Technical Review

MIKE LAKE PROPERTY

Yukon Territory, Canada

Latitude 64°18′ N and Longitude 137°54′ W
NTS 116A/04, 116A/05 & 116B/01
UTM Zone 8W, NAD 83: 7130500N 359600E
Yukon Minfiles: 116A 012, 013, 021 & 033
Dawson Mining District

Prepared for

INFORM RESOURCES CORP

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Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1T2

Effective date: **July 15, 2011**

Author

__"signed & sealed"__
Michael Moore, P. Geo.

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1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report summarizes known information pertaining to the ***early stage Mike Lake*** mineral exploration venture. The report describes the underlying geology of the project area, summarizes the property's exploration history, reviews the nature of property gold and base metal mineralization and makes recommendations for further exploration. The report was prepared at the request of **Inform Resources Corp** ("**Inform**") and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

The Mike Lake property hosts wide spread gold-silver-copper (± other metals) mineralization related to the emplacement of multiphase intrusions. Currently, the main property targets are loosely divided into *ten mineral exploration areas*. The property is located 80 kilometres east-northeast of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada (a mining and tourism community). The helicopter accessible property is about 25 kilometres northeast of the former Brewery Creek Gold Mine and is within the prolific Tintina Gold Belt; a gold rich mineral district that spans a broad region of Yukon Territory and central Alaska.

Mike Lake has seen intermittent exploration since the late 1960's by both Senior and Junior exploration companies. The property has an impressive technical data base which includes property wide airborne geophysics, satellite imagery, extensive soil and rock sampling, prospecting, selective ground geophysics and diamond drilling. The majority of the property's +16,700 metres of drilling was mostly focussed on four specific targets from 2005 to 2008. No work has been carried out since 2008.

The property consists of a single contiguous claim block of 319 mineral claims, covering about 6,600 hectares. The Mike Lake claims are 100% owned by Pitchblack Resources Ltd of Toronto ON and are subject to net smelter return royalties payable to outside parties that apply to different parts of the property. On July 14, 2011, Inform signed a three part option agreement with Pitchblack, securing the right to earn 100% of the claims. Inform will have earned 100% of the Mike Lake property by making an aggregate of 2.2 million common share issuances to Pitchblack, five million dollars in exploration expenditures over three years and a one-time cash payment of ten million dollars.

Best access to the property is by helicopter from the nearest road accessible staging area at the former Brewery Creek Mine site. Dawson City has an airport and is accessible from Whitehorse, the territorial capital, by 560 km of chip sealed all weather highway. A power line parallels the Klondike Highway, passing within about 40 km of the property. The property's numerous river and creek drainages have an abundance of water to accommodate exploration and drilling programs, although extreme elevation changes may present difficulties.

The Mike Lake property lies within the O'Brien Range of the Ogilvie Mountains. Topography is typical of a rugged glaciated alpine terrain, exhibiting precipitous north facing slopes with large talus aprons, sharp peaks and ridges, and steep soil and felsenmeer covered south facing slopes. Elevations range from 1070 m along valley floors to over 2000 m on mountain peaks. Permafrost is likely well developed and extensive. Property vegetation is limited to buck brush and scattered black spruce on valley floors, giving way to grass and lichen at higher elevations. The area is generally best worked from early June through September.

The most recent exploration, carried from 2004 to 2008, was authorized by the Yukon government via Quartz Mining Claim Class 3 permit LQ00131 and is now expired. For the Phase One exploration recommended in this report, Inform will require the minimum Class 1 Permit. Future larger scale exploration programs will require government permits (i.e. Class 2 or higher, plus YESAB consultation). There are no First Nations Reserves located on or within the immediate proximity of the Mike Lake property and all land claim issues in the Dawson Mining District are concluded. The property is located within an overlap area of traditional lands of the Nacho Nyak and Tr'ondëk Hwëch self governing First Nations. The author believes that that future exploration property work will not encounter any significant governmental, First Nation or societal opposition, as the property is located in an isolated and mountainous region of the Yukon which has a long and ongoing history of mineral exploration and gold mining.

The property lies within the Tintina Gold Belt, a region which includes a broad range of gold deposit types related to mid and late Cretaceous granitic intrusions, including auriferous veins, stockworks, replacements, skarns and polymetallic lodes. The Mike Lake property lies along the southwest margin of Selwyn Basin, a region of deep water, off shelf Late Precambrian to Middle Devonian sediments. These sedimentary rocks were displaced northward along several large-scale thrust faults prior to intrusion of the mid Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite rocks. The Hyland Group forms the oldest stratigraphic sequence in the Mike Lake area; a thick package of shale, sandstone and conglomerate. This is overlain by Paleozoic clastic sedimentary rocks of the Gull Lake Formation, Rabbitkettle Formation, Road River Group and Earn Group. Numerous granitic and syenitic stocks, plugs, dykes and sills of the 92 Ma Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrude the sedimentary package and are typically rimmed by contact metamorphic aureoles up to several kilometres in diameter. Hornfels altered zones are often pyrrhotite rich and are generally characterized by strong positive magnetic signatures. This, coupled with the low magnetic susceptibility of the related granitic rocks, often results in a distinctive, donut shaped magnetic anomaly for the intrusions.

Locally, the Mike Lake Property straddles the transition zone between sediments of the late Proterozoic to lower Cambrian Hyland Group and rocks belonging to the lower Cambrian Gull Lake and Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formations. These sediments are intruded by two plutonic episodes: minor Triassic gabbroic rocks and mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite syenitic rocks. The gabbroic intrusions outcrop in the southern half of the property mostly as easterly trending sills. The Tombstone plutons represent the dominant intrusive event on the property and are interpreted to have evolved in three phases: the main syenitic phase, a diorite phase and a biotite-phlogopite lamprophyric phase. Within the property limits, these syenites form three stocks and numerous plugs, dykes, and sills. Intrusive related contact thermal metamorphic rocks are widespread. Dark hornfelsed argillaceous rocks are common within the metamorphic aureole, displaying pervasive fine grained biotite development and disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization. Weathering often results in prominent rusty gossanous surfaces. Alteration of the intrusions is relatively rare, showing localized potassic, saussuritic, and phyllic alteration.

Exploration of the Mike Lake property has outlined *ten main areas of interest* that are loosely defined by a combination of geographic location, host lithology, mineralization type, geochemical signature and/or geophysical response. Target Areas A to J include four copper-gold porphyry style targets, four replacement-skarn style targets and two high grade vein targets. In addition, there are eleven relatively unexplored mineral occurrences, many of which are high grade gold targets. A total of 117 diamond drill holes have been drilled property wide, testing six property targets. From 2005 to 2008, Dynamite Resources drilled 114 of these holes, with 23 holes at the North Vein Zone (a gold enriched skarn-replacement target) and 71 holes at Skarn Ridge (a gold - copper skarn-replacement target).

At the *North Vein Zone*, drilling has tested a 600 metre strike length of stratabound sulphide enriched skarn/replacement mineralization developed in steeply southward dipping and east northeast striking sediments. The full on strike extent of the North Zone has not been drill tested. The surface trace of the zone is marked by a series of gossans within the central portion of the drill area and is defined by a string of strong gold in soil values, up to 41.0 g/t. The mineralized zones contain highly anomalous gold and accessory copper - silver values, over a range in true thickness from 2.5 to 14.6 metres, while combined skarn and peripheral clay altered zones are up to 48 metres thick. Intersection highlights from the 2005-06 drill programs included 7.58 g/t gold over 12.42 m (NV05-12), 7.67 g/t gold across 18.43 m, including 3.19 m of 38.60 g/t gold (NV05-02) and 3.48 g/t gold across 17.23 m, including 7.84 m of 5.05 g/t gold (NV06-17). Work completed to date, indicates that gold distribution tends to be erratic and the best results are clustered in a 150 by 60 metre area within the eastern part of the drill area. The geometry of the mineralizing system appears to be complex as the gold-rich intersections occur mostly in sections of the skarn horizons but are not restricted to these horizons. Future work at the North Vein Zone will require detailed surface structural mapping in the immediate vicinity of the gold bearing structural element intersections, with follow up drill testing of the most probable geometry associated with gold mineralization.

Drilling and surface work at *Skarn Ridge* has defined a thick, near surface package of skarn and calc-silicate altered sediments which host variably mineralized and structurally overprinted secondary skarn veins, veinlets and fractures. Mineralization is present as both sulphide and tungstate minerals which are associated with two distinct mineralizing events. The 2008 drill campaign indicates that the best copper-gold intervals over significant widths are localized around discovery hole SK07-01(1.38 g/t Au, 0.61% Cu, 13.6 g/t Ag and 0.044% WO3 across 89.31 m), in the western part of the skarn system where the density of veins is the highest. Work completed to date indicates that Skarn Ridge mineralization is geometrically complex and is likely a limited near surface sized deposit.

The Mike Lake property hosts numerous other targets of interest which have a variety of intriguing characteristics, such as high grade rock–soil samples, highly anomalous trench samples, unique geophysical signatures and large areas of alteration. Additionally, there remain large parts of the property that have received little or no exploration and evaluation. Several of the lesser known mineralized areas have undergone only cursory assessment by previous operators, thus present very attractive targets.

The report author inspected the property on June 29, 2011. His independent property audit includes a project site examination, inspection of select showings, and a review of the geology and styles of mineralization and alteration. The author reports that, overall, geology, mineralization and showings referred to in the historical records are genuine. Based upon the property examination and review of

past exploration results, it is the author's opinion that this is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

It is recommended herein that Inform carry out additional exploration on the Mike Lake property. Particular emphasis should be placed on targets which have intrusion hosted gold mineralization characteristics. The recommended Phase One program, at an estimated cost of $550,000, should include the following two components.

- Digital re-compilation and detailed review of all historical exploration work.
- Two detailed heliborne property wide geophyscial surveys
  (a) magnetic-radiometric-Dighem and (b) gravity-gradiometer.

The size and scope of the Phase Two Program would be contingent on the results of Phase One explorations. The suggested Phase Two Program should be large and aggressive in scope, with numerous concurrent elements. A preliminary budget of $4.5 million is suggested. There are numerous Mike Lake areas which currently standout as highly notable targets. Inform's Phase Two exploration should focus on priority historical mineralized zones, particularly the North Vein Zone, Mike Lake Cirque, South Rubble Lake, Stonehenge Moly, Birdie Bindie, Target I, Target E and Bear showings.

- Prospecting, rock-soil sampling over priority zones (historical + new airborne zones)
- Detailed structural mapping at North Vein and drill core re-logging (± sampling)
- Detailed re-sampling of select trenches
- Follow-up hand and/or mechanized trenching and rock sampling program.
- Selective ground geophysical surveying: magnetics, VLF-EM and HLEM.
- Diamond drilling – 4,500 metres.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This technical report summarizes the exploration history and geological information pertaining to the **early stage Mike Lake Project**. The property covers about 66 km^2 and is located 80 kilometres east-northeast of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada. The helicopter accessible property is about 25 kilometres northeast of the former Brewery Creek Gold Mine and is within the prolific Tintina Gold Belt; a gold rich mineral district that spans a broad region of Yukon Territory and central Alaska. The claims cover wide spread gold-silver-copper mineralization related to the emplacement of multiphase intrusions. Currently, the main property targets are loosely divided into ten mineral exploration areas. Together they include four copper-gold porphyry style target areas, four replacement - skarn style target areas and two high grade vein target areas, plus an additional eleven relatively unexplored mineral occurrences, many of which are high grade gold targets.

Mike Lake has seen intermittent exploration since the late 1960's by both Senior and Junior exploration companies. The property has an impressive technical data base which includes property wide airborne geophysics, satellite imagery, extensive soil and rock sampling, prospecting, selective ground geophysics and diamond drilling. The majority of these explorations took place from 2004 to 2008, a period when most drilling was narrowly focussed on four specific targets. No work has been carried out since 2008. There remain large parts of the property that have received little or no exploration and evaluation. Several of the lesser known mineralized areas have undergone only cursory assessment by previous operators, thus present very attractive targets.

Inform has the right to earn 100% of the Mike Lake property. Recommendations contained herein are for a Phase One exploration program including: digital compilation of all historical exploration efforts and two detailed airborne surveys.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Aaron Keay, president of Inform Resources Corp requested the author review the Mike Lake Project and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the TSX.V stock exchange ("TSX.V") and the BC Securities Commission ("BCSC"). Inform is a publically traded company registered to the NEX board of the TSX.V Exchange, with an office at #1500 – 1055 West. Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4N7 and is currently seeking Tier Two status and a change of business. This report fulfils a portion of the requirements for change in listing status. Inform's legal counsel is headed by David Gunasekera of McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP with offices in Vancouver BC (dgunasekera@moisolicitors.com).

In June 2010, Cash Minerals Ltd. changed its name to Pitchblack Resources Ltd and also completed a share consolidation. Pitchblack Resources Ltd. ("Pitchblack") is a public company with shares trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol: PIT). Pitchblack has an office at Suite 815 - 65 Queen Street West, Toronto, ON M5H 2M5. Fred Leigh is president and chief executive officer of Pitchblack.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless noted otherwise). The author has reviewed the geologic data provided by Inform and Pitchblack. While visiting the property in June 2011, M. Moore examined select showings and reviewed the historically reported styles of mineralization and alteration.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to submit an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Mike Lake Project and to summarize the underlying data from which that assessment is made. Recommendations are made herein to undertake further exploration in order to determine the extent of mineralization currently known on the property. The report conforms to the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101.

2.4 Sources of Information

Outside sources of information utilized in the creation of this report include exploration, geological and other reports available in the public record and from private corporate files. Where cited, references are referred to in the text by author and date. Complete references are provided in Section 27. This report relies heavily on the information contained in published Yukon Government reports and maps and also historical assessment report files; particularly the 2009 Dynamite Resources assessment report authored by William Wengzynowski, P.Eng. Recommendations made herein are based primarily on these reports.

The author conducted a research study of all available reports, publications and other documented results concerning the project. In addition to documents provided by both Inform and Pitchblack, on-line studies were undertaken via various Yukon and Canadian Government websites such as Energy, Mines, and Resources; Yukon Geological Survey; Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board; Yukon Mining Recorder; Council of Yukon First Nations; Yukon Executive Council Office and company specific searches on SEDAR. The author has had conversations with Inform's principals, Pitchblack's principals, Inform's legal counsel, William Wengzynowski and also various Yukon Territory government representatives regarding the Mike Lake Property.

2.5 Field Examination

The author of this report, Michael Moore P. Geo, conducted a field visit to the Mike Lake property on June 29, 2011. The following objectives were accomplished: project site examination, inspection of select showings and a review of geology and styles of mineralization and alteration reported in the historical records. The author believes that sufficient sites of significance where inspected to make a quality assessment of the Mike Lake property.

2.6 Definitions

cm	centimetre(s)	ft	feet
DDH	diamond drill hole (core)	FA	fire assay
in.	inch(es)	kg	kilogram
km	kilometre(s)	lb	pound
ton (s)	imperial short ton	tonnes	metric ton
m	metre(s)	mi	miles
Ma	millions of years	oz Au/t	ounces of gold per short ton
opt	ounces per ton	ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million	gpt	grams per tonne
SEM	scanning electron microscope		
Dighem	helicopter-borne frequency domain electromagnetic geophyscial system		
Radiometrics	a gamma-ray spectrometer survey measuring total count, potassium, uranium, thorium.		

Outcrop: a surface exposure of bedrock
Subcrop: a poor exposure of bedrock, which is not fully in place
Float: rock found on surface from an undetermined bedrock source
Silt or stream sediment sample: transported fine materials collected from a stream or river drainage for the purposes of regional reconnaissance geochemical surveying.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless noted otherwise).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Michael Moore, P. Geo is the author of this report. M. Moore has compiled this report from information available in the public record and from private corporate files. He performed a field visit on the Mike Lake property on June 29, 2011, thus satisfying the "Personal Property Inspection" guidelines stipulated in 43-101CP.

The author has relied on public and private available information on the Mike Lake Project, such as historic property assessment reports, private corporate files, Yukon and Canadian Federal Government publications and websites. The author has reviewed these reports and believes them to be accurate and reliable in their collection, disclosure and analysis of results.

The author, not an expert in legal matters, is required by NI 43-101 to include a description of the property title, terms of legal agreements and related information in Section 4.2 of this report. The author has relied on the property agreement provided by Inform's legal counsel (McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP) and Yukon Mining Recorder title information in order to provide summaries of title, ownership and related information. The property agreement and other relevant legal documents were prepared or reviewed by both Pitchblack and Inform legal counsels. The author has relied on the expert opinion and documents provided by David Gunasekera of McCullough O'Connor Irwin LLP in these matters, via numerous emails and personnel conversations in July 2011.

A careful review of the Mike Lake claim title information was conducted by the author on June 14, 2011, via the Yukon Mining Recorder Mineral Rights inquiry website. The results of this review are discussed in Section 4.2 and also Appendix A of this report. An independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed and as such this report does not represent a legal title opinion.

The author believes the information provided by Pitchblack, Inform and Yukon Government sources can be relied upon and can be used for project evaluation and determination of value of the Mike Lake project. In the rare cases of uncertainty, the author has qualified that information with accompanying clarification and explanation.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS AND LOCATIONS

4.1 Area and Location

The Mike Lake property is located in west central Yukon Territory Canada, approximately 80 km east-northeast of Dawson City in the Dawson Mining District. The property is approximately 400 km northwest of Whitehorse or 700 km northeast of Anchorage Alaska USA. The claims are located on NTS map sheets 116A/04, 116A/05 & 116B/01and is centred at latitude 64° 18´ N and longitude 137° 54´ W (UTM Zone 8W, NAD 83: 7130500 N 359600 E) (Figure 4.1).

4.2 Claims and Title

The Mike Lake property consists of a single contiguous claim block of 319 quartz mineral claims covering approximately 6,600 hectares located in west central Yukon (Figure 4.2). The claim block is sub-divided into two blocks: "Homestake" block (Java claims) on the northern end of the property and the "Walhalla" block (Jamie, Lorrie and Dynamite claims).

The claims were staked under the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered in the Dawson Mining District. The sole registered owner of the Mike Lake property claims is Cash Minerals Ltd. Note that in June 2010, Cash Minerals Ltd changed its name to Pitchblack Resources Ltd. Pitchblack has not registered the corporate name change with the Yukon government mineral recorder's office. The claim statistics and the various anniversary dates are detailed in Appendix A. Information in Appendix A is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data resulting from the author's review of the government of the Yukon Mining Recorders Mineral Rights inquiry website on June 14, 2011. The claims have not been legally surveyed. The property claims have a good standing date range from March 04, 2013 to March 04, 2025. The surface rights holder for the land covered by the Mike Lake claims are property of the "Crown", i.e. the Yukon Territory. Pitchblack and Inform, by virtue of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and also the 2011 property agreement (see below), have the legal right to access the property for the purposes of conducting mineral exploration.

The Mike Lake claims are subject to net smelter return (NSR) royalties payable to outside parties that apply to different portions of the property. A 2% NSR royalty is payable to Barrick Gold Corporation on all mineral production from the claims within the "Homestake Block" (Java 1 to 48 & Java 57 to 61), with no provision for fixed price purchasing. There is no surrounding area of interest associated with the Barrick NSR. The "Walhalla Block" claims are subject to (a) 1.5% net smelter return royalty, on gold and silver only, payable to Walhalla Explorations Ltd on all commodities and (b) an additional 1.0% net smelter return royalty payable to Mena Resources Inc {formerly Tombstone Explorations Co. Ltd.; Mena Resources was and acquired by Rusoro Mining Ltd in November 2006}. The entire Walhalla Exploration royalty interest can be purchased at anytime for one million dollars. The Walhalla royalty interest has an area of interest that extends five kilometres outward of the original claim block in all directions. There is no surrounding area of interest related to Mena's royalty interest, nor a provision for a right of fixed price purchase.

In order to maintain the Mike Lake Property mineral tenures in good standing with respect to the Yukon Government regulations, certain annual cash payments (cash in lieu of work) or equivalent exploration expenses in on-the-ground based exploration work must be applied to the claims

(supported by comprehensive assessment reports in the case of exploration work). Expenses from valid exploration programs can be applied to the mineral titles within one calendar year of when the work was performed. A Quartz Mining claim is a rectangular plot of ground that does not exceed 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet; measuring 51.653 acres or 20.9 hectares. All angles of a claim must be right angles, except in the cases where a boundary line of a previously located claim is adopted as common to both locations.

On July 14, 2011, Inform entered into a three part option agreement with Pitchblack to earn 100% of the Mike Lake property (Keay 2011). Summary details of this agreement are as follows.

"First Option"
Inform can earn a 51% undivided interest in the Mike Lake Property by issuing to Pitchblack an aggregate of 1,200,000 common shares and incurring an aggregate of $5,000,000 in exploration expenditures in the amounts on or before the dates set out below.

(i) 300,000 common shares within 10 days of signing the Option Agreement;

(ii) 300,000 common shares and $500,000 in Exploration Expenditures within 12 months of the signing anniversary;

(iii) 300,000 common shares and $1,00,000 cumulative Exploration Expenditures within 24 months of the signing anniversary; and

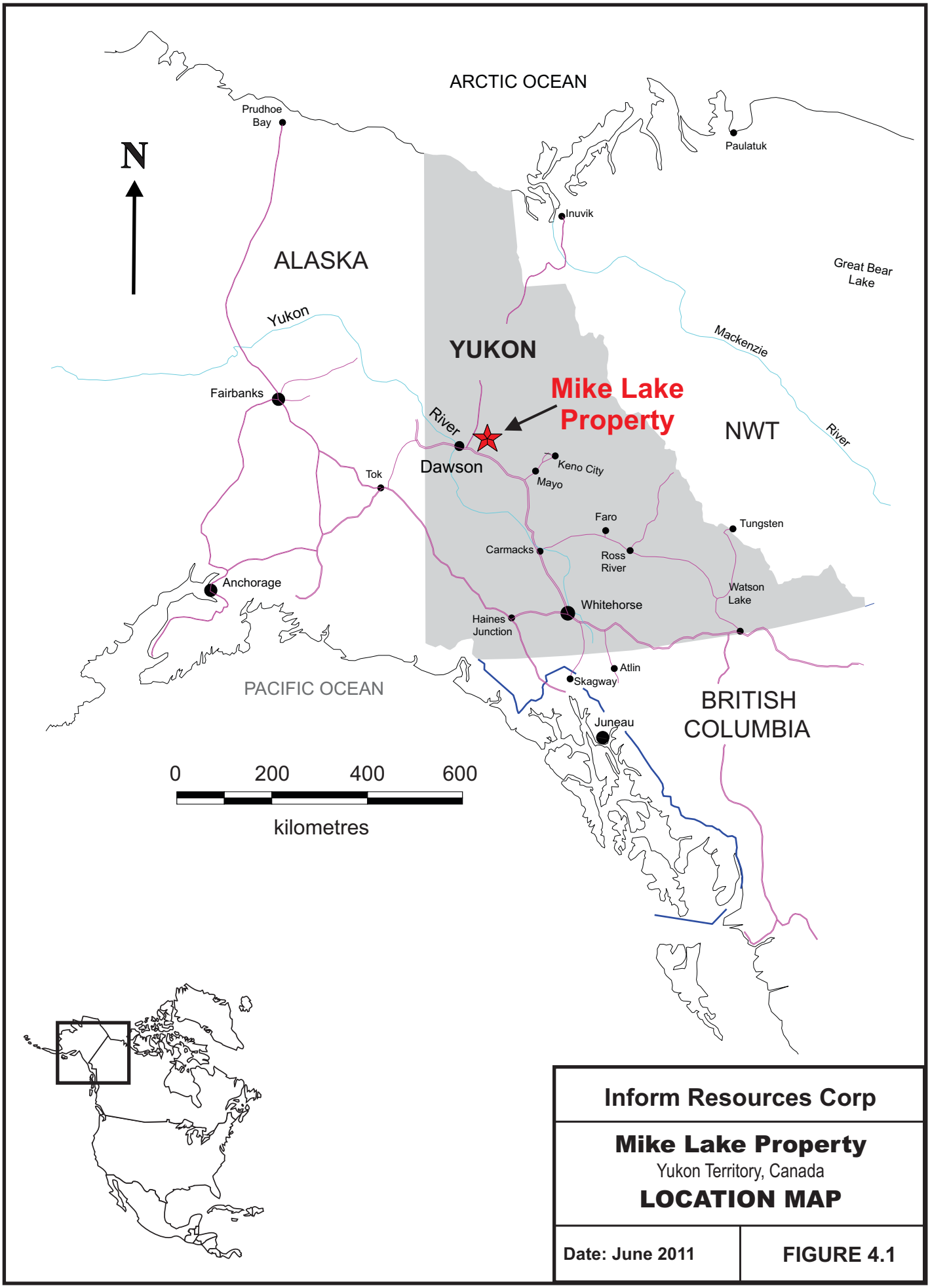
(iv) 300,000 common shares and $5,000,000 cumulative Exploration Expenditures within 36 months of the signing anniversary,

Following which, Inform will immediately appoint a nominee of Pitchblack to its board of directors.

"Second Option"
Within 60 days of exercising the First Option and earning a 51% interest in the Mike Lake Property, Inform can give notice to Pitchblack that it intends to earn a further 24% interest in the Property by issuing to Pitchblack an aggregate of 1,000,000 common shares and completing a Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Property by the fifth anniversary of the second option election date.

"Third Option"
Upon Inform earning the Second Option, Inform will have a third option, exercisable at any time to purchase the remaining 25% interest in the Property by making a one-time cash payment to Pitchblack of $10,000,000.

At anytime following Inform having earned a 51% or 75% interest in the Property, the parties will have entered into a joint venture agreement, with each party responsible for contributing their respective percentages of exploration and development costs. Inform is the operator for all work conducted on the Property.



Inform Resources Corp

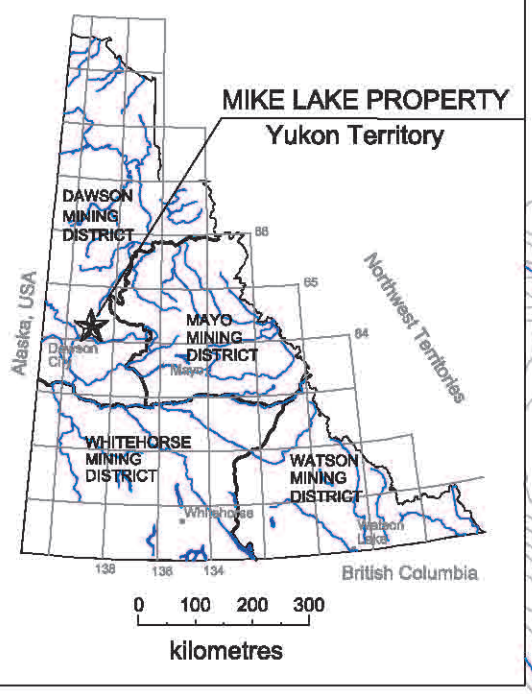
Mike Lake Property

Yukon Territory, Canada

LOCATION MAP

Date: June 2011

FIGURE 4.1



LEGEND

- Mike Lake Property Boundary
- Homestake Block
- Walhalla Block

358 000 mE

360 000 mE

362 000 mE

N
UTM GRID
T.N.
M.N.
2°29
20°12

NAD 27 CANADA
ZONE 7
an Dec. 1965 - Annual decrease of 4')

7 136 000 mN

7 130 000 mN

7 125 000 mN

116B/8 116 A/5
116B/1 116 A/4

Mike Lake

Lorrie Lake

0 1 2 3
kilometres

contour interval 100 feet

Inform Resources Corp	
Mike Lake Property Central Yukon Territory, Canada **Claim MAP**	
July 2011	**FIGURE 4.2**

4.3 Environmental Liability, Permits, Bonds & other Significant Risk Factors

To the best of the author's knowledge there are no existing environmental liabilities for the property, as the Mike Lake property is an early stage exploration venture and has seen only modest helicopter supported exploration work.

In general, exploration development or mining projects in the Yukon, require a high level of environmental and societal conscientiousness. Therefore all of Inform's future work must bear this standard in-mind.

Exploration carried out by Dynamite Resources from 2004 to 2008 was authorized by the Yukon government department of Energy, Mines and Resources via Quartz Mining Claim Class 3 permit LQ00131. This permit was sanctioned from Aug 16, 2004 to Aug 15, 2009 on some of the Lorrie, Jamie and Java claims and is now expired. For the Phase One exploration recommended in this report, Inform will require the minimum Class 1 Permit. Activities within a Class 1 program are defined as "grassroots" exploration with low potential to cause adverse environmental effects and where activities and reclamation are completed within a year. A Class 1 program does not require government approval as long as the operator complies with the Operating Conditions. A YESAB assessment is not required for a Class 1 program. Future larger scale exploration programs, such as the Phase Two program recommended herein, will require more formal government permits (i.e. Class 2 or higher). For Class 2 and greater it is necessary to consult with independent & quasi-government organization called the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) for input and comments. Appendix A includes an excerpt from the Yukon Quartz Mining Act which outlines the criteria for Class 1, 2 & 3 levels of exploration.

The Federal and Provincial governments have indicated that explorationists have "a duty to consult First Nations peoples and accommodate their concerns". In keeping with this initiative, governments strongly recommend that mining companies maintain dialog with local First Nation communities so activities can be coordinated to avoid any conflict with exploration and related activities.

There are no First Nations Reserves located on or within the immediate proximity of the Mike Lake property and all land claim issues in the Dawson Mining District are concluded. The property is located within an overlap area of traditional lands of the Nacho Nyak and Tr'ondëk Hwëch self governing First Nations. During the planning stage of proposed work programs which would have a significant on-site presence, Inform should notify and consult with the two Nations via written, phone and/or direct correspondence. The author recommends that these notifications occur on a regular basis, so as to help to foster a good relationship and also that Inform keep comprehensive records of the timing and details of all communications. During the most recent explorations carried out from 2004 to 2008, personal from the Nacho Nyak and Tr'ondëk Hwëch Nations were actively consulted and also hired as field season labours (pers. comm. Wengzynowski 2011). No archaeological studies have been carried out at Mike Lake.

The Mike Lake claims are located in isolated and mountainous terrain well away from urban influences and additionally there has been active mining in the area (i.e. Brewery Creek 25km southwest). Thus the author believes that future development of the Mike Lake mineralization will not meet any significant First Nation or other non-governmental (NGO) third party opposition.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)
(Modified after Wengzynowski 2005)

The Mike Lake property is located in west central Yukon Territory Canada, approximately 80 km east-northeast of Dawson City, a mining and tourism community. The property is approximately 400 km northwest of Whitehorse or 700 km northeast of Anchorage Alaska USA. Best access to the property is by helicopter from the nearest road accessible staging area at the former Brewery Creek Mine site.

There is road access from the Yukon Highway system to the former Brewery Creek Mine, 25 km southwest of the property. Driving time from Dawson City to the mine site is approximately 50 minutes. From there, potential road routes lead directly to the Mike Lake property up broad creek valleys. Present access is by helicopter from Dawson City with a flight time of approximately 40 minutes. Dawson City has an airport and is accessible from Whitehorse, the territorial capital, by 560 km of chip sealed all weather highway. Dawson City has a year round population of about 2000. It is the local supply and services centre for the Klondike Goldfields, a major placer gold camp, as well as for the recently closed Brewery Creek open pit gold mining and heap leach operation. A number of residents in the area have surface mining skills and heavy equipment is readily available. A power line connects the Dawson City area with an under-utilized hydroelectric facility located near Mayo. A power line parallels the Klondike Highway, passing within 40 km of the property.

No exploration related power or accommodation infrastructure is present on or immediately near the claims. The properties numerous river and creek drainages have an abundant supply of water to accommodate exploration and drilling programs, although extreme elevation changes may present difficulties.

The Mike Lake property lies within the O'Brien Range of the Ogilvie Mountains. It covers the headwaters of a number of drainages including Fish Creek, Aussie Creek, East O'Brien Creek and Brewery Creek. Topography is typical of glaciated alpine terrain, exhibiting precipitous north facing slopes with large talus aprons, sharp peaks and ridges and steep soil and felsenmeer covered south facing slopes. Elevations range from 1070 m along valley floors to over 2000 m on mountain peaks. Permafrost is probably well developed and extensive.

There is no commercial timber on the property and vegetation is limited to buck brush and scattered black spruce on valley floors, giving way to grass and lichen at higher elevations. The lower parts of the property are normally explorable from late May until early October although underground exploration could potentially proceed year round. Higher elevations on the claim block are typically snow free from late June to early September. The climate is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters and relatively temperate summers. Average temperatures in January are about -20°C and in July about 10°C. The annual frost free period at the Brewery Creek Mine site averages 111 days. Average annual precipitation at Brewery Creek is 325 mm, mostly occurring as rain in the summer months (Diment and Simpson, 2003). Although summers are temperate, arctic cold fronts often move across the area and snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. Sunlight ranges from about 20 hours per day in late June to approximately 4 hours per day in late December.

6.0 HISTORY

The following exploration history of the Mike Lake property is largely compiled from Yukon Geological Survey Minfile database (Deklerk, 2003) with additions from summary and assessment reports prepared by Oliver (1997), Bordin et al., (1998), Game (1998), Vanwermeskerken et al (2000, 2001), Smith (2004) and Wengzynowski (2004 - 2009). The author has endeavoured to compile a complete summary of all property exploration; however the author makes no representation as to whether the following historical information is complete or wholly accurate, but overall believes the information presented herein to be reliable and sufficiently comprehensive.

1961	Mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada produced the regional framework for geology. This was compiled by L.H. Green and J.A. Roddick on the Larsen Creek 1:250,000 scale map sheet for NTS 116A. Map 1283A was published in 1971 and accompanied by GSC Memoir 364 by L.H. Green.
1966-67	Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. staked areas in the southern part of the claim block in 1966 and carried out mapping and sampling the following year.
1969-1971	Hart River Mines Ltd. carried out soil geochemical sampling, EM surveys and hand trenching in 1970 and 1971.
1972-73	Belmoral Mines Ltd. restaked the area in 1972 and explored with geological mapping, geochemical sampling and hand trenching in 1972 and 1973 (Philp and Needoba, 1973 and Toohey, 1974).
1974-75	Aussie Syndicate (Silver Standard Mines and Asarco Inc.) re-staked the south and south-central parts of the property in 1974 and carried out geological mapping and geochemical sampling.
1975	Canalta Resources Ltd. partially re-staked the north central part of the current claim block and carried out geological mapping, hand trenching and 188.9 m of diamond drilling in three shallow holes on a gold bearing quartz-sulphide vein now referred to as the Spartan Vein.
1980-81	Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. again re-staked the south part of the current property in 1980 and explored with detailed mapping and sampling in 1981.
1981	S. Young re-staked the north-central area and performed minor surface work before the claims were eventually sold to Gallagher Explorations Ltd.
1985	Gallagher Explorations Ltd. conducted geological and geochemical surveys on the ground containing the vein target (Spartan Vein) drilled earlier by Canalta.
1987-1990	Walhalla Explorations Ltd. re-staked the south and central areas as part of the current Lorrie and Jamie claims and performed minor surface work in 1988 and 1989 before selling the property to Tombstone Explorations Co. Ltd. in June 1990.

1990 Mena Resources Inc. (formerly Tombstone Explorations Co. Ltd.) carried out prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and additional claim staking in 1990 (Doherty, 1990).

1991 Placer Dome Exploration Ltd. optioned Tombstone's claims and conducted a program of geological mapping, soil geochemistry, before relinquishing its option at year-end when its Yukon office closed. Placer identified four main types of intrusion related gold mineralization and commented that the future priority area was located between the North Vein and Nit Lake.

1997-1998 Homestake Canada Inc staked the current Java claims ("Homestake block", previously included within the Heidi Property (a Minfile located NE of Mike Lake) and explored them via geochemical sampling, mapping and hand trenching. In 1998, the Lorrie and Jamie claims were explored under option from Tombstone by Homestake who carried out prospecting, soil sampling, mapping, hand-blast trenching, and ground geophysical (Max-Min EM) surveys. A heliborne magnetics-Dighem EM geophysical survey was flown over the combined Tombstone-Homestake landholdings at the end of the 1998 field season. Much of the detailed work was focussed on the North Vein and Skarn Ridge Zones. Homestake geologists compiled all previous data and proposed an aggressive program of diamond drilling for the following year. However, the entire property was returned to Tombstone in July 1999 after Homestake was taken over by Barrick Gold Corporation.

1998-2000 International Kodiak Resources Inc ("IKR"): „Oki-Doki West Block'. The company had a large land package south and east of the current Mike Lake property. A portion of IKR's explorations were completed within the southwest limit of the current Mike Lake Property, an area which includes the Yukon Minfile „Bear' (116A 033) showing. IKR focussed detailed work on their "Area 1" (also Cirque Lake). Work included geological mapping, trenching, prospecting and soil –rock sampling.

2004 Dynamite Resources Ltd. optioned the property from Mena Resources and conducted extensive grid- and contour-controlled geochemical surveys collecting approximately 2050 soil samples, coupled with preliminary prospecting and geological mapping of select targets in the central and northern parts of the property.

2005 Dynamite Resources: The 2004-2008 exploration programs were contracted to Archer, Cathro & Associates. 2005 detailed geological mapping in five select areas: *Skarn Ridge, North Vein, Fishbowl Cirque, Mike Lake North and Stonehenge* → 72 surface rock and soil samples; 30 line km of total field magnetic, HLEM, and IP geophysical surveys at Skarn Ridge, North Vein, and Spartan Vein; and 19 diamond drill holes totalling 2,462.55 m with 544 core samples processed from Skarn Ridge (3 holes) , North Vein (13 holes), Spartan Vein (1 hole), and the Birdie Bindie zone (2 holes). This work covered ten of the 29 known mineral occurrences.

The most significant results were obtained from the North Vein target where thirteen drill holes delineated an east trending gold-copper replacement-skarn zone containing pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite intersected over a 430 metre strike length with an

average true width of 8 metres. Skarn mineralization is developed near the contacts of these steeply dipping dykes. Although grades were not uniform the mineralized intervals returned up to 7.67 g/t gold and 855 ppm copper over 18.43 metres.

2006 Dynamite Resources conducted ground geophysical surveys and 2,250 m (17 holes) diamond drilling. Ground magnetic and HLEM geophysical surveys were completed on three grids within a 2.4 km by 1.3 km area located mostly in the Mike Lake valley area. They tested in the vicinity of *Targets E, F and I*. Ten holes totalling 1,698 m were drilled in the vicinity of the *North Vein* Zone following up the 2005 holes drilled at that zone. Three other holes totalling 470.6 m targeted a series of coincident airborne geophysical and gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies 1,200 m northwest of the North Vein Zone. Four holes failed to test the geophysical anomaly that is Target I in the valley bottom at the north end of Mike Lake, having not achieved bedrock (max depth 23m).

2007 Dynamite Resources conducted geological mapping, prospecting and 1,822 m (nine holes) of diamond drilling. The 2007 program drill tested three separate targets in the north, central and southern parts of the property. Follow up geological mapping and prospecting was also performed across a number of the relatively unexplored previously documented mineral occurrences.

The *Bindie Birdie* target is an east trending, steeply dipping, high grade shear hosted gold prospect which is defined by a 600 by 50 m gold geochemical anomaly. At surface the anomaly is marked by parallel northern and southern gossanous shear zones. The 2007 diamond drilling consisted of five holes, which tested the shear zones along a 300 m strike length. One hole tested the northern shear zone, while the remaining holes tested the thicker southern shear zone. Mineralization encountered in the drill holes consisted of finely disseminated pyrite ± arsenopyrite ± galena within carbonate healed breccias, fractures and crackle zones. Most of the sampled intervals returned weakly elevated gold response to a peak of 2.030 g/t while silver values were up to 390 g/t across 0.30 metres.

The *Anvil (Smith) target*, located in the northern part of the property, is a bulk tonnage copper-gold prospect consisting of sheeted fractures hosted within the Anvil Lake Stock. Three holes were drilled along the main ridge crest testing a 640 m section across the dominant fracture orientation. Drill core mineralization consists of finely disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite. All three holes returned geochemically anomalous copper and gold values, with peaks of 0.21% Cu and 568 ppb Ag across 1.7 and 2.97 metres, respectively.

The *Skarn Ridge Zone* is marked by a 1500 by 700 m strongly anomalous copper-gold soil anomaly. A single diamond drill hole, SK-07-01 was drilled in 2007. The top 112 metres intersected mild skarn and calc-silicate altered sediments variably mineralized with disseminated to blebby to semi-massive bands of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite as bedding-parallel bands, fracture-fillings, and veins. This upper portion of the hole yielded 0.61% copper, 1.38 g/t gold, 13.6 g/t silver and 0.044% tungsten oxide across 89.31 metres starting at 23.16 m.

Prospecting identified a new discovery, located approximately 2 km southeast of the Skarn Ridge discovery site along the eastern edge of the Mike Lake Stock. Samples of mineralized talus yielded up to 1.40% copper, 0.82 g/t gold and 98.4 g/t silver. Prospecting and hand trenching was also conducted in the vicinity of the Philip Showing, a previously discovered occurrence of arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein material reportedly containing significant copper and gold values. The main vein is 8 cm wide and is mineralized with coarse arsenopyrite. A sample across the vein yielded 16.45 g/t gold, 3.7 g/t silver and 0.46% copper.

The Dynamite 26-61 mineral claims were staked to cover a prospective quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite mineralization gold target in the southern part of the claim block about two kilometres southwest of the Bindie Birdie target, covering the International Kodiak "Area 1" zones and the Bear Showing.

2008 Dynamite Resources completed a program including detail geological mapping, spectral induced polarization ground geophysical surveying, regional prospecting, detailed satellite imagery, baseline environmental studies and 10,037 m (68 holes) of diamond drilling. The 2008 program drill tested the Skarn Ridge Zone, following up on discovery hole SK07-01.

The 68 holes defined a thick, near surface package of skarn and calc-silicate altered sediments which host variably mineralized secondary skarn vein, veinlet and fracture zones plus peripheral sulphide replacement zones. Mineralization is present as both sulphide and tungstate minerals which are associated with two distinct mineralizing events. The best copper-gold intervals over significant widths are localized around hole SK07-01, near the marble front in the western part of the skarn system where the density of veins is the highest. The majority of significant grades are localized within pyroxene skarn and zebra-banded mixed green skarn/hornfels. Rare, narrow intervals of significant copper and/or gold grades occur in deeper skarn and mixed skarn hornfels horizons but all grades decrease significantly to the east and south, and drop off sharply to the west at the marble front. Archer Cathro concluded that mineralization at Skarn Ridge is geometrically complex and a limited near surface sized deposit and as a result recommended that future exploration focus on other property targets.

2009 Cash Minerals Ltd. acquired 100% the Mike Lake property from Dynamite Resources on May 6, 2009 by way of an all share transaction.

2010 June 2010, Cash Minerals changed its name to Pitchblack Resources Ltd.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING & MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology & Mineralization

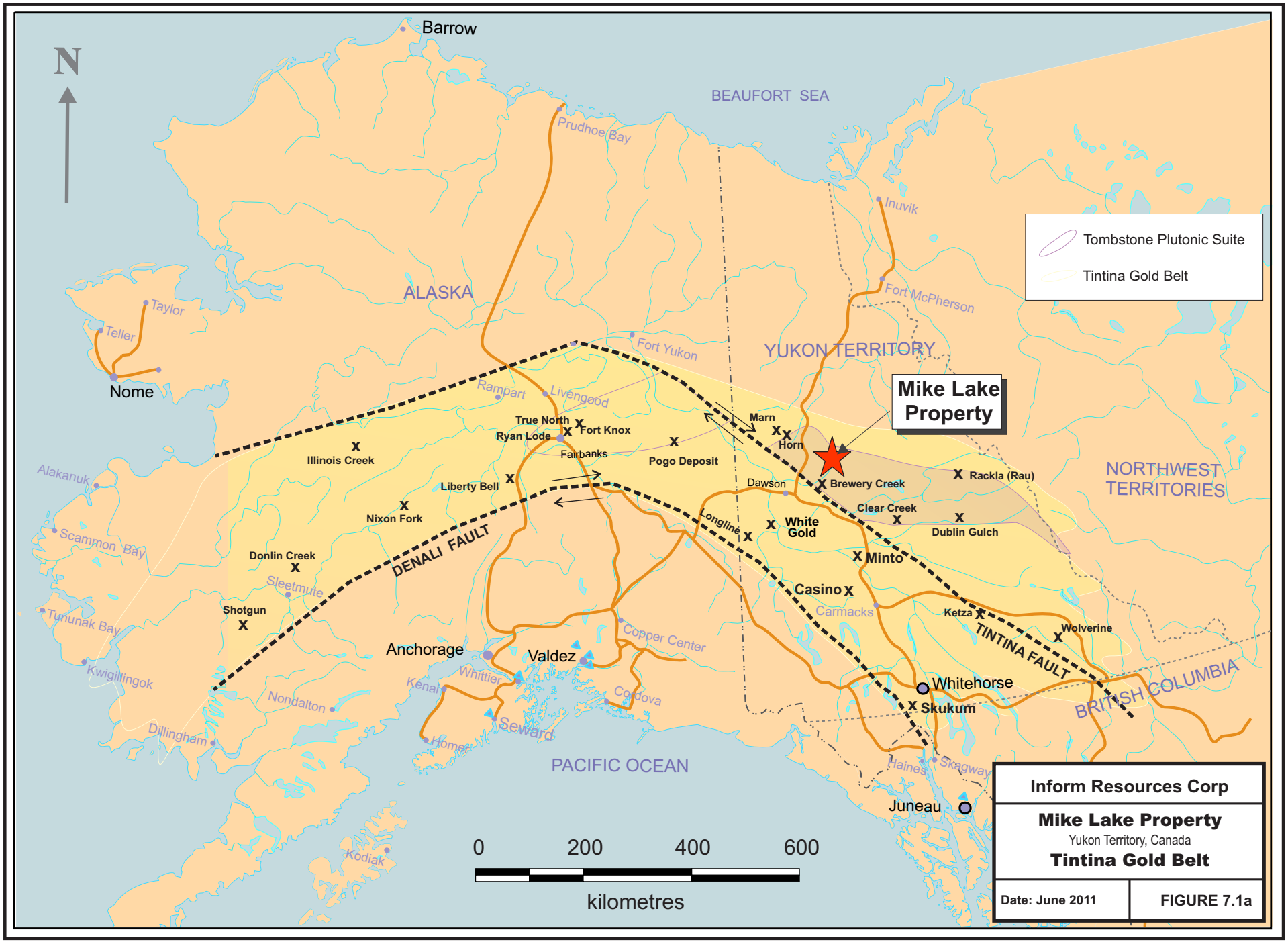
(See Figures 7.1a & 7.1b)

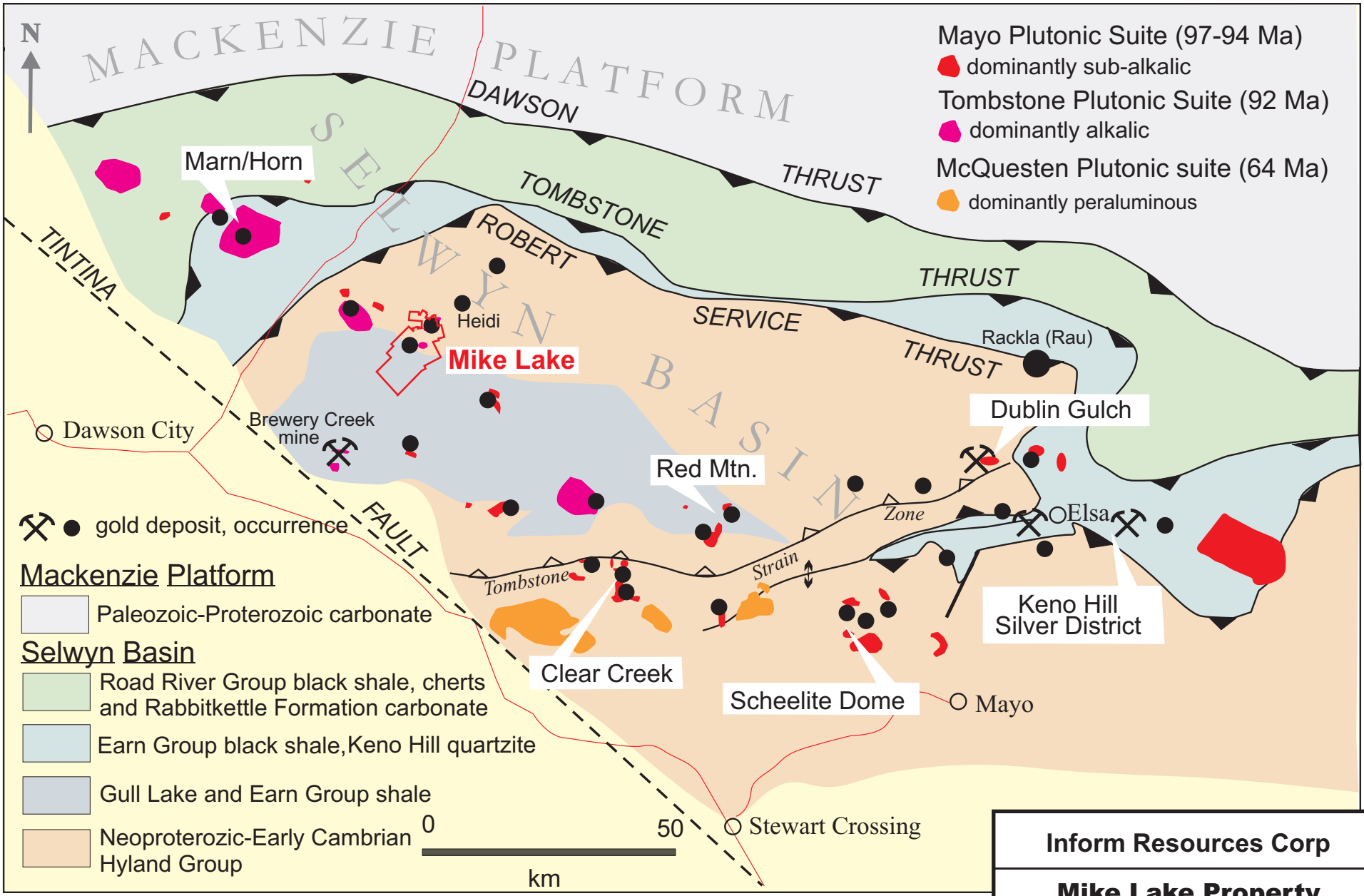
The regional geology has been mapped at 1:250,000 scale by the Geological Survey of Canada (Green and Roddick, 1971). The Mike Lake property lies within the Tintina Gold Belt, which includes a broad range of gold deposit types related to Mid and Late Cretaceous granitic intrusions, including auriferous veins, stockworks, replacements, skarns and polymetallic lodes. The gold deposits and associated plutons collectively define a 45 million year period of arc magmatism that migrated north easterly in a 1000 km long band across the continental margin of North America (Goldfarb et al 2000). The most north easterly and youngest Cretaceous magmatism is termed the Tombstone Plutonic Suite. This belt is about 800 km in length but averages only 50 km in width. It extends from western Northwest Territories across central Yukon to the Dawson City area where it is offset to the Fairbanks District of Alaska by about 400 km of post-intrusion displacement along the Tintina Fault (Gabrielse 1985 and Lang et al. 2000).

The Tombstone Plutonic Suite comprises more than 100 separate intrusive centres, which are mostly granodiorite and quartz monzonite in composition, but also include syenite and granite. Individual intrusions can be homogeneous or zoned and range in morphology from complexes of plugs, dykes and sills to small batholiths. Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrusions are typically surrounded by contact metamorphic aureoles up to several kilometres in width. In areas where multiple intrusions are present, the aureoles may coalesce to form a larger zone that encloses all the intrusions in a district (Lang et al. 2000).

The Mike Lake property lies along the southwest margin of Selwyn Basin, a region of deep water, off shelf sedimentation that persisted from Late Precambrian to Middle Devonian time. Sedimentary rocks in the area were displaced northward along several large-scale thrust faults prior to intrusion of the Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite rocks (Tempelman-Kluit 1970). The transcurrent Tintina Fault juxtaposes Selwyn Basin stratigraphy to the northeast against pericratonic rocks assigned to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the southwest.

The Late Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group forms the oldest stratigraphic sequence in the Mike Lake area (Bordin et al.1998). It consists of a thick package of maroon and green shale, calcareous sandstone and grit and quartz pebble conglomerate. This is overlain by Paleozoic calcareous and non-calcareous clastic sedimentary rocks of the Gull Lake Formation, Rabbitkettle Formation, Road River Group and Earn Group. A northwesterly trending belt of Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and Jurassic schist is exposed in the basal plate of the Robert Service Thrust about 30 km northeast of the property. Numerous granitic and syenitic stocks, plugs, dykes and sills of the 92 Ma Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrude the sedimentary package (Green, 1972). They are typically rimmed by contact metamorphic aureoles up to several kilometres in diameter. Biotite hornfels is the most common alteration within the aureoles but skarn is also locally abundant. Hornfels are often pyrrhotite rich and are generally characterized by strong positive magnetic signatures. This, coupled with the low magnetic susceptibility of the related granitic rocks, often results in a distinctive, donut shaped magnetic anomaly for the intrusions.


N
Barrow
BEAUFORT SEA
Prudhoe Bay
Inuvik
ALASKA
Taylor
Teller
Nome
Fort McPherson
Fort Yukon
YUKON TERRITORY
Rampart
Livengood
Mike Lake Property
True North
Ryan Lode
Fort Knox
Fairbanks
Marn
Horn
Illinois Creek
Pogo Deposit
Alakanuk
Liberty Bell
Dawson
Brewery Creek
Rackla (Rau)
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Nixon Fork
Clear Creek
Longline
White Gold
Dublin Gulch
Scammon Bay
DENALI FAULT
Donlin Creek
Minto
Sleetmute
Casino
Shotgun
Carmacks
Ketza
Tununak Bay
Copper Center
Wolverine
TINTINA FAULT
Anchorage
Valdez
Kwigillingok
Whittier
Kenai
Cordova
Whitehorse
Nondalton
Skukum
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Dillingham
Seward
Homer
PACIFIC OCEAN
Haines
Skagway
Juneau
Kodiak
0
200
400
600
kilometres
Tombstone Plutonic Suite
Tintina Gold Belt
Inform Resources Corp
Mike Lake Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
Tintina Gold Belt
Date: June 2011
FIGURE 7.1a



After: Hart, C. 2007: Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold Systems

Inform Resources Corp

Mike Lake Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Date: June 2011 | **FIGURE 7.1b**

7.2 Local Geology & Mineralization

(See Figures 7.2a to 7.2f) (Modified after Wengzynowski 2009)

Local Property Geology

The Mike Lake Property straddles the transition zone between sediments of the Late Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group and units belonging to the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake and Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formations. This supracrustal succession is intruded by two plutonic episodes: minor Triassic gabbroic rocks and mid Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite syenitic rocks (Figure 7.2a).

Intrusive Rocks

The Triassic gabbroic intrusions outcrop in the southern half of the property mostly as easterly trending sills. Locally, these rocks are proximal to low angle thrust faults. Outcrops are typically dark weathering, rusty and variably magnetic. The closest regionally mapped gabbros lie about 35 km northeast of the property. This chain of east-southeast trending intrusions lies north of and is subparallel to the Robert Service Thrust. These intrusions are mapped as the Galena Suite (Bordin, et al., 1998).

The alkalic Tombstone Plutonic Suite represents the dominant intrusive event on the property. Intrusions related to this event are interpreted to have evolved in three phases: the main syenitic phase; a diorite phase described historically as "mafic dykes"; and a biotite-phlogopite, locally calcareous lamprophyric phase. The syenite forms three stocks and numerous plugs, dykes, and sills. The stocks are aligned along the axis of the property at roughly 030° and are named Lorrie Lake (~0.5 km^2), Mike Lake (~3.7 km^2) and Anvil Lake (~1.5 km^2).

The stocks are mostly composed of medium to coarse grained, white to dark grey, equigranular to strongly porphyritic syenite. Modal composition is 60% subhedral orthoclase (often Carlsbad twinned), 25% mafic minerals, 15% plagioclase and 5% quartz (Barrette, 1982). Flow textures of aligned orthoclase phenocrysts reveal local magmatic flow regimes. The lamprophyres and late stage syenite dykes/sills are fine to medium grained. They have widths ranging from 0.5 to 10 m and strike lengths up to 1700 metres. The dykes/sills and, particularly the lamprophyres, are interpreted as late stage quartz- and volatile-rich equivalents of the stocks. They are often found near zones of sulphide mineralization. Fluid inclusion studies confirm they are highly metalliferous with respect to copper, lead and zinc relative to other stocks in the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Bordin, 1998). The metamorphic mineral assemblage developed in the contact aureoles and occasional miarolitic cavities found in the dykes are indicative of a low pressure, shallow level of emplacement.

Sedimentary Rocks

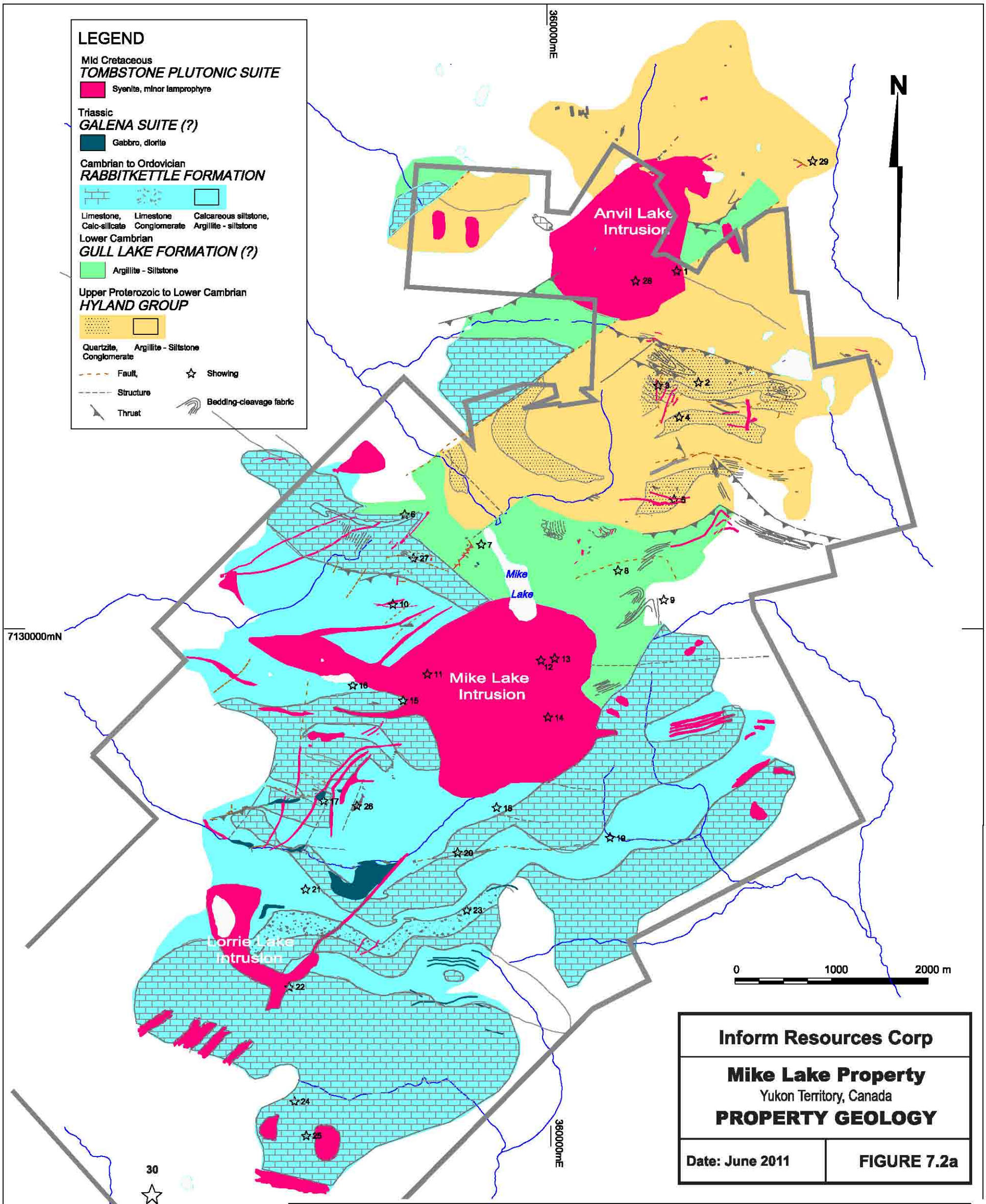
The Hyland Group includes quartzite and siltstone of the Yusezyu Formation and thick shale intervals of the Narchilla Formation. The quartzite is thin to medium bedded, fine to medium grained and displays light grey to orange weathering. The less abundant siltstone ranges from light grey to dark brown weathering and is generally soft and thinly laminated. Occasional rusty weathering, gritty quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate beds occur in the package. The Narchilla shale is green to maroon and is interpreted to be of a deep water turbiditic sediment gravity flow. This unit is mostly noted in the northern part of the property. The Yusezyu Formation is interpreted to originate from turbiditic sediment gravity flows of upper to mid fan channels.

The Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation is comprised of fine clastic sedimentary rocks. It has a sharp upper contact with the Rabbitkettle Formation but is transitional with the underlying Hyland Group rocks. This formation consists of brown weathering siltstone and argillite, interpreted to have been deposited in a quiet water off-shelf setting.

The Late Cambrian to Middle Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation is the most abundant stratigraphic unit on the Mike Lake property. It is composed of non-calcareous and calcareous siltstone interbedded with phyllite, argillite, oolitic limestone and rare conglomerate/breccia. This sequence typically displays well developed, thinly laminated wavy banding. The Rabbitkettle Formation is also interpreted to have originated in a quiet water off-shelf setting

Contact Metamorphic Rocks and Alteration
Contact metamorphic rocks are widespread in the Mike Lake area and are a result of thermal metamorphism related to emplacement of intrusive rocks. Dark hornfelsed argillaceous rocks are common in the metamorphic aureole, displaying pervasive fine grained biotite development and disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization. Weathering often results in prominent rusty gossanous surfaces. Calc-silicate and skarn alteration of the Rabbitkettle Formation limestone is noted up to 1500 metres around the Mike Lake Stock and other syenite bodies. Alteration of the intrusions is relatively rare on the Mike Lake property. Localized potassic, saussuritic, and phyllic alteration have been reported at some mineral showings.

Structure
Bedding measurements across the property are fairly consistent, with average strikes between 100-130° and dips typically ranging from 30-60° southward. Topography reflects this regional bedding geometry with gentler dip slopes on the south sides of ridges and precipitous cliffs on north facing slopes. Brittle and ductile deformation is common, particularly adjacent to the intrusive bodies and thrust structures. Upright to overturned, tight to isoclinal folds are often visible on the steep, north facing slopes, which are the result of northwest directed thrusting of the stratigraphic sequence. A classic snakehead box fold is evidence of a large thrust plane in the central part of the property while a set of thrust faults with associated folding is well exposed near Java Peak in the northeastern part of the claim block. Dykes and sills of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrude the regional fabric. Sills are predominantly east trending, while dykes trend north to northeast parallel to the alignment of the three stocks.



V	Vein
S-R	Skarn Replacement
P	Porphyry - Intrusion Related
?	Unknown
	Drilled

	Showing	Style	Easting NAD 27	Northing NAD 27	Mineralization
1	Smith Showing	P	361390	7133818	2004 Dynamite grab rock sample - 0.75% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 0.86% W.
2	Nit Float	?	361667	7132786	1998 Homestake grab sample mineralized breccia - 392 g/t Au.
3	Java Horizon	S-R	361410	7132544	1.5-5m thick replacement mineralization; 10.46 g/t gold over 1.5 m in trench.
4	Pebble Zone	S-R	361410	7132025	1998 Homestake Trench #1: 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m; drilled 2005.
5	North Vein	S-R	361201	7131368	2005 Dynamite drill intersection 7.67 g/t Au over 18.43 m; also drilled 2006.
6	Fishbowl cirque	?	358511	7131143	2005 Dynamite, float sample - 1.86 g/t Au, 2.26% Cu, 1.6% Zn, 350 ppm Ag.
7	North Mike Lake	? - SR	359264	7130860	1998 Homestake rated highest ranked geophysical anomaly; drill attempt 2006.
8	Bev Showing	?	360787	7130612	1991 chip sample - 5.31 g/t Au over 0.60 m; hornfelsed argillite.
9	Homestake Showing	S-R	361086	7130295	Skarn float with 50 ppb Au, 2.94% Cu.
10	Ridge Showing	?	358362	7130274	1990 Tombstone grab sample - 2.33 g/t Au – disseminated Py +As in argillite.
11	Phillip Showing	P	358761	7129521	1973 Belmoral trench sample - 0.40% Cu, 4.8 g/t Au over 1.37 m in syenite.
12	Mike Lake Cirque Zone	P	359938	7129675	2004 Dynamite composite rock sample - 0.38% Cu, 3.67 g/t Au.
13	Spartan Vein	V	360420	7129494	1975 Canalta drill intersection 24.51 g/t Au over 1.28 m, also drilled 2005.
14	GH Vein	V	359994	7129014	1973 Belmoral rock sample from 10 cm qtz vein - 10.60 g/t Au over 30 cm.
15	R.L. Showing	P-V	358406	7129223	1990, 1998 samples 4.98% Cu, 16.13 g/t Au in syenite.
16	South Rubble Lake Zone	S-R	357981	7129399	1990 Tombstone rock samples ranging 0.24% - 6.98% Cu.
17	Skarn Ridge Zone	S-R	357665	7128202	1998 Homestake Trench # 1, 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m, drilled 2005, 2007, and 2008.
18	PX Showing	S-R	359505	7128191	Pyroxene-garnet skarn - 1.56% Cu, 220 ppb Au, 35 ppm Ag.
19	SE Zone	?	360606	7127848	1991 Placer Dome - bedded pyrite + qtz-po veinlets in argillite - 4.14 g/t Au
20	Phone Zone	S-R	358998	7127670	Massive sulphides - select samples up to 160 g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu, 117 ppb Au.
21	RP Showing	?	357490	7127262	1990 Tombstone- massive po float, py, cpy, gal - 1.99 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu.
22	Lorrie Lake Cirque	V	357342	7126287	Weakly mineralized outcrop - 65 ppm Au, 52 ppm Ag, 1135 ppm Cu over 1 m.
23	B Showing	S-R	358997	7127012	1990 Placer Dome - pod in argillite - 0.80% Cu, 153 g/t Ag over 0.80 m.
24	Birdie Bindie Zone	V	357389	7125112	Some arsenic- rich specimens exceeding 6 g/t Au, drilled 2005 and 2007.
25	4160 Showing	?	357504	7124747	1991 Place Dome sample from 0.25 m shear exceeding 6.00 g/t Au.
26	Beueno	S-R	358035	7128169	Massive arsenopyrite replacing 0.40 x 25 m CSL bed- 3770 ppm Bi.
27	Megaladon	V	358617	7130733	Multi-episode 40 cm wide calcite vein - up to 5.23% Zn, 2.76% Cu, 218 ppm Ag.
28	Stonehenge Moly	P	360915	7133586	Up to 945 ppm Mo, 1750 ppm Cu on fractures - syenite float
29	Stonehenge Stibnite	V	362757	7134852	Silica flooded qtz- peb cgl/vein - 2990 ppm Sb over 1 m rock chip.
30	Bear - Area 1	V-(P?)	355896	7124095	qtz-carb-asp vein up to 125.96 g/t gold.

Local Property Mineralization

The following Mike Lake property mineralization description is based primarily on public and private data generated by exploration conducted by Senior and Junior exploration companies between 1966 and 2008. Summary descriptions of mineralized zones are dominantly gleaned from Strain (1991), Oliver (1997), Bordin, et al. (1998), Deklerk (2003), Game (1998), Vanwermeskerken et al (2000, 2001), Smith (2004) and Wengzynowski (2004 - 2009). The author considers all analytical and related data resulting from work prior to 2004 to be historical in nature and as such, makes no representation as to whether the pre-2004 historical information is complete or wholly accurate. Nonetheless, the information presented below is considered reliable and sufficiently comprehensive. The author has assumed that standard mineral exploration industry care and control typical of each historical exploration era was observed.

Exploration of the Mike Lake property has outlined ***ten main areas of interest*** that are loosely defined by a combination of geographic location, host lithology, mineralization type, geochemical signature and/or geophysical response. **Target Areas A to J** are shown on Figures 7.2 b to 7.2f: Target locations, gold & copper soil geochemistry, airborne magnetics and resistivity.

Gold mineralization on the Mike Lake property falls into four principal categories:

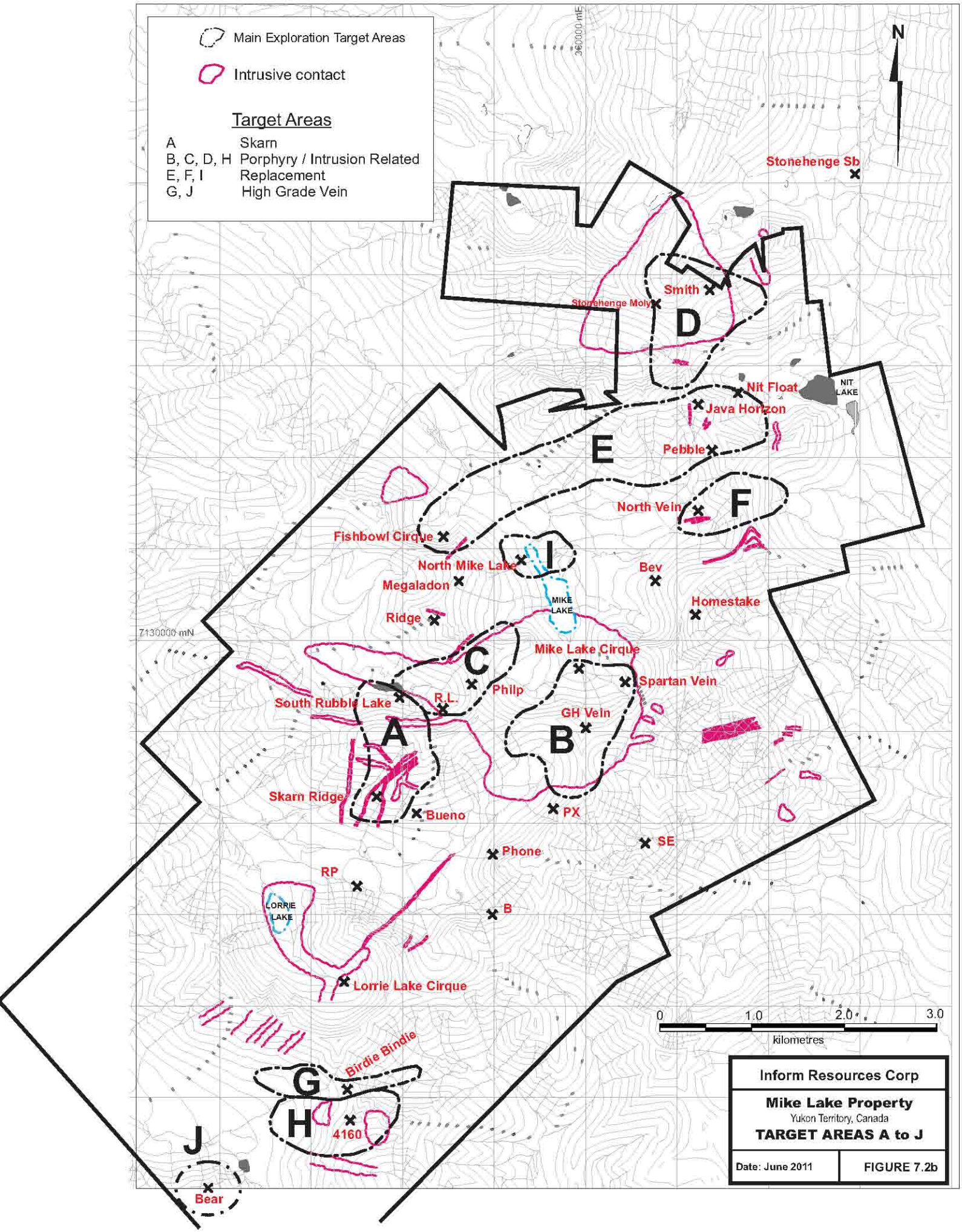
- pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite as disseminations, pods and lenses in skarns within the Rabbitkettle Formation (**Target A** Skarn Ridge and South Rubble Lake Zones)
- intrusion-hosted or porphyry style disseminations, sheeted veins and veinlets of chalcopyrite, pyrite and/or arsenopyrite within syenite stocks (**Targets B, C, D** and **H**)
- disseminated to massive arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in replacement zones within porous and/or reactive calcareous grit beds of the Hyland Group (**Targets E, F** (North Vein) and **I**)
- disseminated to massive sulphide lenses and veining hosted by quartz-carbonate altered fault zones within the Rabbitkettle Formation (**Targets G & J**, includes the Birdie Bindie and Bear Zones).

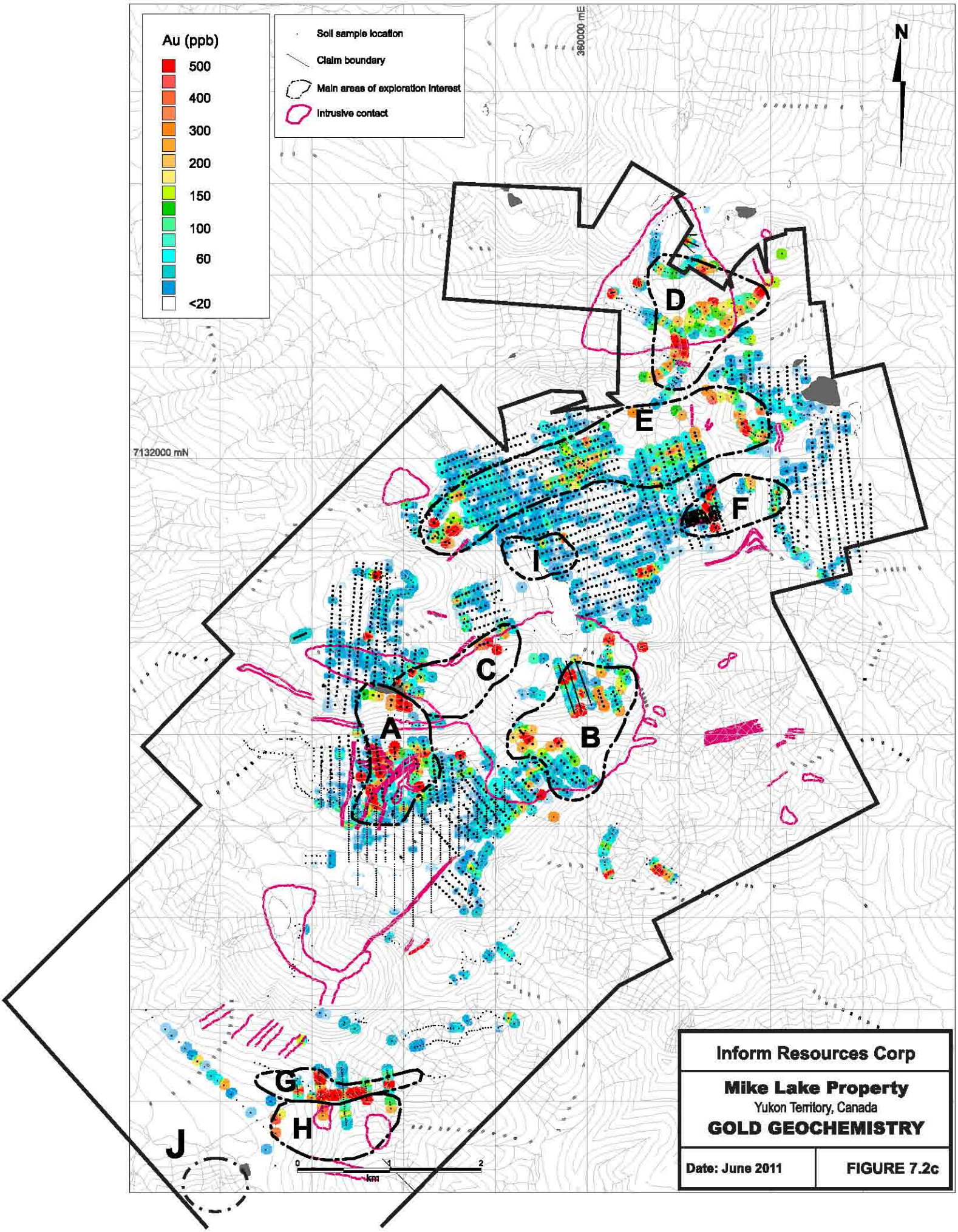
The following summarizes the mineralization characteristics for each of the ten target areas.

Table 7.2 Mike Lake Property Showings (UTM Nad 27 Zone 8)

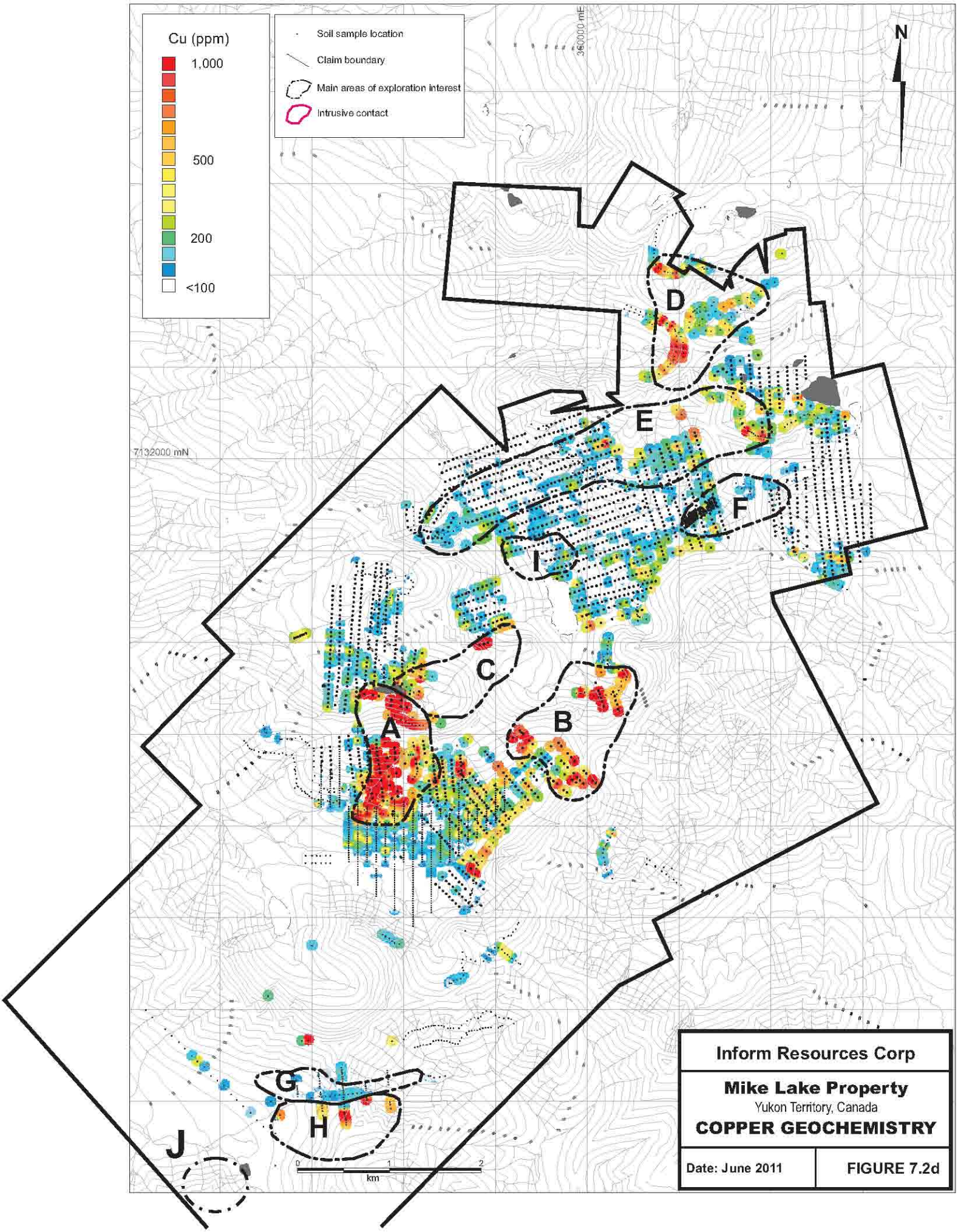
	Showing	Style	Easting	Northing	Short Notes
1	Smith Showing	P	361390	7133818	2004 Dynamite grab rock sample - 0.75% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 0.86% W.
2	Nit Float	?	361667	7132786	1998 Homestake grab sample mineralized breccia - 392 g/t Au.
3	Java Horizon	S-R	361410	7132544	1.5-5m thick replacement mineralization; 10.46 g/t gold over 1.5 m in trench.
4	Pebble Zone	S-R	361410	7132025	1998 Homestake Trench #1: 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m; drilled 2005.
5	North Vein	S-R	361201	7131368	2005 Dynamite drill intersection 7.67 g/t Au over 18.43 m; also drilled 2006.
6	Fishbowl cirque	?	358511	7131143	2005 Dynamite, float sample - 1.86 g/t Au, 2.26% Cu, 1.6% Zn, 350 ppm Ag.
7	North Mike Lake	? - (S-R)	359264	7130860	1998 Homestake rated highest ranked geophysical anomaly; drill attempt 2006.
8	Bev Showing	?	360787	7130612	1991 chip sample - 5.31 g/t Au over 0.60 m; hornfelsed argillite.
9	Homestake Showing	S-R	361086	7130295	Skarn float with 50 ppb Au, 2.94% Cu.
10	Ridge Showing	?	358362	7130274	1990 Tombstone grab sample - 2.33 g/t Au – disseminated Py +As in argillite.
11	Phillip Showing	P	358761	7129521	1973 Belmoral trench sample - 0.40% Cu, 4.8 g/t Au over 1.37 m in syenite.
12	Mike Lake Cirque	P	359938	7129675	2004 Dynamite composite rock sample - 0.38% Cu, 3.67 g/t Au.
13	Spartan Vein	V	360420	7129494	1975 Canalta drill intersection 24.51 g/t Au over 1.28 m, also drilled 2005.
14	GH Vein	V	359994	7129014	1973 Belmoral rock sample from 10 cm qtz vein - 10.60 g/t Au over 30 cm.
15	R.L. Showing	P-V	358406	7129223	1990, 1998 samples 4.98% Cu, 16.13 g/t Au in syenite.
16	South Rubble Lake	S-R	357981	7129399	1990 Tombstone rock samples ranging 0.24% - 6.98% Cu.
17	Skarn Ridge Zone	S-R	357665	7128202	1998 Homestake Trench # 1, 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m, drilled 2005, 2007, and 2008.
18	PX Showing	S-R	359505	7128191	Pyroxene-garnet skarn - 1.56% Cu, 220 ppb Au, 35 ppm Ag.
19	SE Zone	?	360606	7127848	1991 Placer Dome - bedded pyrite + qtz-po veinlets in argillite - 4.14 g/t Au
20	Phone Zone	S-R	358998	7127670	Massive sulphides - select samples up to 160 g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu, 117 ppb Au.
21	RP Showing	?	357490	7127262	1990 Tombstone- massive po float, py, cpy, gal - 1.99 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu.
22	Lorrie Lake Cirque	V	357342	7126287	Weakly mineralized outcrop - 65 ppm Au, 52 ppm Ag, 1135 ppm Cu over 1 m.
23	B Showing	S-R	358997	7127012	1990 Placer Dome - pod in argillite - 0.80% Cu, 153 g/t Ag over 0.80 m.
24	Birdie Bindie Zone	V	357389	7125112	Some arsenic- rich specimens exceeding 6 g/t Au, drilled 2005 and 2007.
25	4160 Showing	?	357504	7124747	1991 Place Dome sample from 0.25 m shear exceeding 6.00 g/t Au.
26	Bueno	S-R	358035	7128169	Massive arsenopyrite replacing 0.40 x 25 m CSL bed- 3770 ppm Bi.
27	Megaladon	V	358617	7130733	Multi-episode 40 cm wide calcite vein - up to 5.23% Zn, 2.76% Cu, 218 ppm Ag.
28	Stonehenge Moly	P	360915	7133586	Up to 945 ppm Mo, 1750 ppm Cu on fractures - syenite float
29	Stonehenge Stibnite	V	362757	7134852	Silica flooded qtz- peb cgl/vein - 2990 ppm Sb over 1 m rock chip.
30	Bear – „Area 1'	V-(P?)	355896	7124095	Qtz-carb-asp vein up to 125.96 g/t gold

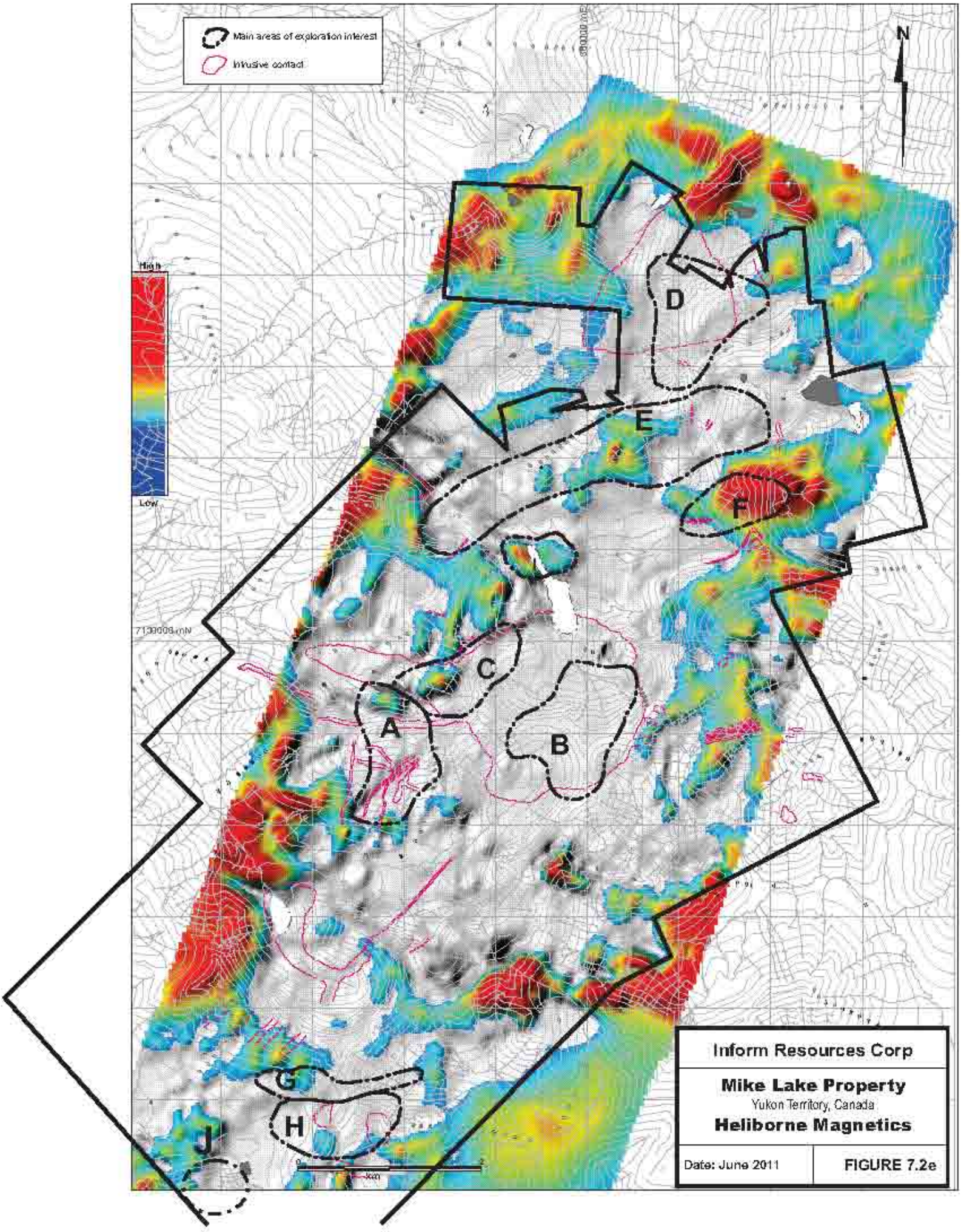
V Vein P Porphyry – Intrusion Related
S-R Skarn Replacement ? Unknown
Shaded grey = historical drilling

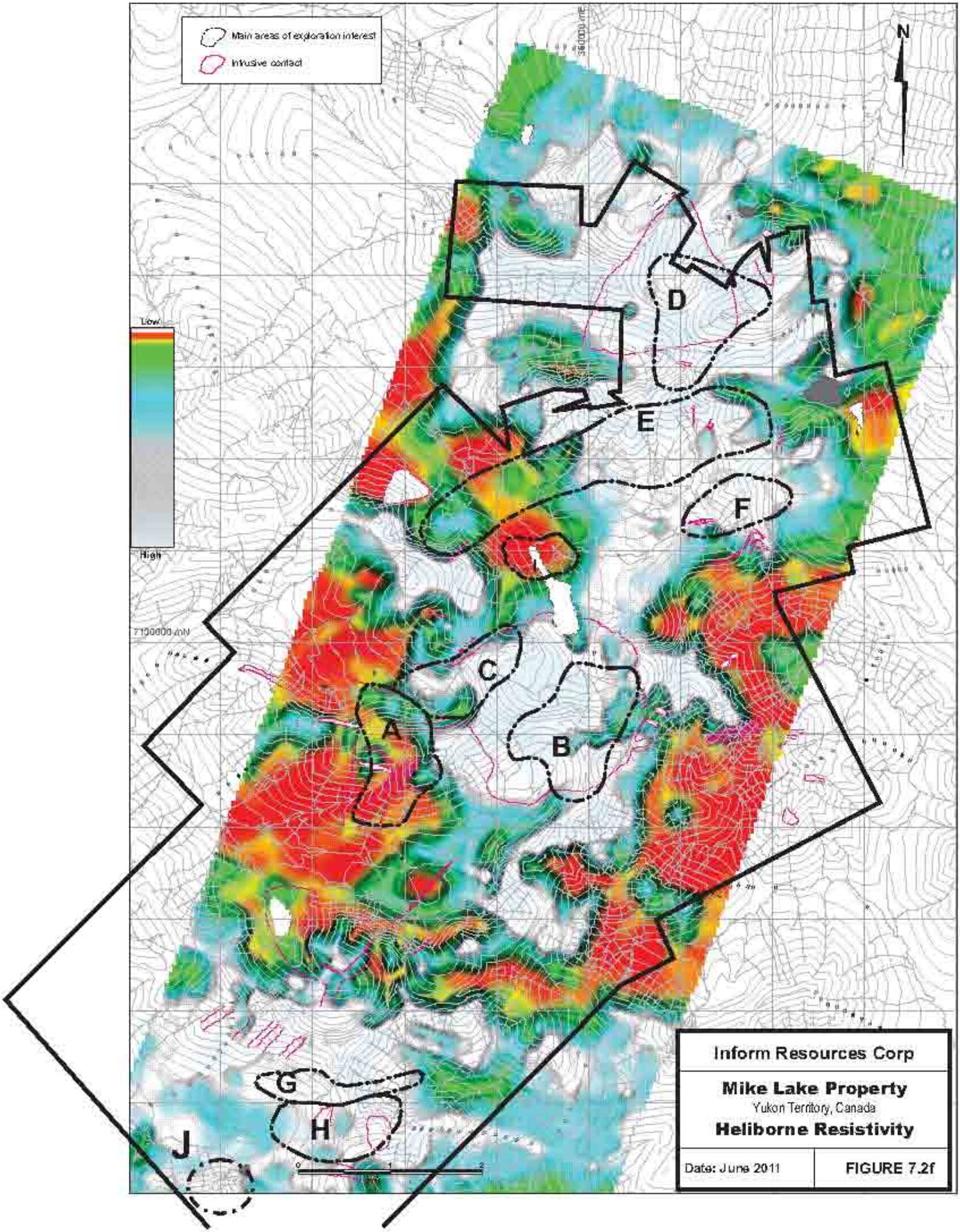

Main Exploration Target Areas
Intrusive contact
Target Areas
A Skarn
B, C, D, H Porphyry / Intrusion Related
E, F, I Replacement
G, J High Grade Vein
360000 mE
7130000 mN
N
Stonehenge Sb
Smith
Stonehenge Moly
D
Nit Float
NIT LAKE
Java Horizon
E
Pebble
North Vein
F
Fishbowl Cirque
I
North Mike Lake
Megaladon
Bev
Homestake
MIKE LAKE
Ridge
Mike Lake Cirque
C
Philp
Spartan Vein
South Rubble Lake
R.L.
GH Vein
A
B
Skarn Ridge
Bueno
PX
SE
Phone
RP
LORRIE LAKE
B
Lorrie Lake Cirque
Birdie Bindie
G
H
4160
J
Bear
0
1.0
2.0
3.0
kilometres
Inform Resources Corp
Mike Lake Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
TARGET AREAS A to J
Date: June 2011
FIGURE 7.2b



Inform Resources Corp	
Mike Lake Property Yukon Territory, Canada **GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY**	
Date: June 2011	**FIGURE 7.2c**


Cu (ppm)
1,000
500
200
<100
Soil sample location
Claim boundary
Main areas of exploration interest
Intrusive contact
360000 mE
7132000 mN
N
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
0
1
2
km
Inform Resources Corp
Mike Lake Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
Date: June 2011
FIGURE 7.2d


Main areas of exploration interest
Intrusive contact
N
High
Low
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
1km
Inform Resources Corp
Mike Lake Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
Heliborne Magnetics
Date: June 2011
FIGURE 7.2e



Inform Resources Corp

Mike Lake Property

Yukon Territory, Canada

Heliborne Resistivity

Date: June 2011 | **FIGURE 7.2f**

Target A

This Zone straddles Skarn Ridge and is 1500 m long by 600 to 1200 m wide. It includes the *Skarn Ridge and South Rubble Lake Zones*. The area of potential mineralization is defined by a strong copper-gold soil geochemical anomaly that coincides with an area of calc-silicate and skarn altered Rabbitkettle Formation calcareous siltstone and limestone. Pervasive metasomatic alteration has produced a rock predominantly comprised of biotite and calc-silicate hornfels. Pyroxene-scapolite skarn development appears to be confined to less frequent carbonate beds. Sulphide mineralization occurs predominantly in secondary pyroxene skarn veins overprinting pre-existing pyroxene-scapolite skarn horizons.

Skarn Ridge Zone

Numerous talus samples were collected from the lower Skarn Ridge target by Placer Dome in 1991, Homestake in 1998 and Dynamite in 2004. Based on the rock sample descriptions and the assay data, two main types of mineralization were inferred.

- Copper-gold skarn mineralization associated with pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite occurring as disseminations and fracture fillings. Copper values reported to range from 0.25 to 0.75% with gold values in the trace to 4 g/t range.

- Gold-rich mineralization occurs in disseminated to patchy replacement zones of arsenopyrite in skarn. Gold values from select talus samples range as high as 387.5 g/t.

Hand trenching by Homestake on the Skarn Ridge Zone exposed fracture filling and disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite in varying proportions within pyroxene-tremolite skarn (Bordin, et al. 1998). Only four of eight hand trenches reached bedrock yielding the following results:

- **Trench 1** - 0.18% copper and 14.51 g/t gold over 6 m within 0.42% copper and 1.51 g/t gold over 61 m (open under thick talus at both ends of the trench);
- **Trench 4** - 0.51% copper and 1.56 g/t gold over 28 m (open under thick talus at both ends of the trench);
- **Trench 6** - 0.08% copper and 1.21 g/t gold over 10.5 m; and
- **Trench 8** - 0.14% copper and 0.10 g/t gold over 8 m (open under thick talus at the south end of the trench).

A cursory inspection of Trench 1 by Wengzynowski during Dynamite's 2004 program suggested that most of the samples were taken along a single skarn horizon exposed on a dip slope.

In 2005, three holes were drilled into the Skarn Ridge target, along a north trending section with only the two topographically lower holes completed. Drilling intersected calc-silicate altered sediments in the upper portion of the two holes underlain by a sequence of alternating argillite, non-calcareous siltstone and quartz grit. A number of fine to medium grained intrusive sills/dykes were also encountered within the sediments. Mineralization within the upper portions of the holes consists of narrow bands, streaks and fracture fillings of fine to coarse grained actinolite-tremolite, calcite ± diopside and wollastonite with locally massive pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Only one interval containing significant metal content was encountered. This interval was cut in SK-05-02 at approximately 130 m depth and returned 0.49% copper and 8.0 g/t silver across 2.51 metres.

In 2007 a single hole (**SK07-01**) was drilled in the upper Skarn Ridge area to test near the upper edge of the copper-gold soil geochemical anomaly. This hole was located on the same due north section line as the previous 2005drill holes. The 2007 drillhole intersected a thick section of gently southward dipping pyroxene-scapolite skarn and altered sediments overlying a sequence of hornfels. Both series of rocks have been intruded by fine to medium grained sills and dykes associated with the Mike Lake Stock. The hole cut **1.38 g/t Au, 0.61% Cu, 13.6 g/t Ag and 0.044% WO_3 across 89.31 m**.

In 2008, Dynamite Resources completed a program including detail geological mapping, spectral induced polarization ground geophysical surveying, prospecting and 10,004 metres of diamond drilling (68 holes). Following up on discovery hole SK07-01, the 68 holes defined a thick, near surface package of pyroxene-scapolite ±garnet skarn and calc-silicate altered sediments which host variably mineralized secondary skarn veins, veinlets and fracture zones plus peripheral sulphide replacement zones. Mineralization is present as both sulphide and tungstate minerals which are associated with two distinct mineralizing events. A detailed discussion of these mineralizing events and their respective characteristics is found in Wengzynowski 2009. Originally, it was assumed that the Mike Lake Stock east of the drill area was the source of the skarn fluids however studies of drill core indicated that at least one component of the skarn fluid vector is from the south and likely beneath the existing skarn system.

Wengzynowski (2009) reports that the best copper-gold intervals over significant widths are localized around hole SK07-01, near the marble front in the western part of the skarn system where the density of mineralized veins is the highest. The majority of significant grades are localized within pyroxene skarn and zebra-banded mixed green skarn/hornfels. Rare, narrow intervals of significant copper and/or gold grades occur in deeper skarn and mixed skarn hornfels horizons but all grades decrease significantly to the east and south, and drop off sharply to the west at the marble front. Wengzynowski concluded that mineralization at Skarn Ridge is geometrically complex and is likely a limited near surface deposit.

South Rubble Lake Zone

The South Rubble Lake Zone is situated immediately north of Skarn Ridge and west of the Mike Lake Stock. A cluster of 2004 soil samples taken over a 500 m length along the south side of Rubble Lake yielded 1800 to 4720 ppm copper and 200 to 1350 ppb gold. This area coincides with the cliff exposure of the Skarn Ridge horizon. Rock samples collected by Tombstone in 1990, Placer Dome in 1991 and Homestake in 1998 are similar in character to the mineralization at the Skarn Ridge blast trenches except the sulphide content of the skarn and hornfels is higher and copper grades are higher, ranging from 0.24 to 6.98%; with many samples reportedly in the 1 to 2% range. This area is characterized by relatively low intensity and low relief magnetic response coupled with low resistivities.

Target B

This Zone lies within and along the eastern side of the Mike Lake Intrusion and is characterized by low intensity and low relief magnetic response with relatively high resistivity. Explorers, though reconnaissance soil (dominantly in valley floors) and stream sediment samples produced strongly anomalous values for copper, gold and arsenic. The steep sided ridge that bisects the area has been an ongoing sampling challenge.

GH Vein

Located on a ridge in the central part of Target B, the GH Vein showing was explored by Belmoral, in 1973. The company collected a 30 cm channel sample (centred on a 10 cm wide quartz vein), which assayed 10.6 g/t gold and 0.01% copper. In 1990, Tombstone collected eight sulphide rich specimens of hornfelsed sedimentary rocks elsewhere on the ridge, which returned values ranging 0.40 to 1.35% copper. The gold values, however were generally low (i.e. 443 ppb in a sample that contained 24.0% arsenic). The area where Tombstone's samples were collected is mapped as part of the Mike Lake Intrusion and the reported hornfels zones are probably screens or roof pendants.

Mike Lake Cirque

The Mike Lake Cirque showing has fracture/sheeted vein style mineralization hosted intrusives. Wengzynowski, after a 2004 site visit, reported that residual chalcopyrite occurs along rusty weathering fractures and as disseminations in oxide rimmed pits within the surrounding, weakly chlorite-altered hornblende-biotite syenite. Fracture density appears to range from one per metre to tens per metre. A 2 kg composite sample comprising chips from a number of mineralized talus samples within a 150 m diameter area returned 0.38% copper and 3.67 g/t gold.

In a nearby area, numerous syenite talus blocks are cut by sheeted quartz veins and veinlets containing 1 to 10% coarse arsenopyrite blebs. A composite chip sample of this type of mineralization collected in 2004 yielded 61 ppm copper with **3.92 g/t gold**; while a composite sample of 5 to 15 cm wide arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz vein material in syenite talus blocks assayed **4.82% copper and 6.00 g/t gold.**

Spartan Vein

The Spartan Vein (also known as the South Vein) lies northeast of the Mike Lake Cirque Zone and was explored in the 1970s by hand trenching and three short diamond drill holes. The east trending, near vertical vein zone is exposed in a syenite host intermittently for a 200 m length. It consists predominantly of quartz-arsenopyrite veining that pinches and swells within a recessive topographic lineament. Trenching in 1975 exposed well mineralized material grading up to **43.7 g/t gold over a width of 0.91m and 52.7 g/t gold across 0.38m**. Two of the three 1975 drill holes intersected significant mineralization: DDH 1 returned **4.39 g/t gold across 1.40m** at about 30 metres from surface, and DDH 3 returned **24.51 g/t gold over 1.28m** at about 40 m from surface (Holcapek, 1975 and Taylor, 1982). A chip sample collected in 2004 from an old hand trench yielded 16.85 g/t gold across 30 cm while a collection of arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein breccia specimens from another old trench returned 50.10 g/t gold. Exploration in 2005 consisted of one diamond drill hole which intersected a steeply dipping arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite quartz-carbonate vein with an apparent width of 0.55m. Assay results returned values of 5.80 g/t gold and 0.21% Cu over an intersected width of 1.00 m.

Target C

The area is underlain by the west side of the Mike Lake Stock and is characterized by variable strength magnetic and resistivity response. A small area of coincident high magnetic and high resistivity lies in the west-central part of the target area. Most of the area of interest has not been geochemically sampled.

Philp Showing

Potential for intrusion-hosted gold and copper-gold mineralization in the Target C area was first documented by Philp (1973). He noted widespread disseminated chalcopyrite within the syenite surrounding recessive weathering swarms of narrow, east trending quartz-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite veins. Rugged topography has prevented a rigorous evaluation of the economic potential; although some hand trenching has been carried out in a few areas. In one trench, a chip sample was taken across a 137 cm interval containing 10 cm and 7.6 cm wide quartz-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite veins plus disseminated chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in narrow selvages within the enclosing syenite wall rock. The sample assayed **0.40% copper and 4.80 g/t gold over 1.37m**. A grab sample from a quartz-arsenopyrite vein exposed elsewhere in the trench assayed **37.70 g/t gold**. The showing was relocated in 2007 and samples of the main mineralized quartz vein yielded 16.45 g/t Au across 0.08 metres. Samples collected from the adjacent selvage material returned low values for gold.

RL Showing

The RL Showing lies along the southwest side of the Mike Lake Intrusion in the southern part of Target C. Grab samples of syenite hosted arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite rich quartz veins taken in 1990 and 1998 assayed up to 4.98% copper and 16.13 g/t gold. Historical documents fail to report the density of mineralized quartz veining and no wall rock samples appear to have been collected.

Target D

This target is located on the northern limit of the Mike Lake property and is a porphyry style copper-gold target centred on the Anvil Lake stock. This target has a relatively featureless combined low magnetic and high resistivity signature.

Smith Showing

Work by Dynamite in 2004 at the Smith Showing partially delineated moderate to strong, near coincident copper and gold soil geochemical anomalies and also identified widespread fracture filling and disseminated chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization within the syenite stock. Prospecting and sampling along the main ridge crest returned 0.13% copper and 0.24 g/t gold across 6 metres from a syenite with abundant hairline limonitic fractures. A grab sample collected from a narrow arsenopyrite- and chalcopyrite-bearing quartz vein returned 0.75% copper, 0.21 g/t gold, 27.8 g/t silver and 0.86% tungsten. Three diamond drill holes were drilled in 2007. The holes were drilled along the main ridge crest testing a 640 m section across the dominant northeast trending (southeast dipping) fracture orientation. Drill core mineralization consists of finely disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite. All three holes returned geochemical anomalous copper and gold values, with peaks of 0.21% Cu and 568 ppb Ag across 1.7 and 2.97 metres, respectively.

Prospecting in 2007 near the southern contact of the Anvil stock and the metasedimentary rocks discovered well mineralized metasedimentary talus, a sample of which graded **0.84% Cu, 24.9 g/t Ag, and 2.41 g/t Au**.

Stonehenge Showing& Area

In 2005, Dynamite discovered porphyry style mineralization at the Stonehenge Moly showing and also the Camp Creek area; i.e. molybdenum and gold mineralization in syenite talus associated with the Anvil Lake and Mike Lake stocks. Wengzynowski (2006) reports that mineralization and alteration were recorded in five distinct styles in the Stonehenge map area and are listed below in order of abundance.

1. Stratabound hornfels is marked by gossans within the argillite facies of the Hyland Group rocks and comprises limonite after pyrrhotite disseminated along laminae and is locally remobilized into secondary fracture fillings. A 350x50 m gossan occurs along the syenite-argillite thrust contact on a steep north facing slope 350 m south of the 2005 fly campsite. Also, structurally controlled rust stained carbonate veinlets are observed within the syenite proximal to the contact with the same thrusted gossanous argillite package.

2. Structurally controlled veinlets are rusty weathered and contain trace amounts of arsenopyrite ±pyrrhotite ±chalcopyrite mineralization. Occasionally this style of mineralization is observed in narrow quartz veinlets hosted by gritty quartzite. This mineralization is proximal to the intrusive contact and occurs in local structural joint plane corridors along the northeast trending ridge, particular to quartzite facies.

3. Porphyry style mineralization consists of disseminated rosettes of up to 5% molybdenite ±trace chalcopyrite and weak malachite staining, weak limonite (±quartz, tourmaline) observed along the cirque walls at „Stonehenge Moly'. Samples collected from syenite talus blocks yielded up to **0.17% Cu, 4g/t Ag and 945 ppm Mo**.

4. Vein hosted mineralization was documented at the newly discovered Stonehenge Stibnite showing and consists of a 1 metre wide stibnite-quartz vein of undetermined orientation associated with a strong sericite alteration envelope 1 km east of the Anvil Lake Stock. This showing is located outside the northern limit of the current Mike Property boundary.The stibnite occurs as 2% fine grained acicular crystals in a milky, locally vuggy, silica matrix. This vein may be related to the permeability of an adjacent quartz pebble conglomerate. A sample collected across the 1 metre exposure returned 2990 ppm Sb and 19.7 g/t/ Ag. Massive sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite was located near the western intrusive sediment contact. It is also believed to be vein related and a 15 cm wide specimen returned 0.17% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au and 82.8 g/t Ag.

5. Skarn containing tremolite and scheelite is hosted in altered gritty quartzite float within the cirque 280 m northwest of the "Stonehenge Moly" occurrence (near "Z- 533"). The source of mineralization is undetermined and a sample of this material returned **4.4 g/t Au, 0.30% Cu, 9.9 g/t Ag and 980 ppm W.**

Target E

This northeast trending zone is approximately 4000 m long and 750 m wide. It encompasses the Java Horizon, Nit Float Zone, and the Pebble Zone gold showings at the east end, plus the Fishbowl Cirque showing at the west end. In addition, a number of prominent gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies define the North Vein West Zone in the east-central part of the target. Geophysical response over Target E is variable. The western half, which crosses a broad valley bottom, exhibits relatively low resistivity that may reflect conductive glacial overburden. A low intensity magnetic anomaly in the east-central part of the target approximately coincides with gold soil geochemical anomalies that lie along strike of the Java, Nit Nat and the Pebble Zones. These anomalies form the "North Vein West Zone". In 2006 three diamond drill holes tested gold-in-soil geochemical and aeromagnetic anomalies defining the zone. The holes cut sulphide bearing skarn horizons but gold values were low.

Java Horizon

The Java Horizon is situated near the peak of a steep, south facing slope and has been traced intermittently by prospecting for approximately 1500 m. It consists of numerous replacement zones containing disseminated to patchy arsenopyrite with accessory galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. The mineralization is developed in a 3 to 10 m thick limestone conglomerate/grit unit within the Hyland Group. Carbonate-rich portions of the grit matrix are replaced by felted masses of fine grained retrograde skarn minerals that are overprinted by late-stage replacement of coarse grained arsenopyrite, bismuthinite and native gold (Hart, et al. 2000). Select mineralized specimens reportedly assayed up to **14.8 g/t gold** while seven trenches that partially tested the zone along a 100 m strike length returned favourable results, including **10.46 g/t gold over 1.5m and 3.09 g/t gold over 1.5m**. Gold values appear to be strongly associated with arsenopyrite content based on results from numerous samples collected in 1990, 1991 and 1998. The Java Horizon hand trenches were briefly inspected by Wengzynowski in 2006, who reports that the widths reported by previous operators likely represented partial dip-slope exposures and that the mineralized horizon ranges from 2 to 5 m thick.

Pebble Zone

The Pebble Zone trends parallel to the Java Horizon about 500 m to the south. Detailed mapping by Homestake in 1998 suggests a favourable south dipping calcareous pebble conglomerate bed is mineralized up dip from the intersection with a north dipping syenite dyke. Mineralization is similar to the Java Horizon. Values up to **12.20 g/t gold over 2.5 m** were obtained from hand trenches across the showing while grab samples of arsenopyrite-rich mineralization assayed up to 76.10 g/t gold. Copper values are generally low.

Nit Float Zone

Contour soil samples collected along the southwest headwall of a cirque at the eastern most end of Target E returned strongly anomalous values for gold and copper. Follow up prospecting discovered the Nit Float Zone which is reported to consist of abundant boulders of "mineralized breccia" with several returning greater than 1 g/t gold (Oliver, 1997). A sample collected by Homestake in 1998 described as breccia and massive arsenopyrite replacement of a carbonate clastic unit reportedly yielded **392 g/t gold**. 2005 Dynamite sampling in the Java-Nit Nat area focused on sulphide bearing fractures and shears east of the Java Horizon. All samples returned low values for copper, gold and silver. A cursory inspection of the lower cirque periphery by Wengzynowski in 2006 located several clay altered breccia specimens but none were submitted for analyses.

Fishbowl Cirque
Fishbowl Cirque, at the west end of Target E, produced the most anomalous gold-in-soil results in this targeted area with values up to 1074 ppb. Geology consists of interbedded calc-silicate and argillite hornfels cut by syenite dykes. Samples of sulphide rich (pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite) argillite and quartzite contained **up to 2.81 g/t gold**, while a grab sample of syenite with quartz-arsenopyrite vein stockwork assayed **1.63 g/t gold**. Copper values were low in all samples.

Target F
North Vein Zone
At the North Vein Zone, a total of 23 holes have been drilled; twenty holes were drilled by Dynamite Resources in 2005-2006 along a 600 metre strike length. The full extent of the structure has not been drill tested and is open on strike. Drilling identified stratabound skarn/replacement mineralization developed in a steeply southward dipping package of calcareous grits in the vicinity of later syenite sills. The east northeast striking surface trace of the zone is marked by a series of gossans within the central portion of the drill area and is defined by a string of strong gold in soil values, up to 41.0 g/t. This main zone intersects a second trend of strongly anomalous gold values (up to 9090 ppb) that has an apparent northerly strike, the *source of which has not been identified*. The skarns are best developed in close proximity to syenite sills and typically consists of diopside, actinolite, tourmaline, axinite, pyrobituman and calcite. Mineralization comprises predominantly blebby to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

All holes at the North Vein Zone encountered skarn horizons or zones of skarn and/or hydrothermal clay alteration. The zones containing anomalous gold and accessory copper and silver values range in true thickness from 2.5 m to 14.6 m, while combined skarn and peripheral clay altered zones are up to 48 m thick. Significant gold ± accessory copper and/or silver results have been encountered in five of the twenty holes drilled at the North Vein Zone in 2008. The holes are clustered in the east-central portion of the drill area along a 150 m strike length coinciding with the strongest surface gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. Intersection highlights from the 2005 and 2006 drill programs included **7.58 g/t gold across 12.42 m** (NV05-12), **7.67 g/t gold across 18.43 m**, including 3.19 m of 38.60 g/t gold (NV05-02) and **3.48 g/t gold across 17.23 m**, including 7.84 m of 5.05 g/t gold (NV06-17).

Skarn mineralogy consists of ferro-actinolite, tourmaline, axinite, pyrobitumen and calcite. The horizons vary texturally from very fine- to coarse-grained. Sulphide mineralization comprises local brochanthite (copper sulphate), halotrichite (iron sulphate) near surface and locally banded, massive, blebby and disseminated pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite ±pyrite. Sulphides are generally coarse grained and sometimes remobilized into veinlets.

SEM analysis performed on polished thin sections from gold bearing intervals suggest micron size gold is occurring with bismuth - antimony ±tellurium rich inclusions within pyrite and arsenopyrite grains. It also indicates the alteration history of the skarn and associated sulphide mineralization is very complex.

Work completed to date, indicates that gold grades are erratic and the best results are clustered in a 150 by 60 m area within the eastern part of the drill area. The geometry of the mineralizing system appears to be complex as the gold-rich intersections occur mostly in sections of the skarn horizons but are not restricted to these horizons. A possible north to north easterly structural overprint is inferred based upon historical structural data of veins and associated alteration peripheral to the drill area. In

2007, select samples from the North Vein were quartered and re-assayed to include tellurium. When compared with the original assays, the new results show excellent gold reproducibility and *a clear association between gold and tellurium in the North Vein*.

Wengzynowski (2007) suggests future work at the North Vein Zone requires detailed re-logging of skarn/sulphide intervals to identify paragenetic relationships of the retrograde assemblages and sulphide species to isolate the phase(s) hosting gold mineralization. In addition, detailed surface mapping should be performed focussing on structural elements in the immediate vicinity of the gold bearing intersections which may be related to a late stage hydrothermal overprint that crosscuts the skarn/replacement mineralization. Diamond drilling should then be done to test the most probable geometry associated with gold mineralization.

Target G

Birdie Bindie Zone

Strong anomalous gold values mark the surface trace of the Birdie Bindie Zone. Mineralization consists of quartz-sulphide lenses and surrounding quartz-carbonate alteration developed in two or more parallel, east trending shear zones that cut hornfelsed calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Rabbitkettle Formation. The zone is defined by a 600 m long by 50 m wide gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly with values ranging from 0.50 to 6.0 g/t. The shear structures are up to 14 m wide and are intermittently exposed through thick talus over an approximate strike length of 1 km. The shear zones are steeply dipping and about 150 metres apart on the west side of the cirque and coalesce into a single structure along the eastern trend. Samples of quartz-sulphide mineralization collected by Placer Dome reportedly returned values up to **13.9 g/t Au**. Samples of semi-massive arsenopyrite vein talus collected, by Dynamite in 2007, within the soil anomaly returned peak values of **8.37 g/t Au, 68.7 g/t Ag and 0.11% Cu**. The airborne geophysical response is muted.

Two diamond drill holes collared in the vicinity of the Birdie Bindie Zone in 2005 returned weakly anomalous gold or copper results though it is suspected the mineralized structure was not intersected. In 2007, five diamond drill holes tested the shear zone on two section lines spaced 300 m apart. Mineralization encountered in all five holes consisted of finely disseminated pyrite ±arsenopyrite ±galena within carbonate healed breccia, fracture and crackle zones. Core intersection highlights from these drill holes include **75 g/t Ag across 1.61 m**, including 269 g/t Ag across 0.34 m from BB07-01, **47.38 g/t Ag across 3.74 m**, including 390 g/t Ag across 0.30 m from BB07-03, and **115 g/t Ag across 1.45 m**, including 313 g/t Ag across 0.45 m from BB07-05.

Target H

4160 Showing

The 4160 showing lies directly south of Target G and is distinguished by the presence of strongly anomalous copper soil geochemical values. Although little exploration has been done here, intrusive rocks are mapped in the area and the target is marked by a magnetic low similar to the magnetic signature associated with intrusion-hosted Targets B, C and D. A select sample from a 0.25 m wide shear zone collected by Placer Dome in 1991 returned **>6.00 g/t gold** with unreported copper and silver values.

Target I
Target I lies in the central part of the Mike Lake property and is defined solely by a coincident positive aeromagnetic and resistivity low airborne anomaly. This area was interpreted as the highest priority for follow up by Homestake's geophysical consultant (Bordin 1998). Gold and copper geochemical response in the area is subdued as it is mantled by deep talus and glacial till. The geophysical anomalies lie along strike from Target F, which contains the North Vein Zone showing. In 2006, four diamond drill holes were attempted to test the target but all attempts were terminated in glacial till.

Target J
BEAR - „Cirque Lake or *Area 1'*
After Yukon Minfile Showing (116A 033)

The area was first explored by Noranda Exploration in 1991. Their work included prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveying and trenching. Later in 1997-99, International Kodiak carried out geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and hand trenching in the same area of the work.

The Bear (later called Cirque Lake and also Area 1) showing consists of a 0.6 x 75 m vein of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and scheelite which cuts hornfelsed calcareous siltstone of the Ordovician to Lower Devonian aged Road River assemblage at the margin of a mid-Cretaceous monzonite stock. A sample of massive arsenopyrite assayed **10 g/t gold**. Combined blast- mechanized trenching showed that the vein follows a narrow east-west shear which is locally discordant to compositional banding in the hornfels. The hydrothermally altered hanging wall of the vein consists of 32 cm of white clay with grey patches of arsenopyrite. The footwall consists of up to 1 m of bleached, silicified hornfels underlain by another metre of yellow clay gouge. Arsenopyrite float is also associated with recessive linear zones of vuggy, orange-weathering banded carbonate breccia cutting the stock. These breccia zones are sub vertical, up to 10 m wide and also strike east-west, parallel to a dominant set of cooling joints in the intrusion.

Similar east-west veins have been explored on Antimony Mountain to the northwest of Mike Lake (Minfile Occurrence #116B 094). International Kodiak identified an Au, As, Sb, Hg, Bi geochemical signature defining a source area greater than 5 km^2 surrounding the occurrence, as well as several radiometric anomalies associated with the intrusive stock. Sampling revealed high arsenic levels throughout the area and elevated gold values from feldspar-quartz porphyry and massive arsenopyrite veining (540 and 4 000 ppb, respectively). Kodiak's work in 1998 and 1999 focused on Noranda's old trenches (Bear Mountain showing) and the numerous east-west, sub parallel linear structures trending west away from the trenched area, that they called Area 1 and subsequently Cirque Lake. Continuous rock chip sampling from around the showing returned an average value of **340 ppb Au over 40 metres**. Sampling of mineralized quartz veins within and adjacent to the lineaments to the west returned high values for base and precious metal as well as bismuth and antimony. The quartz veins, similar to those in the trenched area, are up to 60 cm in width and are mineralized with fine grained arsenopyrite and abundant scorodite. Peak values, from selected rock samples collected within a roughly 500 by 300 m area immediately west of the trenches, were **14,387 ppb gold, 9.11 oz/t silver, >99 999 ppm arsenic, 51,407 ppm copper, 2,313 ppm antimony and 4,311.98 ppm bismuth**.

Other Showings

In addition to the ten property-wide priority targets, a number of less explored secondary mineral occurrences are present on the property. Most of the occurrences are classified as prospecting discoveries and in general have not been systematically soil sampled or explored.

B Showing

The B Showing is a horizon or pod of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-galena-jamesonite-chalcopyrite occurring near the limestone/argillite contact in the southern part of the property. It was discovered by Placer Dome geologists in 1990. An 80 cm chip sample across the zone assayed 0.80% copper, 153.0 g/t silver, and 45 ppb gold.

Bev Showing

The Bev Showing consists of disseminated to massive pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization within biotite hornfels altered Rabbitkettle Formation argillite adjacent to a syenite dyke. Chip samples taken in 1991 contained 0.93 g/t gold with 358 ppm copper over 2 m and 5.31 g/t gold with 0.31% copper over 60 cm. Select samples of talus returned values up to 14.78 g/t gold and 0.35% copper. Reconnaissance soil samples were collected in 2004 along the base of the ridge, downslope of the showing. These results suggest the area of potential gold mineralization may be restricted although copper anomalies cover a much larger area.

Homestake Showing

The Homestake showing consists of skarn float with semi-massive arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite, a grab sample of which returned 50 ppb gold and 2.94% copper.

Lorrie Lake Cirque

The Lorrie Lake Cirque occurrence comprises a single weakly mineralized outcrop and a nearby boulder of vein float that contains massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, jamesonite and sphalerite. A one metre chip sample across the outcrop assayed 65 ppb gold, 52.0 ppm silver and 1135 ppm copper. No assays were reported from the boulder.

Phone Zone

The Phone Zone consists of massive sulphide mineralization in Rabbitkettle Formation cherty argillite and calc-silicate hornfels located high on a ridge overlooking Skarn Ridge to the west. Select samples of the mineralization assayed up to 160.0 g/t silver and 0.22% copper. Gold values are low, with a maximum of 117 ppb. A small but prominent, coincident magnetic high and resistivity low lies just east of the showing on the east side of the ridge.

PX Showing

The PX showing is an area of pyroxene-garnet skarn with blebs and veins of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. A grab sample from a bedrock exposure assayed **1.56% copper, 220 ppb gold and 35.0 ppm silver**. Prospecting near this showing in 2007 returned four mineralized talus samples, described as pale green and white-banded calc-silicate mineralized with finely disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and coatings of malachite. One of the samples assayed **0.82 g/t Au, 1.18% Cu, and 98.4 g/t Ag**.

Ridge Showing
The Ridge showing is an occurrence of disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in Rabbitkettle Formation argillite that is intruded by a syenite dyke. A grab sample of mineralized talus collected by Tombstone in 1990 assayed **2.33 g/t gold, 0.10% copper and 0.9 g/t silver**. No additional follow up work has been done in this area.

RP Showing
The RP showing is an area of massive pyrrhotite float with lesser pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena, which was discovered and sampled in 1990 by Tombstone. Gold and copper assays are generally low (peaking at 1.99 g/t and 0.25%, respectively) but two of four samples returned greater than **100 g/t silver**. A grab sample of arsenopyrite vein material collected nearby by Homestake in 1998 yielded 1.21 g/t gold with low copper and silver.

SE Zone
The SE Zone consists of a single grab sample of bedded pyrite with quartz-pyrrhotite veinlets in siliceous argillite collected by Placer Dome geologists in 1991. A **gold value of 4.14 g/t** was obtained while copper and silver values were not reported. Contour soil samples taken in the area by Placer Dome produced relatively widespread gold anomalies but no follow up work has been carried out.

Bueno
Located in the Skarn Ridge – Camp Cirque area, the Bueno showing is described as a skarn-replacement zone measuring some 0.40m x 25 m, where a calc-silicate bed is replaced with coarse crystalline to fine grained, massive arsenopyrite and lesser, bismuthinite. A lamprophyre dyke outcrops at the north end of the showing. A 0.6 metre chip sample (#11457) collected from this sulphide rich vein yielded 0.028 g/t gold, >10000 ppm arsenic, 3770 ppm bismuth and 202 ppm antimony.

Megaladon
Located in the Fishbowl Cirque - Mike Lake North area, the Megaladon showing is found within a 500 metre long southeast trending fault which dips steeply southwest. Discovered in 2005, the showing itself is a vein (40 m strike length, 0.35m thick, oriented 134/63 southwest) which exhibits multi-episodic calcite comb structure with the central portion comprising up to 20% blackjack sphalerite, 5% galena, and 3% blebby chalcopyrite. The hanging wall calc-silicate rocks contain trace amounts of chalcopyrite. The footwall is locally in contact with a silicified, oxidized and gossanous argillite comprising variable amounts of pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. A select grab sample from this structure returned **0.011 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu, 218 g/t Ag, 5.23% Zn, 2.78% Pb, and 410 ppm Bi** while a chip sample yielded 0.16%, Cu, 3.27% Zn, 159 g/t Ag, 2.06% Pb, and 294 ppm Bi over 0.35 m

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

A simplified model has been prepared to illustrate the variety of gold bearing mineral deposits associated with Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrusions (Hart, et al 2000) and Hart and Burke (2002). A schematic of this model is illustrated in Figure 8.0.

Mike Lake Property mineralization occurs in four settings:

1. Intrusion-hosted deposits
2. Proximal settings adjacent to intrusions and within contact aureoles
3. Distal settings away from intrusions and their thermal aureoles
4. Discrete quartz-sulphide veins within all settings

The goals and methodologies of the recommended Phase 1 and 2 exploration programs in this report are tailored for the identification of mineralization characteristic of these four deposit settings. The combined use of airborne geophysical surveying, soil sampling, prospecting, trench sampling, geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys have been historically effective in delineating mineralized zones for drill testing at Mike Lake.

1. Intrusion-hosted mineralization comprises arrays of sheeted, low sulphide, quartz ± carbonate veins or disseminations of gold and accompanying sulphide minerals in weakly altered zones within the intrusions. The veins may be pegmatitic in part and they are generally concentrated in the roof or margin zones of the pluton. The best example of intrusion-hosted sheeted vein mineralization is the Fort Knox Deposit in the Fairbanks District of Alaska. Noteworthy Yukon examples of the sheeted vein type mineralization are the Clear Creek occurrence and the Eagle Zone of the Dublin Gulch Deposit. The best documented Yukon deposit of the disseminated intrusion-hosted type are some of the zones that comprise the recently decommissioned Brewery Creek Mine, located 25 km southwest of the Mike Lake property.

Mineralogy of the sheeted veins is dependent on the depth of emplacement of the host pluton. Fluid inclusion studies of systems that have formed deep in the earth's crust at pressures greater than 1.25 kbar indicated they do not have large lateral extent and are characterized by a bismuth + tungsten ± tellurium ± molybdenum ± arsenic geochemical signature (e.g. Dublin Gulch, Fort Knox). Systems that formed at shallower depths such as Brewery Creek Deposit and the Mike Lake occurrence are more laterally extensive and they are associated with elevated base metal concentrations, most notably copper, plus bismuth, arsenic and mercury (Lang et al., 2000).

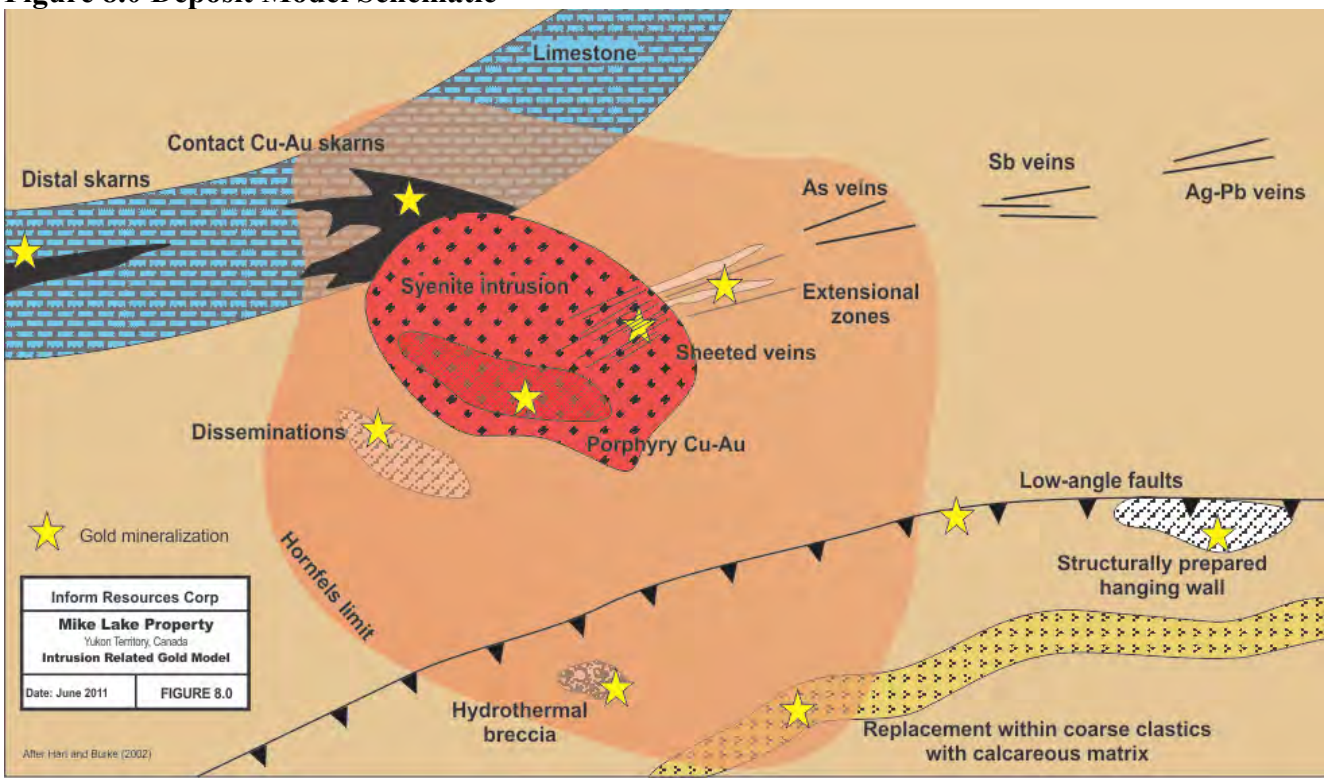
2. Proximal mineralization consists of skarns, replacements and disseminations within the thermally metamorphosed and metasomatized aureole. Gold bearing skarns are typically well developed with coarse grained silicate assemblages dominated by pyroxene and garnet, with lesser wollastonite, tremolite, and axinite. Sulphide assemblages are principally pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, with late pyrite, bismuthinite and gold or argentian gold overprints. The Marn and Horn copper-gold skarn occurrences are the best documented Yukon examples of proximal skarns. Both are at the contacts of Tombstone Plutonic Suite alkalic plutons located about 45 km northwest of the Mike Lake area. Some select worldwide skarn examples include the Antamina Cu-Zn skarn in north central Peru and the Grasberg Cu-Au deposit in Irian Jaya, Indonesia.

Tungsten dominated skarns are associated with the Dublin Gulch intrusion-hosted gold deposits but do not themselves contain significant amounts of gold. Replacement and disseminated gold mineralization has been reported in reactive sedimentary rocks within the hornfels aureoles of several intrusions but there are few well explored examples. Mineralogy within hornfels is typified by coarse grained pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite as irregular blebs and replacements.

3. Distal mineralization occurs outside the thermal aureole of the host pluton. Most distal gold occurrences are characterized by a geochemical association with arsenic-antimony-mercury, similar to epithermal or Carlin-type mineralization controlled by structural features such as thrust faults (e.g. some of the occurrences that comprise the Brewery Creek Deposit and the True North Mine in the Fairbanks District). Very recent exploration discoveries by Atac Resources at their Rackla Gold Project, located about 80 kilometres east of Mike Lake, fall into this category. Antimony veins and silver-lead veins also occur in distal relationships to Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrusions.

4. Discrete quartz-sulphide veins occurring in all settings. Mineralogy is dominated by quartz and late stage sulphide assemblages containing varying amount of pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, galena and sphalerite. Loci of mineral deposition are dictated by many factors, both at local and regional scales. Hart et al (2000) state that there is a coincidence of mineralized zones with extensional settings throughout the Tombstone Gold Belt. They also note that the orientation of high level stocks and dykes at the Mike Lake property probably represents a significant zone of extension that focussed magmas as well as mineralizing fluids.

Figure 8.0 Deposit Model Schematic



9.0 EXPLORATION

Inform Exploration

The reader is referred to Section 6.0 for a detailed summary of property historical exploration.

To date, Inform has not completed any direct exploration on the Mike Lake Property. However, to meet regulatory requirements to graduate to a Tier 2 listing status, Inform is to have spent a minimum of $100,000 in exploration expenditures at Mike Lake within the last 36 months. Regulatory authorities have indicated that much of the 2008 exploration program expenditures, completed at a cost exceeding $4.0 million dollars, are applicable to Inform's required minimum expenditures. The 2008 exploration program was carried by Dynamite Resources from early June to late September, with the bulk of the exploration expenditures going to diamond drilling at Skarn Ridge. The last diamond drill hole was drilled on September 19, 2008 with cessation of the direct field portion of the exploration program shortly afterward.

2008 EXPLORATION PROGRAM SKARN RIDGE ZONE
(Dynamite Resources)

The 2008 exploration program at the Mike Lake property focused on delineating the mineralization associated with the 2007 discovery hole at the Upper Skarn Ridge Zone. The program consisted of systematic diamond drilling (10,037 m - 68 holes) within a 600 by 350 metre area performed in conjunction with detailed geological mapping and prospecting. Three test lines of Spectral Induced Polarization were conducted across three widely spaced sections of the Upper Skarn Ridge diamond drill grid where significant mineralization was encountered. Pacific Geomatics Ltd. was contracted to provide a 50 cm resolution satellite image of the property using the WorldView-1 satellite. This image was then used to generate a digital elevation model accurate to 1 metre and contours for the property accurate to 2 metres. Although in practice, the accuracy is less as the base satellite image had more masking cloud cover than preferred (pers. comm. Geoff Tomlins 2011). Access Consulting Group was contracted to collect baseline environmental data from creeks draining the southern part of the property; water quality and fish habitat investigations. Limited prospecting and mapping was also done on targets peripheral to Skarn Ridge. Additional details can be found in the 2009 Wengzynowski assessment report.

See Section 10 and Appendix B for the 2008 drill program details.

Detail Geology – Skarn Ridge
The 2009 Wengzynowski assessment report contains a very detail description of the Skarn Ridge geology, structure and mineralization beyond the scope of this report. The following is a précis of this work.

Lithologies

Pyroxene - scapolite ±garnet skarn occurs as a number of discrete horizons best developed in the western part of Skarn Ridge. The horizons range in thickness from tens of centimetres to 90 metres and skarn mineralogy is comprised of scapolite, pyroxene, amphibole, axinite and garnet.

Hornfels occurs as a variety of blocky weathering fine-grained and thinly laminated beds to aphanitic bands. Colours range from black, brown, green, pink, cream and white depending on the

original composition of the sediments and subsequent metamorphic and metasomatic alteration. At surface, most hornfels is rusty weathering as a result of intrinsic sulphide content. The most common hornfels is black to dark brown which likely originated as argillite. Pale green to cream hornfels occurs as distinct narrow horizons within the Skarn Ridge stratigraphic section but also occurs as thin interbeds 2 to 10 cm thick within pyroxene dominant skarn near the upper part of the system. Its distinct "zebra-banded" appearance is mappable across the target area.

Quartz Grit is brown to grey and occurs as rare narrow lenses within the hornfels. Compositionally, it consists of a fine grained quartz and feldspar matrix supporting clear, white and grey quartz eyes up to 2 mm in diameter.

Marble is buff weathering, pale grey and defines the western limit of the skarn system within the target area. It occurs as 1 to 20 m thick lenses at the skarn/marble front transitional boundary and often contains moderate to abundant scapolite.

Intrusive rocks are dominantly coarse porphyritic granite to syenite of the Tombstone Suite Mike Lake Stock and associated peripheral dykes and sills. Feldspars in both the matrix and phenocrysts are glassy and fresh with no signs of clay alteration. The presence of chlorite is the only sign of alteration associated with these rocks and is believed to represent deuteric alteration of hornblende.

Originally, it was assumed that the Mike Lake Stock east of the drill area was the source of the skarn fluids however studies of drill core indicated that at least one component of the skarn fluid vector is from the south and likely beneath the existing skarn system.

Dykes and sills cut all stratigraphic units and range in thickness from tens of centimetres to tens of metres. Associated alteration envelops within adjacent stratigraphy are minimal; often confined to less than twenty centimetres. Rare endoskarn is documented within some sills and dykes as a result of later structural overprint. Endoskarn is characterized by finely disseminated sulphide in the matrix and axinite replacement of feldspar.

Rare mafic lamprophyre dykes are noted at two locations within the Skarn Ridge area. They are dark green, medium grained and contain large biotite books up to 15 mm in diameter. The dykes range in thickness from 50 to 70 cm.

Structure

The stratigraphic sequence mapped on Skarn Ridge is geometrically complex. It has been subjected to polyphase fold deformation, multiphase fracturing and veining plus multiple episodes of metamorphic and/or metasomatic alteration. Although bedding orientation in skarn and hornfels outcrops are highly variable, a **general "reference fabric" was established with a strike of 100° and southerly dip of 30°.** Much of the stratigraphy is complexly folded in outcrop scale but can be characterized on a target scale as a broad southwesterly plunging antiform with tight multiple repeated antiform-synform folds within each of the limbs. Plunge measurements collected from insitu fold hinges range from 27° to 38° due southwest and west.

Most of the dykes mapped within Skarn Ridge are oriented parallel to/or sub parallel to the dominant fold axes and some dykes appear to have been emplaced along a roughly north to northeast trending

plane of weakness. Veins, veinlets and fractures are oriented along similar trends. Studies on both surface and core structures shows that there are two prevailing structural trends; 0° to 10° and 90° to 100°. The majority of insitu copper sulphide- bearing veins, veinlets and fractures are associated with the latter trend. All structures are moderately to steeply dipping with no dominant dip direction.

Mineralization

Mineralization at Skarn Ridge is present as both sulphide and tungstate minerals which are associated with two distinct mineralizing events. The first event is associated with the phase I pre-skarn deposition of fine grained pyrite dominantly in black-brown argillite and lesser siltstone units. Subsequent biotite hornfels alteration has resulted in the development of pyrrhotite and introduced minor amounts of very fine grained chalcopyrite as intermittent disseminations and wisps. All sulphides mentioned occur dominantly as fine foliaform wisps, films and laminations plus thin fracture fillings.

The second and most important mineralizing event is associated with structural overprinting and subsequent secondary skarn development within the stratigraphic section. This event is believed to have occurred in three phases (II-IV), all of which post-date the formation of the laterally extensive primary skarn horizons defining Skarn Ridge. The paragenetic history of these stages of mineralization suggests at least a slight overlap among each stage.

Phase II mineralization is the most widespread mineralizing event and consists of sulphides hosted primarily within skarn veins, veinlets and fractures steeply crosscutting local stratigraphy. The skarn mineralogy of the veins is very similar to the composition of the primary skarn horizons and vein thickness varies dramatically from less than 1 cm to 25 cm averaging 2 to 3 cm. Vein density is also considerably variable ranging from less than 0.01 cm/m to tens of cm/m.

Macroscopic sulphide assemblages are comprised of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and rare bismuthinite. They occur as fine through to coarse-grained disseminations, blebs and massive aggregates. Pyrrhotite is the most common sulphide mineral present and appears to be the earliest of the complexes formed. It is metallic bronze in color, very fine grained and ranges from non to moderately magnetic. Chalcopyrite is the next most abundant sulphide and generally occurs as rims around pyrrhotite blebs and patches. In some structures, chalcopyrite occurs in greater quantity than pyrrhotite. Arsenopyrite appears to be associated with the latter part of sulphide deposition of phase II and occurs mainly as coarse crystals and crystalline aggregates up to several centimetres across. Macroscopically, there appears to be only a very poor association with arsenopyrite and other sulphides. Bismuthinite was only observed on occasion as a dull metallic grey fracture filling.

Phase III mineralization is characterized by metasomatic sulphide and rarer tungstate mineral replacement within carbonate rich zones of the pre-existing skarn and zebra banded skarn/hornfels adjacent to structures and structural corridors hosting phase II style mineralization. Sulphide and tungstate minerals consist dominantly of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with lesser arsenopyrite ± scheelite. Sulphides are typically fine grained and their development is restricted to calcite- rich portions of the primary pyroxene skarn and mixed green zebra banded skarn/hornfels. They are typically disseminated, blebby, or patchy but where sulphides occur in heavy concentrations, they tend to form net-textures as a consequence of scapolite being more resistant to replacement than the surrounding calcite minerals.

Arsenopyrite is less abundant than pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and occurs as medium to coarse subhedral grains. Scheelite is rarely observed within this phase of mineralization but where seen, it occurs as fine

grained isolated blebs and disseminations. The lateral extent of metasomatic replacement is not known but is suspected to be less than 25 m from any individual structure.

Phase IV mineralization is the latest stage of mineralization interpreted within the Skarn Ridge drill area and is similar in nature to phase II style mineralization. It consists mostly of veins comprising individual components or combinations of axinite, calcite and quartz. These veins and veinlets commonly host scheelite mineralization while sulphide occurrences are less frequent. Axinite veins are again best developed in the primary pyroxene skarn and zebra banded skarn/hornfels horizons. Quartz-calcite veins are developed in all lithologies, although they are rarely mineralized peripheral to the pyroxene skarn and zebra banded skarn/hornfels bands. Axinite veins are frequently coarse grained, vuggy to massive and range from less than 1 cm to 3 m wide. They can contain medium- to coarse- grained scheelite or pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite ± arsenopyrite in vugs. Quartz-calcite veins are typically 1 to 10 cm wide and are the primary host of very coarse grained (up to 4 cm in diameter), subhedral scheelite crystals. Less frequently, calcite and quartz veins contain fine grained blebs of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, or arsenopyrite.

Microscopic evaluation of a number of thin sections prepared from Skarn Ridge mineralization core samples suggest gold is strongly associated with native bismuth, and moderately with bismuthinite. All gold occurrences are associated with distal pyroxene-scapolite skarn with variable calcite. There are no other metals or sulphides that appear to be associated with gold. One out of 4 thin sections examined for gold associations, one contained gold in arsenopyrite. In all other occurrences, gold is associated with pyroxene-calcite skarn with variable scapolite.

Spectral Induced Polarization

In early September 2008, JVX Ltd, of Richmond Hill ON, completed a test spectral IP/resistivity survey over the Skarn Ridge Zone (Webster 2008). Only three north–south trending lines, totalling 2,050m, were completed. The test survey did not provide any critical insight for future exploration. The following summary comments are an excerpt from the 2008 Webster report.

"Generally the data suffered from low signal, resulting in poor chargeability decay. Attempts in the field were made to improve the contact resistance. During the survey, the potential electrode contact resistance was high often over 500k ohms and sometimes over 1000k ohms. Most of the chargeability decays were poor because of high contact resistance and low current. As a result, no IP anomalies have been interpreted."

Readings are taken at 25m stationed pickets. There were no chainage errors present. The IP/resistivity survey was done in time domain with a Scintrex IPR12 receiver. A two second current pulse was used. For the overall survey, the pole-dipole array with „a' = 25 m and n =1, 5/6 was used. Alternating between 5 and 6 dipoles yields marked improvements in productivity with a marginal loss of information. Two foot long with half inch diameter stainless steel electrodes were used for the potential dipoles. Larger electrodes were used for the current rods. The shape of IP anomalies in pole-dipole surveys depends on the orientation of the array and the current – potential electrode orientation is fixed for any survey grid. The current electrode was always grid south of the potential electrodes. Data processing is based largely on Geosoft Oasis Montaj v6.4 (geosoft.com). Impedance modelling software is based on a suite of programs developed by JVX for the IPR12. The IP decays are analysed for spectral content. For the regular survey, stacked pseudosections and plan maps of the n=2 Mx chargeability and apparent resistivity are prepared with Oasis Montaj. Final results of the survey were presented as pseudosections and n=2 plan maps at 1:2500. (1) Pseudosections (Tau, MIP,

Chargeability and Apparent resistivity), (2) Stacked pseudosections (all lines on one map with Chargeability or Apparent resistivity), and (3) Plan maps of n=2 (all lines on one map with Chargeability or Apparent resistivity).

Prospecting

Only limited follow up prospecting was conducted in the vicinity of one previously identified mineral occurrence called the Phone Zone, located roughly 2 km east of the Upper Skarn Ridge area. It is marked by elevated copper-silver-lead soil geochemistry, and prospecting discovered crudely banded, coarsely crystalline massive sulphide shedding from an easterly trending shear zone. A sample a locally derived boulder returned 366 g/t Ag, 15.65% Pb, 9.33% Zn, and 0.613% Cu. The eastern extension of the shear projects into cliffs while its western extension projects beneath talus cover in the valley floor.

Baseline Environmental Stream Sampling

(After Access 2009)

In 2008, Access Consulting Group of Whitehorse Yukon completed a fisheries, stream investigation & water-sediment analyses on river drainages in and around the Mike Lake project area; the first of its kind in the area. Access visited the Mike Lake project twice during the 2008 field season. Eleven water samples were collected on May 23 and nine fish and fish habitat investigations were conducted from August 12 to 15. Appendix C contains an Access sample site location map. The May water samples were analyzed for 30 elements and stream discharge rates were also measured. In general, Access reports that the drainages in the Mike Lake area have very few fish and that the cold waters are of pristine quality being fed by seasonal snow pack.

Excerpts from Access 2009

"Documentation of previous fisheries investigations in this area was not discovered and it would appear that very little is known about the fisheries resources of this part of the Klondike River watershed. This current study investigated fish and fish habitat at numerous sites along the Klondike River/Brewery Creek drainage, including Brewery Creek, Rubble Creek, Aussie Creek and East O'Brien Creek. This investigation confirmed only the presence of the Slimy Sculpin (Cottus cognatus)."

"Fish and fish habitat investigations were conducted at nine sites within the Brewery Creek watershed in the proximity of the 2008 Mike Lake campsite. In situ water quality values were obtained at the fish sampling sites. Temperatures within the sample area ranged from 3.9 to 6.4^{o}C. The warmest temperature overall was found in Brewery Creek (6.4^{o}C). Conductivity ranged from a low of 190 uS/cm in Brewery Creek, to a high of 360 uS/cm in East O'Brien Creek. The pH measurements at all sites were fairly consistent and ranged from 8.1 to 8.6. Dissolved oxygen levels ranged between 11.5 and 12.5 mg/l at all sites, with saturation levels between 90 and 100%. Tributaries flowing into Brewery Creek included Rubble Creek and East O'Brien Creek. All streams sampled were swift, high-gradient systems cascading off the mountain, providing very limited or no suitable habitat for fish. The very cold water temperatures encountered would serve as a deterrent to most fish species moving into these streams from the Klondike River. The water temperature of the Klondike River was measured at the Dempster Highway Bridge and was found to be approximately 10^{o}C."

10.0 DRILLING

2008 Skarn Ridge Drilling

No drilling has been carried out on the Mike Lake property by Inform. However, Dynamite Resources over the 2008 field season completed a drill program consisted of systematic diamond drilling (10,037 metres - 68 holes) within a 600 by 350 metre area.

Appendix B contains drill hole summary data, collar location map and hole completion dates.

In 2007, a single hole (**SK07-01**) was drilled in the upper Skarn Ridge area to test near the upper edge of the copper-gold soil geochemical anomaly. This hole was located on the same due north section line as the earlier three drill 2005 holes. The 2007 ‚discovery' drill hole intersected a thick section of gently southward dipping pyroxene-scapolite skarn and altered sediments overlying a sequence of hornfels. Both series of rocks have been intruded by fine- to medium-grained sills and dykes associated with the Mike Lake Stock. The hole cut **1.38 g/t Au, 0.61% Cu, 13.6 g/t Ag and 0.044% WO_3 across 89.31 m**.

The 71 holes testing Skarn Ridge between 2005 and 2008 defined a thick, near surface package of pyroxene-scapolite ±garnet skarn and calc-silicate altered sediments which host variably mineralized secondary skarn veins, veinlets and fracture zones plus peripheral sulphide replacement zones. Mineralization is present as both sulphide and tungstate minerals which are associated with two distinct mineralizing events.

Wengzynowski (2009) reports that the best copper-gold intervals over significant widths are localized around hole SK07-01, near the marble front in the western part of the skarn system where the density of veins is the highest. The majority of significant grades are localized within pyroxene skarn and zebra-banded mixed green skarn/hornfels. Rare, narrow intervals of significant copper and/or gold grades occur in deeper skarn and mixed skarn hornfels horizons but all grades decrease significantly to the east and south, and drop off sharply to the west at the marble front. Wengzynowski concluded that mineralization at Skarn Ridge is geometrically complex and is likely a limited near surface deposit. Table 10.0 details the significant results from the Skarn Ridge 2008 drill campaign.

2008 drill core sample correlation coefficients for select elements of interest are shown below. Ratios of copper- silver and gold - bismuth are among the elements with the best correlation coefficients. Tungsten in general shows poor correlation with most other elements

	Au	**Ag**	**Cu**	**Bi**	**As**	**Sb**
Au	1	0.44	0.38	0.68	0.44	0.36
Ag	0.44	1	0.94	0.35	0.38	0.19
Cu	0.38	0.94	1	0.28	0.37	0.16

Table 10.0 Significant Results – Skarn Ridge 2008 Drilling

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m) *	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	WO3 (%)
SKDH08-003	22.00	40.00	18.00	0.40	0.69	8	0.070
	93.18	102.00	8.82	0.27	0.43	4	0.002
SKDH08-004	6.00	14.00	8.00	0.34	0.27	6	0.000
	90.93	126.00	35.07	0.25	0.35	7	0.019
SKDH08-005	14.00	32.06	18.06	0.21	0.83	4	0.024
	61.89	115.00	53.11	0.32	0.21	6	0.034
SKDH08-009	43.00	57.00	14.00	0.31	0.36	7	0.028
SKDH08-011	5.71	78.20	72.49	0.17	0.41	3	0.009
SKDH08-015	47.00	80.33	33.33	0.35	0.13	7	0.013
including	69.00	80.33	11.33	0.68	0.13	14	0.009
including	75.00	77.00	**2.00**	**1.31**	**0.34**	**29**	**0.000**
SKDH08-016	17.00	85.00	68.00	0.21	0.09	4	0.036
including	44.00	73.00	29.00	0.24	0.06	5	0.076
SKDH08-017	11.06	104.65	**93.59**	**0.26**	**0.92**	**4**	**0.109**
including	50.90	104.65	53.75	0.28	0.76	5	0.173
including	19.79	67.00	**47.21**	**0.23**	**1.50**	**4**	**0.154**
including	43.15	67.00	**23.85**	**0.26**	**1.97**	**5**	**0.266**
SKDH08-018	23.15	45.00	**21.85**	**0.29**	**3.53**	**7**	**0.012**
including	31.00	33.00	2.00	0.35	17.25	16	0.000
SKDH08-019	37.30	113.19	**75.89**	**0.69**	**2.86**	**15**	**0.049**
including	50.97	107.36	**56.39**	**0.81**	**3.24**	**17**	**0.066**
SKDH08-020	17.70	47.84	30.14	0.24	0.22	5	0.037
SKDH08-021	30.92	90.25	59.33	0.28	0.79	6	0.079
including	60.04	85.80	25.76	0.34	0.71	7	0.098
SKDH08-022	9.87	97.40	87.53	0.24	0.61	5	0.011
SKDH08-024	43.99	53.06	9.07	0.27	0.76	7	0.000
SKDH08-025	11.28	25.80	11.98	0.24	0.55	6	0.096
SKDH08-026	19.10	93.87	**74.77**	**0.35**	**0.73**	**7**	**0.024**
including	19.10	46.13	**27.03**	**0.65**	**1.07**	**13**	**0.012**
including	72.97	93.87	**20.90**	**0.35**	**1.15**	**7**	**0.071**
SKDH08-027	60.83	104.79	43.96	0.16	0.07	4	0.061
SKDH08-028	2.13	83.73	81.60	0.15	0.89	4	0.106
including	18.20	51.21	**33.01**	**0.22**	**1.62**	**5**	**0.243**
SKDH08-029	7.43	104.79	97.36	0.25	0.38	5	0.052
including	7.43	86.72	79.29	0.25	0.46	5	0.064
SKDH08-031	3.02	44.52	41.50	0.21	0.25	5	0.063
SKDH08-035	2.25	11.29	**9.04**	**0.30**	**2.19**	**7**	**0.003**
SKDH08-036	132.76	145.15	15.37	0.14	0.86	2	0.027
SKDH08-043	8.23	31.42	**23.29**	**0.29**	**1.11**	**5**	**-**
including	26.08	28.96	2.88	0.53	3.79	9	-

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m) *	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	WO3 (%)
SKDH08-044	116.98	140.38	**23.4**	**0.15**	**2.64**	**3**	-
including	116.98	120.03	**3.05**	**0.41**	**6.97**	**0**	-
SKDH08-051	72.97	96.08	23.11	0.31	0.82	4	-
including	72.97	74.48	**1.51**	**1.4**	**5.14**	**26**	-
SKDH08-055	165	176.17	11.17	0.23	0.03	4	-
including	173.13	176.17	3.04	0.35	0.01		-
SKDH08-057	117.89	123.71	5.82	0.40	0.01	6	-
	139.27	149.51	10.24	0.33	0.02	5	-
	170.45	174.52	**4.07**	**1.76**	**0.53**	**36**	-
including	170.45	171.29	**0.84**	**6.39**	**0.01**	**123**	-
SKDH08-060	50.05	64.12	14.07	0.23	0.43	4	-
SKDH08-064	148.31	155.45	7.14	0.06	0.75	2	-
SKDH08-067	44	63.5	19.5	0.12	0.75	5	-
SKDH08-068	10.98	24.56	13.58	0.10	1.55	4	0.112
including	16.64	18.56	**1.92**	**0.29**	**4.54**	**7**	**0.782**
	59.26	114.85	55.59	0.27	0.43	6	0.098
including	92.2	114.85	19.65	0.44	0.46	8	0.153
including	102.3	102.72	**0.42**	**8.02**	**0.25**	**124**	-

* note: interval length is not true width.

Diamond Drilling Specifics and Core Handing Procedures

Diamond drilling was completed between June 11 and September 20, 2008 by Top Rank Diamond Drilling Ltd. of St. Rose Du Lac, Manitoba. The work was done with helicopter portable, diesel powered JKS- Super 300 drills using BTW equipment, and a diesel powered Zinex A5 B-20 drill using NQ2 tooling. Sixty-eight holes were completed for a total of 10,040 m.

Core was transported twice daily from the drill sites to camp by helicopter. The core was first subjected to geotechnical logging which included conversion of the down-hole depth marker blocks to metric, determination of Rock Quality Designations (RQD) and recovery between marker blocks, magnetic susceptibility and density measurements. Upon completion of the geotechnical logs, the core was then geologically logged and selective intervals were marked for sampling. All core was photographed prior to sampling. Mineralized intervals were marked and sawn with one half returned to the box and the other half sealed in plastic bags each containing a unique pre-numbered sample tag. Duplicate samples consisting of quartered core, blanks and certified standards were sampled and inserted on a predetermined schedule. After sampling was completed, core boxes were stacked at the campsite and secured.

Density measurements were collected for 459 samples segregated into 251 pyroxene skarn and mixed green skarn/ hornfels samples. No measurements were collected from semi-massive sulphide bearing. Core was cut into roughly 28 cm lengths and the exact length and diameter was measured. The samples were air-dried, then weighed using an Ohaus Scout Pro 2001 electronic balance with an accuracy of +/-0.1 grams. Calibration of the scale was conducted daily.

Rock Type	Density g/cc (from)	Density g/cc (to)
Pyroxene Skarn	2.90	3.70
Hornfels	2.80	2.90
Intrusive	2.50	2.80

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 2008 Dynamite Resources and Historical Exploration

The 2004 to 2008 explorations were carried out under the supervision of Arthur Cathro & Associates; a well known and respected industry service provider. The author believes that exploration work completed under Arthur Cathro guidance is of a high industry standard and can be relied upon. The author considers all analytical and related data resulting from work prior to 2004 to be historical in nature and as such, makes no representation as to whether the pre-2004 historical information is complete or wholly accurate. Nonetheless, these data are considered reliable and sufficiently comprehensive, particularly for those explorations completed by senior exploration companies. Where QC/QA information is lacking in the historical records, the author assumes that standard mineral exploration industry care and control typical of each historical exploration era was observed. It appears that the analytical and sampling procedures and protocols reported within the public reports conform to the best practices of their respective eras and that these results are representative of the mineralization on the Mike Lake Property. There is no reason to believe that either sampling integrity or security was jeopardized at any time during the sampling programs reported in the project's historical assessment reports. No aspect of sample preparation, from the 2004-2008 period, was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of Dynamite (or Inform).

The sampling procedures, sample-handling protocols, assaying methods and quality control (QA/QC) measures for the 2008 exploration program at Mike Lake are as follows.

Core samples were collected under the supervision of an Archer Cathro qualified geologist. BTW & NQ diameter diamond core was descriptively logged on site, aligned, marked for sampling and then cut in half, longitudinally, using a rock saw. One-half of the core is preserved on site in core boxes for verification and future reference. The samples comprising the other half of the core were bagged, sealed and delivered directly to Whitehorse and then sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver where they were dried and fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2 mm. A 500 g split of the crushed material was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron. A 250 g split was then subjected to aqua-regia digestion and analyzed for 33 elements using the ME-ICP61a technique. All pulps were analyzed for gold using a fire assay and AA finish. The other 250 g split was forwarded to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. where a portion was analyzed for tungsten by phosphoric acid leach and ICP-ES analysis. All coarse rejects and pulps are disposed.

Key items involving QA/QC from the field included: maintaining a clean environment at the drill, geotechnical logging, geological logging and core cutting facility; preparing blank samples in a separate location from the core processing facility; implementing a blank and standard insertion schedule; preparation of certified matrix compatible standards; and using of a chain of custody document to accompany the samples from the field to the laboratory.

Future sampling and analysis protocols to be utilized by Inform must be within modern acceptable industry standards and should conform to all industry-standard quality control and acceptance procedures. For example, a qualified geologist must supervise all sampling; care of bagged samples and the security of those samples must be a priority; and sample assay procedures must be suitable and of high quality.

11.2 Author June 29, 2011 Property Examination Sampling

During the June 29, 2011 property exam, the author collected seven rock samples from outcrops or float material. All samples were secured in plastic sample bags, sealed and labelled with a unique sample number (MMR01 to MMR07). The location of each sample was noted, in UTM coordinates (NAD83 datum), with the aid of a hand-held GPS (Garmin Map60CS; accuracy ±6m). The samples were under the author's care and control from the moment of collection to delivery to the AcmeLabs facility in Vancouver BC. Appendix D contains the analysis certificates for the samples.

As stated above, rock samples collected by the author were under his care and control from the moment of collection to delivery to the laboratory in Vancouver. All seven rock samples were subjected to the following analytical procedure. All rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250-gram split to -200 mesh (85%) (Group RX200-250). A 0.25 gram cut of the -150 mesh material from each sample was then heated in HNO3-HClO4-HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in HCl. Solutions are analysed then analyzed for 41-elements (including gold) by ICP-MS (Group 1EX). All sample pulps and coarse rejects are discarded. The analytical data is tabulated in electronic files in a metric database (Microsoft Excel spread sheet).

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Authors Database Audit

A formal audit of the property database was not undertaken. The author has selectively verified a number of rock/soil sample data for the 2008 era work against original assay certificates and their associated maps-figures. The author recommends that during future project data compilation or exploration, the database should be carefully audited and, if errors are found, corrected.

The bulk of the historical exploration data presented in this report was collected by exploration staff of well recognized and highly regarded exploration consultants (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. and Archer Cathro & Assoc) and major mining companies (Placer Dome and Homestake) and the results are recorded in reports submitted for assessment credit. These reports were prepared to standards specified at the time by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and they differ from those currently prescribed by National Instrument 43-101. In addition, these assessment reports were submitted prior to the current requirement for complete data records, including geological observations and other primary documentation (such as certificate of analysis and detailed rock descriptions), which would permit the author to verify the accuracy and internal consistency of the results presented. Despite the differences between the standard to which these reports were prepared and that required by National Instrument 43-101, the data contained in these reports appear to be valid and reliable.

12.2 Author Independent Samples & Site review

The author of this report, Michael Moore P. Geo, conducted a field visit to the Mike Lake property on July 29, 2011. The following objectives were accomplished: general project & site specific examinations, a review of property geology and styles of mineralization-alteration and rock sample collection. Seven random chip samples were collected from surface rock exposures of intrusive and sedimentary rocks, with variety of quartz veining and/or gossanous appearances. The Bear, Skarn Ridge and North Vein Zones were visited and sampled. The author documented the property terrain, select showings and select drill core via still photography and video. Appendix D contains the author sample descriptions and AcmeLabs analysis certificates and Appendix E contains a number of property examination photos.

The author believes that sufficient sites of significance where inspected to make a quality assessment of the Mike Lake property. The author reports that, overall, geology, mineralization and showings referred to in the historical records are genuine. Based upon the property examination and review of past exploration results, it is the author's opinion that this is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

The author first briefly visited the Bear Zone area and via heliborne recon identified a hand dug blast trench high on a ridge face. A single random chip sample (MMR-01) was collected from blast material in the trench. The dominant lithology observed in the trench was a fine to medium grained unaltered porphyritic syenite which hosted widely spaced narrow (<1cm wide) quartz veins. These veins occasionally contained pockets of rusty limonitic oxides. The rock sample collected yielded 0.3 ppm gold and 1.3 ppm silver, with moderately anomalous concentrations of Mn, Sb, Sr and Ba. The Skarn Zone Camp and diamond drill area was visited after the Bear Zone. Here the author inspected the drill core from discovery hole SK07-01 and collected numerous core photos. At the Skarn Ridge Camp there are numerous tent platforms, a large core logging structure and an extensive core library. A fly over the drill area verified the numerous drill pads on the Skarn Ridge slope. A single sample (MMR-02) was collected from a gossanous hornfelsed gritty sediment exposure east of the main drilling area. Analytical results from this sample yielded only weakly anomalous copper values, which was not unexpected as the sample was collected peripherally to the main zone mineralization. The final site visit was carried out at the North Vein drill area. Here the author collected four rock samples from locally derived surface rock talus, located in the immediate vicinity to historical drill holes NV05-01 & 06. Samples MMR-03 to 05 were of fine grained grey quartzite rocks with various thin (hairline to 1.0 cm thick) quartz veining with moderate amounts of limonite - hematite encrustations. These three samples yielded no particularly anomalous values. Samples MMR-06 and 07 were of strongly gossanous and „frothy' looking conglomerate rocks which yielded 0.1 ppm and 2.0 ppm gold, plus 3.8 ppm and 7.9 ppm silver respectively. These two samples were also anomalous in copper, iron, arsenic, bismuth and tungsten. After the North Vein zone, the author flew from the northeast limit to the southwest end of the property and video recorded numerous surface red-orange rusty colour anomalies (gossans) slopes associated with the Mike Lake property mineral occurrences. This flight path roughly bisected the centre of the claim block.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

14.0 MINERAL RESORUCE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES & CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

20.0 ENVIRNOMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, & SOCIAL-COMMUNITY IMPACT

The author, not an expert in political, environmental and societal matters, is required by NI 43-101 to comment on the environmental, permitting, and social or community factors related to the project. To this end, the author has relied on Territorial and Federal publications, reports and websites, guidance by Inform and its legal counsel and Yukon government representatives and also a general working knowledge of the mineral exploration industry in Yukon. The author has reviewed these data and believes them to be accurate and reliable in their collection and disclosure. However, the author cannot guarantee the accuracy and comprehensiveness of these data and reserves the right, but is not necessarily obligated to, revise this report and its conclusions should new information become available after the date of this report.

In general, exploration in the Yukon requires a high level of political, environmental and societal conscientiousness for the success of any exploration, development or mining project. Therefore Inform must bear in-mind that all future exploration and development efforts should be carried out with the goal of meeting or surpassing Territorial and Federal regulations and societal expectations.

To the best of the author's knowledge there are no existing environmental liabilities for the property, as the Mike Lake property is an early stage exploration venture and has not experienced any advanced stage development work. A single preliminary baseline environmental assessment study was completed in 2008 by Dynamite Resources. The company completed a fisheries, stream investigation & water-sediment analyses on river drainages in and around the Mike Lake project area; the first of its kind in the area. Details for this survey are in Section 9.0. In general, the assessment indicates that the drainages in the Mike Lake area have very few fish and that these cold waters are of pristine quality being fed by seasonal snow pack. In the future as the project advances, Inform should consider preparing and implementing additional assessments, which may include more detailed water & fish habitat studies, plus vegetation, wildlife and archaeological studies. This will be a particular necessity if new road access is to be considered.

As reported in Section 4.3, exploration carried out by Dynamite Resources from 2004 to 2008 was authorized by the Yukon government department of Energy, Mines and Resources via a Quartz Mining Claim Class 3 permit LQ00131. This permit, sanctioned from Aug 16, 2004 to Aug 15, 2009 on some of the Lorrie, Jamie and Java claims, is now expired. For the Phase one exploration recommended in this report, Inform will require the minimum „Class 1 Permit'. Activities within a Class 1 program are defined as "grassroots" exploration with low potential to cause adverse environmental effects and where activities and reclamation are completed within a year. A Class 1 program does not require government approval as long as the operator complies with the Operating Conditions. A Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) assessment is not required for a Class 1 program. Future larger scale exploration programs (such as the Phase Two program recommended herein) will require more formal government permits (i.e. Class 2 or higher).

The Federal and Provincial governments have indicated that explorationists have "a duty to consult First Nations peoples and accommodate their concerns". In keeping with this initiative, governments

strongly recommend that mining companies maintain dialog with local First Nation communities so activities can be coordinated to avoid any conflict with exploration and related activities.

There are no First Nations Reserves located on or within the immediate proximity of the Mike Lake property and all land claim issues in the Dawson Mining District are concluded. The property is located within an overlap area of traditional lands of the Nacho Nyak and Tr'ondëk Hwëch self governing First Nations. During the planning stage of proposed work programs which, in particular, would have a significant on-site presence, Inform should notify and consult with the two Nations via written, phone and/or direct correspondence. The author recommends that these notifications occur on a regular basis, so as to help to foster a good relationship and also that Inform keep comprehensive records of the timing and details of all communications. During the most recent explorations carried out from 2004 to 2008, individuals from the Nacho Nyak and Tr'ondëk Hwëch Nations were actively consulted and also hired as field season labours. Inform should continue to strive to provide employment to these two nations whenever practicable and appropriate. No archaeological studies have been carried out at Mike Lake.

Importantly, the Mike Lake claims are located in isolated and mountainous terrain well away from urban influences. In addition, only 25 kilometres to the southwest is the past producing Brewery Creek Gold Mine. These significant facts lead the author to believe that future exploration work for the property will not meet any significant governmental, First Nation or societal opposition. Certainly, the program would come under more direct and stringent scrutiny, should the project progress to more advanced development phases.

21.0 CAPITAL & OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

22.0 ECONONMIC ANALYASIS

This section is not applicable as the Mike Lake property is an early stage prospect.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

(After BC Minfile website search June 21, 2011)

There are is a large contiguous block of mineral rights claims ("Zorro, Toro & Idaoro") adjacent south and east of the Mike Lake property. These claims have a „pending status' and were staked November 2010 by Shawn Ryan and Henry Neugebauer. Both parties (Ryan and Neugebauer) entered into a joint venture agreement and subsequently optioned the claims to Ryan Gold Inc. Northwest of the property is another large „pending status' claim block, with registered owners J.F. Bisson, L. Bissonette, S. Roussel and others. These "Jimi" claims were staked in April 2011.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant information that would change the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mike Lake property is an early stage gold-silver-copper exploration venture, where mineralization is related to the emplacement of multiphase granitic intrusions generating a broad range of potential deposit target types, including auriferous veins, stockworks, replacements, skarns and polymetallic lodes. The property lies within the prolific Tintina Gold Belt; a gold rich mineral district that spans a broad region of Yukon Territory and central Alaska.

The helicopter accessible property is situated in the politically stable and mineral exploration affable Yukon Territory, Canada. It is located in the central west region of the Territory, where access and logistics are relatively straightforward and expensive. Property terrain is typical of glaciated alpine terrain, where topography is rugged and covered by varying thicknesses of talus, Quaternary overburden and permafrost. Extensive winter snow restricts exploration efforts to the summer and early fall months, particularly at the property's higher elevations.

Since the late 1960s, Mike Lake has been subjected to several exploration programs by senior and junior operators. Consequently, the property has an extensive public and private technical data base which will greatly benefit future exploration. Most of the historic drill testing has been completed from 2005 to 2008 and was focussed on a few quality targets, particularly the Skarn Ridge and North Vein Zones. Property mineralization is wide spread and is loosely grouped into ten main target areas based on target type and a variety of technical characteristics. Detailed drill testing of the Skarn Ridge and North Vein replacement-skarn targets has delineated relatively small and irregular near surface gold-copper and gold (respectively) enriched zones. In general, the geometry of these major mineralizing systems appears to be complex, as multi-phase mineralization is found in stratabound and non-stratabound habits, as well as concordant and cross cutting structural horizons. Interestingly, specialty elements such as tungsten and tellurium are found in locally anomalous concentrations and their significance to the future of the project should be considered.

Standard explorations methodologies such as airborne geophysical surveying, soil sampling, prospecting, trench sampling, geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys have been particularly effective in delineating mineralized zones for drill testing.

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties or any reasonably foreseeable impacts thereof that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of this report's exploration information and/or the Mike Lake project future potential.

A good number of the property's major zones and showings have not been adequately tested by modern systematic physical, geochemical, geophysical or drilling methods. Several of the lesser known mineralized areas have undergone only cursory assessment by previous operators, thus present very attractive precious and base metal targets. Based upon the property examination and review of past exploration results, it is the author's opinion that this is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended herein that Inform carry out additional exploration work on the Mike Lake property. An initial $550,000 Phase One exploration program is suggested. See Table 26.0

The Mike Lake Property possesses numerous priority gold-copper-silver exploration targets. This good fortune presents a welcome challenge for future exploration. Inform's future exploration must strive to quickly and cost effectively distinguish property targets of potentially genuine economic merit over those which are have distractingly anomalous characteristics but diminutive size or prospects. To this end, Inform should aggressively pursue targets by using sound modern methodologies and also employ highly experienced technical personnel. Exploration should biased to the discovery of a large scale bulk tonnage intrusion related gold deposit, as most skarn-replacement style mineralized zones worked on to date appear to be small high grade deposits.

The Phase One Exploration program should include the following:

- Digital re-compilation and detailed review of all historical exploration work.
- Two detailed heliborne property wide geophyscial surveys
  (a) magnetic-radiometric-Dighem and (b) gravity-gradiometer

The author's review of the existing digital data set has found that some digital information has been lost or misplaced since 2008; likely as a result of the numerous corporate transformations. Mike Lake has an extensive technical historic data set and therefore it is a critical necessity to have an up to date, comprehensive and accessible GIS based data package.

The author suggests two new airborne surveys be carried out on the property as a means to focus future ground exploration on high quality targets. These two surveys will provide critical geological mapping tools and also aid in the identification of priority mineralized zones. A highly qualified and experienced geophysical consultant should oversee the Phase One surveys. The geophysicist, in concert with company geologists, should review and interpret the airborne geophysical results with the goal of providing guidance to high priority targets for the follow up Phase Two program. Mike Lake's extensive historical data package will help to provide essential insight on the interpretation of the geophyscial surveys.

A heliborne magnetics- radiometrics-Dighem (frequency domain) geophysical survey will help to focus future ground exploration. The 1998 airborne survey was a decent aid to past exploration, however this survey's line orientation was flown at a less than ideal direction of 110° - 290° (spacing of 150m). Detailed explorations completed after the 1998 survey indicates that the dominate orientation of most priority mineralized zones is roughly east-west with near vertical to southward dips. Therefore the author suggests flying a new detailed survey with lines oriented in a more favourable north-south direction with a separation of 100 metres. A heliborne gravity-gradiometer survey is also suggested to compliment the mag-rad-dighem survey, at a line spacing 150m. The gravity survey will aid both geological mapping and may help to identify significant sulphide enriched horizons. Additionally, Inform should acquire from Fugro Airborne Surveys the 1998 Geoterrex airborne survey data for re-processing and re-interpretation.

The size and scope of the Phase Two Program would be contingent on the results of Phase One explorations. The suggested Phase Two Program should be large and aggressive in scope, with numerous concurrent facets. An estimated budget of $4.5 million is suggested. Without the benefit the suggested Phase One airborne survey results, there are numerous Mike Lake areas which standout as

notable targets. Inform's Phase Two exploration should focus on priority historical mineralized zones, particularly the North Vein Zone, South Rubble Lake, Mike Lake Cirque, Stonehenge Moly, Birdie Bindie, Target I, Target E and Bear showings.

The Phase Two Exploration program should include the following:

- Prospecting, rock-soil sampling over priority zones (historical and new airborne zones)
- Detailed structural mapping at North Vein and drill core re-logging (± sampling)
- Detailed re-sampling of select trenches
- Follow-up hand and/or mechanized trenching and rock sampling program.
- Test ground geophysical surveying: magnetics, VLF-EM and HLEM.
- Diamond drilling – 4,500 metres.

Table 26.0 Mike Lake Exploration Budgets

Phase One Mike Lake Exploration Budget		
Digital compilation of all historical exploration……	50,000	
Heliborne Geophysical Surveys		
Mob-demob…….	60,000	
Magnetics-Radiometrics-Dighem (~850 line km at ~$165 per km)……..….	140,000	
Gravity-Gradiometer (~650 line km at ~$320 per km)……..…...	208,000	
1998 Geoterrex data acquisition..……..…….....	5,000	
Geophysical Consultant Oversee & Interpretation……....…….……..	30,000	
Miscellaneous & Contingency …….....….	57,000	
Total Cost		**$ 550,000**

Suggested Phase Two Program Budget		
Diamond Drilling (@ $150/meter)		
Estimated 26 holes at average depth of 175m→ 4,500 meter program…….....	700,000	
Drill pads + Reclamation…..……..……...	100,000	
Geologists (6x140 days @ $550 per day)……..…….	462,000	
Prospectors & Assistances (6x130 days @ $350 per day)……..……..	273,000	
Specialized Technical Consultants..……...	75,000	
Sample analyses: Rock-soil 5,000 @ $40 per sample……...…….……	200,000	
Ground Geophysical Surveys……..……...	200,000	
Air Support..……..	900,000	
Camp, support staff & equipment rental ..……	930,000	
Fuel..…….....	180,000	
Miscellaneous supplies……..……..……...	150,000	
Logistics (vehicle, travel, accommodation, etc)…..……...……	150,000	
Reporting…….……..……..	60,000	
Miscellaneous & contingency …….....	120,000	
Total Cost		**$ 4,500,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 AUTHOR CERTIFICATE, SIGNATURE AND CONSENT

MICHAEL MOORE, P. GEO
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael P. Moore, P. Geo., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at 470 Granville Street Suite 520, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1V5, phone (604) 687 7178.

2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa Ontario, with a B.Sc. (Honours) in Geology (1989).

3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) with member number 21586. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States, Ghana, Peru and Cuba. I have skarn-replacement and intrusive host gold deposit exploration experience in British Columbia, Yukon, Peru and Ghana.

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 22 years since graduation from university.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6) I am responsible for all items and also for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Review of the Mike Lake Project" prepared for Inform Resources Corp dated July 15, 2011 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Mike Lake Property. I did visit the property June 29, 2011.

7) I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

__"signed & sealed"__
Michael Moore, P. Geo.
Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
July 27, 2011

Appendix A Mike Lake Property Claim Information

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Good to Date	Record Date	StakingDate	NTS	"Block"
Registered claim owner for all claims is 100% Cash Minerals Ltd.							
In June 2010, Cash Minerals Ltd changed its name to Pitchblack Resources Ltd.							
NOTE: The claim information of Table 4.2 is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based							
on the author's review of the government of the Yukon Mineral rights inquiry web site (June 14, 2011).							
YC35790	Dynamite	1	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35791	Dynamite	2	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35792	Dynamite	3	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35793	Dynamite	4	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35794	Dynamite	5	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35795	Dynamite	6	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35796	Dynamite	7	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35797	Dynamite	8	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35798	Dynamite	9	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35799	Dynamite	10	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35800	Dynamite	11	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35801	Dynamite	12	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35802	Dynamite	13	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35803	Dynamite	14	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35804	Dynamite	15	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35805	Dynamite	16	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35806	Dynamite	17	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35807	Dynamite	18	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35808	Dynamite	19	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35809	Dynamite	20	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35810	Dynamite	21	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35811	Dynamite	22	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35812	Dynamite	23	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35813	Dynamite	24	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC35814	Dynamite	25	March 4, 2022	February 24, 2005	February 12, 2005	116A05	Walhala
YC63145	Dynamite	26	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63146	Dynamite	27	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63147	Dynamite	28	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63148	Dynamite	29	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63149	Dynamite	30	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63150	Dynamite	31	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63151	Dynamite	32	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116B01	Walhala
YC63152	Dynamite	33	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116B01	Walhala
YC63153	Dynamite	34	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116B01	Walhala
YC63154	Dynamite	35	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116B01	Walhala
YC63155	Dynamite	36	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63156	Dynamite	37	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63157	Dynamite	38	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63158	Dynamite	39	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63159	Dynamite	40	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63160	Dynamite	41	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63161	Dynamite	42	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63162	Dynamite	43	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63163	Dynamite	44	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63164	Dynamite	45	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63165	Dynamite	46	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63166	Dynamite	47	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63167	Dynamite	48	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63168	Dynamite	49	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63169	Dynamite	50	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63170	Dynamite	51	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63171	Dynamite	52	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63172	Dynamite	53	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63173	Dynamite	54	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63174	Dynamite	55	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63175	Dynamite	56	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63176	Dynamite	57	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63177	Dynamite	58	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63178	Dynamite	59	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Good to Date	Record Date	StakingDate	NTS	"Block"
YC63179	Dynamite	60	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YC63180	Dynamite	61	March 4, 2013	November 22, 2007	November 10, 2007	116A04	Walhala
YB17905	Jamie	1	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB17906	Jamie	2	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB17907	Jamie	3	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB17908	Jamie	4	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB30680	Jamie	5	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30681	Jamie	6	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30682	Jamie	7	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30683	Jamie	8	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30684	Jamie	9	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30685	Jamie	10	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30686	Jamie	11	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30687	Jamie	12	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30690	Jamie	15	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30692	Jamie	17	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30694	Jamie	19	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30696	Jamie	21	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30698	Jamie	23	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
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YB30702	Jamie	27	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
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YB30704	Jamie	29	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30705	Jamie	30	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30706	Jamie	31	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30707	Jamie	32	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30708	Jamie	33	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30709	Jamie	34	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
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YB30713	Jamie	38	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30714	Jamie	39	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30715	Jamie	40	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
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YB30717	Jamie	42	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30718	Jamie	43	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30719	Jamie	44	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30726	Jamie	51	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30727	Jamie	52	March 4, 2021	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30728	Jamie	53	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30729	Jamie	54	March 4, 2021	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30730	Jamie	55	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30731	Jamie	56	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30732	Jamie	57	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30733	Jamie	58	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30734	Jamie	59	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30735	Jamie	60	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30744	Jamie	69	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30745	Jamie	70	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30746	Jamie	71	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30747	Jamie	72	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30748	Jamie	73	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30749	Jamie	74	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30750	Jamie	75	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
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YB30752	Jamie	77	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30753	Jamie	78	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30754	Jamie	79	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30755	Jamie	80	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30756	Jamie	81	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30757	Jamie	82	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30758	Jamie	83	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30759	Jamie	84	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30760	Jamie	85	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30767	Jamie	92	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Good to Date	Record Date	StakingDate	NTS	"Block"
YB30768	Jamie	93	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30769	Jamie	94	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30770	Jamie	95	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30772	Jamie	97	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30775	Jamie	100	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30776	Jamie	101	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30777	Jamie	102	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30778	Jamie	103	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30779	Jamie	104	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30780	Jamie	105	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30781	Jamie	106	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30782	Jamie	107	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30783	Jamie	108	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30784	Jamie	109	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30785	Jamie	110	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30786	Jamie	111	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30787	Jamie	112	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30788	Jamie	113	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30789	Jamie	114	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30790	Jamie	115	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30791	Jamie	116	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30792	Jamie	117	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30793	Jamie	118	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30794	Jamie	119	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30795	Jamie	120	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30796	Jamie	121	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30797	Jamie	122	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30798	Jamie	123	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30799	Jamie	124	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30800	Jamie	125	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 3, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30801	Jamie	126	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30802	Jamie	127	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30803	Jamie	128	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30804	Jamie	129	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30805	Jamie	130	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30806	Jamie	131	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30807	Jamie	132	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30808	Jamie	133	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30827	Jamie	152	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30828	Jamie	153	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30829	Jamie	154	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30830	Jamie	155	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30831	Jamie	156	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30832	Jamie	157	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB30879	Jamie	204	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30880	Jamie	205	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30881	Jamie	206	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30882	Jamie	207	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YB30883	Jamie	208	March 4, 2025	June 18, 1990	June 4, 1990	116A04	Walhala
YC04562	Java	1	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04563	Java	2	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04564	Java	3	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04565	Java	4	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04566	Java	5	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04567	Java	6	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04568	Java	7	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04569	Java	8	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04570	Java	9	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04571	Java	10	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04572	Java	11	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04573	Java	12	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04574	Java	13	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04575	Java	14	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04576	Java	15	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04577	Java	16	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04578	Java	17	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Good to Date	Record Date	StakingDate	NTS	"Block"
YC04579	Java	18	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04580	Java	19	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04581	Java	20	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04582	Java	21	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04583	Java	22	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04584	Java	23	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04585	Java	24	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 26, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04586	Java	25	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04587	Java	26	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04588	Java	27	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04589	Java	28	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04590	Java	29	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04591	Java	30	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04592	Java	31	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04593	Java	32	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04594	Java	33	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04595	Java	34	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04596	Java	35	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04597	Java	36	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04598	Java	37	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04599	Java	38	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04600	Java	39	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04601	Java	40	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04602	Java	41	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04603	Java	42	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04604	Java	43	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04605	Java	44	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04606	Java	45	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04607	Java	46	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04608	Java	47	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04609	Java	48	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	August 28, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04610	Java	57	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	September 2, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04611	Java	58	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	September 2, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04612	Java	59	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	September 2, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04613	Java	60	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	September 2, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC04614	Java	61	March 4, 2025	September 4, 1997	September 2, 1997	116A05	Homestake
YC05300	Java	62	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05301	Java	63	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05302	Java	64	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05303	Java	65	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05304	Java	66	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05305	Java	67	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05306	Java	68	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC05307	Java	69	March 4, 2025	October 6, 1997	September 26, 1997	116A05	Walhala
YC34631	Java	70	March 4, 2025	September 3, 2004	September 3, 2004	116A05	Walhala
YC34632	Java	71	March 4, 2025	September 3, 2004	September 3, 2004	116A05	Walhala
YC34633	Java	72	March 4, 2025	September 3, 2004	September 3, 2004	116A05	Walhala
YC34634	Java	73	March 4, 2025	September 3, 2004	September 3, 2004	116A05	Walhala
YB17448	Lorrie	1	March 4, 2025	July 18, 1988	July 4, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17449	Lorrie	2	March 4, 2025	July 18, 1988	July 4, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17450	Lorrie	3	March 4, 2025	July 18, 1988	July 4, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17451	Lorrie	4	March 4, 2025	July 18, 1988	July 4, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17909	Lorrie	5	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17910	Lorrie	6	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17911	Lorrie	7	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17912	Lorrie	8	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05584	Lorrie	9	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05585	Lorrie	10	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05586	Lorrie	11	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05587	Lorrie	12	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05588	Lorrie	13	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05589	Lorrie	14	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05590	Lorrie	15	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB05591	Lorrie	16	March 4, 2025	May 26, 1988	May 22, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17913	Lorrie	17	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB17916	Lorrie	20	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala

Grant #	Claim Name	Claim #	Good to Date	Record Date	StakingDate	NTS	"Block"
YB17917	Lorrie	21	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB17918	Lorrie	22	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB17919	Lorrie	23	March 4, 2025	September 12, 1988	September 7, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23265	Lorrie	24	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23266	Lorrie	25	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23267	Lorrie	26	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23268	Lorrie	27	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23269	Lorrie	28	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23270	Lorrie	29	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23271	Lorrie	30	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23272	Lorrie	31	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23273	Lorrie	32	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23274	Lorrie	33	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23275	Lorrie	34	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23276	Lorrie	35	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23277	Lorrie	36	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23278	Lorrie	37	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23279	Lorrie	38	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23280	Lorrie	39	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23281	Lorrie	40	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB23282	Lorrie	41	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB23283	Lorrie	42	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23284	Lorrie	43	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23285	Lorrie	44	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23286	Lorrie	45	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23287	Lorrie	46	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23288	Lorrie	47	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23289	Lorrie	48	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23290	Lorrie	49	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23291	Lorrie	50	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23292	Lorrie	51	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23293	Lorrie	52	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23294	Lorrie	53	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23295	Lorrie	54	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A04	Walhala
YB23296	Lorrie	55	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB23297	Lorrie	56	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB23299	Lorrie	80	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB23300	Lorrie	81	March 4, 2025	October 18, 1988	October 9, 1988	116A05	Walhala
YB31145	Lorrie	101	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31146	Lorrie	102	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31147	Lorrie	103	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31148	Lorrie	104	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31149	Lorrie	105	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31150	Lorrie	106	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31151	Lorrie	107	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31152	Lorrie	108	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31153	Lorrie	109	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31154	Lorrie	110	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31155	Lorrie	111	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31156	Lorrie	112	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31157	Lorrie	113	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31158	Lorrie	114	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31159	Lorrie	115	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31160	Lorrie	116	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31161	Lorrie	117	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31162	Lorrie	118	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31163	Lorrie	119	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31164	Lorrie	120	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31165	Lorrie	121	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31166	Lorrie	122	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31167	Lorrie	123	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala
YB31168	Lorrie	124	March 4, 2025	July 11, 1990	July 8, 1990	116A05	Walhala

TABLE
EXPLORATION PROGRAM CLASS CRITERIA

(Exploration Program Class Criteria Table replaced by O.I.C. 2005/190)

Item	Column 1 Activity	Column 2 Class 1 Criteria	Column 3 Class 2 Criteria	Column 4 Class 3 Criteria
1.	Construction of structures other than underground structures	Structures without foundations intended for use for a period of not more than 12 consecutive months	Structures without foundations	Structures with foundations
2.	Number of person-days per camp	Not exceeding 250	Not exceeding 250	More than 250
3.	Number of persons in a camp at any one time	Not exceeding 10	More than 10	More than 10
4.	Storage of fuel, total amount stored	Not exceeding 5000 L	Not exceeding 40,000 L	More than 40,000 L
5.	Storage of fuel, per container	Not exceeding 2000 L	Not exceeding 10,000 L	More than 10,000 L
6.	Construction of lines	Not exceeding 1.5m in width and cut by hand or with hand held tools	More than 1.5 m in width or cut with tools that are not hand held	More than 1.5 m in width or cut with tools that are not hand held
7.	Construction of corridors – width	Not exceeding 5m in width	Not exceeding 5 m in width	Not exceeding 10 m in width
8.	Construction of corridors – length	Total length not exceeding 0.5 km	Total length not exceeding 0.5 km	Total length of more than 0.5 km
9.	Trenching	Not exceeding (a) 1200m^3 on a group of three adjoining claims in the program, provided that no claim in the program forms part of more than one group; or (b) 400m^3 per claim that is not part of a group of three adjoining claims referred to in paragraph (a)	Total volume not exceeding 1200 m^3 per claim per year	Total volume not exceeding 5,000 m^3 per claim per year to a maximum of 10,000 m3 over the life of the exploration program
10.	Number of clearings per claim, including existing clearings	Not exceeding 8	Not exceeding 8	More than 8
11.	Number of clearings, helicopter pads and camps	No more than 2 of the 8 clearings referred to in item 10	No more than 2 of the 8 clearings referred to in item 10	More than 8
12.	Clearings – removal of vegetative mat	No removal of vegetative mat within 30m of a water body	Removal of vegetative mat	Removal of vegetative mat
13.	Surface areas of clearings	Not exceeding 200m^2, except for clearings for helicopter pads and camps which cannot exceed 500m^2	(a) Not exceeding 400m^2 per clearing, if only trees and brush are removed; (b) Not exceeding 500m^2 per clearing, for helicopter pads and camps; or (c) Not exceeding 1,000m^2, if vegetative mat is removed	(a) More than 400m^2 per clearing, if only trees and brush are removed; (b) More than 500m^2 per clearing, for helicopter pads and camps; or (c) More than 1,000m^2, if vegetative mat is removed

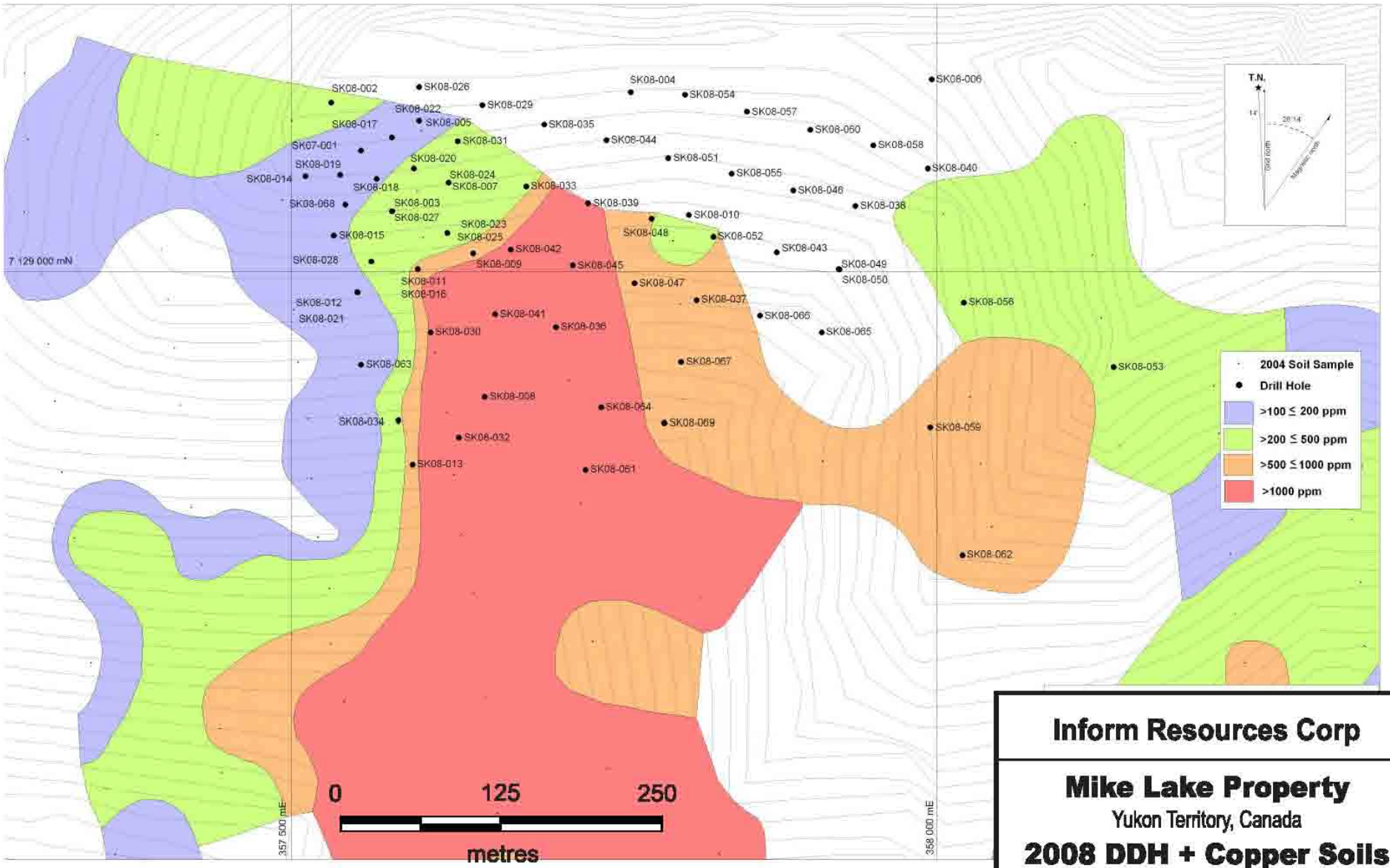
14.	Establishing new access roads, per exploration program	Not authorized	Not exceeding 5 km	Not exceeding 15 km
15.	Upgrading of access roads, per exploration program	Not authorized	Not exceeding 10 km	Not exceeding 30 km
16.	Establishment of trails, other than temporary trails, per exploration program	Not authorized	Not exceeding 10 m in width and 15 km in total length	Not exceeding 15 m in width and 40 km in total length
17.	Establishing or using temporary trails, per exploration program	Not authorized on Category A Settlement Land or on Category B Settlement Land On land other than Category A Settlement Land or Category B Settlement Land, establishing a temporary trail or using a temporary trail that was established for another program if (a) the temporary trail width does not exceed 7m or 1m more than the width of the equipment to be moved along the temporary trail, whichever is less; (b) the total temporary trail length does not exceed 3km; and (c) the temporary trail is only used for the purpose of moving sampling equipment between test sites	Not exceeding 10 m in width and 15 km in total length	Not exceeding 15 m in width and 40 km in total length
18.	Use of vehicles on existing roads or trails	Within the design limits or tolerances of the road or, if design limits or tolerances of roads or trails are not known, vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of less than 40t for roads, and less than 20t for trails	Within the design limits or tolerances of the road or, if design limits or tolerances of roads or trails are not known, vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of less than 40t for roads, and less than 20t for trails	Within the design limits or tolerances of the road or, if design limits or tolerances of roads or trails are not known, vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of more than 40 t for roads, and less than 20t for trails
19.	Off-road use of vehicles in summer	Low ground pressure vehicles only	Vehicles with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 20 t, that are used over a distance of not more than 15 km	Vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of more than 20t, that are used over a distance of not more than 40 km per year
20.	Off-road use of vehicles in winter	Low ground pressure vehicles or vehicles with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 40t used over a distance of not more than 15 km	Vehicles other than low ground pressure vehicles, used over a distance of not more than 25 km	Vehicles other than low ground pressure vehicles, used over an unlimited distance
21.	Use of explosives	Not exceeding 1,000kg in any 30 day period	More than 1,000 kg in any 30 day period	More than 1,000 kg in any 30 day period
22.	Construction of underground structures	Construction in which not more than 500t of rock is moved to the surface	Not more than 40,000 t of rock is moved to the surface per year and not more than a total of 200,000 t is moved to the surface for the exploration program	Not more than 100,000 t of rock is moved to the surface per year and not more than a total of 200,000 t is moved to the surface for the exploration program

Appendix B 2008 Skarn Ridge DDH Data & Maps

2008 Skarn Ridge Drill Hole Data

Hole Number	Easting (Nad 83)	Northing (Nad 83)	Azimuth (°)	Incl. (°)	Core Diameter	Final Depth (m)	Drilling date
SKDH08-002	357531	7129131	335	-65	BTW	185.01	June 11-15, 2008
SKDH08-003	357578	7129047	335	-65	NQ2	165.63	June 11-16, 2008
SKDH08-004	357763	7129139	335	-65	BTW	276.45	June 14-19, 2008
SKDH08-005	357599	7129117	335	-65	NQ2	191.43	June 17-20, 2008
SKDH08-006	357996	7129149	335	-65	BTW	218.97	June 21-26, 2008
SKDH08-007	357622	7129069	335	-65	NQ2	200.56	June 21-25, 2008
SKDH08-008	357650	7128903	335	-65	BTW	249.02	June 27-30, 2008
SKDH08-009	357641	7129014	335	-65	NQ2	188.37	June 26-29, 2008
SKDH08-010	357808	7129044	335	-65	BTW	188.53	July 2-4, 2008
SKDH08-011	357598	7129002	335	-65	NQ2	159.52	June 30 - July 3 2008
SKDH08-012	357551	7128984	335	-65	NQ2	167.03	July 4 -7, 2008
SKDH08-013	357594	7128851	335	-65	BTW	228.69	July 5-9, 2008
SKDH08-014	357511	7129074	000	-55	NQ2	84.12	July 8-9, 2008
SKDH08-015	357533	7129028	015	-50	NQ2	100.88	July 10-11, 2008
SKDH08-016	357598	7129002	015	-50	BTW	133.20	July 10-11, 2008
SKDH08-017	357578	7129104	015	-50	BTW	121.01	July 12-13, 2008
SKDH08-018	357566	7129072	000	-50	NQ2	145.69	July 12-14, 2008
SKDH08-019	357538	7129075	015	-50	BTW	127.10	July 14-16, 2008
SKDH08-020	357595	7129080	030	-50	NQ2	100.22	July 15-16, 2008
SKDH08-021	357551	7128984	030	-50	BTW	109.30	July 16-18, 2008
SKDH08-022	357599	7129117	015	-50	NQ2	121.92	July 17-20, 2008
SKDH08-023	357621	7129030	015	-50	BTW	44.81	July 18-19, 2008
SKDH08-024	357622	7129069	015	-50	NQ2	118.87	July 21-24, 2008
SKDH08-025	357621	7129030	015	-50	BTW	127.10	July 22-23, 2008
SKDH08-026	357599	7129143	015	-50	NQ2	116.63	July 24-27, 2008
SKDH08-027	357578	7129047	015	-50	BTW	117.96	July 24-25, 2008
SKDH08-028	357562	7129008	015	-50	BTW	124.05	July 26-28, 2008
SKDH08-029	357648	7129129	015	-50	NQ2	111.35	July 27-29, 2008
SKDH08-030	357608	7128953	015	-50	BTW	92.05	July 29-31, 2008
SKDH08-031	357629	7129101	015	-50	NQ2	117.96	July 31, August 2 2008
SKDH08-032	357630	7128872	015	-50	BTW	103.63	August 1-3, 2008
SKDH08-033	357682	7129066	015	-50	NQ2	105.67	August 3-5, 2008
SKDH08-034	357583	7128885	015	-50	BTW	84.43	August 3-5, 2008
SKDH08-035	357696	7129114	015	-50	NQ2	109.12	August 5-13, 2008
SKDH08-036	357705	7128957	015	-50	BTW	221.59	August 6-14, 2008
SKDH08-037	357814	7128978	015	-50	BTW	134.89	August 9-11, 2008
SKDH08-038	357937	7129051	015	-50	BTW	108.87	August 12-14, 2008
SKDH08-039	357730	7129053	015	-50	NQ2	103.02	August 14-18, 2008
SKDH08-040	357993	7129080	015	-50	BTW	195.68	August 14-17, 2008
SKDH08-041	357658	7128967	015	-50	BTW	103.02	August 15-17, 2008
SKDH08-042	357670	7129017	015	-50	BTW	103.02	August 18-19, 2008
SKDH08-043	357876	7129015	015	-50	BTW	111.86	August 18-19, 2008
SKDH08-044	357744	7129102	015	-50	NQ2	153.84	August 20-26, 2008
SKDH08-045	357718	7129005	015	-50	BTW	108.30	August 20-21, 2008
SKDH08-046	357889	7129063	015	-50	BTW	175.87	August 20-24, 2008
SKDH08-047	357766	7128991	015	-50	BTW	93.87	August 23-24, 2008
SKDH08-048	357779	7129041	015	-50	BTW	142.65	August 25-27, 2008
SKDH08-049	357924	7129002	015	-50	BTW	93.57	August 25-26, 2008
SKDH08-050	357924	7129002	345	-50	BTW	121.01	August 27-28, 2008
SKDH08-051	357792	7129088	015	-50	NQ2	157.89	August 28-30, 2008

Hole Number	Easting (Nad 83)	Northing (Nad 83)	Azimuth (°)	Incl. (°)	Core Diameter	Final Depth (m)	
SKDH08-052	357827	7129027	015	-50	BTW	192.55	August 28-31, 2008
SKDH08-053	358137	7128926	015	-50	BTW	185.01	August 29 - September 1, 2008
SKDH08-054	357805	7129137	015	-50	NQ2	151.79	August 31 - September 2, 2008
SKDH08-055	357841	7129076	015	-50	BTW	182.27	August 31 - September 3, 2008
SKDH08-056	358021	7128976	015	-50	BTW	160.63	September 2-4, 2008
SKDH08-057	357853	7129124	015	-50	NQ2	258.17	September 2-6, 2008
SKDH08-058	357951	7129098	015	-50	BTW	182.41	September 4-6, 2008
SKDH08-059	357995	7128880	015	-50	BTW	160.63	September 7-12, 2008
SKDH08-060	357902	7129110	015	-50	NQ2	197.51	September 7-10, 2008
SKDH08-061	357728	7128847	015	-50	BTW	182.27	September 7-10 2008
SKDH08-062	358020	7128781	015	-50	BTW	163.68	September 7-10 2008
SKDH08-063	357554	7128928	015	-50	NQ2	197.51	September 12-15 2008
SKDH08-064	357740	7128895	015	-50	BTW	179.22	September 12-14 2008
SKDH08-065	357911	7128953	015	-50	BTW	111.86	September 12-13 2008
SKDH08-066	357863	7128966	015	-50	BTW	114.91	September 18-19 2008
SKDH08-067	357802	7128930	015	-50	BTW	145.39	September 15-17, 2008
SKDH08-068	357542	7129052	015	-50	NQ2	166.73	September 15-18, 2008
SKDH08-069	357789	7128883	015	-50	BTW	139.29	September 18-19, 2008



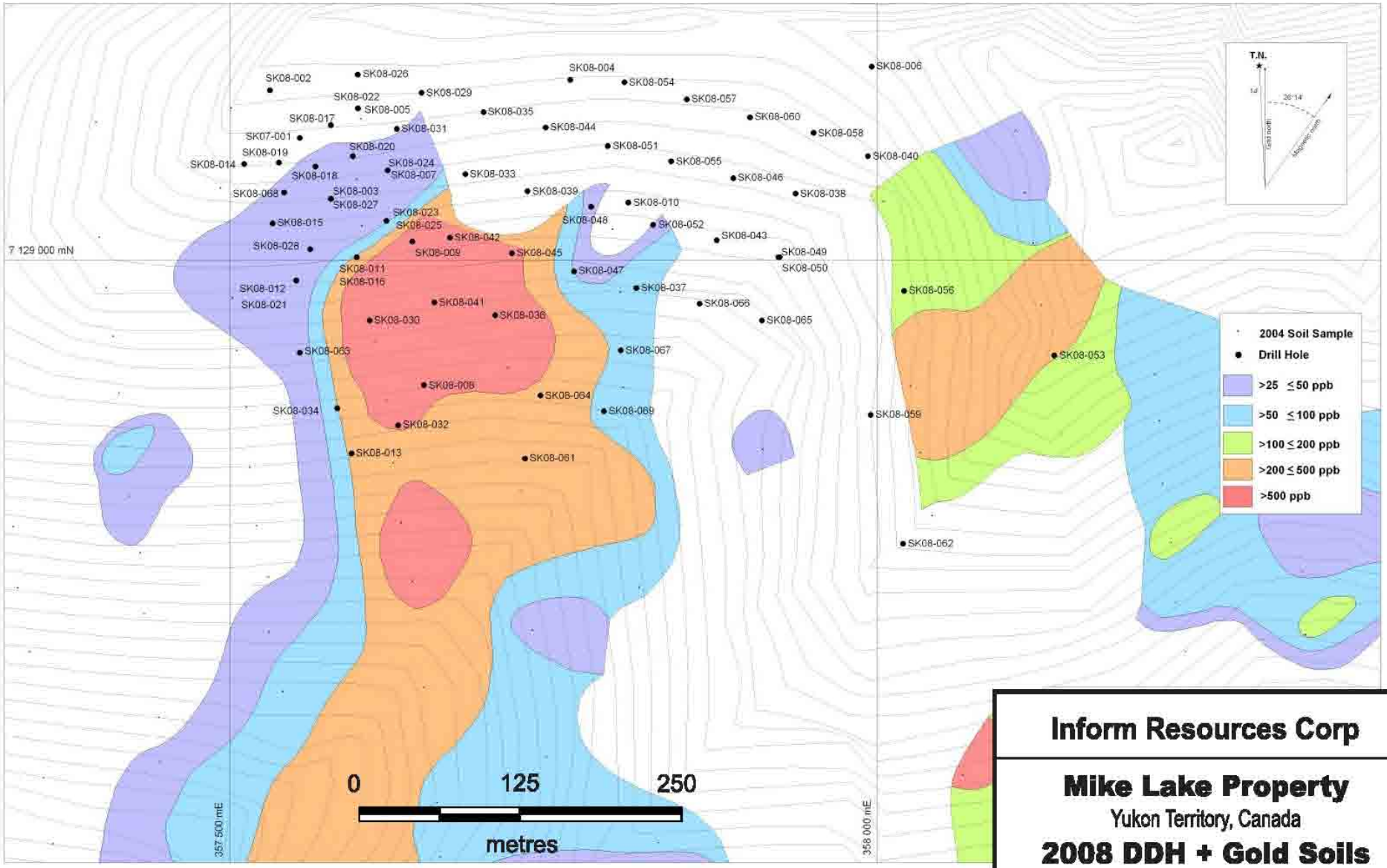
Inform Resources Corp

Mike Lake Property

Yukon Territory, Canada

2008 DDH + Copper Soils

Date: June 2011	FIGURE Appendix B



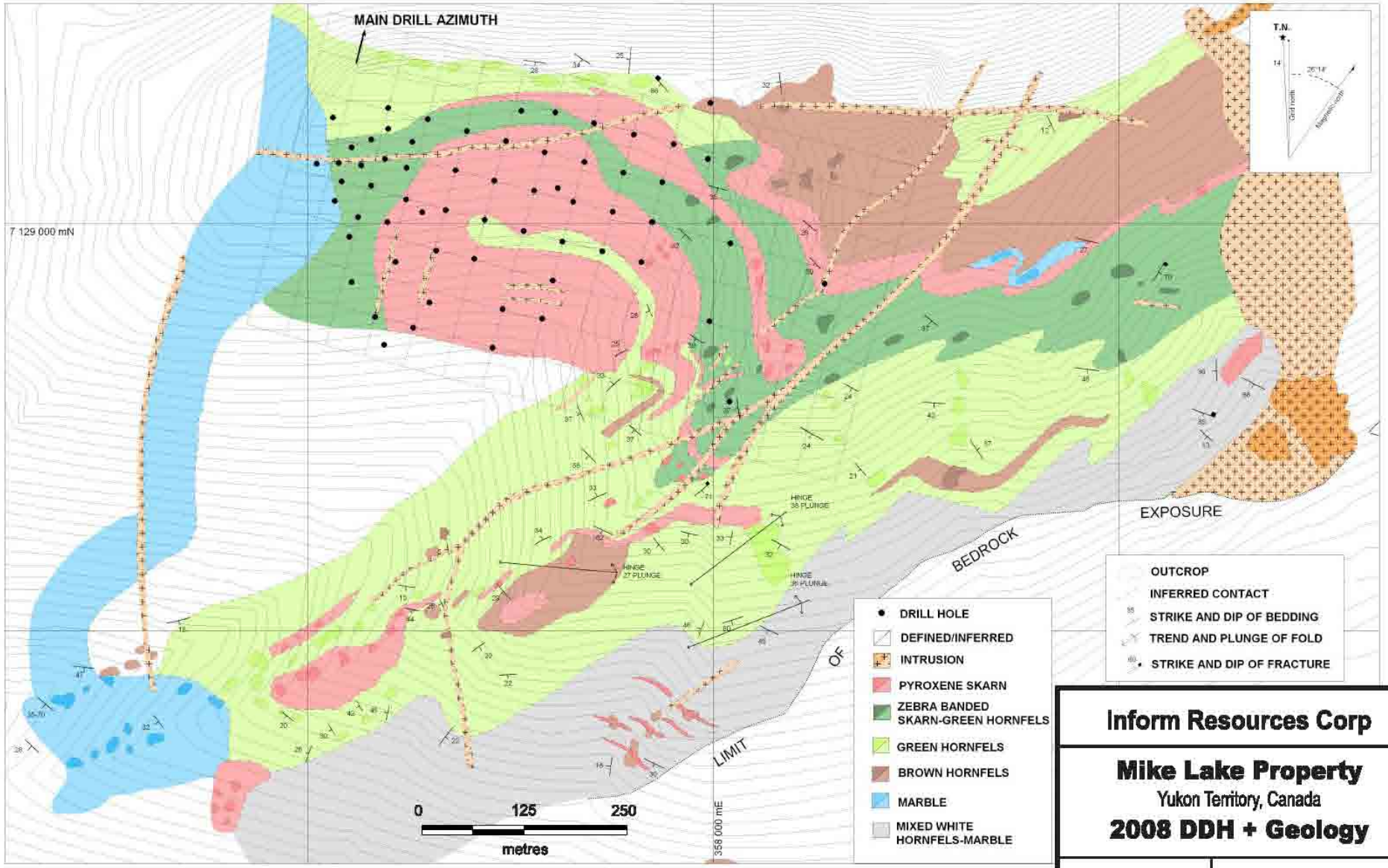
Inform Resources Corp

Mike Lake Property

Yukon Territory, Canada

2008 DDH + Gold Soils

Date: June 2011	FIGURE Appendix B



Inform Resources Corp

Mike Lake Property

Yukon Territory, Canada

2008 DDH + Geology

Date: June 2011

FIGURE Appendix B

Appendix C Access Fish & Water Sample Site Location Map

property limit

Antimony Creek

Lee Creek

Brewery Creek

Rubble Creek

Rubble Lake

East O'Brien Creek

Aussie Creek

BC-F5

ML05

ML06

BC-F4

RC-F1

ML07

RC-F2

ML04

RC-F3

ML03

ML02

Camp

ML01

ML08

ML10

ML09

BC-F2

AC-F1

EOB-F1

BC-F1

ML05	418167E	130657N
ML06	421991E	130098N
ML07	412163E	129092N
ML04	448663E	130014N
ML03	454163E	130049N
ML02	465263E	128477N
ML09	506763E	125322N
ML08	518363E	127471N
ML10	549763E	126923N

Mike Lake Project

Legend

- Camp
- Proposed Environmental Monitoring Station
- Contour
- Road
- Access Road
- Trail
- Watercourse
- Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. Quartz Claim
- Other Quartz Claim
- Waterbody
- Fish Stations

Projection: UTM Zone 7 NAD83
Units: Meters
NTS Sheet 116A/04, 116A/05, 116B/01, 116B/08

National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) compiled by Natural Resources Canada at a scale of 1:50,000. Cadastral data compiled by Natural Resources Canada. Reproduced under license from © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Department of Natural Resources Canada. All rights reserved. Quartz Claim data obtained from Minerals Management, Energy, Mines, and Resources, Yukon Government via http://www.geomaticsyukon.ca. Claim boundaries current as of March 20, 2008. Claim owners information obained from Yukon Mining Recorder Mining Claims Database. Owners current as of April 4, 2008.

Fish and Water Quality Monitoring Station Locations

Scale:

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 km

ACCESS CONSULTING GROUP

Drawn by: HD | DATE: 2/25/2009

FILE: Untitled.mxd

Appendix D Author Site Sample Descriptions and Analyses Certificates

Mike Lake Property

M Moore Site samples June 29, 2011

Sample	Location	East	North	Elev. ft	Sample Description
MMR1	Bear	355791	7124218	5433	Old blast trench on north facing ridge. Dominant lithology porphyritic grey fine grain syenite. non-magnetic. Sampled blast float which contains a few <1cm wide quartz-limonitic veins.
MMR2	Skarn Ridge	357912	7129171	6180	Top of skarn Ridge, above and slightly east of drilled horizon. Gossanous, hornfelsed gritty sediment. Strong limonite-hematite surface coating. Not the main drill target but possible apophysis?
MMR3	North Vein	361212	7131492	5200	Local talus outcrop. Massive fine grained grey quartzite with moderate limonite-hematite encrusted vugs and on hairline fractures. Non magnetic. Trace disseminated pyrite.
MMR4	North Vein	361212	7131492	5200	Local talus outcrop. Massive fine grained grey quartzite with a few parallel and crosscutting quartz veins. Plus moderate limonite encrusted vugs and on hairline fractures. non magnetic.
MMR5	North Vein	361212	7131492	5200	Local talus outcrop. Massive fine grained grey-black quartzite. Moderately gossanous with limonite-hematite surface coating. No apparent quartz veining. non magnetic.
MMR6	North Vein	361212	7131492	5200	Local talus outcrop. Strongly gossanous and moderately frothy looking conglomerate. Massive limonite and hematite. No apparent quartz veining. non magnetic.
MMR7	North Vein	361212	7131492	5200	Local talus outcrop. Similar to MMR6 but more frothy and rusty brown-yellow coloured.
All samples are radom chip.					
Samples 3 to 7 were collected from a talus slope over a estimated area 25m X 25m aroud holes V05-01 & 06					
Locations UTM NAD 83					

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: **Moore, Michael**
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Submitted By: Michael Moore
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: July 04, 2011
Report Date: July 10, 2011
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11002938.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Mike Lake
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 7

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	7	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1EX	7	4 Acid digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.25	Completed	VAN

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Moore, Michael
520 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver BC V6C 1V5
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Project: Mike Lake
Report Date: July 10, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11002938.1

	Method	WGHT	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01
MMR01	Rock	1.44	1.6	20.1	27.2	73	1.3	7.6	9.6	1269	3.81	11	5.7	0.3	16.7	280	0.5	286.9	<0.1	62	6.79
MMR02	Rock	1.19	5.4	186.6	17.5	21	0.3	13.1	6.1	284	3.83	38	5.7	<0.1	9.3	290	0.2	6.4	0.6	178	3.94
MMR03	Rock	1.02	0.3	18.3	6.6	8	<0.1	4.7	1.8	61	0.70	9	0.8	<0.1	3.3	7	<0.1	3.6	<0.1	9	0.05
MMR04	Rock	1.07	0.3	4.5	7.8	2	<0.1	1.0	0.5	35	0.54	12	0.7	<0.1	4.9	13	<0.1	1.4	0.1	11	0.03
MMR05	Rock	1.15	0.5	15.4	4.4	8	<0.1	10.9	11.3	84	1.15	13	2.1	<0.1	11.9	19	0.2	1.8	<0.1	29	0.03
MMR06	Rock	0.71	0.6	502.7	15.0	24	3.8	3.2	1.6	299	36.19	5253	0.6	0.1	4.4	15	<0.1	7.5	255.1	34	0.67
MMR07	Rock	0.84	1.1	1112	17.5	25	7.9	0.8	2.0	352	18.69	>10000	0.8	2.0	3.6	9	<0.1	81.6	453.2	17	1.11

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Project: Mike Lake
Report Date: July 10, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11002938.1

	Method	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.001	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	1	0.1	0.1
MMR01	Rock	0.082	32.3	26	1.87	1199	0.290	6.49	0.141	2.79	8.8	51.4	56	0.3	14.9	13.4	0.9	3	9	24.2	0.4
MMR02	Rock	0.218	36.5	50	1.22	899	0.542	5.57	0.648	3.23	1.1	161.6	65	10.0	33.9	38.2	2.2	<1	12	56.0	0.3
MMR03	Rock	0.008	7.1	10	0.03	185	0.051	0.95	0.021	0.49	1.1	29.7	14	5.6	2.6	1.8	<0.1	<1	2	7.1	<0.1
MMR04	Rock	0.008	16.0	13	0.03	206	0.067	1.24	0.012	0.59	1.2	46.3	31	2.9	3.6	2.5	0.2	<1	2	7.3	<0.1
MMR05	Rock	0.011	31.6	22	0.17	874	0.218	3.72	0.039	1.89	1.0	59.5	63	1.4	5.5	7.7	0.5	<1	5	21.3	<0.1
MMR06	Rock	0.063	6.9	18	0.24	199	0.091	1.11	0.119	0.35	5.2	21.7	14	23.0	3.4	2.9	0.2	<1	3	6.3	0.5
MMR07	Rock	0.022	6.7	10	0.38	70	0.055	0.36	0.046	0.21	2.9	21.1	13	58.2	7.6	2.3	0.2	<1	2	7.0	1.3

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Project: Mike Lake
Report Date: July 10, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN11002938.1

	Method	1EX	1EX
	Analyte	Rb	Hf
	Unit	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1
MMR01	Rock	115.7	1.6
MMR02	Rock	134.6	4.0
MMR03	Rock	48.0	0.9
MMR04	Rock	33.1	1.6
MMR05	Rock	80.4	1.8
MMR06	Rock	17.3	0.6
MMR07	Rock	12.3	0.7

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Project: Mike Lake
Report Date: July 10, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11002938.1

	Method	WGHT	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1	0.01	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS24P	Standard		1.5	46.9	2.7	111	<0.1	140.5	44.9	1061	7.32	2	0.7	<0.1	2.8	396	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	162	5.46
STD OREAS45C	Standard		2.1	617.4	24.6	82	0.3	346.9	103.9	1144	18.67	13	2.4	<0.1	11.1	37	0.1	0.9	0.2	269	0.48
STD OREAS24P Expected			1.5	52	2.9	119	0.06	141	44	1100	7.53	1.2	0.75		2.85	403	0.15	0.09		158	5.83
STD OREAS45C Expected			2.26	620	24	83	0.28	333	104	1160	18.33	10.1	2.4	0.045	10.2	36.4	0.15	0.79	0.21	270	0.482
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.1	1.5	18.1	50	<0.1	3.7	4.7	713	2.25	<1	2.9	<0.1	8.7	737	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	50	2.37

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Project: Mike Lake
Report Date: July 10, 2011

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN11002938.1

	Method	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX	1EX
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.001	0.1	1	0.01	1	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	1	0.1	0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD OREAS24P	Standard	0.130	17.9	201	4.00	295	1.020	7.52	2.550	0.65	0.4	129.0	36	1.4	20.3	18.3	1.1	<1	20	7.4	<0.1
STD OREAS45C	Standard	0.050	26.5	985	0.24	299	1.155	7.24	0.090	0.35	1.1	168.8	54	2.7	12.7	22.6	1.5	<1	60	16.2	<0.1
STD OREAS24P Expected		0.136	17.4	196	4.13	285	1.1	7.66	2.34	0.7	0.5	141	37.6	1.6	21.3	21	1.04		20	8.7	
STD OREAS45C Expected		0.051	26.2	962	0.25	270	1.1313	7.59	0.097	0.36	1.06	169.7	54	2.9	12.9	23.05	1.43		59.03	15.69	0.021
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<1	<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.082	32.1	6	0.64	983	0.228	7.94	3.018	2.94	0.1	12.8	61	1.2	15.1	22.9	1.4	2	5	32.9	<0.1

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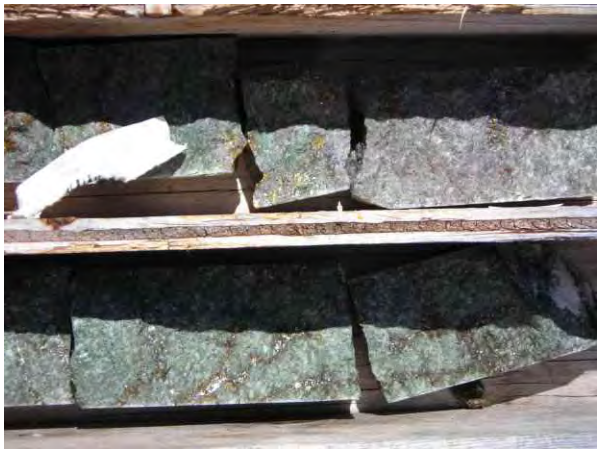
		Method	1EX	1EX
		Analyte	Rb	Hf
		Unit	ppm	ppm
		MDL	0.1	0.1
Reference Materials				
STD OREAS24P	Standard		20.7	3.5
STD OREAS45C	Standard		24.3	4.5
STD OREAS24P Expected			22.4	3.6
STD OREAS45C Expected			24	4.27
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash				
G1	Prep Blank		122.7	0.8

Appendix E July 2011 Property Examination Photos

Skarn Ridge Camp

Skarn Ridge DDH SK07-01



Bear Zone Trench

North Vein Zone

DDH NV05-01

DDH NV05-06

Looking NE from Camp

Looking west from top Skarn Ridge

Gossan Underlying Skarn Ridge Main Zone
(not drill tested)

Smith Zone Gossan