

MAYO LAKE MINERALS INC.
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Assessment Report

On the

Edmonton Claim Group

ML1 1-ML1 158

Describing

2012 Geophysical Interpretation and Geochemical Survey and interpretation

105M 10/15

Latitude 63.7565N, Longitude 134.7581E

In the

Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory

By

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Introduction

The Edmonton Claim Group (the “Property”) wholly owned by Mayo Lake Minerals Inc. (“MLM”), is located 60km northeast of Mayo (Figure 1) to the south of the Keno Hill District, which produced over 200 million ounces of silver from veins cutting Mississippian quartzite and schist. The Property lies in the northeastern portion of the Tintina Gold Belt, a 2100 km long zone of gold and silver deposits extending across central Alaska and Yukon. Nearby deposits include Dublin Gulch (6.4Moz Au), Keno Hill (242Moz Ag), Red Mountain (1.3Moz Au) and Marge (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn).

The Property was staked on the presence of numerous placer gold operations, consistent high boron anomalies in all creeks draining the block, the presence of arsenic, copper and zinc anomalies in stream sediments and the trace of the Robert Service Thrust (“RST”), which crosses the property.

This report outlines (i) the geophysical interpretation of an airborne magnetic survey in preparation for a prospecting and geochemical survey undertaken between July 17, 2012 and August 6, 2012 over the Property; and (ii) the results, discussion, conclusions and recommendations from the prospecting and geochemical survey. The Geophysical Interpretation of data by Geo Digit-Ex for MLM resulted in areas to target during geochemical survey operations. Field work was carried out by Breakaway Exploration Inc. and MLM personnel. Soil, silt and rock samples were collected for analysis and assay. Samples were processed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. and analyzed by Becquerel Laboratories Inc. using neutron activation for a suite of 35 elements including Au and Ag.

Location and Access

The Property consists of 153 contiguous claims totaling 31.6 km², located approximately 60 kilometers northeast of Mayo, Yukon, Canada and spans NTS map sheets 105M10 and 105M15. They are registered in the Mayo Mining district under the name of Mayo Lake Minerals Inc. The claims are listed in Table 1 below with the location of the claims shown in Figure 1 & Figure 2.

Grant number	Claim Name	Map sheet	Group Name
YE25601-YE25700	ML1 1-ML1 100	105M 10 and 15	Edmonton
YD28661-YD28696	ML1 101-ML1 136	105M 10 and 15	Edmonton
YD05498-YD05500	ML1 137-ML1 139	105M 15	Edmonton
YD28697-YD28700	ML1 140-ML1 143	105M 15	Edmonton
YD63793-YD63799	ML1 149-ML1 155	105M 15	Edmonton
YD05495-YD05497	ML1 156-ML1 158	105M 15	Edmonton

Table 1: Claims comprising the Edmonton Claim Group

This claim group is accessed by helicopter, though alternatively it could be accessed by Mayo Lake from the boat launch at the Mayo Lake Dam which is connected by a government-maintained, gravel road (Mayo Lake Road) to the Yukon's paved or chip-sealed highway network at Mayo (Figure 1).

Edmonton Claim Group

Legend

- Airborn Geophysical Survey Block C
- Claim block outline
- Other Claim Blocks Included in Geophysical Survey Block C
- Native title lands
- Maintained Roads

0 50 100 200
kilometres

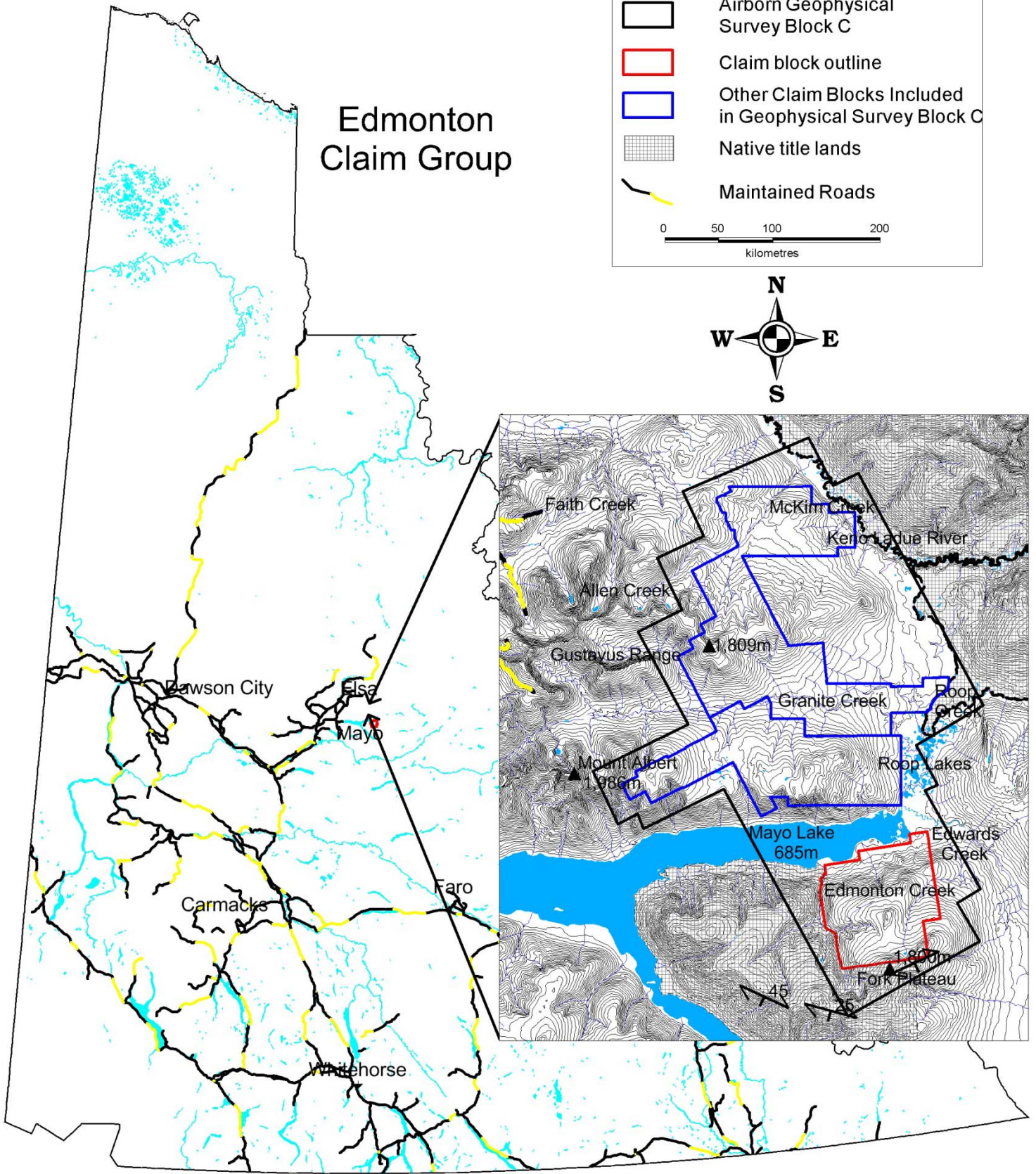


Figure 1: Edmonton property location

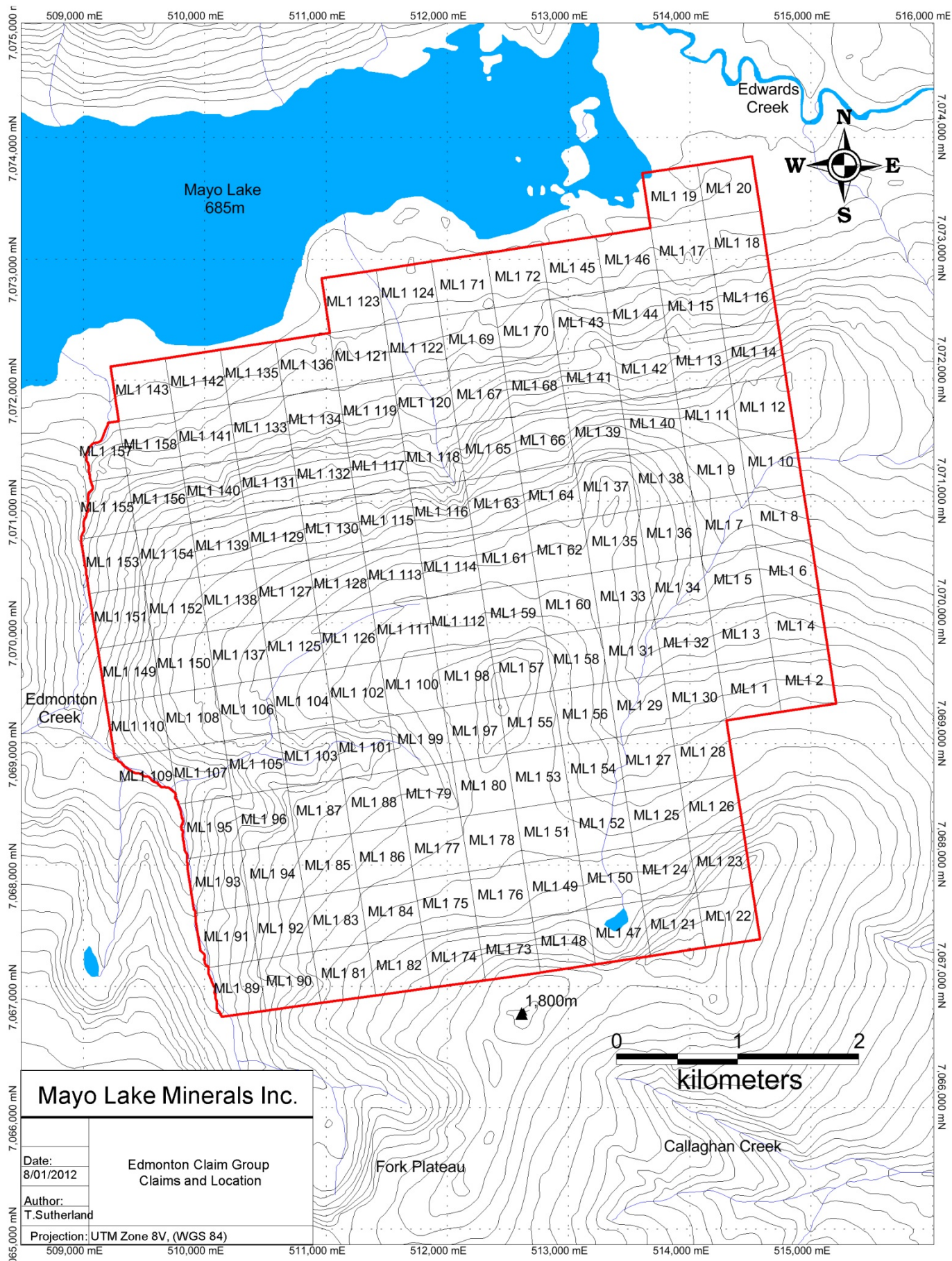


Figure 2: Location of claims in the Edmonton Block

Previous Work

Early in 2012 MLM undertook an airborne geophysical survey that saw the acquisition of high quality magnetic data (Rampton and Sutherland 2012). Prior to the Survey by MLM, previous reported work consisted of government geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, minor exploration and placer mining, primarily along Edmonton Creek.

The earliest regional mapping was undertaken by H.S Bostock in 1947. Early work by Bostock was followed from 1952 to 1965 by mapping by numerous workers who published geological maps; these included L.H Green et.al (1972), R.W Boyle (1964), and E.D Kindle (1962) with contributions by C.F Gleeson. Mapping was again undertaken in the early 1990s by J.A Hunt et al. (1996), D.C. Murphy et al. (1996) and C.F Roots (1997) who then integrated numerous geological publications dating from 1920 to 1996 and their own fieldwork. Roots' work resulted in a regional map at 1:250,000 scale (Roots 1997). Surficial mapping was undertaken by Hughes (1983) in 1964 and 1979 and more recently by Bond (1999).

Project Keno Hill headed by C.F. Gleeson of the Geologic Survey of Canada was completed in 1965. It covered creeks north of the property with stream sediment, water, and heavy mineral sampling programs (Gleeson et al. 1965-1968, Gleeson & Boyle 1972, Gleeson 1980a, Gleeson 1980b). This program was systematic for some elements and indicated the presence of several anomalies in all media, notably; As, B, Zn, Cu and Heavy Metals in Edmonton Creek and a tributary of Edwards Creek draining east from the Property, also a B and As anomaly from a creek draining north of the Property.

Evidently no prospecting activities have been undertaken on the Property to follow up on stream sediment anomalies.

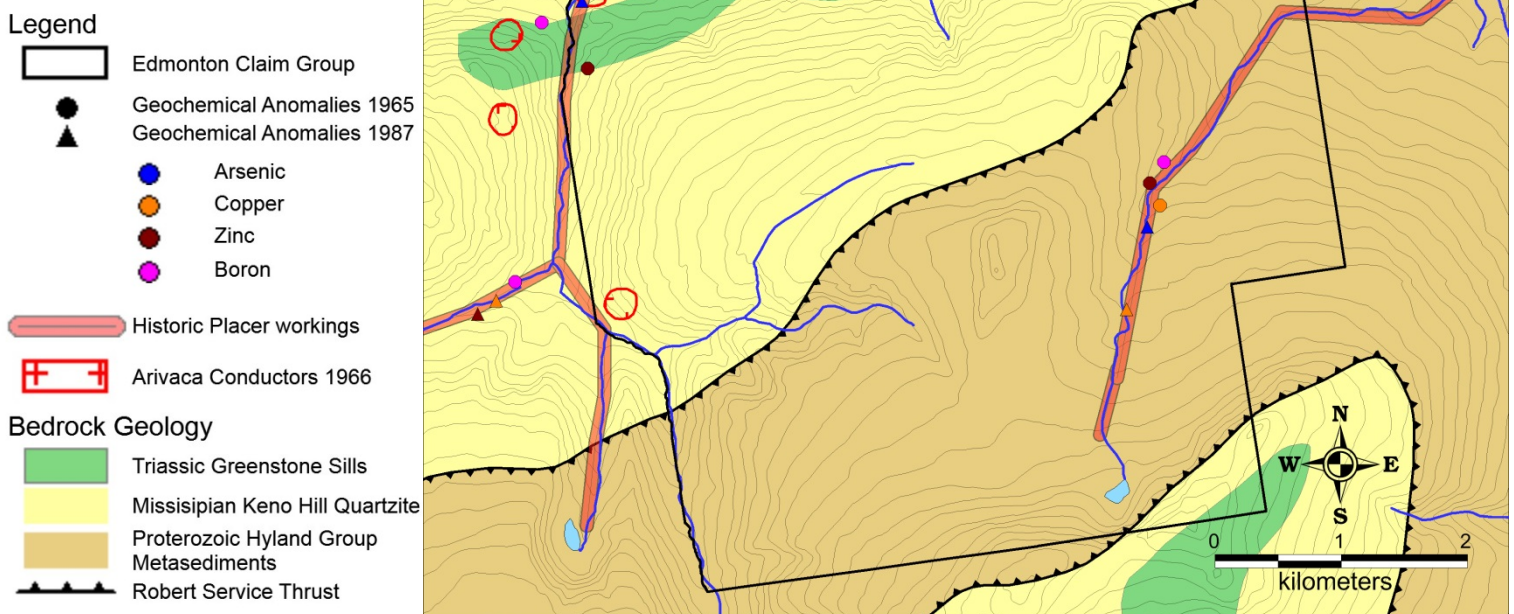


Figure 3: Previous work showing conductors, geochemical anomalies and historical placer operations on or near the Edmonton claim group.

In 1966 Arivaca Exploration Ltd. performed an airborne EM survey, following the release of heavy metal data from Operation Keno. This survey located five conductors along Edmonton Creek, (McIntyre 1966) two of which lie on the property; however follow up geochemical work was sparse with only 14 soil samples taken above a single conductor. Soils were assayed for Ag, Pb and Zn. Though some samples were anomalous for zinc, it was decided that potential for Keno Hill Type veins was low without silver and lead anomalies (Lee 1966).

Stream sediment sampling was again completed by the Geologic Survey of Canada in 1987. This survey confirmed several previous Cu and Zn anomalies as well as indicating the presence of further As and Cu anomalies in creeks draining south of the property.

The Geological Survey of Canada completed two successive geophysical programs; the first at 1207m spacing in 1966 and a second at 2000m spacing in 1990. These surveys produced results similar to those obtained by MLM's geophysical program with much lower resolution.

Mayo Lake Minerals Aeromagnetic Survey

Between March 5, 2012 and March 13, 2012 an airborne geophysical survey was flown over the Property by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. for MLM.

The Property was flown concurrently with two other claim groups, Carlin and Roop and collectively designated Block C for the duration of the survey. Block C is approximately 14 km by 27.5 km, including a buffer zone of approximately 1km around the outside of the claims to dampen edge effects. The survey area in relation to the claims can be observed on Figure 1. A total of 2399 line kilometers of magnetic data were flown for this survey, including tie lines. The survey lines were flown at 150 meter spacings, at a 066°/246° heading; the tie lines were flown at 1500 m spacings, at a heading of 156°/336°.

Precision GeoSurveys flew the Property using a Bell 206 BIII Jet Ranger. The survey lines were flown at a nominal line spacing of one hundred and fifty (150) meters and the tie lines were flown at 1500 m spacing. The average survey elevation was 32 meters vertically above ground for Block C.

The survey data acquisition specifications and coordinates for Block C can be found in Rampton and Sutherland 2012

Geomorphology

The Property covers the northern portion of the Fork Plateau between Edmonton and Edwards Creeks (Figure 1) on the south shore of Mayo Lake. Valleys containing Mayo and Williamson Lakes are broad and U-shaped due to glacier ice being funneled down them from east to west during Pleistocene glaciations. Most tributaries to the large valleys are narrow and confined by moderate to steep slopes. Uplands generally have moderate slopes. Streams draining the property are all part of the Yukon River watershed.

The Property has been subjected to multiple glaciations (Hughes 1983). The youngest Pleistocene McConnell Glaciation was confined to the trunk valleys occupied by Mayo, Janet and Williamson lakes

and Keno Ladue River (Bond 1999). These valleys were filled with fast flowing ice that scoured their bottoms and sides. The upper limit of the McConnell Glaciation is marked by lateral moraines and kame terraces along the sides of these valleys. The uplands forming the central part of the claim group were covered by glacial ice during the older Reid glaciation. Due to the elevation of the upland, the ice was probably cold-based and transport of rock and debris was minimal as is evidenced by landforms.

During deglaciation, the trunk valleys were filled by proglacial outwash in some areas. Subsequently, streams have carved ravines into the kame terraces producing alluvial fans and floodplains extending into the trunk valleys. The alluvium is a mixture of gravel, sand, silt and organics, generally fining upward.

Outcrop is sparse on the property, rarely exceeding 5% in any area. Soil development is immature.

Vegetation is predominantly black spruce with willow and alder understorey. Lowlands, north facing slopes and plateaus below the treeline exhibit a thick cover of organic matter, moss and Labrador tea. South facing slopes are similarly vegetated but also include balsam and poplar groves. Permafrost is likely pervasive on plateaus and north facing slopes but discontinuous on south facing slopes.

Regional Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located within the Selwyn Basin in the Tintina Gold Belt. Simplified regional geology as shown on Figure 4 depicts Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group stratigraphy, in contact with Paleozoic metasedimentary units of the Ern Group and Keno Hill Quartzite along the RST. Mid-Triassic mafic sills and greenstones are common in the Keno Hill Quartzite and Ern Group, but are rarely encountered in other units. All stratigraphic units have been intruded by the Mid-Cretaceous age Tombstone Plutonic Suite, which host several known gold deposits including Dublin Gulch. The 100km² Rook Pluton, west of the Keno Hill Camp, is the largest member of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite and probably drove hydrothermal circulation leading to the mineralization at Keno Hill as noted by references cited by Roots (1997).

The dominant structural features in the area are a pair of imbricated thrust sheets; the Robert Service Thrust Sheet and the Tombstone Thrust Sheet which combined have over 150km NE directed transport. The Robert Service Thrust Sheet itself contains many internal thrusts that are commonly difficult to distinguish due to subsequent intense folding of faults and contacts and a strong penetrative structural fabric imparted by the later underlying Tombstone Thrust; the area deformed during this event is often referred to as the Tombstone Strain Zone. Intense folding is especially evident in units immediately around Keno Hill. Large open folds, the McQueston Antiform (E-W) and Mayo Lake Antiform (NW-SE), and several inferred brittle faults were developed after the large thrusting events (Roots 1997).

Abundant historical work focused in and around Keno Hill led to a separate nomenclature in which the Hyland Group was deemed the Upper Schist and the Ern Group was deemed the Lower Schist (Green 1971). This coincides with early inferences that the Upper Schist (Hyland Group) was younger than the Lower Schist (Ern Group). The term "Keno Hill Quartzite" is well developed in literature, though internal folding and imbrication have prevented the description of a type section or measurement of unit

thickness thus far, therefore the formation status of the unit remains informal. Stratigraphically it lies immediately above the Ern Group. Green, 1971, includes a large meta-volcanic unit at the base of the Keno Hill Quartzite; this is likely the topmost unit of the Ern Group (Murphy 1997, Roots 1997) though Roots 1997 includes this as the basal unit of the Keno Hill Quartzite at Keno Hill as well. It is the authors' opinion, from observations in the field that the presence of thin metavolcanic units in the Keno Hill Quartzite led to this confusion and the grouping of all metavolcanics into the Keno Hill Quartzite by some authors. The genesis of a large metavolcanic unit containing the Marge Deposit to the north east remains uncertain though is normally associated with the Keno Hill Quartzite.

The Keno Hill silver camp has produced over two hundred million ounces of silver since 1921. Productive veins occur in the Keno Hill Quartzite and underlying Lower Schist. Although faults with associated mineralization ("mineralized faults") are believed to cut through the RST and continue into the Hyland Group, no significant silver mineralization has been discovered above the thrust. Ore shoots within the veins typically consist of galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite with siderite or quartz gangue. The mineralized faults trend northeast and dip steeply to the southeast with left lateral offsets ranging from a few metres to over a hundred metres (Boyle 1965). Cross faults offsetting the mineralized faults trend perpendicular to them and dip 20° to 30° to the southwest.

Three major gold occurrences are located within 70 km of the Property. Dublin Gulch and Gold Dome, formerly scheelite dome, are intrusions of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite hosting high tonnage low grade gold mineralization in sheeted veins primarily in the stocks but penetrating short distances into surrounding Hyland Group metasedimentary rocks. The 160km Rau-Nadaleen Trend is a newly discovered belt of Carlin Type mineralization in carbonate sediments of the Bouvette Formation. The most advanced local project is Dublin Gulch where a definitive feasibility study has been completed; it hosts an open pit resource containing 6.4 million ounces of gold at a grade of 0.67g/t.

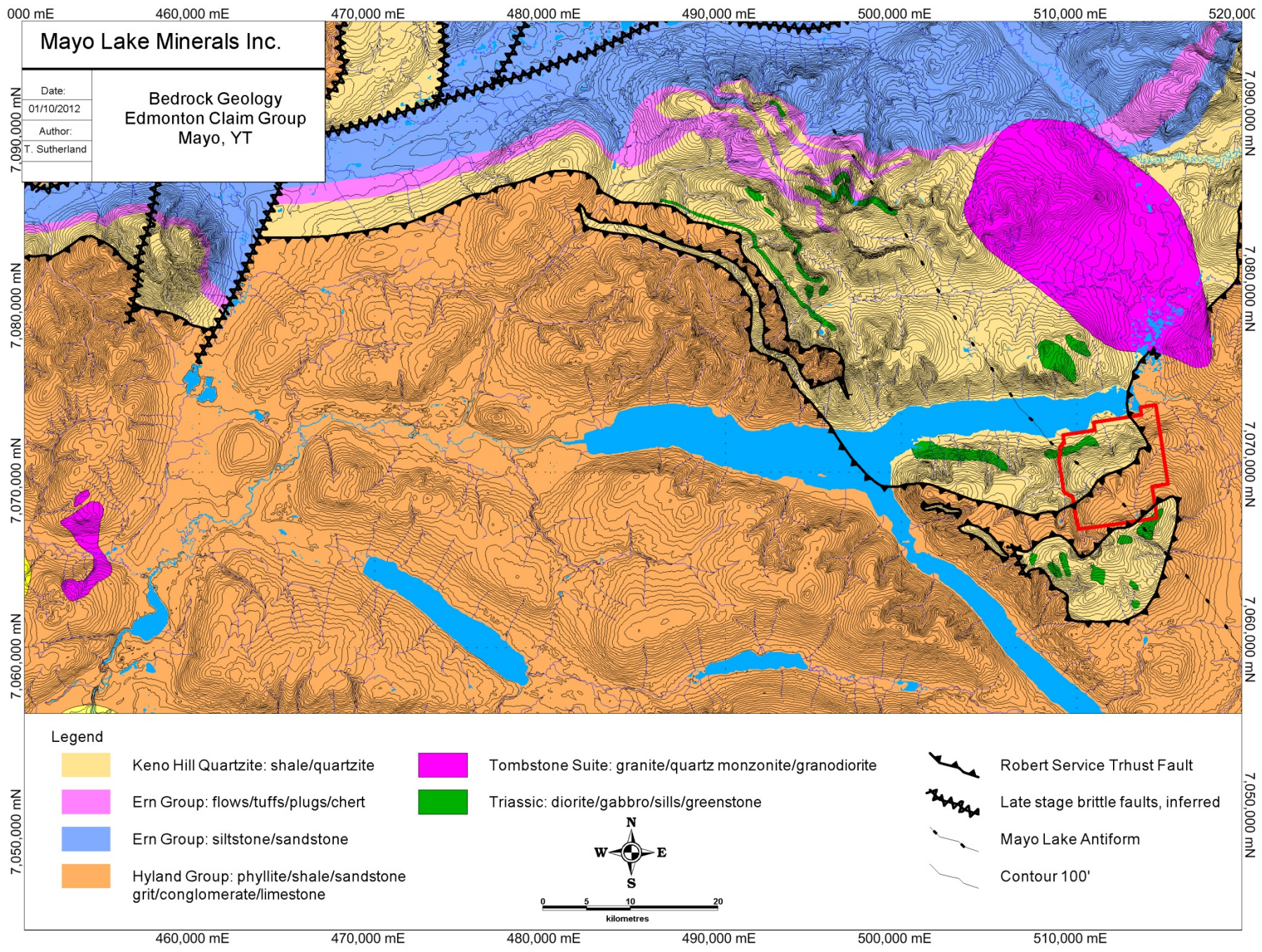


Figure 4: Regional geology

Property Geology

The Property's geology is shown on Figure 5. The Edmonton Property is underlain by Hyland Group thrust atop Keno Hill Quartzites along the RST. The RST transects the northwest half of the property and there is a small fragment of an erosional window revealing Keno Hill Quartzites in the southwest corner, most stratigraphy has bedding parallel to foliation (Roots 1997) with dips between 0° and 35° to the south. The Mayo Lake Antiform is interpreted to cross the claim block from the northwest to the south.

Stratigraphy

Keno Hill Quartzite is comprised of massive to well-foliated and lineated quartzite with lesser phyllitic quartzite, chloritic and carbonaceous phyllite and minor limestone and metavolcanic rocks (Green 1971).

Overlying this across the RST is the Hyland Group; which is locally mapped as the Yusezyu Formation and consists of compositionally layered medium to coarse-grained micaceous quartzose phyllite; muscovite-chlorite gritty phyllite; green and grey impure quartzite; metaconglomerate; and rare calcsilicate (Roots 1997). The Hyland Group here is probably relatively thin due to the shallow angle of the RST and uplift along the axis of the Mayo Lake Antiform. This thinning is likely responsible for the erosional window to the south of the Property.

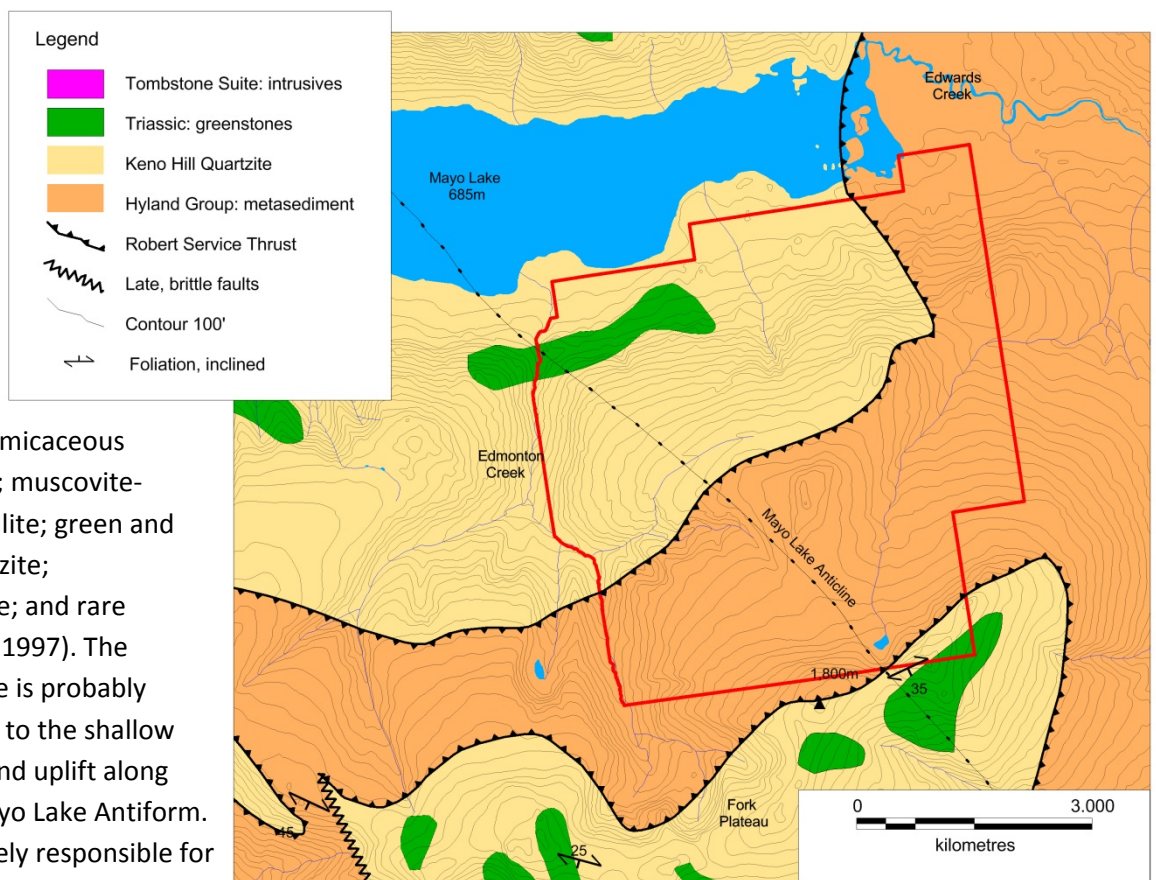


Figure 5: Property geology

Intrusions

Cretaceous Tombstone Suite intrusions are described as buff to grey weathering dykes, sills and small plugs with aplitic or granitic textures. Some of these bodies are locally quartz and feldspar phyrlic and mineralized with disseminated arsenopyrite (Becker 2000). Unmapped plugs have been noted in the Hyland Group to the west of the Nelson Arm during 2012 reconnaissance mapping by MLM and plugs have also been noted by some authors less than 1km to the north of the Property cut by Edwards Creek.

Triassic metadiorite sills which are abundant in the Keno Hill Quartzite are dark green, foliated, fine to medium grained and weather in a blocky fashion. The main mineral assemblage consists of amphibole, chlorite and plagioclase. Sills are common in the Keno Hill Quartzite and Ern Group, but are also known within the Hyland Group.

Structure

Deformation on the property is typical of that seen elsewhere in the Tombstone Strain zone, including a strong penetrative fabric and intense large scale deformation (Roots 1997). The generally south dipping RST marks the contact between the Hyland Group and the Keno Hill Quartzite; often intricately folded this structure is up to several hundred meters wide with a complex internal structure. Broad post-metamorphic folding is also present and is indicated by variable dips, notably the Mayo Lake Antiform which trends southeast through the property, parallel to the long axis of the Roop Pluton. Any relationship between the intrusion of the Roop Pluton and Mayo Lake Antiform is speculative (Roots 1997). A large erosional window to the south is likely due to the interaction of the large recumbent fold to the west being deformed by the late Mayo Lake Antiform.

Mineralization

The Property is a prospective host to a variety of gold deposit styles related to the complex Mesozoic and Cenozoic metamorphic, plutonic and volcanic history associated with the formation of the northern Canadian Cordilleran orogeny. The most attractive of these are:

- Polymetallic veins known as Keno Hill Type due to being locally economic that are typically high in silver, lead, and zinc and are related to the intrusion of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.
- Intrusion related gold ores such as those seen at Dublin Gulch and Fort Knox. These deposits are related to post-orogenic, mid-Cretaceous stocks that intruded Selwyn Basin sedimentary rocks.
- Orogenic gold veins, Jurassic in age, which formed after peak metamorphism of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane; their erosion likely contributed to the Klondike placer deposits. These are narrow, high-grade deposits; typical is the Pogo Mine in Alaska with total reserves and resources of 4.9 Moz Au at 12.45 g/t Au. These may be high grade, structural end-members of the intrusion related gold model rather than typical orogenic veins.
- Lynch (2006) mapped out several kilometers worth of Carlin-like mineralization north of the Property that was anomalous but not economic. It was concluded that sampling of the trend below the water table would be required to for bedrock samples unaffected by meteoric leaching.

There is also good potential to host tungsten skarns similar to the Ray Gulch Tungsten Skarn at Dublin Gulch and a nearby showing southeast of the Roop Pluton.

A study by Lynch 2006, described an altered member of the Keno Hill Quartzite situated 20 km southeast of the Keno Hill mining district, north of Mayo Lake. The unit was traced for 4 km through mapping and sampling and was referred to as the "Sugar Member". Lynch classifies it as a sediment-

hosted disseminated gold occurrence, on the basis of the stratabound nature of the alteration and veining, and observed decarbonatization and apparent decalcification. The author goes on to note that characteristics suggest that the hydrothermal activity occurred within the mesothermal regime rather than the more common epithermal regime of well established, sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposits. Although the gold assays returned modest results, the values are distinctly anomalous and evidence suggests gold was remobilized in the porous unit due to meteoric circulation and leaching and higher grades may be present at depth.

Description of Work

Geophysical Interpretation by GDX

To develop targets for exploration and prospecting from airborne magnetics, MLM contracted Roman Tykajlo, P. Geo, of Geo Digit-Ex ("GDX"). GDX provided a second opinion on data quality collected by Precision Geosurveys Inc. as well as independent interpretation of geophysical data and further interpolation of data.

Interpretation of results was done on the entire geophysical block which covered two additional nearby claim groups owned by MLM. Collectively the Edmonton, Carlin and Roop claim groups were designated "Block C".

To undertake this analysis GDX was provided with unlevelled raw data from the survey. This was then re-levelled and analyzed using Oasis Montaj to check the previous digital elevation model, total magnetic intensity and first vertical derivative; and create second vertical derivative, tilt derivative and analytic signal plots. These analyses were then used to determine which magnetic features likely correspond to structures, contacts or alteration zones and, in conjunction with historical geochemical data, determine credible targets for exploration. These new geophysical analyses and interpretation can be found in Appendix B.

Field operations

The base of operations for this survey was the Silver Trail Inn at Halfway Lakes YT, Canada.

Transportation to and from the site was by Bell 206 LR contracted from Fireweed Helicopters Inc. The property was visited on the 18th July, 2012 as part of a larger field season spanning from the 17th of July to the 6th of August 2012.

Soil Sampling

Transect soil sampling was selected over grid sampling due to the limited duration of field activities and large prospective area. This method was found to be effective in order to obtain optimal coverage of each claim during the restricted time.

Daily transects on the Property were designed to obtain the utmost coverage of principle targets by utilizing strategically located helicopter drop off and pick up locations. The transects were selected based on data from geophysics in conjunction with air photo interpretation and proximity of historical anomalies or placer workings. Selected claims were revisited by geologists where favourable geology

was present or to create a more complete and precise geochemical analysis of the area. Transects vary from 2-4 kilometers in length depending on terrain with a sample spacing of approximately 100 meters. At each station the first 40cm of soil and overburden is penetrated by use of an auger. The next 10-15cms of soil is sampled and placed into a labeled paper sample bag. The location of the sample is then noted and an identification ticket containing the sample number is attached at the location.

Samples were not taken from permafrost or bogs/swamps. In this situation samplers then walk to the next possible sample location. A duplicate sample was taken every 50 samples.

Samples were hung on a drying rack at the end of every day to remove excess water from the samples. These samples are dried for 24-36 hours at approximately 90 degrees Celsius. The length of drying is entirely dependent on humidity of the sample. Once dry, each sample is then individually packaged in order to decrease possible cross-contamination.

Soil sampling was undertaken by samplers provided by Breakaway Exploration Inc. ("Breakaway") of Val-d'Or QC and directed by MLM personnel. The Breakaway crew consisted of four members:

Joel Demers sampler

Josh Judson sampler

Hugo Girard sampler

James Sullivan sampler

Breakaway personnel utilized the iPAQ personal pocket computer with GPS to record all data and observations; this ensured the precise and accurate documentation of sample sites as well as minimized the possibility of typographical errors. In addition the iPAQ enabled samplers to make minor modifications to pre-planned routes.

Samples were packed and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. preparatory laboratory in Whitehorse, YT. Soil samples underwent preparation code SS80; dried for 24 hours at 60°C then screened for 100g at -80 mesh; rejects were discarded. Samples were then sent to Becquerel Laboratories Inc. in Mississauga, ON and underwent neutron activation for Sb, Cr, La, Sm, Tb, As, Co, Lu, Sc, Th, Ba, Eu, Hg, Se, Sn, Br, Au, Mo, Ag, W, Ca, Hf, Nd, Na, U, Ce, Ir, Ni, Sr, Yb, Cs, Fe, Rb, Ta and Zn.

Analysis of submitted duplicates indicates that results were acceptably reproducible to within 15%, 22 times out of 37 for most elements. Nugget effect likely had a strong influence on gold analysis; reanalysis of samples would return similar results, whereas duplicate samples were often completely barren.

Sample site locations can be found in Appendix C and geochemical plots for selected elements can be found in Appendix D.

Prospecting and Mapping

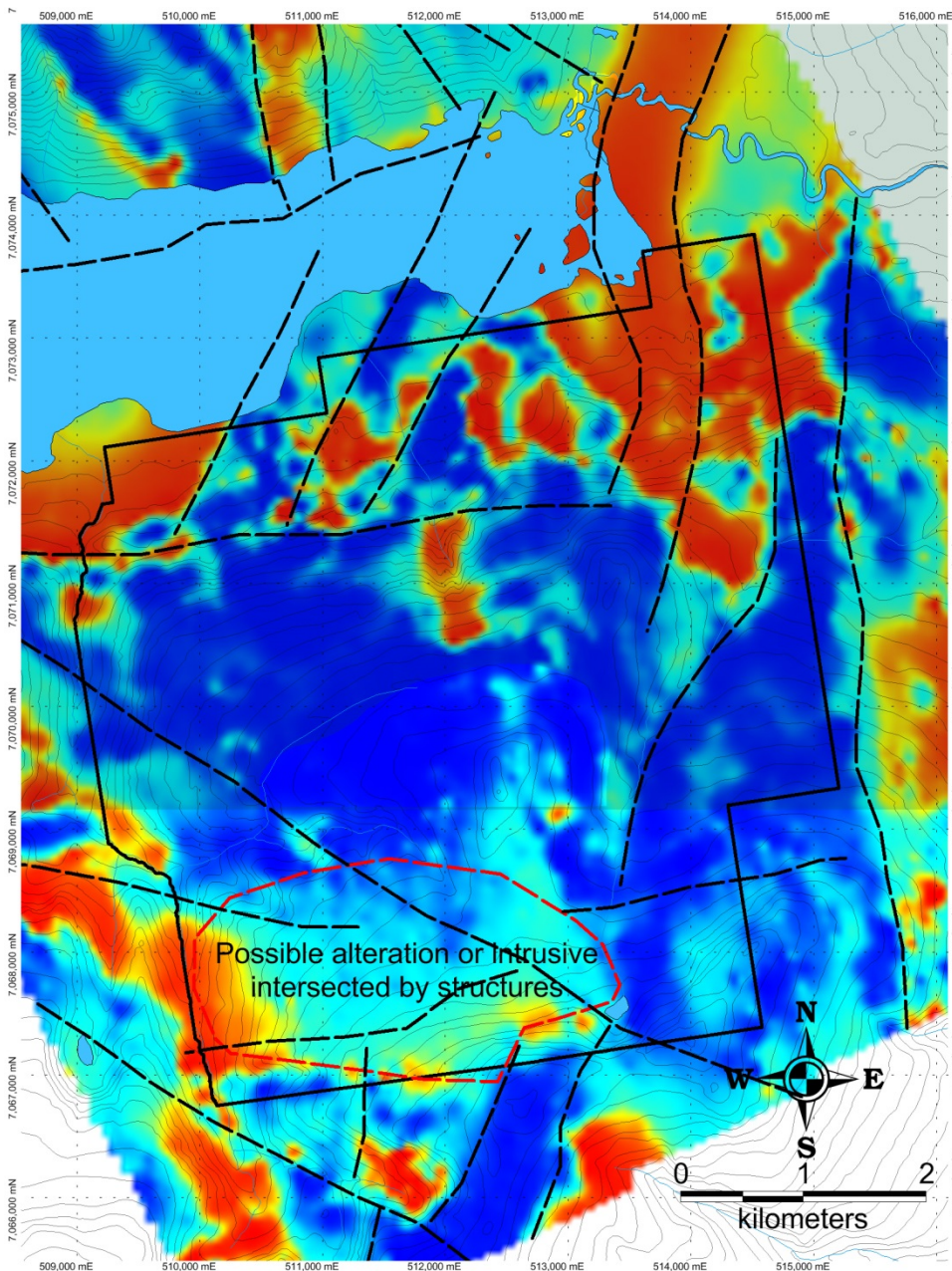
Prospecting and mapping activities were carried out by geologists employed by MLM. Daily traverses were designed to cross anomalies interpreted from geophysical data and noteworthy topographical features observed on air photos. During traverses rock types and geological phenomena were recorded; structural measurements taken and samples were taken of potential mineralization. The primary goals of prospecting and mapping activities were to assess the validity of historical mapping and to determine the association between topographical and geophysical features with mineralization. Stream or spring silt samples were also taken.

The two geologists primarily responsible for mapping and prospecting activities were:

Tyrell Sutherland
Senior geologist

Remy Poulin
Project geologist

Noted outcrops were located using the Garmin GPS Map 62s and recorded in a field book and sample book. This data was then entered into a database upon returning to camp at the end of each day.







Observations and Results

Geophysical Results

GDX determined that the data produced by Precision Geophysics Inc. was of good quality and that their post processing was reasonable for this data. Copies of the plots of Block C created by GDX are provided in Appendix B. Also produced and included here is the structural interpretation and geophysical targets produced by GDX (Figure 6).

The structural interpretation produced by GDX corresponds well with initial interpretation by MLM. Plots of analytic signal, tilt derivative and second vertical derivative produced new targets and provide further understanding of previously identified structures; these plots can be found in Appendix B.

Legend

	Edmonton Claim Group
	GDX Target
	GDX structural interpretation
	Contours 100'

A distinct change from dominantly north-south trending structures in the northern quarter of the property to dominantly east-west trending structures in the southern three quarters of the property is shown in Figure 6. Of note is the structurally bounded magnetic high that follows the inferred trace of the RST where it trends north from the property. That magnetic high is then truncated at an inflection point of the RST where the trend changes from dominantly north-south to dominantly east-west; this change is

Figure 6: Interpretation of geophysical features provided by GDX. coincident with a small geochemical anomaly. A large target was located on this property; it is interpreted to be an alteration zone or intrusive based on being magnetically distinct from surrounding rocks in vertical derivative, analytic signal and tilt derivative plots and is likely related to nearby geochemical anomalies.

Geochemical Results

One hundred and twenty one soil samples were collected on July 18th, 2012 along four transects. These four transects cross most interpreted geophysical structures on the property as well as prospective topographic features above streams which contained anomalous values for certain elements in stream sediments collected during previous government sampling programs.

The Edmonton Claim Block straddles the RST at two locations. The geochemical data from the samples collected and analyzed indicates that there are different background levels for most elements on either side of the RST. Primary Target F (Figure 7) in the Edmonton Claim Block is a large Au-Sb-As-Ba-Zn anomaly that straddles the intersection of two geophysical structures and the boundary of a large geophysically-defined alteration zone or shallow intrusion. Geochemical samples from Primary Target F yielded values as high as 346ppm As, 1.4ppm Sb and 16ppb Au. This anomaly is located above Edmonton Creek and could be the source of placer Au that was extracted from the creek in the past, and is likely the same anomaly responsible for elevated values in a nearby tributary of Edwards Creek. Earlier stream sediment samples taken by the GSC from Edmonton Creek yielded anomalously high boron values, some

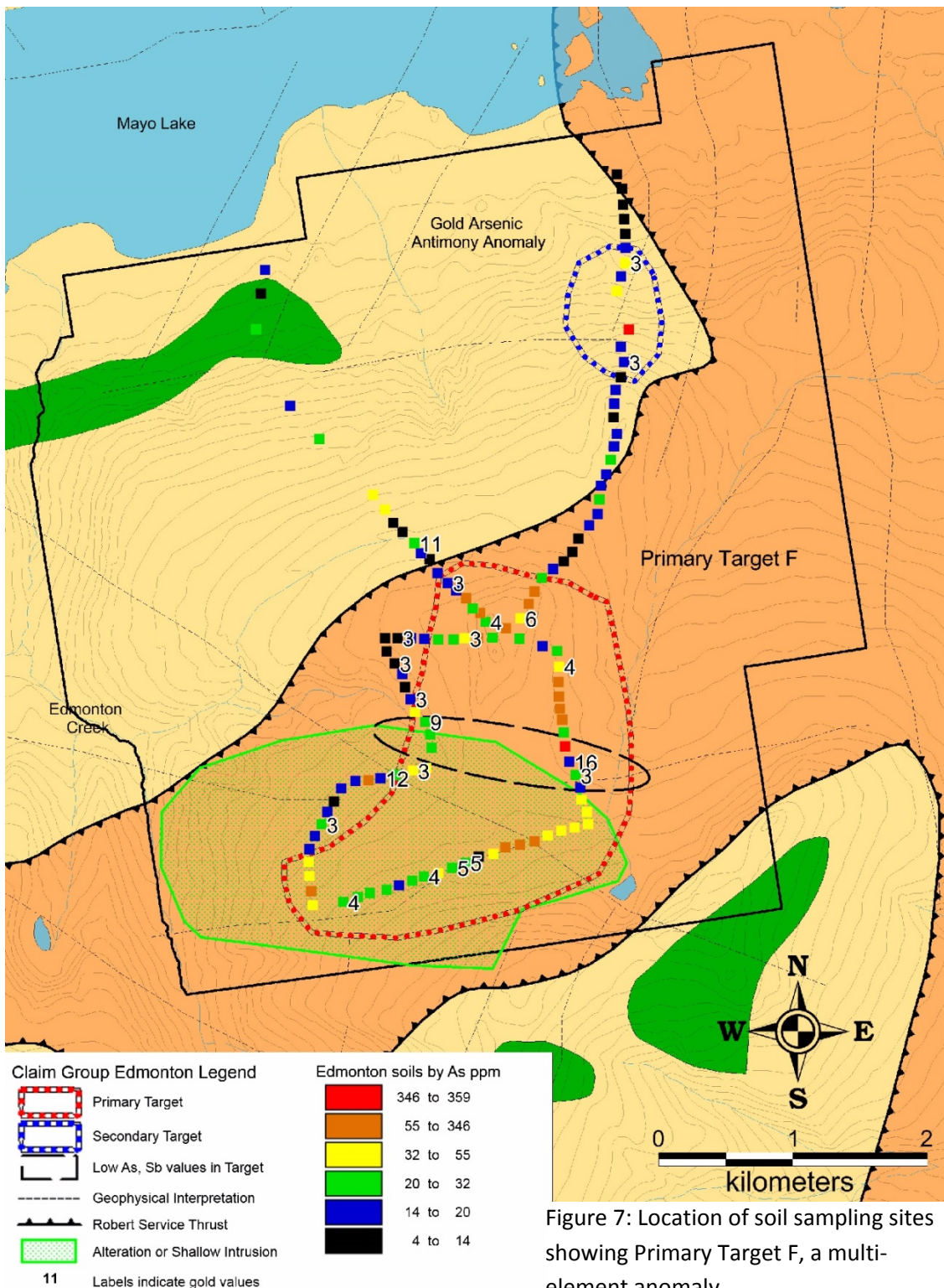
of the highest in the Keno Area. Plots showing geochemical results for select elements can be found in Appendix D

Prospecting and Mapping Results

No mineralization was observed, due to scarcity of outcrop; prospecting activities were focused on features north of the As-Au-Sb anomaly. Observations of the Hyland Group in the field correlated with earlier interpretations of the unit on the property. A foliated dark gray/black quartz rich unit is assumed to be the Keno Hill Quartzite; however the darker and more altered appearance in conjunction with geophysical data suggests that the relationship between the RST and the Keno Hill Quartzite is more complicated than that shown in Figure 4. A metadiorite sill was located and appeared to have

incorporated fragments of surrounding quartzite. Traversed foliations/bedding are near horizontal or dipping shallowly west. Additional traverses would be required to reasonably modify earlier mapping.

The conductors identified by Ariveca Explorations Ltd. were not located or investigated, due to time constraints and their location along the periphery of the property.



Discussion and Recommendations

The Tintina Gold Belt, in which the Property lies, extends for more than 2100 km along the length of the North American Cordillera in Alaska and Yukon. It contains gold and silver deposits that are spatially and temporally associated with Cretaceous age plutonism. In general, bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signatures characterize deposits hosted by granitoid rocks whereas those hosted by sedimentary rocks and dyke systems characteristically have arsenic-antimony signatures (Goldfarb et al. 2000). Significant differences in structural styles, levels of deposit emplacement, ore-fluid chemistry and gold grades suggest that the deposits represent a broad range of emplacement regimes.

Deposits in the Tintina Gold Belt are excellent exploration and mining targets. They are located in mining friendly jurisdictions with settled land claim agreements. The deposits have good size potential; for example Dublin Gulch is reported to contain 6.4 million ounces gold at a grade of 0.62 g/t and Brewery Creek was reported to contain 825,000 ounces gold at a grade of 1.36 g/t prior to production. The Fort Knox deposit is reported to contain 7 million ounces gold, at a grade of 0.9 g/t and POGO deposit contains approximately 4.9 million ounces gold at a grade of 12.45 g/t.

The Property is most likely to host deposits related to the felsic Tombstone Plutonic Suite. In many cases these intrusions may not be visible; dykes or plugs smaller than several square kilometers are often not mapped or not included in regional scale maps. Where the exposed extent is small, the intrusion may still successfully host or drive mineralization; small exposures could also be indicative of larger unroofed stocks. These small dykes or plugs are relatively abundant within the Hyland Group, but are rarely mapped. Economic deposits related to these plutons can be quite varied depending on proximity, host lithology, level of emplacement and regional structures; an idealized model for deposits relating to these intrusions is represented in Figure 8.

The most distal mineralization associated with these felsic intrusives are polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn veins (Keno Hill Type). This mineralization represents the furthest extent of hydrothermal influence related to these intrusions and may occur many kilometers from the source stock (Figure 8). Consensus is that Keno Hill Type veins are the product of hydrothermal circulation in reactivated structures driven by the emplacement of the Roop Lakes Stock, up to twenty kilometers away. These veins are generally within the Keno Hill Quartzite, but are inferred to cut through the RST and continue into the overlying Hyland Group. Detailed maps (Murphy 1997) indicate abundant narrow cretaceous dykes related to the Tombstone Suite in the vicinity of Keno Hill which could be an alternate heat engine or fluid source. In addition to Ag, Pb and Zn other vectors for these veins would include Ba and Cu; in some cases Sb, Fe and Ca may also indicate the presence of this mineralization.

At intermediate distances from source plutons, As-Sb-Au veins develop and have been the subject of minor exploration.

Proximal mineralization associated with Tombstone intrusives are sheeted gold veins or stockworks within the rim or immediately adjacent to Tombstone Suite plutons. Intrusion related mineralization itself is generally (i) enriched in Au-Bi-Te, and possibly W; (ii) depleted in base metals and (iii) situated in tensional zones of the stock.

Where hydrothermal circulation contacts carbonate lithologies skarnification is common, such as at the Ray Gulch tungsten skarn near Dublin Gulch. These skarns are generally high in Au-W-Cu-Zn. The skarnification can result in hydrothermal signatures surrounding Tombstone suite intrusions, illustrated in Figure 8 being modified to various degrees.

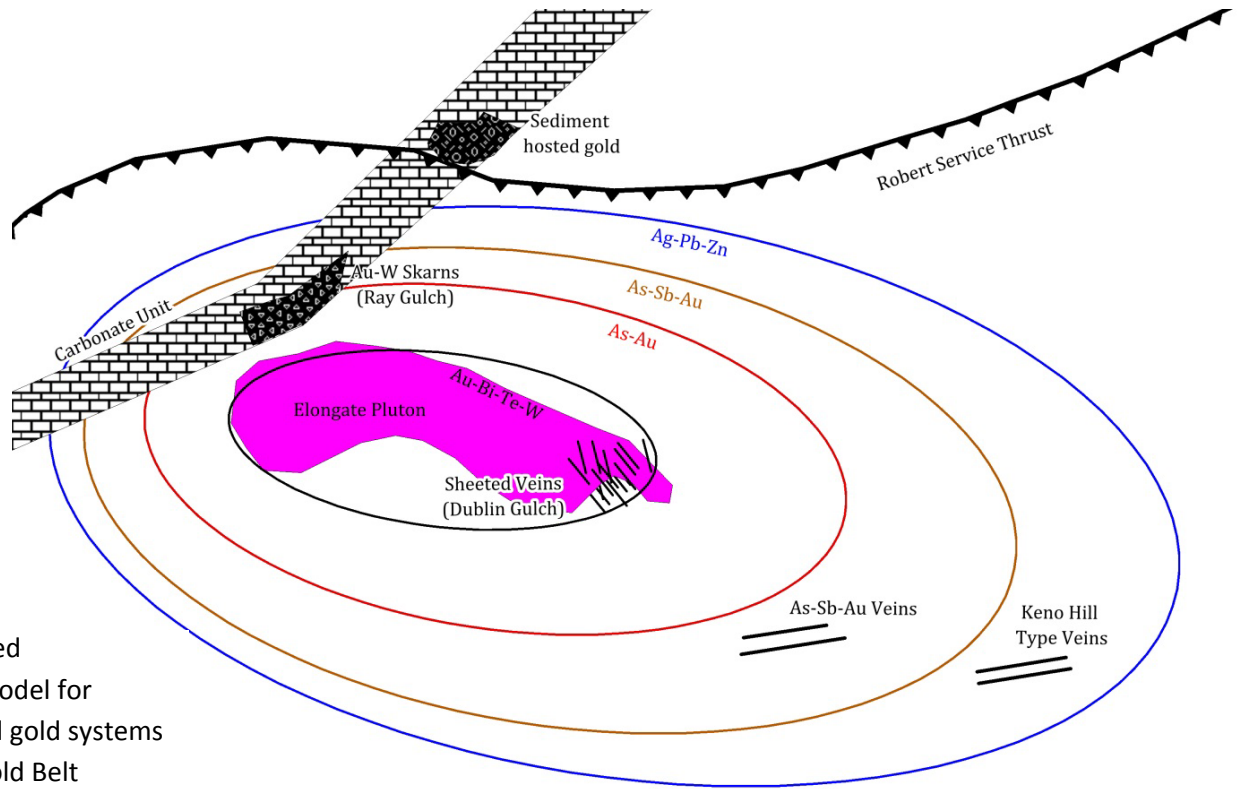


Figure 8: Idealized hydrothermal model for intrusion related gold systems in the Tintina Gold Belt (modified from Hart et. al 2002)

In the Keno Hill Camp historical deposits were focused in close proximity to or cutting into the Robert Service Thrust (“RST”); Dublin Gulch is also located within 10km of the RST. This proximal relationship to crustal scale features appears to be common among deposits in the Tintina Gold Belt. Carlin-type, sediment hosted disseminated gold mineralization is almost exclusively developed proximal to crustal scale faults such as the RST. Carlin type mineralization would potentially be present in any carbonate units within the strata on the Property and will have Au-As-Hg-Sb signatures.

Re-analysis of the magnetics, utilizing second vertical derivative, tilt derivative and analytic signal, resulted in improved definition of magnetic structures and possible alteration zones. This allowed for optimal positioning of geochemical sample transects. This higher quality analysis also allows for prediction of extensions of newly defined geochemical anomalies. Of particular note is the large zone in the south of the property that is inferred to be a shallow intrusive or alteration zones, both excellent sources and/or indicators of potential mineralization.

Property Interpretations

Any elaboration on previous mapping or its interpretations was neigh impossible because little additional mapping was completed during this program. The geology shown in Figure 7 does not show

the true width of the RST; this thrust can be several hundred meters wide and contains abundant incorporated material from the Keno Hill Quartzite and the Hyland Group, and as such, may have a geochemical background similar to either geological unit. Delineating the extent of the RST in this area is important and will require more work to determine its true width and attitude on the Property. Until such time, relationships between the RST and geochemical anomalies will remain speculative. Geophysical data indicates that the east-west trace of the RST is likely several hundred meters to the north of that shown on Figure 7.

Areas on the property showing consistently high Hf, Th, and U indicate the likely hood of felsic intrusive units on or near the Property; these could be dykes or plugs that do not outcrop, or could be from nearby or shallow stocks driving hydrothermal circulation. This is corroborated by high boron anomalies from Operation Keno that are indicative of pegmatites. The pegmatites are likely outliers to, and exploration vectors for mineralized stocks.

The data indicates a significant difference in the back ground levels for several common pathfinder elements between the north and the south of the property; this is likely due to a difference in the relative abundance or mobility of these elements in the underlying bedrock as the division roughly correlates with the inferred trace of the RST.

Primary Target

The geochemical sampling undertaken during this program delineates an anomaly nearly 2km long. This straddles the intersection of two geophysical structures and a geophysically defined alteration zone; this anomaly has been labeled Primary Target F. This target yielded discontinues gold values and showed high concentrations of pathfinder elements including As, Ba, Na, Sb and Zn; it can be separated into three parts; the southern extent of the anomaly occupies the north facing slopes of the Fork Plateau and is wholly within the geophysically- inferred alteration zone or shallow intrusive; the central zone (outlined in black, Figure 7) with lower values occupying a saddle between the two hills which may have been poorly drained in the past, similar to other gentle slopes in the area; and the northern extent which occupies the hilltop north of the saddle. The highest values for pathfinder elements appear to be restricted to the slopes within the limit defined by high gold values; it is likely that differences in drainage, or variation in the rate of mass wasting, may contribute to modifying geochemical signatures for mobile elements. Government samples from a nearby creek, are anomalous for B, Zn, As and Cu.

Running east west within the saddle are Hf, Th and U anomalies (Figure 7) suggesting an intrusion at shallow depths.

High Zn and Ba values present in the southeast extent of Primary Target F are prospective areas for Keno Hill Type veins. These are coincident with high Zn and Cu values from nearby government stream sediment samples, also suggestive of the presence of Keno Hill Type veins.

As and Sb values at the eastern extent of Primary Target F and around the hill top are higher than As-Sb values coincident with Zn anomalies. This corresponds to the model for intrusion related gold systems wherein base metals are expected to be depleted proximal to gold bearing sheeted veins. This zone of

enriched As-Sb and depleted Zn overlaps the Hf-Th-U anomalies, corresponding to felsic indicators, and provides a refined area for exploration within Primary Target F.

Secondary Target

A secondary anomaly was located in the north east quadrant of the claim block and shows discontinuous anomalous values for Au, As, Ba, Co, Cr, Cs, Fe, Sb, U and Zn. This anomaly is in close proximity to the RST at a juncture where it flexes from primarily trending north-south to east-west and is intersected by an east west magnetic feature. Au, As and Sb values in this anomaly are less intense than those observed south of the RST; this may be due to a low background values in the Keno Hill Quartzite. Due to its proximity to the inferred trace of the RST there is the possibility that these anomalies are related to rafts of possibly mineralized Hyland Group material incorporated within the thrust.

This anomaly having no corresponding Hf-Th anomalies is unlikely to be directly related to felsic intrusives and is more likely related to the Triassic Greenstones or RST as evidenced by the anomalous Co, Cr and to a lesser extent Fe. Greenstones are common within the Keno Hill Quartzite as dykes or sills and are a possible source of these anomalies; these greenstones could potentially facilitate nearby mineralization.

Ba, Cr, Cs, U and Zn anomalies are continuous along the east west-structure that intersects the RST. This suggests that one anomaly may be overprinting another, or that splays off of the thrust are zoned. The variability in these anomalies suggests that structures in the vicinity of this secondary anomaly could have been reactivated several times under different hydrothermal regimes. The Zn-Ba values suggests polymetallic or skarn mineralization whereas the U-Cs values suggest pegmatite dykes and the Cr indicates mafic material or deep seated fluids.

The target covering these variable multi-element anomalies and structurally complex geology has good potential to contain structurally controlled, mineralization.

Recommended Future Exploration

Further soil sampling at closer intervals is required within all target areas to better define the nature and extent of mineralization and to define targets for trenching and drilling. Concurrently, mapping and prospecting of is recommended to better understand the geology and mineral potential and to plan subsequent trenching and/or drilling operations. Light trenching equipment could be used to test areas where cover has been determined to be relatively thin.

Unless the trends of mineralization can be clearly defined the recommended sampling grid is 50m by 50m. Where trends are clear 50m sample intervals along 100m spaced lines is recommended. To facilitate such a program, it would be best to process the soils in the field and do an analysis with a mobile XRF system. Following this sampling, in areas where indicator elements are anomalous samples spacings could be closed up to 25 m by 25m or 25m by 50m and these focused grids would be sent for independent assay or used to delineate trenching targets directly. Screening of the complete Property outside that presently covered by soil sampling transects should eventually be completed with a grid

pattern related to geological controls established by the prospecting, mapping and sampling plus the airborne geophysics. Any follow up program should also be expanded to include investigation of conductors observed by Ariveca Explorations Ltd. 1966.

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Appendix A

Statement of Qualifications

Dr. V.N. Rampton, P.Eng.

Rampton Resources Group Inc.

P.O. Box 158, 3226 Carp Road

Carp, Ontario. K0A 1L0

Tel: (613) 836-2594; E-mail: vrampton@rogers.com

I, V.N. Rampton, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that

1. I am President of Rampton Resource Group Inc. and President and CEO of Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Eng. (Geology) from University of Manitoba in 1962 and with a Ph.D. (Geology) from University of Minnesota in 1969.
3. I am a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario.
4. I have worked as a geologist for over 50 years, specifically in mineral exploration for the last 40 years, in Canada, Slovakia, Finland, Spain, Burkina Faso, Jamaica and the United States of America.
5. By reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in N.I. 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" for the purposes of N.I. 43-101.
6. By reason of my being CEO, President and a Director and my share holdings in Mayo Lake Minerals Inc., I am not an "independent qualified person" for the purposes of N.I. 43-101.
7. I am a co-author but bear responsibility for the preparation of the technical report titled "Assessment report on the Edmonton Claim Group 2012 Geophysical Interpretation and Geochemical Surveys and Interpretation". The technical information contained within the report was collected and interpreted under my authority.

Dated the 9th day of August, 2013.



Vernon Neil Rampton

Tyrell Sutherland B.Sc.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

P.O. Box 158, 3226 Carp Road

Carp, Ontario. K0A 1L0

Tel: (613) 884-8332; E-mail: tyrellsutherland@hotmail.com

I, T.B. Sutherland, B.Sc., do hereby certify that

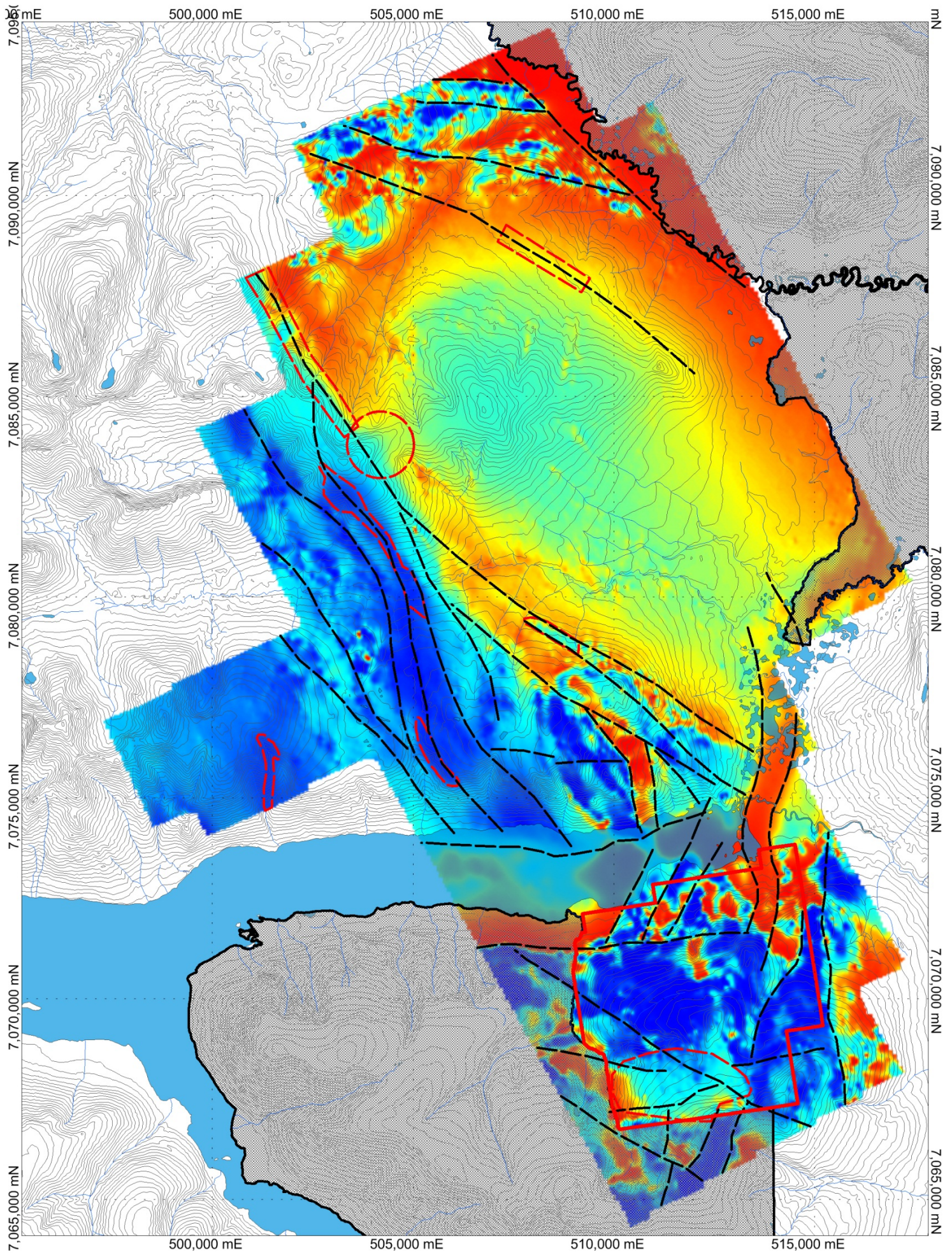
1. I am an authorized agent of Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. Honors Specialization Geology, from the University of Ottawa in 2009.
3. I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
4. I have worked as a geologist for approximately 5 years, specifically in mineral exploration, in Canada, Australia, Jamaica and China.
5. I do not fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" for the purposes of N.I. 43-101.
6. I am the senior co-author and to the best of my knowledge all data used in the preparation of the technical report titled "Assessment report on the Edmonton Claim Group 2012 Geophysical Interpretation and Geochemical Surveys and Interpretation" is correct and of good quality. The technical information contained within the report was collected under my supervision and I was primarily responsible for its interpretation.

Dated the 9th day of August, 2013



Tyrell Brodie Sutherland

Appendix B
Geophysical Data



Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

- Edmonton Claim Group Outline
- Native Title Lands
- GDX Inc. Target Areas
- GDX Inc. Structural Interpretation
- Contour Interval 100'

LEGEND

Map Projection:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 225 Zone 8N
 Datum: WGS 84

Survey Dates:	March 05, 2012 to March 13, 2012
Survey Base:	Mayo, YT
Helicopter Type:	Bell 206 Jet Ranger
Registration:	C-FZHK
Survey Technology:	Magnetic survey

SURVEY PARAMETERS:

Mean Terrain Clearance:	
Helicopter:	35 meters
Magnetometer:	35 meters
Spectrometer:	35 meters

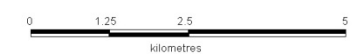
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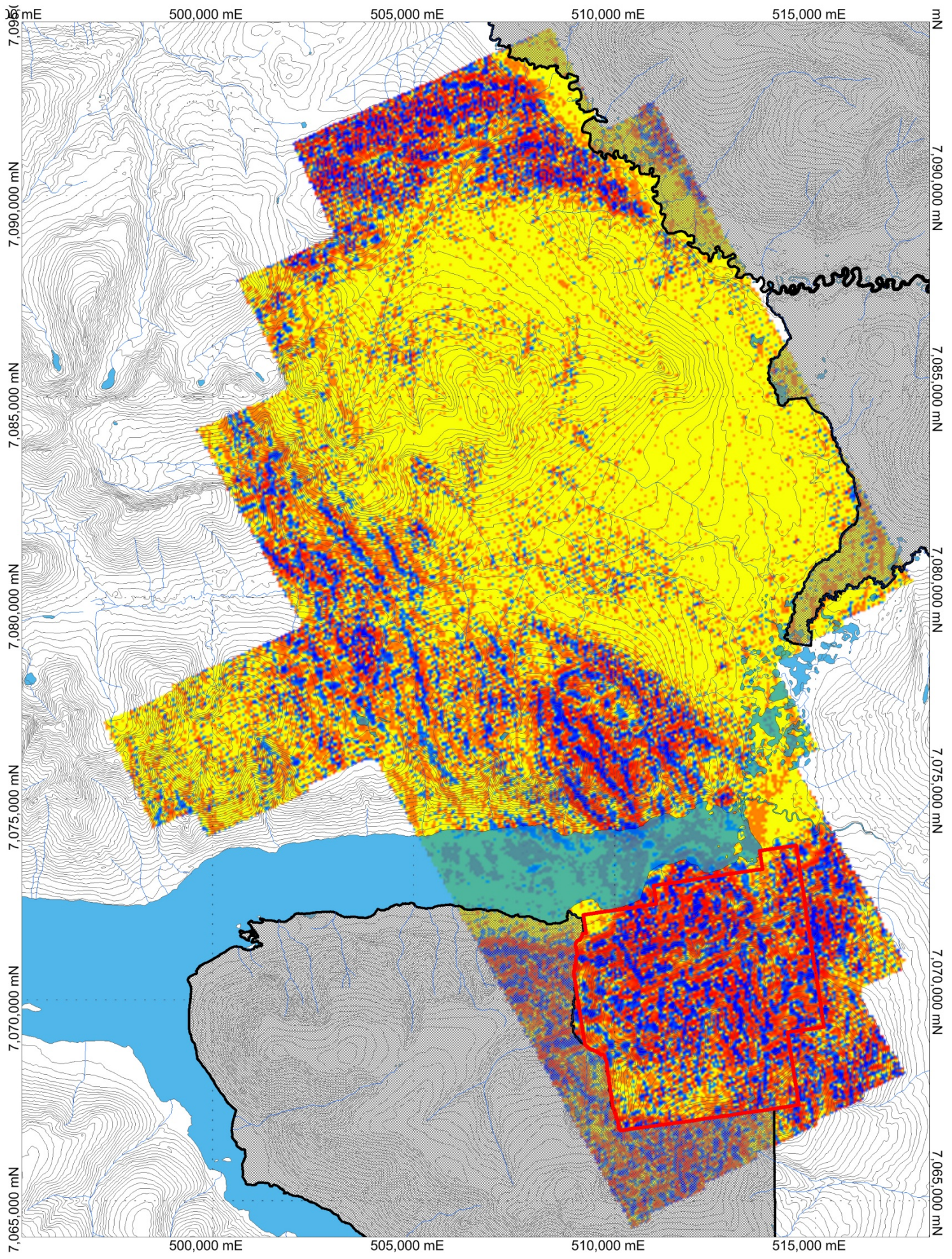
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Survey Line Direction:	066°-246°
Tie Line Spacing:	1500 meters
Tie Line Direction:	156°-336°

AIRBORNE SYSTEMS:

Scintrex CS-3 Magnetometer Sensor	
Configuration:	Stinger with 3 axis compensation
Sample Rate:	10 Hz
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.
 Total Magnetic Intensity Block C
 with GDX Inc. Geophysics
 Interpretation and Target Areas





Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

- Edmonton Claim Group Outline
- Native Title Lands
- Contour Interval 100'

LEGEND

Map Projection:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 225 Zone 8N
 Datum: WGS 84

Survey Dates:	March 05, 2012 to March 13, 2012
Survey Base:	Mayo, YT
Helicopter Type:	Bell 206 Jet Ranger
Registration:	C-FZHK
Survey Technology:	Magnetic survey

SURVEY PARAMETERS:

Mean Terrain Clearance:	
Helicopter:	35 meters
Magnetometer:	35 meters
Spectrometer:	35 meters

Block C:

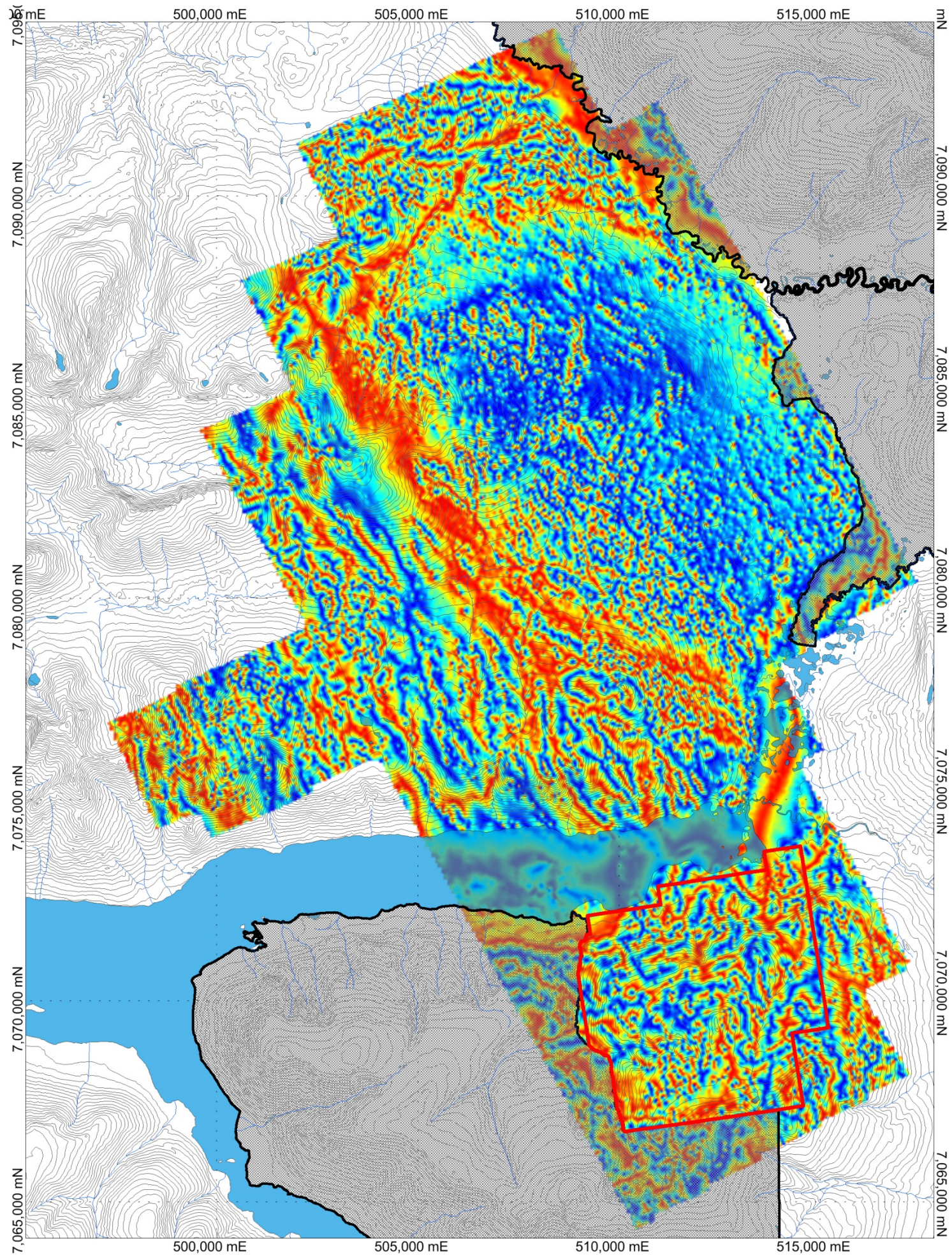
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Survey Line Direction:	066°-246°
Tie Line Spacing:	1500 meters
Tie Line Direction:	156°-336°

AIRBORNE SYSTEMS:



Scintrex CS-3 Magnetometer Sensor	
Configuration:	Stinger with 3 axis compensation
Sample Rate:	10 Hz
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.
 Second Vertical Derivative
 Block C By GDX Inc.



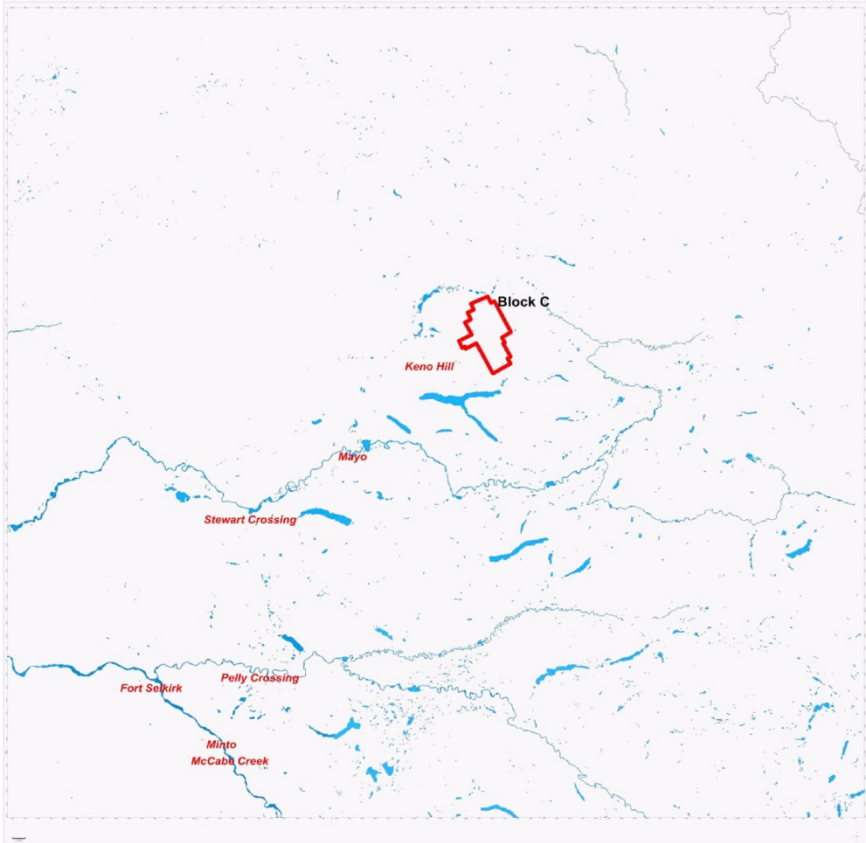


Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

-  Edmonton Claim Group Outline
-  Native Title Lands
-  Contour Interval 100'

LEGEND

Map Projection:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 225 Zone 8N
 Datum: WGS 84



Survey Dates: March 05, 2012 to March 13, 2012
 Survey Base: Mayo, YT
 Helicopter Type: Bell 206 Jet Ranger
 Registration: C-FZHK
 Survey Technology: Magnetic survey

SURVEY PARAMETERS:


Mean Terrain Clearance: 35 meters
 Helicopter: 35 meters
 Magnetometer: 35 meters
 Spectrometer: 35 meters

Block C:

Survey Line Spacing: 150 meters
 Survey Line Direction: 066°-246°
 Tie Line Spacing: 1500 meters
 Tie Line Direction: 156°-336°

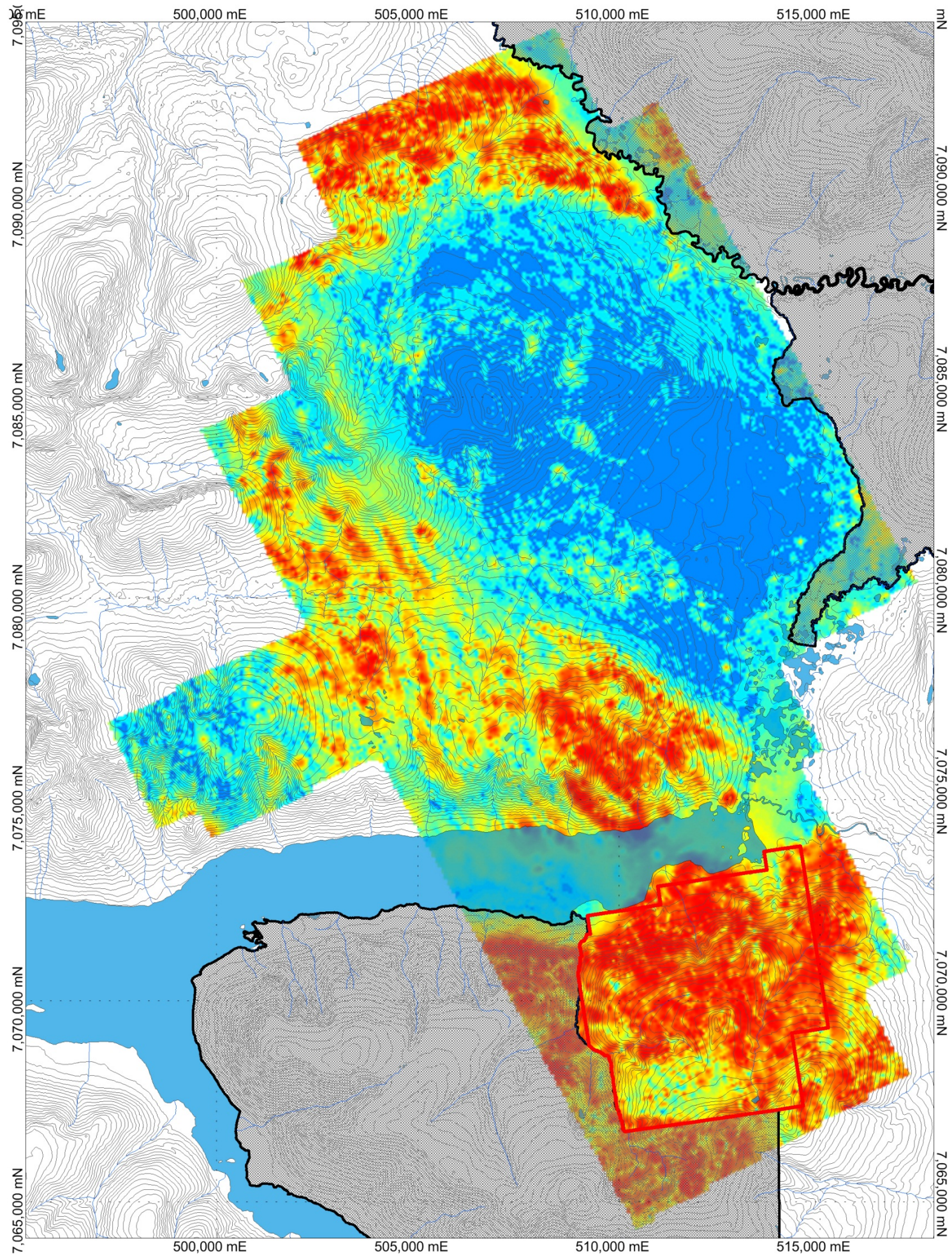
AIRBORNE SYSTEMS:

Scintrex CS-3 Magnetometer Sensor
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 Sample Rate: 10 Hz
 Sensitivity: 0.01 nT



Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.
 Tilt Derivative
 Block C By GDX Inc.





Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

- Edmonton Claim Group Outline
- Native Title Lands
- Contour Interval 100'

LEGEND

Map Projection:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 225 Zone 8N
 Datum: WGS 84

Survey Dates:	March 05, 2012 to March 13, 2012
Survey Base:	Mayo, YT
Helicopter Type:	Bell 206 Jet Ranger
Registration:	C-FZHK
Survey Technology:	Magnetic survey

SURVEY PARAMETERS:

Mean Terrain Clearance:	
Helicopter:	35 meters
Magnetometer:	35 meters
Spectrometer:	35 meters

Block C:

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Survey Line Direction:	066°-246°
Tie Line Spacing:	1500 meters
Tie Line Direction:	156°-336°

AIRBORNE SYSTEMS:

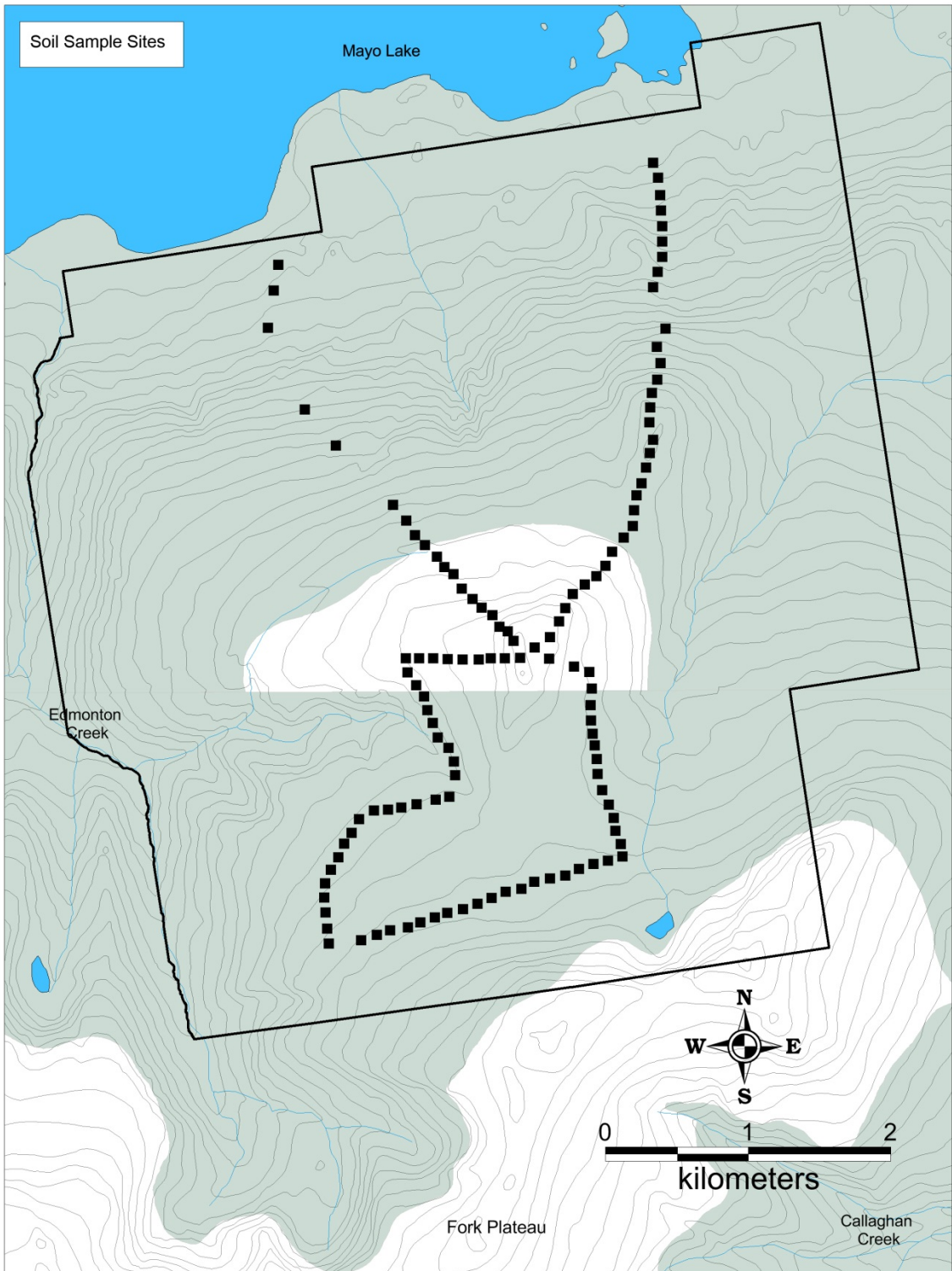
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Configuration:	Stinger with 3 axis compensation
Sample Rate:	10 Hz
Sensitivity:	0.01 nT

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.
 Analytic Signal
 Block C By GDX Inc.



Appendix C

Sample Collection data



Sample ID	SampleType	Sample Date	Sampler	Long_Dec	Lat_Dec	Elevation	Easting	Northing	Datum
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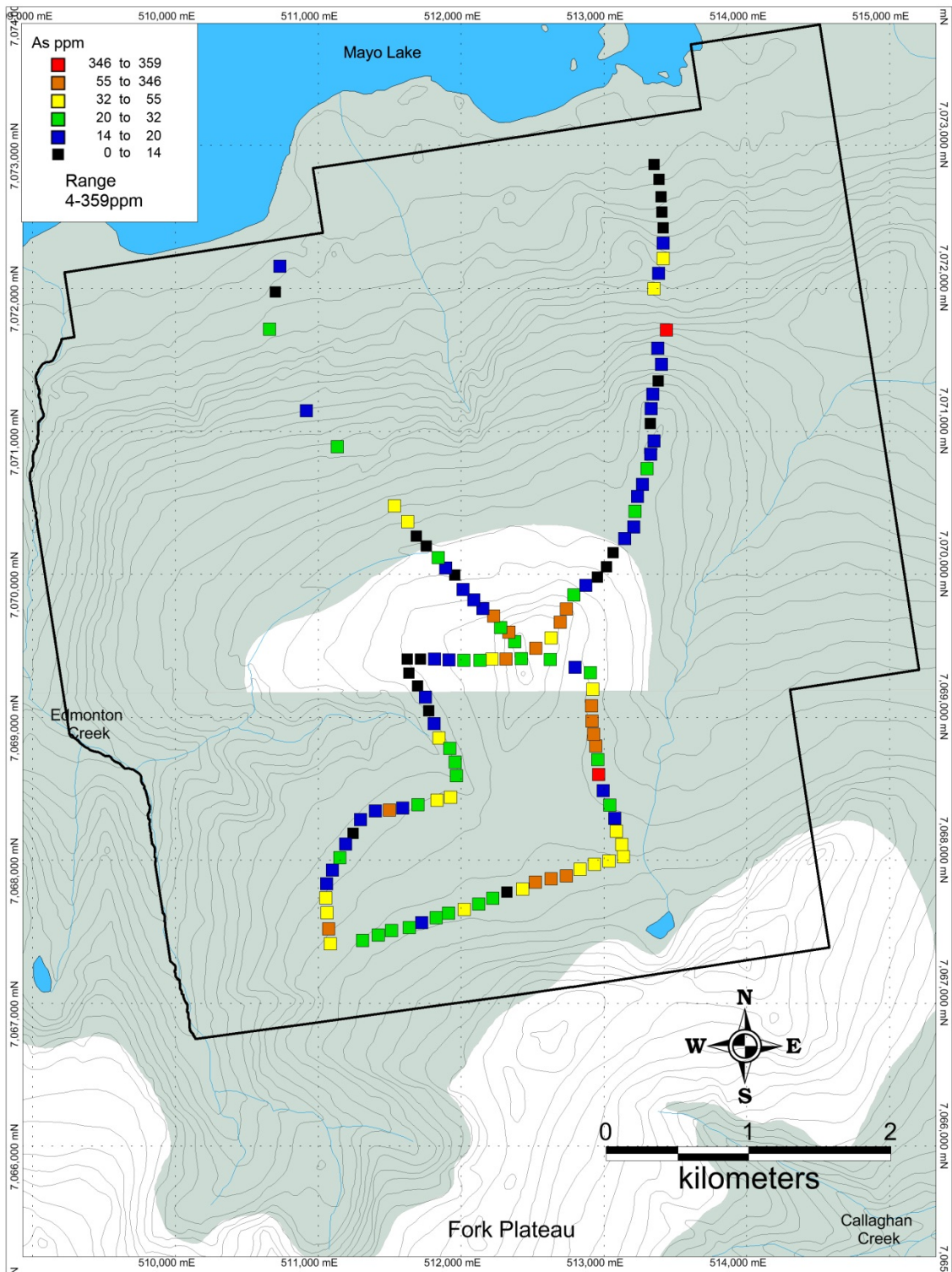
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126492	Soil	18/07/2012	JamesSullivan	-134.77599	63.73617	1451.2	511060	7067634	UTMZ8N_WGS84
126493	Soil	18/07/2012	JamesSullivan	-134.77577	63.73516	1473.4	511071	7067522	UTMZ8N_WGS84
126494	Soil	18/07/2012	JamesSullivan	-134.77551	63.7342	1478.5	511085	7067416	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128099	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.74923	63.75313		512374	7069530	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128100	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.75004	63.75373		512334	7069596	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128101	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.75117	63.75402		512278	7069628	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128102	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.75219	63.75474		512227	7069708	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128103	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.7537	63.75522		512152	7069762	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128104	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.75499	63.75575		512088	7069820	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128105	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.7565	63.75642		512014	7069895	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128106	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.75768	63.75734		511955	7069997	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128107	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.75898	63.75777		511891	7070045	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128108	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.76	63.75842		511840	7070117	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128109	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.76173	63.75916		511755	7070199	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128110	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.76313	63.75979		511685	7070269	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128111	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.76436	63.76068		511624	7070368	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128112	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.76619	63.76169		511533	7070480	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128113	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.77427	63.76542		511134	7070894	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128114	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.77866	63.76766		510916	7071144	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128115	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.78382	63.77279		510660	7071714	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128116	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.78302	63.77514		510698	7071976	UTMZ8N_WGS84
128117	Soil	18/07/2012	HugoGirard	-134.78236	63.77675		510730	7072155	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131651	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.74622	63.7527		512523	7069482	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131652	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.74403	63.75336		512630	7069556	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131653	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.74277	63.75434		512692	7069665	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131654	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.74185	63.75517		512737	7069759	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131655	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.74077	63.75604		512790	7069856	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131656	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73907	63.75666		512874	7069924	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131657	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73741	63.75715		512955	7069980	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131658	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73613	63.7578		513018	7070052	UTMZ8N_WGS84
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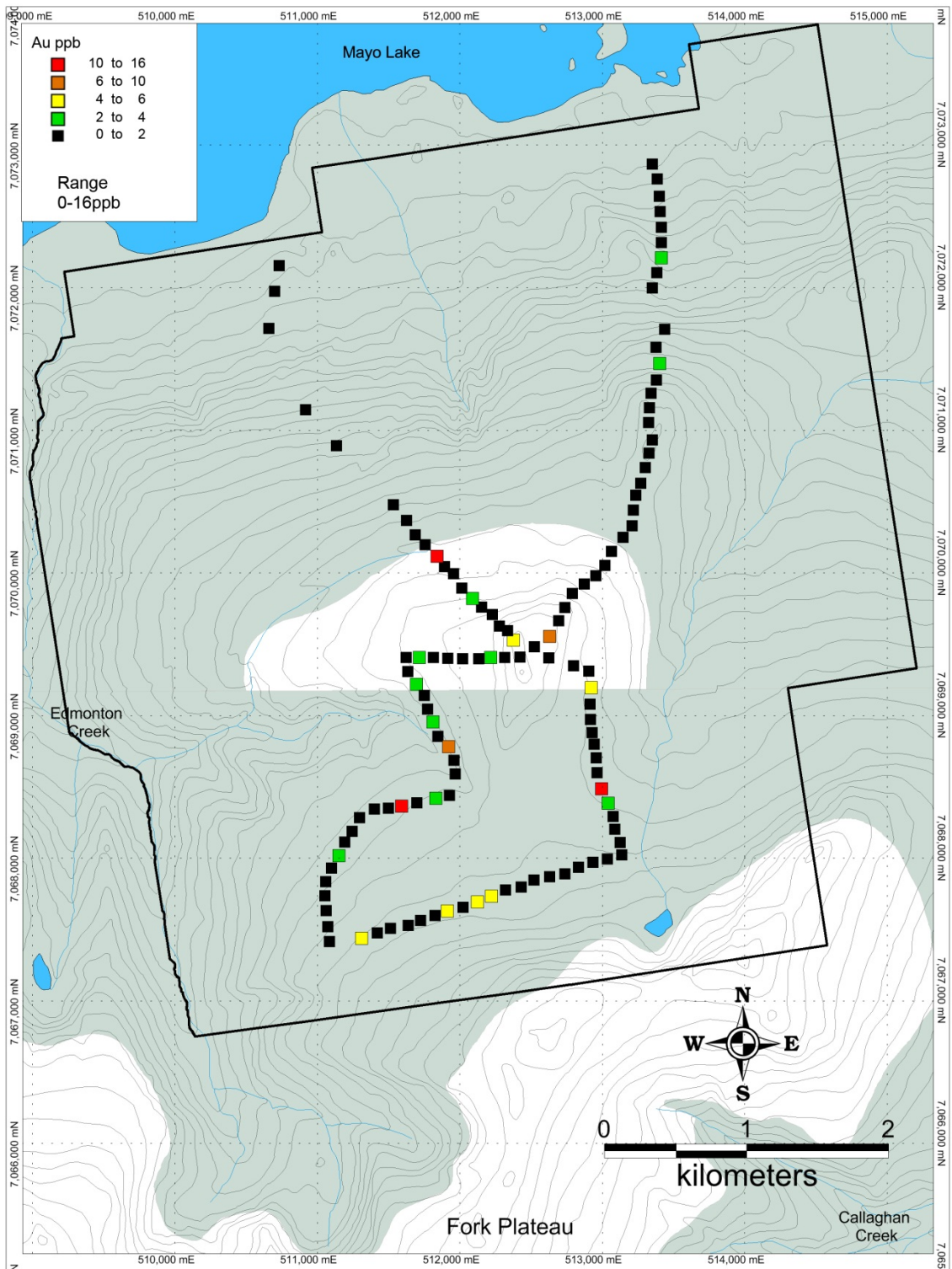
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131662	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73204	63.76128		513218	7070441	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131663	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73172	63.76222		513233	7070546	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131664	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73096	63.76296		513271	7070628	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131665	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.73031	63.76395		513303	7070739	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131666	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72979	63.76486		513327	7070841	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131667	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.7293	63.76568		513351	7070932	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131668	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72981	63.7668		513325	7071056	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131669	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.7297	63.76772		513330	7071159	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131670	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72945	63.76862		513343	7071260	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131671	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72868	63.76947		513380	7071354	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131672	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72822	63.77049		513402	7071468	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131673	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72872	63.7715		513377	7071581	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131674	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72749	63.77266		513437	7071710	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131675	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72924	63.77525		513350	7071998	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131676	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72856	63.77622		513383	7072106	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131677	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72792	63.77713		513414	7072208	UTMZ8N_WGS84
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131679	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72791	63.77906		513413	7072423	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131680	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72809	63.78005		513404	7072533	UTMZ8N_WGS84
131681	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.7282	63.78101		513398	7072641	UTMZ8N_WGS84
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131683	Soil	18/07/2012	JoshJudson	-134.72917	63.78305		513349	7072867	UTMZ8N_WGS84
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132341	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.76685	63.73504	1508.6	511512	7067510	UTMZ8N_WGS84
132342	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.76871	63.73476	1503.7	511420	7067478	UTMZ8N_WGS84
132343	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.77093	63.73441	1500.8	511311	7067439	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146963	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.74415	63.75201	1522.9	512625	7069405	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146964	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.74066	63.7515	1465.4	512797	7069349	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146965	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73851	63.75117	1444.2	512904	7069313	UTMZ8N_WGS84
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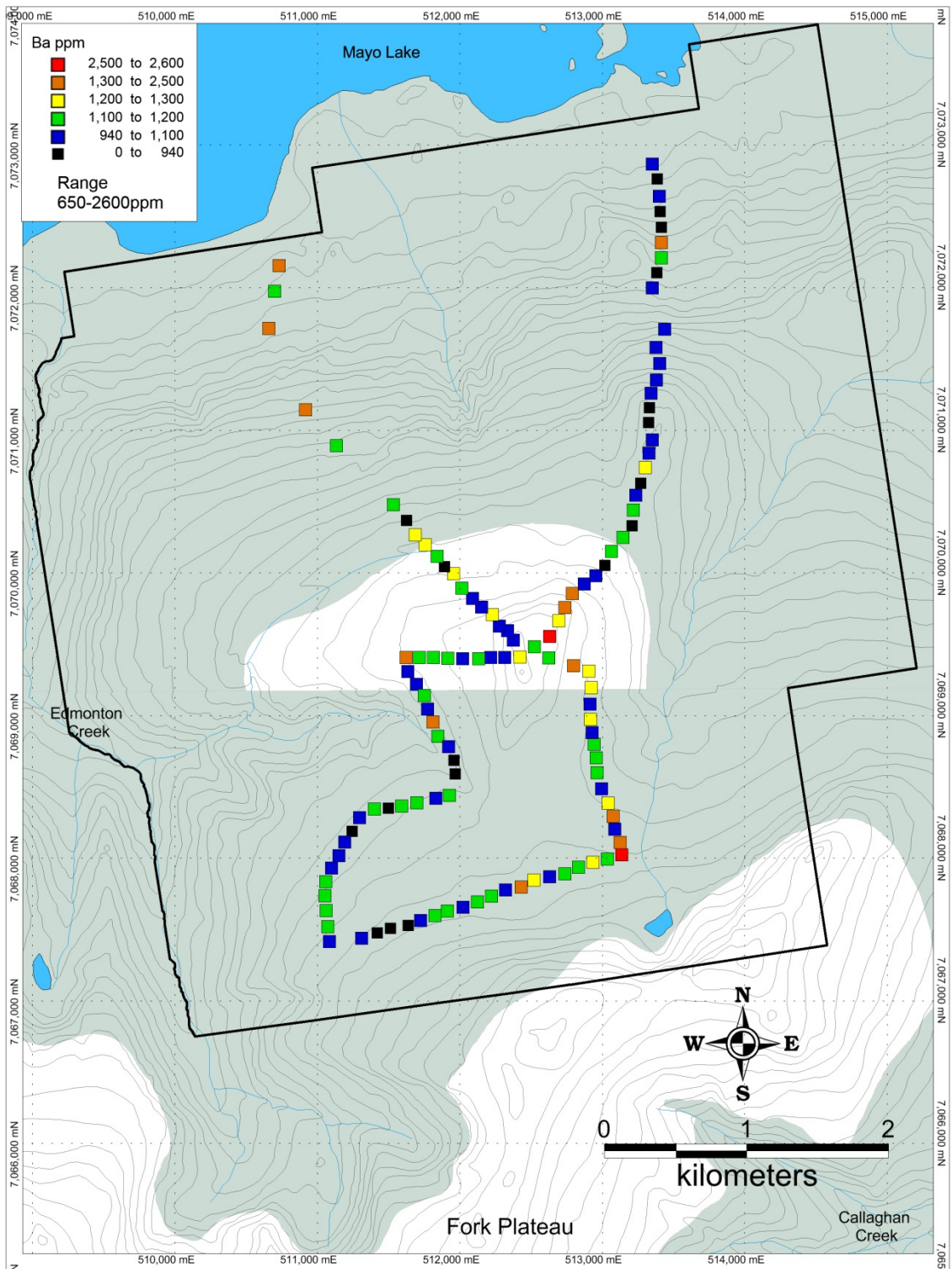
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146969	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73808	63.74729	1433.6	512927	7068881	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146970	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73775	63.74657	1436.1	512943	7068801	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146971	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73751	63.74572	1438.7	512955	7068706	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146972	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73737	63.74477	1440.4	512963	7068601	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146973	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73674	63.74375	1444.4	512994	7068487	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146974	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73581	63.74284	1456.6	513041	7068386	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146975	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.7351	63.74202	1464.1	513076	7068294	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146976	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73489	63.74121	1470.2	513087	7068204	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146977	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73412	63.74038	1477.8	513125	7068112	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146978	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.7339	63.73958	1489.4	513137	7068023	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146979	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73594	63.73933	1496.8	513036	7067995	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146980	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.73799	63.73914	1496.7	512935	7067973	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146981	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.74005	63.73882	1503.7	512833	7067937	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146982	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.74198	63.73841	1500.8	512738	7067891	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146983	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.7442	63.73823	1504.7	512629	7067870	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146984	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.74644	63.73804	1506	512518	7067849	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146985	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.74826	63.73759	1505.7	512429	7067798	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146986	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.75049	63.73742	1510.4	512319	7067779	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146987	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.75247	63.73702	1519.2	512221	7067734	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146988	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.75446	63.73668	1508.1	512123	7067696	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146989	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.75652	63.73634	1508.1	512021	7067657	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146990	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.75874	63.73611	1507.7	511912	7067631	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146991	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.76048	63.73582	1514.3	511826	7067598	UTMZ8N_WGS84
146992	Soil	18/07/2012	JoelDemers	-134.76253	63.73552	1514.2	511725	7067564	UTMZ8N_WGS84

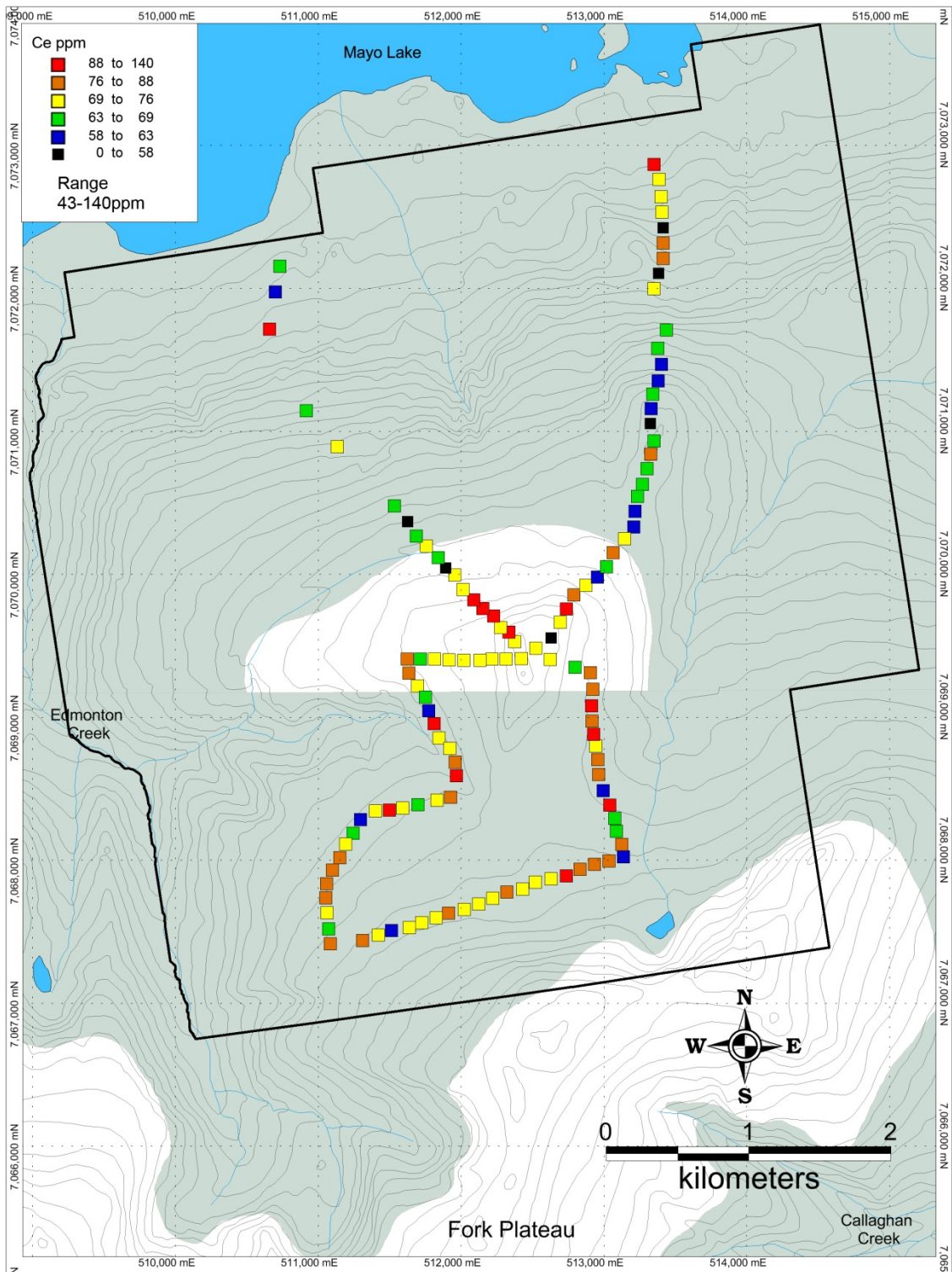
Appendix D

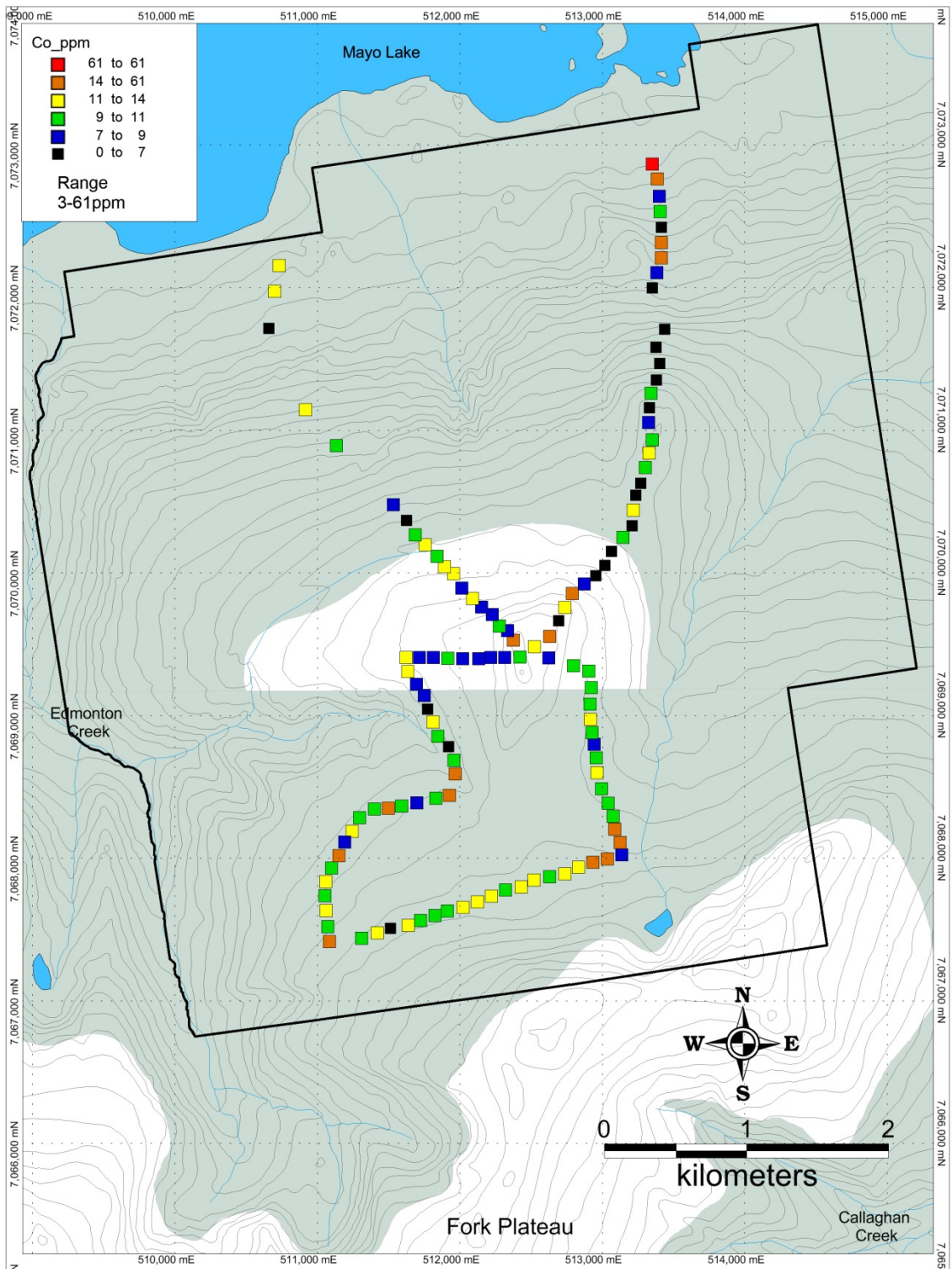
Geochemical Plots

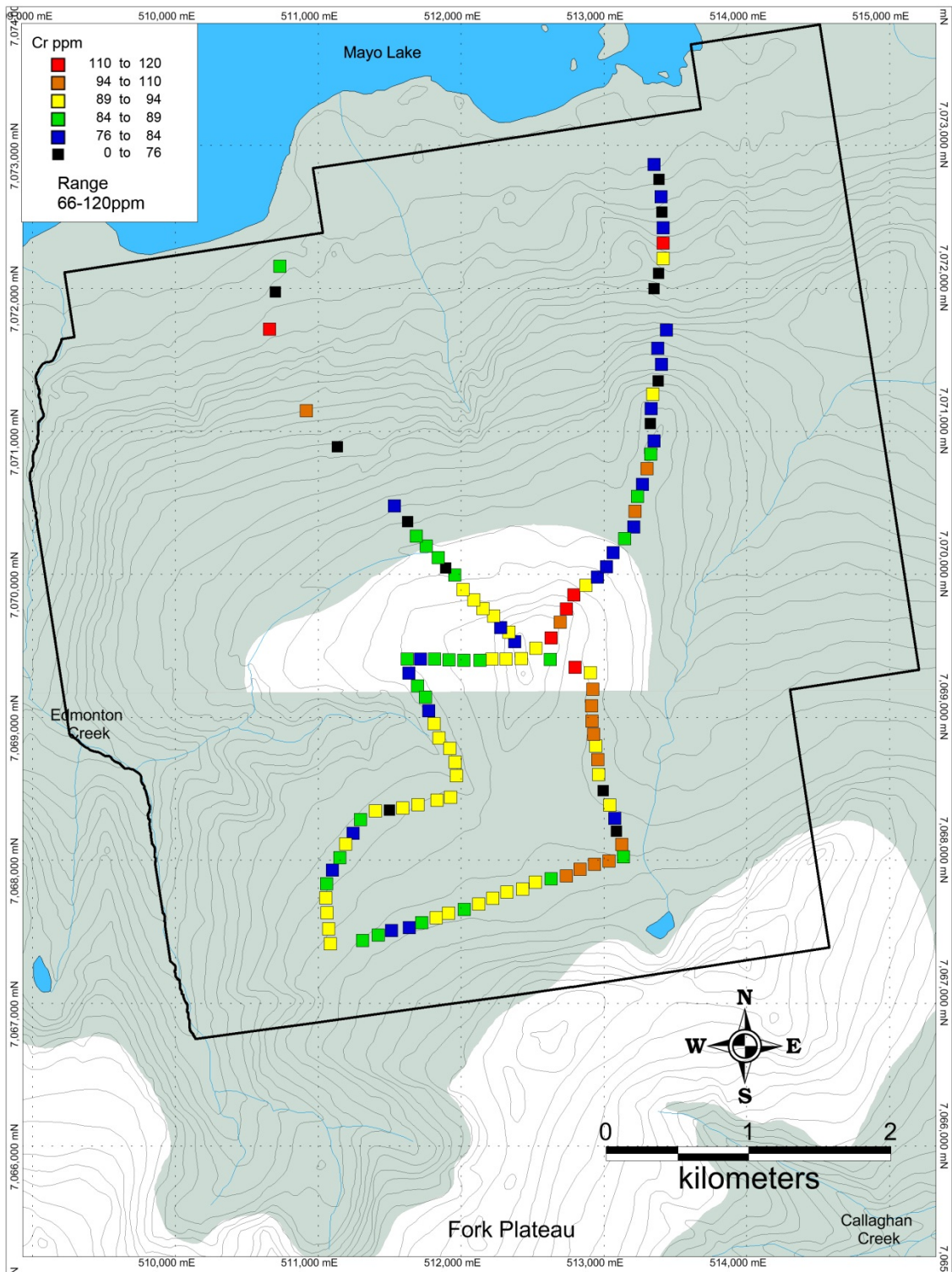


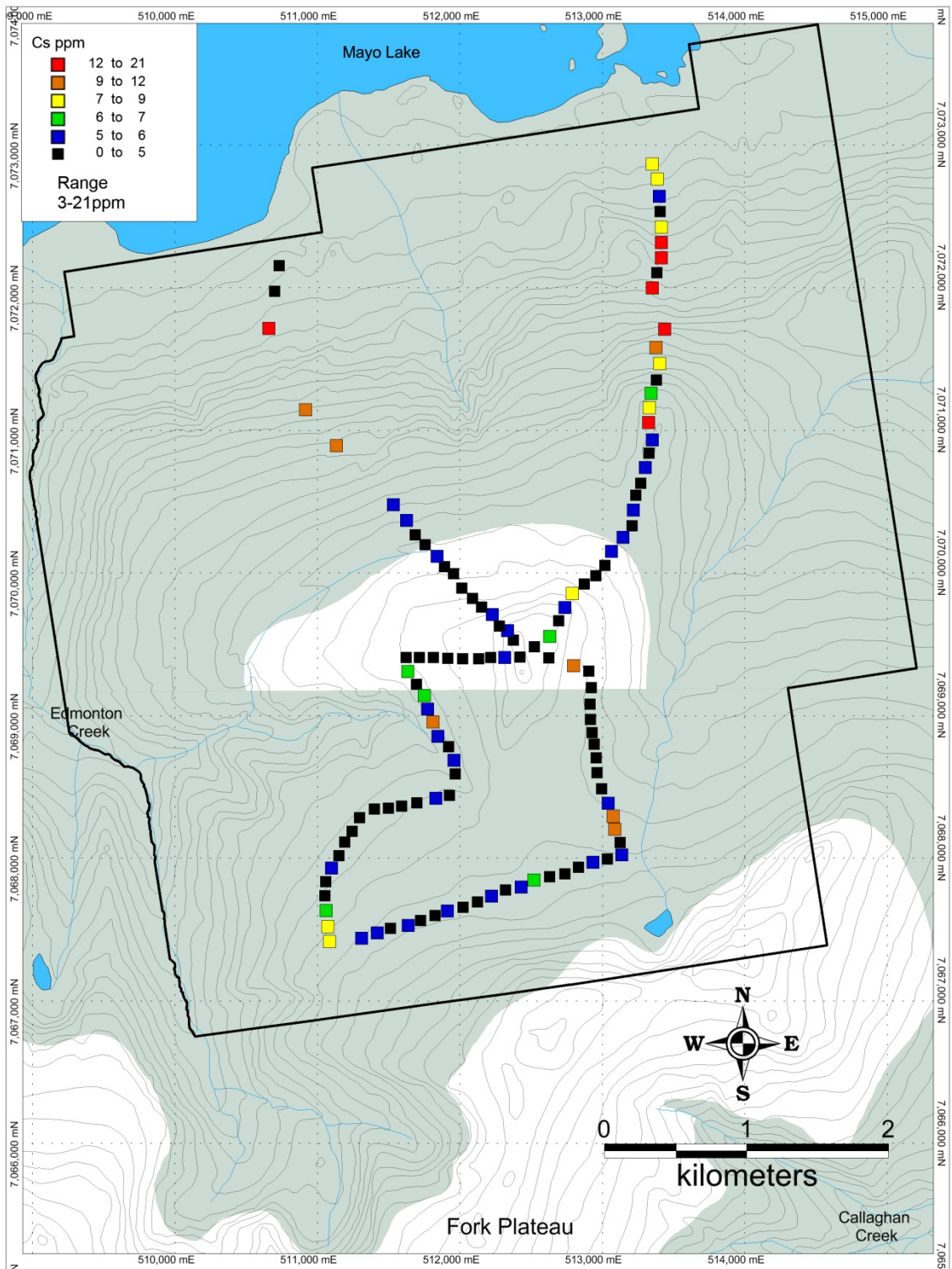


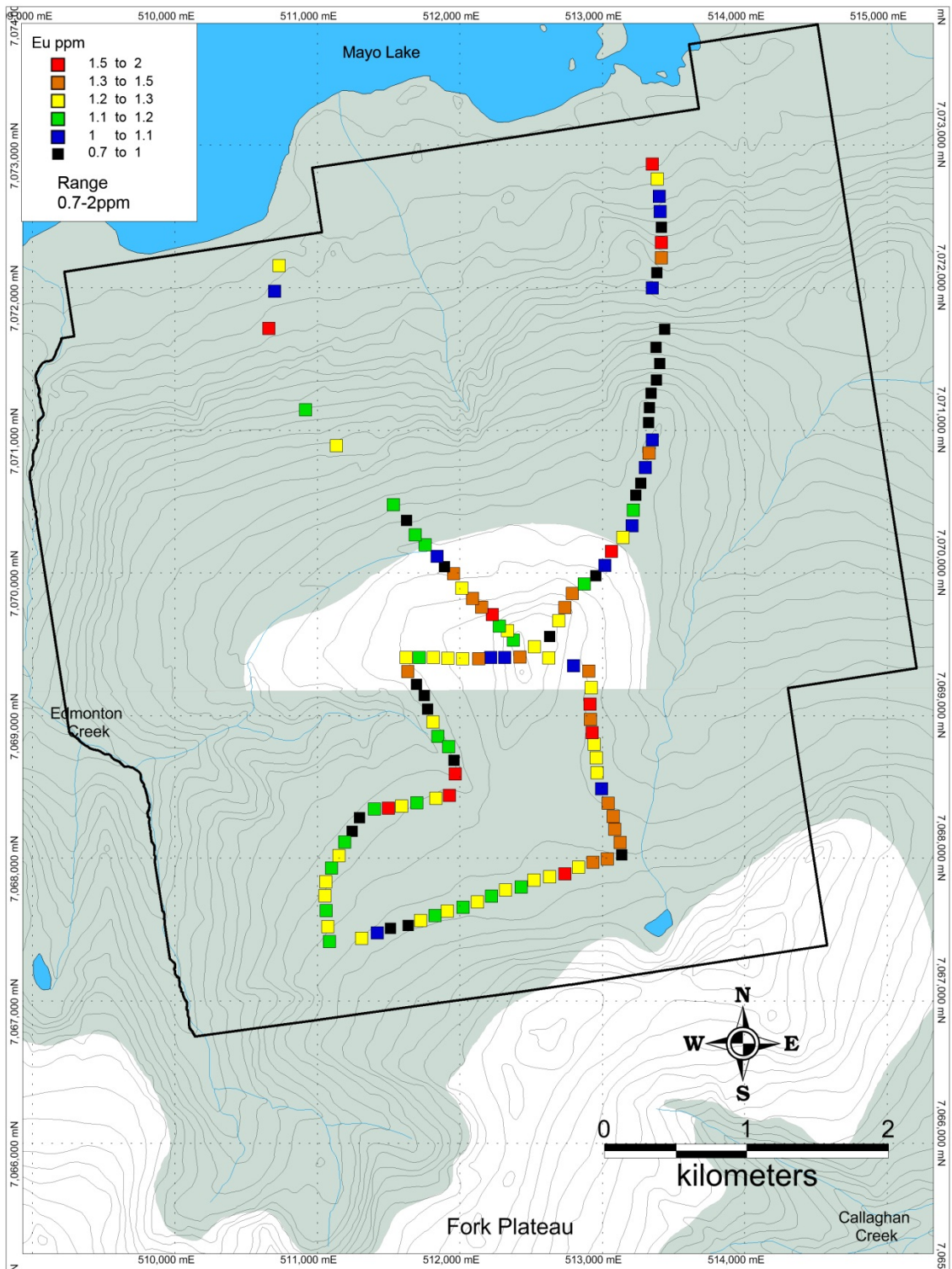


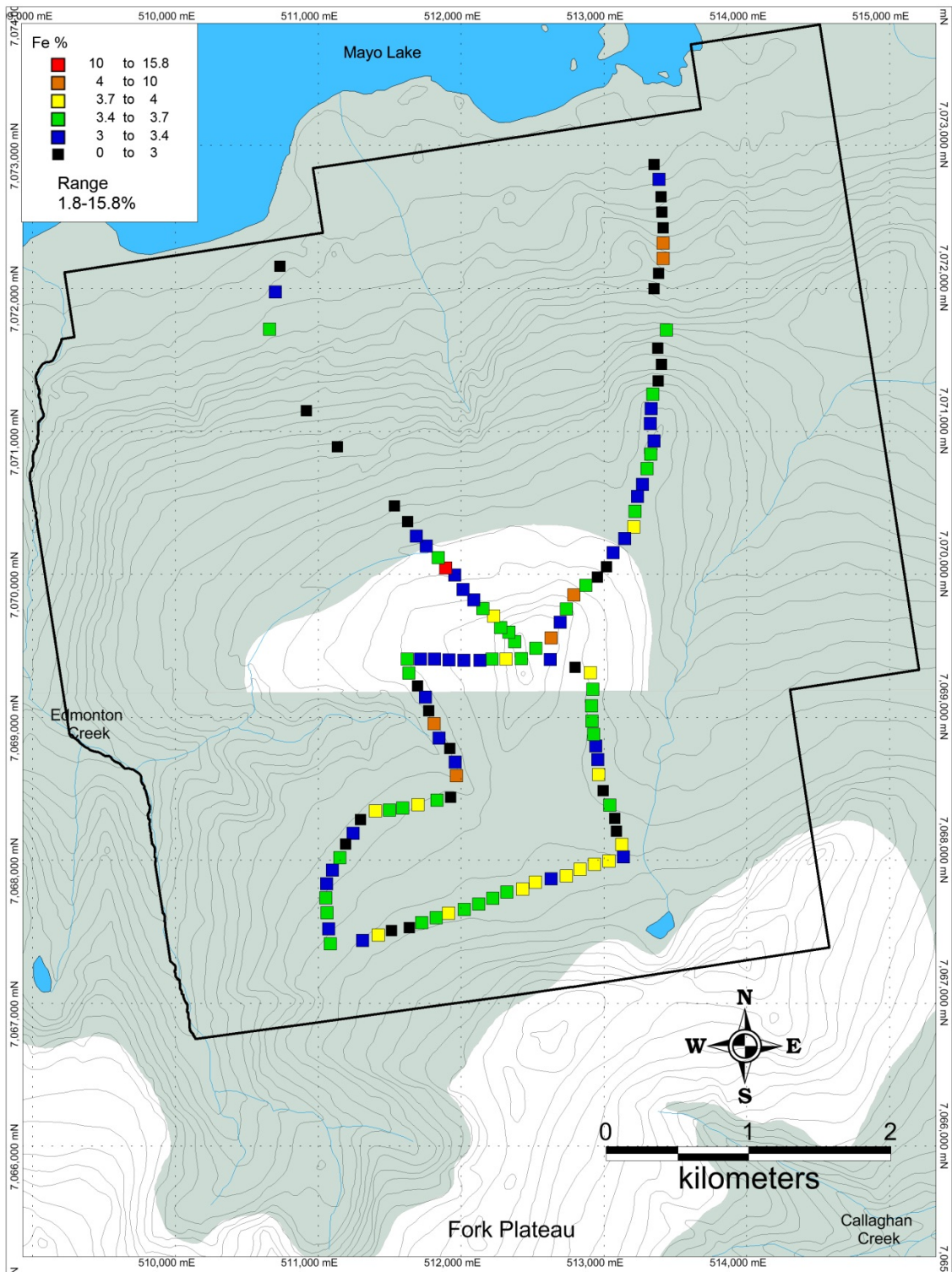


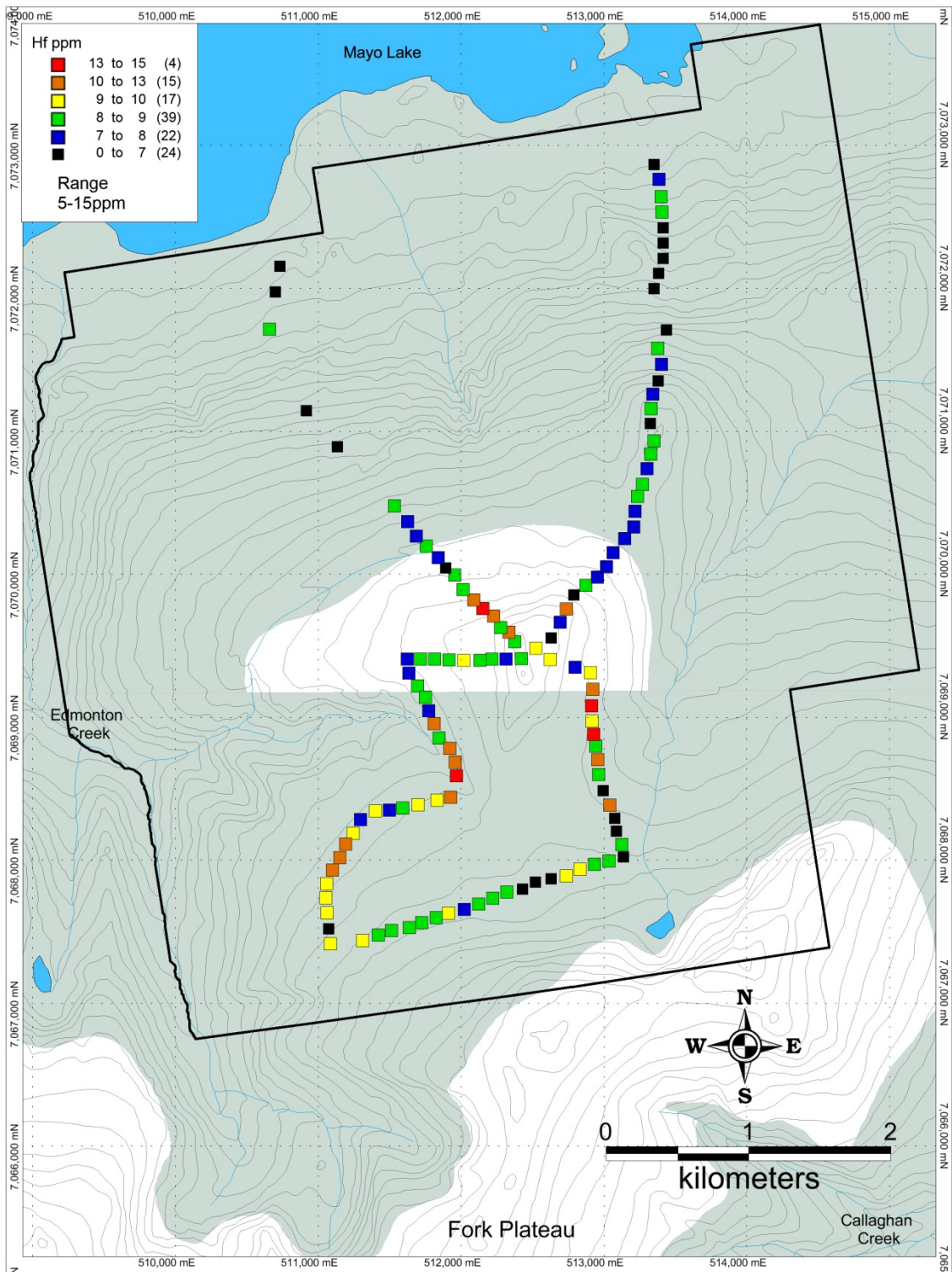


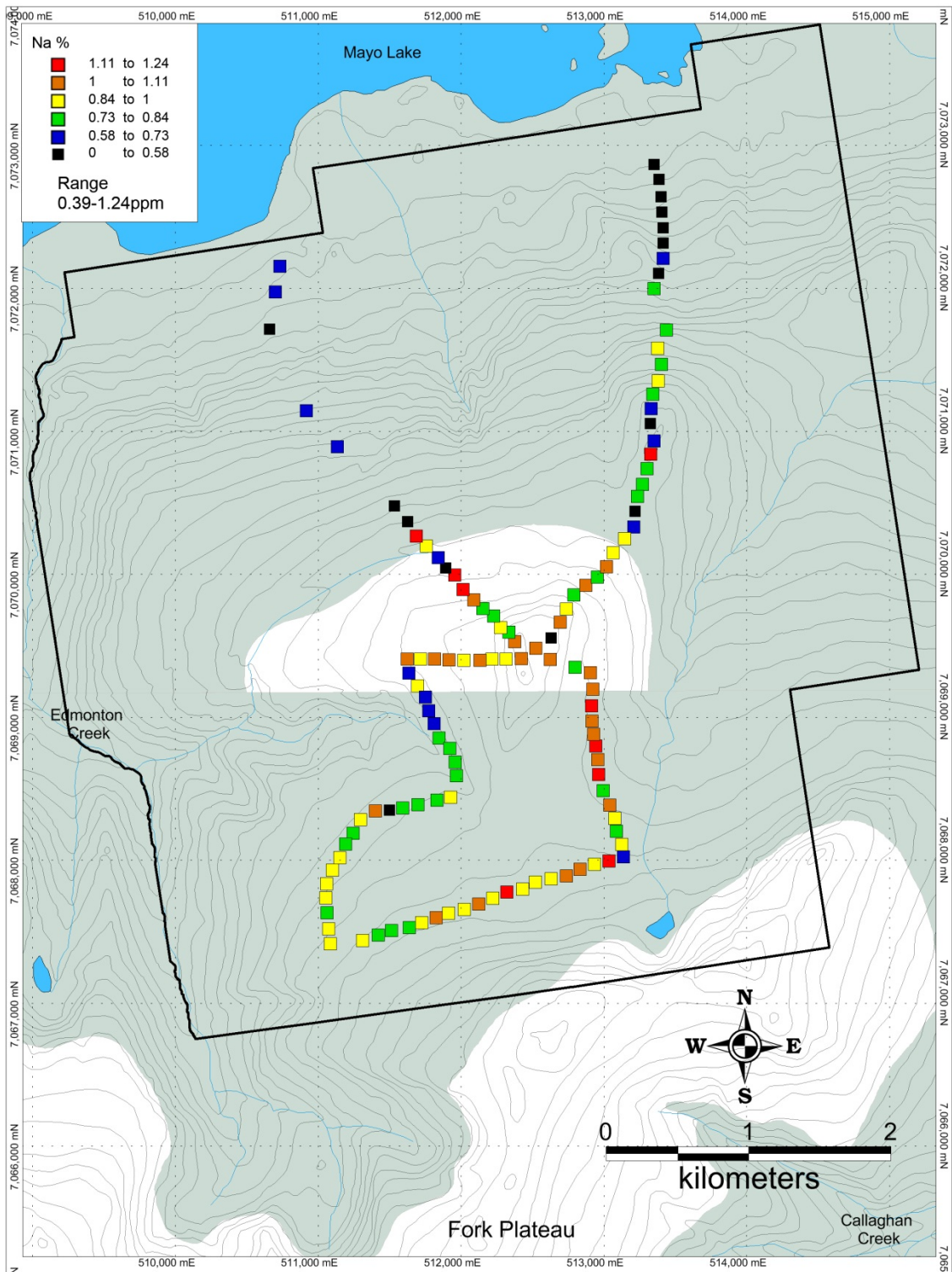


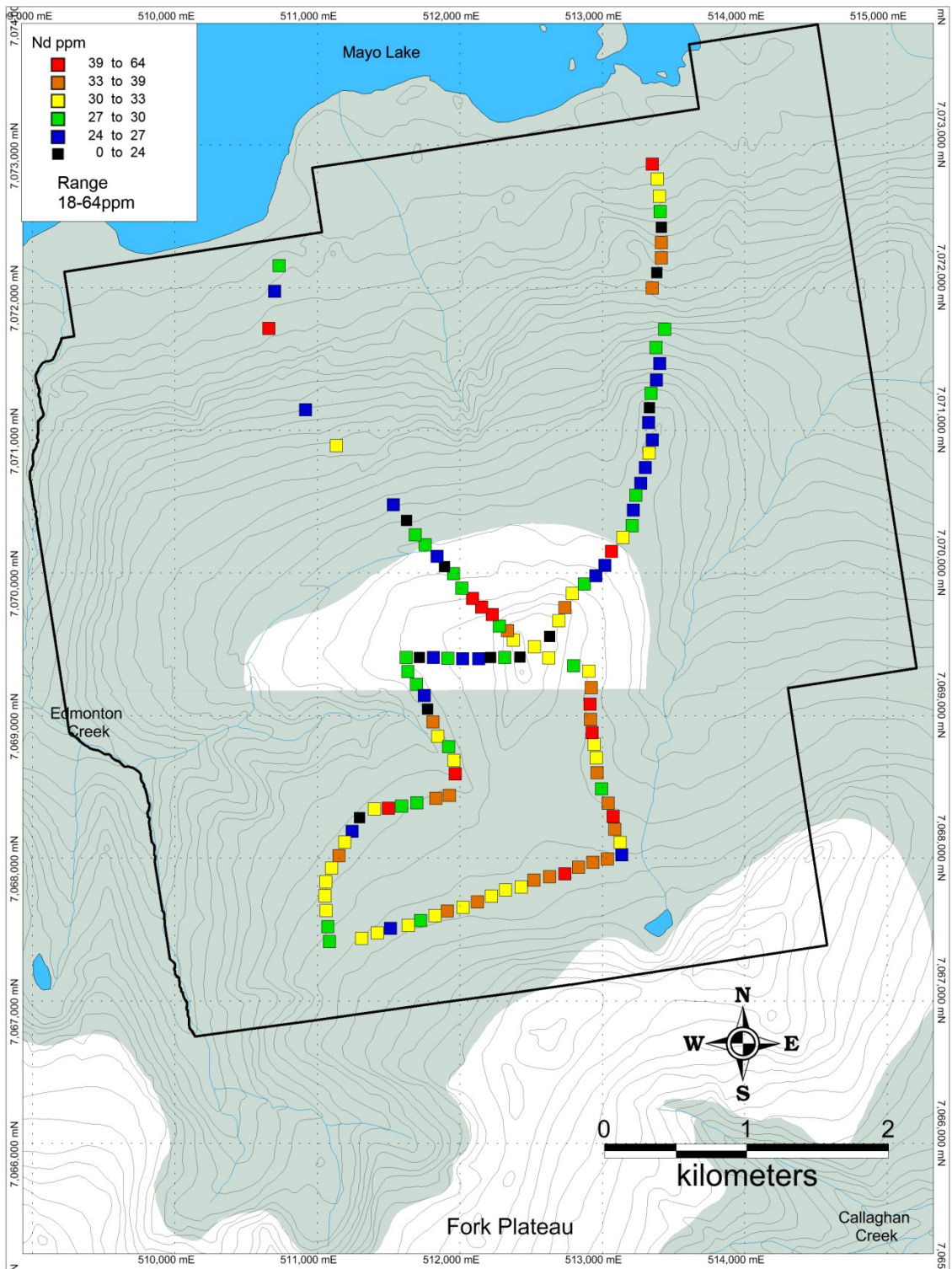


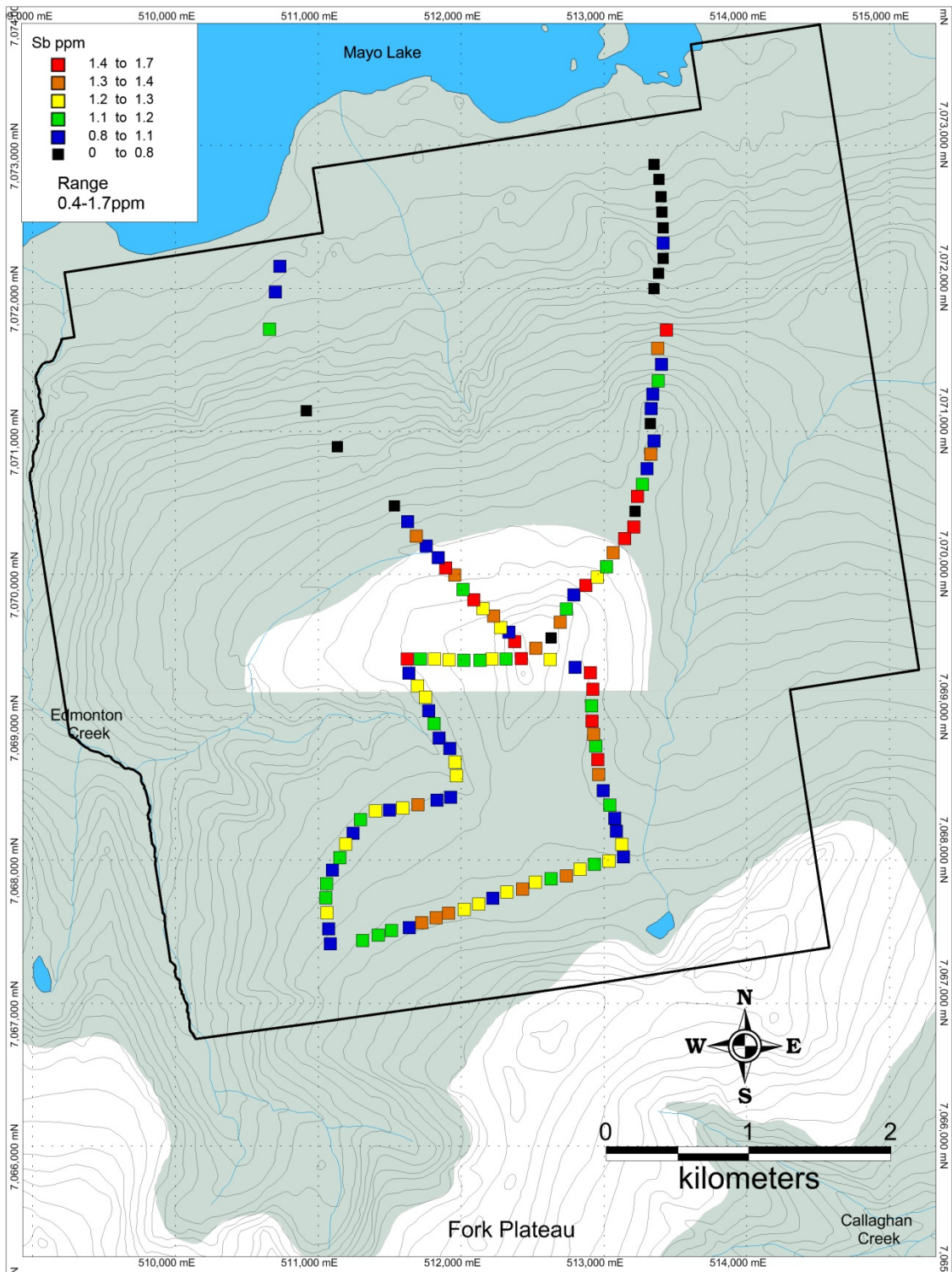


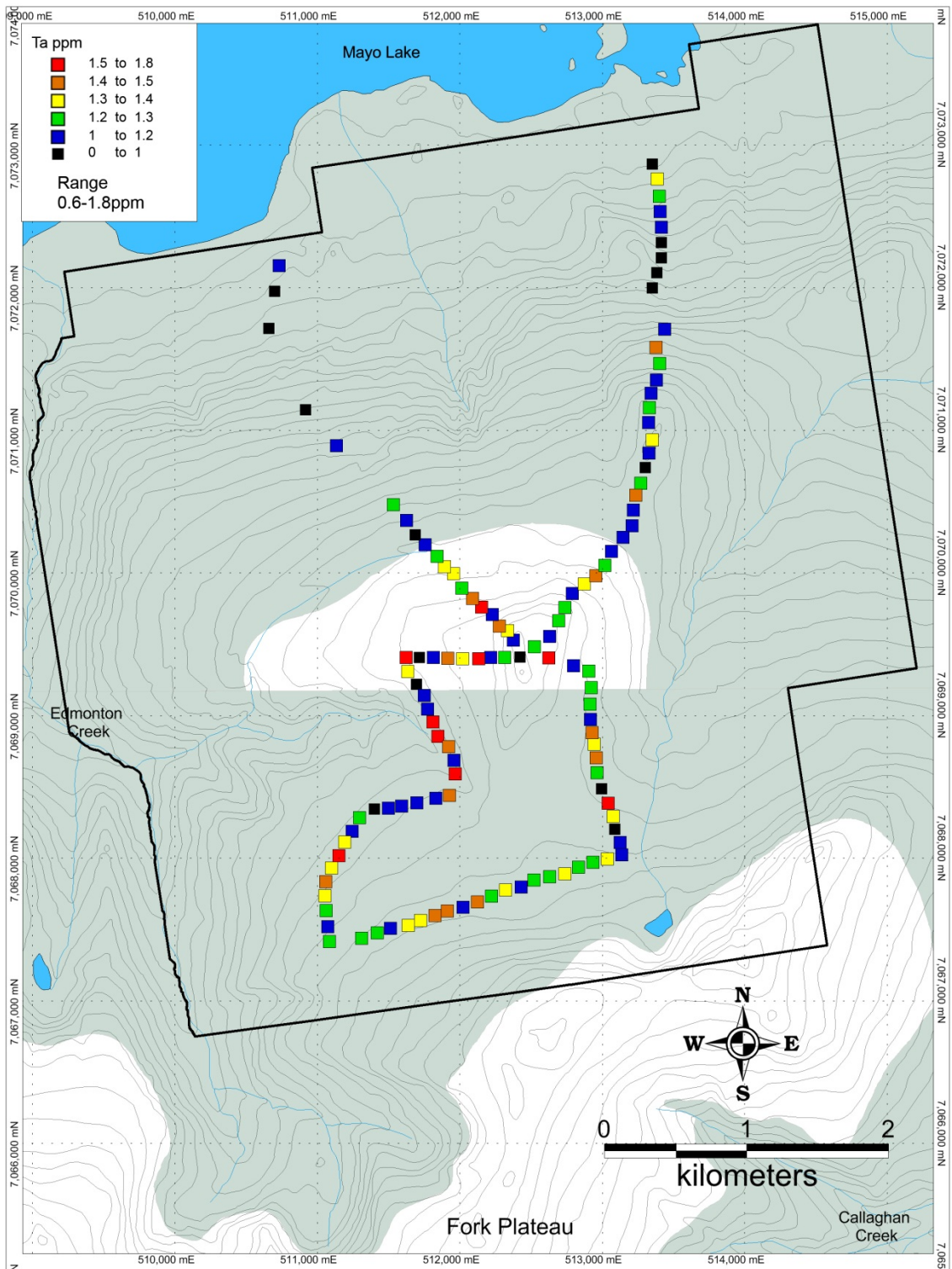


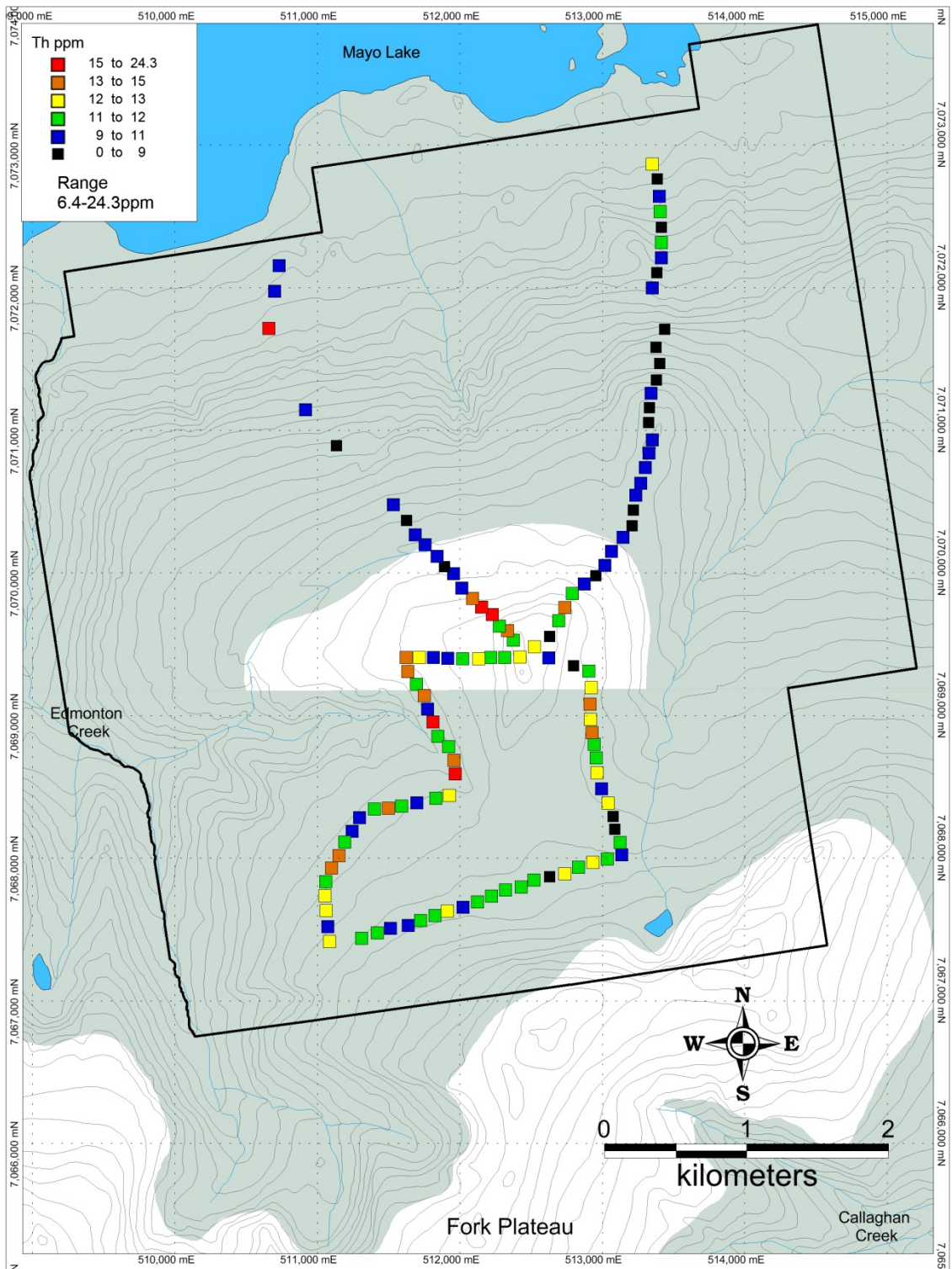


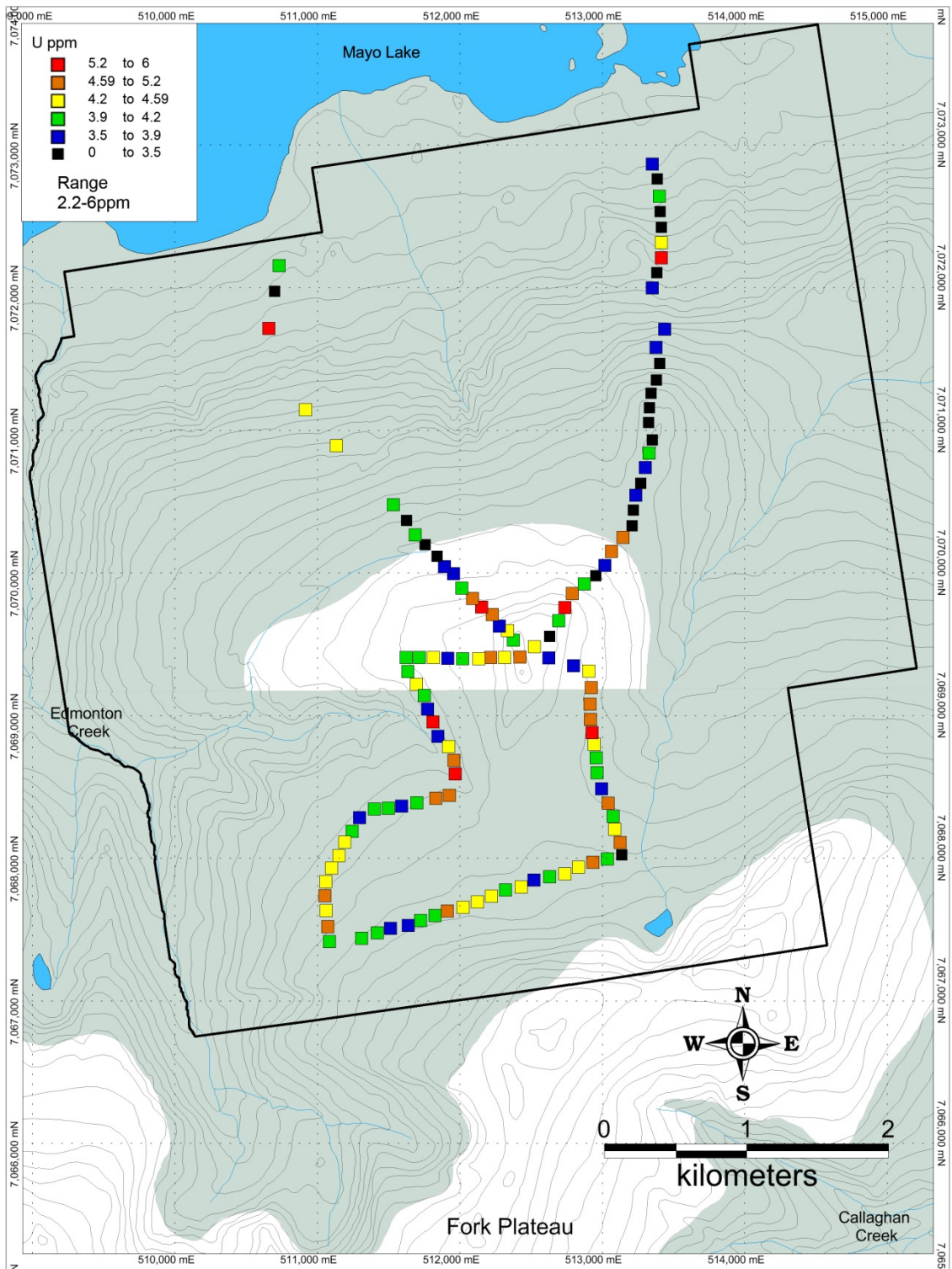


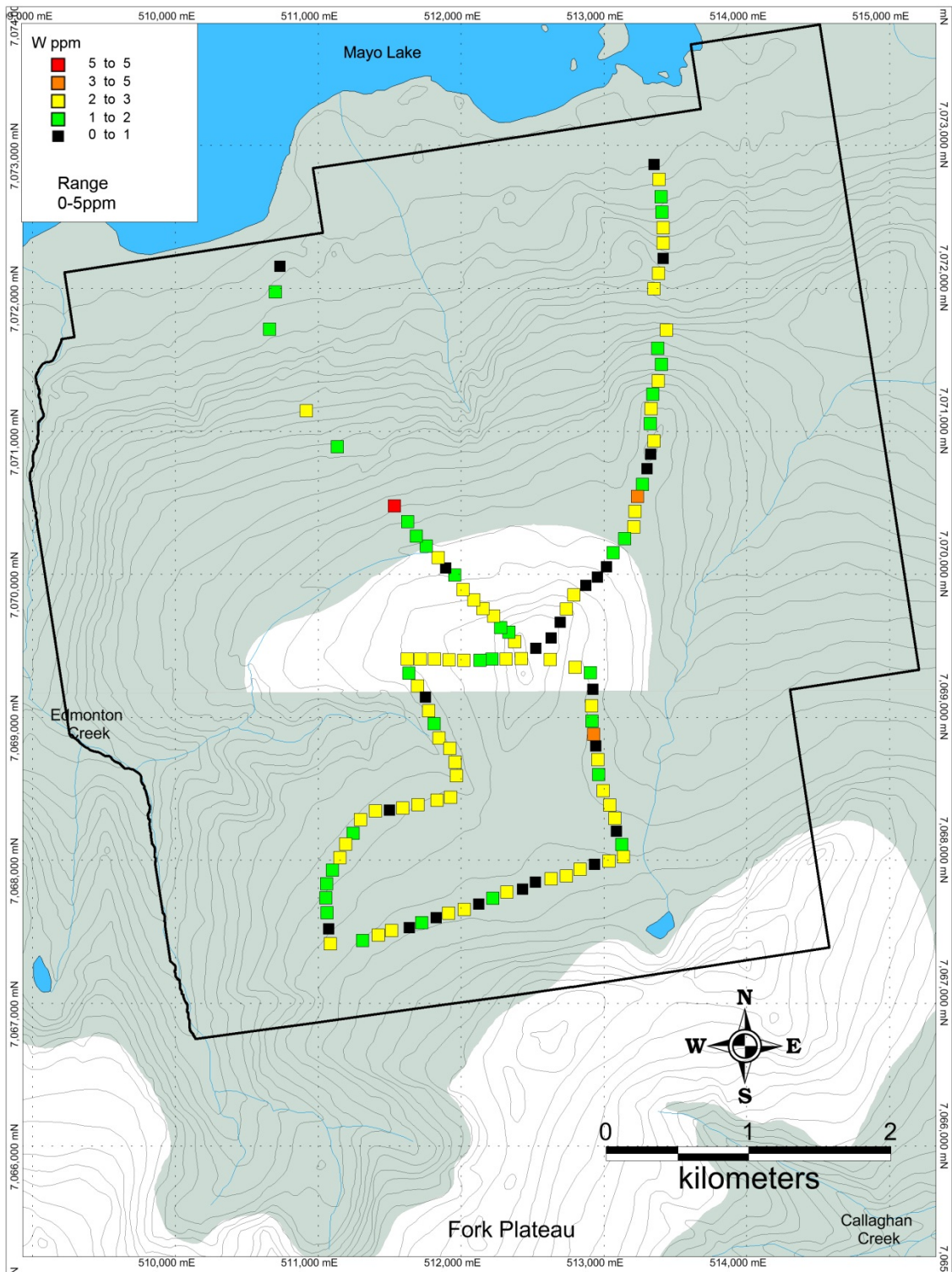


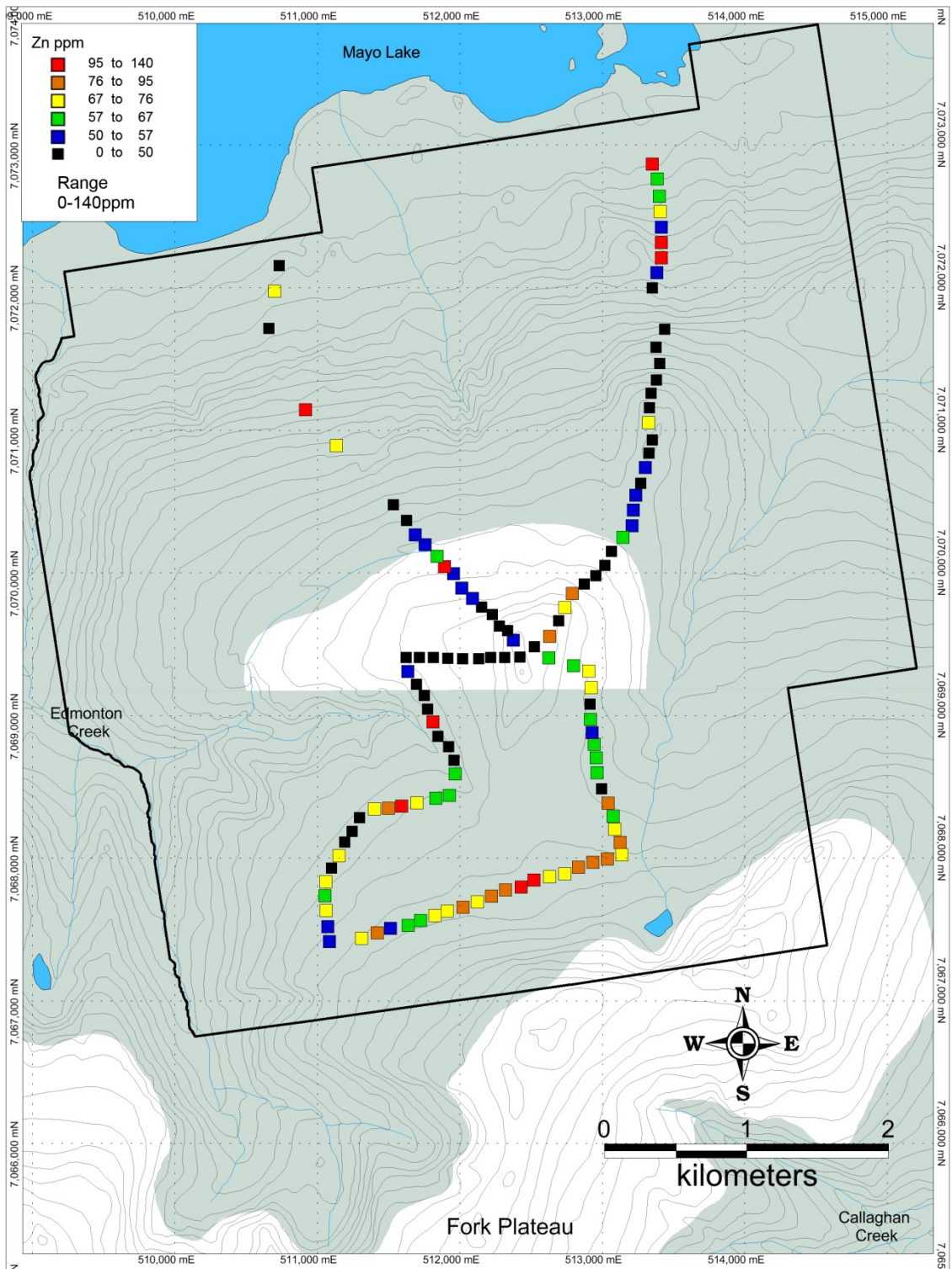












Appendix E
Assay Certificates



Company : Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Submitted by : Tyrell Sutherland

Date Received : 29-Aug-12

Date Reported : 11-Sep-12

T12-01772.0

6790 Kitimat Rd, Unit #4

Mississauga, ON, Canada, L5N 5L9

Ph: (905) 826-3080 Fax : (905) 826-4151

email : ballen@becquerellabs.com

Acme file # :WHI12000578

Samples were run as received.

Analysis performed by Neutron Activation (Method BQ-NAA-1)

A negative result denotes "Less Than".

Note : Mo results are interfered with by Mo production from U fission.



ID	Wt grams	Sb ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Eu ppm	Au ppb	Hf ppm	Ir ppb	Fe %	La ppm	Lu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sm ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Ag ppm	Na %	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	U ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm
126460	12.68	1.4	29.0	1200	5.4	1	69	4	90	9	1.3	-2	8	-5	3.64	39.0	0.40	-1	-3	23	-100	71	6.1	12.9	-3	-5	1.07	-500	0.9	1.1	12.0	-100	2	4.8	2.8	-50
126461	8.63	1.1	67.5	1000	6.2	-1	69	5	92	8	1.0	-2	7	-5	3.77	37.0	0.38	-1	-3	28	-100	84	5.2	12.1	-3	-5	0.84	-500	1.2	0.7	11.0	-100	2	4.3	2.5	-50
126462	11.32	1.2	45.0	970	4.7	-1	70	4	91	8	1.0	3	8	-5	3.48	37.0	0.36	-1	-3	21	-100	78	5.4	11.9	-3	-5	0.87	-500	1.1	0.7	11.0	-100	1	4.9	2.5	-50
126463	13.76	1.1	22.0	1100	3.4	1	74	3	88	8	1.3	-2	8	-5	3.38	42.0	0.39	-1	-3	24	-100	87	6.3	12.7	-3	-5	1.09	-500	1.5	0.8	12.0	-100	1	4.4	2.7	-50
126464	13.62	1.1	20.0	950	3.3	1	69	4	88	7	1.2	-2	9	-5	3.27	38.0	0.39	-1	-1	24	-100	82	5.5	11.5	-3	-5	0.95	-500	1.3	0.8	11.0	-100	2	3.9	2.5	-50
126465	10.94	1.2	19.0	1100	2.8	-1	71	3	87	9	1.2	-2	8	-5	3.11	37.0	0.38	-1	-3	28	-100	77	5.6	11.9	-3	-5	1.01	-500	1.4	0.8	10.0	-100	2	3.7	2.5	-50
126466	12.75	1.2	15.0	1100	3.3	1	69	4	88	8	1.2	-2	8	-5	3.19	37.0	0.39	-1	-1	26	-100	77	5.7	12.1	-3	-5	1.05	-500	1.1	0.7	10.0	-100	2	4.2	2.7	-50
126467	14.75	1.1	12.0	1100	2.5	-1	66	4	83	7	1.1	3	8	-5	3.11	36.0	0.35	-1	-1	23	-100	96	5.1	12.1	-3	-5	0.86	-500	0.9	0.5	12.0	-100	2	4.1	2.4	-50
126468	12.67	1.5	12.0	1300	0.8	1	77	4	84	11	1.2	-2	7	-5	3.45	41.0	0.43	-1	-1	28	-100	83	6.5	13.0	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.5	0.9	13.0	-100	2	4.0	2.8	-50
126469	13.23	0.9	9.1	1000	2.9	1	77	6	83	12	1.3	-2	7	-5	3.55	42.0	0.37	-1	-1	28	-100	77	6.4	12.3	-3	-5	0.71	-500	1.3	0.6	13.0	-100	1	3.9	2.5	54
126470	11.97	1.2	13.0	1000	2.3	-1	69	4	86	7	0.9	3	8	-5	2.97	37.0	0.39	-1	-1	27	-100	95	5.2	11.9	-3	-5	0.87	-500	0.8	0.7	11.0	-100	2	4.2	2.6	-50
126471	9.73	1.2	16.0	1100	3.3	-1	67	6	85	7	0.9	-2	8	-5	3.29	35.0	0.36	-1	-3	24	-100	110	4.6	11.4	-3	-5	0.66	-500	1.0	0.5	13.0	-100	-1	4.1	2.3	-50
126472	8.50	1.0	13.0	970	4.2	-1	59	5	79	3	0.8	-2	7	-5	2.34	30.0	0.33	-1	-3	22	-100	97	4.0	10.6	-3	-5	0.69	-500	1.1	0.7	10.0	-100	2	3.6	2.1	-50
126473	10.65	1.1	18.0	1500	4.4	-1	110	10	91	11	1.2	3	10	-5	4.12	50.0	0.43	-1	-4	36	-100	130	6.9	13.1	-3	-5	0.64	-500	1.6	0.7	19.0	-100	1	5.2	2.9	110
126474	9.85	1.0	33.0	1100	2.2	-1	72	5	90	9	1.1	-2	8	-5	3.32	36.0	0.35	-1	-3	30	-100	120	5.1	12.2	-3	-5	0.78	-500	1.8	0.8	11.0	-100	2	3.8	2.3	-50
126475	11.40	0.9	20.0	1000	2.9	-1	75	4	89	6	1.1	9	10	-5	2.90	39.0	0.42	-1	-3	28	-100	91	5.6	10.9	-3	-5	0.79	-500	1.4	0.6	11.0	-100	2	4.4	2.7	-50
126476	9.65	1.2	21.0	930	3.3	-1	82	5	93	9	0.9	-2	11	-5	3.25	40.0	0.40	-1	-3	31	-100	97	5.8	10.9	-3	-5	0.75	-500	1.0	0.7	13.0	-100	2	4.8	2.6	-50
126477	12.87	1.2	20.0	870	3.1	-1	140	4	93	16	1.9	-2	15	-5	4.29	70.3	0.53	-1	-4	50	-100	95	10.0	12.1	-3	-5	0.76	-500	1.7	1.0	24.3	-100	2	6.0	3.5	64
126478	10.22	0.9	42.0	1100	1.3	-1	85	4	90	15	1.5	-2	10	-5	2.46	44.0	0.45	-1	-3	37	-100	78	7.0	11.3	-3	-5	0.87	-500	1.4	0.9	12.0	-100	2	4.7	3.0	57
126479	10.29	1.0	48.0	1000	3.4	1	74	5	90	9	1.2	3	9	-5	3.54	39.0	0.47	-1	-1	34	-100	88	6.4	11.3	-3	-5	0.78	-500	1.1	0.8	11.0	-100	2	4.7	3.0	61
126480	10.06	1.3	22.0	1100	4.1	-1	67	4	92	7	1.1	-2	9	-5	3.88	35.0	0.42	-1	-3	29	-100	81	5.2	10.5	-3	-5	0.78	-500	1.1	0.7	10.0	-100	2	4.1	2.7	73
126481	9.43	1.2	17.0	1100	5.0	-1	70	4	89	9	1.2	12	8	-5	3.62	34.0	0.41	-1	-3	27	-100	82	5.1	11.2	-3	-5	0.80	-500	1.0	0.8	11.0	-100	2	3.8	2.6	97
126482	11.29	0.8	55.5	860	1.1	-1	100	4	68	16	1.5	-2	7	-5	3.69	46.0	0.36	-1	-3	40	-100	74	7.0	11.9	-3	-5	0.44	-500	1.0	0.9	13.0	-100	-1	4.0	2.4	78
126483	9.44	1.2	19.0	1100	4.8	1	74	3	90	9	1.1	-2	9	-5	3.74	37.0	0.39	-1	-1	31	-100	78	5.7	11.2	-3	-5	1.00	-500	0.9	0.8	11.0	-100	2	4.1	2.6	68
126484	7.32	1.1	15.0	990	3.8	-1	59	4	86	10	0.9	-2	7	-5	2.86	30.0	0.32	-1	-1	21	-100	88	4.4	11.2	-3	-5	0.89	-500	1.2	0.7	9.3	-100	2	3.7	2.1	-50
126485	10.15	1.0	13.0	850	5.7	1	67	3	81	12	0.9	-2	9	-5	3.19	34.0	0.37	-1	-1	26	-100	68	5.1	10.0	-3	-5	0.81	-500	1.1	0.6	10.0	-100	1	4.0	2.3	-50
126486	12.34	1.2	14.0	1000	2.7	-1	74	4	90	8	1.1	-2	10	-5	2.95	38.0	0.41	-1	-3	31	-100	72	5.6	10.8	-3	-5	0.79	-500	1.3	0.8	11.0	-100	2	4.3	2.7	-50
126487	10.92	1.1	21.0	990	4.4	1	82	4	85	16	1.2	3	11	-5	3.45	41.0	0.44	-1	-3	35	-100	76	6.4	11.1	-3	-5	0.91	-500	1.5	0.9	13.0	-100	2	4.4	2.8	68
126488	13.57	0.9	19.0	980	2.4	1	78	5	83	9	1.1	-2	10	-5	3.15	40.0	0.40	-1	-1	32	-100	85	6.0	11.1	-3	-5	0.89	-500	1.3	0.9	13.0	-100	1	4.2	2.6	-50
126489	11.94	1.1	20.0	1200	4.3	1	75	4	91	10	1.2	-2	10	-5	3.32	38.0	0.41	-1	-3	31	-100	79	5.9	11.5	-3	-5	0.92	-500	1.2	0.9	11.0	-100	1	4.6	2.7	53
126490	10.76	1.1	19.0	1100	4.4	1	77	4	87	11	1.2	-2	9	-5	3.28	38.0	0.40	-1	-3	30	-100	69	5.8	11.2	-3	-5	0.91	-500	1.4	0.8	11.0	-100	1	4.3	2.7	71
126491	10.23	1.1	41.0	1100	3.9	-1	78	4	92	10	1.2	-2	9	-5	3.48	39.0	0.44	-1	-1	31	-100	79	6.0	11.8	-3	-5	0.90	-500	1.3	0.9	12.0	-100	1	4.7	2.8	59
126492	9.41	1.2	36.0	1100	4.4	1	74	6	93	12	1.1	-2	9	-5	3.65	37.0	0.41	-1	-3	30	-100	86	5.6	11.9	-3	-5	0.76	-500	1.2	0.6	12.0	-100	1	4.5	2.7	67
126493	8.08	0.8	97.5	1100	5.8	1	67	8	91	9	1.2	-2	6	-5	3.28	34.0	0.38	-1	-3	28	-100	84	5.9	12.2	-3	-5	0.88	-500	1.0	1.0	10.0	-100	-1	4.7	2.5	52
126494	13.03	0.8	50.0	970	2.6	1	86	8	91	15	1.1	-2	9	-5	3.63	40.0	0.40	-1	-1	29	-100	95	5.9	11.5	-3	-5	0.88	-500	1.2	0.8	12.0	-100	2	4.0	2.7	51
128099	10.30	1.4	21.0	1000	4.9	1	72	4	82	14	1.1	4	8	-5	3.65	36.0	0.40	-1	-1	30	-100	75	5.6	11.2	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.1	0.8	11.0	-100	2	4.0	2.5	55
128100	8.73	1.0	94.2	990	4.9	-1	89	5	92	7	1.2	-2	10	-5	3.65	45.0	0.43	-1	-1	33	-100	99	6.2	11.8	-3	-5	0.77	-500	1.3	0.8	13.0	-100	1	4.3	2.8	-50
128101	11.16	1.2	30.0	1000	9.3	1	74	4	83	9	1.1	-2	8	-5	3.49	36.0	0.36	-1	-1	29	-100	80	5.2	10.6	-3	-5	0.88	-500	1.4	0.7	11.0	-100	1	3.5	2.3	-50
128102	11.92	1.3	62.6	1200	3.8	1	98	5	92	8	1.5	-2	10	-5	3.78	50.0	0.44	-1	-1	41	-100	95	7.2	12.6	-3	-5	0.80	-500	1.1	0.8	17.0	-100	2	4.6	2.8	-50
128103	13.02	1.2	17.0	960	3.6	-1	100	3	89	7	1.																									

Company : Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Submitted by : Tyrell Sutherland

Date Received : 29-Aug-12

Date Reported : 11-Sep-12

T12-01772.0

6790 Kitimat Rd, Unit #4

Mississauga, ON, Canada, L5N 5L9

Ph: (905) 826-3080 Fax : (905) 826-4151

email : ballen@becquerellabs.com

Acme file # :WHI12000578

Samples were run as received.

Analysis performed by Neutron Activation (Method BQ-NAA-1)

A negative result denotes "Less Than".

Note : Mo results are interfered with by Mo production from U fission.



ID	Wt grams	Sb ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Eu ppm	Au ppb	Hf ppm	Ir ppb	Fe %	La ppm	Lu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sm ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Ag ppm	Na %	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	U ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm
128109	14.80	1.0	12.0	1200	2.5	1	69	4	87	12	1.1	-2	8	-5	3.08	33.0	0.39	-1	-3	29	-100	65	5.2	10.8	-3	-5	0.92	-500	1.0	0.7	10.0	-100	1	3.4	2.5	54
128110	12.89	1.3	12.0	1200	1.2	1	66	3	85	9	1.1	-2	7	-5	3.00	34.0	0.39	-1	-3	29	-100	62	5.5	11.5	-3	-5	1.24	-500	0.9	0.7	9.2	-100	1	3.9	2.5	52
128111	11.08	0.9	43.0	900	2.5	-1	50	5	73	5	0.7	-2	7	-5	2.86	25.0	0.34	-1	-3	21	-100	60	3.8	9.0	-3	-5	0.45	-500	1.0	-0.5	6.6	-100	1	2.6	2.1	-50
128112	14.70	0.6	43.0	1100	2.3	-1	64	5	81	8	1.1	-2	8	-5	2.73	32.0	0.40	-1	-3	26	-100	58	5.1	10.7	-3	-5	0.46	-500	1.2	0.8	9.3	-100	5	4.1	2.5	-50
128113	9.35	0.6	28.0	1100	2.6	1	71	9	72	10	1.2	-2	6	-5	2.61	33.0	0.36	-1	-3	31	-100	63	6.0	10.7	-3	-5	0.70	-500	1.0	0.7	8.6	-100	1	4.2	2.2	75
128114	6.39	0.6	18.0	1400	2.4	1	65	9	98	12	1.1	-2	5	-5	2.90	33.0	0.34	-1	-4	26	-100	92	5.1	12.9	-3	-5	0.61	-500	0.9	0.6	9.2	-100	2	4.3	2.1	99
128115	8.18	1.1	27.0	1800	1.6	-1	96	12	120	4	1.5	-2	8	-5	3.49	50.2	0.52	-1	-4	40	-100	120	7.2	16.0	-3	-5	0.55	-500	0.9	0.9	15.0	-100	1	5.4	3.3	-50
128116	12.02	0.8	13.0	1100	-0.5	1	60	4	74	11	1.0	-2	6	-5	3.04	30.0	0.39	-1	-3	26	-100	72	5.1	11.2	-3	-5	0.63	-500	0.8	0.8	10.0	-100	1	3.2	2.5	70
128117	13.41	0.8	16.0	1300	1.0	1	63	4	84	11	1.2	-2	6	-5	2.92	32.0	0.40	-1	-3	28	-100	67	5.6	13.0	-3	-5	0.59	-500	1.0	0.9	10.0	-100	-1	3.9	2.6	-50
131651	11.74	1.3	81.7	1100	2.5	1	75	4	92	12	1.2	-2	9	-5	3.42	39.0	0.43	-1	-3	30	-100	78	6.0	12.7	-3	-5	1.06	-500	1.2	0.8	12.0	-100	-1	4.5	2.7	-50
131652	9.26	0.7	34.0	2600	10.0	-1	43	6	120	15	0.9	6	5	-5	4.23	23.0	0.35	-1	-1	18	-100	110	3.7	16.4	-3	-5	0.52	-500	1.1	0.5	8.7	-100	-1	3.2	2.1	91
131653	9.92	1.3	137.0	1200	2.5	1	73	4	94	6	1.2	-2	7	-5	3.16	37.0	0.41	-1	-3	31	-100	81	5.6	12.4	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.2	0.9	11.0	-100	-1	3.9	2.6	-50
131654	10.82	1.1	62.9	1400	2.6	1	88	5	110	12	1.3	-2	10	-5	3.58	45.0	0.52	-1	-4	35	-100	99	6.6	14.1	-3	-5	0.88	-500	1.2	0.7	14.0	-100	2	5.5	3.4	71
131655	7.32	1.0	23.0	1700	12.0	-1	78	8	120	22	1.3	-2	6	-5	4.21	40.0	0.39	-1	-4	30	-100	98	5.9	16.0	-3	-5	0.83	-500	1.1	0.8	11.0	-100	2	4.9	2.5	90
131656	10.92	1.4	17.0	1000	6.0	1	69	4	89	8	1.1	-2	8	-5	3.52	35.0	0.39	-1	-3	29	-100	70	5.4	11.9	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.3	0.8	10.0	-100	-1	3.9	2.5	-50
131657	11.90	1.2	13.0	1000	4.4	-1	62	4	81	5	0.8	-2	7	-5	2.87	31.0	0.39	-1	-3	26	-100	62	4.5	10.0	-3	-5	0.80	-500	1.4	0.6	8.5	-100	-1	3.2	2.4	-50
131658	10.95	1.1	10.0	870	5.3	-1	64	3	82	5	1.0	-2	7	-5	2.93	32.0	0.35	-1	-3	26	-100	59	4.7	10.1	-3	-5	1.03	-500	1.2	0.6	9.0	-100	-1	3.6	2.3	-50
131659	10.58	1.3	12.0	1100	6.5	-1	83	5	81	6	1.6	-2	7	-5	3.11	42.0	0.40	-1	-3	42	-100	57	7.8	11.4	-3	-5	0.86	-500	1.1	1.2	9.2	-100	1	4.7	2.6	-50
131660	11.98	1.5	15.0	1100	7.3	-1	71	5	86	9	1.2	-2	7	-5	3.26	35.0	0.40	-1	-3	31	-100	62	5.8	11.0	-3	-5	0.90	-500	1.0	0.7	10.0	-100	1	4.6	2.5	62
131661	10.16	1.6	15.0	910	7.6	-1	60	4	79	6	1.0	-2	7	-5	3.82	30.0	0.36	-1	-3	27	-100	55	4.3	9.1	-3	-5	0.72	-500	1.1	0.7	8.8	-100	2	3.4	2.3	50
131662	15.11	0.6	22.0	1100	5.2	1	59	5	99	12	1.1	-2	7	-5	3.42	29.0	0.39	-1	-1	25	-100	71	4.7	14.5	-3	-5	0.56	-500	1.0	0.6	7.7	-100	2	3.1	2.6	56
131663	10.85	1.4	16.0	1000	6.4	-1	66	4	84	6	0.9	-2	8	-5	3.07	32.0	0.39	-1	-3	27	-100	59	4.7	10.2	-3	-5	0.76	-500	1.4	0.7	9.3	-100	3	3.8	2.4	52
131664	11.14	1.1	15.0	870	5.2	-1	64	4	81	6	0.9	-2	8	-5	3.10	31.0	0.36	-1	-3	25	-100	59	4.6	10.4	-3	-5	0.78	-500	1.2	0.8	9.2	-100	1	3.2	2.3	-50
131665	15.42	1.0	20.0	1200	6.6	-1	63	5	96	10	1.0	-2	7	-5	3.41	31.0	0.39	-1	-3	26	-100	78	4.7	12.6	-3	-5	0.78	-500	0.8	0.8	9.1	-100	-1	3.8	2.4	55
131666	14.30	1.3	15.0	1000	1.8	1	76	4	84	11	1.4	-2	8	-5	3.49	37.0	0.39	-1	-3	32	-100	63	6.4	12.7	-3	-5	1.21	-500	1.0	1.0	10.0	-100	-1	3.9	2.6	-50
131667	13.37	0.8	15.0	980	4.1	1	64	5	83	9	1.0	-2	8	-5	3.14	31.0	0.37	-1	-3	26	-100	73	4.7	11.4	-3	-5	0.68	-500	1.3	0.7	9.1	-100	2	3.3	2.3	-50
131668	11.38	0.4	4.0	650	3.5	1	55	21	67	8	0.8	-2	5	-5	3.24	29.0	0.29	-1	-3	24	-100	68	4.2	10.6	-3	-5	0.45	-500	1.0	-0.5	7.9	-100	1	3.0	1.9	71
131669	11.61	0.9	14.0	860	9.3	-1	59	7	79	6	0.8	-2	8	-5	3.10	30.0	0.36	-1	-3	23	-100	63	4.4	10.0	-3	-5	0.62	-500	1.2	0.7	8.4	-100	2	3.3	2.2	-50
131670	14.97	1.0	16.0	1000	2.7	-1	65	6	90	10	0.9	-2	7	-5	3.62	33.0	0.36	-1	-1	27	-100	77	4.9	11.8	-3	-5	0.77	-500	1.0	0.6	10.0	-100	1	3.1	2.3	-50
131671	9.15	1.1	11.0	990	3.9	-1	60	4	71	5	0.9	-2	6	-5	2.66	30.0	0.33	-1	-3	25	-100	60	4.6	9.4	-3	-5	0.88	-500	1.1	0.7	8.0	-100	2	3.0	2.1	-50
131672	9.65	0.9	18.0	950	5.0	-1	62	7	77	4	0.9	3	7	-5	2.57	30.0	0.36	-1	-3	26	-100	63	4.6	10.0	-3	-5	0.75	-500	1.2	0.7	8.1	-100	1	3.4	2.2	-50
131673	12.09	1.3	14.0	1000	4.1	-1	65	10	77	4	0.9	-2	8	-5	2.72	33.0	0.39	-1	-3	28	-100	65	4.8	9.5	-3	-5	0.88	-500	1.4	0.6	8.6	-100	1	3.7	2.4	-50
131674	7.72	1.4	359.0	1000	3.2	-1	66	15	82	6	0.9	-2	6	-5	3.53	33.0	0.37	-1	-4	27	-100	68	5.0	10.0	-3	-5	0.78	-500	1.0	0.7	8.8	-100	2	3.5	2.3	-50
131675	7.26	0.5	44.0	1000	5.1	-1	70	12	75	3	1.0	-2	5	-5	2.47	35.0	0.32	-1	-1	33	-100	66	5.3	10.0	-3	-5	0.73	-500	0.8	0.7	9.0	-100	2	3.8	2.1	-50
131676	14.21	0.7	15.0	690	1.5	-1	49	4	68	7	0.7	-2	6	-5	2.68	23.0	0.28	-1	-1	20	-100	45	3.7	8.0	-3	-5	0.53	-500	0.9	-0.5	6.4	-100	2	2.2	1.8	53
131677	10.81	0.7	42.0	1100	1.8	1	86	12	90	14	1.3	3	6	-5	5.33	43.0	0.36	-1	-4	38	-100	65	6.8	11.1	-3	-5	0.58	-500	0.9	1.1	9.2	-100	-1	5.6	2.4	100
131678	8.88	0.9	14.0	1400	1.8	-1	81	13	110	15	1.5	-2	6	-5	4.32	39.0	0.40	-1	-4	37	-100	93	7.2	14.2	-3	-5	0.51	-500	0.6	1.0	11.0	-100	2	4.5	2.7	110
131679	10.78	0.4	11.0	920	1.7	-1	52	8	76	6	0.8	-2	6	-5	2.37	26.0	0.32	-1	-1	20	-100	62	4.1	10.0	-3	-5	0.46	-500	1.0	0.5	7.3	-100	2	3.0	2.0	52
131680	12.35	0.5	7.3	780	-0.5	-1	69	4	68	9	1.0	-2	8	-5	2.99	36.0	0.35	-1	-3	29	-100	91	5.2	10.2	-3	-5	0.39	-500	1.0	0.8	11.0	-100	1	2.7	2.1	67
131681	10.86	0.4	4.5</																																	

Company : Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Submitted by : Tyrell Sutherland

Date Received : 29-Aug-12

Date Reported : 11-Sep-12

T12-01772.0

6790 Kitimat Rd, Unit #4

Mississauga, ON, Canada, L5N 5L9

Ph: (905) 826-3080 Fax : (905) 826-4151

email : ballen@becquerellabs.com

Acme file # :WHI12000578

Samples were run as received.

Analysis performed by Neutron Activation (Method BQ-NAA-1)

A negative result denotes "Less Than".

Note : Mo results are interfered with by Mo production from U fission.



ID	Wt grams	Sb ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Br ppm	Ca %	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cr ppm	Co ppm	Eu ppm	Au ppb	Hf ppm	Ir ppb	Fe %	La ppm	Lu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	Rb ppm	Sm ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Ag ppm	Na %	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	U ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm
146964	5.77	0.8	17.0	1500	3.9	-1	63	9	120	9	1.0	-2	7	-5	2.85	31.0	0.39	-1	-4	28	-100	82	4.8	14.4	-3	-5	0.77	-500	1.1	0.6	8.2	-100	2	3.7	2.4	63
146965	11.97	1.4	20.0	1200	6.6	1	79	4	93	10	1.3	-2	9	-5	3.75	38.0	0.44	-1	-3	31	-100	71	6.0	12.0	-3	-5	1.07	-500	1.2	0.7	11.0	-100	1	4.3	2.7	73
146966	13.57	1.4	33.0	1200	6.6	1	78	4	100	9	1.2	4	10	-5	3.69	39.0	0.48	-1	-3	33	-100	84	5.9	12.5	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.2	0.9	12.0	-100	-1	4.7	3.0	67
146967	13.51	1.1	65.2	940	2.9	1	96	3	100	9	1.6	-2	13	-5	3.41	47.0	0.51	-1	-4	39	-100	67	7.3	13.1	-3	-5	1.19	-500	1.2	1.1	13.0	-100	2	4.9	3.3	-50
146968	15.35	1.4	65.8	1200	4.1	1	82	4	95	12	1.4	-2	9	-5	3.67	41.0	0.46	-1	-3	33	-100	81	6.4	13.6	-3	-5	1.08	-500	1.0	0.9	12.0	-100	1	5.0	3.0	65
146969	14.16	1.3	73.6	1000	5.0	1	95	4	100	10	1.6	-2	13	-5	3.61	48.0	0.54	-1	-4	39	-100	70	7.4	12.6	-3	-5	1.03	-500	1.4	0.9	13.0	-100	3	5.2	3.4	52
146970	12.99	1.1	80.3	1100	3.7	1	74	4	89	8	1.2	-2	8	-5	3.18	37.0	0.41	-1	-3	30	-100	67	5.7	11.8	-3	-5	1.15	-500	1.3	0.8	11.0	-100	-1	4.2	2.7	61
146971	12.23	1.4	26.0	1100	4.3	1	79	4	97	10	1.2	-2	10	-5	3.34	39.0	0.44	-1	-3	31	-100	75	6.0	12.4	-3	-5	1.05	-500	1.4	0.9	11.0	-100	2	4.1	2.8	65
146972	12.31	1.3	346.0	1100	4.4	1	79	4	93	11	1.2	-2	8	-5	3.70	39.0	0.41	-1	-4	33	-100	77	6.1	12.7	-3	-5	1.11	-500	1.2	0.8	12.0	-100	1	3.9	2.7	60
146973	7.56	0.8	16.0	960	3.8	-1	60	4	73	10	1.0	16	6	-5	1.85	29.0	0.32	-1	-3	28	-100	62	4.5	10.8	-3	-5	0.82	-500	0.9	0.8	10.0	-100	2	3.7	2.0	-50
146974	12.17	1.1	27.0	1200	2.5	-1	91	5	93	10	1.4	3	10	-5	3.50	43.0	0.48	-1	-1	37	-100	85	6.9	13.2	-3	-5	1.02	-500	1.5	1.0	12.0	-100	2	4.9	3.0	90
146975	6.61	0.9	14.0	1400	4.0	-1	63	9	77	9	1.4	-2	5	-5	2.59	36.0	0.37	-1	-4	40	-100	75	6.8	10.5	-3	-5	0.84	-500	1.3	1.0	8.2	-100	2	4.0	2.5	65
146976	7.09	0.9	32.0	1000	11.0	-1	68	9	73	21	1.3	-2	5	-5	2.76	31.0	0.37	-1	-4	33	-100	66	6.1	10.5	-3	-5	0.74	-500	0.8	0.9	8.1	-100	-1	4.4	2.5	72
146977	12.37	1.2	41.0	1500	6.5	1	81	4	96	16	1.3	-2	8	-5	3.87	37.0	0.42	-1	-4	32	-100	79	6.2	13.5	-3	-5	0.93	-500	1.0	0.9	11.0	-100	1	5.0	2.6	85
146978	8.87	1.0	36.0	2500	6.0	-1	58	5	87	8	0.8	-2	5	-5	3.28	28.0	0.32	-1	-4	25	-100	91	4.2	12.8	-3	-5	0.65	-500	1.0	0.6	10.0	-100	2	3.4	2.0	70
146979	14.49	1.2	42.0	1100	5.0	1	80	4	96	21	1.4	-2	8	-5	3.76	40.0	0.44	-1	-3	35	-100	72	6.4	13.0	-3	-5	1.13	-500	1.3	0.9	11.0	-100	2	4.0	2.9	81
146980	11.24	1.1	45.0	1200	5.1	1	81	5	95	14	1.3	-2	8	-5	3.99	39.0	0.42	-1	-4	36	-100	81	6.0	12.8	-3	-5	0.84	-500	1.2	0.9	12.0	-100	-1	4.6	2.6	82
146981	13.65	1.2	40.0	1100	5.4	1	82	4	98	12	1.2	-2	9	-5	3.74	40.0	0.44	-1	-4	34	-100	80	6.2	12.4	-3	-5	1.01	-500	1.2	0.9	11.0	-100	2	4.4	2.8	82
146982	13.73	1.3	58.1	1100	4.3	-1	90	4	95	13	1.5	-2	9	-5	3.77	45.0	0.48	-1	-1	39	-100	82	6.9	12.8	-3	-5	1.03	-500	1.3	1.0	12.0	-100	2	4.5	3.0	68
146983	9.53	1.1	57.6	1000	7.4	-1	69	4	85	9	1.2	-2	6	-5	3.38	35.0	0.37	-1	-4	34	-100	75	5.5	11.6	-3	-5	0.91	-500	1.2	0.7	8.9	-100	2	4.1	2.4	74
146984	9.03	1.2	59.9	1200	6.4	-1	72	6	91	11	1.2	-2	6	-5	3.89	36.0	0.38	-1	-2	33	-100	89	5.7	13.2	-3	-5	0.87	-500	1.2	0.8	11.0	-100	-1	3.8	2.4	95
146985	11.00	1.3	50.6	1300	7.4	-1	73	5	92	12	1.1	-2	6	-5	3.82	35.0	0.38	-1	-4	32	-100	86	5.7	12.8	-3	-5	0.90	-500	1.0	0.8	11.0	-100	-1	4.3	2.5	96
146986	14.49	1.2	13.0	1000	2.6	1	79	4	91	9	1.2	-2	8	-5	3.44	38.0	0.42	-1	-4	32	-100	72	6.1	12.8	-3	-5	1.17	-500	1.3	0.8	11.0	-100	2	4.1	2.8	83
146987	10.86	1.0	25.0	1100	4.2	-1	74	5	89	13	1.1	5	8	-5	3.53	38.0	0.40	-1	-3	32	-100	83	5.8	12.3	-3	-5	0.91	-500	1.2	0.9	11.0	-100	1	4.3	2.6	78
146988	11.35	1.2	20.0	1100	4.2	1	73	4	92	11	1.2	5	8	-5	3.62	36.0	0.41	-1	-3	33	-100	76	5.7	12.7	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.4	0.9	11.0	-100	-1	4.4	2.7	68
146989	10.24	1.2	34.0	1000	5.5	-1	70	4	87	11	1.1	-2	7	-5	3.50	34.0	0.40	-1	-3	30	-100	73	5.4	11.6	-3	-5	0.94	-500	1.1	0.7	10.0	-100	2	4.5	2.5	76
146990	11.32	1.3	26.0	1100	5.4	-1	79	5	92	10	1.2	4	9	-5	3.72	39.0	0.46	-1	-3	34	-100	79	6.1	12.2	-3	-5	0.93	-500	1.4	0.8	12.0	-100	2	5.0	2.9	70
146991	10.78	1.3	22.0	1100	3.0	-1	72	4	91	9	1.1	-2	8	-5	3.54	35.0	0.41	-1	-3	31	-100	80	5.5	12.0	-3	-5	1.00	-500	1.4	0.9	11.0	-100	-1	4.1	2.6	71
146992	11.68	1.3	17.0	1000	5.4	1	72	4	87	9	1.2	-2	8	-5	3.50	35.0	0.40	-1	-3	29	-100	73	5.4	11.2	-3	-5	0.85	-500	1.3	0.8	11.0	-100	1	4.1	2.6	58

Appendix F

Statement of Expenditures

Geophysical interpretation:	\$800.00
Assay costs:	
Soil Sample \$21.95 x 121	
Total assay costs:	\$2655.95
Camp & Payroll costs	\$5716.04
Helicopter costs	
\$1470.56 x 2 hours	\$2941.11
<u>Preparation of reports</u>	<u>\$4800.00</u>
Total expenditure	\$16,913.10
Expenditure per claim:	\$110.54

This survey was completed as part of a larger program that covered six additional nearby claim blocks. As such camp costs are calculated based on the proportion of the total number of samples taken for the field season on this block. The breakdown is as follows:

Total Samples	2371
Total Camp and payroll Costs	\$112005.96
Camp and payroll cost per sample	\$47.24
Samples taken From Edmonton Claim group	121
\$45.18 per sample and 121 samples results in camp and payroll costs of \$5716.04	

Similarly geophysical interpretation was completed on all blocks, the total cost of this interpretation was \$5600.00 broken down between 7 claim blocks results in a cost per block of \$800.00