effective exploration tools in this area. If either of these methods proves effective, a wider survey, or surveys, should be implemented.

There is an immediate drill target in the river side pits. Two 100 meter diamond drill holes would test the potential of this intriguing site.

Bibliography

Corey, M.C., Graves, R.M.; Investigation of Epithermal Type, Breccia Hosted, Pb, Zn, Ba, Au Mineralization Within the Tobeatic Shear Zone of Southwestern Nova Scotia. 96-008.

Ham, L.J., Corey, M.C., Horne, R.J. and MacDonald, M.A., 1990: Litho-geochemistry of the Western Portion of the South Mountain Batholith, Nova Scotia. NSDME, OFR 90-007

O'Reilly, G.A.; Structural and Lithologic Controls of Metasediment-Hosted Tin, Base Metal and Precious Metal Mineralization, Southwest Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy; Kontak, D J, Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Report ME 1990-003, 1990.

O'Reilly, G.A., Alkali Metasomatism Associated with W-Sn-Ag-Au Mineralization in the Granitoid Rocks of the Westfield-Caledonia Area, Queens County, Nova Scotia, 1985

White, C.E.; Preliminary Bedrock Geology of the Kejimikujik Lake Map Area, Southern Nova Scotia, 2006.

Authors Page

I, Perry MacKinnon, do hereby certify that:

I am a self employed consulting geologist.

My mailing address is:
21 Virginia Drive,
Hammonds Plains, NS
B4B 1S5

I am a graduate of Acadia University, NS
BSc Geology, 1982

Since graduation I have been employed for one year as a mine geologist, four years as a full time surface exploration geologist, a period of time as a part time consultant geologist, and more recently and presently, a full time consultant geologist.

I have acquired P.Geo. status in the Province of Nova Scotia in 2009 and New Brunswick in 2011.

The information contained in this report is based on my research, reconnaissance and sampling.

I have an agreement with the current mineral licence holder to earn an interest in these claims.

Dated: February 12, 2013, Hammonds Plains, Nova Scotia

Perry MacKinnon, P.Geo.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTISTS OF NOVA SCOTIA
est. 1997
0143

APPENDIX I
Sample Descriptions

Laboratoire Expert Inc.
127, Boulevard Industriel

Rouyn-Noranda
Québec
Canada J9X 6P2
Telephone : (819) 762-710 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Date : 05/10/2012

Client : Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.

Addressee : Perry MacKinnon

Folder : **36362**
Your Order number :
Project : WESTFIELD

Telephone :
Fax :

Total number 11

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5	
985680	36	31	Fine grained, light grey, altered greywacke with moderate hornfelsing. 5% pyrite (some arsenopyrite?) along a single narrow band, <1% overall sulphides. 2 narrow quartz rich bands.
985681	48		Just north of pits in gossanous area. Fine grained, medium to dark grey, meta-greywacke to siltstone. 1-2% fine sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite?). Weak hornfelsing, sericite.
985682	6		North Pit. White to greyish Fe stained (hematite and limonite), vuggy quartz. Trace sulphides.
985683	<5		South Pit. Very Fe stained, vuggy quartz with 25% greenish alteration wisps and clots of host rock. 2-3% arsenopyrite, 1-2% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.
985684	<5		West Pit. Silicified, greyish, altered greywacke with 20% quartz veining. 1-3% arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite. Strong Fe staining.
985685	12		West Pit. As above with 40% quartz containing 1% arsenopyrite in the quartz.
Blk-01	<5		
985686	<5		From brecciated area 10m north of pits. 85% (less) altered greywacke with 1-3% pyrite, trace pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite. 10-15% quartz.
985687	6		Jumbo Vein dump. Strongly Fe stained, vuggy, white to grey quartz with 1% arsenopyrite in vugs and in quartz.
985688	<5		Garbage Vein,in roadway.50% fine grained, light grey silicified greywacke and 50% irregular white quartz veinlets and patches.1/2-1% pyrite, aspy in both.
OxG99-01	917		
985689	13		Borrow Pit, 400m in garbage rd. Fine grained, light grey, folded meta-greywacke with 2% fine quartz normal to fabric and 1% quartz parallel to fabric. 2% arsenopyrite, pyrite.
985690	<5		Pit 300m further in on Garbage rd. As above, no folding or normal veining. 3-4% bedding parallel quartz with 4-5% associated pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite?

APPENDIX II
Sample Preparation and Procedures

127 Boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tel : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Expert Laboratory

[redacted]

SAMPLE PREPARATION

1- Receiving Samples

Upon receipt, samples are placed in numerical order and compared with the client packing list to verify receipt of all samples. If the client does not provide a packing list with the shipment, one will be prepared by the person unpacking the samples. If the samples received do not correspond to the client list, the client will be notified.

2- Sample Preparation

Samples are dried if necessary and then reduced to -1/4 inch with a jaw crusher. The jaw crusher is cleaned with compressed air between samples and barren material between sample batches. The sample is then reduced to 90% -10 mesh with a rolls crusher. The rolls crusher is cleaned between samples with a wire brush and compressed air and barren material between sample batches. The first sample of each sample batch is screened at 10 mesh to determine that 90% passes 10 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the rolls crusher is adjusted and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose. The sample is then riffled using a Jones type riffle to approximately 300gm. Excess material is stored for the client as a crusher reject. The 300gm portion is pulverized to 90% -200 mesh in a ring and puck type pulverizer, the pulverizer is cleaned between samples with compressed air and silica sand between batches. The first sample of each batch is screened at 200 mesh to determine that 90% passes 200 mesh. Should 90% not pass, the pulverizing time is increased and another test is done. Screen test results are recorded in the log book provided for this purpose.

GOLD FIRE ASSAY GEOCHEM

A 29.166gm sample is weighed into a crucible that has been previously charged with approximately 130gm of flux. The sample is then mixed and 1mg of silver nitrate is added. The sample is then fused at 1800 F for approximately 45 minutes. The sample is then poured in a conical mold and allowed to cool, after cooling, the slag is broken off and the lead button weighing 25-30gm is recovered. This lead button is then cupelled at 1600 F until all the lead is oxidized. After cooling, the dore bead is placed in a 12 X 75 mm test tube. 0.2ml of 1:1 nitric acid is added and allowed to react in a water bath for 30 minutes, 0.3ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and allowed to react in the water bath for 30 minutes. The sample is then removed from the water bath and 4.5 ml of distilled water is added, the sample is thoroughly mixed allowed to settle and the gold is determined by atomic absorption.

Each furnace batch comprises 28 samples that include a reagent blank and gold standard. Crucibles are not reused until we have obtained the result of the sample that was previously in each crucible. Crucibles that have had gold values of 200 PPB are discarded. The lower detection limit is 5 PPB and samples assaying over 1000 PPB are checked gravimetrically.

Close This Window

1E1 - Aqua Regia - ICP

0.5 g of sample is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95°C. Sample is cooled then diluted with deionized water. The samples are then analyzed using a Varian ICP for the 35 element suite. QC for the digestion is 15% for each batch, 2 method reagent blanks, 6 in-house controls, 8 sample duplicates and 5 certified reference materials. An additional 20% QC is performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift.

Code 1E1 Elements and Detection Limits (ppm)

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Ag	0.2	100
Al*	0.01%	-
As*	10	10,000
Ba*	1	-
Be*	1	-
Bi	10	-
Ca*	0.01%	-
Cd	0.5	2,000
Co*	1	10,000
Cr*	2	-
Cu	1	10,000

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Fe*	0.01%	-
K*	0.01%	-
Mg*	0.01%	-
Mn*	2	100,000
Mo*	2	10,000
Na*	0.01%	-
Ni*	1	10,000
P*	0.001%	-
Pb	2	5,000
S	0.01%	20%

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Sb*	10	-
Sc*	1	-
Sn*	10	-
Sr	1	-
Ti*	0.01%	-
V*	1	-
W*	10	-
Y*	1	-
Zn*	1	10,000
Zr*	1	-

Notes:
* Element may only be partially extracted.
Assays are recommended for values which exceed the upper limits.

Printed from: Actlabs
http://www.actlabs.com/

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Laboratoire Expert Inc.
127, Boulevard Industriel

Rouyn-Noranda
Québec
Canada J9X 6P2
Telephone : (819) 762-710 Fax : (819) 762-7510

*** Certificate of analysis ***

Date : 05/10/2012

Client : Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.

Addressee : Perry MacKinnon

Folder : **36362**
Your Order number :
Project : **WESTFIELD**

Telephone :
Fax :

Total number **11**

Designation	Au FA-GEO ppb 5 ========	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5 ========
985680	36	31
985681	48	
985682	6	
985683	<5	
985684	<5	
985685	12	
Blk-01	<5	
985686	<5	
985687	6	
985688	<5	
OxG99-01	917	
985689	13	
985690	<5	

Report: A12-11377

Report Date: 11/8/2012

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Cd	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Cr	Fe	K	Mg	Na
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%
Detection Limit	0.2	0.5	1	2	2	1	2	1	0.01	10	1	1	10	0.01	1	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Analysis Method	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
985683	0.3	< 0.5	106	579	6	47	4	43	1.64	315	17	2	< 10	0.05	23	132	4.1	0.22	0.78	0.03
985684	< 0.2	< 0.5	55	315	7	25	3	49	1.26	156	44	< 1	< 10	0.04	13	97	3.25	0.19	0.59	0.03
985685	3.1	0.9	37	151	14	36	172	83	1.21	> 10000	26	2	< 10	0.23	22	251	3.52	0.52	0.19	0.02
985686	0.2	0.9	69	354	4	41	3	37	1.19	126	23	1	< 10	0.09	15	107	3.57	0.26	0.51	0.03
985687	0.9	0.6	57	93	9	12	46	15	0.68	9880	57	< 1	< 10	0.19	9	227	1.82	0.32	0.06	0.03
985688	0.5	0.5	57	223	< 2	7	6	53	0.79	268	18	< 1	< 10	0.02	2	84	1.72	0.05	0.43	0.02
985689	< 0.2	< 0.5	32	559	5	26	12	71	2.06	155	25	< 1	< 10	0.02	10	148	4.94	0.14	0.98	0.04
985690	< 0.2	< 0.5	74	1110	< 2	51	21	111	2.17	262	11	< 1	< 10	0.1	22	120	5.36	0.04	1.15	0.05

Report: A12-11377

Report Date: 11/

Final Report
Activation Laboratories

Analyte Symbol	P	Sb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	W	Y	Zr	S
Unit Symbol	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Detection Limit	0.001	10	1	10	1	0.01	1	10	1	1	0.001
Analysis Method	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
985683	0.013	< 10	2	< 10	8	< 0.01	21	< 10	6	28	1.954
985684	0.017	< 10	2	< 10	5	0.01	18	< 10	10	27	0.597
985685	0.017	< 10	1	< 10	5	< 0.01	14	26	8	26	2.004
985686	0.032	< 10	2	< 10	5	< 0.01	15	< 10	9	19	1.631
985687	0.089	< 10	< 1	15	10	0.01	6	169	9	14	0.58
985688	0.013	< 10	< 1	< 10	3	< 0.01	8	< 10	1	6	0.217
985689	0.023	< 10	2	< 10	6	< 0.01	20	< 10	5	20	1.516
985690	0.011	< 10	4	< 10	8	< 0.01	27	< 10	3	14	2.505

NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

Map 25A6D
Refs.

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

(Complete as necessary to substantiate the total claimed.)
Re: Licence No. 10217 Date of issue Feb 23, 2012

Type of Work		Amount Spent
1. Prospecting	___ days	
2. Geological mapping Reconnaissance	5 days	1900.00
3. Trenching/stripping/refilling	___ m^2 / ___ m^3	
4. Assaying & whole rock analysis	11 #	395.00
5. Other laboratory	___ #	
6. Grid:		
(a) Line cutting	___ km	
(b) Picket setting	___ km	
(c) Flagging	___ km	
7. Geophysical surveys Airborne:		
(a) EM/VLF	___ km	
(b) Mag or Grad	___ km	
(c) Radiometric	___ km	
(d) Combination	___ km	
(e) Other ___	___ km	
8. Geophysical surveys Ground:		
(a) EM/VLF	___ km	
(b) Seismic soundings	___ #	
(c) Magnetic/telluric	___ km	
(d) IP/resistivity	___ km	
(e) Gravity	___ km	
(f) Other ___	___ km	
9. Geochemical surveys		
(a) Lake, stream, spring (i) Water	___ samples	
(ii) Sediments	___ samples	
(b) (i) Rock	___ samples	
(ii) Core	___ samples	
(iii) Chips	___ samples	
(c) (i) Soil	___ samples	
(ii) Overburden	___ samples	
(d) Gas	___ samples	
(e) Biogeochemistry	___ samples	
(f) Sample collection	___ samples	
(g) Other ___	___ days	
10. Drilling:		
(a) Diamond (# holes/m)	___ / ___ m	
(b) Percussion (# holes/m)	___ / ___ m	
(c) Rotary (# holes/m)	___ / ___ m	
(d) Auger (# holes/m)	___ / ___ m	
(e) Reverse circulation (# holes/m)	___ / ___ m	
(f) Logging, supervision, etc.	___ days	
(g) Sealing (# holes)	___ #	
11. Other (describe) Mileage	840 Km x 0.40	336.00
Report Writing	2.5 days	1250.00
Subtotal		3881.00
Overhead costs		388.00
12. Secretarial services		
13. Drafting services		
14. Office expenses (rent, heat, light, etc.)		
15. Field supplies		
16. Compensation paid to landowners		
17. Legal fees		
18. Other (describe)		
Subtotal		4,269.00
Grand total		4,269.00

DNRMPI FEB25'13 14:23

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
PERRY MACKINNON	Hammonds Plains	Sept 22, 23, 2012 Feb 18-21 2013
Joe Richman	Halifax	June 16, Aug 22, Sept 23, 2012
Ron Mills	Halifax	Aug 22, 2012

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

Dated at Hlfx in the Province of NS on Feb 25, 2013.

Name and address of licensee: Joe Richman

Signature [signature]

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